

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 52.

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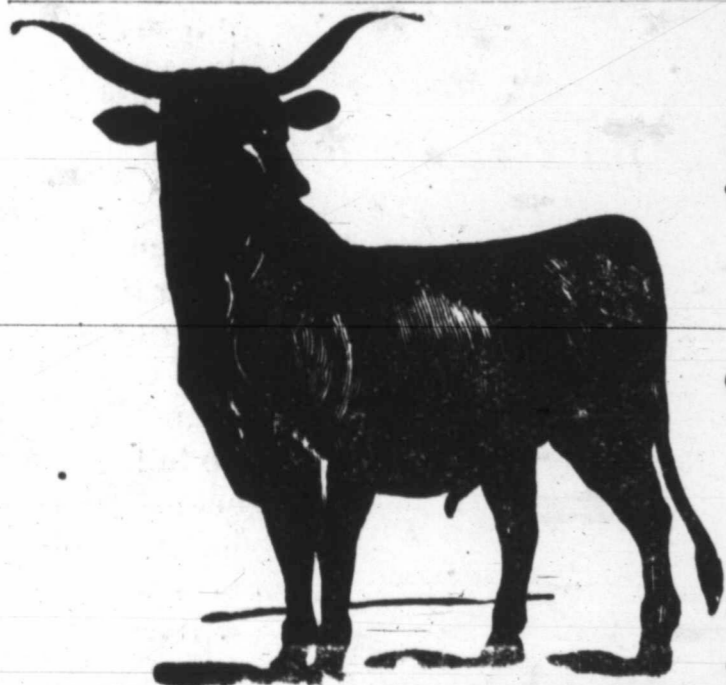
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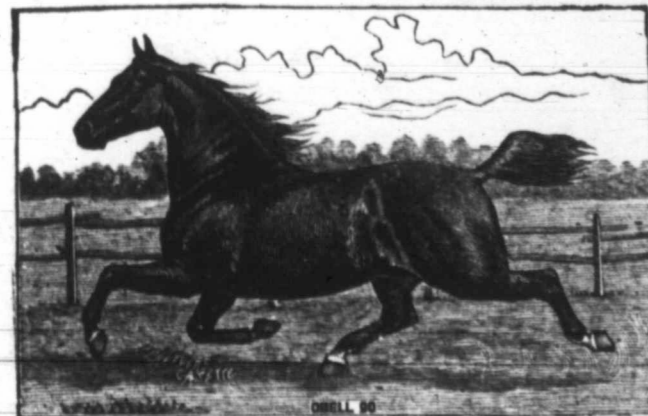
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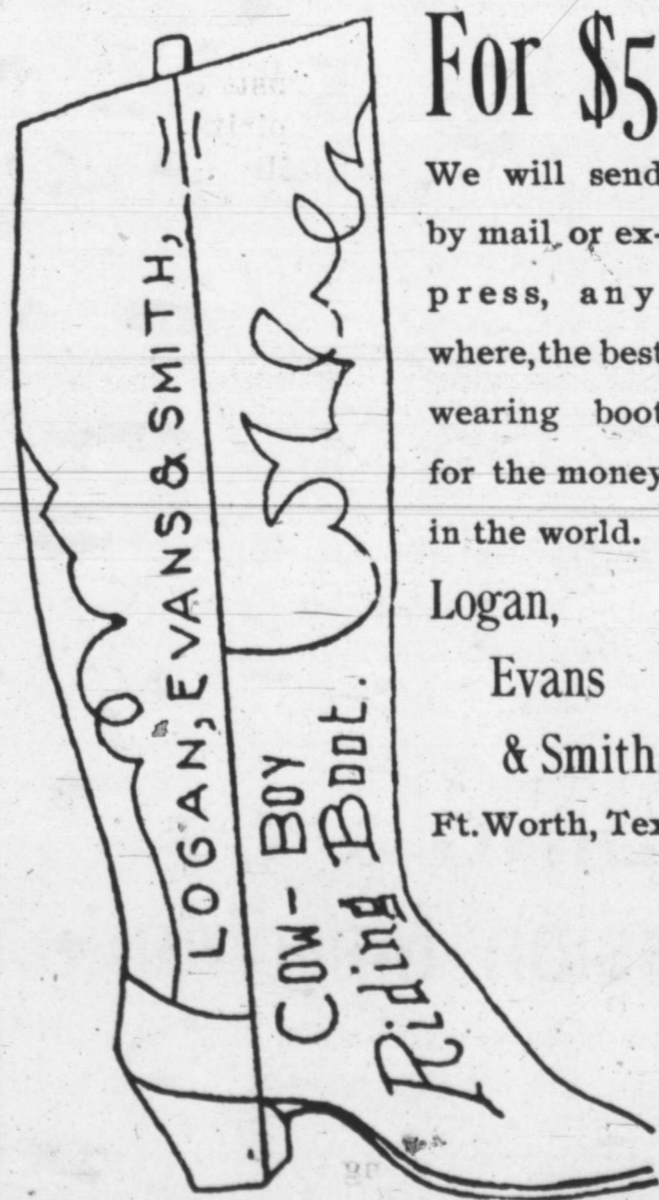
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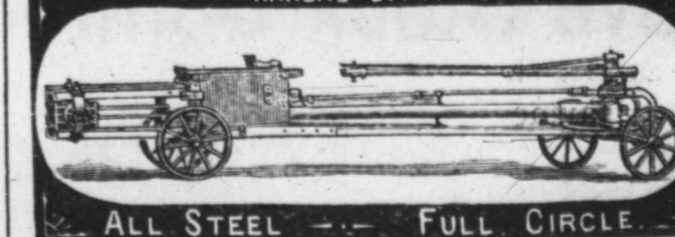
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor.
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The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

All communications pertaining to the editorial or business departments, or to matters connected therewith, for any or all departments of the paper, should be addressed to the Stock Journal Publishing Company, and not to any individual connected with the establishment.

THE foreign outlook for American meats is better than it has been for years and is improving right along.

IF you want a good breeding stock now is a good time to get it. It is not likely to be any cheaper until the production has greatly increased.

IN Hungary the rates for passengers over the railroads is very little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per mile. If a like rate was established here wouldn't the average Texan about spend most of his leisure hours "taking in" the sights?

WITH our domestic animals, as with wine and cheese, the value of a breed depends somewhat upon its age. If breeders fully realized this, there would be less running after the so-called breeds which spring up every year or so.

UNDER the law to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and sheep and the carcasses and products thereof, any cattle, sheep or swine slaughtered by any farmer upon his farm, and not intended for shipment, etc., are exempt from inspection.

THE American Wool, Cotton and Financial Reporter offers some handsome prizes which Texas wool growers are interested in securing. The purpose is not to encourage the growing of heavy fleeces, but the better handling of all classes of scoured wool.

The Journal for Farmers.

This issue of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL will be placed in the hands of all the alliance men in attendance on the Waco meeting on the 21st inst., and the publishers beg leave to invite the attention of these gentlemen to the fact that \$2 per year will secure to each subscriber 52 numbers of the paper. Examine it carefully and determine for yourselves, gentlemen, whether it promises to be worth four cents per copy to you in your business as agriculturists or stockmen. Look at its various departments and see how full they are of interesting and valuable matter that should interest you of all other men. If you are interested in cattle you will find dozens of fresh thoughts and much current information on the subject each week. The horse and mule department is always full of information of value. If you are breeding sheep or growing wool you will find in that department volumes of practical hints and suggestions during the year. The swine and poultry departments are also of more than average importance and interest. And as for the agricultural department, no farm paper published in Texas or elsewhere will give you so much for the money that will be of real practical benefit to you. The STOCK JOURNAL is "an old-timer" that has long since learned thoroughly what its patrons need and desire, and its single ambition is to make itself not only a weekly welcome visitor to their homes, but absolutely indispensable to them in their business matters. Its market reports alone are worth many dollars every year to its readers and no one has ever been able to say truthfully that they have ever been misled by them.

The JOURNAL offers its best wishes for the meeting, and trusts that it will be characterized by a spirit of fraternal forbearance that will insure harmony and an increase of brotherly love among all who follow the order in Texas.

A Plea for Harmony.

The Waco meeting of the State Alliance promises to be a stormy one. There are at least two factions in the order in Texas, and it looks as if the purpose of each one is "to down the other." The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is not in politics and has no idea of going into the questions that divide the alliance men in this state. But as the sincere friend of the farmers of Texas it takes the liberty to say to them that in fighting among themselves they are playing into the hands of designing men outside of the organization, who will enjoy nothing more than to see the sub-treasury advocates and those opposed to the idea with their fingers about each others' throats, figuratively speaking. The history of independent farmers' movements throughout the United States has been uniform to date. First, great enthusiasm, and while harmony existed, great success in their efforts to improve their condition. But schisms have arisen, and jealousies have been en-

gendered, and as these disturbing elements grew the organization lost that strength and power that was the result of this harmony. Cohesiveness is impossible where bad blood predominates, and without it the alliance will never accomplish its purposes. Will those who are to be at Waco accept the advice of the JOURNAL? This advice is: If you have any serious quarreling to do that must be done, do it in the privacy of your own hall. And when your meetings end, temporarily or without day, keep to yourselves what was said and done that was unpleasant. If you have any "soiled linen" to wash, don't do it on the streets. And don't let it be known even that it has been done at all. In other words, as members of one family, so to speak, keep your row in the family until your differences are settled. And by all means don't leave Waco until they are settled.

Let a spirit of mutual forbearance prevail amongst you. It is well for you to learn now to bear and forbear. Take warning by the wrangling in Mississippi and Missouri and Georgia, and don't let the sun that goes down on your adjournment go down on your anger. Forgive and forget, and in the future try and bear constantly in mind that "in unity there is strength," and that "a house divided against itself will fall."

Accept this friendly advice of the JOURNAL, gentlemen, and you will see sad faces amongst those who are interested in fostering strife in your midst. Reject it, and keep on quarreling, and even go to scratching at each other's eyes and pulling each other's hair, and you will make glad the hearts of a great many more in Texas who are busy at work trying to destroy your unity and to impair your power for good.

The Business Situation.

The Railway and Financial Chronicle takes rather a gloomy view of the outlook in the near future, and attributes the cause to a want of confidence on the part of moneyed men in the situation. It says:

"The immediate future of the commercial and industrial interests of the country is anything but promising. There are several influences at work to weaken the situation, but the chief factor, and the one that is likely to disturb and unsettle the currents of trade to a serious, if not an alarming degree, is the decision of several orders of workmen to strike on May 1 for eight hours a day. The question of whether right is on the side of wage-workers in this matter or not does not enter into the problem at this moment, but the question of what influence eight hours for a day's work will have upon production if the demand is acceded to, and what will be the consequence if employers generally refuse to adjust their operations to an eight hour basis is the all important one, and until it is answered satisfactorily money will hesitate about being employed in enterprises that are so hedged about by uncertainties, and when money hesitates, all kinds of business enter-

prises and ventures are necessarily more or less crippled. Of course, these disturbing factors will ultimately be adjusted and confidence restored, but meanwhile the prudent business man will keep tolerably close to shore."

The Outlook for the Future.

The outlook altogether in Texas was never so promising as it is now.

Cattle, one of the chief products of the state, are bringing one dollar per hundred more in the market than they brought one year ago. Hogs and sheep, of which Texas can and does produce a large number each year, are advancing in value fully as rapidly as cattle. The improved condition of the market on live stock is not due to any temporary spurt in the market, but is the natural result of a demand far in excess of the supply.

Not only has there been a material advance in the market on live stock, but we have positive and unquestionable assurances that the markets will still further advance and that meat products will in the near future bring higher figures than they have ever brought before.

Grain of all kinds is bringing better prices than for many years, while the indications are that a bountiful crop will be raised throughout the state during the coming season.

These are facts that should encourage every stockman and farmer in the state, but the greatest harvest and largest profits yet to be realized by the stockmen and farmers of Texas, is in the unprecedented advance soon to follow in Texasland. The season of general prosperity now on us will be quickly followed by the largest immigration to the state ever known. This will cause a demand and create a ready market on all the good agricultural land in the state. This demand will increase and continue until all the farming lands in the state are worth fully as much and possibly, on account of our fine climate, even more than the best lands in the older states are now bringing.

For these and many other reasons that might be given, the JOURNAL regards the future for Texas and Texas land owners, stockmen and farmers, as very bright indeed.

THE American Wool Reporter, having stated that Texas wools have seriously deteriorated during the past ten years, Capt. A. E. Shepard, president of the Texas Wool Growers' association, is out in a letter in which he says: "So far is it from the truth that I feel justified in saying that there has been a steady improvement in the weight as well as the character of the fleeces"—a statement that will be borne out by all buyers of Texas wools.

WHEN the United States and Italy get each other by the ears, and the Italians now on this side are invited by Uncle Sam to go home and stay, won't the demand for balogna sausages in this country run down to nothing? Can the American swine breeders stand by and see such a calamity in sight without being moved to tears?

CATTLE.

A lot of Pecos grass fed beeves netted \$32 per head in Chicago last week.

The range of prices between good and scrub cattle continues to widen.

The market for good cattle is booming. Even the buyers seem to be "bullish."

Don't wait till cattle have doubled and trebled in value to go into the business, but buy now and get the benefit of the raise.

There will be no scarcity of buyers for fat cattle this year. Don't get in a hurry and give your cattle away before they get fat.

It is reported that the Home Land and Cattle company will ship 40,000 young steers from Texas to their Montana ranges this spring.

The shipment of cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory for the past thirty days has been something wonderful. This wholesale exodus ought to materially lighten up the range in this state and give a much better opportunity to the cattle that are left on the range.

Scrub cattle will continue to go into cans at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundred, while improved fat steers will be readily taken by the dressed beef men and Eastern shippers at from \$4@5 per hundred. Texas cattlemen are the sole arbiters as to the class of cattle they will raise.

"Enough is as good as a feast," is an old proverb that well applies to the feeding of stock. It is a mistake to overfeed. When an animal is induced to eat more than it can digest properly there is a loss not only from the extra amount, but also from that which would have been more beneficial if given in only sufficient amount.

No breed but the Holstein has ever attempted to compete as an all-purpose animal. In all the public tests made with the Jerseys as butter-producers the Holsteins have been victorious, and they have competed successfully in the fat stock shows as beef producers, while they also hold the champion records for the largest yields of milk.

Modday the Wyoming stock growers' association held its annual meeting at Cheyenne. It was largely attended and very enthusiastic. John Clay, Jr., was chosen president; S. B. Ijams, secretary, and H. G. Hay, treasurer. Great good cheer prevailed over the better outlook for cattle. An appropriation of \$500 was made for an inspector to assist the veterinarian in inspecting southern cattle entering Wyoming.

The New Mexico Stock Grower says: The increase in railroad rates has driven many Northern steer buyers out of New Mexico, and caused the canceling of several trades. It is understood the Aztec company of Northern Arizona, which had contracted 5000 steers to Montana men, for the shipment of which the railroad company asked \$35 per car more than the rate which was given last year, will have to drive to Clayton, N. M., to ship north.

At the last term of the district court in Clay county, six cases for theft of cattle being prosecuted by the cattle raisers' association of Northwest Texas were transferred to Wichita county, by special judge Hon. L. C. Barrett, on his own motion, on the grounds of the lawless condition of Clay county, two similar cases having been tried and a verdict of acquittal rendered in each case. The special judge is a very prominent lawyer of Henrietta and Clay county, having practiced law in said county for many years. The lawless element of the county boasts of the fact that no one was ever sent to the "pen" from that county for cattle stealing, and they don't propose to have the record broken.

The Texas Live Stock Commission company of Chicago, in their circular issued at the wind-up of last week's business, says: Cattle receipts at all important receiving centers for the past two weeks have been as light as expected by the most bullish element, but the surprising feature during this period has been the heavy decline which has come in the face of receipts which seemed to warrant an advance. Since March 27th, the date of our last circular letter, the depressed condition of foreign markets, coupled to a slack demand for home account, has resulted in a decline of 35 to 40c per cwt. for all export and dressed beef cattle. On Thursday an improvement began, and on yesterday all classes of cattle, except common canners, advanced 15 to 20c per cwt. On Monday we sold over 1200 head of Texas cattle, about 500 of which brought \$4.20. We think this particular bunch of steers would have brought \$4.50 easily at yesterday's highest point. We look for a good market next week, and in fact for some time to come (barring occasional breaks) for all cattle good enough for dressed beef buyers. We got \$5.30 for three loads of 1046 pound Texas steers (Kansas fed) yesterday.

Without a Doubt it Has Come.

It is strange indeed that in the face of all that has transpired during the past few months, and with the facts and figures at hand clearly proving that a great shortage actually exists at this time in all the meat products of the country, yet there are those, and among them cattlemen who should be well posted, who still claim and insist that the present improvement in the market is only temporary and that cattle will sell as low during the coming summer as last year. There are others, however, the JOURNAL is glad to note, who are far-sighted enough to take in the situation and who will make fortunes on cattle within the next few years. The moss-backs who insist that it is a scheme; that it is the work of a few newspaper men who want to induce cattlemen to buy and read their journals, will find after it is too late that the golden opportunity of their lives has past.

What better evidence could the most skeptical ask than the fact that Nelse Morris has quietly skipped over into Canada and bought up all the distillery fed cattle he could find. Mr. Morris and Mr. Armour have also bought 80,000 steers in Texas, and will probably buy as many more within the next few months. Would they have done this if they had thought they could continue to buy them at their own figures in the Chicago yards? Does any one suppose they are putting millions of dollars into the country simply for pasture? These gentlemen are not noted for doing business for the fun there is in it, or for their health. They are simply well posted on the supply. They know that there will soon be a shortage and consequent advance in prices, against which they want to hedge as much as possible. On this point the Chicago Breeder's Gazette very timely says:

If there are any competent witnesses on the subject of the present cattle supply of the country they are certainly the slaughterers of this city who for so long a time have had the market in their remorseless grasp. The ramifications of their systems extend the country over, and they are in possession of greater facilities for gathering information on this subject than any one else, the government not excepted, for it is their business to keep posted. When they thus hoist the signal of distress it surely is time for the most skeptical and the most conservative to bring themselves to a realization of the situation. We have reached the turn in the road. What are you going to do about it?

Improve the Opportunity.

Breeders' Gazette.

It is difficult to imagine what greater encouragement the breeder of beef cattle could ask than that now afforded by the condition of the market and its evident future. The road has been a long and a dreary one, but the longest lane has its turning, and there is now substantial agreement among the best qualified to judge that the future is bright with promise. Under these circumstances the appeal may be made with emphasis to our cattle-breeders that they immediately address themselves to the task of repairing the damage done our stocks through the long period of depression from which we have emerged. That much deterioration has taken place does not admit of doubt; that the demand is imperative for a rehabilitation of our cattle stocks is equally indisputable. Moreover, there is no time to be lost. With the lessons of the past few years as to the wide range in values in a single day's market before our cattle breeders it would scarcely seem necessary to argue the folly of a return to the propagation of inferior herds. Surely the appeal to the pocket-book has been convincing enough to deter any intelligent man from again taking up with an inferior class of cattle with the expectation of deriving any satisfaction or any profit from their handling. Much of the scrub stock has gone through the packing-house during the past three years; let us sincerely hope that what remains will be given the best advantage to redeem itself—and that can only be afforded by the services of bulls of the improved breeds. It is not within the possibilities that prices of pure-bred cattle should remain at their present point while the price for beef cattle continue to mount skyward. The one will of necessity bear the other with it in its upward flight. The man who invests his money in pure-breeds now will find that he bought at the most favorable opportunity for himself. A careful study of the present situation will bring every thoughtful man to this conclusion.

Canned Beef.

It is estimated by those in a position to know, that the meat put in cans by the Chicago canners last year did not cost them (the canners) one cent. In other words it is estimated that the hides, tallow and offal, including the choice pieces such as loins, briskets, etc., brought enough to pay the cost of the animal including expense of slaughtering and the tin foil to wrap it up in. This is a wonderful statement but is no doubt true.

There is but one market for half-fat scrub cattle, and there is but one class of buyers that can handle this kind of stuff; these are the canners. They claim they can't afford to pay big prices; in fact there is no necessity for it; they have no competition and can therefore dictate prices.

The foreign demand for canned beef has been good during the past year, consequently the stocks on hand have been pretty well sold out at prices that have no doubt made handsome profits to the manufacturers. For this reason the canners will be on market this year and as long hereafter as they can buy inferior cattle at low figures, and this they will continue to do as long as scrub and half-fat stuff is put on the market.

There is but one way to stop the sale of cattle at low, mean figures and that is to keep them off of the market. The scrubs now on hand can not be converted into high grades or thoroughbreds, but they can be greatly improved by plenty of good feed and by being withheld from the market until they are fat and ready to go. Good feed makes fat cattle. Fat cattle even if scrub stock, will find a better market than that offered by the canners. Don't

give your cattle to canners but hold them until they are fat, and you will then realize the top of the market.

Cattle Being Fed on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad.

The following statement of cattle being fed on the line of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad was kindly prepared by Mr. W. V. Newlin, general freight agent of the above road, early in March. It was, however, misdirected and never reached the JOURNAL until this week. It may be relied on as correct at the time it was made up, but has probably been changed by shipments and sales since that time:

C. H. Bodecker, Bowie, Tex.	700
E. T. Orton, Bowie	250
Bud Todd, Bowie	150
White & Morey, Bowie	150
Steed & Evans, Bowie	500
George Brown, Bowie	150
Z. T. Lowrie, Bowie	100
F. Houston, Bellevue	3,000
Thos. Riley, Bowie	600
J. T. Prater, Bellevue	200
Steed & Evans, Post Oak	600
W. S. Nuckles, Buffalo	600
Loc Lewick, Bellevue	150
Orton Bros., Bellevue	400
Bodecker & Ball, Bowie	800
Jas. Winton, Bowie	200
Craig Bros., Newport	200
Jessie Garvin, Newport	150
S. B. Burnett, Wichita Falls	126
Spur Ranch, Dockum's	200
Total	9,226

Use Thoroughbred Bulls.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

As cheap as pure bred bulls now are there is no excuse for using scrubs or depending on your more liberal friends. Royally-bred animals of all the beef breeds are selling at prices little, if any, above the price of the same for beef purposes and for prices less than were current a few years ago for medium grades.

That the use of pure bred bulls pays is made manifest every day in the year by a consultation of the prices of beef cattle on the markets of the country; \$6.20 a hundred as against \$3, one day last week in Chicago, tells the tale in terms so strong that comment is entirely superfluous. Buy good bulls.

New Route Opened.

By the completion of the St. Louis Merchants' bridge and its track connections with Union Stock Yards and National Stock Yards and railways terminating in St. Louis and East St. Louis, a new route of transfer is opened up which avoids the tunnel.

Stock reaching St. Louis over any of the railways leading from the west or southwest that is billed to the care of the St. Louis Merchants' bridge, either for local delivery or to be forwarded to Eastern points, will be promptly transferred via this new route.

The management of the Merchants' bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with the least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers will have no cause for complaint.

Major C. C. Rainwater, who is so well and favorably known to the live stock men of the Southwest, is president of the Merchants' Terminal, and takes a deep interest in making the new route a success. With no tunnel and quick transfer the Merchants' bridge will no doubt receive a large share of the live stock shipments.

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



SHEEP AND WOOL.

Dogs are more valuable in the estimation of the average legislature than sheep.

A sheep of perfect form will always attract attention and command a good price.

Until you learn something about sheep you had better not put all your money in them.

The Merinos being active, are said to be better suited for the hill farms of East Tennessee than the downs, which are heavier.

The demand for mutton is constantly on the increase, and it seems impossible to get enough spring lambs in the country to supply the demand.

It is better to buy a few sheep and grow up with them than to invest a great deal of money in them and learn by experience that you are not master of the business.

The most expensive luxury a sheepman ever indulged in is a "cheap" herder. Pay a capable man good wages and you will have the right to demand good services of him.

Long legged sheep do not "show up" well, and are generally weak in constitution. A flat-sided sheep and one with thin hams is neither pretty nor desirable for breeding purposes.

In the Dakotas the wheat farmers have ascertained that a reasonable number of sheep can be fed on the stubble and the refuse from the threshing machine at a very good profit.

Succulent foods are really essential for the breeding ewes. So fed they are less liable to have caked udders, stretches and trouble in lambing. Roots, sweet hay and bran can't be improved on.

According to Justice, Bateman & Co. of Philadelphia, the highest price paid for Ohio wool during 1890 was in the month of November, when 39½ cents was paid for medium washed clothing wool.

Sheep are particularly subject to catarrhal and lung affections, and the undue exposure of the very young lambs is often the prime cause for the development of these troubles in the flock later.

The flockmaster who never sees his sheep more than two or three times a year, but depends entirely on his "boss," or on his herder, is not much to be pitied if he finds that "sheep don't pay."

It is often difficult to furnish shelter for all the sheep on a big sheep ranch. But the flockmaster who at lambing time has once had shelter for at least his breeding ewes will not willingly do without it.

The sheep of the country are being improved more rapidly by the use of good sires than is any other branch of our live stock industry. Unless you keep up with the times in this, do not look for the best.

Is it a fact that the first crossing with a Cotswold ram is usually good, but the second and third are usually unsatisfactory? This seems to be the opinion of nearly every one who has written in regard to the matter.

This is the time to make notes to be used next fall. The ewes should now be carefully watched, and all which do not bear good strong lambs, and give plenty of milk should be classed as "culls" and not be bred again.

Our home markets have long been glutted annually with milk, butter and cheese, but as a nation we have never yet produced the wool or mutton we need, but annually have to purchase large quantities from other nations.

If a strict account is kept of expenses and sales there will nearly always be found a balance in favor of sheep breeding on the farm. Western farmers whose farms are loaded down with mortgages should think of this suggestion.

Ticks on lambs will make and keep them poor. These parasites feed on blood and the lambs afflicted with them have to furnish it. Kerosene is just the tonic to administer to the blood suckers and can be administered without injury.

Cull ewes are to be sold, but never to be purchased, except to be butchered. The new flockmaster will make a mistake if he invests in them as "a starter" for his flock, no matter how cheap they seem to be offered. He should start with the best of the kind he wants.

The JOURNAL has never been in politics and it is too old to "catch on" now. But for all that it will suggest to new sheepmen that there is such a thing as placing too much confidence in promises of politicians and their strikers and too much reliance upon a protective tariff on wool.

The young lamb should be looked after to see that it has nourishment soon after its birth. Sometimes it cannot start the milk, and sometimes the udder is inflamed and sore and the ewe will not let it suck. When this is the case the ewe may own the lamb and yet it may starve to death.

No business but has its ups and downs. The production of wool and mutton is no exception to this rule. But it stands forward to-day as one of the most important branches of the live stock industry in our country. And there are plenty of those who say it is not only the most profitable but the safest branch.

During the season of 1890 the Great Northern railroad alone handled over 1200 car loads of sheep from Montana, which means (estimating that the cars were double decked), 300,000 head. Of these a large percentage went into the Dakotas and some to Minnesota. Into two counties alone of South Dakota 80,000 stock sheep were taken.

The JOURNAL again reminds its flock-owner subscribers that a meeting of the Texas Wool Growers association is to be held in June—provided there are more than two sheepmen on hand. There should be two or three hundred, but judging by the past it is feared there will hardly be two or three dozen, unless systematic and persistent efforts are made during the next sixty days to interest sheepmen.

The men who have so much to say about a protective tariff on wool might consider this idea, viz., that those flockmasters who breed principally for mutton and only secondarily for wool are not so much dependent on the tariff. It is the wool growers, not the mutton breeders, who think the government is unjust and politicians unfaithful when they fail to deal as liberally as they expect by them.

If Texas determines to take a leading place at the Chicago exhibition it will "get there," and the JOURNAL hopes Texas sheep and wool will be a prominent feature of the Texas department. There should be dozens of dozens of exhibits by Texas flockmasters who have time now in which to select and develop choice exhibition cheep. Out west sheepmen are already moving into the matter.

When a ewe is nursing a lamb her wool stops growing and sometimes begins to fall off, especially when they are in poor condition. A writer in the Country Gentleman says experience has taught him that a ewe dropping her lamb about the 20th of March and shorn the 1st of April will shear 7 pounds of wool, but the same sheep will not shear more than 5 to 5½ pounds if the wool is left on until the 12th of June.

In those sections where the seasons are not wet enough to insure small grain crops, the business of sheep husbandry could be made profitable. These lands usually produce hay in abundance in favored spots and the balance can be usually depended on to supply grass for grazing purposes. There are millions of acres yet unappropriated and unoccupied in Texas on which grand sheep ranches could be run cheaply and profitably.

A gentleman writes to the JOURNAL, his letter bearing the postmark Ro-Allen, Tennessee, and asks: "Are you certain that sheep will fetch better prices in 1891 than in 1890? If so, I want to move to Texas and buy some." To which the JOURNAL must reply: To judge from the present indications it looks to be more than probable that good sheep will go up during 1891, but as so much depends on the seasons and other things, there can be no certainty on the point. Take the chances and you are not apt to regret it.

The Oxford downs, the most recent of the so-called "mutton" breeds of sheep, is rapidly obtaining favor where tried. This is a "made-up" breed, having been obtained by crossing the Cotswolds with the South and Hampshire downs. The purpose of the cross was to produce a class of sheep which should combine the great weight of the Cotswolds with the fine quality of the downs. The increase of the Oxford interest in this country has been rapid and steady during the past few years.

A friend from Blanco county asks the JOURNAL to give the proportion of lime, lye and sulphur for sheep dip. There is no fixed rule or recipe, but it is about right to use fifty per cent more, in weight, of quick lime than sulphur and about three pounds of concentrated lye to every 100 gallons of water. In this much water 100 pounds of sulphur to 150 pounds of lime will be the correct proportion. Nor is there any fixed time a sheep should be held in the dip. The idea is to hold it in until the scabs are thoroughly soaked and softened. The temperature of the dip should be from 110 to 120 degrees and within ten days after the first dipping the flock should be dipped the second time.

Mr. Baker Millette is one of the pioneer sheepmen of Burnet county. He was a reader and friend of the Texas Wool Grower, and judging from his late letter to the JOURNAL, is an admirer of it and its management. He, too, has been a sufferer because of the partiality of the Texas legislature for coyotes, bob-tail cats and cur dogs, and thinks the business of sheep husbandry in Texas is greatly crippled by reason of the failure of this body to pass an efficient dog law and one that will offer satisfactory inducements to the people of the state to kill off such pests as destroy not only sheep, but even calves and colts. Thanks for your letter, Mr. Millette.

The Flagstaff Champion, -Arizona, says: Dags Bros., the largest sheep owners in the Southwest, have about 50 head of their finest sheep grazing on alfalfa at their ranch near Phoenix. They will be kept there until 1893, when the World's Fair opens, and six of the best ones will be taken to Chicago for exhibition. Three of them will have fleeces about three years old, and three will have no fleeces. Sheds will be built, that the animals may have shelter from rain, and shade during the hottest part of the day. They estimate that the sheep will have a 16-inch fleece by that time, and that they will carry off the ribbon on range sheep at least, if they do not carry off the championship of the world.

The following from the Journal of Commerce is recommended to the earnest consideration of those sheepmen who are constantly talking tariff: "It requires no great stretch of the tariff on wool, and the decisions of the treasury department thereon, is toward the formation of a strong and active

public opinion in favor of free wool. Whatever our wishes might be, we are not sanguine that any consummation as free wool is likely to take place within the next three or four years, but we believe that the wool growers of the country will realize before long that they overshot the mark when they insisted on the present tariff." The constant agitation of this question of tariff and the uncertainty resulting from it, is worse than no tariff would be.

Mr. J. C. McCoy of Wilson county, Tenn., says: "The LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, which I frequently get through a Texas friend, is very interesting to me, especially the sheep and wool page, as I own some sheep. I go in for mutton mainly, and will ask you to tell in what month of last year muttons brought the highest price in Chicago. One of my neighbors says he sold at the top figures in January, getting \$5.80. I think that is not the best price realized." In answer it is stated that the range of prices for Western sheep in the Chicago market in 1890 during the first five months was: January and February, \$3@5.85; March and April, \$3.50@6.25; May, \$3.25@6.50, which was the highest point reached for many years, except in 1888 when \$6.60 was reached.

The JOURNAL has been ringing the changes on the dog nuisance and it is not near done with the subject yet. A subscriber writes on the subject as follows: "I am glad you are down on the dogs and hope you will keep on 'whooping up' the legislature. I am a law-abiding man and don't desire to violate the laws, but if dogs are to be at liberty, licensed so to speak, to kill my sheep at will, I am going to feel at liberty to kill the dogs at will. I will shoot every dog I find hanging around my ranch, and I will put out strychnine to get the coyotes, and if my neighbor's cur gets the poison and I get the dog, I am not going to cry over it. I will only put out the poison on my own land, and if somebody's dog comes on my land and catches cold and dies it won't be my fault."

A correspondent asks, "What is the difference between combing, delaine and clothing wools?" In reply it is stated that by combing wool is meant wool of the English, such as Cotswold, Leicester and other bright-haired wools, and also all long-fibered wools that are used in the process of combing, the wool of which is prepared from what are called preparers, in contradistinction from the wools which are prepared for the comb by carding machinery. Delaine wools are wools of the Merino blood prepared for combing machinery by first subjecting them to the carding process, the same as wools are carded which are prepared for clothing purposes. All combing wools which have a remote crop of Merino blood are called delaine, and all wools which are carded before they are combed are called delaine wools. Clothing wools are short-fibered wools that are prepared for spinning into yarn by first being carded on a carding machine, and are the wools which were formerly not capable of being used for worsted purposes, but by the improvements in machinery by reason of first carding wool and afterwards of combing it, any class of wool whatever can be economically manufactured upon combing machinery as now constructed, so that practically wool of any kind whatever, being a more or less remote Merino cross, carded, then combed and used by worsted machinery.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists 75c.

THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 17, 1891.

The receipts of fat cattle during the past week have not been sufficient to supply the demand. Fat steers weighing from 800 to 1100 lbs. are in good demand and will bring strong prices. So also will strictly fat cows. Light thin stuff, old shelly cows, etc., are not wanted in this or any other market and must sell at low figures. Fat steers weighing 900 to 1100 lbs. are worth \$3.25@3.50; 800 to 900 lbs. \$3@3.25; fat cows, 900 to 1100 lbs. \$2.50@2.75; 700 to 900 lbs. \$2.25@2.50; 700 lbs. and under, \$2@2.25; thin cows, \$1@2; veals, \$2@2.40.

The following sales were made at the Union Stock Yards during the past week, and will serve to give a correct idea as to the market: 37 steers, 900 lbs, \$3.30; 18 cows, 875 lbs, \$2.75; 18 oxen, 1380 lbs, \$2.80; 5 cows, 855 lbs, \$2.50; 8 cows, 751 lbs, \$2.30; 12 yearling heifers, 410 lbs, \$2; 11 cows, 926 lbs, \$2.50; 6 cows, 540 lbs, \$1.75; 2 cows, 815 lbs, \$2.

The hog market is 20@25c higher at this point than a week ago. Receipts for the past week were about 7000 head, all of which were used by the Packing company. Hogs are in strong demand and anything fit to kill will sell well. The following are representative sales made during the past week: 105 hogs, average weight 150 lbs, \$4.75; 4 hogs, 310 lbs, \$4.60; 81 hogs, 169 lbs, \$4.60; 4 hogs, 192 lbs, \$4.55; 9 hogs, 170 lbs, \$4.55; 10 hogs, 150 lbs, \$4.40; 100 hogs, 145 lbs, \$4.50; 180 stock hogs, 82 lbs, \$3.

BY WIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 5000. Higher. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.25@6.10; fair to good natives, \$4.20@5.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.10; Texans and Indians, \$3.75@5.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 5400; shipments, 400. Shade lower. Prices ranged \$4.70@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 1900; shipments, none. Steady. Good to choice, \$4.50@5.80.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 1700. Steady to strong. Steers \$3.75@6.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 800; shipments,

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo. 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.

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Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

1620. Market higher. All grades \$3.30@5.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700; shipments, none. Market steady.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000, shipments, 3000. Market steady to strong and higher. Steers, \$4.95@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 12,000. Market steady to shade lower. All grades, \$4.90@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4000. Market active, steady to strong. Natives, \$5.50@6.00; Westerns, \$5.40@5.95.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Beaves—Receipts, 500. No trade; feeling firm.

Sheep—Receipts, 4700. Lower. Unshorn sheep, \$5.50@6.80; clipped sheep, \$4.50@5.00.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
April 14, 1891. }

Estimated receipts: 4500 head of cattle, 13,000 hogs, 9000 sheep. There was a good deal of seesawing between buyers and sellers to-day. Offerings were remarkably light, and the demand was not sufficient to make prices steady. Buyers showed very little interest in the market, demanding a reduction, while sellers thought they ought to receive higher prices. It was rather late in the day before much business was done, but finally sellers were forced to yield, thus making sales a fraction lower than yesterday. The market inclined to be dull and slow, but about everything changed hands before noon. Sales of beef cattle included 1030 to 1370-pound steers at \$4.25@5.80, with \$6.10 for the top, weighing 1310 pounds. Ninety head of spayed heifers, belonging to the Standard Cattle company of Ames, Neb., sold for \$5.65, averaging 1369 pounds. There was nothing new in the cow trade. The desirable kinds sold at strong prices, and common, thin and old cows were not wanted. All fat cows, heifers and yearlings sold very well. The stocker trade was active and prices 50c higher than a week ago at \$2.25@4.15.

The receipts of hogs were so small

that sellers anticipated a substantial advance, but were disappointed. Packers bought very sparingly, taking only 4000 head, which, excepting last Saturday, was the smallest purchase in many months. The shipping demand held the market up and all the hogs that packers didn't take went on this account. The market was 5@10c higher early, but weakened late and finished rather dull, though all were sold. Mixed, \$4.50@5.35; heavy, \$4.40@5.45; light, \$4.50@5.30.

There was a duller feeling in the sheep market. The demand was strong, but the condition of the sheep was not good, and buyers tried to discount yesterday's prices. All grades showed a weakness, though heavy sheep were more in disfavor than any other class. Prices as a rule were but little different from yesterday, though here and there 5c was taken off on account of the wet. The lamb market was steady, but a trifle weak. Westerns, \$5.65@5.85; lambs, \$5.60@6.75.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1604 head. The supply during the week has been light, and the quality no more than fair; there was nothing on the market until to-day to command over \$5.60. To-day, however, choice steers sold at \$5.70@6.00. At the same time prime or fancy steers were quotable at \$6@6.25, but the latter grades have not been represented on the market for several weeks. Good to choice shipping steers sold to-day at \$5.50@6. The tone of the market is steady to strong as compared to quotations ruling on the corresponding day last week. The bulk of the native steers offered during the week has been of light and medium weights, and prices in extremes ranged from \$2.75 to \$5.45 for inferior to choice, with the bulk of sales at \$4.25@4.90, common to choice butchers' steers selling to-day at \$3.60@5.45. There is an active inquiry for handy butchers' cattle and the prices are 15@25c higher than the corresponding day last week. Cow stuff of fair to good quality finds ready

W. H. H. LARIMER. ED. M. SMITH. CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

-:-Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,-:-

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We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

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Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

buyers at comparatively strong prices, as butchers' steers, choice heifers of 1000 pounds average, sell to-day at \$4.65; inferior to good cow stuff sold during the week at an extreme of \$1.25@4.00, and the bulk of sales were made at \$3@3.50. Native stags, \$1.75@4.50 for inferior to choice; fair to good bulls, \$2@3.15; Texas bulls \$2.25@3.15. There has been a fair supply of Texas cattle on the market, but increased numbers would have met with ready buyers at strong values. Buyers representing the dressed beef interests of Chicago, the Cleveland Packing and Provision company, interior and Eastern shippers, are on the market competing with the Nelson Morris dress beef interest here and local dealers for all grades—steers sold to-day at an extreme range of \$3@5.20. There was a liberal run of Texas cattle to-day, but the buyers were prepared to take increased receipts. The selling interest advanced prices about 10c per 100 pounds early in the day, which was a little more than most of the buyers were willing to concede at the opening, but the pens were cleared before the close at the advance. Mixed Texans sold to-day at \$3.25. Arkansas cow stuff is selling at \$1.75@2.50; bulls, \$1.60@1.80; oxen, \$2@3.50; steers, \$3@4.80. Milk cows with young calves are selling at \$15@32.50; springers, \$12.25@27.50, as to quality; veal calves, \$4@7 per head. The market looks strong for fat cattle of all weights.

Representative sales: 9 Texas mixed 581 lbs, \$2.65; 31 Texas mixed, 659 lbs, \$2.65; 17 Texas bulls, 1361 lbs, \$3.15; 46 Texas steers, 792 lbs, \$3; 52 Texas steers, 875 lbs, \$3.50; 52 Texas steers, 863 lbs, \$3.50; 179 Texas steers, 894 lbs, \$3.75; 23 Texas steers, 925 lbs, \$3.90; 20 Texas steers, 850 lbs, \$3.90; 23 Texas mixed, 808 lbs, \$4; 23 Texas steers, 1020 lbs, \$4.25; 186 Texas steers, 663 lbs, \$4.25; 66 Texas steers, 979 lbs, \$4.30; 21 Texas steers, 997 lbs, \$4.30; 21 Texas steers, 1005 lbs, \$4.30; 16 Texas steers, 1058 lbs, \$4.35; 26 Texas steers, 933 lbs, \$4.35; 26 Texas steers, 950 lbs, \$4.35; 21 Texas steers, 1112 lbs, \$4.40; 48 Texas steers, 1029 lbs, \$4.50; 179 Texas steers, 1198 lbs, \$5.20.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 6652 head. The supply during the week has been light, and quality for the most part inferior. The principal packing interests have shut down temporarily awaiting a better quality of hogs and increased supplies. At present butchers' and fancy packers are forced to be satisfied with inferior hogs at high prices, as desirable grades can not be had on this market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. Early in the week under review hogs sold at an extreme range of \$4 to \$5.15, with bulk of

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Gish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Wool **Funsten Commission Company,** *Wool*
 LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE
 WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS. OUR STANDING.

sales at \$4.50@5. During the week prices strengthened on the good to choice hogs and weakened on the lower grades, but bulk of sales to-day were about the same as on the corresponding day last week. Pigs and culls sold at \$3.50@4.25; common mixed hogs, \$4.25@4.50; fair light and mixed, \$4.60@4.80; good light hogs and good mixed, \$4.85@4.90; medium weight butchers' hogs of fair to good quality, \$5@5.20. The market closed steady.

Sheep—Receipts, 175 head. There have been but few sheep on the market during the past week. Sales to-day embrace fair 102-pound mixed sheep at \$5.25; 108-pound native mutton at \$4.50; 13 spring lambs at \$3.25 per head. During the week good to choice mutton sold at \$5.25@6.25, the latter for 120-pound weathers; fair to medium sheep, \$4.25@5; common sheep, \$2.75@4. The close is quiet under light receipts at current values, but there is an active inquiry for good to choice mutton.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Cattle—The weakness noticed in the last review was pretty much recovered the past week. But while a better market was had and everything higher, there was a want of that snap to the market that was so pronounced just after Easter, and heavy weight steers made less advance than medium weight bony built cattle. Foreign markets failing to respond to the sharp advance in this class of cattle the first of the month, exporters have been forced to hold back and ask for lower prices, hence the difference in the tone of the market for heavy cattle and dressed beef weights. But while the premium paid for heavy steers ten days or two weeks ago has disappeared, yet they are still commanding good prices, and nearly \$1 per cwt. more than a year ago. In Chicago there were 12,400 more cattle than the week previous, but at St. Louis there was a falling off in receipts of 1400, at Omaha 1000 and here at Kansas City 3439, and 15,209 as compared with the same week last year. Taking the losses from the increase in Chicago and we have a net gain in the supply at these four points of only 6,561, too small to have any influence upon the market. This continued light marketing in the face of good prices can mean but one thing, i. e., the absence of any great number of marketable butcher cattle in the country. Cows improved more than steers, and fat ones are selling now as high as ever. Stockers and feeders were slow sale, the continued wet weather and the fact that farmers are busy with farm work interfering with the market for this class of cattle. Yet the best of them too are a little higher in sympathy with the advance in butcher cattle. Good milch cows selling well and firm prices, but common and medium dull. Common, \$16@18; fair, \$20@25; good to choice, \$26@36. Sales ranged as follows: Shipping steers, \$4@5.75; cows, \$2@4; bulls, \$2.50@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.35@3.90.

Hogs—A steady and firm market has been had the past week. The better tone of the provision market and growing confidence in the future encouraged free buying, both by packers and order men, and the pens were cleared each day without trouble and the increased receipts had no other influence than to swell the volume of sales. There were 2239 more hogs here than the week previous and 12,866 more than the same week last year; 18,000 more

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, April 3, 1891.
 Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

There is an improvement noted in the horse market since last report, but trade totals are still considerably below those of previous years. The cattle buyers are also active and prices are above previous quotations. But there is a skeleton dread of drouth over everything, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Rain is needed in every section of Southern and Western Texas. Some sections need it more than others, but all need it. There are pasture men near this city who are hauling water to their pastures. Those having wells command a premium. The pasturage feels the result of dry weather. Rain is needed to start the vegetation.

Capt. A. E. Shepard of Marathon, who is probably the best known and most thoroughly experienced wool grower in Texas, was in this city during the early part of this week, and in reply to reportorial inquiries said: "We need rain. We have had no rain in Buchel county since last October. The three little snow storms we had last winter did some good, and in places where the snow drifted the grass is growing, but the cold weather has kept us back. I kept a record during March and water froze in my water trough twenty-five nights in that month and for the first five nights in April. You can't expect grass to grow much in that kind of weather. The October rains gave us a good growth of grass, and my sheep were getting along finely when the March freezes set in. They killed the grass and the sheep don't want it. I never before saw my sheep act as they do now. They just won't herd. They are all over everywhere hunting for something green. They rush up to a little bush just sprouting out, eat it, and then off they go way off yonder on the dead run to get to another bush. I only got about 5000 lambs and I ought to have had at least 9000. My herders are all worn out trying to keep my sheep together. I have seen my herders actually sit down perfectly exhausted and cry because they could not make the sheep herd together. Now when you see a Mexican herder sit down and cry because he can't do something you will know how utterly impossible it is. Of course the wolves and Mexican lions are having a picnic off of my sheep while they are scattered in this manner."

Hines Clark, everybody's friend, arrived in town Monday morning on a stock train from Nueces county. He reports a thrilling experience on the up trip. He was asleep in the caboose Sunday morning about 10:30 o'clock. When about six miles south of Kenedy, in Karnes county, one of the trainmen saw a young man dressed in the costume of a cowboy, sitting by a tree near the track with a Winchester in his lap. Just as the caboose passed him the fellow raised the Winchester, aimed at the caboose and fired. The bullet passed through the car just over Hines' head, missing his forehead by about two inches and sprinkling him with splinters. Hines was wide awake after that and is now receiving the congratulations of his many friends because the fellow with the Winchester didn't aim lower. The same train was pelted with rocks near Floresville.

WOOL

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

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

Speaking of the condition of Nueces county, where recent rains are reported, Mr. Clark says that the rains were not of sufficient duration, and that stock water is at a premium there except where there are wells.

The Horse Market

The more hopeful feeling in our last weekly report has been rewarded in a substantial manner. There has been more business developed in the horse market during the past week than during any week since February, though the totals are still far below those of the corresponding weeks in previous years. Still there has been a gain and there are prospects of steady business of moderate proportions for several weeks. Receipts are larger on hoof and buyers represent a wider range in their wants so that anything really good and fat was a quick sale at fair prices.

Total receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 14 head, against 380 head during the corresponding week last year, and 454 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

Total shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 275 head, against 451 head during the corresponding week last year, and 625 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Among the shipments by rail last week were 28 head of horses, 4 head of colts and 2 head of mules to W. J. Bennett at Bay St. Louis, La.

George Miller shipped 21 head of horses and 4 head of mules to Lake Charles, La.

L. H. Clay shipped 29 head of horses to Montgomery, Ala.

C. E. Gay shipped 21 head of horses and mares, 8 head of yearlings and 1 colt to Columbus, Miss.

F. M. Mullen shipped 29 head of horses and mares to East St. Louis, Ill.

Besides those above named there were 30 head of horses and mares and 2 head of colts shipped to Eldorado, Ill.; 31 head of horses and mares to St. Louis, Mo., and 29 head of polo ponies to Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

The following quotations rule in this market:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands.	\$ 8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands.	12@ 15
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, 15½ to 16½.	75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands.	23@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands.	18@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands.	17@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12½ hands.	18@ 25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ hands.	35@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved.	18@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved.	30@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.	12@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.	18@ 20

The Cattle Market.

Receipts of cattle continue heavy but the most of them were undesirable for butchers stock. Good fat cattle of all kinds are in active demand at full quotations, but the thin animals go to the pastures at lower figures. The continued dry weather is reducing the pas

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 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, and former consignors.

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WOOL
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets,

St. Louis, - - - Mo.
 Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

turage and stock water so that the outlook is far from encouraging.

Goats and Muttons.
 Only choice fat animals are wanted and these are very scarce. Indeed, receipts of all kinds of goats and muttons have recently been very light.

Hogs.
 Receipts are only moderate, but the demand is fair for fat animals. Prices remain about the same as last week.

Mr. J. R. Hamilton, the mutton buyer, of Mexico, Mo., has been here several days.

Mr. Thomas Upton passed through this city during the early part of the week en route from his Val Verde county ranch to California.

Mr. W. A. Jennings, the cattle buyer, headed a delegation of stockmen who went to Austin and urged Governor Hogg to sign the scalp law.

The following are among those prominent in live stock interests who registered at the Mahneck hotel during the past week: Henry Fink, Leon Springs; Thomas Upton, Val Verde county; W. P. Gersfers, Shavano; J. R. Hamilton, Mexico, Mo.; J. A. McCormick, Arkansas City, Kansas; A. E. Shepard, Marathon; N. R. Powell, Pettus; W. G. Hughes, Boerne.

About 1500 bags of the spring clip of wool has been received here and has been stored in local warehouses to await the opening of spring wool sales.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

AGRICULTURAL.

More judgment and less work.

Peanuts pay well in all parts of Texas and they can be grown profitably wherever there is a light, sandy loam.

Don't haul the manure into the fields and dump it in hills and leave it. Why not spread it at once from the wagon?

You are advised not to handle the horse that had the distemper several months ago, but is not yet well, if there are sores on your hands or the skin is abraded.

A good time for top dressing a grass field is when it is newly seeded. Previous cropping may have depleted the soil and generous treatment of it now will pay you.

We are rapidly getting back toward "dollar wheat." It may almost be regarded as an axiom that that is the pivotal point between prosperity and hard times. With wheat selling at a dollar a bushel this coming harvest farmers would gain a new lease of confidence.

Here is a thought that is worthy of consideration. Suppose you should learn every day something new of value to you as a farmer. There are 365 days in a year. At the end of a year you would have learned 365 things worth knowing. Suppose you should remember everything so learned for 50 years, you would have stored in your mind 187250 valuable ideas.

Success in farming depends not upon whether a large or small gross income is procured, but simply upon whether the crops, such as they are, are produced at a profit. A grain-grower upon cheap land may find a profit in wheat at \$10 per acre, while the peppermint growers of Wayne county, New York, find a loss in their specialty at \$40 per acre, owing to the cost of production.

It is a common thing for a West Texas farmer to say that his land is rich enough without manure. Possibly? But if he continues year after year to draw the substance from it without putting anything back, it is only a question of time when it won't sprout peas. If he will manure a part of a field and leave a few rods without manure, they will tell their own pitiful story in two or three years.

It has been demonstrated that peanuts can be grown successfully in Western Texas. A light sandy loam with a mixture of lime will be the best soil for them. The ground should be well pulverized and the rows three to three and a half feet apart. About the first of May or perhaps the 20th of April they can be planted to advantage. Only good seed should be used and they should be shelled before planting.

The cotton worm can be successfully fought with Paris green. Mix one pound of the poison with ten pounds of flour and use ordinary cheese-cloth for a sack. Make the sack small, and fasten one lengthwise to each end of a light pole, which should be two feet longer than the distance between cotton rows. Fill the sacks with the poison, mount a mule, ride between the rows of cotton, jolting the pole so that the poison will be scattered continuously upon the plant.

An experiment at Rothamstead, England, has shown the manurial value of cotton seed cake when used for feeding. The stock were in a pasture and the droppings were spread over the land. The result was a wonderful improvement in quantity and quality of the herbage over that of adjoining pastures not so treated, even when nitrate of soda was liberally used. When cotton seed may be as easily and cheaply obtained as in Texas, there should never come up the question of soil deterioration.

According to Professor Bailey of the Cornell experimental station, melons

and cucumbers do not mix and the influence of the one on the other is fictitious. The growth of squashes, including the scallop, common crook-necks, cocoonut Bergen and others belonging to the same species, will cross readily with the ordinary field pumpkin, while the other group, including the Hubbard, marblehead and turbans, does not hybridize with the field pumpkin or any member of that species.

All trees having a resinous sap are peculiarly susceptible to injury from a drying of their roots when being transplanted. The exposure to the air causes the sap to thicken and become gummy, so that when transplanted they are liable to die from inability to assimilate moisture from the soil. To remove large evergreens successfully a great deal of earth should be taken up with the tree, without breaking the connection between the earth and the roots.

The state of New York is strongly agitating the question of country roads. A bill has been introduced into the legislature that provides for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be expended on roads outside of incorporated villages and cities. The states that move first in this matter will gain a long stride toward supremacy in agriculture and improvement of land values. There is no one thing that would afford our farmers more relief than good and permanent roads, and in this we are a long way behind many European countries.

One of the JOURNAL staff traveled recently with an old gentleman who more than ten years ago celebrated his seventieth birthday, who in 1890 gathered a varied crop of fruit from trees planted five years ago. Are there any farmers in Texas over fifty who hesitate to plant out orchards because they think they will not live long enough to enjoy the benefit of them? It is safe to say there are lots of them, but does it not occur to them that even if they "die young," the world is not likely to perish with them, and people will enjoy fruit in the years to come about as they enjoy it now?

It doesn't make one man happy, as a rule, to point out to him how prosperous his neighbor is, especially if he is less prosperous than his neighbor. Nevertheless, the JOURNAL points out to its farmer readers in Texas that the past year was one of more than ordinary prosperity to the agricultural classes throughout the United States. And here in Texas the instances are rare when industrious, prudent farmers fail to realize fair returns from their work. Let all hands now determine to leave no stone unturned in the effort to make the year 1891 one long to be remembered by the farming community as a "good medicine year."

Cotton seed meal is actually worth more than twice as much as the worth of corn meal. So if a farmer pays the same price for both feeds he gets twice as much real value in the cotton seed meal as in the corn meal. The relative values for feeding purposes per ton are given as follows: Corn meal \$19.50, cotton seed meal \$29.06. For manurial purposes per ton, corn meal \$6, cotton seed meal \$28.04. Total value of corn meal \$25.50 per ton, cotton seed meal \$57.10 per ton. And yet a few years ago the question with the cotton planter was, how to get rid of the cotton seed not needed for planting.

Writing about planting out fruit trees suggests the thought that it is not a brilliant display of wisdom for a man to plant out an orchard and then allow stock to run in it. The amount of shiftlessness displayed on American farms in this direction is something stupendous. Whether allowed intentionally or carelessly, it is quite a common thing to see cattle browsing fruit trees and hogs rooting about their roots. And the JOURNAL was recently told by a man whose hogs were ruining his orchard that "it is good for the trees to

let hogs stir up the earth about them." O! for an auger man to bore such a creature for the simples.

Prices of farm products were higher this past winter than for several years before. This was partly because of crop failures, but all the same it is likely that the wages of farm hands will hold up to what they have been for several years past. The American Cultivator thinks that despite the common saying that farmers are always croaking when it comes to making plans for the new year, most of them discount whatever profit they are likely to gain through the season. If they did not then bad seasons would not be so disastrous as they are. A farmer out of debt can always make a living by the old plan of cutting his cost account to his cloth.

How far is it from the back door of your farm house to the barn? How much old lumber have you got lying around on the farm that is worth nothing for building or fencing purposes? How long do you suppose it would take you to cut up this waste stuff into planks 18 inches to 2 feet in length? Then how long do you think it would take you to use them up in putting down a plank walk between the house and the barn? To wade through mud when dry paths can be so easily and cheaply made is not pleasant certainly. If you have to pay doctor's bills for the wife and the children because their feet become wet through the lack of them, you need not be surprised.

There are men, even in Texas, living on good farms, in the best farming sections of the state, who declare that "farming don't pay." And yet, a Georgia man "down South" on a two-mule farm cultivated eighty acres in cotton last year, ten acres in corn and one acre in potatoes, and made 102 bales of cotton, averaging 467 pounds, 1000 bushels of corn and 200 bushels of potatoes, and the correspondent of the Southern Farmer, who gave the figures, gravely added that the land so cultivated was so poor ten years ago it was not worth tending. George Truitt is the name of this wonderful farmer, and he lives in Troupe, Georgia. If this record has ever been equaled the JOURNAL has never heard of it, and Mr. Truitt is respectfully invited to tell us how he did it.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago a friend of the JOURNAL was engaged in the work of organizing farmers' clubs in Tennessee. And it looked then as if the farmers of the United States were thoroughly aroused and determined to assert themselves at the polls. But designing politicians wormed themselves into the councils of those men, inexperienced in political tricks, and managed to divide them into factions and so neutralized their strength. The JOURNAL is not in politics, and in ways that are dark and in tricks that are vain it is not peculiar. Still, it can see deep enough into a mill-stone to be able to discover that in alliance and grange circles the politician is already beginning to show his "fine Italian hand." Will it not be wise now, for farmers' organizations to give such men the "grand bounce."

We notice that a good deal is said in our exchanges now-a-days about the "new onion culture." Growers are advised to start the seeds in a hot-bed and transplant when large enough to handle. From our own experience we know that the onion can be successfully transplanted, but one who would undertake to grow them on any extended scale by this method would find it a very expensive matter, and we doubt if any crop that could possibly be produced upon an acre would warrant the outlay. As about 175,000 plants would be required, one can get some idea of the labor involved without much figuring. Stick to the old way; make the seed bed as good as you possibly can, have the soil very rich, then sow with a seed drill and give good cultivation, and when onions are worth 50 cents more per bushel they will be a paying crop.

The Farm and Home says: Some men are doing very well at farming. They are happy, contented, prosperous. This class of men are not the loud grumblers, but they are the workers in every genuine reform. Education and agitation are all right in their place, but learning and gab alone won't make good farmers or good laws. Yet the men who know the most about both farming and public affairs are the ones whose example, counsel and leadership are so much needed to-day. If the unsuccessful farmer will heed their example, profit by their advice and follow their leadership, our farmers' movement will be rich in benefits of real value.

John P. Gray of Hampton county, North Carolina, is a successful cotton planter, who from 12 acres gathered 28 bales of cotton that averaged 500 pounds, and sold for \$45 each, net, including bagging and ties—a clear profit of \$774 or \$64.50 per acre. He broke his ground the latter part of February, laid it off in rows five feet apart, put on 50 bushels of green cotton seed, which he covered lightly. In early April he sowed two hundred-weight of fertilizer and dropped the seed by hand, 30 inches apart in hills. About May 1st and after May 30th he plowed the ground lightly, at which time cotton seed meal mixed with acid phosphate and kainit, was put in. He chopped out the crop at the beginning of June and about June 12th plowed with a sweep plow. After July 30th no plow was allowed, the cotton by that time being large enough to hide a mule. His rule, he says, is to cultivate shallow after the ground is broken.

Coming recently through one of the Southern states on the cars, the writer noticed that there were crowds of men, evidently farmers, at every station, apparently there only to gratify idle curiosity, and at the stores they were standing in groups, talking "perhaps," and it was noticed that these men looked far from being prosperous. They did not wear good clothes, their wagons were not in good shape, "to hurt," and their horses didn't look especially thrifty. In Texas the difference was marked—even in the farming districts there were no crowds of farmers at the "stations to see the cars pass," nor were they standing about on the streets or about the stores, and when they were seen at all they looked prosperous and satisfied. The explanation is easy; Texas farmers at that season of the year were plowing, or mending or building fences, or fixing up the farm buildings, or planting orchards, or doing something else to make the farm work attractive and profitable.

The Breeders' Gazette regrets the tardiness evinced by flock owners in certain localities in adjusting their business to meet altered conditions of trade, and to appreciate the fact that they must move forward with the rest of the world. And it refuses to affect dismay at every adverse wind and to predict the destruction of sheep husbandry through any probable legislation of congress and resulting advantage accorded to foreign competitors in the production of wool and mutton. And to justify its confidence in the business, it says history shows that for more than the life-time of any man now in the business of sheep raising, the tendency has been steadily in the direction of a more elevated standard, each decade having closed upon higher average weight of fleece and an advanced grade of mutton from the flocks of this country. It believes that, as an independent industry, depending on its inherent strength and without regard to tariff legislation, it is on a sound basis and the sheep may be recognized as a stayer.

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

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

SWINE.

Early maturing hogs is what the trade demands.

Don't be in a hurry to discard a good boar, even if he is getting old.

When you have a sow that produces strong, uniform litters and is a good mother, keep her as long as possible.

No animal intended for food is being properly fed and otherwise managed if it is not growing daily in avoirdupois.

Of course every hog is healthy that is killed in the slaughtering pens, but if not it makes no difference with the packers.

A come-by-chance good pig from a poor, uneven litter should not be kept as a breeder, no matter what its personal excellences may be.

Sows are often bred at seven to nine months old and cannot reproduce themselves in form and constitution, being undeveloped and not matured.

Instead of permitting the sows to huddle all together, the strongest having the choice of everything, the best way is to keep them separate while in farrows.

Mr. Parsons of the bureau of animal industry says, after trying other breeds, he has gone back to the Poland-China, which he considers a wonderful breed, and will now stick to it.

Professor Henry's experiments in feeding bone meal and hard wood ashes to his hogs, with corn meal, has doubled the strength of the bone. Feed bone food, therefore, as well as corn.

The careless feeder who keeps stuff by his hogs all the time overlooks the fact that on warm days they eat more sparingly than on cold ones. If he knew and would remember this and act on it he would save some of his stuff.

Hogs in the orchard are all right, provided they carry rings in their noses and can't root up and expose the roots of the trees. In an old orchard they benefit the trees and are benefited by the fruit that drops from the trees.

The German empire, having issued a proclamation raising the prohibition of the importation of swine and sausage from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, leaves the decree against America as the only one now in force in that country.

A herd of hogs into which no new blood is ever infused is apt to run down sooner or later. It is next to impossible to keep up or improve the standard of such a herd by selection alone. Every year one or two or more first-class animals from some other herd should be added.

The JOURNAL has frequently had something to say about hogs being fed filthy food. It now wishes to suggest on the same line that it is hardly possible to produce really excellent hog meat with the hog confined to a pen so small as to render the taking of exercise impossible, and where it must roll continually in filth.

Professor Atwater says there are two things for the pork maker to do: First, to make leaner pork and then to get better access to foreign markets. Leaner pork, he says, can be obtained by the use of nitrogenous food, such as skimmed milk, bran shorts, cotton seed meal, beans, peas, clover, alfalfa and other leguminous plants.

The Journal does not advocate the custom of ringing hogs, regarding it as savoring of cruelty. They will not ordinarily root too much if well fed, but they should either be ringed, or kept out of the young orchards, or be highly fed in the orchard. It does not im-

prove fruit trees to have cows biting off the branches or hogs breaking and exposing the roots.

Many farmers know little of bacon, says the Farm Journal. They are acquainted with pork, but never took the trouble to prepare any bacon. It can be done as easy as to roll off a log. Cut the sides of the pig into strips four or five inches wide and salt with this pickle: For a hundred pounds of bacon make a brine with six pounds of salt, four ounces of salt petre and one pound of brown sugar. Cover the meat and keep it in the brine six weeks and then give it a light smoking. Sew the pieces in cotton cloth bags and paint them with lime and ochre mixed in water.

The butcher who doesn't eat his own meat and never has it on his own table may afford to feed filth to his hogs intended for other people's tables. He thinks he can't afford to waste the stuff, so uses the hog to transform it into edible shape for his customers. But those who expect to butcher their hogs at home and eat the meat themselves, can't afford to save this filth at such a cost to the rules of decency and health. The writer saw hogs being fattened at a Texas hotel quite recently in a pen that enabled them to act as scavengers to keep the privy clean. And the hotel man said his plan was both profitable and sensible and that these very hogs were intended for his table.

A subscriber to the STOCK JOURNAL says: I saw some pigs at the Dallas fair that struck my fancy, but as I was not then ready to go into the business of swine breeding I did not purchase. Now I wish to invest, and prefer the red Jerseys and Poland-China breeds. Can you refer me to a responsible breeder in Texas, as I don't care to send out of the state if I can avoid it. To which answer must be given as follows: Look carefully through the advertising columns of the JOURNAL and if you fail there to find advertised what you want you may take it for granted that you will have to send out of Texas. There may be breeders of the breeds you prefer in Texas, but if so they are or should be advertised in these columns.

A writer in the American Swine Herd gives his method of handling hogs for profit as follows: I raise hogs for pork, for the money that there is in them. The profit is in early matured pigs. To have them ripen quick, I select my sows for breeders from the spring shotes, say about seven or eight months of age at breeding time. Up to this time they have done nothing but grow; there has been no waste of time or feed. I always keep them in good plight, as a poor fed hog is a nuisance and a loss. When the pigs are farrowed they are rushed along, never checked until they reach the market fat at eight months, averaging 250 to 275 pounds. As soon as the pigs are weaned, the sows are quickly fattened for summer market and the breeders selected again from the pigs. This brings all the fattening in the season best adapted to it. It saves in corn and saves in time. The selection of young sows is in the direction of increasing the earliness in maturity. Now if any feeder has a better plan, will he be good enough to state it.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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BREEDERS' CARDS.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

POULTRY.

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P. O. Box, 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine. STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games. PIT GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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THE oldest, largest and most complete collection in America. Established in 1874. Has been the Champion stud ever since. From 200 to 900 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acclimated and of prize-ring quality. A particularly choice importation just arrived.

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

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Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue. Circulars free. GEO. H. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.

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Artistic Metal Workers. Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work. Railings, Creelings, Nappings, etc. Everlasting Cemetery FENCES. Shipped every where. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimate.

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Between Galveston, Fort Worth, Kansas City and Chicago, making close connections with fast limited trains from these points for the North and East. Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet drawing room sleeping cars are run on all through trains.

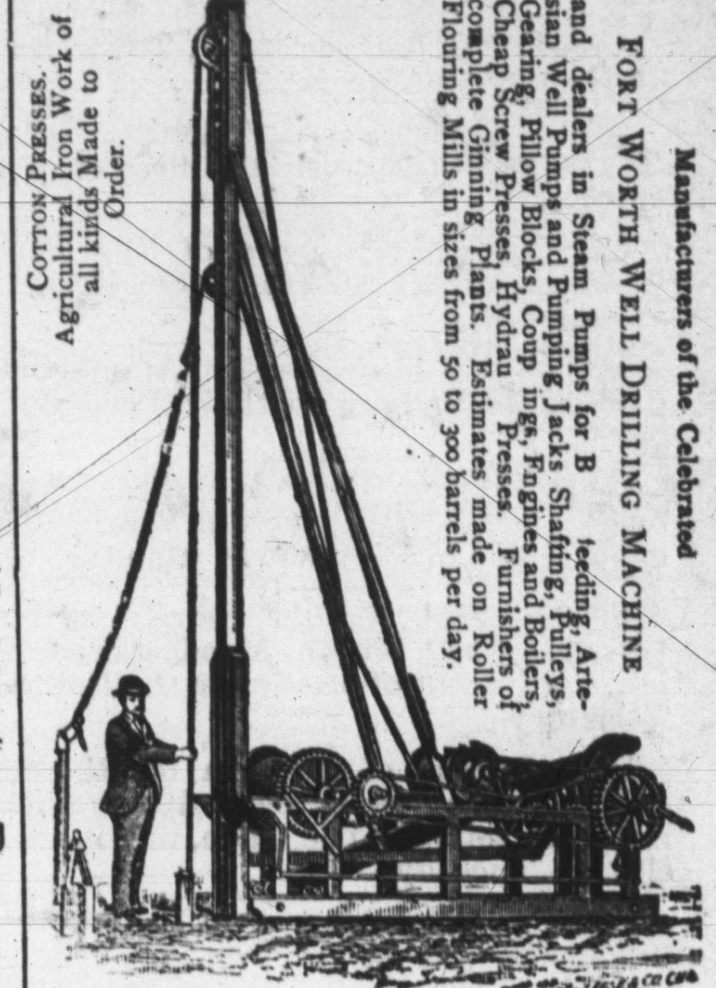
Through Tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The quickest time from Fort Worth and all points in Texas to Denver, San Francisco and Portland. Tourist sleepers are run on all trains to the Pacific coast.

For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, sleeping car reservation, etc., call on C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot; WM. DOHERTY, C. P. and T. A., 316 Houston St., Fort Worth; H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., Galveston, Tex.

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

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

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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.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The lone line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
J. T. SAUNDERS, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. L. Gatlin, of Abilene, was in the city on Monday.

Col. Ike Pryor, of Austin, Texas, was in the city this week.

M. C. Hancock, of Wichita Falls, Texas, was in the city the first of the week.

Col. Edward Eastburn, of Sherman, Texas, spent a few days in the city this week.

Murphy & Blocker of San Angelo are driving 2500 steers to their Wyoming ranch.

N. P. Rogers, of Perry, Mo., who owns a large cattle ranch in Tom Green county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird passed through Fort Worth Monday with a large shipment of cattle for the Indian Territory.

B. C. Rhome, of the firm of Rhome & Powell, who are extensively engaged in the Hereford cattle trade, was in the city on Tuesday.

Charley Goodnight, the Panhandle cattleman, was down from his ranch the first of the week. He reports cattle thin in his locality.

Nat Skinner, of Vinita, I. T., has again been in the city. Mr. Skinner has about completed his shipments of cattle to the Cherokee Nation.

Fayette Tanskersley of San Angelo has finished the shipment of 3487 cattle to the Indian Territory for his firm, Wilson, Williams & Tarkersley.

Lee Woods, of Purcell, I. T., was in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Woods has just bought a string of two-year-old steers to take to the Choctaw Nation.

Lark Hearn of Belle Plain was in Fort Worth Tuesday, returning from the Indian Territory, to which he has lately shipped a large number of cattle.

Oscar Gamel, of Mason, Texas, was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Gamel is an old cattleman of Mason county, Texas, and knows the business thoroughly.

W. A. Allen & Co., the well-known wool commission merchants of Chicago, have an interesting communication in this week's JOURNAL. Wool-growers especially will find it interesting reading.

J. H. Ryburn, a large cattle owner of San Angelo, Texas, was in the city on Monday on his way back to his ranch in Tom Green county, after having located 5000 head of cattle in the Creek Nation.

Stilson & Ryburn, who own a big cattle ranch in Tom Green county, are driving 2000 head of steers to the Texas and Pacific railway on account of not being able to get cars at San Angelo.

Col. J. S. Godwin, who owns a fine ranch in Jones county, is again in the city after a visit to Mineral Wells, and to judge from looks, the mineral qualities of the water has been of great benefit to him.

Col. L. D. Voak, general superintendent of the New England Palace Car Co., was in Fort Worth the first part of the week. Col. Voak has moved his headquarters from St. Louis to room 35, Calumet building, Chicago.

J. C. Loving, Jacksboro, Texas, offers 100 three and four-year-old Hereford bulls at a bargain. This is a fine opportunity to buy a splendid lot of young bulls cheap. Look up his advertisement and write him.

Captain J. D. Reed, formerly of this city, died a few days ago at his home in Magdalena, N. M. Captain Reed was for many years one of the leading cattlemen of Texas. He had many friends all over the state who will regret to learn of his death.

J. W. T. Gray, of Kansas City, the popular and efficient secretary of the American Live Stock Commission company, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Mr. Gray has many warm friends and admirers in North Texas.

T. C. Andrews, of the firm of Andrews & Graham, live stock brokers of this city, left Tuesday for Ballinger, Texas, where he goes to deliver 3000 steers recently sold by the above firm to Mr. E. Marrion of Glendive, Montana.

C. M. Bruce, manager of the Babacomori Cattle company, Arizona, was in the city this week making arrangements to move a lot of the company's cattle to pastures in Wabaunsee county, Kan.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

Col. John O. Talbot of this city, who in connection with his son owns a fine cattle ranch in Tom Green county, left for the last named place on Wednesday. He will probably spend a couple of weeks on his ranch before returning to the city.

Ed. W. Rannells of Midland, manager of the big ranch of Nelse Morris, was in the city Sunday. He reports having recently purchased 4000 one and two-year-old steers in the vicinity of Midland at an average of about \$8 and \$13 respectively.

George Beggs, the well known cattle dealer of this city, is now actively engaged preparing for the season's work. Mr. Beggs continues to represent at this place the well known Chicago live stock commission firm of R. Strahorn & Co., than whom there are none better.

John K. Rosson, who now looks after the interest of the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards in the San Angelo country, has an interesting letter in this issue of the JOURNAL. It was intended for last week's JOURNAL, but was received too late for that issue. It is now a little stale, but, nevertheless, good reading.

W. E. Rayner, manager of the Rayner Cattle company, who own a large ranch in King county, spent most of the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Rayner advertises 3000 young steers for sale; in fact, he offers his entire herd or any part of it purchasers may desire. He has a splendid herd of cattle and will give buyers a bargain.

J. M. Shelton of this city, who owns a large steer ranch near Mobeetie and makes that place his headquarters, writes from the last named place to have the JOURNAL sent to him and says: "Cattle in this part of the moral vineyard are looking very well considering the late cool weather and backward spring."

J. D. Carwile, business manager of that excellent stockman's paper, the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas, spent the week in Kansas City. Mr. Carwile is an energetic business man and a pleasant gentleman to meet. He returns to Fort Worth this week, having made many friends in this city.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

Sam Lazarus, the Panhandle cattleman who lives at Sherman, and who is vice-president of the American Live Stock Commission company, and in reality the originator and getter up of the company, was in Fort Worth Monday. Sam wants to buy some young steers, and is incidentally doing some good talking for the American company.

J. E. Mitchell, manager of the Du-buque Cattle company, was in Las Vegas this week. He says that the recent snow storm in the northeastern corner of New Mexico was the most severe that has been experienced for years and caused considerable loss among stock of all kinds. At present the weather is pleasant, and the outlook decidedly encouraging.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, had the misfortune to have a train of cattle wrecked on the Texas & Pacific near Strawn a few days ago. About 80 head were killed outright and a large number badly bruised and crippled. The railroad did, and are doing, all in their power to repair the damage.

H. D. Rogers, of the Chicago live stock commission firm of Alexander-Rogers Co., spent several days during the first part of the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Rogers, who is one of the best posted men in the business, thinks that the market will run good this year on good cattle, but thinks scrubs and thin stuff suitable only for canneries may go as low as last year's prices.

The Midland hotel, of Kansas City, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. The Midland is one of the best hotels in the United States. It is under the direct management of Mr. Charles G. Baird, who is the right man in the right place, courteous, affable and and painstaking. He spares no effort that will conduce to the comfort and pleasure of his guests. This hotel is the home of the stockmen, and Texas shippers going to the Kansas City market will find it both pleasant and advantageous to go to the Midland.

M. F. Perry, of the firm of Wagner Bros. & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Perry has spent the past six weeks in Texas arranging for business for his firm, his last trip being over the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. This firm have reliable correspondents in St. Louis and Kansas City who will give prompt and careful attention to all stock consigned to them. Messrs. Wagner Bros. & Co. will be represented in both Northern and Southern Texas during the coming season.

J. W. Clayton, formerly of Texas but latterly of New Mexico, who has for the past year been confined in the Juarez jail, charged with the murder of S. H. Cavitt, was on the 13th sentenced to be shot. Which sentence will, in all probability, be executed before this is read. All the parties connected with this unfortunate affair were well known prominent cattlemen. Cavitt was killed in Juarez, Mexico, by W. S. Bolton and J. W. Clayton. Bolton escaped a few months ago from the Juarez jail and now Clayton has been sentenced as above. It is, indeed, a sad, sad affair.

L. A. Allen, of the well known Kansas City live stock commission firm of Irwin, Allen & Co. says: The future of the cattle trade has a bright outlook. The live stock exchange and commission men have exerted themselves to advance prices, and it seems that they should have due credit for helping to bring about a better feeling in the live stock trade of the country. It must be borne in mind that the good commission man is ever on the watch to protect and advance the interests of his customers, and none are more mindful of these obligations to the patrons of this market than those who have helped to build it up—now members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

John W. Proffet, a prominent stockman of Young county, and an old time friend of the editor of the JOURNAL, writes as follows: "Enclosed please find postal note to pay my renewal to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, a paper I could not well get along without. Since you have taken hold of it it has been greatly improved, and while I differ with you on the American Live Stock Commission company, at the same time I wish both you and your paper success. The American Live Stock Commission company will get the lion's share of all cattle shipped from this section. Cattle on open ranges have fared badly; those in pastures have done well. No buyers as yet have come to see us. We have plenty of cattle for sale.

E. C. Fain, of Weatherford, offers for sale a half interest in 2500 sheep. See advertisement.

Col. J. F. Shepherd, representing the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Col. J. R. Stevens, a prominent cattleman of Greenville, passed through Fort Worth Thursday en route to San Antonio.

The Fort Worth Packing company are now shipping lard direct to Liverpool. Their second shipment of a train load left Fort Worth Thursday night.

J. E. Pearson, of Kemp, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He reports the sale of quite a number of cattle in Kaufman county and says grass is good and cattle doing well.

J. C. Clark, of Peede, Texas, writes the JOURNAL renewing his subscription and adds: "I am well pleased with the JOURNAL and would not try to get along without it."

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency offer a bargain in 30,000 acres of fine land within two hours' ride by rail of Fort Worth. Read their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The Scott Hay Press company, of Kansas City, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL, and it will be to the interest of anyone in need of such machinery to read the ad. and correspond with the firm.

J. G. Cash, of the well known live stock commission firm of Cash, Stewart & Overstreet, of East St. Louis, having recently died, the business will be continued without any interruption by the surviving partners, Messrs. Stewart & Overstreet.

E. D. Farmer, the most successful cattle feeder in Texas, whose ranch and feed pens are near Aledo, eighteen miles west of Fort Worth, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Farmer says the 800 fine steers being fed by him are doing splendidly and will be thick fat by the last of May.

E. B. Peter, of Roanoke, Denton county, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Peter was, in the early days, one of the leading pioneer cattlemen. He amassed quite a fortune and retired from the business several years ago. He now owns valuable city property in Dallas and several other flourishing towns; and last, but by no means least, is a shareholder in the STOCK JOURNAL Publishing company.

Messrs. Stewart & Overstreet, the well known live stock commission merchants at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, writes the JOURNAL under date of the 13th, as follows: "Cattle market to-day the best of the season. We sold last Saturday, grass Texans from Eagle Pass, averaging 920 pounds at \$3.75, which is fully one dollar per hundred over prices at this time last year. We think with you that the good time is in sight for the ranchmen and predict better prices this season than for several years past.

The Funsten Commission company, the reliable and well known wool commission merchants of St. Louis, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This company is already well and favorably known to a great many of the wool growers of Texas, to whom they need no recommendation, but to those who may not know them the JOURNAL wishes to say that they are second to none financially and in business ability. Shippers of wool may consign to this house with the assurance that their interest will be fully protected and closely guarded. They may rely on getting the top of the market for their wool with prompt and accurate returns.

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

Markets—Concluded from page 7.

in Chicago, and 2200 more in St. Louis, but a decrease in Omaha of 800; net increase 21,639. But they were all wanted and at good prices. While receipts are now holding up very well, as compared with last year, a general and marked falling off is looked for later on. And this more than anything else, with the high price of corn, which means that no more cheap hogs can be made for six months or more to come, is doing much towards stimulating the present free buying, in the face of the enormous stocks of winter cured meats now in the hands of packers. Hence the situation of the market is in every way favorable to the hog raiser and it is patent to all that the better prices have come to stay. Range of packers' hogs Tuesday, \$4.60@5.05; bulk of sales, \$4.80@5.

Sheep—Fair receipts were had the past week, but the bulk of them were billed direct to killers, leaving light offerings for the general market. This with firm markets east of us favored salesmen and encouraged buyers to pay strong prices for all muttons, and the supply of good killing sheep was short of the demand. But while all good muttons were wanted, and for the past few days have been bringing a little more money, common and medium continue to move slowly, and buyers make a marked difference in their bids for them and fat sheep.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, April 17.—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 beefs, 24@24c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat payed cows, 24@24c 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 moderate receipt and there is a fair demand for fat animals. Average hogs, 34@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4c per pound, live weight.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 16.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine.....	18@21	18@21
Medium.....	18@21	19@22
Fall.....		
Fine.....	18@20	18@20
Medium.....	18@21	18@21
Mexican improved.....	15@17	15@17
Mexican carpet.....	14@15	14@15

Scoured, spring, twelve months—XX, 57@59; X, 55@57; No. 1, 55@58. Spring, six months—XX, 55@56; X, 50@52; No. 1, 45@50. Fall—X, 50@53; No. 1, 48@50.

BOSTON, MASS., April 16.—Wool—Quiet with little change.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 16.—Wool—Receipts, 4474 pounds. Market quiet and easy.

Wool at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILLS., April 14, 1891—We report the wool receipts for the past week, 205,625 pounds; shipments 169,102 pounds; making the total receipts 2,842,780 pounds, and the total shipments to date, 4,952,959 pounds. The market has been quieter than the week before, the trade being chiefly with manufacturers, who are buying in such quantities as they need, to meet present requirements. Prices on desirable wools are equally as firm, and these wools are moving at outside figures, but slowly. Fine grades of heavier shrinkage wools sell about the same as they have been for the past two or three weeks, with no change in prices. Fat sheep's wool are now being received on the market, and are meeting with fairly prompt sales. There

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

**WAGNER BROS. & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.**

All stock consigned to us at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, will receive careful attention. Special attention given to Texas shipments.

Texas Land & Live Stock Agency,

401 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Headquarters for all kinds of Real Estate and Live Stock.

If you want to buy or sell any class or kind of land.
If you want to buy, sell or lease a ranch.
If you want to buy or sell cattle, sheep or horses.
If you want to contract cattle for future delivery or exchange one kind or class of property for another, call on or write the

TEXAS LAND and LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Or GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth.

have been no receipts of Texas wool as yet in this market, at the same time there is quite a little inquiry for well grown, fine and fine medium grades.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.

Cattle Sales.

It is reported that Frost & Allen, of Houston, Texas, have sold 20,000 cattle to a buyer for one of the Chicago packers. This makes a total of 100,000 steers purchased by the Chicago packers, all of which go to the Indian Territory to be fattened for market.

Tobe Wood's pasture containing 20,000 acres was sold a few days ago for \$100,000. The Payne ranch of 8000 acres was sold for \$57,000. Both of these properties are near Goliad.—San Angelo Standard.

F. Mayes & Sons, of Fort McKavett, sold last week to John Perse, of Tom Green county, 500 steer yearlings at \$7.75 per head.

James Currie, of Glasscock county, sold 140 head of three and four-year-old steers last week to Burt Simpson, of Colorado City, at \$27.50 per head. They were good cattle, consequently brought a good price.

Sheep Sales.

Schauer & Pulliam, prominent sheepmen of Tom Green county, sold at San Angelo on the 10th, 8000 head of shorn mutton sheep for \$22,400, delivery to be made the latter part of May. The purchaser was Mr. G. S. Long, formerly of New Mexico.

It is reported that O. T. Word, of Devil's River, sold his wethers, after shearing, to a Big Springs buyer, at \$3 per head.

The San Angelo Standard reports a sale by Green & Maxwell, of Sherwood, to Dr. Guy Rowland, late of Brownwood, 1349 head of sheep and 430 lambs, with wool on, lambs not counted, at \$3.25 per head.

Cattle Shipments to the Indian Territory.

Notwithstanding the Cherokee Strip has been closed against cattlemen, and by this act on the part of the general government a large part of the best grazing grounds of the Indian Territory can no longer be used for grazing purposes, yet the shipment of Texas cattle to the Indian Territory has so far been larger this year than ever before.

The Texas & Pacific railroad alone has received for shipment to the Territory since March 1, 2400 cars, averaging over 30 head to the car. The shipments of this one road foot up over 72,000 head; while the Missouri, Kansas & Texas shipments have, no doubt greatly exceeded this number; with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe following closely in the race. It is safe to estimate that 250,000 head of Texas cattle have passed through Fort Worth during the past thirty days en route to the Indian Territory. Add to these the number shipped on and east of the main line of the Houston & Texas Central

railroad, and it will no doubt swell the total shipments for the past thirty days to 300,000.

Charming people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for instance, and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, thousands that're unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? "But you don't know my case." Good friend, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, the causes are the same—impure blood—and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-nine out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it costs you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cures you? Let the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Cattle Shipments.

Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Lord, the popular and obliging general freight agent of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad, the JOURNAL is enabled to publish a full list of the cattle shipments for this month to date over that road, which are as follows:

Shipper.	No. Cars.	Destination.	No. Head.
A. T. Wooten.....	21	Adair, I. T.	650
S. G. Willis.....	11	Adair.	396
B. Crites.....	5	Cale.	153
J. P. Mattingly.....	15	Cale.	612
S. H. Mayes.....	14	Pryor's Creek.	465
W. A. Mayes.....	10	Pryor's Creek.	337
A. S. Simmons.....	19	Adair.	1,525
J. L. Simmons.....	15	Adair.	533
J. L. & G. J. Simmens.....	15	Adair.	470
W. L. Gatlin.....	9	Leliaetta.	250
J. E. Taylor.....	52	Adair.	1,570
J. E. Campbell.....	7	Adair.	227
Gatlin & Nicholson.....	52	Inola.	1,776
Russell & Beavans.....	65	Ponco.	1,725
Total.....	310		10,659

The JOURNAL has taken especial pains to ascertain the feelings of and obtain expressions from the various shippers over this line, and is glad to be able to state that without a single exception every shipper as far as heard from has expressed himself as more than pleased with the treatment received at the hands of the popular Fort Worth and Rio Grande road.

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 interest 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 made on individual merits of each shipment.

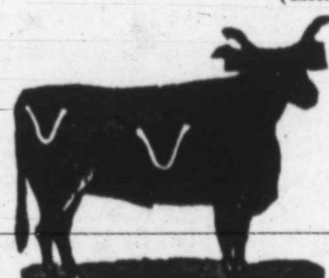
LIGHTNING WELL-SINKING MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.
Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boilers, Wind Mills, Pumps, Encyclopedias, 1,000 engravings, Earth's Strata, Determination quality water; mailed, 25c.
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ALL STEEL FULL CIRCLE

FLAYS School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DUNSON, Chicago, Ill.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 10, 1891. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 9th day of May, 1891, and then opened, for transportation of Military Supplies of Texas, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891: Wagon Transportation, No. 1—Between Pena and Fort Ringgold, Texas; No. 2—Between Spofford Junction and Fort Clark, Texas. River transportation No. 3—Between Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas. Local transportation, No. 4—At San Antonio, Texas; No. 5—at Brownsville, Texas. All information will be furnished on application to this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —" and addressed to the undersigned, GEO. H. WEEKS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.
(Limited.)



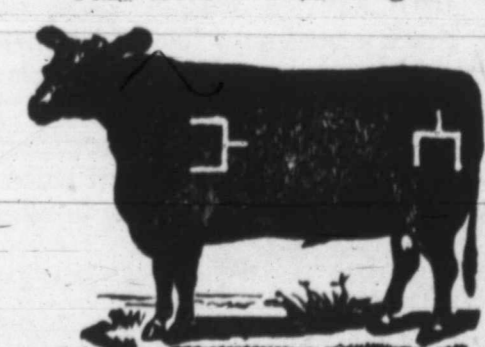
W. F. SOMMERVILLE, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; H. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.
We have for sale at all times yearling, two and three-year-old steers, all in our own mark and brand and from the best grade bulls.
Ranch Brand.
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side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

Notice

To drivers of trail herds. This is to notify you not to come into the pastures of the Tongue River ranch, situated in Motley, Cottle, Dickens and King counties, Texas, with cattle from below the Government quarantine line.
J. D. JEFFERIES Supt.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.
(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.
FRED HORSBRUGH, 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.

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE.
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Constructed 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
EV. P. J. HURTH, C. S. C.

TANSY PILLS!
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Horsemen say that aged sires reproduce themselves better than younger ones.

The hardest little horses in the United States are the Texas ponies, that seem never to tire of going.

A good-looking horse will always sell well. But if he has the desirable combination of both good looks and speed he will be doubly salable.

A brood mare with some speed and a great deal of resolution is a good article to start with—on a journey or in the business of horse-raising.

The old Arab maxim concerning the horse was, "Form is everything to purpose." No horseman would select a horse with a draft horse form for racing purposes.

If a beginner wants to go in for trotters he should carefully study the 2:30 list and form an idea of the breeding or combination of blood most potent in that list.

The man who is awfully particular to have his fine mare bred to a fine horse and then gives the colt a poor showing is wanting sadly in the characteristics of a good horseman.

The JOURNAL repeats what it has frequently said before, viz., do not breed to a horse with hereditary unsoundness, no matter how handsome he is nor how fast he may be.

Wm. B. Fasig of Cleveland, O., says the trotting horse is an American citizen needing no naturalization papers or introduction, and for general use and business is next to man, God's noblest creation.

If you want to purchase a horse to put at the head of your herd of trotting mares, see that he was not only bred to trot, but that in fact he can trot. A horse cannot transmit a power he does not possess himself.

Shanghai Mary, dam of the marvelous Green Mountain Maid, was a mare of unknown breeding. She was a rakish, angular sorrel, with four white legs and a blaze and had a clean-cut, outdoor-die look about her.

The highest price ever paid for a horse \$105,000 was paid for a trotter that was produced from a \$150 mare, and was bred, trained and sold by a poor telegraph operator. So says Wm. B. Fasig in Ohio Farmer.

The draft horse is made for pulling loads, the running horse is made for galloping or running, but neither of them can trot. If, therefore, you want a trotter don't expect to find it in the ranks of either the pullers or runners.

Captain Lewis was a plow-horse in New York state and from the plow went straight on to the race track without training, trotting and winning in the Buffalo circuit at every meeting, often taking records at 3:20, and able to go faster if necessary to win.

The eminent veterinary surgeon, E. Crandell, discussing the course for extreme speed at trot, pace, or run says: "It is all in a nutshell to the educated man, who with the breeder's gift and with practical experience as a breeder and handler of horses will stop to think; it is every time blood-cause condensed."

The fastest record for a trotting stallion in California is for the horse Stambol. The fastest pacing record in the world for stallion, mare or gelding is for the horse Johnston, bred and raised in Wisconsin. And the fastest trotting record in the world for a stallion is for Nelson, bred and raised in Maine. A cold climate it seems is not inimical to the development of speed in horses.

The horseman should select the mares to be bred to his stallion if he would build up a reputation for his horse. To be able to do this he should advertise

the horse judiciously and extensively. And yet there are many stallions within the JOURNAL'S bailiwick that have not been and are not being advertised in these columns where the owners of mares naturally look for notices of the kind. It is late, but not too late, to remedy the evil likely to result from so great an oversight.

Randolph Huntington, a well-known horse breeder says: "Blood influence cannot be mathematically measured, as is the custom. The vitality of the life seed at time of coition between male and female may be very weak in either the male or female and still bring life. If one of the two possess more vitality than the other, that one will predominate in the character of the offspring, and it may be the most mongrelized blood of the two. Absolutely known purity to one breed in both male and female is essential to success."

It is a good thing to have fashionably bred mares, since if they are bred to good horses the chances are double that the colts will turn out all right. But it is a fact that many of the fastest horses in the world have been low-priced mares. Oliver K was sold with his dam for \$150; Axtell's dam cost \$150; Jack's dam sold for \$75; McDoel's for \$140; Allerton's for \$200. There have been hundreds of horses of which it has been recorded that they were of "breeding unknown, but great roadsters." And yet the JOURNAL believes in the idea that "blood will tell," and that even these fast horses with unknown ancestry were nevertheless from good stock.

The Original Form of the Horse.

Popular Science Monthly.

The wild horse of Dzungoria is an animal the size of the hemione and more robust in its proportions, in which it resembles the pony. Its head is large with ears smaller than those of the hemione, the shoulders thick, especially in the male, the limbs robust and sturdier than those of the hemione and the asses. The mane is short and straight, and the moderately long tail is terminated by a tuft of long hair in much more abundant supply than in the tail of the hemione. It has warts on the hind legs as well as on the fore legs—a peculiarity of the horse, distinguishing it from the other species of the genus which have warts on the forelegs. The hoofs are full like those of the horse and not compressed as in other species; and the lower parts of the legs are furnished with long hair falling to the hoof, a feature which the hemionones lack. Likewise characteristic, is the color of the pelage, a pale gray, almost white, passing into dun on the head and neck and blending insensibly on the flanks with the pure white of the belly and limbs. The mane, the brush of the tail and the long hair of the lower legs and hoofs are black. There is no trace of the dark dorsal stripe running from the mane to the tail which is characteristic of the hemione. The hairy covering is long and undulating, especially in the rigorous winter of that northern region.

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

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of 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, Harlem plantation, Texas.

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

C. F. JENSEN & CO.,
Burton, Texas.

A RARE BARGAIN!

30,000 Acres of Land at Half
Its Value.

An Investment that will Pay 100 Per
Cent. in Twelve Months.

A joint stock company who own a tract of 30,000 acres of first-class land, in a solid body, immediately on line of railroad and within two hours ride by rail of Fort Worth, are anxious to close up and dissolve their company business, and to this end have placed their property in the hands of the TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY of this city, with instructions to sell at once.

This entire tract is first-class grass land, while fully one-half is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. It is abundantly supplied with pure, clear, running water by four never-failing living streams, running at convenient distances throughout the entire property.

There are several finely improved farms, good residences, and commodious barns on the property, while 12,000 acres of the land are under splendid fence.

The valleys on the streams and a large percentage of the uplands are as fine for agricultural purposes as can be found in the state, while for grazing purposes the entire tract is unsurpassed anywhere. This property is well adapted to the successful breeding and raising of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. It would make one of the most magnificent fine stock farms in the Southwest, or as a maturing ranch for young steers it has no superior.

This property would not only prove a profitable investment for any of the purposes above indicated, but can be cut up into small tracts and sold to actual settlers at an advance of fully 100 per cent. within the next twelve months.

The TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main street, who have exclusive control of this property, are authorized to dispose of it at \$4 per acre, one-third cash, balance on long time at seven per cent. interest. The above named agents will take pleasure in giving any additional information, or will show the property to intending purchasers.

This is, considering its railroad facilities, central location and superior quality and improvements, the greatest bargain now being offered in Texas land.

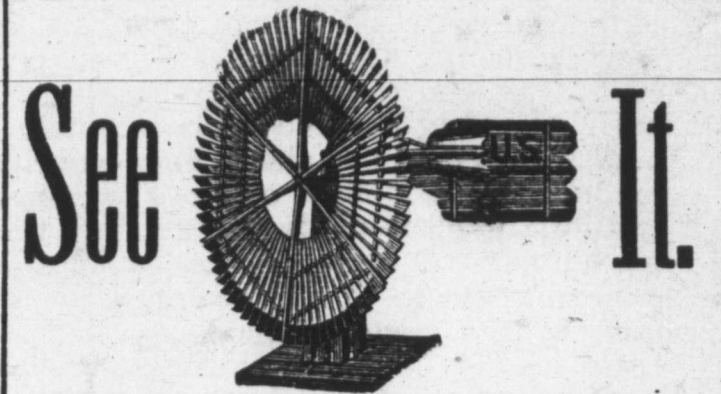
20,000 Acres Farming Land.

We are authorized to sell 20,000 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the state at \$6 per acre on easy terms.

This land is in a solid body, located in one of the best agricultural counties in Texas; is immediately on line of railroad and within two miles of a flourishing town. There is no waste land on the entire tract. This property can be cut up and sold to farmers within the next two years at from \$12 to \$15 per acre. This is a safe investment, with a sure, certain profit of 100 per cent. in two years time.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Halladay Standard
EUREKA Wind Mills
THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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
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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.

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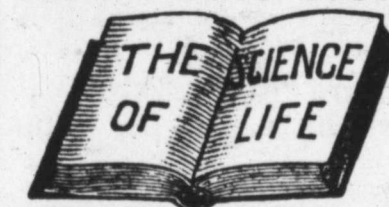
Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained,



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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.



Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.

Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.



Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil. Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue. U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

POULTRY.

If a poultry man is ashamed of his business he is very apt to fail to make it pay him.

Fowls love a variety of food. Save up all the table scraps, especially of meat, and feed to the fowls.

For an all-purpose fowl the Wyandottes are good. The Plymouth Rock is also an excellent variety in this respect.

When the hot weather comes on it will be a kind thing to do to have a shed for the fowls. If notice is taken of them in midsummer they will be seen to congregate in the open shed in some sunny place.

If you have not a copy of the Standard of Perfection, issued alone by authority of the American Poultry association, you should send \$1 and get it. You can not reasonably hope to breed perfect fowls without it to guide you.

Carbolic acid is a good preventive and often cures cholera. Put a few drops in their drinking water and give them no other water to drink. It is well to sprinkle the yards and roosts with water having in it considerable carbolic acid.

For eggs the games and the Leghorns have no superiors. But as a rule they are not very trusty setters. Hence it is the custom of many poultry breeders to depend on them for eggs and to look to the Asiatics, or any of the larger breeds to do the hatching.

Those of the JOURNAL readers who are breeding poultry for market or for any purpose are invited to give the result of their experiments through its columns. Let the letters be short, however, as necessarily the space devoted to poultry each week is limited.

It is hardly reasonable to expect hens to set regularly and satisfactorily, when their nests are where the laying hens can lay to them. They should be isolated as much as possible while setting, and the nests should be large so the hens will not be in a cramped position.

Interest in poultry, dogs and pet stock is not a decreasing industry. At the New York show there were 2600 entries, and at the Indiana show, at Indianapolis, by actual count the total number of specimens shown was 3336, including poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock.

A cock that has any serious defect in matter of size, shape or color should never be used if the purpose is to breed for standard birds. If the only purpose is to bare good-sized chicks for market one with an "off color," if in other respects unobjectionable, will do as well as one perfect in color.

If charcoal is convenient it will be found to be good for the fowls. But if it is not handy, parched corn, fed two or three times a week will answer about as well. It will tone up the digestive organs, and redden the combs. And it is believed it will also make the hens lay better.

Gravel, or something of the kind, must be furnished fowls kept confined, and they should have pure and fresh water handy where they can go to it at all times. And more than this, the water should be furnished to them in clean vessels, as otherwise they are almost certain to suffer in health. The sanitary laws should never be disregarded for a day.

If the cock is in all other respects a perfect bird but is too dark, he may be bred to a pen of hens lighter than the standard prescribes and the chances are the chicks will be all right in color. If the cock is too light, breed him to hens darker than the standard. But it is always best to have both cock and hens as near perfect in color as they can be gotten, for manifest reasons.

TEXAS WOOL! ! LOOW SAXET TEXAS WOOL.

Wood, Holloway & Co., WOOL BUYERS Burnet, - - - Texas.

It is not difficult, generally, to change a setting hen from one place to another and have them continue setting. If the change is made in the day time they are apt to leave the new nest to go back to the old one. But if it is made at night, and the hen is fastened up in the new nest for two or three days, she will be apt to become reconciled and will stick to the eggs.

Says Pierces Poultry Gazette: "A citizen who had thought of buying a few hens for his table was consulting a colored man at the central market as to what breed he had better purchase. 'Well, sah, that depends. If you am gwine to have your hen-house on de roof of your residence, wid about fo' men to guard it, White Leghorn hens am de breed to buy, but if you am gwine to have it in de back yard and run your chances, you'd better buy cast-iron roosters and fill each one with gun powder and grape shot! Ize bin in de hen business myself, and I know dat nuffin will ooze away quicker in a dark night dan good fat pullets.'"

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

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

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

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

Lohlein & Sigwart, successors of J. S. Collins & Co. in the saddlery business, Cheyenne, Wyo., have issued a new catalogue. Send for one before buying elsewhere. No charges.

DAIRY.

"The greatest need in the dairy" has been the subject of some recent discussion. There should be no question about this, for cleanliness is the consideration so far above everything else that no other need compare with it. Next come better cows, better care and better feed. Put them all together and profitable dairying cannot fail to be the result.

A New York dairyman says that with cows which will produce 300 pounds of butter per year he can find a satisfactory profit in the business with butter at 20 cents a pound. As it is not difficult to contract the product of good dairies at an annual figure considerably in excess of this, it would appear that there is yet money in at least one branch of farming.

Co-operative creameries might be successfully established in many regions where they are now unknown. A fair start can be made with 200 cows, but a greater number should be procured, if possible, as the proportionate expense decreases as the number increases. The expense of handling the product of 500 cows is not more than a fourth greater than for the smaller number mentioned, and after that the number could be doubled and add but slightly to the cost of operating.

The Springfield, Mass., co-operative milk association handled last year about two and one-third million quarts of milk, selling at both retail and wholesale, and turning all their surplus into butter. The association returned to its patrons a bare fraction less than three cents per quart, taking at the door all the milk produced by the stockholders, and returning clean cans. The secret of success probably lays in the fact that every quart of milk was at once utilized, being made into butter whenever the supply was too great. At three cents, net, with no labor in getting it to market, there is money in milk-dairying. A cow that will produce 3000 quarts per annum—and any good one will do that—would thus return an income of \$90 per year. They should be well fed for half that.

Feeding Young Calves.

A calf that is to be brought up by hand should be taken away from the cow at once, and should be fed with the first milk while it is yet warm. This may be a tedious job, but with patience and kindness the young animal may be taught to drink and soon it will become quite docile and manageable. After three or four days it will drink its milk without any trouble, and then should begin the training of the calf with the purpose of making a good cow and a docile and gentle one. Sweet skimmed milk should be warmed to eighty degrees, and fed three times a day, with not less than four quarts at each meal. After the first month five quarts may be given, and with it a little corn and oat meal, fed dry and put into the mouth by hand. If a little sugar is mixed with it the meal will be taken greedily. From this time the feeding may be increased, very gradually, confining it to the same things, and never feeding sour milk or buttermilk, until the calf is three months old, when it may be fed a little sweet hay or tethered where it can get a good bite of grass every day.

Breed to a Pure-Bred Bull.

National Stockman and Farmer.

It cannot too often be urged upon dairymen the importance of breeding their cows to a pure-bred bull. We do not say it in the interest of breeders of dairy cattle, but simply in the interest of dairymen, when we say, use the best blood obtainable when you are breeding to raise cows for the dairy. Of course we would advise the use of a bull of a butter breed if butter were the object, or of a milk breed if the milk were to be sold; we believe all dairy experience will prove this advice to be good. Why it is so is because we must get the greatest product of butter or milk from a certain amount of feed, and a breed that has been bred for milk or butter for many generations will be sure to give us what we want. As we have said before, good bulls of any of the dairy breeds can now be purchased cheaply, and there is no valid reason why dairymen should not use bulls that will be sure to improve their herds and make them more profitable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tom's Rambles.

STEPHENVILLE, April 11, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Erath county has undergone a great change during the last few years. Stock ranches have been divided into farms and many acres of land have been put into cultivation. The enormous quantity of wire and lumber sold to the farmers at this place give evidence of the improvements in the country.

Stockmen find it more profitable to enlarge their farms and raise food for their stock. The soil produces well and many farmers fatten both hogs and cattle to supply the market at a time when meat is in demand.

A short time ago Mr. James Bead shipped five car loads of hogs over the Rio Grande to the Fort Worth Packing company.

Hog raising receives considerable attention, and the stock law is making wonderful improvements in the breeds.

An excellent season is in the ground, crops are advancing nicely and the farmers are hopeful of a good yield.

COMANCHE, TEXAS, April 15.

The county and town of Comanche are alive. Four large brick and stone buildings have just been completed and two others are being built. The First National Bank building, nearing completion, would be a credit to any city. Besides many improvements of minor importance, is the new courthouse, the foundation of which is laid.

The advent of the Rio Grande railroad into this section has put new life into it. Trades in real estate and live stock are brisk. One of the most noteworthy trades in stock was 2000 beef cattle bought by P. J. Mattingly, who paid \$25 a head for a part of them. Smaller trades are numerous, some buying for shipment, others trading and speculating.

There have been more stock shipped from Comanche than any other station on the road, herds being driven here from as far west as Menard and San Angelo.

Stock of all kinds is in good condition.

DUBLIN, TEXAS, April 16, 1891.

Dublin is a prosperous little city on the Rio Grande railway, surrounded by a fertile country. The lands are being improved and the ranch system of raising stock is gradually giving way to stock farms.

Dr. T. Y. Lewis has been for a number of years steadily improving the grade of both cattle and horses by the introduction of fine bulls and stallions. Dr. J. S. O'Brien is perhaps the most enthusiastic in the breeding of fine stock, having many varieties of registered cattle, hogs and chickens. I was shown some Jersey and Holstein-Friesian cattle on his ranch near the city, which are indeed worthy of his pride.

There are quite a number of fine stock farms near Dublin. Among the most noted is that of Mr. W. J. Davies, nine miles south, where he raises the Chester white hogs and the Albany stock cattle.

WEATHERFORD, April 17, 1891.

The prospects of Parker county are flattering. Although the merchants complain that times are dull, the country people are prosperous. New fields are being opened in all parts of the county and there is a healthy immigration. Many renters who have saved their earnings have bought small farms and are contented and prosperous. The farmers owe but few debts and mortgages.

Parker county took the banner at the Dallas Fair two years ago for the excellence and diversity of her products. Besides being a good producer of cotton and corn, Parker county has excellent soil and climate for vegetables and fruits of all kinds, and many acres are

planted every year for shipment. Many farmers cultivate the castor bean, which is manufactured at home by the Weatherford Castor Oil company.

Though the county is fast opening into farms, the stock interest still continues and the farms are used to produce forage for the cattle. Your correspondent spent a pleasant day on the plantation of Judge J. M. Richards, who has some 2000 acres in farm and pasture. He also breeds fine stock.

TOM.

Wool Market in Good Condition.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 9, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Wool markets are at present in a "between hay and grass" period, and any present quotation of prices are of little value with reference to the new clip. It will be some time yet before the new clip can be marketed in any amount, and there may be changes meanwhile. Stocks of wool on markets are light, and the particularly desirable clips, wools of strong, good length staple, and in good condition, are scarce. These have been the leading demand lately and are likely to continue so the coming season. The early receipts of new clip will come on a bare market with us and desirable wools particularly will doubtless sell at good prices.

The outlook for the coming season promises very encouraging results to wool-raisers. The best results may not be realized at once. Foreigners rushed in all the woolen goods they could find before the recent tariff bill went into effect and the amount proved to be excessive beyond any current wants. The accumulation has caused serious competition for our own manufacturers, and the sale and prices of these goods has not been satisfactory. The country is generally in a prosperous condition. These accumulations of old goods are gradually being consumed. The coming season promises to find our manufacturers, sooner or later, better and more satisfactorily employed.

You must urge on your readers among wool-raisers the importance of putting up their wools in the best possible condition, and of keeping out of the fleeces, to be sold separately, all tag locks, dead wool, etc. They raise wool to get the most profit out of it. Proper care on their part in this regard, will surely pay them well for the little extra trouble, at least if the wool is sold by competent parties. Manufacturers appreciate and will pay good prices for good conditioned wools. We have shown this to some of our Texas consignors the past season, who have expressed themselves well pleased with our sales.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

Observations on the Road.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., April 9, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The country here is very dry. It has been threatening to rain the past two nights and it will be a welcome visitor when it comes.

Grass is very dry and shows little sign of growth. The stock men say the grass in some of the pastures is good, and to substantiate this fact I will say Mr. M. B. Pulliam shipped a train of cattle from here last Tuesday, the 7th inst., that were going to the Osage country. There could have been a quarter of this train of cattle shipped direct to market that would have brought 3.80@4c and weighed 1075 lbs. I call this a good lot of grass cattle.

There is a very large number of cattle to go from here. The Santa Fe company is behind five days, or twenty-two trains, which means two hundred and forty cars. The motive power used on this branch is very inferior and the average number of cars to a train is eleven.

Bird & Mertz are to finish their shipment of 72 cars to-day. Then comes Geo. J. Simmons, with 26 cars for to-morrow; Sam Mays, brother of Chief

Mays, with 30 cars to follow Simmons. Fitzgerald & Prosser have 45 cars to follow Mays. M. B. Pulliam has 50 cars to follow F. & P.; Bird & Mertz have 24 cars to follow Pulliam. Stilson, Thorp & Rybourn have 180 cars to follow Bird & Mertz, and Funk Bros. have 50 cars to follow them. All of those orders are supposed to go between now and the 15th inst. At the rate they have been moving their shipments, the last named shipper will not leave here before the 24th inst. There are other orders placed for cars that I have not named.

Mr. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, has just returned from Galveston, and thinks he will be able to move the business more rapidly in the future. To say the least of it, the stockmen who bought cattle here for points in the Cherokee Nation are beginning to let their eyes bulge out until some of them could be knocked off with a corn stalk; and yesterday, when they only got off two trains I had to put some of them to bed for repairs; and if some of the officials of this road would come down and see the condition of things—see George Simmons, for instance, out tailing up some of his half starved cows—they certainly would get a move on themselves.

It is the desire of every stock man in this country, and all over Western, South and Southwestern Texas, to feed their stock at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards. The yards have a capacity of about four hundred cars of stock. Each car is yarded separately, which gives the owner a guarantee that his stock will get a good rest, as they have room to lay down when through eating and drinking. These yards have the best water in the state, always fresh from an artesian well, and have shedded pens when required. Good hotel accommodations at the yards and electric street car from the Exchange building to the city. Those yards are owned and operated by Texas people, and were put there at a very large cost to accommodate those who heretofore have been compelled to put up at railroad yards, where stock are jammed together and butchered up in many other ways. It is the duty of every shipper of stock to see that his consignments are billed to feed at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, and if such stock are going to market, bill with a privilege of selling there, as the Packing and Canning company are killing a good number of beeves per day. Every stockman should borrow an hours time when in the Fort and devote it to looking over the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards and Packing House, as no one can form an idea of what it is without looking through those mammoth concerns. I will advise you of future shipments next week.

JNO. K. ROSSON.

BALLINGER, TEXAS, April 14.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Good rains are reported through Brown, Mason, Menard and the southern portion of Tom Green counties night before last with a fair prospect for some to fall here to-day.

The passenger train due here at 2:25 a.m., east bound, was wrecked a few miles east of Santa Anna this morning, which has stopped all stock shipments for to-day.

Mr. James H. Paramore, who is an old resident of this county, and who ranches fifteen miles north of here, will complete the shipment of one hundred and forty cars to Lelieta, I T., in the morning. Mr. Paramore has another big shipment to go forward the 13th of May. Last week he shipped some of the best cattle that have left this station this year and Mr. Paramore had a pleasant smile on his face when he told me yesterday that he expected to put a thousand head of cattle on the market by the 15th of June that would tip the beam at 1100 pounds. I chipped in and said 4c. Mr. Paramore tells some of his old time yarns and the boys laugh as they used to do in 1883.

Mr. Ike T. Pryor has eighty-five cars of cattle here to ship to-morrow.

We are looking for him to arrive on the fast mail train in the morning. Ike is a mover (and as the new phrase goes), he will be right in it this year. He is putting about 12,000 cattle in the Indian Territory. Mr. J. W. White, of Mason, Texas, one of Mr. Pryor's old stand-bys, is in charge of this herd, and says there is a big shortage in cattle all through his section of the country.

Mr. Felix Mann, of Menard, has just finished turning over his herd to Mr. J. H. Paramore. He reports but few steer cattle in his section of the country.

Mr. C. P. Day will ship the Hume Bros. cattle as soon as Mr. Pryor gets out of his way.

Mr. McAllister, agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, has been very fortunate in getting cars and crews to handle stock from this station and he is up with all orders at present while San Angelo is at least eight days behind.

Messrs. Paramore, Pryor, Hume Bros., Bird & Mertz, Simmons, Mays, and many others are having their stock fed at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards. These gentlemen know a good thing when they see it and take advantage of all the good things that are open to the public. Shippers report this to be one of the finest yards south of Kansas City, and it is better in many respects than the Kansas City Stock Yards.

Stock will move from here and San Angelo to the Indian Territory ranges until the 10th of May.

Mutton sheep will begin to move from San Angelo in a few days and then comes the tug of war.

JNO. K. ROSSON.

Stock Yard Notes.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, the energetic live stock commission firm at the Union Stock Yards, are already doing a good business and making many friends among stockmen. They have, during the past week, made several fine sales, among which the JOURNAL makes especial mention of a lot of hogs at \$4.75, belonging to H. L. Huffman, of Sulphur Springs; also one lot of steers fed by M. A. Hovencamp, of Keller, at \$3.30, and another lot shipped in by R. B. Kinnon, which topped the market at \$3.37½. Work of this kind will soon build up for this firm a large business, all of which they will fully deserve.

Steer Cattle For Sale!

We offer the following bargains in Texas cattle:

500 Greer county 3-yr.-old steers at \$20	
500 " " " 2 " " "	14
1000 " " " 1 " " "	9
4500 Stephens " 1 " " "	8
1200 " " " 2 " " "	12
600 " " " 3 " " "	16
1000 Scurry " 3 " " "	17
1000 " " " 2 " " "	14
1000 Garza " 2 " " "	15
2000 Childress " 2 " " "	15
1000 Bosque " 3 " " "	16
1000 " " " 2 " " "	11
1000 " " " 1 " " "	7
1000 Collin " 1 " " "	8
1000 " " " 2 " " "	12

Also one lot 1700 3, 4 and 5-year-old Western Texas raised steers will be delivered on Fort Worth and Denver City railroad at \$17. These are well-bred, good cattle.

One thousand good, mixed Childress county stock cattle at \$8.

One thousand good, mixed Nolan county stock cattle at \$8.

Ten thousand good, mixed, stock cattle, one of the best herds in Western Texas, at \$8.

The above steers will be delivered at nearest shipping pens at figures named.

In delivering stock cattle above named no charge will be made for calves of present year. For further particulars address or call on

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas,

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.
715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.
640 acres of good creek valley land twelve miles southwest of Archer; price \$5 per acre.
Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land.
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel,
Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

1000 yearling steers raised in Hill Johnson and Ellis counties.

Address
W. MAYFIELD & CO.,
Alvarado, Texas.

FOR SALE!

Twenty-eight high grade Hereford bulls, all yearlings, from three-fourths to fifteen-sixteenths grades. Address

J. S. GRINNAN,
Terrell, Texas.

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.

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

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.

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

For Sale!

100 Texas raised grade Hereford bulls, three and four years old, from one-half to three-quarter breed. Have been fed through the winter and are in fine condition; can be bought at a bargain.

J. C. LOVING,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY.

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

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.) 1;
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.

FOR SALE.

Half interest in 2500 head high grade Merino sheep; easy terms with good notes if necessary. Big opportunity for the right man. For full particulars address E. C. FAIN, Weatherford, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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 OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

Polled-Angus and Shorthorn CATTLE.

I have for sale a few cross bred Polled-Angus and Shorthorn bulls. All black and bare-headed.
JNO. A. BOHRER,
Southmayd, Texas.

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. Also 60 yearlings and 40 two-year-old Durham bulls. Address

E. R. STIFF,
McKinney, Tex.

STEERS FOR SALE.

1500 three, four and five year-old steers, West Texas cattle; majority of them are five years old. Will deliver at Amarillo about May 1, at \$18 per head.
H. H. CAMPBELL,
Matador, Tex.

A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.
Breeder of Registered and Grade
DEVON CATTE

Largest herd in the South. 44 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address
A. Y. WALTON, JR. & CO.,
San Antonio Texas.

For Sale or Trade.

300 head of good young sheep; also 4 good work mules from 7 to 9 years old, and from 15 to 15 1/2 hands high. Will sell or trade, say part of them, for steers. Address

A. S. WHITENER,

BURTON, TEXAS.

STALLION FOR SALE.

Stallion 5 years old, 17 hands high, weight about 1500 pounds, color is dark bay. Has fine action and is perfectly gentle, and a sure foal-getter. Sired by an English Coach stallion out of a fine Morgan mare. Will sell at one-half value. Address
TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Tex.

For Sale!

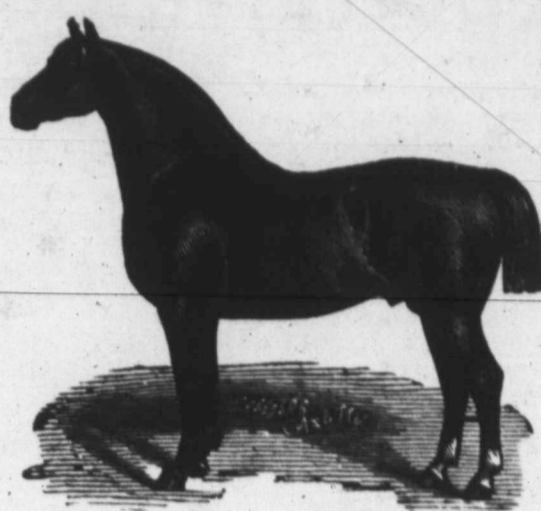
One car-load of high grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. Address

A. B. & M. R. KENNEDY,
TAYLOR, TEXAS.

For Sale,

Out of a large stock of Northwest Texas cattle, straight marks and brands, all natives of King County, 3000 one and two-year-old steers. Or will sell any class of cattle, cows and calves, heifers or dry cows. Address
RAYNER CATTLE COMPANY,
Rayner, Stonewall County, Texas.

FOR SALE.



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.

300 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, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address
H. B. SANBORN,
Houston, Texas.

Bargains in Cattle!

3,000 Cattle, including 900 one steers, with a very favorable lease on an extra fine pasture. Will divide in two lots, or sell the steers and stock cattle separate. Cattle have been in this pasture, and on this range ten years, and are extra Western cattle. Pasture has fine grass and protection, and can be run at very small expense. Ranch has averaged for the last five years, over 90 per cent. of calves, and less than 1 per cent. of losses. The best investment in cattle in Texas, and a bargain for cash or bankable paper before May 1. Call on or address

Carter & Carter,
ABILENE, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls;
Grade Jersey cows;
Thoroughbred Berkshire swine;
Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine.

Terrell & Harris,
Terrell, Texas.

Bulls for Sale!

I have for sale at the Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm, twelve miles north of Fort Worth 30 Shorthorn bulls and 8 Polled-Angus bulls; all ready for service this season.
J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS, AT \$24 per section annually, 40 alternate sections of splendid grazing lands in blocks 336 and 334, Buchel county, Texas. Address R. T. Hicks, Pittsfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

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

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 Mambriño Paymaster; dam by Medley, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. The horse is standard and registered, and has a record of 2:28 1/2. Price \$2000 cash, or in exchange for land. Horse is perfectly sound in every particular. Address
EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Tex.

Jack Wanted!

A first-class Texas raised three or four-year-old black Jack.
Address stating lowest cash price.
JOHN WIGGINS,
Sweetwater, Tex.

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.

Something New. Try One and you will Use No Other.



Star

SHEPHERD'S CROOK

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

Southern Baptist Convention

—AT—

Birmingham, Ala.

One Fare for the Round Trip

VIA THE

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

Tickets on sale March 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th limited for return until June 1st, 1891.

This popular line is prepared to eclipse all previous efforts in providing for the comfort and convenience of all brethren patronizing the Cotton Belt Route to the convention.
W. H. WINFIELD,
G. P. A. Lines in Texas, Texarkana.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

Hood, Erath, Comanche, Brown, McCullough, Coleman, Hamilton, Mason and Menard Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

Shipments from Comanche make from eighteen to thirty hours better time than from any competing point, and save one or two feeds. This road has the best track, and gives the best service in Texas. All the cattlemen praise it.

For rates and cars call on or write to
RICHARD LORD,
General Freight Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

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

—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

Special freight service from California at passenger train schedule. Freighters from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

W. J. CRAIG, G. F. Agt.,
N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria.
E. G. BLEKER, G. T. Agt.,
G., H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston.
F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt.,
G., H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio,
Texas.
R. W. BETHELY, L. S. Agt.,
N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville,
Texas.

Dr. 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)

RUPTURE NO TRUSS

INTHE WORLD WILL RETAIN A RUPTURE or give relief like "Dr. Pierce's Magnetic Elastic Truss." It has cured thousands! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for free Pamphlet No. 1. Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

Receipts for 1889 were 1,230,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

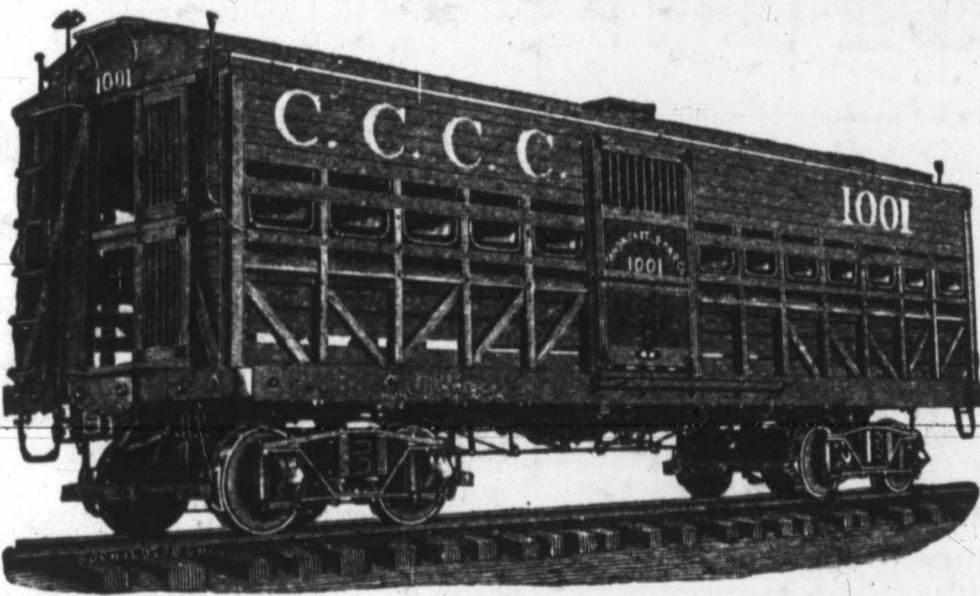
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.
E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

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



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

SAM J. HUNTER, SRTH W. STEWART, IRBY DUNKLIN.

Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

500 MAIN STREET, OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Texas.

Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

JAMES R. ROBINSON, ARTHUR SPRINGER

Robinson & Springer,

Attorneys at Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.

RHOME & POWELL,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

23 miles North of Fort Worth, 3 1/4 miles East of Rhome on the F. W. & D. C. R. R.

Have on hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweepstakes Bull Harkaway. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the state since May last. Have also choicely bred, Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas Raised. RHOME & POWELL, Rhome, Wise county, Texas.

PURE TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO. SEEDS

Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free. 1428-1429 St. Louis Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

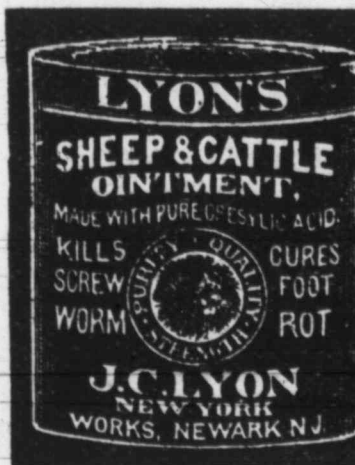
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

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,

Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium,

11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



ALWAYS STANDARD SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

Do You Ship Stock?

good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

1. Fast Time Made.
2. Improved Stock Cars Used.
3. Remodeled Yards.
4. Plenty of Feed and Water.
5. Experienced Agents.
6. Buyers and Sellers Helped.
7. Courtesy and Promptness.

We are talking of that favorite line

Santa Fe Route.

Information can be readily obtained from our agents as to the location of parties who wish to buy and sell stock cattle. This branch of the service will have special attention. Address all communications to

W. H. MASTERS,

General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex.

J. L. PENNINGTON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.