

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 12.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

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

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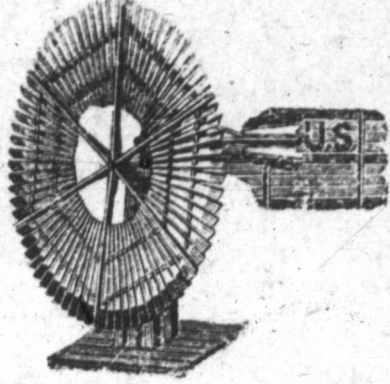
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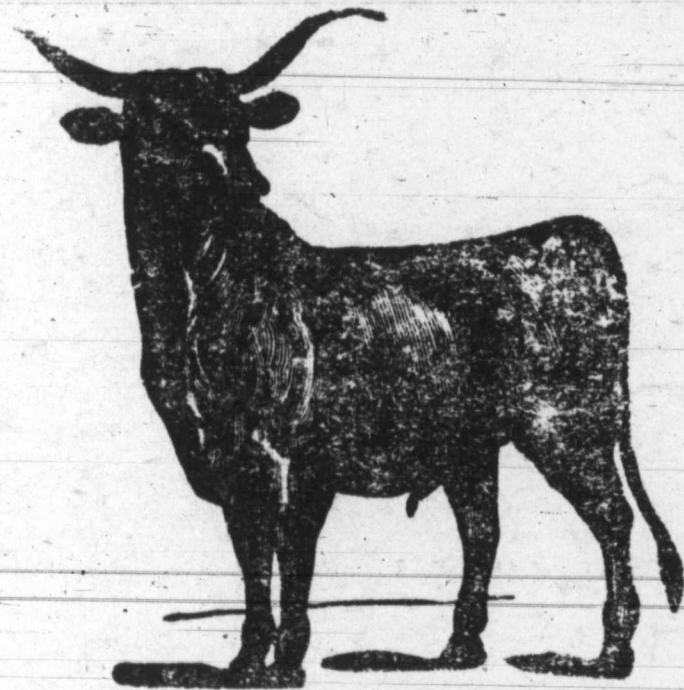
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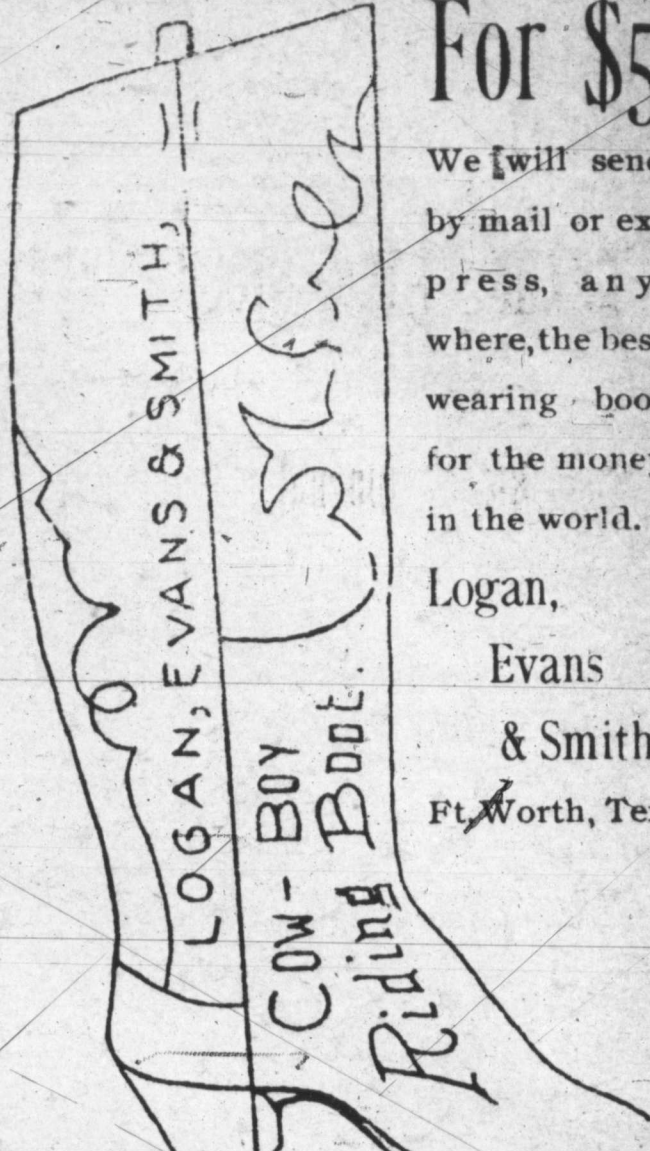
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

VOL. 12.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

NO. 43.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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East Texas vs. West Texas.

From the best information the JOURNAL can obtain it is of the opinion that the legislature now in session will adjourn without passing the much needed scalp law. Other states and territories, even where the live stock business does not assume half the magnitude or proportions enjoyed by it in Texas, make a specialty of fostering and encouraging it by the enactment of such laws as the interests of the stock raisers demand; but unfortunately for Texas, the state that outstrips them all in the breeding and raising of live stock on the range, it also has a large area of country that is not interested in producing live stock. This area of country is, to the detriment of Western and Southwestern Texas, under the last apportionment allowed much larger representation in the legislature than it is at the present time entitled to, while the reverse is the condition of affairs in the grazing or stock growing part of the State. For these reasons the section of the state not especially interested in live stock, and not subject to the depredations of wolves or wild beasts, is in the majority among the law-makers of the state, and its representatives seem to be narrow, contracted and niggardly enough to oppose every law proposed that does not afford to their immediate district some direct benefit; consequently they do not want a scalp law. They seem to forget that all Texas is interested in the speedy development of Western Texas, and in this way creating a market for the school lands, all of which are located immediately in that part of the state now being so greatly damaged by the wholesale onslaught of wild beasts on all kinds of live stock. They seem to forget that wolves alone are doing more than any one cause to render live stock raising unprofitable in Western Texas, and that without live stock this country, especially adapted to stock raising, loses its attractiveness and thereby retards its settlement.

The member who ridiculed the scalp law by asking that it be amended so as to also offer a bounty for worms not only showed a want of general information, but a narrow-mindedness that can only be found in the piney woods of this great state. It is this deposition on the

part of East Texas to sit down on every measure calculated to benefit the western part of the state, that is rapidly developing a desire among the people of the last named section to have the state divided, that they may in this way be separated from their hide-bound neighbors of the piney woods and swamps of the eastern part of the state.

If the JOURNAL mistakes not it was one of these down-easters that recently introduced a bill into the legislature prohibiting the planting and cultivation of the well-known feed called Johnson grass. This is one of the surest and best crops that can be raised in West Texas. It will stand the drouth better, makes better feed and more of it to the acre than any other crop; but because when carelessly handled and the seed are scattered promiscuously over the farm it is known to be of such rapid growth as to interfere with the growth of other crops, a member, in fact quite a number of members of the present legislature are desirous of passing a law to the effect that no more Johnson grass shall be grown in Texas, and that those who have succeeded in securing a good soil of this valuable feed must in some way at once eradicate the same and wipe it out of existence or pay a heavy penalty. This learned statesman does not seem to know that Johnson grass will only take root and grow from the seed; that it does not scatter from the roots; that to make the best feed it should be cut while green and before the seeds ripen, and that when this is done it effectually prevents the troublesome features objected to.

It is hoped that the friends of the scalp law will continue to work for and insist on its passage, and relax no efforts until the desired end has been accomplished; and that the law prohibiting the growing of Johnson grass will be set down on in a way that will continue to allow the west Texas farmer to cultivate and grow such grass and other feed as may be best suited to his land and best calculated to give profitable returns. If West Texas farmers can't have protection from wolves and other wild beasts, they ought at least to have the privilege of deciding as to what they will sow and the kind of seed they will use.

The American Company and the Exchange.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of quite a number of letters commending the position taken by this paper in regard to the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. These letters are not intended for publication. The editor, however, takes the responsibility of publishing certain extracts bearing especially on the points at issue. The writers of these letters are too well known to the shippers of Texas to need introduction. They are each connected with one of the largest firms in Chicago, and have perhaps done as much hard work and extended as many favors to the Texas cattlemen as any two men that could be named:

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
February 9, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I have read your editorial headed "Chicago Live Stock Exchange" with a good deal of sat-

isfaction, believing it to be the most correct position taken by any stock journal of the entire country. The Exchange has never taken any action to better the condition of the commission men, as the commissions under the rules are practically the same as have been in vogue for twenty-five years in this market. The only thing that can be said against the Exchange is, some action or by-laws have been made to prevent the cutting of rates. The Exchange has done what could not have been accomplished in any other way in correcting a great many evils that the industry was susceptible of. You will find upon investigation that the Exchange has effected a satisfactory adjustment of the dockage question on hogs, also the position taken in the pleuropneumonia, splenic fever, and oleomargarine legislation and various other subjects that have arisen in the past, all of which have been to the advantage of the producer and shipper of stock. It is true the Exchange has never been able to make an arrangement by which the market would not fluctuate and prevent serious declines, and which results in great losses to the owners, and I doubt if it will ever do this. If it were possible, however, I know that the commission men would be in for that, as they would then be able to obtain such prices that there would be no criticism from the producers about the commission charged in the market. The commission charges are, in my opinion, lower than they should be for services rendered by the commission salesmen. Commission firms are expected to meet all consignments of stock on the platform, take these cattle and select the most favorable pen to yard them in, attend to watering and feeding and employ men to stand in the yards and see that every animal gets all the water he will drink, and as quick as cattle are sold men are furnished to move them to the scales; and in this connection I wish to say, that it amounts to a good deal to the owner of stock whether or not their cattle are weighed when they are properly filled, as compared with the idea of allowing them to stand for hours until they have practically lost all they have drunk. The office work is no small item in this business, and the moment the account sales are made we either hand the owner the money, or place it to his credit in some bank, as he may instruct, long before we collect from the buyer for them. And it is a fact that all salesmen sell stock to irresponsible buyers, who sometimes forget to call and pay for them, resulting in a loss to the commission firm.

Yours very truly,
M. P. BUEL.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 7, '91.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Your paper of the 31st duly received, and I assure you that the position taken by you in this controversy between the American Live Stock Commission company and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange is highly appreciated, not only by myself, but by every right minded person who has expressed an opinion on the subject. It is appreciated all the more from the fact that I think you have assumed this position from a sense of right rather than any view to pecuniary advantages to yourself. The "trade mark" assumed by the American Live Stock Commission company that they are organized to break up a monopoly in the commission business here is the veriest rot. That is only a mask assumed by them to gain a foothold in the business here, and that once gained, they would blossom out into one of the strongest monopolies that this business has ever developed. The question to be determined by the outcome of the present controversy is one that affects the live stock interests of the whole country, and to an extent that does not at first appear to one not conversant with the live stock trade.

The history of the growth of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and the causes that led to its organization, are all of them strong evidence of the necessity of this organization, not only that the men engaged in the commission business here should get fair compensation for faithful services performed in behalf of their patrons, but also to enforce faithful performance of their duties and for the correction of many abuses that were being practiced in connection with the live stock trade by irresponsible parties who were engaged temporarily in the commission business and who had no conception of its duties and obligations.

I do not mean to be understood as objecting to the American Live Stock Commission company on general principles, but only to their methods, and I can assure you I am voicing the sentiments of the exchange when I say that had they come here and sought to do business in a business like way, instead of coming with a loud flourish of trumpets announcing themselves as reformers and revolutionists, bent upon driving out established houses in the business, they would have been cordially received.

Now along comes the American Live Stock Commission company and announce themselves as reformers of the live stock trade, and that they are prepared to revolutionize a business that is the outgrowth and result of years of experience of careful and conservative men, who have seen the live stock trade at this point (Chicago) develop from an insignificant beginning to a business that is second to none in this country in point of commercial importance.

Now the only question at issue is, whether a body of men to the number of about 600, organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, shall have a voice in running their business, in a legitimate manner or whether a dozen or more, that are only banded together for the purpose of revolutionizing an established business, shall be in ascendancy here.

You can at all times, without any fear of successful contradiction, assert and publish that anyone can come here and sell and dispose of

their own stock and that no objection will be made thereto by any member of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. This is an open market, and no rule of our exchange is applicable to any one selling stock here until they advertise themselves as in the commission business.

With kind regards to yourself and best wishes for the success of your paper, I remain yours truly,
W. L. CAMPBELL.

The American Live Stock Commission Company.

In proof of its desire to deal fairly and squarely with the American Live Stock Commission company, the JOURNAL takes the responsibility of publishing the following extracts from a private letter received from Mr. Eli Titus, general manager of the company:

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 9, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I read your article on the Chicago Live Stock Exchange carefully. It is not our wish to get mixed up in any newspaper controversy as regards the merits or demerits of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange or the American Live Stock Commission Company.

We have made no war against the Exchanges. The American Live Stock Commission Company was organized for the sole purpose of economically handling the stock of its members; they accord to the commission men doing business at the different stock yards, the privilege of conducting their business in a legitimate manner, and they certainly should concede to us the same privilege.

If you will carefully look over the names of the stockholders, which you will find in the pamphlet of the constitution and by-laws of the company, which I send you under separate enclosure, you will see they are composed of the very best men in the country, and are recognized as men of high standing and business integrity. They need no exchanges to mark out for them a strict line of business policy. They have organized, as I said, to handle the business of the members to the best possible advantage, and employ men who they believe to be men of honor and good business judgment, to look after their interest; they would not keep in their employ a man who would resort to such methods of business as you have given some of the commission men credit. While I am willing to acknowledge that commission men have loaned money, and in many other ways extended favors to stockmen, yet it was not so much for the love of stockmen as it was to build up a profitable trade. They have been paid good money for all of their services. They have in many instances, been able to make contracts with railroad companies for special rates in the shipment of stock, which instead of going to the stockmen went into the pockets of the commission men. You are well aware of this fact without my taking any means of proving it to you. You know that as high as \$20 per car has been received as rebates by commission men that never benefited the shipper one dollar. Then can you blame us for organizing to do our own business and receive all the benefits possible that may be gained by working together as a company?

We live up to all the rules of the exchanges although not being a member of it; even to the charging of 50 cents per head for selling stock, and it is not until the close of the year's business that we can tell whether the year's business has been done for less than that or whether it will cost more. If it costs less, the profits are simply distributed to the stockholders in the way prescribed by the constitution and by-laws. If there is anything illegitimate we have so far been unable to be convinced of it, and will not be convinced of it until the courts of the states say that we are wrong. We know we are right, and if you are publishing a paper in the interests of the producers of the country you cannot say we are wrong.

If you wish to take the stand to uphold an organization of commission men who have forced the buyers into an organization for no other reason than to keep men from doing their business through their own agents, we would like to know it. But we do not think that you wish to take this stand, but have not fully noted the principles of the American Live Stock Commission Company.

I have been told by good authority that the legislature of no state has the right to pass laws that will prescribe minimum charges. Can you uphold an organization of commission men and buyers to what a legislature cannot do solely for their own interest and against the interest of the producers and shippers throughout the country? There is a principle involved in this which is worthy of your consideration. As I said before, we do not wish to become involved in any newspaper controversy, but I write you this, thinking probably you had been misinformed as to the true merits of the company I represent.

The rules of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange were amended about a year ago for no other purpose than to make it impossible for us to become a member of the exchange.

With kind regards, and wishing you great prosperity, I remain, Yours very truly,

ELI TITUS, General Manager.

P. S.—This is not for publication. I write it only for your information, believing you do not wish to do our cause an injustice intentionally.
E. T.

L. W. Campbell, a prominent attorney of Waco, was in the city yesterday.

CATTLE.

Fewer cattle and better ones should be the motto of every cattleman in Texas.

Get rid of your old bulls. They were useful in their day but afterwards became a nuisance.

Don't over stock your range; rather than do so it will be better by far to sell off half of your herd.

Don't be satisfied with anything short of a high grade bull; our eighth and quarter-bred animals are not good enough.

Cattlemen should not be content with using a better grade of bulls, but should also weed out the inferior, bad colored cows.

Don't be satisfied to continue in the old ruts. Make your business more profitable by keeping up with the demands of the times.

The bull may be the sire of thirty or more calves every year; the cow is the dam of but one. It is, therefore, very important to have a good sire.

The JOURNAL again calls the attention of its readers to the meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which convenes in Dallas on the second Tuesday in March. Everybody should attend.

Will the friends of the JOURNAL among the cattlemen who believe the paper worth the price asked for it, kindly assist in extending the circulation? They can with only a little effort greatly assist us, a favor that will be greatly appreciated by the publishers.

Unless the Texas and Pacific railroad restore their "division sheets" and give cattle shippers the old rate they will damage both themselves and their best customers. A railroad company should not be permitted to allow its fight with a connecting line to interfere with its legitimate business.

J. F. Cross bought five head of the Galloway stock of cattle since he has been absent at San Angelo. These cattle are fine milkers and are of good size. Fine stock are at all times being introduced into Concho county, and as yet we have never heard of the owners having any trouble in getting them acclimated.—Concho Herald.

Cattlemen must remember and continually bear in mind that the time for making money on scrubs and half-starved cattle has passed never to return. There is big money in the cattle business if properly managed, which means that the cattle must be good in style and quality, and the range ample. Good blood and plenty of feed are equally indispensable.

Those who have three and four year steers, and who have sufficient range to make it reasonably sure that these steers will get fat enough for good beef during the coming spring and summer, are making a great mistake to sell them at present prices. Of course it is different with those who have not the facilities for fattening, and with them it is perhaps best to turn loose.

It is a mistake to say that Texas grass will no longer make good beef. Don't overstock your range or if it has been overstocked give it a chance to recuperate, and it will again grow as fat steers as can be found on any range. It will pay better to raise only half as many cattle and by making good beef of them, get their full value, than to have double the number of thin ones that must be sold at a sacrifice because you have not the grass to mature them.

The cattle trade continues dull as will be seen by the scarcity of sales reported in this paper. As heretofore stated this is attributable to a scarcity of money and not to a want of confidence in the business. The fact that but few sales are being made, and the further fact that the few buyers that

are in the market are doing all that they can to keep down the prices should not be allowed to influence owners in the least. No difference what, if anything, is being done now the fact remains that there are not enough cattle in the country that will be suitable for beef this year to supply the demand. The result will be that those who have fat cattle for market any time during the present year will receive prices that will prove eminently satisfactory.

The ranchman that has the range, or can by leasing extend his range enough to enable him to mature his steers is the one that will come out on top. The JOURNAL would, therefore, urge those who are so situated to hold their steers and not sell at present prices. But those who have not or cannot provide range of the extent and quality required for maturing their cattle and must therefore sell them when half fat will probably do as well to make the sacrifice that must come now and make an effort to hedge in some other direction.

New Mexico, it seems, has it in for the scrubs and is about to legislate them out of the territory. At least it would appear so from the following from the N. M. Stock Grower: There is a universal demand from the stockmen for the passage of a bull law which will knock out the scrubs. While cattle must run on the open range the man who attempts to improve his herds by the use of high grade bulls must be protected from the operations of the many miserable black and tan toros on many of the ranges of the territory.

The Sentinel, published at Yuma, Arizona, says: Beef has been and is advancing in price. It will continue to do so. The demand is far in advance of the supply and it 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.

It takes good feed and plenty of it to make good beef. Fat beef will be in demand at good figures next spring and summer. If you have the steers and the grass you are dead sure to make money, but if you have the former and are short on the latter it will probably pay you to sell at ruling prices and let the other fellow make the profit. On the other hand, if you have the grass, but are so unfortunate as to not have the steers to eat it you will miss the best opportunity of your life if you do not stock up at once. This is one deal that is sure and safe enough to justify going in debt.

The last few weeks seems to have been a rough hard time on range cattle in Colorado. The Field and Farm says: It has been a good many years since the last days of January and the first days of February have recorded zero weather in Denver. There has been over a week when each day the thermometer in the morning was below zero. This is unusual, and it is not at all remarkable that reports are coming in from all directions of suffering and fatalities among cattle. On the prairie the snowfall of last week varied in depth from six to fourteen inches on the level, and, followed immediately by this long stretch of cold, it was hard on all range animals. These first reports always over-estimate the damage, and in a fortnight the reality will not be found as bad as it now appears to be. However, it is more and more evident that the day has gone by when it is safe or prudent to have cattle on the range without a supply of hay on hand.

Cotton seed cake, it is claimed, will produce flesh on cattle more rapidly than any other feed. A remarkable and very objectionable feature of this feed is, however, that it has been found

to cause cattle fed on it to entirely lose their sight after eating it over ninety or one hundred days. The cattle seem to be in perfect health, thriving and taking on more health continually and at the same time gradually but surely losing their sight until they become entirely blind. As cotton seed cake is an important factor in the feeding business throughout the cotton-raising states, this objectionable feature, its cause, etc., is an important matter to feeders. It should be looked into by competent veterinarians with a view to eliminating if possible from the food the cause, or in some way devising means by which the use of cotton seed cake could be continued as a feed without resulting in blindness to the cattle. Those who are now using this class of feed are advised to market their cattle in less than ninety days from the time they were put on feed, otherwise they take chances on sustaining a loss, equal to the difference in value between a sound, healthy steer and a blind one.

That Order.

Tombstone (N. M.) Prospector.

It will be remembered by readers of the Prospector that ex-Sheriff Slaughter received a telegram a few weeks since from the American consul at Guaymas, informing him that an order had been made allowing all cattlemen to cross the border of Mexico in search of "strays," without the formality of even calling at the custom houses for a permit before so doing. That there is some hitch in the carrying out of this order is apparent from a communication appearing in the Nogales Record from a Pina county cattleman, in which he states that upon the strength of this information a number of our cattlemen, with their vaqueros, started with the above object, but on reaching the Mexican custom house at Nogales they were refused permission to pass into Mexico, and were told that if they did gather their cattle they would not be allowed to drive them out of Mexico.

More Money than Brains.

The fortunes squandered a few years ago by the Marquis de Mores, a wealthy Englishman, in trying to establish slaughtering houses at Medora, Montana, seems not to deter others of Johnny Bull's noblemen from again undertaking what to all practical thinking men would appear at least impractical if not impossible. The above is suggested by the following interview that is now going the rounds of the press:

There was a son of a duke at the Richelieu hotel in Chicago recently who signed himself Motnague London, England. He was once commander in the royal navy, but resigned his commission some years ago and went into the stock raising business in South America. He was on his way to Montana. Said he: "I am going to try and do what the Marquis de Mores tried and failed to do, that is to establish beef packing establishments along the lines of the great transcontinental railroads, including the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern Pacific, Union and Southern Pacific.

"I fully understand that the enormous prestige and great wealth of Armour and other meat packers will be exerted against me, but I am thoroughly acquainted with the stock business and am prepared to bide my time, and run for years if need be at a loss.

"The mere force and weight of money will do most things in this world, and as I have that, coupled with practical experience, I have the utmost confidence in the undertaking. Now that I have settled upon the plan I feel no hesitancy in speaking.

"I will go first to Medora, the town de Mores built, and if there is anything left that I can use I will buy it. By the middle of May I will expect to have eight establishments in progress of erection. There will be one near Pasco, Wash., one at LaGrande, Ore., one each near Livingston, Laurel Junction, Big Horn, on the river of the same name, Blatchford, on the Powder

river, Hoyt on the Yellowstone, all in Montana; and at Medora on the Missouri.

"I expect to do all the business of the west almost from the first, and also some considerable foreign business. My friends in England will of course attend to my foreign connections, and if all goes well, we will in the course of ten years control the entire beef market of the world. The business will receive my constant personal attention."

The visitor is a tall, well-built man, about forty years old. He is Lord Charles Thomas Montague, youngest son of the present duke of Buccleugh.

Don't read! Don't think! Don't believe! Now, are you better? You women who think that patent medicines are a humbug, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the biggest humbug of the whole (because it's best known of all)—does your lack-of-faith cure come?

It is very easy to "don't" in this world. Suspicion always comes more easily than confidence. But doubt—little faith—never made a sick woman well—and the "Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of delicate, weak women, which makes us think that our "Prescription" is better than your "don't believe." We're both honest. Let us come together. You try Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription. If it doesn't do as represented, you get your money again.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt?

Little but active—are Dr. Price's Pleasant Pellets.

Best Liver Pills made; gentle, yet thorough. They regulate and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels.

New House, New Prices! TEXAS BUGGY CO.

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

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

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PERFECT HOG FENCE.
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Sold by all First-class dealers

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Under the present management the JOURNAL is determined to be "the sheep and wool" paper of the southwest. Send in your subscriptions and give us a trial.

If you have not already done so, you had better be looking out for extra herders to be employed during the lambing season, and in fact can not half get on without them.

Agricultural writers are urging farmers to adopt a more intelligent system of farming, which brings with it the idea of cultivating less land, but cultivating it better. Woolgrowers will find that it will pay them to handle fewer but better sheep.

In sheep husbandry, as in farming, good common sense management is necessary to insure success. It is true it is not possible to foresee every contingency and provide against it, yet a man of good judgment can to a great extent plan so as to meet most of them.

The STOCK JOURNAL is again this week sent to a large number of sheepmen who are not subscribers. This is done to give them all an opportunity to, carefully, examine the paper and with the hope that they will find it of sufficient value to justify them in subscribing.

English flockmasters are determined, apparently not to be behind in enterprise. They are now aiming to produce 25 to 30 pound fleeces and are using severe selection and proper food to obtain it. Fifty guineas, or \$250 were recently paid in England for a season's service of a single ram.

The lambing season is almost at hand—indeed is at hand in Southern and Southeastern Texas. Have necessary provisions been made for their comfort? If not, no more time is to be lost. Not only shelter, in the event of storms, should be provided, but the ewes should be given such food as will produce plenty of rich milk.

If the lambs are beginning to come pretty lively, you are no doubt busy. If you expect to save the lambs you must be in the corral (if you use one) by daylight and you must be very gentle with the flock and see to it that every ewe that has dropped a lamb during the night is separated with her lamb from the main flock.

If a lamb dies and you have no extra lamb to give to the ewe, you must at any rate see to it that the ewe's bag is not allowed to cake and spoil. Put her in a pen or stake her out on the grass for a few days and milk her two or three times a day. In the meantime she will be feverish and will want and need water. To say nothing of good business, the claims of humanity demand that you shall never permit one of your sheep to suffer for want of attention.

An order has been made absolutely prohibiting for a period of two years the importation into New South Wales of any cattle or sheep from all foreign countries except Great Britain and Ireland; of swine, goats and other ruminants from all countries and colonies; and of any fodder or litter from any such country or colony, or from any foreign vessel with which foreign animals have been in contact. The provisions for the imported stock acts have also been cancelled.

Now is a good time to make a lot of panels about eight feet long for use during lambing time on the range. Three of them will form a triangle, and when fastened together, end for end, will make a pen large enough to hold a ewe that is not disposed to let her lamb suck. A contrary mother ewe is generally brought around in a few hours if kept in such quarters, as the lamb will worry her into terms. As she can't run away she has to submit or fight, and sheep are not much on the fight.

Some herders have a way of catching lambs by their heads or by the nape of the neck and even carrying them this way. This is not the best way, as old herders will tell you. Catch the little rascals by both fore legs and carry them this way. It don't look comfortable to the lamb, but it is quite certain it is not uncomfortable. It is often necessary to handle and carry very young lambs about from time to time, and it is worth while knowing what is the best way—for the lambs.

If farming don't pay it can be made to pay. A good flock of any breed of sheep well cared for will always pay. They keep rid the farm of weeds. They add to the productiveness of the fields and make the pastures better. They will supply the farmer with cash, or wool, which is cash. They will help supply the table with wholesome toothsome meat. In fact they will give two or three incomes during the year and are not as troublesome as some other kinds of stock. And they will help to smother the eternal howl that "farming won't pay."

If you are satisfied that a certain lamb belongs to a certain ewe and she won't let it suck, put them together in a small, three cornered pen made of eight foot panels, and let the lamb have a fair chance to worry her into submission. But if she won't submit then, the herder must go into the pen and hold the ewe while the lamb fills its little belly. In a day or two the chances are all in favor of the idea that the maternal instinct will assert itself and the ewe will take to the lamb. Once she consents to recognize it as her own, the trouble is at an end and she will fight for it if necessary.

As soon as the flock begins to drop lambs start a lamb flock. Add to it every day as the lambs come until you have about fifty ewes and fifty lambs in this flock, then start another. By the time you have gotten two of these filled out and are ready to start a third you can throw Nos. 1 and 2 together. Then Nos. 3 and 4 can be thrown together. In this way you can keep the new lambs separated from the older ones until they know their mothers and are strong enough to go with the older ones. This will be in a few days, as they "get their legs" astonishingly quick when they get plenty of good, rich milk.

If as many as fifty lambs come in one night you will be able to "match them up" to their respective mothers if you be careful and exercise good judgment. Fully seventy-five per cent of the ewes will take kindly to their lambs and stay with them and these can be readily separated from the flock. Of the other twenty-five per cent, some will be found in the immediate neighborhood of a new born lamb, and their appearance will indicate that they have just given birth to the lamb. Some will go off and entirely desert their lambs, and you will have to judge by the many signs known to herders which ewe and lamb belong to each other.

A young friend of the JOURNAL writes to ask if "it is really true that a ewe can be made to adopt a lamb by covering it with the skin of her own lamb?" It is really true, and the writer has saved many ewes and lambs in this way. The dead lamb should be "peeled" (except the head) as soon after its death as possible, make a slit down the belly and after loosening the body skin, pull the leg skins off without opening them. Then fit the whole business on the live lamb, thrusting its legs through the leg holes of the skin, like putting your arms into sleeves. Tie the skin around the body, or sew it and the mother of the dead lamb will be almost certain to be fooled.

The Boston Journal of Commerce, under the head of industrial news, gives a partial list of woolen mills in the South that seem to be prospering. It mentions that the Bowling Green, Ky., mills will enlarge their plant; the Jefferson, Tex., Mills company is to put new machinery in its mill; the

Clifton Forge (Va.) company has recently completed the erection of its mill and is now ready to commence operation; the Mutual Land and Manufacturing company, recently incorporated at Durham, N. C., will soon erect a carpet, hosiery and yard mill there, and the new woolen mill of the Holstein Woolen Mill company, Salem, Va., is completed and the machinery is being placed in position and will at once commence the erection of a pants factory, to be run in connection with its mill. The same paper also gives a long list of similar enterprises in the East that are in good shape.

The following statement taken from a late paper will strike the average Texas flockmaster as being rather far fetched: "For a time at least, and we hopefully trust it may continue for a very long time, great enthusiasm has prevailed the ranks of sheep farmers, with a magnificent result. Sheep breeding is now at a point it has never attained before, and we have good reason for thinking that the zenith of its success is yet a good way off. We are, however, on the right path to it, and doubtless every succeeding season will bring us a step upward." But then, you see, the paper was the Farming World, and said statement refers to the condition in Scotland. We are doing reasonably well on this side of the big frog pond, but we are not in a position to crow quite so loud, or roost quite so high in Texas, as our friends seem to be able to do on the other side.

If the good advice given by the farming world is being followed closely by the Scotch flockmasters, it is not hard to believe they are prospering. And we may profit by it here in Texas. Here is what our esteemed exchange advises: "Sheep farmers generally are at last awakening to a sense of the importance of giving their special pursuit the care and attention which, to conduct it successfully, it demands and is justly entitled to. The other kinds of farm stock have been bred and managed on an entirely different system from what we have hitherto been accustomed to find on sheep farms. These days are past, however, and the time is hastening upon us when sheep of all breeds will be bred and reared with the care and skill the industry deserves. We urge upon our sheep farming friends the paramount importance of devoting to the management of their flocks—no matter what breed composed of—the most strict and skillful attention they can command.

The Homestead publishes a communication from one of its correspondents who writes in rather an exuberant style about the sheep prospects in Iowa. Says he: "Cattie—a single herd of which would have been the pride of and have given honor to any state—are now brought into the great show rings from every county in the state. Our great state show grounds, at the last state fair, were literally covered with pig pens, and hundreds of pigs were sold to improve the stock of other states. And now sheep are coming; these great wool-growing, flesh-bearing, food-producing sheep, that will turn more cheap Iowa grass and corn into rich, delicious, high-priced meat, and do it in less time than any other animal in the world." They have already come to Texas just such sheep. But not in sufficient numbers yet. Merinos, the best range sheep in the world, are here by the tens of thousands, but we need, on the farm, the greater sired Shropshire, Oxfords, Southdowns and other such sheep.

The writer was shown a letter written recently by a young and enthusiastic, but not very prudent flockmaster, who among other causes for gratulation mentioned that he had made satisfactory arrangements with a merchant in his market town to "run" him until next fall. We put down the letter to take up the Country Gentleman and the first thing we saw was the following: "The credit system is even more the rule now than it was before the war. And then a man's indebtedness rarely

gave him much trouble. Disagreeable things like that he left to his administrator. But creditors no more hold patience to be the virtue that they once did. There is no longer the surplus wealth to make this condition of things possible. The majority of accounts being secured by mortgage, can no more, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever. While most of the farmers are utterly dependent on credit, or at least think and act as if they were, it is only a very short and a still dearer credit they get. For an advancement of supplies during the cropping season, due November: the first, secured by lien on his crop and "stock of all kinds, he pays about fifty per cent, over cash prices. Fertilizers are bought much on the same plan, and at rates nearly as dear. As it is called, they are "run by the time men." Nor is this phrase without its grain of grim humor, for by no pace short of a dead run could one hope to keep abreast of such interest."

THE JOURNAL believes that the Merinos are, by all odds, the best sheep in the world for range herding. But other breeds are perhaps better than they for ordinary farm purposes. The Dorsets are not known much in Texas, but there is reason to believe they are superior sheep. A correspondent of the Practical Farmer writes enthusiastically to that paper about them as follows: "The Dorset is a hardy and strong breed, and the cross is usually possessed of all the Dorset characteristics, the superior size, depth of carcass, hardiness, prolificacy, intelligence, tractability, etc. As a wool and mutton combination, I know of nothing superior to the Dorsets. It is true, they have big horns, but these have now become a sort of trade mark in our city markets, a kind of guarantee of superiority, and the dealers 'want more of these fine lambs.' My personal acquaintance with the Dorsets dates only a year or so back. I had heard them so well spoken of that I went over to Canada to see a flock just imported from England. I was favorably impressed with them, and bought a small flock for a brother of mine at once. Notwithstanding the high prices we had to pay, we may be well satisfied with the investment. Thus far our Dorsets have developed absolutely no faults. I am not interested in booming the Dorset as I have none to sell, unless it be a ram or ram lamb; but I have fallen in love over head and ears with the interesting and profitable breed; and I think its introduction into this country marks a great step forward in our sheep husbandry."

More Mutton and Less Pork.

Dr. Galen Wilson, the well known authority upon all matters pertaining to sheep, gives good reasons why mutton should be more largely used for food. It is true that farmers would not only serve their own welfare, but the public interest as well, by paying greater attention to the production of first-class mutton for the table. The doctor says that the flesh of the sheep offers greater immunity from disease and filth than that of any other animal. They do not thrive in the mire, nor wallow in the trough they feed from. They consume neither garbage, vermin, decaying meats nor rotting vegetables. Their flesh has never been known to impart scrofula or trichinae to those who eat it. The sheep is a dainty feeder, and cleanly in all its habits; it can not subsist on filth, nor can it long survive within its environment. They are, of course, subject to disease, but, unlike cattle, hogs and fowls, they give ocular evidence of their ailment, and that they are unfit to slaughter for human food, almost as soon as attacked. Mutton is wholesome, nutritious and easily digested, and those who partake of it may have reasonable assurance that it is clean and free from the germs of disease. More mutton and less pork on our tables would be best for both the producer and consumer. We are making some progress in this direction, but there is yet room for more.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission Man Is V tuable.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 10, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

If your readers would give their own interests a few minutes thought, they would see the position they place themselves in when they ship to a great market like Chicago, when they guarantee any man or class of men, their entire business. It gives the parties so guaranteed an easy outlook for their livelihood. It is not necessary to be on the ground to attend to their business until the market opens, say eight o'clock, and then all they have got to do is to ride to the pen or pens where their cattle are yarded, sell them to somebody, and say to Johnnie or Tom, weigh those cattle. No time mentioned, no attention paid to weighing them, (when they got the best fill), three o'clock will do or later, as it is not necessary for them to make prompt returns or care about the fill. Not so with the man, whose trade depends on good sales, good fill and quick returns. The producer would not stand from an individual what he stands from such a company. One shipment would be all he would get. Look at this matter as it is, weigh it. It is hefty.

Let me say to you that the commission man that meets his customers in the morning and attends to the yarding of his cattle and the feeding of them to see that they get a sufficient amount and none wasted, attends to watering and weighing at a proper time, when they get a good fill, it leaves the commission but a small consideration, as the producer has been benefited in weight more than the commission amounts to. Should all the producers of your great state go to market with their cattle they would then make up their minds that there was as much difference in commission men and the way cattle were handled, as there is in cattle. But they send a non-interested shipper, that is anxious to see the city sights, and as quick as he lands he leaves his cattle to the mercy of whoever handles them, and if he stayed he might not know more than if he went, as there are so many incompetent judges following the road under the name of shippers. Very truly,

JOHN H. WOOD.

Will Grow More of It.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, Feb. 9, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In answer to your questions about my experience with Johnson grass, I have this to say: Have been growing it for eight years and feeding it to stock. It's the best hay I ever saw for any animal that eats hay. Is the most certain crop, as it never fails and yields more to the acre per annum than any crop grown in Texas. Will fatten beef cattle and make as good a quality of beef as can be made on any feed grown in this country and at much less cost. It is fine feed for milch cows, and saddle or harness horses, mares, colts, etc. Any of them will get fat on it with no other feed. Two tons will fatten a beef steer, and of a fat season on reasonably good land five tons can be grown to the acre, and can be put in the stack at a cost not to exceed \$1 per ton. The year of the fearful drouth (1886) I had 50 acres in Johnson grass; only got one crop of hay and that was grown after the 13th day of September, as that was the date of the first rain, and I made about 80 tons of hay and could have sold it at the stack at \$20 per ton. I had more feed than was grown in the county outside of my own farm. There hasn't been a year since that I could not have sold my hay for a fair price, and made more per acre, clear money from my farm than any farmer in the county has done.

Some one of the party ago I was

amused at the communications in the different newspapers from farmers condemning Johnson grass, and the amount of ignorance displayed by some of them. One said the hay was worthless after it was made; another said that after land was once set in Johnson grass it could no more be plowed than a canebrake could. While the truth is that it is no worse to brake than ordinary wheat or oats stubbleland. It does not spread except from the seed; if not allowed to go to seed, will never spread. To make the best hay, should be cut before going to seed. Another intelligent farmer said it impoverished the land. I have land that has grown fine crops for eight years and looks and produces as well now as it did the first year. It must be cultivated once a year in order to do well, either by plowing or working with a disk-harrow. The latter, I find, does well. It should be worked in March of each year. To go over the ground twice with a disk-harrow puts it in excellent condition for the season.

All that I have stated about Johnson grass I learned from experience. I feed from 250 to 400 head of stock each winter on this hay. I have 100 acres in the grass and will sow 100 more this spring if I can get the seed. Yours truly,

J. C. LOVING.

News Notes from Hembrie.

HEMBRIE, Crockett County, Feb. 2.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

We have had a light snow, just enough to cover the ground, and which will make the sheep feed very fine within the next few weeks and will also make early grass in the spring.

Col. Geo. Bunn of California is here looking after the interests of Geo. Bunn & Co., who own a magnificent pasture on Live Oak creek in this county. They will ship a train load of fat beeves some time during the present month.

This county is improving very fast. Water is obtained by artificial means in abundance at from 75 to 350 feet, the depth varying in different localities. Think we will organize this county soon. A petition to that effect is being now circulated and numerous signed. We have a postoffice on the H— ranch, which is supplied weekly from Sherwood. This office is a great convenience to the people living in this locality.

Messrs. M. Hall & Bro., of San Antonio, are about completing a large pasture, which will be used for maturing young steers bred by them on their Pecos river ranch.

I have just re-read a letter received from the present editor of the STOCK JOURNAL, written while he was living in El Paso nearly a year ago. The predictions made by him then as to the future of the cattle business are proving to have been correctly made, which corroborates the views I then had, namely, that he is one of the best posted cattlemen in the country.

It will afford me much pleasure to do all in my power to assist in making the old JOURNAL the best live stock paper in the Southwest. I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the paper and am sure that I am joined in this feeling by the many old-time friends of the editor living in this locality, among whom I may mention Dock Grimsley, Chas. Bucklin, Col. W. A. Fuller, J. H. Graham and others, all of whom formerly lived in Young county.

Col. Fuller is locating a Norman horse ranch in this county. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the "man with the hoe" and believes Nancy and the children should have a fair chance at the public domain.

Stock of all kinds are doing well in this section of the country.

With best wishes for both the JOURNAL and its editor, I am, yours truly,

N. H. (Owl Creek) GRAHAM.

Many women find great difficulty in arranging their hair becomingly, because of its harsh and coarse texture. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair becomes soft, pliant and glossy. The Vigor is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

Sheep Will Bring 5@5½c in June.

Through the kindness of Mr. C. C. French, the obliging representative at this place of the James H. Campbell Co., the JOURNAL is permitted to make the following extract from a letter of recent date, written by Mr. W. W. Ray, the company's sheep salesman at Chicago:

"There is to be marketed from Nebraska, Iowa and this state at least 400,000 sheep within the next 70 days. These sheep will be corn fed and screening fed, and will mostly be choice.

"We look for a steady market until the last of February, then during February we expect an advance somewhat and in March we are confident that sheep will sell at least a dollar higher than they are selling at the present time. There is no doubt but that the corn fed native and the Nebraska sheep will all have been marketed by the first of May. From that time on we will have to depend upon Texas sheep for our supply. It is safe to say that well-fattened Texas wethers will sell, during May and June, when they average 85 to 100 pounds, as high as 5 to 5½ cents. It is possible that they will sell for more money. Your 65 to 80 pound sheep, when fat, will sell from 30 to 50 cents less.

"Now, I am talking of good to choice mutton sheep such as are usually shipped from your state at that time of the year. These sheep, of course, and prices are on early shorn sheep, where the pelts are from three to four weeks old. Now, if it is possible for the Texas men to run their sheep before shearing during the last half of April, they will realize about these prices that I have given on shorn sheep for May and June. I understand that there will be quite a good many Texas sheep marketed before shearing and during the month of June. If this be true, you can say to them that they will bring from 5 to 5½ cents, if choice to extra 85 to 100 pounds. If from 75 to 80 pounds, with a good fleece, they will probably bring from \$4.75 @ 5."

Mr. French desires to say through the JOURNAL to the sheepmen of Texas that if those who will have mutton to ship during the coming season will furnish their postoffice address to his company at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, they will take pleasure in mailing to such parties regularly each week a full, complete and reliable report of the market and keep them fully advised as to the outlook, prospects, etc.

Clifton Stock Farm.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Feb. 7, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Have recently made a number of tests of some of my Holstein-Friesian cows for butter and am sure the result is an honor to the state generally and to Holstein cows in particular. I am more firmly convinced than ever that they are the dairy cow for Texas, giving as they do so large a flow of milk of good quality that no other breed can equal them. Following are the records for seven consecutive days. The butter was of excellent quality and salted at rate of one ounce to the pound:

Cow.	Age	Milk.		Butter.	
		lbs	oz	lbs	oz
Aaggie Diamond	4 yrs	362	6	24	—
Aaggie Idaline 7th	3 yrs	314	4	19	—
Aaggie Sadievale	4 yrs	354	13	18	4
Artis Evas Netherland	3 yrs	417	13	18	2
Netherland Adela	3 yrs	304	7	16	8
Bessie Artis 3d	3 yrs	310	15	17	7
Telephone 3d	3 yrs	303	5	15	15
Sybil 4th	4 yrs	296	13	15	8
Jacoba Hartog T	2 yrs	307	14	14	5
Mignone 2nd	2 yrs	278	7	13	14
Myrtle Hug	2 yrs	242	4	13	2
Aaggie Henrietta	2 yrs	252	11	12	12
Mercedes Jantje Mink	2 yrs	204	8	12	8

Yours truly,
W. E. HUGHES.

People who use arsenical preparations for their complexion, do so at the risk of their lives. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is guaranteed free from any injurious drug, and is, therefore, the safest as well as the most powerful blood medicine in the world. It makes the skin clear.

What Mr. Bush Thinks.

A. P. Bush, president of the North-west Texas Cattle Raisers' association, who makes headquarters at Colorado City, stopped off one day in Fort Worth this week. He was en route to his old home at Mobile, Alabama, where he will spend the next few weeks. Mr. Bush, although a young man, is regarded as quite a leader among the cattlemen of Texas. He is active, energetic and progressive; and always willing to contribute both his time and money to advance the interest of the cattle business. His re-election to the high and honorable position he now holds may be attributed solely to the high regard held by his associates of his personal worth and sterling business qualifications. Mr. Bush is not only president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, but is also one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the American Live Stock Commission company, and is therefore loud in his denunciation of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the course of the STOCK JOURNAL in its modest efforts to defend the organization and action of the exchange. Mr. Bush, however, does not approve the bitter terms used by many of the agricultural and stock journals in the discussion of this affair; in other words Mr. Bush is a gentleman, and as such can discuss these subjects in the proper spirit and allow others to differ with him without losing his balance and resorting to uncalled for and unbecoming language. Mr. Bush is strongly of the opinion that the American company and its mode of doing business are right, and for this reason must eventually prevail. He condemns the exchange as being clanish, exorbitant in its charges and unable to withstand legitimate competition. He thinks that a business that will not stand on its merits and without being fostered, without regulating minimum prices for the services of those engaged in it should be abandoned. Mr. Bush insists that the American Live Stock Commission Company has not violated any rule of the exchange except, perhaps, one that was adopted solely to prevent a membership being granted his company. He says all the American wants is to be left alone; that they simply ask to be permitted to transact their own business according to their own ideas, and to divide their profits in such a way as may seem best to them. Mr. Bush is a fine talker, has given much thought to this subject and is, therefore, prepared to present a very fine argument from the American's standpoint. The JOURNAL regrets not being able to present more fully Mr. Bush's presentation of his side of the story.

Makes Butter Better in Looks and Quality.

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

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, KINMAN & 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.



SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 13, 1891.

Editor Live Stock Journal.

The past week has been pretty generally devoted to politics; that is up to Tuesday night. All of last week the boys were trying to see who could tell the most improbable lie about the other side. Monday they were alternately sweating and freezing about the polls and working like the dickens to elect some other fellow to a fat office. Tuesday they laid around in sunny corners and told how it happened. Wednesday they awoke to the fact that glory is a poor pudding for an empty stomach, and forthwith went to work, but in the meantime the norther had froze out the buyers and pinched up the stock so that the stock yard fences held up a long line of mourners, who threw away their substance for a shadow. They sowed the wind and the harvest whistled through their whiskers. They went do so any more—until next election.

The grand opening of the Union Stock Yards hangs fire. The yards are all ready, so far as the managers can make them, and the opening was to have taken place several days ago, but when the managers made their final inspection it was found that the San Antonio Water Works Co. have failed to connect with the stock yards mains and that there is a quarter of a mile of piping to be laid before the connection is made. This delay on the part of the water works company necessitated the postponement of the formal opening of the yards, but the pipe laying is now in progress and if the weather continues favorable the work will soon be completed.

Mr. George Franklin Oliver, the right-bower of Incho, Smith & Redmon, is back from an extended trip to his Victoria county ranch. He went there mainly for the purpose of repairing his fences, but he found plenty of other work demanding his attention. "Grass," he says, "is growing fairly, and the stock are all fat," but he calls a stop on the rain. "The ground is now so full of water that the farmers can not plow or plant, and quite a spell of dry weather is needed to put the ground in good condition. With this dry weather the prospects for the next crop never were better."

Mr. F. O. Mills, of Greer, Mills & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, has been here during the past week preparing for the spring shipments. He expresses himself well pleased with the outlook, but adds that values here exceed his anticipations. While a firm believer in higher prices than have ruled for several years, yet he says the views of holders here have discounted the future to that extent that it will be easy for buyers to make a loss unless they exercise more than ordinary care in handling their shipments.

Messrs. Tom Dewese and Jesse Pressnal have just sold 3000 head of fat steers, for spring delivery, to Mr. Ed Ewens at private terms, which are understood to be above \$20 per head.

Mr. L. Piaget, the well known wool-grower of Haymond, came in during the early part of the week for surgical treatment necessitated by his horse reversing the order of things by sitting on him. A badly sprained ankle which will lay him up for about three weeks is his worse injury. He reports two good snow storms on his ranch this winter and grass now growing finely and his flocks doing excellently well. A large crop of lambs and a liberal spring clip of light and bright wool with a good length of staple he says are now assured.

The following are among the more prominent stockmen registered at the Mahncke hotel during the past week: J. F. Ellison, Roadville; D. R. Fant,

Goliad; J. M. Thompson, Pearsall; Capt. Gordon, Junction City; L. Piaget, Haymond; Gus Black, Spoford.

The Horse Market

Although receipts of horse stock and mules during the past week have been larger than for weeks previously, yet they have not equaled the average of the previous two years and the same can be said of the shipments by rail. Business in all lines is undeniably dull. With the sole exception of the cattle interests there appears to be no prospect for any immediate improvement. The horse market was at first shocked by the glanders scare last summer, then came the McKinley bill and cut off the Mexican supplies, the money market was next to close down on the market and then everything was paralyzed by the smallpox scare. It has been one reverse following another in regular succession and with no breathing spell between whiles. Buyers are therefore discouraged. They are discouraged before they arrive here, for they say that continued rains, tight money and an epidemic of the grippe have paralyzed business throughout the eastern cotton states and they must buy at below present prices in order to make expenses on their shipments. Therefore what sales have been made have been nearly all at inside quotations. The shipments of horse stock and mules by rail during the past week have included 384 head and were to the following points outside of Texas: Hazlehurst, Miss.; Anniston, Evergreen and Montgomery, Ala.; and Beaufort, S. C. The following quotations represent selling and asking prices:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	\$ 80	12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	120	16
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	20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	200	30
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2	250	40
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	200	30
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	180	25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	170	25
Weaned, unbranded colts	70	10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands	180	25
Mules, improved, 12 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands	350	50
Yearling mule colts, improved	180	25
Two-year mule colts, improved	300	40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	120	15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	180	25

The Cattle Market.

Receipts of thin stock have been liberal but fat animals are scarce and in demand at top prices. Northern cattle shippers are here in good numbers and several large trades are rumored but the details are carefully kept quiet by the buyers, who do not wish to bolster up prices. Local buyers and speculators continue to buy their cattle wherever they can see any money in them.

Goats and Muttons.

Goats continue in better demand than supply receipts being unusually light for this season of the year. Muttons are scarce and have a limited demand. There is no demand for lean goats and muttons and it would be hard to effect a sale of any but fat animals.

Hogs.

Hog receipts have fallen to the zero point. The pens are bare and a good demand is reported but without quotable change in prices.

Here is a Chance to Make Money.

I bought a machine for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works splendid. When people heard about it they brought more spoons, forks and jewelry than I could plate. In a week I made \$33.25, and in a month \$172.50. My daughter made \$31 in five days. You can get a Plater for \$3 from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, and will, we trust, be benefited as much as I have been. R. M. GRAY.

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.

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 sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

Sales.

T. D. Reed recently bought 4500 acres of land on the North Concho, near Water Valley, and 700 head of cattle, from Wm. Seymour, for \$23,600. The cattle sold for \$8 per head and the land at \$4 per acre.—San Angelo Standard.

At Colorado City last Tuesday A. B. Robertson, special master in chancery, sold at public auction the estate of Nunn Bros. & Wilkes. The property was bought in by Gregory, Cooley & Co., Chicago, the principal creditors, for \$71,000. The sale includes 53,000 acres of land in Terry and Hockley counties, 12,000 cattle and a few hundred horses. The land was sold subject to an encumbrance of about \$1.25 an acre, while the cattle went at range delivery.

J. W. Bates on last Monday sold his ranch interests, lock, stock and barrel, in Schleicher county, and 3312 head of sheep, May delivery, including a half interest in the wool and the increase, to R. A. and C. W. Flanagan for \$12,200.—San Angelo Standard.

Jess Mayfield and G. S. Allison sold about 200 head of cows and steers to Ben McMahon at \$10 and \$18.—Devil's River News.

Stock Yard Notes.

Hogs, 5 cents lower.
Cattle market steady.

Top price paid for hogs, \$3.45.

J. E. Walker, of Grandview, had two loads of cattle on the market.

R. R. Russell shipped in two cars of cattle from San Angelo.

J. B. Eulton shipped in a car of hogs from Ardmore.

Jas. Kennedy marketed four cars of cattle from Midland.

W. A. McLaughy, Purcell, had two cars of hogs at the yards.

R. B. Kennon drove in a bunch of cattle which found a ready sale.

H. N. Bleakly was in the yards with a load of blooded horses and mules from Memphis, Tenn.

James Beach shipped in two cars of hogs from Stephenville.

Jim Lynch had a nice bunch of butcher cows and steers on the market.

Young & Kuhen bought two cars of cattle.

Mr. M. C. Campbell, cattle salesman of the firm of Eldridge & Campbell, of Wichita, Kan., was at the yards this week. Mr. Campbell was very favorably impressed with the yards here and says they are decidedly the best yards in the South. He says that they will establish a commission office here in a few days. This is one of the best commission firms in the west and the establishment of such an office by them here will be not only a credit, but also a benefit to the yards and the stockmen of Texas. The JOURNAL welcomes them and wishes them success.

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.

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

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.

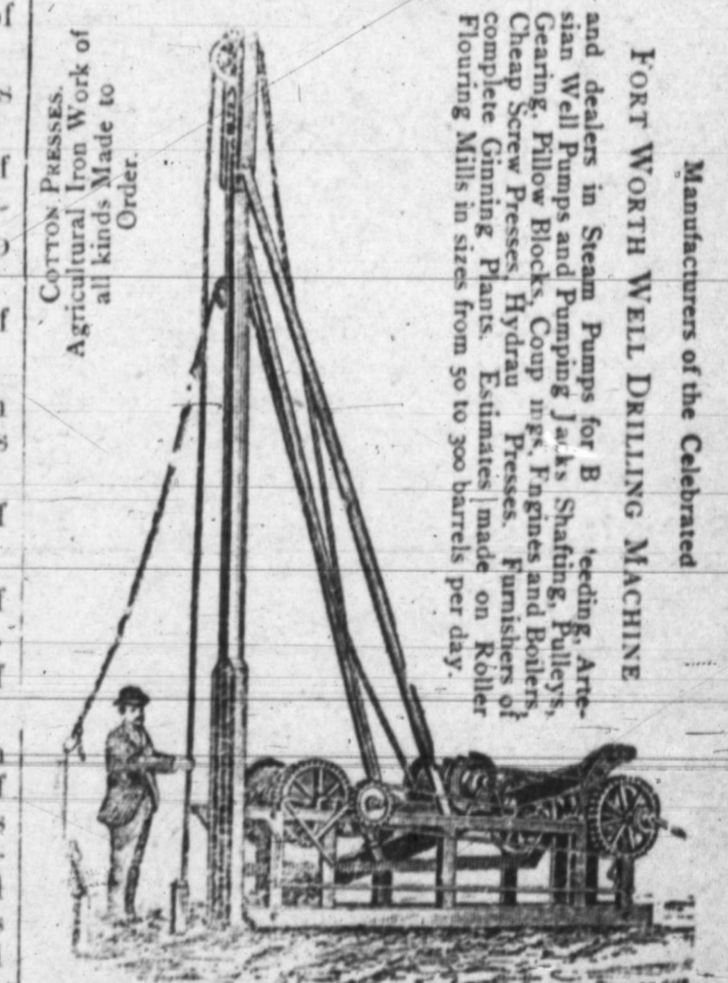
WOOL

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.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cultivated farms are all right, but cultivated farmers are better.

Grant said "Let us have peace," but Dixie Farmer says "Let us have peas."

Analysing the soil, free of liberty—from weeds, from harassing debts, from all the ills indeed that are curses to farmers.

In New Zealand one in every five of the adult population is a land holder. In Texas quite as large a proportion are land owners. And there is no reason why every farmer in the state should not own his own farm.

The question is often asked by farmers, "what is extensive farming?" It is simply cultivating less land, but cultivating it for all there is in it. In other words, growing on one acre what is usually grown on ten acres. Try it. You will get to believe in it.

The harvest returns in France were much better than at first anticipated. The estimated quantity of wheat is 328,570,835 bushels, a much larger total than in the previous four years. The crops of meslin (mixed wheat and rye) are better than since 1887, and of rye better than since 1886.

It pays better to feed a lean or moderately fat animal than one that already has flesh enough to warrant sending to market. The weight that is added in "finishing off" an animal is often put on at a positive loss. The only way in which it pays is by increasing the value of the whole.

What is not worth doing well is not worth doing at all, and yet there are dozens on dozens of farmers who pride themselves on being good farmers, but who have a miserable way of doing their work on the "lick and a promise" plan. They manage to live in spite of their shiftiness, not because of it.

It is short sighted policy to elect to the township and county officers the men who cannot support themselves in the ordinary pursuits of life, and yet it is better for you to employ them in that way than to trust them to manage your own private interests. An entire community can better afford to support them than an individual.

Some men are great friends of the farmer "for revenue only." That is to say, they are loud-mouthed in their advocacy of whatever the farmer says he needs and wants, but only while they are running for or holding offices. Such men can be given the grand-bounce without serious detriment to the agricultural interests.

There is hardly a place in our whole country but that grapes can be grown in, and every farm garden and village lot should have its vines. Perfection in grape-growing requires high, well drained, strong soil, well fed. The trellises should be open to the sun, running, if possible, north and south. If land is scarce, currants and gooseberries may be grown between the rows.

The people in the Abilene country and in the Panhandle brag on their yields of wheat, 25 bushels to the acre. In some parts of New Zealand, however, 50 to 60 bushels of wheat and 60 to 80 bushels of oats per acre is not uncommon. We can grow oats and potatoes, too, in Texas, but there in especially favored parts the yield is sometimes 100 to 120 bushels of oats and 15 to 20 tons of potatoes per acre.

A prolific source of loss in stock feeding with some farmers is that the stock is not "kept going" continuously. If cattle, swine, sheep or horses are once allowed to get down in condition it always requires more food, more time and better care to get the animal up than would be required if it were kept up all the time. Just now the margin of profit is at best so meagre that we cannot afford any drawbacks which can possibly be avoided.

To prevent rust of wheat, the spores of the rust-fungus in both the soil and the seed must be destroyed. This may be done by working the land in hot weather, burning off the stubble immediately after harvest and plowing deep, and by steeping the seed in a solution of vitriol and arsenic, drying it with wood ashes before sowing, and sowing but a half bushel of seed per acre—an amount that has been proven wholly adequate under proper conditions.

We notice a good suggestion in an exchange that the manure product upon the farm should be considered as a crop, and equal attention paid to housing and caring for it that is given to the other crops. To some farmers this will be a new way of looking at the matter, but it is the proper one. This is the one crop that never fails, and if we once get it on to the land in proper shape it is bound to repay us sometime. Its value varies according to the care given it, as much as other crops vary according to their cultivation.

Concerning the carrying on of farming operations on a gigantic scale the San Luis valley will hold first place this year as in 1890. The companies under the general management of Mr. T. C. Henry will farm all told, under the San Luis and Empire canals, 45,000 acres. It is possible this area may be increased by from 2,000 to 5,000 acres if the spring opens favorably. At this rate of improvement there will soon be no raw land under these ditches, and this is the great beneficial end to gain.

A matter that often causes needless expenditure of labor in churning, especially in winter, is the "slowness" of the cream in coming. This can almost always be helped by adding a quart of water at 64 degrees, in which a teaspoonful of salt has been dissolved, to each four quarts of cream, when ready to start the churn. The butter comes with a granulation that is especially fine; it all seems to come at once, is quietly freed from the butter milk, and leaves the butter, when washed in good condition.

After the army worm has appeared is a poor time to study up defensive measures. When they come, whatever is done to check their advance must be done promptly; else the meadows and grain fields will be laid bare in a few hours. The usual mode is to plow a furrow across the field to head them off. As the furrow is filled with worms another is turned upon them, and this continued until they are all destroyed; but a better way, if one has the materials at hand, is to dust a wide strip in front of them with Paris green.

The board of agriculture has issued the summary of estimates of three principal corn crops in the United Kingdom. The total produce of wheat in Great Britain is estimated at 73,300,000 bushels, from 2,386,000 acres, which is at the rate of 30½ bushels per acre—casting aside some odd decimal figures—which runs nearly one bushel per acre over the produce of last year. Of barley we have nearly six million more bushels, from 2,100,000 acres, or 35 bushels per acre, which exceeds that of last year by more than three bushels per acre. Oats are better in produce and in acreage than last year, having run up to 41.40 bushels per acre.

The National Grange held a splendid meeting in Atlanta, its 24th annual session. The Master of the State Grange of Georgia says: "The watchword of the Grange is, onward, upward, grander, more glorious and stronger than in former periods of history. They refuse to consolidate or merge with any other organization. It stands upon its time-honored declaration of principles—equal rights to all, and special favors to none. Political yet non-partisan in a political sense. Religious, but not sectarian in a religious sense. Claiming the right to discuss all questions of tariff, taxation and currency and all questions of legislation which affect our interest as a class, or the welfare of the people."

Charles A. Dana, the famous editor of the Sun, who has recently returned from an extensive journey through Southeastern Europe, said: "A fact which has impressed me in particular was the great extent of the cultivation of Indian corn in Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria; in short, with the exception of Greece, throughout Southeastern Europe. I have never seen in the Western States of our country such immense fields of corn as in these countries. I should say, in fact, in a continuous journey of 600 or 700 miles we saw nothing else except as a mere incident. The corn makes the great mass of agricultural industry."

A gentleman carrying on farming in Marigoba, Bechuanaland, Africa, writing to the Mark Lane Express (Eng.) says: You shoot your cattle affected with lung sickness. We know a dodge here worth two of that. An animal that has once had the disease will not have it again, which we know from the fact that such an animal can be inoculated and will not be affected. So we shoot a diseased animal, steep cotton rags in the virus around its lungs and then with a packing needle pierce the tails of the other stock, about four inches above the brush, pulling the cotton through and tie, and it acts in the same way as vaccination in children.

The Journal of Mycology, Washington, D. C., announces the discovery of the fact that the smut of oats, so often disastrous to the crop, especially in wet seasons, can be prevented almost wholly by treating the seed with hot water before sowing. The method consists only in subjecting the seed for a few minutes to the action of scalding water. While such treatment does not injure the vitality of the seed in the least, it readily destroys the spores by means of which the fungus is propagated. This remedy is so easily applied and is so inexpensive as to be within the reach of all, and, if effective, there is no further reason for smutty oat fields.

It is rather remarkable that, while a well-known and intelligent correspondent of the JOURNAL is discussing the merits of Johnson county grass and claiming after six years experience that it is the surest and most profitable crop that can be grown in Western Texas, the legislature of the state should at the same time be discussing a bill to abolish this class of feed entirely, fixing a heavy fine as a penalty on any one growing it or permitting it to be grown in the state. This is another of the many proofs that Texas is too large, and her climate, soil, resources, adaptability, etc., too varied to permit legislation in many instances that will prove acceptable to the people generally.

Says the American Agriculturist: Systematic feeding and care of every kind is the part of every farmer's capital that makes the best investment. The cows should be milked and cared for morning, noon and night, with exactitude and on time. No milk is elaborated while cows are chafing and worrying for food and drink. The horses appreciate regularity, and know when feeding time comes. It is at these anxious delays that the stable is marred by pawing, biting and kicking, and irregularity produces bad habits and bad tempers in otherwise gentle beasts. The ducks, geese, turkeys, chickens and all living creatures on the farm suffer from irregularity more than can be estimated in the farmer's loss of profit. Regularity brings contentment and thrift to all the live stock, kills the weeds that eat up crop food, and fills the barns with the best quality of crops, pays off mortgages, replenishes the bank account, dresses the family, educates the children, and imparts tone, energy, respectability and character to all concerned.

A well-informed Pennsylvania farmer, who by repeated experiments has proved the fact to his own satisfaction and profit, says: "With me cooking adds just one-third to the fattening quality of corn. In feeding 100 head,

with corn at 50 cents per bushel, I make \$250." Another, a Kentucky farmer, says: "One bushel of dry corn made five pounds and ten ounces of live pork; one bushel of corn, boiled on the ear, made 14 pounds and 7 ounces, while 56 pounds of meal cooked made in one instance 16 pounds and 7 ounces, and in another nearly 18 pounds, of live pork. Estimating hogs at 4 cents, the dry corn made 22½ cents, the whole corn cooked 57 cents, and the meal cooked 65 cents. This matter of feeding cooked food is one in regard to which every farmer should turn experimenter, determining for himself if the practice is a profitable one. The bulk of the testimony available is that it will largely repay all the labor and expense demanded, but at the same time this and other like undertakings depend for their result largely upon the man and his methods.

Nearly 1000 bushels of potatoes, or to be exact, 974 bushels and 48 pounds, have been grown on one acre of land in Johnson county, Wyo., the past season. This crop wins the first prize of several hundred dollars offered by the American Agriculturist for the largest yield of potatoes on one exact acre. It was grown on virgin soil, without manure or fertilizer, but the land was rich in potash, and the copious irrigation was of water also rich in saline material. There were 22,800 hills on the acre, and 1560 pounds of sets, containing one, two and three eyes, were planted of the Early Vermont and Manhattan varieties. The profit of the crop on this first prize acre was \$714, exclusive of \$500 in prizes. Another large crop was that of R. A. Chisholm of Del Norte, Colo., of 847½ bushels on 1000 pounds of fertilizer. There was great interest in the competition in the famous potato growing county of Aroostook, Northern Maine, where the crops secured ranged from 450 to 746 bushels per acre. These crops largely exceed those grown in a similar competition last year, when 738½ bushels of potatoes in Aroostook county took the grand prize of \$1100. Other prize crops last year were—135 bushels of oats on one acre, 80 bushels of wheat and 255 bushels of corn.

Don't.

Don't plant more acres than you can work and take care of as it should be done.

Don't sow inferior seed or try to farm with poor tools.

Don't buy anything that is not needed because it is cheap.

Don't keep inferior live stock. A scrub animal eats as much as a good one.

Don't lounge around the postoffice, country store or village when it is possible to be doing something at home.

Don't allow your hogs and sheep to roam at will over your neighbor's premises.

Don't allow the stock to feed themselves at the hay stack. It saves a little labor, but the waste makes the owner poor.

Don't leave tools of any kind out in the weather, put them away uncleaned nor loan them to shiftless and careless neighbors.

Don't allow weeds to occupy any part of the farm, or bushes to grow in the fence corners.

Don't plant an orchard then allow the cattle to browse the trees.

Don't try to raise a family of boys and girls without furnishing them a good supply of interesting and instructive reading matter, and to this end don't fail to keep your subscription paid up to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Don't deprive yourself and your family of fruits and vegetables.

Don't set aside your poorest land for fruit and vegetables.

Don't plant largely of anything which will demand greatest labor when other work is most pressing.

SWINE.

Don't forget to salt the hogs regularly this cold weather. They will enjoy the salt better if mixed with hard wood ashes, and will be benefited by the mixture.

Don't forget to keep their bed dry and warm. When the bedding is renewed sprinkle a little coal oil over it for the benefit of the vermin that delight to congregate on the under part of the bodies of the hogs.

Don't neglect to scald out the slop barrel at least once a week, for in cold weather even if protected from freezing it will become sour. The hogs should not be compelled to drink acid food.

Observation gives us the belief that the mass of farmers do not attach sufficient importance to make the most out of the pig while suckling. The best work should be put in at the start rather than at the end of his career.

When the farmer fails to get the best growth possible on pigs while suckling he loses his greatest opportunity to make pork cheaply. It is a mistake to think that a pig must be four or five months old before it will pay to give it much care.

The farmer who grazed his hogs as long as they could get a bite of grass, to make all the grass growth possible before he commenced feeding corn, has concluded that it is the most profitable to feed grain with the grass from the start, and have others ready for the market when grass fails.

A breeder in Tennessee makes this claim for the Duroc-Jersey hog: "He is a rustler not only in the clover field but in the pine woods. He will make his own living, and if fed during October and November will net 250 pounds at one year old." Why not feed him and make him reach this in eight months, and save him the inconvenience and trouble of hustling for four months more? We are not in favor of prolonging any hog's life longer than necessary, even if he can make his own living in the clover field and pine woods.

Farmers or gardeners who cultivate small areas of land near cities or towns can often find quite an item of profit in growing and feeding small porkers, such as are suitable for the butcher or for home trade, rather than for the packer. Upon such places one or more cows are usually kept, and there is some milk to spare, an abundance of vegetables, roots, etc., some of which can more profitably be fed than sent to market. The only swine that can be desirable for such a purpose is a breed combining moderate size, quick growth and early maturity. In these particulars no breed can be found that will excel the Essex. These, if well fed, will be in condition for slaughter at from five to six months old.

Pigs on the Farm.

Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal.

There are at least three reasons why the pig should have a place on every farm, and these are: first, that it requires a less acreage per head to sustain the pig than any other farm quadruped; secondly, less costly buildings are required than those for horses or cattle; and thirdly, the labor in connection with their care is less, while the manure is richer than that of any other farm animals.

Not many years ago the majority of farmers looked on the pig as an animal whose room around the farm steading was better than their company, were it not for the great amount of cheap food they produced for home consumption. But times have changed, and now we see some farmers increasing their bank account by the growing of pork.

Care on the part of the owner of the hog is a leading essential in making pigs on the farm pay. Attention should first be given to the sow, not delayed so late as farrowing time, but weeks before. She should have dry and com-

fortable quarters, and access to yard or field in fine weather. If you have good warm quarters for the sow have your young pigs come in February. The spring litter is always the most paying one, as we have warm weather for feeding and less feed is required, while with the advent of grass, the pig farrowed in February or March can be easily made to tip the beam at 250 lbs in December. Then again, the sow will have her second litter in July or August. Another important thing in their favor is that the young pigs become strong and thrifty before the winter sets in, and pigs coming at or near those dates can generally be made ready for market when the highest price is being paid.

Pumpkins for Hogs.

Mr. Adam Rankin, of Monmouth, Ill., makes the following statement as to the value of pumpkins for hogs. The experiment was with a lot of shoats fed for market. Each shoat was fed two large pumpkins per day, the corn fed was weighed, and they had an occasional feed of oats and ground feed. For every bushel of grain fed in connection with the pumpkins they made a gain of over seventeen pounds. When the supply of pumpkins ran out they made a gain of a little over twelve pounds for each bushel of corn fed. Farmers generally do not know the value of pumpkins as a part ration for hogs in connection with grain. For keeping up growth and health they are far ahead of all medicines or nostrums.

Breeding to Type.

Under the above heading, the National Stockman and Farmer say: A breeder or farmer wishing to have his hogs as near one type as possible will find it much easier to accomplish if he has only one family to select from. If he has a number of families of the same strain on the farm, bought from the herds of various breeders, he will find it much harder to reach similarity than if they were all one family, bred by one man. Choose the family or strain that pleases best, and by careful selection build up similarity in individuals. It takes longer, and is a difficult matter to reach the desired end by selecting from different herds, even if of the same strains. A man's reputation as a grower or professional breeder rests to a great degree on his ability to have his animals reach a high degree of similarity.

The Hog to Raise.

Every farmer has his notion of the kind of hog he should raise to bring the best price, but the quality of hogs found on the market is sufficient proof that there are scores of men that are wrong in their ideas. One reason for the great difference of quality found in hogs lies in the fact that too many farmers do not study the demands of the market. The packer, when he buys a hog to meet the demand for a certain quality of pork looks for the hog that will make it. He does not care a farthing for the opinion of the farmer as to the kind of hog he should kill. The farmer must cater to the demands of the market if he would have success, whether these demands are in line with his ideas or not. If the farmer will study to know the facts in the case he will learn that the market in the main for years has been for a hog that will pay him best to produce.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

Tom Shoemaker is still in Fort Worth.

Tom Andrews is visiting relatives at McKinney.

Capt. A. G. Evans, of Kansas City, is in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Chas. Goodnight and lady spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

W. Thomson of Denver offers some bargains in this issue of the JOURNAL.

John M. Shelton has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

C. W. White, the well-known Waco cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night.

J. T. Beal, one of the solid cattlemen of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

M. C. Campbell, a leading stock dealer of Wichita, Kansas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

Sam Dyer, a prosperous young cattleman from Goodnight, Texas, is spending a few days in Fort Worth.

A. S. Nicholson, the well-known cattle dealer of this city, took in the festivities at Galveston the first of this week.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta wants several hundred more four-year-old steers. He was hunting them in Fort Worth a few days ago.

Chas. L. Wade of Henrietta, the popular live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, was in the city on Tuesday.

John H. Wood, a prominent live stock commission merchant of Chicago, has an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL.

A. H. Tandy, banker and cattleman of Haskell, Tex., was in the city a few days ago. He reports everything in good shape in his locality.

J. G. Taylor, general live stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, was circulating among his many friends in Fort Worth Thursday.

Col. Carey W. Styles, editor of the Stephenville Empire and one of the ablest newspaper writers in the state, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Will Miles returned yesterday morning from the nation, where he had been to secure pasturage for 2000 steers for Jonathan Miles.—San Angelo Standard.

Horace M. Simms, a good looking and well-to-do cattleman of Colorado City, danced on the head set at the concert ball at the Ellis hotel Monday night.

Col. R. H. Roberts, general agent for Wood Bros., of Chicago, was in the Fort this week. The colonel represents one of the oldest and best firms in the business.

J. W. Corn of Bear Creek, Parker county, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Corn is one of the largest stockmen and most successful farmers in his locality.

Winfield Scott, instead of playing "wall flower," took a hand in every dance on the programme at the conductors ball given at the Ellis hotel Monday night.

Mr. J. D. Earnest was in from the Mallet Plains this week and reports stock in fine condition and range good on the plains this winter.—Colorado Clipper.

F. G. Oxsheer, a prominent West Texas cattleman, who makes his headquarters at Colorado, Texas, was in the city Thursday. He reports everything flourishing in his locality.

N. H. Graham of Hembrie, Crockett county, but formerly of Young county, has a newsy letter in this issue of the JOURNAL. "Owl Creek," as he was formerly known, never does anything by halves.

Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn, the live stock agent of the Santa Fe, and John H. Riley of Las Cruces, were in Deming last Saturday, looking after cattle shipments here.—Deming (N. M.) Light.

Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas, one of the largest cattle owners in Texas and who is now extensively engaged in raising thoroughbred milk stock, has an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL.

W. W. Tuttle, formerly of the city, but latterly of Magdalena, N. M., has been appointed live stock agent of the Santa Fe from Trinidad to Kansas City. Like all the Santo stock agents "Tutt" is a first-class man.

James Kennedy, who lives in Dallas, but owns a large cattle ranch on the plains south of Odessa, was in Fort Worth this week looking after a shipment of cows, which he sold to the Fort Worth Packing company.

H. H. Campbell, manager of the Matador Cattle company, of Motley county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. In the recent election and organization of Motley county Mr. Campbell was elected county judge. No better selection could have been made.

G. W. W. McComber, of Big Lake, who five years ago started out with a few hundred sheep and by close attention to business now owns up in the thousands, was in the city Tuesday and bought two wagon loads of supplies for his ranch.—San Angelo Standard.

James Beech, a prominent citizen of Stephenville, brought in a shipment of 144 hogs and sold them to the Packing company on Thursday. Erath county is taking the lead in the hog business. In fact it is one of the best counties in the state for the production of most anything.

The Union Stock Yards company of Fort Worth have an attractive advertisement in this issue. The Fort Worth Union Stock Yards are already a success, and will in the future prove a big card for Fort Worth and a great convenience to the cattlemen of the state.

The Standard Cattle company at Ames, Neb., had a load of prime corn-fed western cows on the Omaha market last week, which sold for \$3.90. They averaged 1333 lbs. per head. Another shipment was made on the 2nd inst. of choice cows that sold for \$3.75.—Cheyenne Stock Journal.

Joe Rhodes started for Denver last Sunday morning at which place he will sell about 600 head of cattle that are being held in a pasture near Pueblo. He was offered \$31 a head for them, and he thought now a good time to sell. They will average about 1100.—Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

W. V. Turner, the genial manager of the Travecia ranch, was in the city Monday and Tuesday on business. He states there is no snow at his place, but found it from three to eighteen inches between that place and town. His sheep are doing well and he reports no loss.—Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

J. C. Loving of Jacksboro, Texas, who has had several years practical experience with Johnson grass, gives the readers of the JOURNAL the benefit of his experience in this issue. Communications of this kind from practical men are appreciated by both editor and readers, and add much to the value and interest of the paper.

D. H. and J. W. Snyder, the well known stockmen of Georgetown, Tex., have recently purchased 115 thoroughbred pedigree Percheron and French Coach horses, with which they have stocked a fine stock farm near Georgetown known as San Gabriel Stock farm. They are now prepared to fill orders for all ages of stock of this kind. For further particulars attention is called to the article headed San Gabriel Stock Farm in the Horse Department of this issue, and also to their advertisement to be found elsewhere.

L. W. Marks, cattle buyer from Vinita, is in Fort Worth. He wants threes and fours.

O. Fuller, a cattle buyer from Muskogee, I. T., is in the city. He wants 1,000 three and four year old steers.

J. S. Livingston, one of the leading cattlemen of Hamilton county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Livingston has several hundred four-year-old steers that he is anxious to sell.

W. L. Gatlin, cattleman of Abilene, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. He reports cattle in good condition in the Abilene country. Mr. Gatlin has a good string of steers for sale.

James A. Wilson, the modest young representative of the Chicago and Alton, has sufficiently recovered from his small pox scare to enable him to talk of the great and many advantages of the route offered by his company.

Wm. Bennett returned this week from Colorado and will resume his old position as manager of the Montezuma Cattle company, on the Pecos river. He has been in Kansas while away and states that there is already an active demand for steers among the farmers and feeders of that state, and a general good feeling was apparent in connection with the cattle business. The trouble in making trades is that the cattle are wanted sooner than it is possible to deliver them in this country.—N. M. Stock Grower.

Ed Preuit, a well to do and successful stockman of Dayton, Texas, writes the JOURNAL as follows: Enclosed please find express order for \$6.00. Please credit my account with same and continue to send me the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. When I get tired of the JOURNAL you will hear from me. I was one among the first to subscribe for the JOURNAL when it first made its appearance and have been a regular subscriber all the time. I think every stockman and farmer ought to take the JOURNAL.

Uncle Henry Stephens, who spent a few days in Fort Worth the latter part of last week, succeeded in convincing the JOURNAL before he left that this paper had incorrectly reported him when it said he was not so enthusiastic in his admiration of the American Live Stock Commission Co. as formerly. When it comes to a show down Uncle Henry is just as strong a believer in the principles and methods of the American company as ever. Uncle Henry thinks he is right and all the world could no more argue him into a change of heart, than a sheep could kill a butcher.

Major W. A. Towers, a cattleman residing in Kansas City, has been in the Arkansas valley recently, where he met his brother John Towers of the OX ranch in the neutral strip. The major states that cattle are getting through the winter in splendid condition, and says that his herd in Montana is doing remarkably well, that the winter in that section has been less severe than it has been for years, there being very little snow and the thermometer ranging away above zero. The firm's ranch was the most exposed during the late Indian troubles but they had the protection of the soldiers, who were continually between them and the hostiles.—Field and Farm.

Col. L. D. Voak, who while general agent for the Street Stable Car Co. made his headquarters in this city and who by his business tact and personal popularity, succeeded in building up a big business for the concern he then represented, is now general superintendent for the New England Stable Car Co., with headquarters at St. Louis. This company will within a few weeks time have on the road and ready for their customers 1500 cars, with all the latest improvements which are said to add materially to their usefulness to shippers. Col. Voak is now in Fort Worth and will be pleased to meet his many old friends and customers and arrange with them for future business.

W. B. Barr, of St. Louis, the well known and popular manager of the Street Stable Car Co., was in Fort Worth this week.

Col. A. M. Britton, president of the First National bank of Vernon, is in the city. Col. Britton is well-known to and has many warm friends among the stockmen of Texas.

Mr. S. Z. Oldham of the firm of Hughes & Oldham, Bonham, Fannin county, Tex., had in five cars of cattle to-day and visited the yards. He said that cattle on feed have done fairly well this winter.—N. M. L. S. Reporter.

Capt. J. P. Moore, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, is doing all in his power to remedy existing differences between his road and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and will, it is hoped, succeed in reconciling matters soon.

Major Sam Hunt, the hard working live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is in the city. The major is doing all in his power to accommodate the customers of the road despite the action of the Texas and Pacific.

H. T. Keenan, who for many years has looked after the interest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Texas, is stopping at the Ellis. Mr. Keenan is accompanied by his estimable wife and may therefore be said to be on his good behavior.

Joseph H. Overhuls was in Las Vegas this week on return from a trip to Kansas and Colorado. The snow is very deep around Rocky Ford, Colo., and the weather has been unusually severe. Quite a number of cattle buyers are already operating in that section, and nearly all the first-class cattle have been purchased.—N. M. Stock Grower.

Mr. Ed L. Hull, of Socorro county, was a caller at the Stock Grower office this week. He is on the way to Kansas, where he will look up a pasture for his herds, which he proposes to gather and move from their present location. The prospects for cattle in his section are not very flattering, as overstocked ranges have cut the supply of grass down so that stock cannot fatten sufficiently to stand the racket through the winter and spring.—N. M. Stock grower.

Capt. J. T. Rabb has rented his beautiful place on the Mimbres to the Curton Brothers, and will soon leave with his family for Seattle, with the hope that the moist climate of that section will benefit his health. The captain has seen life in about all of its phases. He is a native of Texas, and is now sixty odd years of age. In early days he commanded a company of rangers, and has probably made as many good Indians as any man in the west. At one time his cattle ranged over a thousand hills and he counted his land by leagues instead of acres. If his actual experience in life was written up it would undoubtedly discount the famous "Mr. Potter of Texas."—Silver City Enterprise.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, the well known and competent live stock agent of the Santa Fe road, supposed to be any where in the territory, but whose family resides at Las Cruces, came up the road on a fast stock train from Deming this morning. The major states that the Santa Fe company have arranged to ship cattle through from Deming to St. Louis in palace stock cars, without stopping to feed or water on the route—the cars being provided for such emergencies. The run from Deming to St. Louis is about 1400 miles, and the train that passed through this morning will make passenger time, and is the first of a series of fast stock trains. The cattle are from the Columbia cattle company. F. W. Smith, general manager, and they will have three train loads more. The trains will average eighteen cars, each car holding an average of twenty-four head of cattle. The major reports everything in first-class shape at Deming, the cattlemen feeling happy and stock in good shape and comparatively fat.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Indications are that at least 20,000 cattle will be shipped from Engle, New Mexico, during the coming spring.

Stock sheep are scarce in Nebraska in the face of a good demand. There are many men who want to buy, but none who want to sell.

Stock of every description have gone through the winter in excellent condition, and our markets are supplied with fat beef, pork and mutton from the open range.—Colorado Clipper.

The Grayson company, of Sierra county, N. M., are now gathering 2000 steers, which it will ship to California, where they go on to alfalfa fields, to be prepared for the markets of that state.

There is a better season in the ground now than at any time in the past three years at the same time of the year, and farmers feel sanguine of an extra good crop year.—Colorado Clipper.

The recently organized cattle association has framed an excellent bill for the protection of the cattle industry in New Mexico. It is hoped that the legislature will speedily enact it into a law.—Raton (N. M.) Range.

The sheep men of Northern New Mexico are formulating a bill for the better protection of sheep against scab. Their appeal ought to receive favorable consideration from the present legislature.—Raton (N. M.) Range.

Mr. H. S. Walker, one of San Saba county's successful ranchmen, was in town last week circulating a petition to the legislature to have the wolf scalp law enacted. These varments are very destructive in this county.—San Saba News.

Parties in from the West and East report snow from three inches to ten feet deep and cattle shrinking very fast—nothing to eat but oak leaves and no water. At Folsom and to the south there is no snow to speak of and the cattle are looking well.—Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

In the single county of Windham, Vermont, are more than 40,000 acres of land once cultivated, but now deserted, because of the superior inducements that cheap lands in the West have offered, and partly, also, because of the great attractions of the city over rural life for the younger generation.

The Wheeler cattle, fed near Waco, and bought by Riddle & Jones, were sold in St. Louis Monday. They weighed 1173 pounds; about one-third of them brought \$4.15, the remainder sold for \$3.75. Messrs. Jones & Riddle paid \$39 a head for these cattle. It is understood that they lost a little money.

Robert Roberts, gardener, on the Loomis & Ostrander ranch in Runnels county, returned recently from a visit to England, and brought with him a couple of pairs of pheasants, from which he will endeavor to propagate the breed. The Banner-Leader sees sport galore for nimrods in the event of success in Mr. Roberts' plans.

Times change and the world changes with it. There was a time when if a man bought cattle on the range he found that upon a round-up one half of them had vanished. This week we heard from a ranchman who bought cattle on the range estimated at 800, and when they were gathered he found he had 1400.—San Angelo Standard.

During this week we have questioned farmers from all parts of the country and they all tell the same story about the prospects of the next wheat crop. They say prospects were never better and that the acreage was never half so large. Men that cultivated fifty acres last season have from 150 to 250 acres this year. Some of them are making preparation for a large corn and cotton crop and all of them will raise more or less.—Archer County Progress.

The City Stock Yard Commission company, of Denver, advertise their fourth annual grand combination sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. It takes place on the 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28th of this month. Every one interested in fine stock should attend.

From the present outlook the wool clip of next spring will be the best the country has known for years. The absence of any very severe storms up to date leads us to hope that they will skip us altogether this season, in which event the wool fiber should be even and strong and free from those weak places produced by seasons of severe cold and short feed.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

There seems to be no limit to the development of the uses of the cotton plant. The stalks that have heretofore been a nuisance are now to be made into bagging. It is estimated that about \$3,000,000 formerly went for jute bagging will now be kept in the country, besides which planters will be relieved from the oppression of the jute bagging trust that has annoyed them so long and seriously.

Cattle are dying around Moro, Oregon, in considerable numbers, says the Times-Mountaineer, and there is a fatality among horses. One man has lost one-half of his band of cattle, and another twenty head, and both fed from the same straw stack. Believing it to be some poisonous weed in the feed, the hay has been burned, but the fatality still continues. The state veterinary surgeon is en route to the vicinity in which the disease prevails, and will ascertain, if possible, the cause and take proper measures to prevent its spread. At present the infected district extends a distance of about nine miles from the east bank of the Deschutes.

It has been decided by the interior department that a strip of land about two miles wide on the eastern boundary of this territory and over which Texas has heretofore held jurisdiction, belongs to New Mexico, that the boundary lines between Texas and New Mexico is the 103d meridian west. By the terms of the acts of congress admitting the state of Texas to the Union and creating the territory of New Mexico, the 103d meridian is declared the line between them, and it is strange that Texas has been so long allowed to exercise jurisdiction over this strip of our territory. Colfax will gain about 107 sections of land to add to her taxable property including a fair sized town. So says the New Mexico Stock Grower.

Breeding Stock.

Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

In breeding up too many farmers look at the first cost without due regard to what the ultimate results will be. Farmers will readily invest in all labor-saving machinery, often even to the extent of going into debt and paying interest, because it is considered that the better results secured will make the investment more profitable. But improved sires, that, when used with carefully selected dams will improve the grade of stock on the farm, they think require the investment of too much money. Yet, in proportion to the amount of capital invested, the improved stock can be made much more profitable, and the results more lasting than the use of labor-saving machinery. As with machinery, in order to secure the best results good care and management must be given. A good sire can be made to serve quite a number of dams, and if care is taken in the selection quite an improvement can be made. It is economical, because quicker and better results can be realized. Rightly managed improved stock, especially cattle and hogs, make a quicker growth and mature earlier than scrubs; require less feed to keep thrifty and less feed to fatten for market and when ready will sell at better

Stockmen and Farmers!

—Do not Fail to Attend—

The Fourth Annual Grand Combination Sale

—OF THE—

City Stock Yards Commission Co.

GEO. L. GOULDING, Pres., D. H. SMITH, Vice-Pres.,
CO. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Sale Will be Held at the City Stock Yards, Foot of Fifteenth Street, Denver,
February 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28th, 1891.

500 Head! HORSES and CATTLE 500 Head!
To be Cut Loose at Auction.

No By-Bidding. No Reserve Prices.

Standard Bred Horses and Mares.
Non-Standard Horses and Mares.
French Coach Stallions.
Heavy Draft Stallions and Mares.
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From Canada OUGHT to be extra early, and as such it is sent out. The reports of the experimental station speak highly of it, and numbers testify to its earliness, productiveness, large size, roundness, rich color and freedom from rot. Per package, 15 cents; five for 60 cents. You will find it only in my seed catalogue, which will be sent FREE to anybody. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

True Danvers Onion Seed.

My seed farms extend into Danvers, and I frequently buy of the best onion raisers there hundreds of bushels of their handsomest onions to plant to grow seed from, sometimes paying as high as five dollars a barrel. I offer such seed, all this year's growth and of my own raising, at \$3 a pound, with a discount on large quantities. Much of the onion seed sold is either too flat or too round for Danvers. Choice Danvers carrot seed, \$1.08 per pound. Seed catalogue sent FREE to every one. JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

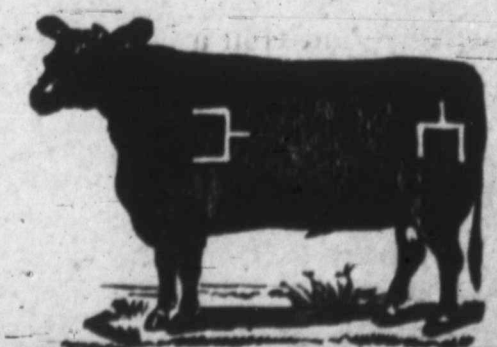
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The only perfect tool for catching and handling Sheep. Spring steel and light, but very strong. We guarantee it to hold the largest as well as the smallest sheep every time without injury to the animal. Samples by mail 75 cts. STAR CROOK CO., Jackson, Mich. For sale by Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago; and Jobbers generally.

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OF CHICAGO.
(Located at the Union Stock Yards.)
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THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.
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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 Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

prices. All of these tend to make the investment profitable. Farm machinery enables one to farm better and to grow larger and better crops at a less cost; improved stock uses the various products to a better advantage than scrubs, and together will make the farm pay better. Good judgment must be used in purchasing as well as in using and caring for them in order to secure the best results. It is neglect that makes stock of all kinds unprofitable, and getting improved stock will not mend matters, unless good care is given in addition.

By proper care to secure good sires, using them on carefully selected dams, a gradual improvement can be made and a good profit readily realized. Of course, with small farmers, it is possible to go to an extreme either way, which is not advisable. Purchase according to the needs of the farm and use to the best advantage, as in a majority of cases the average farmer can better afford to breed up than to attempt selling off all of his scrubs and purchasing all good stock.

THE JOURNAL leaves the discussion of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the American Live Stock Commission company this week to its friends Messrs. Bush, Titus, Buel, Tamblin and Woods. They cover the ground pretty thoroughly. So much so that the JOURNAL thinks it unnecessary to further discuss the matter at present.

From Arizona.

The Yuima (Arizona) Sentinel.

Col. Geo. B. Loving has again taken hold of the reins of the Texas LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas. It is one of the best stock journals published. Mr. L. is one of the ablest editors on the live stock question.

To Cattle Buyers.

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

Well, Sarah, what have you been doing to make you look so young? Oh, nothing much, only been using Hall's Hair Renewer to restore the color of my hair.

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

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

In Russia, which is the great horse country of Europe, they never put blinders on a horse, and a shying horse is almost unheard of.

Don't use blind bridles on your horse. Let him see what is going on around him and he will naturally be more quiet and in less danger of becoming frightened.

Stories about old horses are now going the rounds. A Kentucky paper told one in reference to a mare near Cambridge City, Ind., that is said to be forty-six years old, but a Buffalo journal goes that a little better by hunting up a horse that is forty-seven years old and has been in the possession of the present owner for forty years.

The Navajo Indian tribe, numbering about 15,000 souls, although they claim a population of 23,000, owns something like 250,000 horses. These animals are all runty little things and the government will soon buy a lot of draft stallions and send to them, that they may increase the size of their horses and thus command a better selling price for their colts.

The value of beans for feeding horses is not as well known in this country as in England, where they are largely grown especially for that purpose. They are very nutritious, containing 570 parts of nutritive matter to the thousand. They may be fed alone, or ground up with other food. Two pounds of crushed beans a day added to the horse's food during the winter will greatly increase his strength and endurance.

Brood mares in foal should have the very best of care. Moderate exercise for them upon the road will be much better than standing in the stall. Feed only the best of hay and sound, clean, sweet oats. It is best for both mare and foal that the former does not take on too much flesh. As a rule foals from very fat mares are much more puny at birth than those from strong, hearty ones that are in only fair condition. The American Cultivator says that one of the things that those having the care of brood mares should be careful to avoid, is permitting them to drink too much cold water. When salt is kept constantly in their mangers, and they are watered three times a day, there is not much danger. When they are salted only once a week, and perhaps not so often, the danger is increased. Probably there are more foals killed prematurely in the North during the winter months by their dams drinking cold water to excess than from any other single cause. Very few farmers are aware of this fact, however.

San Gabriel Stock Farm.

The JOURNAL is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the first annual catalogue of Messrs. D. H. and J. W. Snyder, proprietors of the San Gabriel Stock Farm, near Georgetown, Texas.

It is indeed encouraging to the JOURNAL and all others who are desirous of seeing blooded stock farms established in this state, to know that such well known and responsible men as D. H. and J. W. Snyder are turning their attention to the important, honorable and profitable business of raising thoroughbred Percheron and French Coach horses.

The Messrs. Snyder are doing a great deal toward the development of the wonderful resources of Texas. They have recently sold to J. L. Ellwood, the father of the gentleman of whom they bought their herd of blooded horses, 62,000 acres of land in Mitchell, and 84,480 acres in Lamb and Hockley counties. These lands will, no doubt, in the near future be converted into farms for the breeding and raising of different kinds of thoroughbred stock.

San Gabriel Stock Farm is located almost adjoining the city of Georgetown, within easy access of good railroad facilities, almost in the immediate cen-

ter of the state and in one of the best counties in Texas. The owners of this fine farm are stocking it with the best animals that money will buy. They will spare no pains nor expense to make the farm and its products equal to the finest and best that can be had in the world. Their efforts should receive encouragement and substantial support, not only from the horse raisers of Texas but of the United States. The JOURNAL can see no reason why Messrs. D. H. and J. W. Snyder, with the means at their command and the advantageous location they have selected, cannot compete with the prize winners of the whole United States, and in this way not only have Texas but all the other states as well for the market for their thorough bred stock.

The JOURNAL can strongly recommend the Messrs. Snyder and the stock owned by them, and urges its readers who are thinking of improving their horses to correspond with these gentlemen.

The following "Introduction" from their catalogue is cheerfully given space:

INTRODUCTION.

"In coming before the public with this, our first annual catalogue, we do so with no small amount of pride and satisfaction; not simply because it represents the largest herd of registered Percheron and French Coach horses in the state of Texas, but represents a collection of horses that in point of breeding and individual merit cannot be excelled in this or any other country. The superior merits of the Percheron as a draft horse are so well known and understood by all horsemen that comment upon this subject here would be unnecessary. It is well understood that they give better satisfaction in all eastern markets than any other breed of draft horses, possessing as they do more of the desirable traits for draft purposes. The fact that they command better prices in their native country as well as this, is in itself sufficient evidence of the claims made for them being well taken.

With the present depression in the price of nearly all farm products, no brighter field is open to the average farmer or ranchman than horse breeding. Combinations of the character that have for years and are at the present time controlling the markets in other productions do not exist in the breeding of horses, and are seemingly impossible. Being the first to introduce so large a number of imported Percherons and Coach stallions and mares into the state of Texas, and having been closely identified with the breeding and raising of horses in our state for many years, we know whereof we speak when we say that better success will universally attend the crossing and recrossing of Percherons upon the native stock of our great and growing state than has been attained by any other class of draft horses. Especially has this been the case at San Gabriel Stock Farm, where can be seen a larger and better assortment of imported and pure bred, as well as high grade stock than at any other establishment of its kind in the state. The success of this, the best known of the French breeds brought to this country, has inspired confidence in the new candidate for public favor, viz: the French Coach horse, which is without doubt destined to become the most popular of all breeds for breeding and road purposes, a choice collection of which can always be seen here. In addition to the pedigreed stock in this catalogue, we have a large number of high grade yearling stallions and fillies, and we respectfully solicit correspondence and inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to make fair prices and reasonable terms, having within the last year purchased of the well known importer and breeder, W. L. Ellwood, of De Kalb, Ill., 115 of the above named horses. From this selection we know that we can accommodate our friends and the public in quality and prices. Yours respectfully,

"D. H. & J. W. SNYDER."

Georgetown, Texas.



DROP US A POSTAL

IN RETURN WE WILL SEND YOU OUR BOOK OF 200 PAGES FREE. THIS BOOK IS FILLED FROM COVER TO COVER WITH THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MANY WELL KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF OUR

COMPOUND OXYGEN.

THE QUESTION HAS BEEN RAISED: "DO YOU PUBLISH THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR PATIENTS?" **CERTAINLY NOT.** WE HAVE NEARLY 60,000 SEPARATE RECORDS OF CASES, AND THE LARGE MAJORITY OF THE INVALIDS CONCERNED DO NOT CARE TO HAVE ANY PERSONAL MENTION MADE OF THEIR MALADIES. IT IS ONLY WHEN WE HAVE SPECIFIC PERMISSION THAT WE PUBLISH ANY SIGNED INDORSEMENTS IN OUR QUARTERLY REVIEW OR BOOK. IN SUCH INSTANCES WE ARE GLAD TO GET THE INDORSEMENT. IT HELPS US--IT HELPS YOU--IF YOU NEED ENCOURAGEMENT.

WE HAVE DISPENSED COMPOUND OXYGEN FOR NEARLY 21 YEARS AND OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT WE ARE ABOUT. OUR PATIENTS SAY WE DO. GET THE BOOK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

COMPOUND OXYGEN IS A SALUTARY EXCESS OF OZONE. IT IS CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY. INHALED TO THE LUNGS IT SENDS A VITALIZING GLOW THROUGH THE SYSTEM. STRENGTH GRADUALLY RETURNS. BETTER STILL IT REMAINS.

SEND FOR THE BOOK. RETURN MAIL WILL BRING IT TO YOU ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE. ADDRESS

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SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Proprietors.

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

We have recently stocked this beautiful Farm with 115 head of thoroughbred

Percheron and French Coach Horses

and are now prepared to fill orders on advantageous terms for all ages of either sex of this favorite breed of horses.

Write us for catalogue, prices, terms and full particulars before purchasing elsewhere. We can and will make it to your interest to trade with us. Address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Georgetown, Texas.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

—BUCHAN'S—

Cresylic Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers NEW YORK CITY.

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

"In six weeks we had 18 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal."—Col. L. A. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of 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 1891 commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Harlem plantation, Texas.

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

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

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 300 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 Aurora, Ill., or Gainesville, Tex.

Poultry.

In addition to the fact that, as meat producers, geese are as valuable as any other poultry, each bird will make annually at least a pound of feathers. These will be of as much value as the average egg product of a single hen. The white or Embden are the most valuable, not only because of the increased value of their feathers over those of the gray or Toulouse, but because of the finer quality of their flesh.

From almost every quarter complaints are coming up from shippers against the unjust exactments of the express companies in the matter of shipping fowls. On what principle are the schedules really based, if on any at all? It is said to cost about as much to send a bird 100 miles as it does to send it 1000 miles. And one writer in the Poultry Monthly says: "The Wells-Fargo express asked \$28 to ship a trio of birds to a point in Nevada, but a coop of six birds was sent to California for \$15.50 and a coop of eight birds was sent to Southern Florida for \$7.50." And the writer adds that "a pen of twelve birds was sent from Houdan, France, to a point in America (over two express routes) for a total cost of \$26." Surely such discrepancies in charges are irrational, unjust and even absurd when one comes to analyze them. The A. P. A. is soon to meet in Charleston, S. C., and will it not be a good idea to have a committee appointed there to bring the matter to the attention of the inter-state commission?

The duties of a manager and director of a poultry show, or of a fair where there is a "poultry department," is not always "a bed of roses," so to speak. He may be ever so earnest, energetic and conscientious in his efforts to do just right and please everybody, and the chances are about five to one that he will fail. The prize winners will swear he is a splendid good fellow, of course, but it happens generally, almost universally, that they are in the minority. Some of the exhibitors failing to win prizes will be reasonable and will give him credit for doing the best he can under the circumstances. And now and then there will be one who will go so far as to declare that he did precisely what he ought to have done in all respects. But there are always malcontents and growlers who exhibit at fairs, and when they fail to win first prizes they invariably "kick" and find fault and start in to impugn improper motives to managers, judges and everybody else connected with the business. It is now getting to be about the time when arrangements must be made for the spring fairs, which are getting to be popular in the South. At each of these fairs there should be, doubtless, will be, a poultry department, in which breeders of thoroughbred poultry will be invited and expected to exhibit their birds. Is it out of place for the writer to say to them that you can greatly assist the managers of these fairs by your suggestions, and that they will gladly secure experts to pass on your exhibits if you will point them out to them.

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.

DEEP WATER

—AT—

Corpus Christi, Texas!

The Steam Dredge, "Josephine," More than Half Way to the Gulf. ROPES PASS,

From Corpus Christi Bay directly into the deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico is being dredged night and day, the work being prosecuted Twenty hours a day. It will be cut to a depth of THIRTY FEET and admit the HEAVIEST SHIPS. It will be supplemented by stone jetties if necessary. It has the best tidal basin on the entire Gulf Coast West of Mobile. Corpus Christi Bay is the deepest bay West of Mobile. Its deep waters lie close to ROPES PASS. It will receive and discharge more water with each tide than any Bay on the Coast.

More Water will "Scour" Through Ropes Pass

with each tide than through any Pass West of the Mississippi. THIS IS WHAT PRODUCES AND MAINTAINS DEEP WATER ACROSS ANY SAND BAR. The more water passing through a Pass, the more "Scour" and the deeper water across the bar, if properly directed.
 NO BAR EXISTS in front of Ropes Pass. Should one ever form we shall build jetties across it, just as is now being done at ALL OTHER PASSES. A jetty at

ROPES PASS

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

CORPUS CHRISTI

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

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

THE "CLIFFS" RISE FORTY FEET

out of the Bay and command a charming view. They have an "Ocean Drive" 120 feet wide; a grand double Boulevard 200 feet wide; a steam rapid transit railway; a Seaside Camp-meeting ground covering 101 acres, with tabernacle seating 5000 people now building; a sea-side park three miles long with a \$100,000 hotel now building in it; other hotels projected; sailing, saltwater bathing, fishing; crabbing, turpon 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. 13, 1891.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards during the past week were 245 cattle, 1600 hogs, 380 sheep and 11 horses and mules.

The receipts of cattle during the past week were larger than usual. All offerings, however, were taken at market prices. There is a good steady demand here for good steers and fat butchers cows. There is also quite a demand for fat veal calves. The market on steers during the past week ranged from \$1.95 to \$3, the latter price being paid for good fat fed steers.

The following representative sales will give a more correct idea as to the prices now being paid at this market:

13 steers, 1057 lbs, \$3; 11 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3; 16 cows, 896 lbs, \$2; 14 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.95; 13 steers, 823 lbs, \$1.95; 20 cows - lbs, \$1.60; 13 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.60; 11 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.60; 12 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.60; 21 cows, 797 lbs, \$1.60; 32 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.60; 3 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.60; 3 calves, 336 lbs, \$2; 4 calves, \$7 each.

The hog receipts were light this week. In quality, however, they were rather above the average. However, there are still many light hogs shipped in that should be kept at home. The market has been a little "off" all week on hogs. The bulk of the sales were made at from \$3.30 to \$3.40; a few choice lots bringing as much as \$3.45. Light hogs sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.

The following are selected as representative sales: 56, 278 lbs, \$3.45; 61, 212 lbs., \$3.45; 16, 222 lbs., \$3.40; 4, 285 lbs., \$3.40; 9, 190 lbs., \$3.35; 22, 171 lbs., \$3.35; 5, 125 lbs., \$3.30; 4, 130 lbs., \$3.00; 12, 113 lbs., \$2.75; 3, 126 lbs., \$2.75; 4, 94 lbs., \$2.50.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1500; shipments, 1000. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers \$4.60@5.25; fair to good, \$3.80@4.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@3.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 200. Market lower. Prices ranged \$3.20@3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 200. Market steady. Good to choice, \$4.00@5.10.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2400; shipments, 1960. Market slow, dull and lower. Steers,

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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

\$3.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.65@3.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 3800. Market lower. All grades, \$3.00@3.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 1000. Market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000, shipments, 4000. Market stronger. Steers, \$3.50@5.50; stockers, \$3.00@3.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; shipments, 13,000. Market lower. All grades, \$3.52@3.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 4000. Market active and stronger. Natives, \$3.25@3.50; Westerns, \$4.75@5.05. Texans, fed, \$5.05.

CHICAGO.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Feb. 9, 1891. }

Receipts for the opening day of the week were 14,000 cattle, 62,000 hogs and 6000 sheep. On the corresponding day last year there were received 12,000 cattle, 21,000 hogs and 9000 sheep.

A. C. Riddle, & Co. marketed 104 head of 1042 pound corn fed Texas steers at \$4.25. Some 1068 pound fed steers sold at \$3.50 and F. W. Smith marketed a car of 47 yearlings, average 372 pounds at \$2.

R. W. Kuehn, of Granger, Texas, had in three loads of Texas cattle. Sixty-one steers sold at \$3.50, and 6 cows and stags at \$2.65.

J. L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash road at Fort Worth, Texas, was here on business.

Extra good cattle sold lately as high as \$5.30@5.50. Good to choice steers at \$4.50@5, and poor to medium 1000 to 1300 pound beeves, \$3.50@4. Canning cows \$1.50@2.40. Butcher and beef cows \$2.50@4.15. Veal calves \$2.50@6.

No doubt the near approach of lent has had something to do with the curtailment in the demand for live stock.

The unseasonably warm weather has certainly had its effect.

Keenan & Sons say: "Owing to the scarcity and the advance in canners and butchers' stock, prices have advanced during the week from 15 to 25¢ on all grades of Texas steers and cows, and, as we have stated before, do not think the supply of native cows in the country suitable to come to market very plentiful, and think prices of Texas cattle will improve on that account. We think that early grass cattle as well as corn and cotton fed cattle will sell well during the spring and early summer."

The choicest corn fed western sheep averaging 90 to 120 pounds, have sold lately at \$4.75@5 against \$5.70@5.90 one year ago. Considering the greater cost this year, the outlook is not enjoyed very much by feeders of high-priced corn.

The London market is about 1c per pound lower than a year ago, but the movement of export cattle is much larger. For the week ending January 31 the exports from the United States were 6052 cattle, 24,307 quarters of beef, showing an increase of 2559 cattle and 7701 quarters compared with last year.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12, 1891.

The Lenten season begins to-day and this has a considerable effect on the markets, as the consumptive demand is considerably curtailed. However, of late buyers have given the impression that they could not get sufficient supplies, and especially has this been true in regard to good killing cows. Anything that would kill to advantage met with ready sale, at strong prices, while even common stuff was bid up a shade, but not to the extent of good stock.

The stockers and feeders market will experience no bad effects from Lent, for they are bought to go on the farm, to be returned to this market later on. Of course buyers are using Lent as an argument to get stock at a lower price, but sellers know the situation as well as they do. Dressed beef men may not be as anxious as heretofore to compete with feeders for this kind of stock, but that will not cut much of a figure, as speculators are active buyers. Butcher stuff was quoted by some salesmen as a shade weaker, while others were of the opinion that prices were steady. One sale of fine steers reached \$5.15 to-day. The hog market opened up strong, and in a few instances 5c higher, but after bulletins from Chicago were posted showing a decline of 10c buyers dropped out of the market and would not take a hog unless they obtained a concession. Sellers were willing to let them have all they wanted at yesterday's market price, but they were not satisfied with this cut, wanting supplies at 5c less than yesterday. After dinner sellers were forced to take packer's offers, and the market is closing 5c lower. The top was \$3.50.

Sheep were quiet and buyers apparently only fair purchases of what was on sale at about steady prices.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 12, '91.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules
Receipts.....	1,962	7,832	773	359
Shipments.....	346	862	191	239

Cattle—The general market opened steady, but there was an uneasy feeling among dealers, shipping and export steers selling barely steady, and good butchers' cattle sold steady to strong. Shipping and export steers sold at an extreme of \$4.40 to \$5.10; butchers' steers, \$3 to \$4.35; stockers and feeders \$2 to \$3.60; cow stuffs, \$1.25 to \$4.25; veal calves sold at \$4.62½ to \$7.50 per head, and some heretic calves at about \$4.

Hogs.—There is but little life in the hog market. The packing interest on the market shows a willingness to purchase freely at current values, but the speculators and shippers are cautious, and handle no more stock than to fill immediate orders. Yorkers sold at \$3.35 to \$3.45, only a few selling at the best price. Average packing grades sold at \$3.35 to \$3.45, and butchers' hogs and best heavy grades at \$3.45 to \$3.55. The market closed weak, bulk of the hogs selling at \$3.40 to \$3.45.

Sheep.—There is an active inquiry

for fat sheep and lambs at strong prices. Representative sales: 38 Nat. mixed, 126 lbs, \$4.75; 101 Nat. mixed, 113 lbs, \$4.80; 30 Nat. mixed, 113 lbs, \$5; 11 Nat. mixed, 129 lbs, \$4.65; 11 S. W. mixed, 90 lbs, \$4.40; 75 bucks, 100 lbs, \$3.50; 100 Nat. mixed, 98 lbs, \$4.85.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 13.—Thin cattle in liberal receipt and sell to speculators at inside quotations. Only choice fat animals command outside prices. This market is quoted as follows: Choice fat steers, three-year-olds and up, \$16@20 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@14 per head; fat yearlings \$6@7.50 per head. Fat calves \$4.00@6.00 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 light receipt and active demand at the following prices: Average receipts, 3@3½c per pound, live-weight, and 4c per pound for best fat heavy weights. 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.

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

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.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCK CATTLE—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, February 9, 1891.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for stock cattle," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C., will be received until one o'clock of Monday, March 9th, 1891, for the delivery of 800 head of stock cattle at Osage Agency, Oklahoma Territory. Said cattle must be in good condition, and of the grade known in the market as Northern Texas, and to consist of two and three-year-old cows and heifers, one-half of each age, and no animal to average less than 700 pounds in weight at time of delivery. Said cattle to be delivered at Osage Agency, Oklahoma Territory, between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of June, 1891, subject to a thorough inspection by a competent person to be designated by the undersigned. Bids will be received for a part or all of the cattle, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, as may be deemed to be the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some United States Depository for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient securities; otherwise to be returned to the bidders. THOMAS J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Best of all Cauliflowers!

Is the sort now sent out for the first time, the Perfection. The Snowball, Gilt-edged and Extra-early Erfurt are all excellent sorts, but an extensive market gardener, who has raised these and all other sorts, believes that within three years the most enterprising market gardeners will have dropped these and be raising Perfection. Trial Package 25 cents; per oz., \$1. Seed catalogue FREE to every one.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON,
Marblehead, Mass.

Fish & Keck Co.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

**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.

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, \$1.50 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 Mansior 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 16 hands high and corn fat. M. CARTWRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

Lespedeza Striata (commonly called "Japan clover") seed. Bed-rock prices. Descriptive circulars sent free on application. J. BURRUSS 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.

YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE.

Anyone desiring an investment in young horses, unbroken and halter-broken 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 950 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.

One thousand five hundred head of good stock cattle, ranging in Wichita county, will be sold for \$10 per head. Also about seventy-five head of good stock horses, at \$25 per head. Anyone meaning business can get full particulars by addressing OWNER, Care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

PIGS. Chesters, Berkshires, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters, GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

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

For Sale!

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

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning "HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—
RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,
Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE.

Grazing Lands With Permanent Water in Colorado.

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

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

Abundant range for stock surrounds these locations, which are the best in the neighborhood.

For further particulars write 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. Galoway, W. T. Shugart, John B. Wennmohs, 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 2 1/2 head of heard weighs 2000 pounds. A larger class of Devons than are usually seen in America. Only imported herd in the United States. Send for catalogue. JOHN HUDSON, Moweaqua, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Best Early-Beef Ranch in Southwest Texas.

Juka ranch, formerly owned by Dr. Carothers, 43,000 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.

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.

FOR SALE!

My herd of Hereford cattle—24 head, mostly young things, sired by the Grove 3rd bull at head of the Red River Cattle Co. herd, Texas. Prices low.

J. H. BRILL, Pittsboro, Ind.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE—STEERS—400 HEAD.

The top of 800 head of three-year-old Kent county steers. To brand. Will include about 75 four-year-olds. Another 400 head will average with the four-year-old steers of the country. For terms and price address A. W. HUDSON, Colorado, Tex.

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	\$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
80 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 a dash anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. Write for prices. EUBANKS & MILLER, Bowling Green, Ky.

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 its head a bull whose dam and granddam have the largest records ever made. The only herd in Texas that has won at the same time both the milk and butter prizes (open to all breeds) at a state fair. Young bulls to head herds, backed by largest records ever made, at all times for sale. Address, CLIFTON STOCK FARM, or W. E. HUGHES, Dallas, Texas

Jot Gunter's Grayson County Ranch.

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

OAKLAWN JERSEY HERD.

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

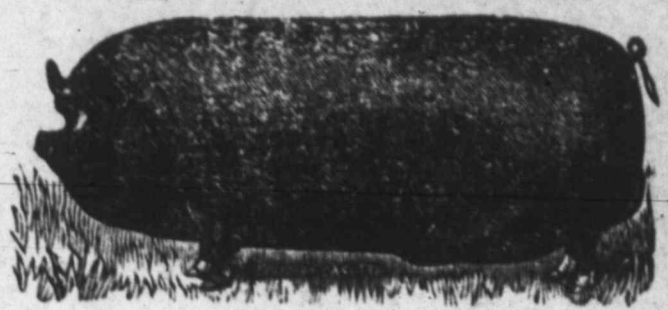
WANTED TO LEASE.

Good grazing land with plenty of water to pasture three or four thousand head of cattle. Must be north of Texas and Pacific Railroad. Address J. R. S., Care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

SWINE.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.



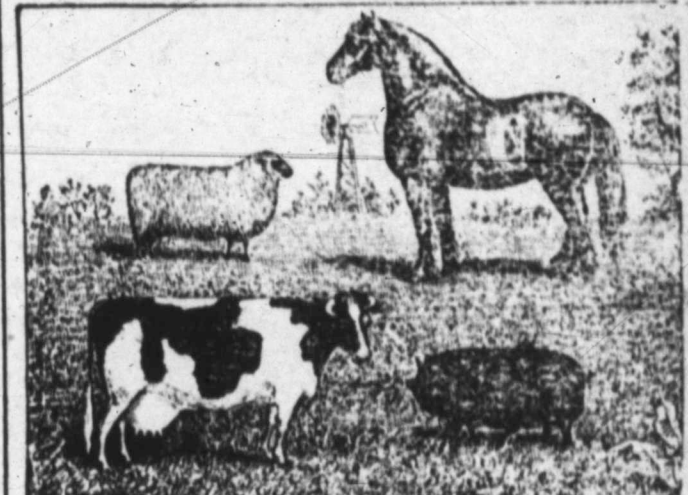
The Valley Stock Farm herd of Berkshires and Duroc Jersey swine contains more animals that won prizes at American and English fairs in 1889 than any other herd in the world. If you want the best come and see us, or write for catalogue. TERRELL & HARRIS, Proprietors, Terrell, Texas.

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



HAZARD'S 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.

Chicago Herd of Chester Whites



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

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. STANDARD FOWLS—LL Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, 1 Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games. PIT GAMES—Shawinecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

THE SELF-RESTORER

FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address Dr. H. Du Mont, 231 Columbia Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

To buy for cash, 800 head of three to six-year-old steers to graze. Will also buy fat cattle or sheep ready for market. Give lowest price delivered at railroad. G. W. MILLER, Winfield, Kan.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 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,

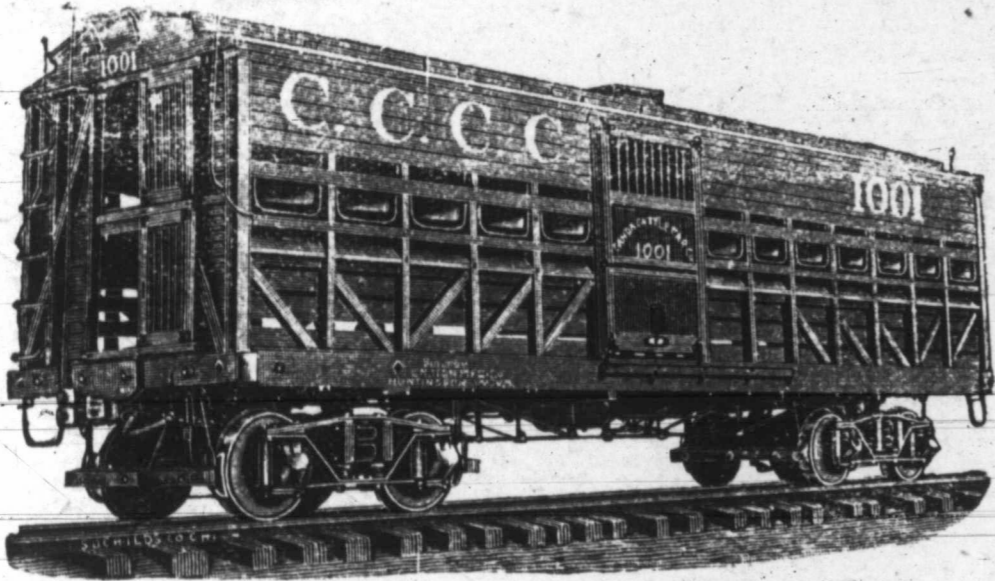
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. E. RUST, Assistant Superintendent.

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



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.

Incho, Smith & Redmon,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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

First National Bank,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

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

San Antonio Stock Yards Co.,

INCORPORATED \$50,000.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

THOS. H. MORIN, MORIN BROTHERS, J. L. MORIN.

W. L. LUBBOCK, Manager,

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 TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO. SEEDS

Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Mailed Free. Send for Catalogue. 1428-1428 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 is 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.

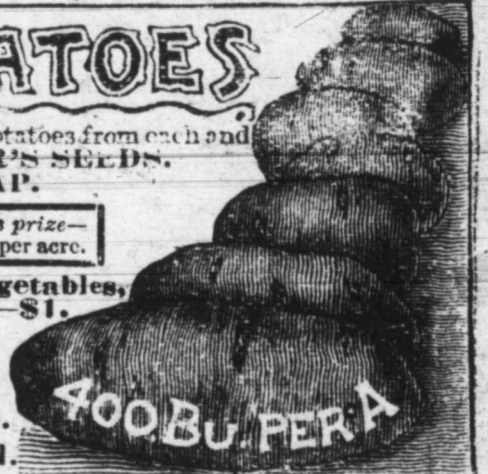
SALZER'S SEED POTATOES

There is genuine pleasure in cropping from 300 to 500 bushels Potatoes from each and every acre you plant. Now the way to do this is to get SALZER'S SEEDS. 60,000 BUSHELS SEED POTATOES CHEAP.

My WHITE BONANZA OATS took the American Agriculturist's prize—\$500 in Gold—for biggest yielding Oats in America; cropping 154 bu. per acre.

I am the largest grower of 35 Packages Earliest Vegetables, NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS, sufficient for family—post paid—\$1. in America, and make a great specialty of FARM SEEDS, Grasses, Clover, Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc. My Farm Catalogue is beautifully illustrated, contains several brilliant color plates painted from nature, elegant enough to adorn any parlor. Send 5c. for same, or we will send Catalogue and grain samples upon receipt of 8c.

JOHN A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.



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

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