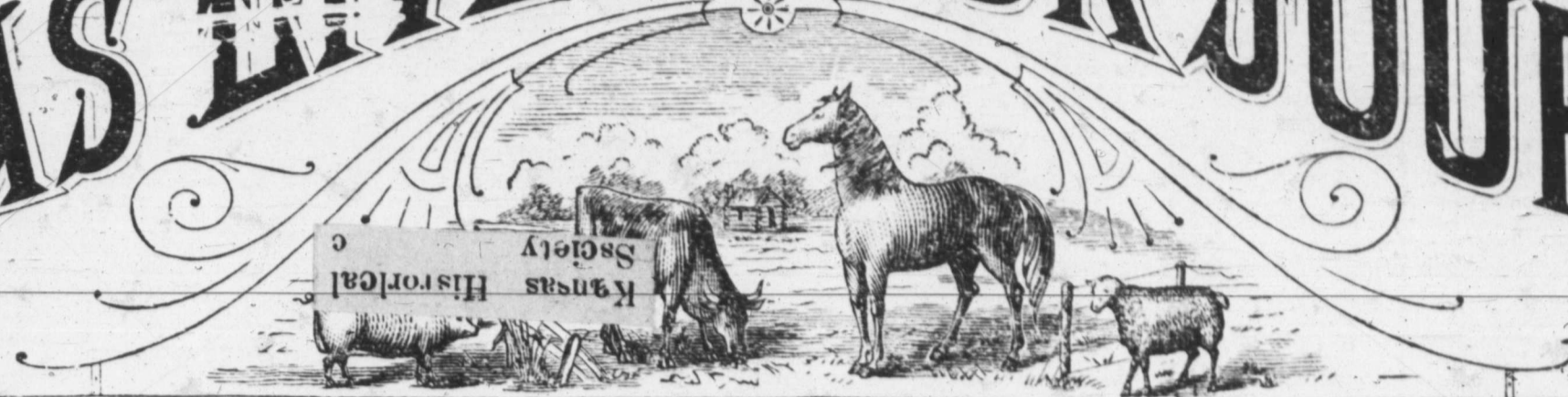


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 12.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

NO. 46.

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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(ESTABLISHED 1867).

Special attention given to the Texas trade. Correspondence invited.

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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.

WANTED.

To buy for cash, 8000 head of three to six year-old steers to graze. Will also buy fat cattle or sheep ready for market.

WANTED!

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

BULL WANTED.

I want to purchase a registered Durham bull two years old or over. E. S. PERRYMAN, Fort Worth, Tex.

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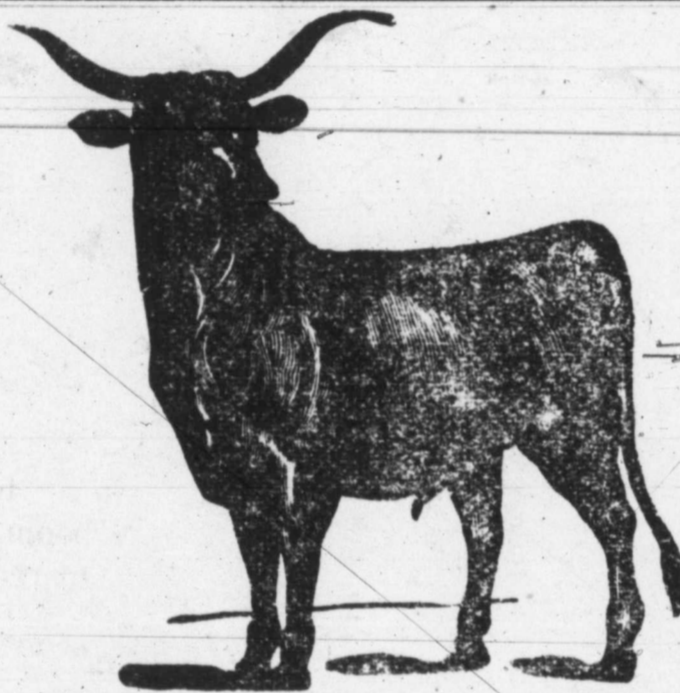
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Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. E. H. EAST, General Live Stock Agent for Texas.

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

Advertisement for riding boots by Logan, Evans & Smith. Includes an illustration of a boot and text: 'For \$5 We will send by mail or express, any where, the best wearing boot for the money in the world. Logan, Evans & Smith. Ft. Worth, Tex'.

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Advertisement for 'The Science of Life' book. Includes an illustration of a man's face and text: 'KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.'

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

VOL. 12.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

NO. 46.

Texas Live Stock Journal

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BY

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H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor;
J. D. CARWILE, Business Manager.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 409 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE PICKWICK HOTEL.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas as
second-class.

THE fight between the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and the American Live Stock Commission company is getting warm. The American company was formally expelled from membership at a meeting of the exchange on the 2d instant, and on the same date what is known as the Roe bill, passed by the Kansas legislature, was signed by the governor. The JOURNAL has not seen this bill and is unacquainted with its purport, but the Drivers' Telegram says editorially, that it is aimed at the very existence of the exchange, and after asking the question flatly whether the Kansas City Exchange shall live or die, whether it will submit or fight, closes with the following language: "Let no man think of it. The American has struck the exchange a hard blow, but it is in splendid fighting condition, and can make a splendid fight from now on. It would be cowardly in the extreme to yield, without giving the best fight we can. The expulsion of the American yesterday was deserved and the duty of every member of the exchange from now on is to see that the American dies and that the exchange lives."

Readers of the JOURNAL are familiar with this fight in all its bearings through recent publications in its columns, and this action will have a tendency to sharpen their interest in the fight, as hitherto the exchanges at Chicago and St. Louis have been victorious in all the courts.

The Founders of the Association.

The JOURNAL thinks it but proper on the eve of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association to present its readers with photo-engravings of the founders of this association, Col. C. L. Carter, its first president, and J. C. Loving, its first, present and only secretary. It was due to the foresight and efforts of these men that this association was first organized at Graham, Texas, fourteen years ago. Col. Carter was elected president at the first meeting of the association and was re-elected every year except one (when at his own earnest solicitation he was permitted to retire) until his death, which occurred July 15, 1888.

Mr. J. C. Loving has filled the position of secretary and treasurer

since the first organization of the association.

Knowing that the efforts of these two gentlemen in behalf of the cattlemen of Northwest Texas have been and are duly appreciated, the JOURNAL feels that at this particular time especially more than a passing notice would be appreciated by their many friends.

Col. Carter was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 4, 1818. He first settled near Waco, but removed to Palo Pinto county in 1855, where he engaged extensively in cattle raising and farming. He continued in this business on the old Brazos home until his death. Col. Carter was the embodiment of honor, liberality and all the traits that tend to make a man noble and endear him to all who knew him. He lived the life of a noble, upright, honorable man. He died with the consciousness of a future reward, and left behind him a name that is respected, honored and remembered with admiration by all who knew him. Col. Carter's widow (who is a sister of ex-Governor L. S. Ross) fully shares in the popularity of her deceased husband, and continues to make her home at the old homestead in Palo Pinto county.

Mr. J. C. Loving was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, June 6, 1836, and removed with his father, Olin Loving, to Texas in 1845. His first



COL. C. L. CARTER,
First President of the Northwest Texas
Cattle Raisers' Association.

home in Texas was in Lamar county and afterwards in Collin. In 1855 he again moved further west, settling in what is now known as Loving's Valley in Palo Pinto county. Mr. Loving has spent the greater part of his life in the cattle business on the frontier of Texas, and like all old-timers has been subjected to many ups and downs, hair-breadth escapes from savage Indians; in fact, has had a varied and at times quite exciting experience on the Texas frontier.

Mr. Loving is manager and part owner of the Loving Cattle Company, who own a fine ranch and herd of cattle in Lost Valley, Jack county. He enjoys the reputation of being one of nature's noblemen, an honest man, and while now in his 55th year, is still vigorous and active and promises many

more years as a useful, upright citizen.

For the past two years the position of president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association has been most efficiently and satisfactorily filled by Mr. A. P. Bush, Jr., whose Texas headquarters are at Colorado City. Mr. Bush is manager of and a large shareholder in the Texas and Alabama Cattle company, who own a large herd and pasture some thirty or forty miles northwest of Colorado City. Mr. Bush's



A. P. BUSH, JR.,
President of the Northwest Texas Cattle
Raisers' Association.

old home is at Mobile, Ala. He came to Texas during the cattle boom, about eight years ago, and bought the property now owned by himself and associates, and notwithstanding the many reverses and hard knocks received by the cattle business, yet Mr. Bush by his close attention to the details of the business, and rare judgment, ability etc., has been able to make his business a success. Mr. Bush is yet a young man, but by his energy and sound judgment on cattle matters has taken a front rank among Texas cattlemen. He is not only a first class cattleman in every sense of the word, but is by both education, practice and association a gentleman of rare business ability.

The Railroad Troubles.

For some time the Texas and Pacific railroad has refused to give the Indian Territory shippers to points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas the benefit of the former through rate. This action has very naturally caused considerable dissatisfaction among shippers. The origin of the trouble seems to be about as follows: Some time ago there was a meeting of railroad presidents in New York for the purpose of pooling certain issues and entering into certain agreements, supposed to be (of course) in the interests of the roads. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, it seems, refused to enter into this combination, which action brought down the wrath of President Gould, of the Texas and Pacific, who at once withdrew the Denison sheets heretofore in use by the two roads. This order applies to all classes of freight and compelled shippers shipping over the two lines to pay local rates to each. This would nearly double rates on cattle, consequently cattlemen interested have in a body petitioned the Texas and

Pacific to restore the rate. Quite a number of cattlemen met in Fort Worth last Saturday and secured from the Texas and Pacific officials an agreement to restore rates on cattle, provided the Missouri, Kansas and Texas would consent to it, the proposition to stand open for six days. A committee of cattlemen consisting of W. L. Gatlin and C. W. White left at once for Sedalia, believing that by personal application they would be enabled to induce the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to accede to their demands.

The success, or supposed success, of these gentlemen is shown by the following letter which explains itself:

SEDALIA, MO., March 2, 1891.

Col. J. S. Godwin, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dear Sir—We take much pleasure in informing you and our other cattle friends through you, that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas have as an accommodation to the cattlemen on the Texas and Pacific road agreed to restore the rates on stock cattle to the Indian Territory, and have so instructed their Mr. Sam Hunt.

With much satisfaction in securing this concession, we beg to remain your friends, very respectfully.

C. W. WHITE,
W. L. GATLIN.

It seems, however, that the matter is still unsettled. Mr. J. O. Hall, who had a train of cattle in Fort Worth Wednesday night, shipping from Baird to Vinita, was permitted to ship on the Texas and Pacific at \$22 per car, which



JAMES C. LOVING,
For Fourteen Years Secretary and
Treasurer of the Northwest Texas
Cattle Raisers' Association.

is the last named road's pro rata of the original rate, but when his cattle were transferred at Fort Worth to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Mr. Hall was requested to pay local rates amounting to \$60 per car from Fort Worth to Vinita, showing very clearly that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad do not propose to restore rates. It is understood that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas is willing to restore rates on all classes of freight, but refuses to make an exception on cattle, while the Texas and Pacific is only willing that the rate apply to cattle. Thus it will be seen that cattlemen must be made to suffer for the fight between the two corporations. For the good of all concerned it is to be hoped that the old rates will soon be restored.

CATTLE.

Heel flies are reported as troublesome in the Coleman and Tom Green county country.

The shipment of cattle in the Indian Territory will soon begin in good earnest and will continue quite lively until the quarantine goes into effect.

As we go to press, says the Cheyenne (Wyo.) Stock Journal, the small end of a blizzard is passing—doing no damage of consequence to stock, but making everybody brace up. Deep snow is reported in the region just east of the Wasatch mountains, Utah, but the stockmen all have ample supplies of hay and no losses will result. In glittering generalities we can say that things are lovely all over the range country so far as the condition of stock is concerned.

A gentleman from San Antonio, Texas, says that the next two years will show a wonderful improvement in the cattle business. His reasons are that the shipments and decrease in the herds for the past two years has created a stringency in the supply, while the demand for cattle is greater than it has ever been. This will naturally cause prices to advance, and cattle will be cattle before we elect our next president. The change is at hand, and facts and figures can be produced to show the wide difference in the supply and demand of range cattle.—Kansas Farmer.

Beef for This Year's Market.

The JOURNAL strongly urges every man who can do so to put himself in shape to mature beeves for this year's market. In many localities the Texas range can yet be relied on, while in many other localities it will not under existing circumstances make good beef. Those owning steers where the range is uncertain are urged to procure by lease or otherwise pastures in Kansas or the Territory, and ship their steers to the range thus secured at as early date as possible. The JOURNAL urges its readers to take advantage of the opportunity offered by some such arrangement as this to make money, because it has great faith in the success of such a venture, and because it presents the best and surest means of making handsome profits that has for many years been offered the cattlemen of Texas. Good, fat, smooth Texas steers, weighing 950 and over will bring on an average this year not less than \$3.50, while a great many will sell at \$4, and even still higher figures will in some instances be realized.

This year of our Lord 1891 will be a good one for those having fat steers to market. Take the JOURNAL'S advice and get some of the "pie."

Dehorning Cattle.

Bulletin No. 10 of the Mississippi Station treats at length of the process of dehorning cattle. The author believes in its usefulness, and maintains that it is neither a dangerous nor cruel operation. He especially favors dehorning calves, though he thinks it may be performed on animals of any age with little danger of serious injury. The benefits of dehorning are recapitulated as follows: It prevents the animals from wounding and bruising and famishing one another, saves a vast amount of time in handling, of room in sheltering and of feed stuff. Beeves are fatted for market with much less expense of food and in less time. They go into the markets, as attested by the dealers at the great cattle depots, in much better condition, having whole hides and unbruised flesh, both of which help them to sell more promptly and at better prices, while the cost of transportation of the live animals is much less, because a larger number can be shipped in each car.

Cattle Being Fed for Market.

In continuation of its plan of publishing a list of cattle feeders and the number being fed, begun in this paper three weeks ago, the JOURNAL presents below the returns from the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway. The JOURNAL is indebted to Mr. E. G. Bleker, general transportation agent, for the data given.

This list shows the name of the feeder, his postoffice address and the number he is feeding:

- T. N. Insell, Weimar, 300.
- Joe and Henry Heller, Weimar, 700.
- S. Hancock, Weimar, 100.
- S. C. House, Weimar, 200.
- Hillje Bros., Weimar, 100.
- Wm. Black, Weimar, number not given.
- C. Baumgartner, Schulenberg, number not given.
- J. M. Chittum, Houston, 2000.
- A. J. Vick & Co., Houston, 3000.
- J. D. Staples, Houston, 1000.
- D. Super, Houston, 400.
- G. C. Street, Street's Station, 100.
- O. Buchell & Co., Cuero, 150.
- Bennett Bros., Cuero, 500.
- A. M. Mathis, Cuero, number not given.
- V. Weldon, Cuero, 700.
- Burns Bros., Cuero, 300.

Estimating the three numbers not given in this list at 300 each the total is 10,450.

The following list is furnished the JOURNAL by Mr. W. H. Masters, general freight agent of the "Santa Fe Route" (the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe). The preparation of this list necessitates a vast amount of correspondence all along the line of the road, and the readers of the JOURNAL join it in thanks to this accommodating gentleman and his assistants for their courtesy. Its arrangement shows the name of the feeder, his postoffice address, number of cattle feeding and most convenient shipping point in the order named. The list shows in round numbers 31,000 cattle.

- Will Barnett, Caldwell, 1000; Caldwell.
- Ned T. Eakins, Caldwell, 1500; Caldwell.
- Henry King, Caldwell, 2500; Caldwell.
- Travis Jones, Waco, 700.
- I. Grathy, Covington, number not given.
- J. W. Gardner, Wynnewood, I. T., 300; Wynnewood.
- A. F. Cochell, Wynnewood, 250; Wynnewood.
- T. Grant, Washita, 400; Washita.
- Joe Roff, Wynnewood, 200; Wynnewood.
- Dr. T. P. Howell, Washita, 400; Washita.
- Noah Leal, Wynnewood, 250; Wynnewood.
- C. W. Henderson, Berwyn, I. T., 200; Berwyn, I. T.
- R. A. Riddle, Alvarado, 1100; Morgan.
- Kane & Christian, Weatherford, 400; Cresson.
- S. B. Hutch, Parsons, 25; Parsons.
- E. D. Farmer, Aledo, 800; Aledo.
- Mat Akard, Aledo, 400; Aledo.
- W. R. Woodhouse, Parsons, 100; Parsons.
- Chas. McFarland, Bear Creek, 300; Cresson.
- T. C. Provine, Honey Grove, 100; Honey Grove.
- J. T. Holt, Honey Grove, 150; Honey Grove.
- Pirtle & McClure, Honey Grove, 125; Honey Grove.
- Smith, Tuttle & Co., Purcell, I. T., 651; Paul's Valley.
- Thos. Lane, Paul's Valley, I. T., 190; Paul's Valley.
- Wm. Heward, Paul's Valley, I. T., 60; Paul's Valley.
- W. T. George, Wolfe City, 1000; Wolfe City.
- J. H. Nail, Wolfe City, 400; Wolfe City.
- George Morgan, Wolfe City, 300; Wolfe City.
- Riley Bros., Hincley, 400; Hincley.
- Nail & Kelley, Wolfe City, 300; Wolfe City.
- J. R. Sullivan, Sanger, 350; Sanger.
- J. W. Nicholson, Sanger, 75; Sanger.
- J. M. Taylor, Sanger, 100; Sanger.
- J. N. Nance, Sanger, 100; Sanger.
- C. Metz & Bro., Gainesville, 350; Gainesville.
- Kelley & Rickets, Midlothian, 100.
- Holland Bros., Midlothian, 100; Midlothian.
- J. C. Kemmel, Midlothian, 500; Midlothian.
- Hawkins Bros., Midlothian, 1200; Midlothian.
- Wm. Pearson, Midlothian, 100; Midlothian.
- A. J. Walcott, Mansfield, 300; Midlothian.
- Henry Walcott, Mansfield, 100; Midlothian.
- Singleton & Irving, Mountain Peak, 300; Midlothian.
- Jas. Miller, Mountain Peak, 200; Midlothian.
- Fred Graves, Lilac, 900; Cameron or Taylor.
- J. Randall, Lilac, 135; Cameron or Taylor.
- Ed Sims, Lilac, 300; Cameron or Taylor.
- Ben Godwin, Cameron, 225; Cameron or Lott.
- John Mitchell, Cameron, 125; Cameron.
- R. A. Calhoun, Cameron, 68; Cameron.
- Geo. Growl, Cameron, 48; Cameron.
- J. E. Fliun, Cameron, 50; Cameron.
- W. P. White, Cameron, 50; Cameron.
- Robt. Todd, Cameron, 245; Cameron.
- T. and E. Vogelsang, Cameron, 300; Cameron.
- S. B. Ford, Cameron, 50; Cameron.
- Calvin White, Cameron, 50; Cameron.
- Sorg Ford, Jones' Prairie, 50; Cameron.
- W. A. Askew, Baileyville, 50; Lott or Cameron.
- H. Benson, Slidell, number not given, Krum.
- W. P. Harmonson, Justin, 100; Justin.
- J. Harmonson, Justin, 100; Justin.
- Lyle & Jackson, Garland, 300; Garland.
- J. W. Reeder, Garland, 60; Garland.
- John Jones, Garland, 200; Garland.
- H. Jackson, Garland, 50; Garland.
- G. H. Decherd, Thackerville, 200; Thackerville.
- Robinson Bros., Kopperl, 600; Kopperl.
- S. J. Wilm, Kopperl, 500; Kopperl.

- Parker Kellum, Coyote, 250; Valley Mills.
- L. W. Chase, Coyote, 250; Valley Mills.
- Tom Pool, Clifton, 250; Clifton.
- Wm. Hill, Moshem, 250; Clifton.
- Hanson Bros., Hunt, 250; Clifton.
- Guy Sumptor, Dallas, 200; Godley.
- J. M. Frost, Houston, 2000; Houston.
- Moore & Allen, Duke, 2000; Arcola.
- J. R. Fenn, Duke, 1000; Duke.
- E. J. Williams, Duke, 200; Duke.
- W. A. Hunter, Joshua, 500; Vergile.
- Sam Hunnicutt, Cedar Hill, 150; Duncanville.
- W. W. Deyerle, McGregor, 50; McGregor.
- F. M. LeBow, McGregor, 50; McGregor.

The list below comes from territory along the Texas and Pacific railroad, and is furnished the JOURNAL through the courtesy of Mr. E. H. Hinton, general freight agent. The list shows the owner's name, his postoffice address, the number being fed, and the county in which the cattle are located.

- Hughes & Oldham, Bonham, 457; Fannin.
- J. B. Dale, Bonham, 217; Fannin.
- L. C. Penwell, Bonham, 30; Fannin.
- S. E. Sherwood, Pilot Point, 500; Denton.
- D. W. Light, Pilot Point, 300; Denton.
- E. Emberson, Pilot Point, 500; Denton.
- W. E. Hood, Roanoke, 50; Denton.
- G. Gibbs, Roanoke, 50; Denton.
- Poe & Elliott, Arlington, 200; Tarrant.
- Jack Law, Arlington, 5; Tarrant.
- J. H. Watson, Arlington, 50; Tarrant.
- J. C. Kay, Arlington, 75; Tarrant.
- D. C. Rogers, Kennedale, 20; Tarrant.
- H. Speers, Johnson Station, 40; Tarrant.
- John Elliott, Mansfield, number unknown; Tarrant.
- House Poe, Mansfield, number unknown; Tarrant.
- P. Elliott, Mansfield, 200; Tarrant.
- A. J. Walcott, Mansfield, 300; Tarrant.
- Sam Hunnicutt, Dallas, 500; Dallas.
- Wallace & Black, Dallas, 70; Dallas.
- W. Kirby, Peeds, 50; Kaufman.
- A. J. Hurley, Stubbs, 5; Kaufman.
- John Deen, Scurry, 50; Kaufman.
- Chishelm & Howell, Terrell, 400; Kaufman.
- Pat O'Connor, Terrell, 200; Kaufman.
- Terrell & Sarol, Terrell, 300; Kaufman.
- M. Cartwright, Terrell, 600; Kaufman.
- W. A. French, Kaufman, 90; Kaufman.
- Alpheus Allen, Kaufman, 150; Kaufman.
- Morehouse Bros., Kaufman, 200; Kaufman.
- Ed Larve, Kaufman, 50; Kaufman.
- Barton Bros., Kaufman, 200; Kaufman.
- Smita, Wade, Hampton & Co., Sherman, 1000; Grayson.
- P. J. Mattingly, Sherman, 700; Grayson.
- Cal Bishop, Frankford, 100; Collin.
- A. D. Mayse, McKinney, 100; Collin.
- J. W. Fields, McKinney, 25; Collin.
- Henry Parrin, Prairie, 50; Collin.
- Hill & Adams, McKinney, 100; Collin.
- Clark Bros., Lebanon, 50; Collin.

Number reported in this list, actual and estimated, 8574.

The Work of the Convention.

The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will convene in its fifth annual meeting at Dallas on next Tuesday, the 10th inst. The work proper of the convention is short and simple. This should be attended to in its usual business-like way, and then its labors should for the time being come to an end. Running a convention successfully, like many other institutions, depends in a greater degree on guarding against mistakes than in not doing enough. In other words there is more harm done by too much than by too little legislation. Resolutions that appear at first glance to be proper are often rushed through these conventions that afterwards prove to have been ill-advised. Mistakes of this kind can be guarded against by refusing to take action on or entertain any business except that coming directly within the scope, objects and purposes of the convention. Those who have axes to grind or dirty linen to wash should be promptly set down on at their first and every appearance. By the expression "axes to grind" the JOURNAL means all those who will be in attendance with outside pet schemes for which they desire the endorsement of the association, also those who wish to have their efforts to obtain certain kinds of legislation bolstered up by an endorsement of the convention, and any and all schemes, resolutions, etc., not in exact keeping with the object and purposes of the organization. In short, the convention should meet and attend to its duties and adjourn, carefully avoiding all side issues.

Among the legitimate and proper acts of the convention a resolution should be adopted permanently locating all future conventions at Fort Worth. The office of the secretary and treasurer of the association, together with that of the chief of the detective and protective department, should also be permanently located in Fort Worth.

To accommodate these different officers and the directors and members of the association and cattlemen generally, good rooms, centrally located in this city, should be obtained, properly furnished and kept open the year round. The expense would be a small item as compared to the convenience and advantage it would prove to the members and cattle business generally. The JOURNAL, in behalf of the energetic, liberal-hearted citizens of Fort Worth, extends cordial invitations to the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association and asks them to become one of the permanent institutions of the cattle center of Texas.

The "Boom" in Exports.

In January, 1890, the United States exported 20,617 live cattle valued at \$1,724,952. During January, 1891, there were exported 27,235 head, worth \$2,255,245, an increase in the number shipped of about 33 per cent. In January, 1890, there was exported in "tins" 5,527,182 lbs. of beef; during the same period, 7,105,704 lbs.; an increase of 1,578,522 lbs. Of dressed beef there was forwarded during January, 1890, 11,254,353 lbs., worth \$819,118. During January, 1891, the magnates of that trade cleared for foreign ports 13,448,583 lbs., worth \$1,030,269, and during the three months ended January 31 there was an increase of nearly 10,000,000 lbs. over the corresponding period twelve months previous, the increased value of which was nearly \$1,000,000. The total value of live cattle and cattle products exported last month was \$4,780,095.

Modern Miracles.

A singer for breath was distressed,
And the doctors all said she must rest,
But she took G. M. D.
For her weak lungs, you see,
And now she can sing with the best.

An athlete gave out, on a run,
And he feared his career was quite done;
G. M. D., pray observe,
Gave back his lost nerve,
And now he can lift half a ton.

A writer, who wrote for a prize,
Had headaches and pains in the eyes,
G. M. D. was the spell
That made him quite well,
And glory before him now lies.

These are only examples of the daily triumphs of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in restoring health and reviving wasted vitality. Sold by all druggists.

Steer Cattle for Sale.

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

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

Drs. Ansell-Weyand Company,

THE OLD SPECIALISTS.

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

202 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
(Correspondence Solicited)

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Russian wool growers have petitioned their government to protect their industry by imposing import duty on foreign wools and woollens.

It is proposed in Ireland to establish a flock-book for Roscommon sheep, a large, long-wooled breed, having some resemblance to Lincolns.

Reports from some parts of New South Wales, Australia, announce an alarming increase of rabbits. On many stations the sheep are too poor to shear, and farmers have to purchase forage to keep their horses alive.

A Chester county (Penn.) sheep breeder says he recently weighed twin ewe lambs eight weeks old and they weighed 46 and 50 pounds. They were Dorsets, and must have been extra fine specimens of that extra fine breed.

A speaker at the recent Ohio Stock Breeder's association said: "Solomon with all his wisdom never did a wiser thing than when he warned the people of all ages that there was nothing new under the sun." And yet the English live stock papers say a brand new breed of sheep has been shown up there, called Wensleydale Longwools.

A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: With my experience the Merino and Cotswold sheep do well together. We have that cross by Merino bucks. They make fine, large sheep and are very hardy and most all of them have two lambs and some three. Their fleeces are very fine and average six to eight pounds per head.

The name "collie," used for the Scotch sheep dog, takes its rise not from any peculiarity of the breed in the dog, but from the kind of sheep he once drove. In Scotland there was a class of sheep with black faces and legs called "collies," from the Anglo-Saxon "col," signifying black. The dogs which looked after these sheep were called collie dogs, which in time became shortened to "collies"; hence the name which the sheep dog now bears.

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 foreign 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.

Colorado has enterprising sheep feeders as well as breeders. On one ranch the owners have erected ample shed room and corrals on their farm for from 2,000 to 3,000 head of sheep. The sheep will be kept in these sheds and corrals and fed all the alfalfa hay they can dispose of, and when fattened they will be rushed into market. They are crossing their fine-wooled sheep with Shropshires and hope in this way to get a mutton sheep. After the present winter they expect to feed and fatten each season from 2,000 to 5,000 sheep for the market.

It takes more than one swallow to make a summer, and if one man makes a brilliant failure in any line of business it don't follow at all that the business is at fault. And yet there are plenty of men who point to the fact that a great many sheep breeders and wool growers have lost money in Texas in past years as demonstrating the unreliability of the business. Flockmasters make money (faster than most other men) when they manage their sheep properly, but when they neglect their sheep they lose money about as fast as a man could count it—by pennies. After all, it is the man more than the business.

The total sheep stock of Great Britain, 27,272,000, is now said to be greater than any year since 1879.

The entire wool clip for the year 1890 is estimated at 15,000,000 pounds. And it is said that many cattlemen of the territory are preparing to embark in the sheep business.

American Shropshire breeders are buying the best sheep obtainable in England. Three Shropshire rams recently sold there at \$787.50, \$557.50 and \$525. But these are not the class that are imported to America and sold here for \$60 each.

The man who depends on his experience alone may possibly be a success as a flockmaster. But if he reads live stock papers, and keeps himself thoroughly well posted as to what others are doing in the same business, and is not too conceited to learn from others, he is pretty certain to succeed.

One reason why efforts at cross-breeding are so often unsatisfactory is that the stockman has no clear conception as to the style of cross-breed animal he wants, and besides, he plunges into the business of developing a new breed without knowing anything about the rules that must govern and must be considered in such matters. It is not every flockmaster who can organize and develop the "all purpose" sheep so much dreamed of but still so far from being a reality.

If your wool don't sell for quite as much as your neighbor gets for his, think twice before you fall out with your sheep and conclude they are to blame. He was careful, perhaps, to separate his dirty wool from the clean, and to put the inferior quality in different bags from the other. Did you do this? He tied each fleece separately and carefully. Did you do likewise? He kept his wool dry until it was sold. Did you do this? Bad prices are often due to handling.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Northern Agricultural society of Scotland "Sir Arthur Grant moved that the Earl of Aberdeen be re-elected president; and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Fife, Marquis of Huntley, Earl of Kintore, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and Lord Forbes, be re-elected vice-presidents." Heavens! are all the titled agriculturists over there smart enough to be office-bearers? We would like to know if these noblemen really know anything about farming or stock breeding? Could one of them herd a flock of 1000 Merinos on a prairie and not lose them?

The statement is often made that heaven tempers the winds to the shorn lambs. This may be poetically correct so far as the lambs are concerned, but down here in Texas, when a blue norther is blowing the shorn ewe that hasn't a good shelter to get under, generally freezes about half to death, when she doesn't freeze quite to death; which is the reason the JOURNAL remarks again and again, that it is not humane or wise to shear breeding ewes either in the early or late fall. But every time a cold-snap comes, from now on to continued warm weather, they can put in a few hours declaring never to do so again. It may pay to shear twice a year, but in their eagerness to make money flockmasters should not forget that they are men.

The subject of the cross-breeding of sheep was up for discussion in the stock breeders convention recently in session in Columbus, Ohio. E. J. Hiatt of Chester Hill read a paper on the subject in which he said very truthfully that "cross-breeding frequently results in a failure, and is generally undertaken to reach a desired point by a shorter route. When a new breed is sought, and only the blood of two well-established breeds used, failure will result. The laws of breeding cannot be disregarded. Cross-breeding as referred to may be compared to leaving a well-established road and driving in

woods." On the subject of wrinkles he said, "The amount of wrinkles and yolk that can be profitably grown is a question on which breeders differ more widely than almost any other. Abundant and loose skin is desirable in a Merino flock only when it accompanies strong constitution, good form, size, disposition to carry flesh, etc. They have been developed in some flocks at the expense of some other points. Had all points been properly considered, mistakes could have been avoided. This can best be done by a standard of excellence or scale of points. Sheep that have the greatest value in wool and mutton, combined with vigorous constitutions, have the right amount of wrinkles and yolk. The fleece most valuable when cleansed has the right amount of yolk. Most wrinkles and yolk are admissible in rams used to improve the light-fleeced, common or grade flocks."

The Sheep Breeder is an enemy to all frauds, and when a sheep man is the guilty party "goes for him red-eyed." It says: "The custom house officials at Philadelphia have seized one hundred and fifty bales of wool fraudulently entered as 'cattle hair.' The wool was covered with a thin layer of cattle hair. It is stated that several importers are implicated in this deal. The penalty attached at this attempt at defrauding the government is a heavy one; the goods shall be forfeited and the persons convicted subject to a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both. We hope the rascals will be given the full extent of the punishment. Such affairs have been going on too long and it is high time it was stopped." The JOURNAL endorses these sentiments thoroughly and so will every honest sheepman.

About seventy-five per cent. of young men who go into the sheep business start in with the notion that they are going to originate and develop the ideal sheep, combining the virtues of the mutton producer with the excellencies of the wool bearer. And they honestly believe they are going to have the patience and perseverance to accomplish this long dreamed of and much desired end. But alas, for the results. For one year, perhaps for two or even three years, they study and experiment and then as a rule they become discouraged and finally give it up as a bad job. On the whole, however, the results are good. Every such experiment demonstrates the possibility of controlling in the matter of breeding, and the JOURNAL doesn't despair of yet seeing the dreams of the young dreamers measurably realized.

If sheep husbandry can be made to pay so well in Australia there is no reason why it cannot also be made very profitable in the United States, especially in Texas, where we still have cheap lands for range purposes. There flockmasters are disposed to take a hopeful view of the business if one may judge of their opinions by the prices they paid at the Sydney stud sheep sales recently. In all 3034 animals were sold, and the total sum realized was \$260,950, or an average of \$88.50 per head. A leading breeder made an average of \$1690 for seven rams, and nearly all the breeders made higher averages than for several years back. A record in highest prices was also made, no less than \$3675 having been given for one animal, viz., the Scone ram, Hero Prince. Many of the rams sold at Sydney were Merinos bred in this country.

The Cotswold-Merino Cross.

On this subject a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says:

A few years ago I crossed heavy shearing Merino rams on Cotswold ewes with most satisfactory results. The half-bloods were fully three-fourths as heavy as the Cotswold ewes, and carried a dense fleece, weighing from eight to ten pounds (some of the mature rams twice that quantity) brook washed, and largely grading "medium,

combing and delaine." The lambs were not so uniform as thoroughbreds generally are, but more so than they sometimes are. I have also bred half-blood rams on half-blood ewes. In the first instance the heavy carcass was fully maintained, but the fleece was not quite so dense and heavy. Crossing a Merino ram on half-blood ewes was found to be too close an approximation to the Merino type "for a general-purpose sheep," although they were larger than thoroughbred Merinos; and when a half-blood ram was crossed on a three-quarter-blood Merino ewe the fleece of course was a little finer than the half-bloods, but the progeny made very good sheep for both mutton and wool.

A gentleman living a few miles from me has bred a thoroughbred Cotswold ram on thoroughbred Merino ewes. With this cross the Cotswold blood so far as the wool is concerned seems to predominate, being less dense but fully as long, yet not covering the head and legs so well. His average clip by this cross was six to seven pounds per head. The lambs were not quite so uniform as by crossing the other way. This gentleman's objection to crossing that way, however, consists of the difficult parturition when the ewes are of medium size and blocky conformation. Close attention and aid at lambing time will overcome most of the trouble that usually ensues, but there is a physiological objection to breeding large mutton rams on compactly built ewes. The uterine cavity is too small for the perfect development of the foetus and the vaginal orifice is too small for the ewe to readily expel it.

On the same subject another correspondent says:

I have bred Merino ewes to Cotswold rams, and have bred these half-bloods back to Merino lambs and bred these quarter-bloods to a Delaine ram, and found all very satisfactory. But I like the last cross the best as it gives a large sheep and a long fine staple of wool with a black top. The first cross lightens the fleece a little, the next increases the weight, and the third cross gives a finer fiber, with the black top; and in all the crosses the lambs are uniform in size and wool.

Sheep in the Antipodes.

The number of sheep in Australia on March 1, 1890, was about 105,000,000. The returns from all the colonies have not yet been published, but those received show that there has been an increase in New South Wales of 3,603,297 over the number for last year, the figures being 46,503,459 for 1889 and 50,106,768 for 1890. The total number of sheep in the whole of the group for 1889 was 96,580,639. Of these New South Wales had 46,503,469; Victoria, 10,818,575; Queensland, 13,444,005; South Australia, 7,150,000; Western Australia, 2,111,392; Tasmania, 1,430,065; New Zealand, 15,122,133; total, 96,580,689. The rate of increase in New South Wales has been remarkable, the number having nearly doubled since 1878. In the latter year it was 25,106,767, and in 1890, as previously stated, 50,106,768.

The New Star Crook is selling like hot cakes. It can be adjusted to suit everybody. Now is the time they are most needed. See advertisement.

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

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horsepower, 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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cotton Seed as a Feed for Stock.

Some time since the JOURNAL addressed a number of letters to prominent stock feeders, asking the result of their experience with cotton seed as feed for stock, and their opinions upon the subject generally. The importance of this subject is not limited to those who use it to fatten cattle for market, but embraces all classes of stock raisers and farmers. The purpose of the JOURNAL is not only to show the advantages of this feed, but also the best methods of feeding it. Some feed one way, some another, but all agree upon the general results. The JOURNAL has received replies from several gentlemen and presents in condensed form the substance of the contents.

J. T. Sneed, Georgetown, Tex., says: "My plan, and the one throughout this section, is as follows: I have large troughs, about five feet wide by sixteen long; one trough to every twenty steers, and haul out each day just what the steers will eat up. A good many persons only haul out twice or three times per week. I prefer to haul out each day for these reasons: If the seed become damp or wet from heavy dews or rains, they mould and begin to rot, and it has been my observation that cattle will not eat cotton seed well in that condition. Cattle can be made fat on cotton seed with roughness, but I doubt whether they could be in the natural state without roughness; but as has been done for several years, the meal and hulls fed together have proved to be equally as good if not better than corn. I see through the press that a Georgia man parches the seed before feeding, and claims that he feeds his hogs, horses and cattle on nothing else, and they do as well as when fed on corn. I am inclined to believe he is correct, yet I have not had any experience with parched cotton seed, only I have noticed in feeding seed in original condition that if they become heated just to the proper consistency cattle seem to eat them better and fatten faster. But it is difficult to heat them just right and not rot them. There is no doubt in my mind but the time will soon come when we will learn some plan or means by which we can get a much better result from seed than as now fed. The trouble in feeding the seed in original state is there is too much oil in them. This has been demonstrated in feeding cotton seed meal and hulls after the oil has been pressed out. I think every farmer should use all the seed grown on his farm either to feed stock or fertilize his land, and by that means improve his land. The steers I am feeding in Falls and Milam counties are doing well, and will be ready for market some time in May or the first of June. I let my steers run loose in pasture while feeding, and the grass answers as roughness."

C. G. Caldwell, Austin, Tex., says: "I think the best manner of feeding cotton seed would be by having a bin or box above the feed trough to hold seed, letting the box be about three inches space above the trough and about five feet high, the cattle can eat at all times. Said bins will require filling about twice a week, and would necessarily reduce the cost of hired help."

R. K. Erwin, Waxahachie, Tex., says: "I am strongly in favor of feeding cotton seed meal and hulls or hay. My partner, Mr. Singleton, has had much more experience in feeding cattle than I have, and will furnish you with more direct information later."

M. Cartwright, Terrell, Tex., says: "I have had some three or four years experience with cotton seed, and ten to twelve years observation, viz., that seed alone will not fatten cattle, but if properly fed they can be made to hold their own through the winter and with eight or ten weeks grass are ready for market. Meal and hulls mixed I regard as the best method of feeding cotton seed products, and think its fattening properties equal to corn and the quality of the beef much better than cotton seed beef, as the oil in the cotton seed gives the meat a peculiar taste, unless the cattle go on grass for a few months, which removes all unpleasant flavor. The arrangement that some of our cattlemen have made with the railroads and oil mills this winter, by which they ship their cattle to the oil mills on a through rate with lie-over privilege of ninety days, and feed cattle at the mills, I regard as a move in the right direction, and think that within a few years will grow into an extensive business. By this means freight on the feed and handling is saved. While on this subject will say that I fed about twenty hogs on boiled cotton seed and turnips this fall, with a feed of corn two or three times a week and they did finely and the meat is as sweet as if fed on grain entirely. The turnips should be cooked about five or six hours and the seed ten or twelve. I had two pots the same size, and every day would cook one of seed and two of turnips and mix them and feed; a blue bucket of bran mixed with a barrel of feed helps it very much. This is about the extent of my experience with cotton seed."

B. B. Clarkson, replying for the firm of Goodrich & Clarkson, Marlin, Tex., says: "Our way of feeding is to put the seed, well salted, in a rain-proof rack, and the cattle eat as they want it, and with a good pasture they have been improving all winter. If this is begun while the grass is good in the fall, and continued till April 1 to 15, the results are ordinarily satisfactory."

F. E. P. Harrell, Kingston, Tex., says: "I think it (cotton seed) is a fine feed. W. T.

George says that cotton seed meal and the hulls mixed beats anything he ever tried to fatten cattle on. I haven't had any experience with meat, but am feeding it now and will be prepared to speak of it later."

W. B. Turner, Harrison, Tex., says: "Plenty of good sound hay fed with as much cotton seed as cattle will eat will fatten them as quickly as any feed, unless it is corn and hay; at least this has been my experience in feeding."

C. S. West, secretary of the Navarro Fair association, Corsicana, says: "After spending a good deal of money and time experimenting on feeding Texas cattle, I have arrived at this conclusion: The most profitable way is to have pasture that will accommodate from one to two hundred head, allowing about six acres of grass to the steer, and have self-feeders built of planks or logs, whichever is the most convenient, with a trough projecting at the bottom so that the cattle can eat whenever they feel like it, and have salt convenient; have the pens sufficiently large to hold enough seed to run the steers from the middle of December until the middle of March. By this means one man can feed 1000 head and the steers will come through the winter strong and sleek, shed off early, get big fat and be ready to ship in May and June, the time of the year that cattle are usually the highest. I think there is a great future for the stock interests in this direction, if we could only have a direct foreign outlet and not have to depend on St. Louis and Chicago for a market."

J. Houston Miller, Waxahachie, Tex., says: "I think the only way to feed cotton seed to cattle profitably is to winter them on seed and good grass, hay, straw, or any other fodder. Cattle thus wintered will get very fat on the grass by the last of May or first of June, when beef is usually as high as at any time during the year. The beef will be just as good and bring as much as a steer that has been fattened on corn or cotton seed meal and not costing more than one-half what it would cost to fatten on corn or meal. I think in feeding seed that it is best to have the feed boxes at the sides and ends of the bins so that the seed may be shoveled out of the bins into the feed boxes or troughs, and if the winter be wet it will be a great advantage to cover the feed boxes. Plenty of salt should be kept in the pasture at all times and the cattle fed every day. (I do not like self-feeding bins). A good wind break in the pasture near the feeding place helps greatly. The most common mistake is made by feeders feeding too many cattle together, and not putting up feed enough. If the feed should give out a month before the grass is good then the cattle will get fat no sooner than those on the range; hence all the feed is lost. It is a good idea to feed as long as they will eat. I put up about fifty-five bushels per head."

Will Cotton Seed Meal Cause Blindness?

A few weeks ago the JOURNAL stated on what it then considered and still thinks good authority, that cattle fed for over 90 or 100 days on cotton seed cake or meal were liable to go blind.

This statement in the JOURNAL brought about the following correspondence, which it takes the liberty of publishing, with the hope that other readers may be able to throw additional light on the subject:

AMES, NEB., Feb. 26, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Since mine of 16th, we have sold at Chicago: 53 spayed heifers, weight 1370, at \$4.80; 57 native steers, 1343, \$5.15. Sold at Omaha: 18 cows, weight 1175, at \$3.60; 19 calves, 164, \$4.50; 19 steers, 1124, \$4.10; 38 steers, 1281, \$4.75.

I was very glad to see the list of cattle on feed in the last JOURNAL, and of course only those being full fed are to be considered on feed.

I noticed in your last issue something about the effects of cotton-seed in making cattle blind, and sent the paper to the cotton-seed mill at Little Rock to ask them about it. I want to say that this winter we are using a large quantity of cotton-seed cake, which we have used two years before this, but never so much as this winter. We have here several thousand cattle that have been eating cotton-seed cake for more than 90 days, but this forms only about 20 per cent of their total ration, the balance of which is corn meal. I am not inclined to credit the statement about cotton-seed making the cattle blind.

Is there any real good evidence of it? Yours truly, R. M. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen's letter to the Little Rock Oil and Compress Company brought the following reply from Mr. H. P. Johnson, secretary of the company:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 24, 1891. R. M. Allen, Esq., General Manager Standard Cattle Co., Ames, Neb.

Your letter of 21st inst. received; also marked copy of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL with the article on the subject of feeding stock on cotton-seed cake.

We have yet to hear of or see a steer fed on cotton-seed cake or meal (which is the cake ground) go blind from any

effects produced by the feeding of this provender. We have been directly and indirectly interested in the feed of cotton-seed meal and cotton-seed hulls for a number of years to a large number of steers, and we have never had a steer go blind with us. The writer fed 700 head last season for 108 days, and only had the misfortune of losing one steer out of that number, and the balance gained 251 pounds each during the feeding term. We regard the article referred to as somewhat of a "fish" story. There is no question that cotton-seed meal fed in proper proportions with hay or hulls, is one of the most healthful commodities that can be used, and our experience has proven this beyond a doubt.

We have heard of cattle being tied up in a dark shed or stable for an indefinite time going blind, but such an infirmity is not attributable to the feed used, if cotton seed meal or cake. Yours truly, H. P. JOHNSON, Sec.

Special Rates to Those Attending the Dallas Convention.

Learning a week ago that the citizens of Dallas were not making any effort to secure reduced railroad rates for those wishing to attend the cattle convention, the JOURNAL, after consulting with several prominent stockmen, took the responsibility of addressing a letter to the general passenger agents asking them to put on sale round-trip tickets at one fare rates. The gentlemen addressed on this subject were: B. W. McCullough, general passenger agent Texas and Pacific, Dallas, Texas; H. P. Hughes, assistant general passenger agent Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Dallas, Texas; H. G. Thompson, general passenger agent Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Galveston, Texas; A. Faulkner, general passenger agent Houston and Texas Central, Houston, Texas; W. V. Newlin, general passenger agent Fort Worth and Denver, Fort Worth, Texas; Richard Lord, general passenger agent Fort Worth and Rio Grande, Fort Worth, Texas. All parties attending the convention who can reach lines giving reduced rates will of course avail themselves of the benefit of the reduced rate. The following are the answers received up to time of going to press from the different passenger agents:

A. Faulkner, general passenger agent Houston and Texas Central says: "Very few cattlemen live on our line who would travel any great distance on it enroute to Dallas. Parties on Texas Central would leave it at Cisco, Dublin, Morgan and Waco, and very few live on main line. You see from this we would get very little business, and taking the amount of scalping that would be done into consideration, I do not think the business will justify a special rate. We make rate to Dallas March 3rd and 4th for Grand Army of the Republic, 15th, 16th and 17th for Knights of Pythias. Your meeting takes place March 10th, which if made rates for, would keep the rates down from all stations for nearly half a month."

Richard Lord, general passenger agent Fort Worth and Rio Grande, says: "We have had no application for rates to the live stock convention in Dallas. We cannot make you a rate through as the time is too short to get up the necessary ticket. I will put in a rate of one fare for the round-trip, however, from all stations to Fort Worth and return, good from March 9th to 15th inclusive, which I trust will be satisfactory."

H. G. Thompson, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe route, says: "As no request has been made by the proper officer of the association, and judging from this that the meeting will not be extensively attended, and from the fact that no requests have been received by other lines in Texas or reduced rates made by them, I cannot consistently issue instructions to our agents to sell tickets at less than regular rates. As

the time for advertising the matter is so short I do not think the business that we would receive would warrant us in making a lower rate. If the matter had been brought to our attention sooner we could, no doubt, have arranged for special rates, but as it now stands I am afraid it is too late to do anything. Your letter is the first advice that we have had that the meeting was to be held, and on taking the matter up with two or three of the Texas lines I find that no requests have been made for reduced rates to them."

Boomer Troubles.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., March 1: Editor Texas Live Stock Journal: Lieutenants Golden and Wilhelm of the Fifth Cavalry, are below in the territory arresting settlers and confiscating teams, guns, etc. The Cherokees located at the stone quarry were also arrested. Lively times are expected. The orders are to confiscate all cattle not belonging to the Indians. Many stockmen have turned on grass on account of the scarcity of feed and to escape the tax of March 1. C. M.

New House, New Prices! TEXAS BUGGY CO.

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

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

Pearson Bros., Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas. IMPORTERS OF Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire

COACH HORSES. All horses registered and guaranteed sure brooders. Our terms are very easy.



NEW FAST TRAIN SERVICE, MEMPHIS TO THE EAST Commencing May 11th, 1890.

Leave MEMPHIS	5:00 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
Arrive CHATTANOOGA	3:45 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Leave CHATTANOOGA	3:55 a.m.	2:40 p.m.
Arrive CLEVELAND	5:10 a.m.	3:55 p.m.
Arrive KNOXVILLE	7:55 a.m.	6:35 p.m.
Arrive MORRISTOWN	9:25 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Arrive BRISTOL	12:25 Noon	10:55 p.m.
Arrive WYTHEVILLE	4:00 p.m.	2:26 a.m.
Arrive ROANOKE	6:50 p.m.	5:20 a.m.
Arrive LANCHESTER	9:05 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
Arrive WASHINGTON	7:08 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Leave WASHINGTON	7:20 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive BALTIMORE	8:20 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive PHILADELPHIA	10:47 a.m.	6:40 p.m.
Arrive NEW YORK	1:20 p.m.	9:20 p.m.

PULLMAN VESTIBULE CARS leave Memphis 5:00 p.m. for New York without change, and at 3:00 a.m. for Washington without change.

Ask for tickets via the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway.

B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, KNOXVILLE, TENN. C. A. DESAUSSURE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent, MEMPHIS, TENN.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 6, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Matters here are undeniably dull. There was a show of more activity at the time the last weekly review of this market was written, but it is certainly dull enough now. One large cattle buyer states that he has bought freely all the desirable cattle he could get but that he will now stop until there has been another general rain. This assertion is somewhat of a surprise, as the recent rains were thought to be sufficient to insure ample pasturage. Perhaps it may be that this buyer referred to conditions in some sections of Southwest Texas which haven't been as liberally favored with rains as other sections from which such glowing reports have been received.

Mr. Wm. Ragland, a cattle buyer and shipper here, states that rain is badly needed from Spofford to Brownsville and all through the country south of Beville.

Mr. D. H. Ainsworth, who has just returned from his ranch southwest of this city, reports rain needed in his section of the country both to revive the pasturage and supply stock water.

Inquiry made since this letter was commenced develops the fact that there are general fears of another drouth throughout a large section of the country which is especially devoted to the live stock interests.

Mr. R. W. Rogers has sold to J. W. Hamilton 1650 head of muttons to be shipped from Spofford to feeding pens in Illinois. The price paid was \$2.50 per head.

Mr. J. P. Devine of Bexar county states that his losses from the depredations of coyotes are so heavy that he has decided to go out of the sheep business entirely. As soon as the spring clip is shorn he will sell his flocks for muttons. In the course of conversation on this subject he said that if guaranteed against loss from coyotes he will gladly sell his wool on a free trade basis without protection of any character.

Among the prominent rancheros registered at the Mahneche hotel during the past week, were: H. Purington, Longfellow; G. V. Chinn, Uvalde; G. F. Hines, Pearsall; T. H. Ellison, Jr., Reedville; D. R. Fant, Goliad; M. A. and J. Jess, Medina county; W. W. Sloan and J. R. Hargus, Cotulla; Geo. W. Brown, John J. Burle and J. K. Barr, Eagle Pass; H. Bundy, Kerrville; and Ira B. Chadwick, Haymond.

Col. D. R. Fant has returned from Kansas City, and rested a day or two in this city before proceeding to his ranch.

The Horse Market.

The signs of activity in the horse market noted week before last have all blown away and the past week has been the dulllest for over two years. Receipts are only nominal and buyers include only the local crowd, and they are afraid to buy unless they are offered gilt-edged bargains. Now and then an outside buyer drops in unexpectedly, but he don't stay long. One excuse or another is given, and then Mr. Buyer turns up missing. The worst feature of the situation is that there is no favorable outlook. The backbone appears to be out of the market and even the commission men, who generally have more hope to the square inch than any other class, are now hopeless. Of course there will be a turn some time but it looks as if it would be a long time before we get there.

Receipts of horse stock by rail all told last week amounted to only 52 head, against 745 head for the corresponding week last year, and 1211 head for the corresponding week in 1889. Receipts on hoof are nothing. Stockmen seem to be well posted regarding the condition of this market, and those who have recently started for this city have stopped before arriving here and placed their stock in pastures.

Shipments of horse stock and mules

by rail during the past week have included only 70 head, which is the smallest number shipped in any week for several years, against 390 head during the corresponding week last year, and 606 head during the corresponding week in 1889. There were no carload lots shipped to points outside of Texas last week. In the absence of any sale the following quotations are merely nominal:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	\$ 8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	12@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.	17@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	13@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded.	6@ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	8@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.	10@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.	15@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.	22@ 50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.	75@ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	23@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	18@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	17@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands.	18@ 25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	35@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved.	18@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved.	30@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.	12@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.	18@ 20

The Cattle Market.

The dry weather in the lower counties is having its usual effect to cause the stockmen to rush their thin scrubs to market. The result is that an easier feeling prevails and some of the quotations have been reduced for medium stock, but choice fat cattle continue firm at previous quotations. Northern buyers are here and are trading right along, but as a dealer said to-day: "I never knew a time when it was so difficult to learn prices as it is right now. Parties to a trade are very reticent and the most that I can learn is that a trade has been made. But from the few sales which have been effected through me, I think that there is no disposition on the part of holders to shade prices."

Goats and Muttons.

Both goats and muttons are scarce in the local market. Fat goats are in very active demand at full quotations. Fat muttons continue in limited demand.

Hogs.

Receipts are very moderate and there is an active demand reported for fat hogs at previous quotations.

Timely Suggestions.

If a person needs advice at all he should have it just when he realizes the need for it. Practical farm suggestions are not out of place at any time when they can be acted on by farmers. The JOURNAL lays no claim to the distinction of being learned in agricultural matters, but it hopes, in its every issue, to have in its columns something that will be of interest and benefit to its farmer readers, and its purpose will be, or it has been, to discuss crops as they are or should be in the minds of the farmers. In this issue a good deal is said about oats, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and millet. These crops are now on hand everywhere in Texas, and if any suggestions in regard to them will ever be of practical value this seems to be the time for offering them. In future issues the effort will be to discuss other crops in-season, and the farmers of the state are cordially invited to give the JOURNAL and its readers generally the benefit of any experiences they have had in the preparation for any and all crops, and in the planting, cultivation and harvesting of such crops. If they will do this what a volume of information the agricultural pages of the paper will contain during 1891! When its subscribers who live on their farms get to realize that the JOURNAL is their paper, and that they are more than welcome to use it for the interchange of their views, etc., its publishers will be exceedingly gratified.

THE information comes through telegraphic news that every breeder of consequence in the United States was represented at the congress of breeders in session at Baltimore this week. It is expected that after this meeting they will also be represented in the National Breeders' association.

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 circular information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

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 Springs.	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.

European Steamship Business.

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

THAT the day of the small ranchman has come is abundantly proven by the census returns.

OF ALL the things under the sun, the most absurd would be said to be an artificial egg, to take the place of the genuine article. But a genius down east has bobbed up with just that thing and guarantees it to be a fac simile, to all intents and purposes, of the product of the hen.

IT IS gratifying to the JOURNAL to see the rapidity with which the old-fashioned stock cars are being displaced by the modern palace and stable cars. Reform and improvement in the mode of transporting live stock is badly needed.

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

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Austin, - - - Tex.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Commercial school, school of penmanship, shorthand, type-writing and music.

Summer school now open. Write for catalogue, Journal and terms.

O. G. NEUMANN, President.

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AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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

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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.

W. A. ALLEN.

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

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

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

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COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.)

—TO—

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AND ALL POINTS BEYOND.

Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet-Sleepers.

The Only Line

FROM TEXAS, RUNNING

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—TO—

MEMPHIS,

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

The Shortest Route to all points in the

Southeast.

All Texas Lines have through tickets on sale via

The Cotton Belt Route.

Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or

W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.

R. M. CARTER, Traveling Pass'r Ag't, Fort Worth, Tex.

H. G. FLEMING, Gen'l Manager and Chief Engineer, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.

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THE OLD RELIABLE.

Shortest line, quickest time. No "Bus" Transfers—Elegant Pullman and Woodruff Buffet Sleepers on all trains.

Through Sleepers between Little Rock and Louisville, Ky., without change.

Solid trains with Buffet Sleepers Memphis to Texas via Brinkley.

For further information address or call on

H. M. MORRISON,

Gen'l Pass. Agt., Little Rock, Ark.

AGRICULTURAL.

Don't get plants or seeds from neighbors who are neglectful in culture, or who do not grow the finest varieties.

Don't put great faith in novelties. It is quite as important in the garden to know what not to do as the converse.

Senator Reagan of Texas has had a large experience in the cultivation of alfalfa, and recommends it strongly as a forage plant.

The best remedies for that disease known as "depression in agriculture" are to make the soil deep and rich with high culture and manure; also to keep good cattle, and to farm no more land than can be farmed well.

The advantage of fertile and cheap lands may easily be counterbalanced by distance from market. In some parts of Nebraska, during the past season, oats have sold at 11 and 12 cents per bushel. Heavy crops do not afford much satisfaction under such conditions.

Silage corn should never be fed alone to obtain the best results, nor in too large proportion when combined with other fodder. Silage and clover hay combined make a most excellent mixture for coarse fodder. These with bran shorts, corn meal, etc., in proper proportions, make the most economical food for young cattle, and for making milk and beef.

A serious drawback to successful agriculture in the South, and one which Northern farmers emigrating thither have found it difficult to reconcile themselves to, has been the difficulty of procuring good and nutritious grass crops. Many of the Southern stations are now carefully studying this subject, with good expectations of soon finding grasses well adapted to their soils and climate.

Among the novelties in the way of forage plants which have been widely advertised in seedmen's catalogues, are Kaffir corn, Brazilian flour corn, Cameroon corn, teosinte and Caucasian prickly comfrey. The Michigan station has grown them all, and concludes that very few of these plants merit a second trial. Compared with silage corn grown near them, they were very inferior as forage crops.

The best treatment for a young orchard is to keep the surface of the ground mellow and clean. If while the orchard is starting the owner feels that he must use the land for some productive crop, it should be some hoed crop, that requires clean cultivation. Corn answers well for this purpose, the partial shade which it affords the young trees during the hot months being of some advantage. Pear trees should have no manuring, as they will not stand forcing—blight setting in when they grow too rapidly.

It is a fact that cannot be disputed that farmers do not exercise their wits sufficiently in considering how they may widen the range of their business. If they confine themselves to raising corn and wheat, and pork and beef, their market will always be a narrow one. If they would exercise their ingenuity, in the same way that manufacturers and other business men are constantly doing, in an effort to get up a greater diversity of products, or to put old products up in new ways, they could widen their market almost indefinitely.

As an illustration of how a general short crop may be of special profit to individuals, it is stated that many apple crops in Benton and Washington counties, Arkansas, sold last season for more money than the worth of the entire farms on which the orchards were planted. Of course, it was an exceptional year, but the exceptional year, for fruit growers, is liable to come every now and then. Put out an orchard of some sort—pear, apple,

peach, plum or cherry, and some of these years it will prove the best investment you have.

A change of food will often give the animals an appetite when everything else fails.

Many farmers lose every year by not economizing well and wasting the by-products of the farm.

Do not crowd your animals, but sell off the surplus. Too much stock is as unprofitable as too much land.

A little time spent in seeing that the machinery is in good repair ready for work will save much time later on.

No farmer is compelled to search for a market if he has a superior article to sell. It is the inferior articles that become a drug. Choice goods are always salable.

Somebody says the young man who fools away his time is about as long sighted as the farmer who makes a henroost of his two-hundred-dollar self-binder.

Farming the land and not feeding it is like drawing milk from the cow and allowing no food. There is nothing in the land but that which is added to the soil, except its primitive elements, which soon become exhausted by supplying food to plants.

A noteworthy fact at a recent beekeepers' convention was that most of those in attendance were farmers (not merely professional bee-keepers) who followed the business as one of their minor industries of the farm. They unanimously agreed that in this way they found the work fairly remunerative, giving a good return for the capital and labor required, and urged its adoption upon their brother farmers. There is no doubt but that in so generally neglecting this matter, as they now do, the great bulk of the agricultural community stand directly in their own light. There is no over-production of either honey or wax, a good article always finding ready sale at a good price, and it must be remembered that the food of the bees to a large extent is supplied lavishly by nature, and when not harvested and utilized by them, only goes to waste.

A Northern man who recently visited the same writes to the American Agriculturist as follows: As a Northern man, familiar only with Northern methods, I came South several years ago, and, from what I saw, a feeling akin to pity came over me as I looked at the clay banks, and pictured the future unhappy condition of a country which could raise something to wear but nothing to eat. I drove out to a little village, where I found a German colony. A druggist from New York was my first acquaintance.

"How do you all live?" I asked.

"Well, we came here to farm, but we are raising grapes and selling the wine," he said.

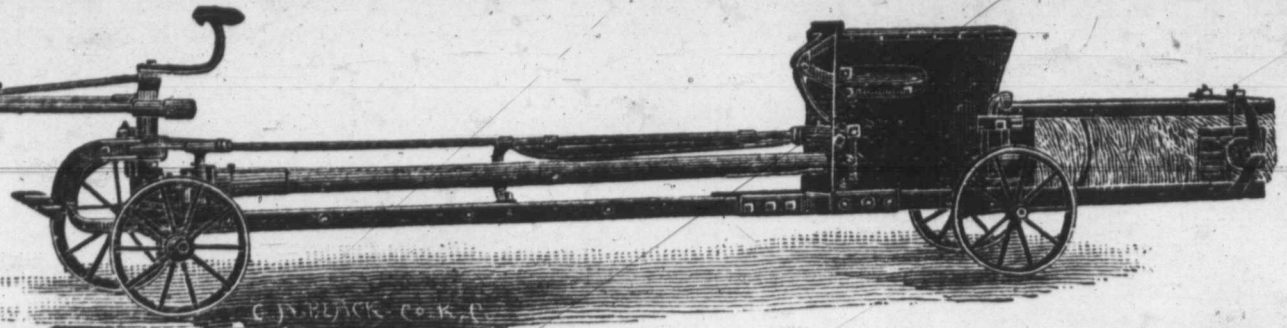
"Can nothing be raised here except grapes?"

"O, yes; our lands raise from thirty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, and from fifty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre."

"Well, why doesn't it pay?"

"There is no market. The buyers all buy cotton, and there is no place to sell wheat or corn."

This started a series of investigations, and I learn that in every Southern state there are many thousands of acres of land well adapted to the cereals which are wholly or in part unculti-



"MONITOR" Hay Press, Man'f'd by Monitor Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

vated because there is no market. The growth of the Southern cities is already bringing about a rapid change, and throughout a number of the states fine roller flouring mills are being built in almost every town. The agricultural implement manufacturers and dealers are finding that this is a profitable market, and the representative of a large thrashing machine manufactory informed me, a few days ago, that five times as many thrashing machines were sold South last year as were sold five years ago, and the competition is much greater now. The present census reports will put the South in a different aspect as a food-producing section.

Farm Mortgages.

It will be remembered that when the proposition was made in Congress to have the census include statistics showing all about mortgages in the United States, a very animated discussion was the result. Some facts and figures were then given which had been collected under the direction of the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial organizations, which showed a very unfortunate condition of affairs, especially so far as the farms and farmers were concerned. They were contradicted and sneered at, but the measure carried and the census bureau has been at work collecting statistics on the subject.

It has now issued its first batch of information, and while it shows the mortgage indebtedness in but two states (Alabama and Iowa), they are valuable for contrast. The following, taken from the Times-Democrat, are the chief points contained in this report:

	Alabama.	Iowa.
Amount mortgage.....	\$39,207,983	\$198,034,957
Per capita.....	\$26	\$104
Acres mortgaged.....	1,744,420	3,124,432
Percent of total acreage mortgaged.....	5.3	9.1
Average length of mortgage—years.....	2.73	4.93

These are two representative states having nearly the same population, one in the south the other in the west. In the former the money-lenders have loaned an average of \$26 per head to every man, woman and child in the state, and holds mortgages on real estate to secure these loans. In the latter the per capita is \$104. The actual per capita of money in circulation in this country is less than \$8, in spite of the assertions to the contrary made by the money lenders. In Alabama, therefore, the people owe to mortgage companies more than \$3 for every dollar that is in circulation in that state, if it has its fair proportion of money. This is a terrible state of affairs and should open the eyes of the people everywhere. But how much greater is the evil in Iowa? There, for every dollar in circulation, the people owe \$13 to the mortgage companies, who hold their grip on Iowa real estate to secure them. And yet the claim made that there is no necessity for more money, and Jay Gould is reported to have said recently that money is actually "a drag in the market." If these mortgages were held by our home people, still the fact of their existence would be deplorable, but when it is remembered that a very large proportion (if not all of them) are held by foreigners, the situation becomes doubly alarming.

If Alabama and Iowa are really representative states of their respective sections, these figures indicate that the south is in a very much healthier condition financially than the west. But

even in Alabama the condition is one that calls for the earnest consideration of the law-makers as well as the people.

It begins to look now as if the foreign corporations are going to own this country.

Agricultural Colleges.

An encouraging feature in the work of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations is that such harmony of purpose exists between those of the different states, enabling them to cooperate to a great degree, avoiding conflict and the needless repeated going over of the same ground, which was often done under the old methods. The association of American colleges and experiment stations, which was organized during the last administration, at its last meeting in Washington consisted of 72 delegates from 52 institutions in 33 states. Among the discussions which elicited special interest was that regarding the co-operation of the stations and the department of agriculture in the testing of varieties of flax, hemp, jute, ramie and fibre machinery. At present the United States annually imports about \$40,000,000 worth of these textile fabrics and their products, one-half of which, at least, it is believed, might be profitably raised at home. The department proposes to procure seeds of these fibrous plants and distribute them to stations willing to test them, and to receive from the stations the samples of the plants raised, to be used in the tests of the machinery at the department.

Potato Yields.

The prize competition instituted by the American Agriculturist two years ago has brought out some immense yields, and has done much to show the possibilities in this line. The largest crop amounted to nearly 1000 bushels (974 bushels actual measure), and was grown upon one exact acre of land in Johnson county, Wyoming. It was grown on virgin land, without any manure or fertilizer, but with the assistance of copious irrigation. There were 22,800 hills—an argument in favor of close planting when the soil is rich enough to warrant it—and 1560 pounds of seed were used, cut to one, two and three eyes. Early Vermont and Manhattan were the varieties used; the profit on the crop was \$714, exclusive of \$500 in prizes.

Alfalfa.

To successfully cultivate alfalfa, the land cannot be too rich, and must have a well-drained surface, within from three to eight feet of abundant moisture. Then if the soil is as carefully prepared for it as that of a garden, the alfalfa will spring with astonishing rapidity. The ground must be clean, as while young the alfalfa is easily smothered by the weeds and grasses of a foul soil. In preparing the soil, great depth of cultivation is indispensable. In fact, if subsoiled to a depth of eighteen or twenty inches it would be all the better. This, however, should be done early enough to permit the ground to become well settled by seeding time, which should be either in early autumn, last of February or first of March. From ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is required where sown broadcast. If intended for pasture, it is better to put in with a drill, sufficient distance apart to permit cultivation, as frequent stirring of the surface is all the better for it.

SWINE.

Green hickory is preferable to all other woods for smoking meat. Next to this comes corn cobs. Only a smouldering fire should be used, as a blaze causes too much heat. A cloudy day should be chosen for this important work. It is only desired to give the meat a pleasant flavor, not a smoke taste that destroys the meat taste.

It seems that the American hog—the four-footed one—is at last to triumph in Europe. The council of the department of Roches du Rhone, France, has recently called for the amendment of the decree against American pork, the hygienic authorities having unanimously declared that its admission would involve no danger to the public health.

A ration can be compounded that will make stockers grow and fatten when kept in a dry lot, but to secure the highest degree of health they should have opportunity for exercise, and there is no better way to induce this than by giving them the range of the permanent pasture. The brood sows should be kept under the same favorable conditions.

“Feeding for fat or lean” is something more than a mere theory. The practice of “feeding for lean” is based upon sound economy. It is cheaper to produce meat that contains a large proportion of lean with the fat than to fatten a hog to such a condition as to fit it only for the production of lard, and it is a fact that in feeding for lean meat a greater weight of carcass is procured, and at no more expense than in producing an excess of fat. Corn is the great fat producing food. By diminishing the ration of corn and substituting for a portion of it bran, middlings, milk and clover (the latter chopped and scalded), larger, healthier, heavier and better hogs can be grown.

In a recent feeding experiment, carried on under exact conditions, a diet composed of two parts peas, one part barley, one part ground oats and one part wheat middlings, showed much the best returns. The pigs were fed three times a day, and all that they could eat each time. Other rations were tried in comparison, and the conclusion arrived at was that a mixed meal ration, composed of several kinds of grain properly blended, is far superior to one composed of but two varieties of the same, even though these two may form important ingredients of the more comprehensive ration. A full ration of this sort will enable a feeder to prepare his hogs for market in much less time than will be required with a more limited one.

Raising Hogs for Market.

The following extracts from a paper on the above named subject, read before an Indiana Farmer's Institute by W. A. Maze, will be read with interest by those interested in hog raising:

The subject of hog-raising is one that every farmer is interested in to a greater or less extent, and the business, when properly managed, is one of the most profitable industries of the farm. The hog can be prepared for market in less time than any other kind of stock, and as quickly as almost any kind of grain; consequently he has been in the past and, perhaps is yet, the most reliable source of wealth of any farm product. He has paid off the mortgage on the farm, furnished the money to pay the hired man, besides paying for the necessities of life. * * * There are certain fundamental principles or rules to be observed in order that success may reasonably be expected. The first that I will mention is the selection of good stock, as blood will tell, and no mistake; and good judgment in this matter is the great underlying principle of success. After the foundation stock has been selected,

breeding is of the next greatest importance. No animal should be used for breeding purposes under one year old, especially the sow, as breeding at an earlier date is often attended with loss of the litter of pigs, and not infrequently the loss of the sow also. In order to have strong, healthy litters of pigs you must have good, healthy, mature parents. * * * Farmers should grow the hog that the market demands, and that will mature as early as possible. And I wish to say here that almost any of the improved breeds will pay, as all breeds are now brought as near the same standard of excellence as possible.

Cause of Cheap Pork.

Several things have combined to cause the low price of hogs and hog products in the country. The one perhaps having the most depressing effect is the large supply of hogs and the general scarcity and high price of corn, the latter making it advisable, or at least causing a great many hogs to be run on the market that would otherwise have been held until later. There has perhaps been something of an over-production followed by an over-marketing; the two combined have resulted in bringing about these legitimate and natural results, viz: a low market.

To the above may also be added as another cause of the low prices in hogs and hog products the immense stock of the product on hand at this time. Referring to this the National Stockman and Farmer says: At Chicago, Feb. 1, there were of all cuts of pork no less than 182,300,000 pounds, a larger quantity than ever before known at that date. This was an increase of over 54 per cent. over last year, and of 77 per cent. over an average of the preceding ten years. In barreled pork the stock at that date amounted to 351,821 barrels, against 164,817 barrels a year ago, or an increase of over 100 per cent. in the year. The average of the preceding ten years at that date, of which no one equaled the present year, was 58 per cent. below the stock at this time. Of lard the stock February 1 was 140,932 tierces, more than three times as much as a year ago, and 61 per cent. more than at the same time in the average of the preceding ten years. Of no one of these products has there ever been such a quantity in storage February 1 as at present except of lard, the stock of which slightly exceeded the present supply in 1882. Until these stocks are somewhat depleted packers and other operators are expecting but little change in the market.

To Kill Lice on Hogs.

The following different remedies are given by as many different correspondents of the National Stockman for removing hog lice:

“To one pint of hog's lard add one ounce of oil of sassafras. Apply with brush (a stiff brush is best). This will kill any kind of lice. This has never failed me.”

“Put your hogs in a close pen and take old salty lard, after it has been warmed, and completely saturate them. You should put corn in the pen, and the hogs rooting around will be well covered. There is no danger of getting too much. Fresh lard with plenty of salt stirred in will answer the purpose. If properly used it will remove all lice.”

“Take crude petroleum, thirty parts, and crude carbolic acid, one part, thoroughly mix. It can be easily applied with a clean paint brush, and should be well brushed into the skin and between the legs or any part where the animal can not rub to dislodge the eggs of the lice. Two applications will generally cure the worst cases. I have used this for some time and know it will kill them without injury to the skin; also it is healing to any sores that are caused by the lice.”

“Take wood ashes and sprinkle on their backs in rainy weather; they will soon go to rubbing to clean themselves.

Do this every few weeks and you will have healthy hogs free from mange and lice. Slop them in spring time and put on plenty of ashes, and in a few hours you will hardly know your own hogs, as they will look so nice and clean.”

The Slop Barrel.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Usually more filth goes through the slop barrel than any other feeding arrangement on the farm. Often they are never cleansed from the time they come in use until they go to pieces. To allow this is a dangerous and unprofitable practice, the filth causing disease terminating in loss. Even if disease does not follow the food will not give as good a return fed when bordering on decay as when fed sweet. A slop barrel bedded down in sawdust or other material to prevent freezing for winter use needs scalding out frequently, although not so often as one used in the summer. A person feeding from a barrel two or three times a day will not notice that the smell is sour as quickly as one making an occasional inspection. The owner should examine the barrels in use by the feeder for this reason if no other. The barrels in winter use should be thoroughly cleansed once a week with boiling water. The person cleaning slop barrels in this way will be surprised at the unpleasant fumes that scalding will bring out. It will require a little effort and time to do this, but there is health for hogs in it, and health pays.

The New Tomato!

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.

DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate)

AND Leading Specialist.



-CURES CANCER-
Lupus, Rheumatism,
Scrofula,
and all Blood-poisoning 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, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Fatus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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Hydraulic, Jetting, Receiving, Affinity, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boiler, Wind Mills, Pumps, Encyclopedias, 1,000 engravings, Earth's Strata, Determination quality water, mailed, 2c.
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All genuine have the following **TRADE MARK** stamped on the belly of each collar. None are genuine without it.

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Bargains in real estate and ranch properties. Special advantages in future delivery of cattle. Advances made on consignments of stock.

We are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of cattle, horses, mares and mules at any point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

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Southern Pacific (Atl. System.)

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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: he 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.

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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,

—AT—
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

Fort Worth Cranitic Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Charles McFarland of Aledo was in town this week.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, Texas, was in town this week.

Berry Gatewood, of Ennis, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth.

Geo. S. Tamblyn of Kansas City was in the Fort again this week.

Nat Skinner of Vinita was among the visiting cattlemen this week.

Judge H. H. Campbell of Motley county was in town this week.

T. J. Chenoweth of Benjamin was in the Fort the first of the week.

J. M. Eaton, cattleman of Claremore, I. T., was in the city Wednesday.

Walter Dyer, from the Panhandle country, was in the city Thursday.

J. M. Yoakum, of Tu-la-la, I. T., was hunting steers in the cattle center this week.

S. B. Felt, of Hamilton, Texas, a prominent land man, was in the city Thursday.

Eugene W. Miller, manager of the Higbee ranch, near Aledo, was in town this week.

E. W. McKenzie, the well-known Midland cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

S. R. Bean and W. R. Curtis, both cattlemen of Henrietta, were in the city this week.

T. J. Peniston, a leading cattleman of Quanah, Texas, was in the cattle center a few days ago.

D. C. Plumb of Clark & Plumb, who own a large cattle ranch in Archer county, is in the city.

Chas. Coon, the Weatherford cattleman, was here Saturday, returning from the Indian Territory.

Lew Hastings didn't say much at the railroad conference, but knocked the black out when he did speak.

Col. R. H. Roberts, Texas representative of Wood Bros. of Chicago, was in Fort Worth again this week.

W. E. McCord, a prominent merchant and cattleman of St. Joseph, Mo., was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird acted as "second" for Gatlin in the "tilt" with the railroads in this city last Saturday.

Chas. Goodnight, one of the solid cattle dealers of the Panhandle of Texas, passed through the Fort Thursday.

R. A. Todd, formerly of Texas, but now living at Coffeyville, Kansas, was among the Fort Worth visitors this week.

S. H. Mayes of the Cherokee nation, brother of the chief, was in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Mayes wants some steers.

H. C. Dougherty, a prominent young stockman, formerly of Jack, but now of Knox county, was in Fort Worth the first of the week.

Capt. E. R. Stiff, the biggest, tallest, broadest and jolliest cattleman in the state, was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends Wednesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was in town this week. In fact, Ed is liable to be found most any place where there is any business to be done in cattle.

Tony Day, of Baird, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He reports some little activity in the steer trade but says most all sales in his locality have been small lots.

J. J. McKinney, a well-to-do stockman of Gordon, Texas, writes the JOURNAL, renewing his subscription, and adds: "We have stock cattle for trade for mares, also young steers for sale."

C. W. White, the Waco cattleman, took an active part in the little "set to" with the Texas and Pacific Saturday. Charley generally gets there with both feet when he undertakes anything.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene took an active part in the skirmish with the railroads here Saturday and then went on to Sedalia to renew the fight in the last named place. Gatlin is a hard hitter and a good stayer.

J. L. McCarthy, who is interested in cattle in the southeastern part of New Mexico, was in the city Monday. He reports the range in that part of New Mexico as in fine condition and says the outlook is better than for years.

John B. Neill, Buffalo Gap, Texas, writes: "There are running on my range two stray steers dropped out of trail herds two or three years ago. One is road branded with a triangle, the other with T L connected."

J. W. Sayner, of Mule Creek canyon, Coke county, was in town Monday. He says everything points to an early spring down his way; new grass and weeds are coming up and sheep are doing well.—San Angelo Standard.

W. G. Bush, a wealthy young Englishman who owns a fine ranch in Coleman county, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Mr. Bush showed his appreciation of a first-class stock paper by paying for the JOURNAL three years in advance.

Messrs. McLemore & Putnam, Rowell, Tenn., write the JOURNAL renewing their subscription and say: "Send your paper promptly every week; we want it regular and all the time. It is the best paper published, so send it at once and all the time."

R. A. Smith, formerly of Austin, but now ranching near Ballinger, Texas, is a model subscriber. He writes: "About this time every year I pay my subscription in advance. Enclosed I hand you my check for two dollars. Change my paper to Ballinger, Runnels county, Texas."

Frank DeLashmutt was in the city this week and received 36 head of yearling Hereford bulls, from Fort Worth, for his ranch in Concho county. "These bulls are acclimated.—San Angelo Standard. These bulls were sold by Messrs. Rhome & Powell, the well-known Hereford breeders of Rhome, Texas."

Henry Fuchs, of Burton, Texas, writes the JOURNAL enclosing a year's subscription and says: "Broesche & Turner are feeding 75 cattle at this place. Aug. Fuchs, 175 at Paige; John Ebner, also at Paige, is feeding 50 head. I have shipped 135 and am still feeding 100. Am well-pleased with the returns for those shipped."

Henry Montgomery, partner of Capt. Jim Field of this city in the cattle business, was in Fort Worth the first of this week. These gentlemen own a large and very fine ranch in Taylor and Jones counties. They are thinking of moving from 1000 to 2000 steers to the Indian Territory.

Henry Johnson, a well-to-do farmer living a few miles northeast of Fort Worth, has a few hundred very fine Southdowns and Shropshire sheep. He sold 100 half-breed ewe lambs last summer to Col. J. R. Hoxie of this city at \$5 per head. These are the kind of lambs for Texas farmers to raise.

Messrs. Webb & Webb, the well-known attorneys and land and live stock brokers of Baird, write: "We herewith enclose postal note to cover our subscription for one year. We note with pleasure the improvement in

the STOCK JOURNAL under its present management and have placed it on our list of indispensables; can't afford to do without it."

W. G. Busk, Coleman, Texas, has 1,500 three-year-old steers for sale, running in Runnels and Coleman counties. See ad.

The Rayner Cattle company, Rayner, Tex., advertise native King county one and two-year-old steers and heifers, also cows and calves, for sale.

Mr. C. L. Shattuck, of the firm of C. L. Shattuck & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, will attend the cattlemen's convention at Dallas. He will be pleased to meet his friends, patrons and live stock dealers. His headquarters will be at the Windsor hotel.

R. M. Allen, general manager of the Standard Cattle company, writes from Ames, Neb., to the JOURNAL and reports the following sales. February 27 to March 2 inclusive: At Omaha, 66 cows, 1131 lbs, \$3.45; 6 bulls, 1650 lbs, \$3.25; 27 cows, 1170 lbs, \$3.40; 60 steers, 1339 lbs, \$4.80; at Chicago, 95 steers, 1334 lbs, \$5.10.

John A. Bohrer, the well-known breeder of Polled-Angus and Shorthorn cattle of Southmayd, Texas, writes as follows: "I was one of the first subscribers to the JOURNAL and have always stood by it and propose to continue to do so. I like the paper and consider it almost indispensable to a successful stockraiser. We have had a rocky road for several years but now there seems to be a rift in the cloud."

J. D. Jackson of Alpine, Texas, sends the JOURNAL \$5 in advance on his subscription and says: "If you see any one wanting one, two and three-year-old steers send them this was. If those wanting cattle will correspond with us we will take pleasure in giving them any and all desired information." Mr. Jackson is the junior member of the well known and reliable mercantile firm of J. W. Jackson & Bro.

Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas, Texas, one of the leading breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the state, writes the JOURNAL as follows: "Have recently sold to Mr. W. W. Hastings of Agnes, Parker county, the fine young Holstein-Friesian bull, Treasure Genis Maxon, No. 15833, H. F. H. B. This is the kind of bull with which to grade up a dairy herd, and Parker county as well as Mr. Hastings should be proud of such an animal."

Dick Williamson, whose sheep ranch is on the line of Sutton and Val Verde counties, was in town Monday. Mr. Williamson reports that the rain that fell in that section on the Thursday previous wet the ground to a depth of three inches, which has materially assisted in bringing up the weeds. He also reports that Messrs. Whitehead & Cox have sold their ten section ranch in Val Verde county to John McKee, for \$1600.—San Angelo Standard.

J. H. Blackaller, a prominent cattleman of Frio Town, Texas, writes the JOURNAL as follows: "I have been a subscriber to the JOURNAL even since it was started and hope to continue. I am very much pleased with the improvements the present management have made. I think it the best stockman's paper in the state. Stock in this section are in good shape and grass is starting nicely. A good season is in the ground and the prospect good for a big crop and lots of fat beefs, which will be shipped in April and May."

Sales.

The Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, have, it is reported, sold to the Home Land and Cattle Company, of which T. F. D. Andrews of this city is manager, 4500 two-year-old steers at \$16 per head. The Matador steers, as is well known, are classed among the very best in the state.

The Tutt Harness Cattle Company has sold its ranch on the Pecos, con-

sisting of 32,000 acres stocked with 18,000 head of cattle, to the Hozler Bros., of Kansas City. The consideration was a quarter of a million.

The following sales are reported by the San Angelo Standard: M. Z. Smisen of North Concho, since January 1st., sold over 300 head of Hereford bulls to different ranchmen for a sum total of over \$15,000. * * * J. M. Shannon, on Howard, sold last week to — Ingram 200 head of steers, 3's and 4's, at \$20. The best figure we have heard of this season.

Winfield Scott, of this city, and O. Fuller, of the Indian Territory, have bought 2500 four-year-old steers of R. K. Wylie, of Runnels county. Price paid \$19. They are an extra good lot of steers.

Messrs. Haver & Garland, Caldwell, Kansas, bought from F. G. Oxsheer 1600 four-year-old steers. Prices private.

Messrs. Hurley & Maloney sold 30 head of grade Hereford yearling bulls to Mr. D. Lachdemont. Also one pedigree bull to Mr. Perryman, of Jack county. Also two registered Herefords to James Whallen.

Messrs. Hurley & Maloney bought of Henry Warren two registered Durham bulls, one one-year-old and one two-year-old.

Stock Yard Notes.

Hogs lower.
Good butcher cows, \$1.75@2.25.
Bulk of hogs sold for \$3.30@3.35.
Good fat butcher steers bring \$2.75@3.00.

Receipts at the yards this week: Hogs 2,685, cattle 335, horses and mules 31.

M. B. Owens, Cisco, had a car of hogs on the market.

S. J. Chapman shipped in a car of hogs from Alvarado.

W. Bilderbank was at the yards with a load of horses and mules from Wichita, Kansas.

H. F. Farris, Columbia, shipped in a car of fine jacks.

Carter & Bedford, Henrietta, had a car of hogs on the market.

H. Willis shipped in a car of fine hogs from Pottsboro.

J. B. Allman, Lynville, had ten cars of cattle on the late market, which found a ready sale.

Business at the yards has increased so largely this winter that the present weighing facilities have proven inadequate for the yards and they are placing in new and larger stock scales, also new track scales.

E. B. Harrold had three cars of fine butcher steers on the market, which sold for \$2.50@3.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.

With offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, desire to inform their friends and live stock shippers in Texas that they are prepared to handle the Texas trade at either of the three markets to the very best advantage and interests of shippers. The majority of the members of the firm have grown up with the trade, having been in it for the past fifteen years, and the firm can give you the benefit of ripe experience, honest business methods and satisfactory sales on the markets. Market reports by mail or wire cheerfully furnished. Correspondence solicited. All sales of stock make on individual merits of each shipment.

REPORTS from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado indicate that few cattle are being fed in these states as compared with last year.



NOTES AND NEWS.

The Government Geological Survey is engaged in mapping the soils of the country, preliminary to their more thorough study by agricultural investigators.

Economy is one thing but parsimony is quite another thing. The former is the foundation of success in farming; the latter will inevitably result in discomfort at least.

The Cheyenne Stock Journal says up to date the losses of range cattle, taking the range area as a whole, have been less than experienced in any season for a dozen years.

A Texas two-year-old steer on the market to-day was raised by W. H. Featherston of Henrietta, Texas, and weighed 1260 pounds. It was a Short-horn and was considered an extra good animal of his age to come from Texas.—National Live Stock Reporter.

There can be no hide-bound rules on the farm. General principles must be studied, understood and observed, but the best farmer is one who can adapt himself and his surroundings to whatever may turn up on his farm.

The first horse butcher shop was opened in Paris 24 years ago. Now there are 20,000 horses killed and eaten every year in the department of the Seine. The price of horse meat is about half that of other meat.

The growth of the Farmers' Alliance has been almost unprecedented in the history of associations of any sort. Branches have now been organized in 35 states, numbering in all 34,000 separate local societies, and embracing a membership of fully 2,000,000.

In recent experiments at the Iowa station, a varied ration—wheat, bran, meal, corn, fodder, hay and either ensilage or mangolds—produced the cheapest gain in fattening steers. Shelled corn produced gain more cheaply than the same value in meal.

Capital is a splendid good thing for a farmer, but common sense is better. With the latter a young man may get on at first without the former and in time he will have both. But he may have ever so much of the former to start with, without the latter he will soon have neither.

A palace stock car passed west Monday of last week carrying fourteen head of brood mares to Freddy Gebhardt's California horse ranch. A part of them were imported from England, and the balance picked up in the east. Langtry did not accompany the shipment—will probably visit the beauties later on.—Montana L. S. Journal.

The Youth's Companion for March is an unusually brilliant number of that always entertaining publication. In addition to a full complement of reading matter, its pages are finely illustrated in the highest style of art. The Companion is one of the few publications which it is hard to write exten-

sively about, for the simple reason that the word perfect tells the whole story.

A prominent wool grower of Choteau reports that out of some twenty odd thousand head of sheep he has lost but six or seven head and that no feeding has been done except one day during the recent cold snap, and that only on account of the wool, which might have been damaged on account of the severe cold, and not because the sheep could not secure food on the range.—Montana Stock Journal.

The fact that of 16,000 tons of oil cake made in Minnesota, only eight per cent is fed in that and neighboring states, while the balance is exported to England, may have some bearing upon the important fact, viz: that in England the yield of wheat per acre is nearly three times as great as our own. The soil must of necessity deteriorate with great rapidity when the most valuable elements which it produces are constantly exported.

A drop or two of turpentine in the food is the proper remedy for a chick with the gapes. When a lamb is troubled in a similar way, give it twenty drops of the same in a teaspoonful of milk. When a calf coughs and becomes thin and poor, give it a tablespoonful of the same in a pint of linseed gruel. All these ills come from the same source, and are caused by the throat and lung thread worms, which is ejected by the fumes of the turpentine.

The farming communities as a whole do not take the interest in agricultural movements in the North that they do in the South. The wonderfully rapid growth of the Farmers' Alliance throughout the Southern states is a case in point. At the monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club held at the North Louisiana Experiment Station, the farmers turn out in such numbers that the local railway is compelled to run excursion trains for their accommodation.

Statement of Chicago Live Stock Bank.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 26, 1891.	
Loans and discounts	\$2,445,334.78
United States bonds	50,000.00
Premiums	10,000.00
CASH RESERVES.	
Due from Banks	\$2,084,276.02
Cash on hand	504,180.17
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,250.00
Total	\$5,186,049.97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$ 750,000.00
Surplus	300,000.00
Undivided profits	69,898.45
Circulation	19,580.00
Dividends unpaid	1,020.00
Deposits	4,045,551.52
Total	\$5,186,049.97

Wanted—Steers to Ranch.
Would like to contract for 10,000 steers to ranch on good Wyoming range. Address Ranchman, care Stock Journal, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Weak men, we cure. Get vigor and strength. No belt. Write quick. Columbian Medicine Co., Albion, Mich.
Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar fence posts.

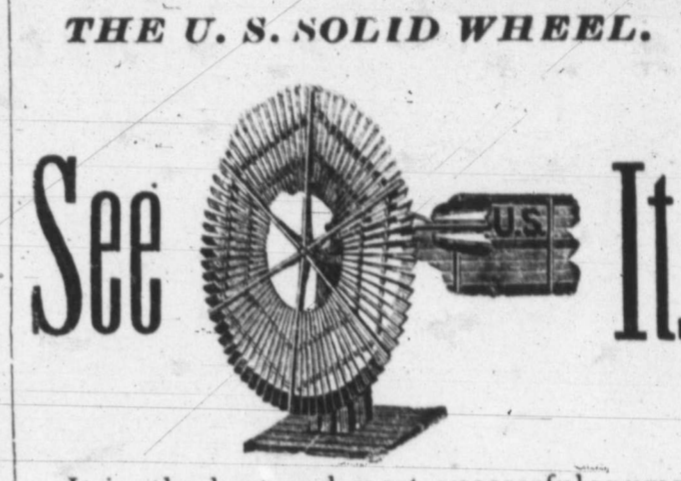
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Texas Printing and Lithographing COMPANY
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Fort Worth, Texas.

U. S. Solid Wheel
Halladay Standard
EUREKA **Wind Mills**



It is - the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

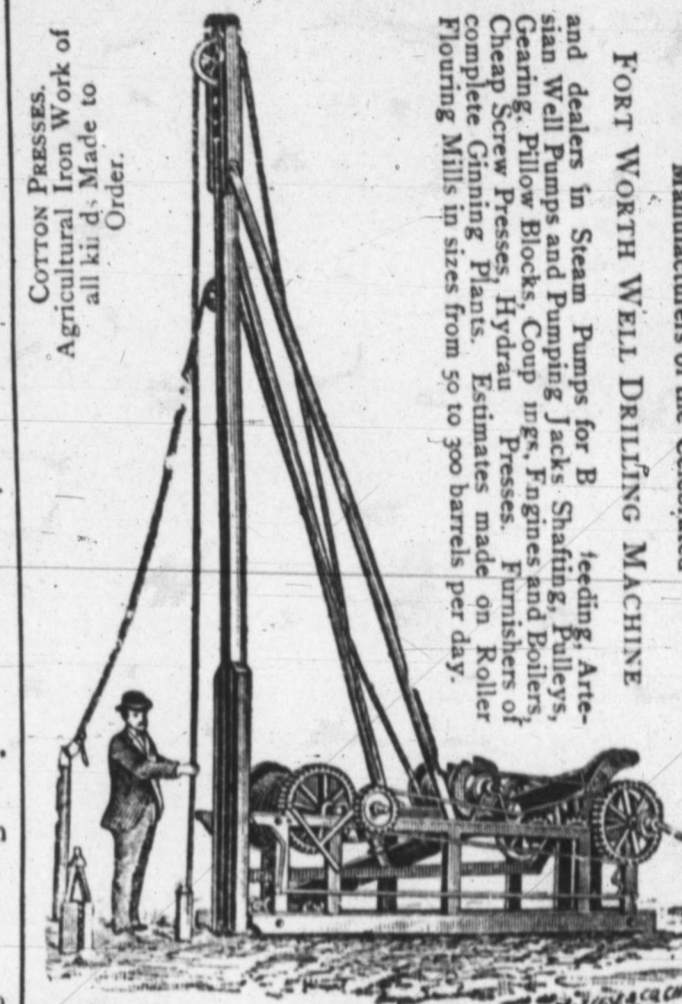
LONG STROKE,
SOLID and
DURABLE.
HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,
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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE
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COTTON PRESSES.
Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds. Made to Order.

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

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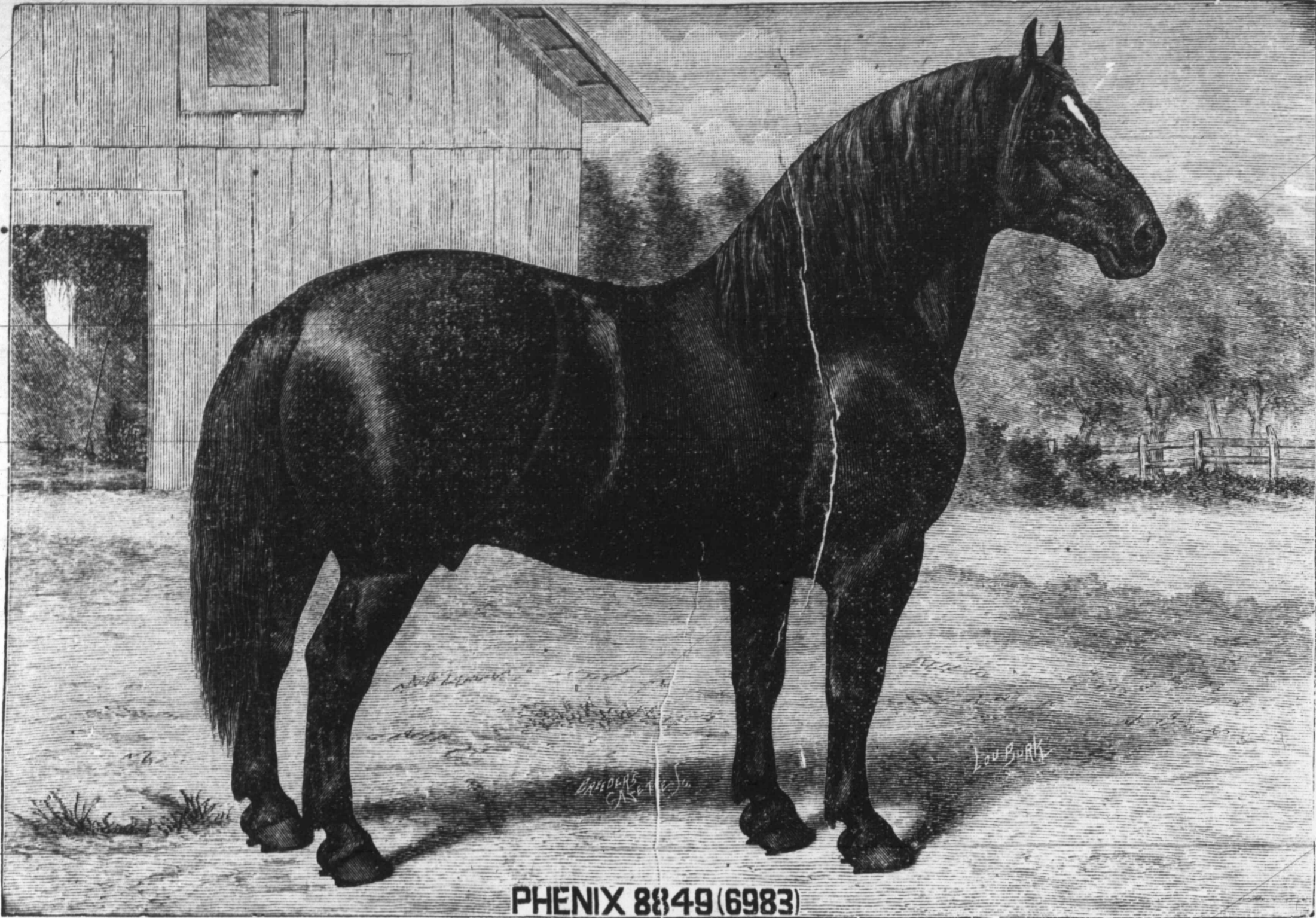
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Commission dealers in all kinds of real estate and live stock. The sale of cattle and cattle ranches, sheep and sheep ranches and wild lands a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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We have recently stocked this beautiful farm with 56 head imported thoroughbred and 59 head high bred grades

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.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Any one having jennets for sale should correspond with Dr. D. C. Bennett, Euless, Texas. He wants to buy two or three car-loads; will receive them at any shipping point in the state.

It is a serious mistake to stand a horse constantly on a sloping stable floor. A horse with tender ankles or feet will suffer from it, while one with a sprained stifle or hock, or bruised knee, may be permanently injured. Have the floor level, and cover it with sufficient absorbant bedding to make it clean and dry.

Robert Bonner, in an interview last week, said that Sunol would be brought east the coming summer and sent against all records, which he thought she would beat, although he considered Marvin's estimate of her speed, 2:05, too low. Maud S., he said, would never be trained again for a better record, and he was thinking of breeding her this year.

To ward off disease from the horse, keep constantly in the manger a good sized lump of rock salt for him to nibble at pleasure. It will then take just so much, and no more than its appetite craves, and is needful. Give a heaping teaspoonful of clean wood ashes in the meal ration twice a week, and the same quantity of sulphur two or three times a month. All these are conducive to health.

A writer in a turf journal gives the following rule to estimate the height a colt will grow to. Take a colt at any time between six weeks old and one year, stand him on a level surface so that he will stand naturally, then measure the distance from the hair

of the hoof to his knee joint, and for every inch or fraction thereof he measures he will be hands high when matured. If he measures fifteen inches he will grow to be fifteen hands high; if fifteen and a half inches, he will be fifteen and a half hands high, and so on.

Do not stint horses in the use of salt. Horses as a rule do not get half enough salt. Throw it in the end of his feed box and let him help himself. It is a great thing for the promotion of health. They crave salt, but seldom get it on account of their master's ignorance or carelessness. They will lick white-washed walls for the sake of the little salt in the lime, and one pities them for being denied so cheap a luxury.

When salting horses it is a good idea to mix sulphur with the salt, as it (sulphur) is a good purifier and cooler of the blood. Distemper and other diseases may be prevented by this practice, and impure blood is the chief predisposing condition of disease. Sulphur is said to be a good remedy for bloody murrain in cattle. Horses should not have it in very large or frequent doses, as its action in opening the pores of the skin renders them liable to take cold easily.

A horse life insurance company in New York which issues policies on sound horses and young animals generally, worth between \$100 and \$400 each, reports that of 704 horses dying within the past five years 183 died of colic, 77 of inflammation of the bowels, 74 of kidney trouble, 51 of pneumonia, 52 of sunstroke, 30 of pinkeye, 37 of lockjaw, 23 of broken legs, 12 of epizootic, 10 of heart disease, 4 of blind staggers, 9 by runaways, 4 were drowned, 2 were killed by lightning, 8 were burned and 128 died of unknown diseases.

W. W. Davis, Macon, Ga.—I have just returned from assisting to market a lot of Montana range-bred horses in Eastern Georgia. They were good horses, but we could not sell a hoof, unbroke or halter-broke. We simply had to hang up, lay over, break to saddle and harness both, and gentle, plumb gentle, before we could sell—but this done, we sold very readily. It may save somebody in Texas money if you will publish the fact that there is no use in shipping unbroke horses into Georgia. The people don't know how to break or handle them. It will take twenty years to educate them up to that point. They are afraid of them, sick of them and won't buy them. Cotton is low and times are dull in Georgia, but gentle, well broke horses, combination horses, broke to ride and drive both, bring good prices, especially on approved security.

Diseases of Horses.

Every horse owner should know something of the diseases to which that animal is especially subject, and of the proper method of treating the same. There are several good books on "The Diseases of the Horse" that may be had at a low price, and which will well repay study. With their aid an owner may successfully cope with an ailment when circumstances will not admit of procuring the services of a skilled veterinarian; but when a trouble threatens to become at all serious no effort should be spared to procure a competent person to diagnose and prescribe for it. We have frequent inquiries for advice along this line, and are able to give information regarding some ailments which may be of value to our readers. In response to an inquiry regarding thrush, we would say that the trouble may be cured even when of

long standing, if one will persevere in the following treatment: Cleanse the hoof thoroughly with castile soap and water in which a teaspoonful of crude or 10 drops of strong carbolic acid is dissolved; dry and powder with fuller's earth. Keep the stable floor clean and dry. Before using the horse rub some vaseline into the sore surface, to prevent cracking. To cure brittle hoofs, wash the feet with warm water and castile soap, then swap with four ounces of vaseline, mixed with half a pound of glycerine. Let the horse stand on moist clay and go barefooted. If used upon the farm or upon sandy roads, let your horses go without shoes entirely. It will save expense and save their feet. For glanders there can be but one treatment: kill and bury the affected animals, and cleanse and disinfect every stable, stall and fence. This is the worst disease to which horses are subject, and may be first discovered by an offensive discharge from the nose, swelling on the sides of the jaw and neck, and sores in the nose. Founder is often the result of carelessness, and may be caused by overfeeding or overdriving, exposure to strong, cool winds while sweating, feeding and watering when heated. The best treatment is starvation and mild laxatives. Castor oil is especially advisable, and from four to twelve ounces may be given (according to the age of the horse), to which a teaspoonful of laudanum should be added to allay irritation. Warm blanketing and rubbing of the sides and belly will be useful. This trouble is always liable to become serious, and no time should be spared in beginning treatment.

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

Cattle in the United States for a Series of Years.

The tabular statement below, compiled from the returns of the Department of Agriculture for January, 1891, by the Cincinnati Price Current, while it shows a considerable increase in cattle in the Western States, makes the total increase for the year only 93,332 head. The total increase in 1890 over 1889, it will be seen, was 2,470,865. Texas is put down for a decrease of 134,924, and all the Southern States, except Arkansas, show a decrease.

Table with 4 columns: States & Territories, 1891, 1890, 1889. Lists states from Maine to Wyoming with corresponding cattle counts.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total cattle number, Number of sheep, Number of hogs. Shows trends from 1881 to 1889.

The above statement is going the rounds of the press and the JOURNAL reproduces it for what it is worth, but does not regard it as correct. On the other hand it is of the opinion that instead of showing a slight increase in the number of cattle as compared with other years, that it should and would if correct, show a decided decrease.

Money For Everybody.

Mrs. Wells asks "Is it a fact a person can make \$30 or \$40 a week in the plating business?" Yes, I make from \$5 to \$8 a day plating and selling plated ware. W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, will give you full instructions.

POULTRY.

Corn is corn in Texas this year and it don't pay to feed it to scrubs.

Now is the time to cull your flock and it will pay you to do the work well.

The Cereopsis or hen goose of Tasmania and the island in Bass' Straits is said to be a much superior bird to the common goose.

It ought to be too late to give advice as to how late to mate fowls in Texas for the best results in 1891. That is to say the mating should have been done before this.

In the Leadenhall Market, London, \$10.50 each were paid very recently for finest, best "spring" turkey and \$2.50 each for geese from Cambridge-shire. What would become of our poultrymen if they could get such prices?

Whether you expect to win a prize or not, go to your county fair and take with you some of your best birds. Yours will be better than some you will see there and if there are many there better, it will pay you to see them and study their good points.

The method of the French is to fatten fowls by confining them in coops or stalls, an attendant inserting a tube in the throat and the crop is filled by forcing food down the throat. In other words, the food is "pumped down the fowl. The food is mostly carbonaceous, ground grain and milk predominating.

The Mantel fowl is getting a weakened boom just now. It is a popular breed in France, being a very good layer and table fowl. In plumage it resembles the Houdan, but has no crest and but a very slight beard. A large single comb completes the head gear. Like most French fowls, it is no chicken dude, but a practical utility fowl.

It is quite the correct thing, of course, in the estimation of many who enter their fowls for prizes and fail to get them, to swear that the judges were partial or careless. At all events it is quite the general thing, and many year's personal experience at the smaller county fairs has satisfied the writer that there is, after all, good grounds for complaint. But the trouble is not the result, as a rule, either of careless or corruption on the part of the judges as much as it is to their brilliant incompetency. It is not possible always to secure experts to judge of the relative values of show birds, but is it not better to have no judges than to have those who absolutely never saw a standard of excellence and who never even attempted to breed or rear a thoroughbred fowl? It is a fact that at a Texas fair, held not a hundred years ago, not one of the three poultry judges could tell the difference between a silver-laced Wyandotte and a silver-spangled Hamburg. It was not surprising, therefore, that there was dissatisfaction when they made the awards. If fair associations wish and expect breeders to exhibit with them, they must secure at least one person known to and recognized by the breeders as being a competent judge. And this expert must be required to score every bird entered for exhibition. Many persons now in the business go to these fairs to get points, and if they know in advance their birds will be intelligently scored they will gladly exhibit, even if they do not expect prizes, since by examining their score cards they can see there in what respects their birds are defective. One must first know the defects to be able to get rid of them, and such a card, made out by one who knows, will prove a liberal education to the intelligent breeder who is ambitious to breed perfect specimens.

H. H. Hallsell, a prominent Decatur cattleman, wants to buy 3,000 yearling steers. Read his advertisement and write him.

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

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Keddick, 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 1889 I commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."

—R. J. Ransom, Harlan plantation, Texas. Ask your druggist for it. Put up in 2-ounce bottles, at 5 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to C. F. JENSEN & Co. Burton, Tex

LADIES Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

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

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.

At last the sheep owners can get a crook that is both light and strong. The New Star Crook will hold anything from a lamb to a young mule, and every purchaser can adjust the spring to suit himself. Send for samples at once. See advertisement.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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.

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.

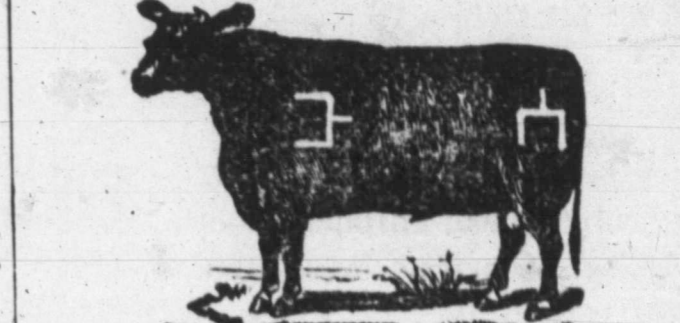
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. Branch stable at Gainesville, Tex. Address Aurora, Ill., or Gainesville, Tex.

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.) W. F. SOMMERVILLE, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; H. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas. We have for sale at all times yearling, two and three-year-old steers, all in our own mark and brand and from the best grade bulls. Ranch Brand. Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip. Correspondence solicited from cattle buyers.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

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



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



TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. R'y the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets. C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent. GEO. A. EDDY, H. C. CROSS, Receivers. J. J. FREY, Gen. Supt., Sedalia, Mo. G. WALDO, General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo. G. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex. GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

The Texas and Pacific R'y. EL PASO ROUTE.

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

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

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

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH, Tray. Pass. Ag't, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 6, 1891.
 With the exception of a slight decline in hogs, the market has been steady at quotations all the week. All good cattle sold readily, even late arrivals, and at satisfactory prices. Receipts for the week—Hogs, 2685; cattle, 335; horses and mules, 31.
 Bulk of hogs sold at \$3.30@3.35. Good butcher cows are worth \$1.75@2.25; fat steers, \$2.75@3.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 500. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers \$4.70@5.10; fair to good, \$3.90@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 1200. Market lower. Prices ranged \$3.30@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1100. Market steady. Good to choice, \$4.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 900. Market higher. Steers, \$3.25@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 8100; shipments, 2500. Market steady to lower. All grades, \$3.00@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, none. Steady. Unchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 4000. Market fairly active and steady to strong. Steers, \$4.00@5.50; bulls \$2.00@2.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 48,000; shipments, 16,000. Active and lower. All grades, \$3.30@3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 3000. Market active and steady. Texans, \$4.00@5.00; Westerns, \$5.00@5.90.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Beeves—No fresh arrivals. Feeling firm. Dressed beef steady, 7@8½c. Shipments, 2400. Sheep—Receipts, 4400. \$5.00@6.37½.

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.

J. G. CASH, R. B. STEWART, E. B. OVERSTREET.

Cash, Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
 March 4, 1891. }

Estimated receipts, 12,500 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. The cattle market to-day was fairly active, and values were stronger than on yesterday. Tuesday's market was quiet and in many cases lower, but with the improvement

gained to-day prices were about the same as one week ago. The common kinds were slow sale to-day, and at low prices, but all kinds sold quite as well as yesterday. Shippers were operating more freely, and were willing to give good prices for prime cattle. One drove of shorthorns averaging 1689 pounds sold to an Alleghany man at \$5.60. Dressed beef concerns took choice fat cows at \$3@3.40; steers, averaging 1081@1440 pounds, at \$3.45@5.15; shipping steers, averaging 1171@1689 pounds, \$4@5.60; export cattle, 1203@1072 pounds, \$4.40@5.45; bulls, \$3@4.20. The general cow market was fairly active and strong. Choice cows sold very well at better prices. The very low grades were comparatively slow sale, but they have sold considerably better this week, so far, than last. Cows and bulls, \$1.10@3, mostly \$1.60@2.75.

Receipts of hogs were estimated 10,000 too low, and counting 7000 left over from yesterday, the supply was entirely too heavy. At the start bids from packers were 5@10c lower, but the market continually grew weaker, so that at the finish it was difficult to obtain within 10c of yesterday morning's prices. Mixed, \$3.45@3.65; heavy, \$3.35@3.75; light, \$3.20@3.60. Packers took 24,000 hogs, shippers 18,000, leaving 11,000 unsold.

The tone of the sheep market was better to-day, but, in a general way, there was but little improvement. A good demand from shippers caused the best grades of Western sheep to sell at strong prices. Common to medium sheep were hard to sell at steady figures. Sales included some choice Westerns at \$5.85. The lamb market, was stronger and 10c higher on prime. Feeders were taking a good many around \$5@5.40. Natives \$4.40@5.80; Western, \$4.80@5.85; lambs \$5@6.10.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Mar. 4, '91.
 Receipts of cattle were 1924 head, and trade ruled slow at easier prices on all grades. Shipping steers sold at \$4.60@5.00 for fair to choice; butchers' and dressed beef cattle, \$3.50@4.50; Texas steers, \$3.70@4.20; common stuff \$1@3.80 in extremes, with bulk of the good cows and heifers at \$2.75@3.50. The close was quiet. 24 Texas steers, 900 lbs, \$3.70; 68 Texas steers, 947 lbs, \$3.75; 231 Texas steers, 944 lbs, \$3.75; 40 Texas steers, 1095 lbs, \$4.00; 61

Kansas corn-fed steers, 1291 lbs, \$4.20. Hogs—Receipts were 5796 head, and market opened 5c to 10c lower on bulk of sales. Butchers' and choice heavy sold early at \$3.65@3.75, and later choice heavy and butchers' were only quotable at \$3.60@3.65. Mixed packing, \$3.40@3.55; light hogs, \$3.30.

Sheep—Receipts were light, causing a quiet trade on all grades offered. There is a steady local demand for fat muttons of all weights, and shippers are forced to keep out of the market for want of supplies.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 5, 1891.

There were about 2,200 head of cattle received during the past twenty-four hours. The greater per cent of any one grade was shipping steers. This class of cattle opened up steady with sales fairly active, but after buyers went over the ground the first time they did not appear to be very anxious for supplies and held back a little. Prices, however, were held steady. Cows were steady, and in a few instances they were quoted higher, but not as a rule. Common cows and canning stock were hard to place. The stocker and feeder market was quiet. The bull market had more life than usual, but calves were quiet.

The hog market was active at steady prices. Packers were out in the yards in full force and bought steadily of all desirable hogs. The kind they took more freely than any other kind were hogs weighing 225@275 pounds. There were several orders in for heavy Mexico hogs. The bulk of sales were made at \$3.30@3.40, while \$3.60 was the top.

Not many sheep received and market may be quoted nominally steady at yesterday's prices.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 6.—Large receipts of medium, fat and thin cattle, which have slow sale below quotations. Choice fat cattle in active demand at the following figures: Fat beeves, 2@2 1-2c per pound; fat cows, \$13@15 per head; fat spayed cows, 2c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 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 are in light receipt and there is an active demand for fat animals. Average hogs, 3½@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4½c per pound, live weight.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	141	134	229
Calves and yearlings	216	379	372
Hogs.....	311	154	651
Sheep.....			

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beeves, per lb, 3½@4c; choice grass beeves, 3¼@3¾; common to fair beeves, 2¼@3c; good fat cows, 2¼@3c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@14; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$7.50@10; good milch cows, \$25@45; good, attractive springers, \$15@25.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 3¼@4c; common to fair, 3@3¼c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4½@4¾c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.75.

Market fairly supplied with beeves. Good stock firm. Good fat cows in demand. Calves and yearlings in full supply. Mostly poor to medium stock. Hogs in full supply—prices weak. Good fat sheep steady.

Poultry Points.

When those eggs, bought several hundred miles away, don't "pan out" quite right, it won't do you any good to "cuss" the egg man. Perhaps the express company is to blame some. And then that old hen didn't stick to the nest as persistently as setters should do—possibly. There are many reasons why eggs don't all hatch out.

"There is no rose without its thorn." So when you are experiencing difficulties in your efforts to make a fortune out of eggs and chickens, you may remember this.

The man who can't make poultry pay bigger than anything else—on paper—is not a good hand at "figers." But such are not always reliable in spite of the old saying that "figures don't lie."

Who ever knew a man or woman to become a thorough fancier and then give up the business? He may have to "let up on" it for awhile, but the chances are about ten to one that he will go back to it when opportunity offers. And when he does get back to it he will enjoy it only the more because he has had to fast awhile. Poultry are awfully interesting when one gets to understand them.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drivers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, - - - Texas.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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

Wheeler's Practical Fence & Hay

PERFECT HOG FENCE.

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



JOHN KLEIN,
 Practical Hatter

912 Main St.,
 DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

Fish & Meek 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.

L. 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, \$4.50 per acre. One section in Archer county, \$5 per acre. 715 acres near Dundee Station, in Archer county, \$9 per acre. 100 acres in wheat. 1300 acres, black land, cultivated farm in Ellis county, \$15 per acre. 90 acres in town of Ennis, Ellis county, \$100 per acre.

I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the title sound and in good shape. S. M. SMITH, OWNER, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

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

FOR SALE.

Lespedeza Striata (commonly called "Japan lo ver") 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 OR EXCHANGE.

I will sell or exchange for horses or sheep 640 acres of land in Swisher county, Texas. It is fine, smooth land, with living water all the year. Swisher is now organized and is rapidly developing. Price \$4.00 per acre; in three years will be worth \$10 per acre. JAMES LOGUE, Washburn, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Steers For Sale.

I have 2000 steer yearlings for sale. Also 850 two-year-olds, and 150 three-year-olds. These cattle were raised in Collin, Grayson and Dallas counties. Address

E. R. STIFF, McKinney, Tex.

For Sale!

Forty Durham bulls, twelve to eighteen months old, thoroughbreds and high grades, in good condition, well grown, good colors, good individuals.

W. A. RHEA, Rhea's Mill, Collin County, Tex.

25,000-Acre Ranch,

Solid body, abundant water, newly fenced, six-room house and other improvements, in Wheeler county, Panhandle of Texas, for sale, or lease long time. Address

F. S. HAMMOND, Box 355, Kansas City, Mo.

Steers For Sale.

1500 three-year-old steers, running in Runnels and Coleman counties.

W. G. RUSK, Coleman, Texas.

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:

- 760 acres on Big Sandy creek, Kiowa county, covering all water for a distance of 5 miles; 480 acres on Big Sandy creek, Prowers county, covering all water for a distance of 3 miles; 440 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.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

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

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

I have for sale at Polk Stock Yards, Fort Worth, seventeen fine Tennessee bred Jacks, and acclimated. Also three combined Denmark saddle and harness Stallions, one Hambletonian Stallion, and twenty head of Shorthorn cows. Address,

E. HARPER, or POLK BROS., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

- 2000 to 2500 one-year-old steers. 1500 to 1800 two-year-old steers. 1500 to 1800 three and four-year-old steers.

These steers were raised and are now on the range of the Forsythe Land and Cattle company in Childress county, Texas, and are all in the OX brand. Address,

C. R. SMITH, Sec'y and Treas., Gainesville, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Jacks and Jennets For Sale.

Sixty-two head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also twenty-seven fine Jacks. Long-fellow, a \$4000 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years. Write for catalogue and prices. Address

JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

I have 400 high grade HEREFORD and SHORTHORN BULLS, and forty BLACK POLLED ANGUS BULLS for sale. Address

H. P. LADD, Red Oak, Iowa.

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.

Twenty Brahmin Bull Calves and Yearlings—half bred and three-quarter bred; the half bred sired by Richard III, the three-quarters bred sired by Khedive. Both of these bulls were imported direct from India in 1885. The bulls and calves can be seen at my stock pens in Houston, Texas, at any time.

J. M. FROST, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes items like 1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county for \$10,000, 1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county for 1,600, 1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county for 5,000, 1 section, 640 acres, Castro county for 2,000, 400 acres, Pecos county for 600, 86 suburban lots at Fort Worth for 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 fish anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. Write for prices. EUBANKS & MILLER, Bowling Green, Ky.



For Sale, Season of 1891.

Over 100 head pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions, and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman. Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

200 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.

100 head of mules, from two to five years old. 75 head grade Shorthorn or Durham, Hereford and Galloway bulls, at Grayson county ranch, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro on the Texas and Pacific railway. These offerings will be continued until sold.

Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, 1000 head two-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, five miles northeast from Henrietta, Tex., for further particulars address J. B. SANEORN, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Steers For Sale!

I have 1200 three and four-year-old steers for sale.

M. L. SIKES, Christian, Texas.

MULES AND HORSES.

Thirty to Seventy-five 1 and 2-year-old mules, well bred, carefully selected, extra good; \$45 for yearlings and \$50 for 2-year-olds. Also saddle and harness horses unbranded or small brands at \$50 to \$65 each; also mares and general stock. For sale cheap for cash. WEBB BROS., Baird, Callahan Co., Tex.



For Sale.

Native King county one and two-year-old steers and heifers; also cows and calves or stock cattle. Address

RAYNOR CATTLE CO., Raynor, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 steers, four year-olds and up, and 1000 to 2000 stock cattle, for sale by J. M. FROST, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

From 1000 to 2000 yearling steers, prairie raised. Address B. E. & C. D. SPARKS, Bosqueville, Texas.

BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.

Polk Bros. have at their stock yards: 4 Tennessee bred saddle stallions, 4; 1 Tennessee bred trotting stallion, 1; 6 Missouri bred trotting stallions, 6; 1 Welch Pony 13 hands (sire and dam Imp.); 25 single and double harness horses, 25; 15 Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, all guaranteed, 15; 8 Registered Holstein bulls, 8; 5 Registered Jersey bulls, 5.

Cattle for Farm.

I want to trade ranch and cattle in Lincoln county, N. M., for a farm in Western Texas. For further particulars address

A. J. GILMORE, Fort Stanton, Lincoln Co., N. M.

FOR SALE.

Trotting stallion, Chestnut Bay, 4767, foaled 1875 by Burger, dam Lady, by Addison, son of Vermont Blackhawk; Burger by Boston Boy, son of Dover Boy, by Mambrino Paymaster; dam by Medley, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. The horse is standard and registered, and has a record of 2:28 1/4. Price \$2000 cash, or in exchange for land. Horse is perfectly sound in every particular. Address, EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

Grazing Land for Lease.

Nine hundred thousand acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 cents per acre. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney-at-law, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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



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

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, 108,100.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

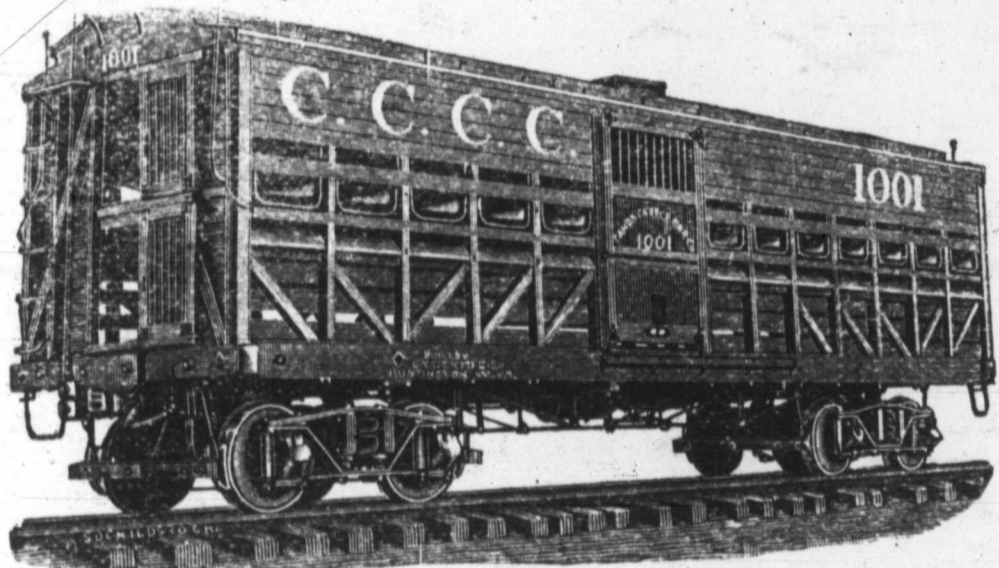
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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.
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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.
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R. M. HARRISON, Counsel.



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.

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.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN ANTONIO.

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

1891.



1891.

Home Grown, Honest, Reliable.

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

PURE

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

SEEDS

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.



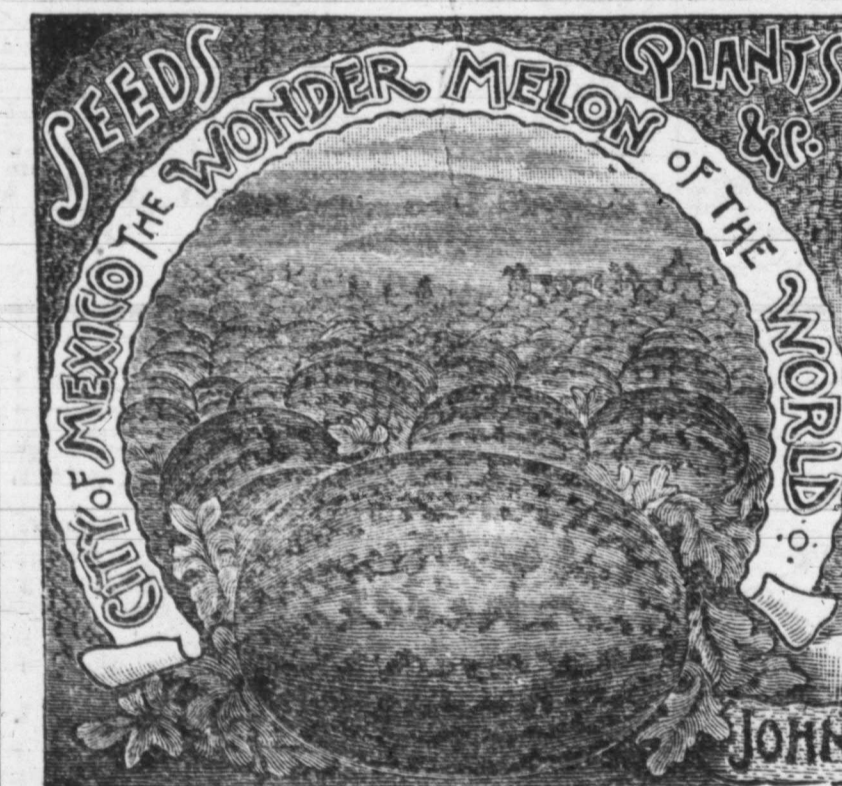
THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

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

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

Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.



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

FARM SEEDS.

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

60,000 Bushels Seed Potatoes Cheap.

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

JOHN A. SALZER LA CROSSE, WIS.

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—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fe Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver, —BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Ks. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.