

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

NO. 4

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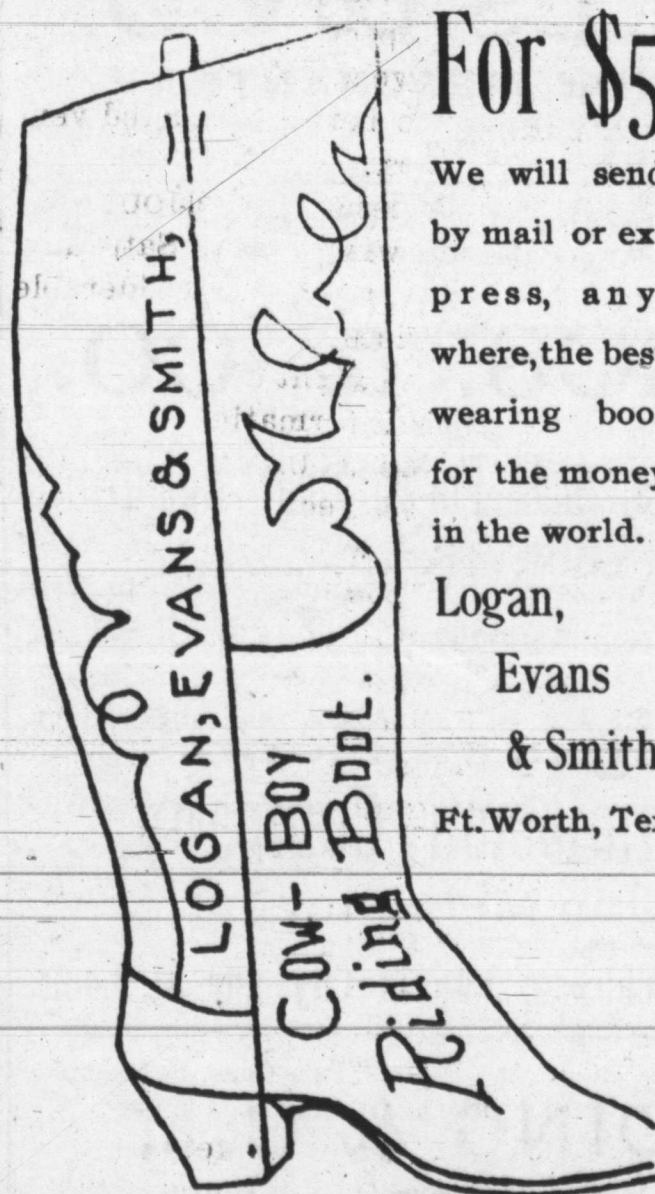
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Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, May 16, 1891.

No. 4.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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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.

### Texas Wool Growers' Association.

The Texas Wool Growers' association will meet in the city of San Antonio on the first Tuesday in June. Every wool grower and dealer, in fact, every one interested in the sheep or wool business of the state are not only invited, but urged to attend. This association, backed by the wool men of Texas can, and will, be of great benefit to wool men and should receive their co-operation and support.

### The World's Fair Convention.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth a convention was held in this city on the 12th and 13th. The object being to devise ways and means by which Texas could be suitably represented at the great World's Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893.

The convention was largely attended by enthusiastic and representative men and ladies from all parts of the state, and also by quite a number of the World's Exposition officials from Chicago.

It was decided to incorporate the "Texas World's Fair Exhibit association," with a capital stock of \$300,000, to be divided into shares of one dollar each, and to ask the people of Texas to subscribe

and pay for this stock, the funds to be used in erecting a Texas building on the Fair Grounds in Chicago and in meeting other necessary expenses in preparing the grounds for, and giving Texas a creditable exhibit.

It is estimated that at least \$500,000 should be used. It is expected, however, to raise a large subscription from the wealthy land owners of the state and in this way swell the amount. The Hon. Henry Exall, of Dallas, who was permanent chairman of the convention, offered to be one of one hundred who would donate \$1000 each for this good work.

The convention elected a board of seven as directors for the first year, consisting of W. C. Connor, Dallas; R. B. Parrott, Waco; John F. Dickinson, secretary of the World's fair, Austin; H. B. Andrews, San Antonio; T. J. Hurley, Fort Worth; J. R. Rice, Hyatt; J. N. Browning, Clarendon. This is a strong board of good workers, whose names will inspire confidence. The Texas World's Fair Exhibit association is now fully organized. It is engaged in a work in which every Texan is largely interested, and should receive the moral and financial support of every one who has the interest of the state at heart.

### The Live Stock Markets.

The JOURNAL devotes a large proportion of its available space this week to market reports, and to market correspondence, circulars, etc. The market outlook and prospects are now of great importance to live stock shippers, and consequently are being discussed very freely on all sides.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, and beginning with last Saturday, there has been a very considerable decline in the prices of cattle. Reports differ as to the extent of this decline, but from best information received at this office, the JOURNAL is of the opinion that the decline on strictly fat native cattle will not exceed fifty cents on the 100 pounds, while half-fat and common stuff has declined from seventy-five cents to one dollar a hundred. The cause of this break may be attributed partly to large receipts of inferior stock, but mainly to a united effort on the part of the dressed beef men and the "bears" generally, to force prices down in the St. Louis market. The last named buyers claimed that the St. Louis market was entirely out of line, and that prices being paid at that place were not only above the Chicago market, but were higher than were warranted by the supply and general condition of affairs, consequently a united and determined effort was made by the buyers of both Chicago and St. Louis to compel the last named market to "get in line with other markets and keep prices within the range of other markets. The result of these efforts is fully showed on our market page.

That the usual relative proportion has not of late existed between St. Louis and Chicago there can be no

doubt. It is equally true that the St. Louis market has either been too high or the Chicago market too low. Such conditions of affairs could not be expected to exist indefinitely. The former must necessarily come down or the last named, to maintain its prestige as the great ruling center, must advance to meet the rapid advances of St. Louis. In the fight the "bears" have been victorious and a general decline all along the line has been the result. St. Louis, having for some time maintained the best prices, has suffered most by the break, and will, at least for the present, be compelled to be content with merely keeping in line with, instead of leading Chicago.

While admitting that it is surprised and disappointed at this sudden and big break in the market, at the same time the JOURNAL has not lost any of its faith in its former predictions, and is as firm as ever in the belief that if shippers will send only good fat cattle that they will receive good and satisfactory prices.

### TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

#### The Disease Attributed to Ticks by the Department of Agriculture.

A Washington special to the Globe-Democrat, under date of the 12th, says:

The department of agriculture has found out what causes Texas cattle fever. This has long been a mystery. Various theories have been advanced and combated. The department has been conducting experiments for several years, and now the announcement is made with a good deal of confidence that the Texas fever is due to ticks. The experiments have been made by taking different fields.

"One of these fields," says the report, "contained North Carolina cattle with the ticks; a second, Texas cattle with ticks; a third, North Carolina cattle without ticks; a fourth, ticks only, and a fifth, soil from the pastures of infected North Carolina farms. Other fields were also laid out to test questions which need not engage our attention in this brief survey. The result confirmed those of last year. The first animal to die was in the "tick" field containing no southern cattle. No disease appeared in the soil of the field. Unfortunately, owing to the limited space of ground at our disposal and its barren, rolling character, ticks or eggs were washed during the heavy rains of the summer from the tick field into the field containing southern cattle without ticks, although a wide lane intervened. The natives in this field thereupon all died of Texas fever. At the autopsy of these cases ticks were found attached to their skin in abundance. The disease caused by Texas cattle could not be distinguished in character from that which was produced by North Carolina cattle. These results similarly pointed to ticks as the cause. The precise manner in which they caused the disease was by no means clear, however. The theory which seemed for a time most acceptable was that the adult ticks, as they dropped off, infected the pastures with germs which they had taken in with the blood of the southern cattle, and that the germs were introduced into the body of northern cattle with the food.

"At the same time no parasite could be detected in the blood of the southern cattle examined at various times, on which fact I would lay no great stress, however. Of more importance is the peculiarity which is exhibited by this disease in its period of incubation, as it may be provisionally denominated, and which is opposed to this theory. Thus, when native and southern cattle are placed on the same pasture at the same time it will take from forty to sixty days for the disease to appear. After the disease has once shown itself fresh animals placed on the same pasture may die, according to our experience, within thirteen days after the beginning of the exposure. We might say that the virus has 'to ripen' on the pasture, which takes nearly two months, depending on meteorological conditions. When once 'ripened' this virus does its deadly work within two or three weeks. This explanation, however, would be merely formulating our ignorance concerning the true nature of the infectious principle. To the writer there seemed but one inference to be drawn from the facts, and that is that the young ticks drop from the Southern cattle and the eggs laid by them develop into young ticks. After that period young ticks are present on the pastures until they are destroyed by the cold, or until the cold interferes with the development of the embryo in the eggs. In other words, the period of incubation of the disease is explained without any difficulty by

the life history of the tick. The question was solved, experimentally, in the following manner: Eggs laid by ticks sent from North Carolina were placed on dried leaves in a dish partly filled with moist soil and kept in the laboratory until the young emerged from the egg. The period of incubation depends entirely upon the relative amount of heat, and has varied from fifteen days in midsummer to forty days in November when the rooms of the laboratory became cold at night. These ticks were placed on four different animals of different ages, kept away from any infected inclosures. Two were placed in stalls, one of them on an adjoining farm, and two were allowed to stay in a patch of woodland with healthy cattle. Of these four two died of Texas fever, as determined by careful post-mortem examination. One of them was in the stall away from the station, the other in the patch of woodland. The other two became very ill; one of them never recovered, but had to be killed later on; the other recovered. In all of them the germs were observed in the blood. The disease possessed the same characteristics as those observed in cattle in the infected pastures during the summer. There was an elevation of temperature from nine to twelve days after the young ticks were placed on the animals, going as high as 107 degrees Fahr. in one animal. Accompanying the fever a gradual reduction in the number of blood corpuscles were observed."

The JOURNAL is not prepared to endorse or swallow the above as being a correct solution of the mysterious disease known as Texas fever. It is, however, published with the idea that, coming as it does from the Department of Agriculture, it is entitled to at least some consideration.

### Wool at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 8, 1891.

The conditions of wool markets are much the same as a month ago. Very little new wool has yet arrived, and not enough to establish market values for such. Many manufacturers also are fairly well supplied for present wants, and owing to the present uncertain condition of their goods markets are for a while rather inclined to go slow in wool buying, which makes the current demand light. There is, however, considerable inquiry for some kinds of wool which have been in special favor lately and which are at present scarce on markets, noticeable the well-grown finer Territory and Texas wools. The general outlook indicates a good general demand when the stock is sufficient and the next season's markets for woolen goods is better developed. Supplies of old wools of all desirable quality are scarce and early receipts of such may meet a specially good market.

Manufacturers during the season now closing have had to meet severe competition and accept low prices in the sale of their goods, owing to the continued offerings from the excessive importations of foreign goods just before the tariff went into effect. Any expected benefit from tariff legislation could not, therefore, be realized under these conditions; but the goods are being consumed and our manufacturers will sooner or later find a better condition of their goods market, with which of course wool markets will sympathize. At present, however, manufacturers are naturally quite conservative in their views of wool values. Quotations, therefore, must for a while be largely nominal. We name prices which we think it will be safe to expect, according to condition and grade.

Our advices indicate that the Dakota and some of the Territory wools are likely to be in lighter condition than last year, which will of course be favorable for better prices.

### TEXAS, KENTUCKY AND SOUTHERN.

	Bri't Short
	12 mo. dingy
Fine heavy to light	15-22 13-18
Medium " " "	22-27 16-22
1/4 Blood " " "	22-25 17-20
Coarse " " "	18-22 16-18
Kempy	12-14
Burry 1-5 to 1-3 less.—Earthy and heavy, quotable about 12 to 14c.	

W. A. ALLEN & Co.



CATTLE.

The scrub bulls should be changed into steers as rapidly as they can be gotten hold of.

The range of prices between good and scrub cattle continues to widen. The money is in the good one.

Remember that when the market is low and overstocked, that it is the thin inferior cattle that go begging. Good ones always bring fair prices.

Provide your cattle with plenty of good range and use none but improved bulls. Do this and you need have no fears as to the price your heifers will bring.

Those who propose to keep up with the times and breed their herds up to the present requirements should not overlook the importance and necessity of culling out and spaying the scrub heifers.

Texas shippers will find the communication of the Texas Live Stock Commission company, printed elsewhere in this issue, to be both interesting and instructive. Enough so to at least well repay a careful perusal.

The use of one well bred bull and a practical knowledge of some of the requirements of the great centers of consumption, are the factors which will best aid toward a quick improvement of the cattle industry.

The range of the greater part of Colfax county is greatly in need of rain, and should it not come soon we may look for a heavier loss among the range stock.—Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

Over 5000 head of cattle were shipped from Deming last week. The cattle are driven to Deming by stockmen and sold to buyers there who ship them east. The average price paid for three-year-olds is \$15 and \$16. So says the Silver City (N.M.) Enterprise.

The Lusk, Wyo., Herald of the 30th says: "T. J. Swan is in this vicinity again looking after his stock interests. Mr. Swan has distributed about \$20,000 in this vicinity in the way of purchasing cattle from small ranchmen. He has bought a big lot of cattle this spring and will realize a handsome profit from his investment.

The combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis for last week, were 79,000 cattle, 232,000 hogs and 58,000 sheep, being about the same number of cattle, 45,000 more hogs and 2000 more sheep than last week. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 46,000 cattle, 3000 hogs, and an increase of 8000 sheep.

It is an old story, says the Denver Record, of the two cowboys from Arizona who were taking their first meal at the Windsor. One who had a few of the advantages of life, helped himself to the celery, when the other clutched him by the arm and whispered: "My God! Bill don't give us away by eating the boquet."

The San Angelo Enterprise reports the following transactions in cattle: Geo. L. Abbott arrived Saturday from McKavett with 150 fat steers which he shipped to Godair, Harding & Co. Sunday morning Bird & Mertz bought of Wm. S. Kelly 100 head of twos, threes and fours at \$10.50, \$14 and \$16. G. W. Shield sold to Paul Briesch 500 steers, ones and up, all reserve stock, to be delivered in the fall.

The cattle market, its future, etc., is just now attracting much attention, consequently the JOURNAL devotes a large amount of its space this week to correspondence from live stock commission men on this subject. Space is also given to extracts from quite a number of circular letters from the same source and bearing on the same subject. These will all prove interesting at this

particular time, and should be closely read by all interested parties.

Spaying heifers is a work that would pay well, and should be practiced by stockmen more generally. While scrub bulls are now castrated and turned into profitable steer beef, scrub heifers are permitted to perpetuate their kind and add to the already large surplus of scrub stock. Spaying heifers would diminish the production of scrub stock and transform the animals operated on into valuable beasts for market. Experiments show that not one animal in 200 will die under the operation when it is properly performed and that heifers so treated will bring as much money as steers at similar ages.

The new bridge company at St. Louis is making a fine record in the way of putting cattle across the river rapidly and without delay. The National Live Stock Reporter mentions the following: "On Sunday last the Merchants' Bridge received from the Iron Mountain railroad a train of stock billed through to Chicago. It came and went as follows: Received from Iron Mountain at 3:30 p. m., Sunday; delivered to Wabash railroad at 4:20 p. m., Sunday; received at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 7:30 a. m., Monday." Texas stockmen shipping to or through St. Louis will save time delay and other annoyance by billing their stock via the Merchants' Bridge.

In a private letter to the JOURNAL Messrs. Norman & Pearson, the well known live stock commission men of Chicago, say: From present indications we regard the cattle market as being in a healthy condition here. Values have been sustained far better this season than last and we consider the outlook for the next three months promising. We anticipate the offerings of calves for the next six weeks will be heavy and a considerable decline in values. Good steer cattle are scarce and will continue to be so from the fact that the bulk of steer cattle in this section of country have been disposed of to parties purchasing with a view to grazing in the territory. The ruling price for four-year-olds and up has been \$14 per head and we know of between five and six thousand head that have been sold at these figures. To supply our local trade we shall have to depend on cows, with a very light sprinkling of heaves. We may expect the usual rush of cattle during the fall months, but we hope not to that extent that we have seen it in former years. Good cows will bring from 2 to 2½ cents per pound for the next three months or until the fall branding commences when we may look for the usual decline.

The Market Off.

That there would be a temporary decline in the market, no one doubted, but such an early and radical decline is a surprise to every one. The decline and downward tendency in the market does not, however, shake the JOURNAL'S confidence in the general market. It was, of course, to be expected that the "bears" would resort to every tactic known to the profession to break the market, and that they would occasionally, at least in a measure, succeed, is no more than might have been expected.

A combination of buyers may succeed in breaking the market, but with the shortage now existing and reasonably light runs they can not keep prices down. Fed Texans sold in St. Louis on Monday as high as \$4.90; while the bulk of grass Texans were sold at \$3.50. When we consider that these grass cattle were all from Southern Texas, and were not perhaps strictly good, we must admit that the market is not so bad after all. Referring to the decline, the National Live Stock Reporter of Monday, says: "The market opened up with the largest supply of the season on sale to-day, and quality ranging from common and inferior grassers to good fed cattle. The business was done at a range of prices

full 15 cents lower than the close of last week on the inferior grades of fed cattle and grassers. The advices from the other markets were unfavorable, and large runs are expected. Between the general decline of the market and the decline to get down to Chicago values, this market has lost \$1 per hundred pounds in two weeks on all but the good Texans. Good to choice Texans are 35 to 50 cents lower than last Tuesday."

Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following tabulated statement of the monthly receipts of Texas and Indian Territory cattle at Chicago for the past nine years will prove of interest to many of the JOURNAL'S readers:

MONTHS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
January	30	106	750	2,056	700	3,521	7,215	3,460	8,463
February	290	140	880	969	2,730	1,780	4,100	1,924	6,098
March	500	103	3,450	560	1,940	2,945	3,942	1,975	10,865
April	1,980	281	4,280	1,054	5,620	6,124	8,145	7,982	17,764
May	28,500	4,360	6,640	3,662	11,050	24,774	34,905	33,242	46,160
June	67,540	90,100	98,980	36,786	38,440	53,500	67,482	69,614	78,346
July	76,140	48,300	71,940	49,300	58,926	69,500	81,970	88,843	95,102
August	56,700	46,300	60,681	68,440	55,330	63,200	60,300	56,238	80,225
September	44,420	55,730	48,323	49,400	48,106	63,200	64,386	90,665	87,234
October	32,910	51,140	50,800	41,652	43,915	61,130	115,307	102,132	102,132
November	33,330	41,800	62,600	59,240	33,928	61,240	68,210	77,342	69,345
December	3,920	13,690	18,040	14,124	21,160	52,600	38,330	31,215	45,200
Year	346,300	256,340	357,564	298,204	320,845	585,468	547,185	616,757	657,053

Texas Cattle Receipts.

The following extract is made from the weekly circular of Messrs. Wagner Bros. & Co., the well-known live stock commission firm of Chicago, under date of the 9th:

Receipts of Texans for the week have been light, though greater than last. Yesterday receipts were 1600 head. Prices on common grassers have declined 20 to 30 cents per hundred during the week, while the better grades have suffered but little. We believe that top prices have been reached this season and expect a further decline when receipts reach the liberal point.

It should be remembered that while the range of prices this season has been much higher, receipts are but 80,000 head less for the first four months of the year than they were for same time last year (when they were unusually large), and as compared with corresponding time two years ago, are greater by 85,700 head, so that no great shortage in the supply has thus far been shown. Shipments during the past four months have been less than those of the same time in 1890 by 140,000 head and less than 1889 by 61,500.

Following are some sample sales made during the week: Grass steers—Weight, 970 lbs, price \$4.25; 830, \$3.90; 834, \$3.55; 940, \$4.40; 862, \$3.50; 850, \$3.25; 907, \$4.15; 860, \$3.70. Grass bulls—Weight, 902 lbs, price, \$2.20; 1050, \$2.60; 1030, \$2.50; 1182, \$2.75; 1133, \$2.75; 1165, \$3. Grass cows—Weight, 548 lbs, price, \$1.55; 791, \$3.25; 743, \$2.75; 768, \$3.

Movements of Live Stock.

Messrs. Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., one of the largest live stock commission firms, in their circular letter at the close of last week's business, say:

One third of the year has gone, and it is interesting to take note of the condition of the live stock trade in general and the cattle trade in particular, as shown by the movement of live stock here and elsewhere since January 1st, with comparisons.

The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago for the month of April, and for the year to date, compared with the corresponding periods a year ago:

RECEIPTS	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
April, 1891.....	201,668	523,528	208,924
March, 1891.....	242,816	861,902	205,550
April, 1890.....	259,747	467,599	191,260
Past 4 months.	942,256	3,387,563	794,623
Same period '90	1,022,431	2,373,319	702,181

SHIPMENTS	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
April, 1891.....	70,031	292,548	91,135
March, 1891.....	96,258	380,893	80,312
April, 1890.....	131,249	143,151	84,630
Past four months.	347,315	1,233,952	325,733
Same period 1890.	487,440	720,903	297,773

While this letter is especially devoted to a consideration of the cattle situation, the figures on hogs and sheep are given as having an indirect bearing. It will be noticed that at Chicago April cattle receipts were 41,148 head less than a year ago, and that the four months show a decrease of 80,175 head. Receipts at Kansas City the first four months of 1891 amounted to 270,518 cattle, 960,585 hogs and 117,783 sheep against 421,792 cattle, 670,068 hogs and 177,650 sheep during the year 1890; a decrease of 151,274 cattle, 59,807 sheep and an increase of 290,517 hogs.

At Omaha the four months' receipts were 183,902 cattle, 544,260 hogs, 59,323 sheep, 1030 horses and mules; showing a loss of 14,886 cattle, a gain of 204,682 hogs, a loss of 2431 sheep and a gain of 631 horses and mules as compared with 1890.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha during April, 1891, aggregated 298,289, against 436,661 the corresponding months last year. The decrease in Chicago was 58,079, at Kansas City, 63,421, and at Omaha, 16,872.

The decrease in cattle receipts at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis during the first four months of 1891, as compared with receipts of 1890, amounts in total to 249,843 head, the decrease being divided as follows: Chicago, 80,175; Kansas City, 151,274; Omaha, 14,886, and St. Louis, 3508. This indicates quite a heavy shortage at all points.

The number of sloped fed cattle marketed so far has been no larger than a year ago, though a good many cattle were bought and shipped direct from feeding points without reaching the great markets.

The number of Texas cattle marketed is much lighter than a year ago. We look for an abundance of cheap cattle all through the summer, but we believe there will not be any too many good range cattle. We advise our range friends to select only the best of their cattle for early shipment, and we are confident that they will get good figures for good stock.

Fastest Time on Record.

The M. K. & T. broke the record last week with a shipment of a train of cattle from Austin to St. Louis. The shipment was made via Moberly, Missouri, and from that point, on the Wabash. The train left Austin at 7:40 p. m. on the evening of the 5th and arrived at the National Stock yards, East St. Louis at 8:40 on the morning of the 7th, the time from Austin to East St. Louis, including all stops, being only thirty-seven hours. This is several hours better than passenger time and is the best time made on a shipment of Texas Cattle.

The "Katy" is spreading herself this year and is deservedly very popular with shippers. Col Sam Hunt, the accommodating general live stock agent of this line is leaving no stone unturned to handle the live stock department of the M. K. & T. satisfactorily to the patrons.



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Let the best sheep win.

There is no grain that suits all classes of sheep better than oats.

The time for the happy sheep has come. Fresh green grass!

Don't forget to change the ram of the flock frequently.

Why do the wool buyers systematically predict "low prices?"

"The cur dog must go," says the flockmaster.

"The cur dog must stay," says the Texas legislature.

Don't be surprised when you fail to realize top prices for your scabby wool.

The rate of increase in sheep has about doubled in New South Wales since 1878.

Mr. John Benstead, of Buffalo, N. Y., says he never saw a Shropshire cross that was not an improvement.

Rapid fattening is always the most economical and sheep intended for mutton should be given all they will clear up clean.

In addition to wool-bearers kept for wool, we need in the country about twice as many mutton sheep as we now have.

Shoot and poison the stray dogs that will persist in prowling around your sheep camps. No matter to whom they belong.

Has any man a moral right to own more live stock than he can and will provide for in the matter of food, water and shelter?

Resolved: That in the opinion of the average legislator of Texas, a mongrel dog is worth much more than the best sheep.

Turnips are admirable food for sheep and every farmer in Texas should not only grow turnips, but the sheep to fatten them on.

Alderman Frankland, a prominent butcher of Ontario, says that a Shropshire ram is preferable to a Southdown if the purpose is to breed for mutton.

A strong argument in favor of keeping a few sheep with your other stock is that they eat a great deal of vegetation that other stock will not, and is, therefore, that much gained.

There is no danger that the wool market will be overstocked at present. We do not raise enough for our own consumption and new mills are continually building and the demand is increasing.

The April rains did not fill the water holes in all sections of the state. Water is scarce in the extreme west and cattle are suffering. Sheep, however, even there, are reported to be doing well.

In Scotland the flockmasters dip their sheep at least once a year, no matter how good their condition and freedom from parasites. They work on the plan that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The load of shot now in your shotgun has as much right in the anatomy of your neighbor's cur dog as those dogs have prowling around your sheep corrals. If your neighbor values his cur dog tell him to keep him at home.

While the heel flies are making it lively for the festive heifer, the gentle and demure ewe lamb is watching the sport out of the corner of her left eye; and thanks the stars that she is not a festive heifer.

Shear sheep when the weather is warm and it seems likely to remain settled. If delayed too long the wool

often begins to shed off; if clipped too soon, and then exposed to cold rains, the sheep are likely to take cold.

There is no reason to fear that more wool will be grown in the United States than will be consumed here. We are still large importers in spite of the large numbers of sheep owned and bred here.

There should be in the United States nearly twice as many sheep as there are human beings, to supply our people with wool alone, unless the average can be brought up to above five pounds of wool per sheep per year.

The man who manages his affairs is the man who, when he has anything to sell, almost invariably gets good prices for it. On the other hand he who is run by his business is apt to always get the lowest prices.

"Actions speak louder than words." When, therefore, your neighbor flockmaster insists on giving you advice as to how a sheep ranch should be run, drop in on him sometimes and see if he follows his own precepts.

Old experienced flockmasters "back in the states" were usually guided by certain golden maxims, one being that variety in green crops for the flock and variety in the feeding of sheep generally are indispensably necessary.

An ounce of preventive is worth several pounds of cure, which is the explanation of the JOURNAL'S advice to the flock-masters of Texas, not to wait until the stray dogs are caught in the act of killing sheep, but to go to exterminating them at once.

The JOURNAL is receiving very encouraging reports as to the spring shearing in west and northwest Texas. The clip has not been as heavy as was anticipated, but it has been fairly well handled, and prices promise to be good.

A friend of the JOURNAL asks if his barn, 40x20x12 feet, will accommodate 100 head of sheep. The JOURNAL says "yes." And it congratulates this friend that he has determined not only to invest in 100 good sheep, but will have on hand for their use next winter a good shelter.

One of the leading live stock commission men of this country says: "In later years the demand for good mutton has been rapidly increasing and when the people find they can get that which is good, they will ask for it. The trouble in the past has been that our sheep did not fill the bill."

In Australia three acres of pasture land to each head of sheep is the common allotment, and labor there is as high as in any country in the world; yet wool-growing seems to be a very profitable industry there, and if it is so under such conditions it certainly should be profitable with us.

You never tied a fleece of your wool, but jammed all together, dung-locks and all, didn't you? You are figuring on about eighteen cents per pound for the stuff are you not? And you are going to "cuss like mad" when you don't get within five cents of these figures, but you alone will be to blame.

A correspondent writing from near Marfa, says he wishes to handle a flock of about 50 thoroughbred sheep next season, with a view to raising his own rams. The JOURNAL is disposed to believe that the experiment could be made a success. At all events it wishes its said correspondent a splendid success.

Unless you have the patience of Job and several pastures to throw away and a guarantee that you will live as long as Mathuselah, you had better leave it to some one else to develop the all-purpose-breed of sheep that you are now dreaming of. The breeds already developed and that you can find ready to be purchased and handled are good enough for you or anyone else.

Suppose the late Texas legislature had said to the boys, "you kill off the varmints and you will be paid for it." As it is, the varmints are comparatively safe for another two years. A few of them will be killed, but—people are not going to organize and exterminate them, unless they know they are going to be at least paid something. And so far no such assurance has been given them by the legislature.

One reason why the most experienced wool-growers in Texas have been long in the habit of buying northern raised rams for use on their ranches is that they are heavier shearers as a rule than those bred in the South. But how long will it take a Vermont ram that will shear 15 pounds up there to get down to 10 to 12 pounds in Texas. These are arguments in favor of using home bred rams.

The wool grower is smiling or frowning according to circumstances. If he acted on the suggestion of the JOURNAL and kept clean sheep and handled the wool from them properly he is now "showing his teeth," in a smiling way. But if he did not dip his sheep when he saw them scratching, and if he let things just "rock along" at the shearing pens, he is "showing his teeth" but he neither feels nor looks a smile.

To the five or six wool-growers who are reported to be inclined to meet in San Antonio in June to talk over their affairs together. The JOURNAL wishes to say: "We glory in your spunk!" To the thousands who have no idea of ever meeting to discuss sheep husbandry we have to say, "Your independence may be very admirable, but your judgment is away below par." Try to be less independent and let us all make the San Antonio meeting a grand success.

Whatever may be said of the extreme views entertained and freely expressed by many members of the farmers alliance, one thing is certain and that is, that the organized farmers of the country are making a profound impression on the country, especially on the politicians. And yet wool-growers and sheep breeders refuse to organize and say that nothing is to be gained by it. And even when they had and then join an association of their own, they don't attend its meetings and the meetings soon close.

An Alabama farmer writes to the JOURNAL as follows: "I wish to move to Texas and go into the sheep business. But I am afraid of free wool and wish you would advise me on the subject. Can sheep husbandry be made to pay with you, free wool as the rule?" To which we answer: Stockmen are making money handling cattle and horses in Texas, and without regard to their wool bearing properties. Sheep can be made to pay as well. Hence our conclusion that the gentleman need not fear to sell out in Alabama and invest here in good sheep because there is a strong feeling in the United States against the duty on raw wool.

The JOURNAL wishes to offer a suggestion to its wool growing readers as follows: You are in the habit of figuring on two crops of wool per year from your breeding ewes. Don't do it any more. See that they are kept fat and healthy from now on until next spring and unshorn, and you will not regret it. They will need the wool nature will provide during the next nine or ten months to protect them and their inborn lambs against the blasts and cold rains of next winter, and it will be cruel to deprive them of it, just about the time you will be looking for northers and sleets. Shear the wethers in the fall if you need cash then, but spare the breeding ewes.

Has the Stockman despaired of the proposed state wool growers association, that ought to convene the first week in June (by appointment) in San Antonio? If not, will it tell us what the prospects are so far as attendance is concerned,

and will it kindly give us the program of the exercises agreed on? Or, is it a fact that no program has been agreed on? Who are going to be there anyway? Is it possible that of the hundreds of wool growers in Texas, none of them are preparing to be in San Antonio? The JOURNAL wants information on these points, for the reason that if there is going to be a meeting it wishes to have a representative on hand.

A writer from Ohio to one of our exchanges gives to some enquirer, a recipe for the lime and sulphur sheep dip, but fails to state whether it should be used hot or cold, and intimates that one dipping "head and all," will cure the scab if the sheep are put on a clean range. The JOURNAL takes the liberty to suggest to the Ohio man, that his statements are misleading. In the first place he should have stated that the dip should be used hot (110 to 120 degrees) and he ought to know that one dipping will not cure scab, no matter how thoroughly the work is done. Two dippings at least, 8 to 10 days apart, are indispensable, and after the second dipping the clean range is necessary.

Information comes to the JOURNAL of a young wool-grower who has good reason to regret that he did not invest \$2 in a subscription to the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. He asserts himself as follows: "I thought \$2 a big price for a weekly paper, out if I had sent you that much a year ago and gotten the benefit of your valuable hints and suggestions, I would have been many times that much better off. I really can't understand how any inexperienced wool-grower can afford to do without your sheep and wool paragraphs. An old-timer may run on his own experience, but I fancy even he will get his money back within a year." The JOURNAL commends the above to those engaged in sheep husbandry generally.

The JOURNAL is asked by its readers from different sections of the state, to venture an opinion as to whether or not the scalp law, recently enacted by the Texas legislature is likely to accomplish the much desired purpose for which it was intended. At the risk of being called unreasonable and hard to satisfy we will say to our correspondents that we have no idea it will much more than make a beginning in that direction. Had the legislature practically said to the people of Texas: "You kill all the coyotes, wild cats, jack rabbits and prairie dogs in the state and you shall be paid after the figures fixed in that bill," we believe it would have been a grand success. But—Quien sabe?

When men in the same line of business frequently rub up against each other they learn a great deal from each other. As the sheep men of Texas don't rub up against each other, they don't learn a great deal from each other. Each one stands out alone, all by himself, like a lone, lorn mimosa tree in an open prairie, ready to close its leaves if any one ventures to touch it. All of which explains why it is that sheep men can't have, or won't have, or never do have conventions and association meetings like other people. The JOURNAL is picking its ears to hear that there were almost a quarter of dozen of them who met in San Antonio in obedience to the call of the priest shepherd for a state meeting.

### \$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of the JOURNAL will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength in building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.



**THE MARKETS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 15, 1891.—  
The local cattle market has necessarily shared in the general decline of the last week, though perhaps not to as great extent as the eastern markets. The cattle market is from ten to twenty cents lower than one week ago. The canning factory now being built by the Fort Worth Packing company will be completed in a few weeks, after which the capacity of the Fort Worth market will be fully doubled.

Good fat cattle are in demand and will, as a rule, always bring fair prices. On the other hand, thin half-fat stuff is not wanted and must sell at unsatisfactory figures.

Choice fat steers weighing from 900 to 1000 pounds are now bringing from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Same quality of steers weighing from 800 to 900 pounds are worth from \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

Stockers from \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice cows, \$2.25 to \$2.60; good cows, \$2 to \$2.30; rough, half fat cows \$1.25 to \$1.50; fat good bulls, \$1 to \$1.50; good fat stags, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

The following representative sales will show the condition of the market during the past week:—9 steers, 940 lbs, \$3.30; 15, 860 lbs, \$3.15; 5, 800 lbs, \$3; 18 cows, 900 lbs, \$2.50; 6, 910 lbs, \$2.25; 15, 780 lbs, \$1.50; 3, 1000 lbs, \$1; 3, bulls, 1400 lbs, \$1.50; 3, 1260 lbs, \$1.25; 5 calves, veals, \$4.50; 3, \$3.80; 2, \$4.40.

The hog market is almost 20c lower than a week ago. It now takes extra good hogs to bring \$4.50 per hundred. The Packing company are now buying largely in Kansas City and are able to lay good hogs, bought as above, down here at \$4.50, hence the decline in the local market.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Choice, 250 to 300, lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.50; choice; 200 to 250, \$4.30 to \$4.45; good, 150 to 200, \$4.30 to \$4.40; good, 125 to 150, \$4.15 to \$4.25; thin sows and scalawags, \$2 to \$4.

Mutton are in good demand at from \$3.25 to \$3.90 per hundred for good fat shorn wethers.

**ST. LOUIS.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 6539 head. Prime native steers are scarce, but would command \$5.75 to about \$6 per

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

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

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Snider, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

**Stewart & Overstreet,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

100 pounds. Choice 1260-pound steers sold to-day at \$5.70; good quality of 1280-pound steers at \$5.60; good plain steers, a little rough, averaging 1343 pounds, at \$5.40; fair to choice butchers' steers, averaging 1180 pounds, at \$5 to \$5.50, as to quality. Native stock steers are 25c lower than last week, and the inquiry is limited at the decline. There was an active trade in the Texas division of the yards when the various buyers looked over the pens, which contained nearly 5000 head, embracing good to choice steers. Salesmen, however, had to shade their early anticipations about 10c before trade became active, and when this was granted it was found that there were enough buyers on the market to clear the pens of the entire receipts. The Nelson-Morris dressed-beef buyers secured about 70 cars of fair to good grades, and the remainder were purchased. New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit and other shippers and the local butchers' trade leaving but a few cars unsold in the Texas division at the close of the day's market. The late arrivals embraced about the best cattle in this division; they averaged 1131 pounds, and sold for shipment to New York at \$4.60 per 100 pounds. The market for Texas cattle has settled considerably during the past few days, and the list of sales annexed gives a fair index to current values for all grades, embracing common grassers, good grassers and wintered steers and fair to pretty good fed steers. Choice fed Texas steers were not in sight. Liberal receipts are reported to arrive, and the market closed active in the Texas division for every thing desirable and weak for common grades.

Representative sales:—14 Tex. bulls, 990 lbs, \$2.15; 20 Tex. bulls, 1163 lbs, \$2.15; 21 cows-heifers, 651 lbs, \$2.20; 115 Tex. c's hf., 655 lbs, \$2.25; 22 Tex. oxen, 1051 lbs, \$3.25; 26 Tex. c's hf., 821 lbs, \$3; 45 Tex. steers, 844 lbs, \$3.45; 39, 916 lbs, \$3.50; 21, 1056 lbs, \$3.50; 45, 938 lbs, \$3.50; 71, 995 lbs, \$3.50; 188, 937 lbs, \$3.55; 189, 933 lbs, \$3.55; 288, 1013 lbs, \$3.60; 96, 928 lbs, \$3.60; 21, 989 lbs, \$3.65; 23, 974 lbs, \$3.75; 10, 988 lbs, \$3.75; 52, 874 lbs, \$3.75; 24, 988 lbs, \$3.80; 23,

952 lbs, \$3.90; 23, 1008 lbs, \$4; 15 Tex. yearlings, 391 lbs, \$2; 27 Tex. cows-heifers, 687 lbs, \$3; 26 Tex. steers, 866 \$2.80; 24, 862 lbs, \$2.90; 131, 814 lbs, \$2.90; 72, 868 lbs, \$3.25; 275, 868 lbs, \$3.25; 26, 912 lbs, \$3.25; 144, 893 lbs, \$3.25; 72, 868 lbs, \$3.25; 15, 897 lbs, \$3.35; 64, 882 lbs, \$3.45; 21, 998 lbs, \$4; 22, 1015 lbs, \$4; 53, 994 lbs, \$4.25; 43, 990 lbs, \$4.25; 20, 1090 lbs, \$4.25; 38, 1073 lbs, \$4.25; 21, 1132 lbs, \$4.30; 20, 1052 lbs, \$4.40; 30, 1103 lbs, \$4.40; 77, 1088 lbs, \$4.40; 22, 1114 lbs, \$4.60; 20, 1121 lbs, \$4.60; 19, 1151 lbs, \$4.60; 20, 1160 lbs, \$4.60; 20, 1042 lbs, \$4.60; 40, 1071 lbs, \$4.60; 155, 1131 lbs, \$4.60.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 9007 head. The market is 15c to 20c lower than on the corresponding day last week. Trade has ruled fairly active all the week, and closing quotations are about as follows: Butchers and best heavies, \$4.75 to \$4.80; good mixed loads, \$4.40 to \$4.70; inferior, \$4 to \$4.35; common, \$3 to \$3.90; packing hogs, good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; rough, \$4 to \$4.35; assorted light, \$4.40 to \$4.55; lights, butcher top, \$4.65 to \$4.70.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 920 head. The supply on sale during the past week has not supplied the local demand. The market ruled strong on all grades. Representative sales:—45 Texans, 75 lbs, \$4.50; 17 Nat. mixed, 93 lbs, \$4.75; 7 Nat. clipped, 111 lbs, \$5; 6 lambs, 46, lbs, \$6; 66 Tex. lambs, 53 lbs, \$6.50; 11 lambs, 48 lbs, \$7; 75 clipped, 66 lbs, \$4.35; 75, 62 lbs, \$4.35; 50, 64 lbs, \$4.35; 8, 67 lbs, \$5.50.

**CHICAGO.**

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }  
May 12, 1891.

Estimated receipts 5500 cattle; 20,000 hogs; 10,000 sheep. Not much life characterized the cattle market to-day, though receipts were light and the quality fair. Shippers and exporters bought a few cattle early in the day at strong prices, but the majority of the sales showed a decided weakness, especially where the quality was such as to compete with Texas cattle. Prices, as a rule, were not materially changed

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

**--Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,--**

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



**C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.**

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

from yesterday, and while the moved ment was not brisk, sellers seeme-pretty well satisfied with the day's business. Some nice Illinois cattle, averaging 1417 pounds, sold to a shipper at \$6.15, the next highest sale being at \$6. A good many distillery cattle were on the market, selling at \$5.65@5.90 and averaging 1289@1320 pounds. Common canning cows were in large supply and small demand, and the market was quiet and weak. Fat cows and heifers, suitable for dressed beef, were in good demand, and sold at strong prices. Veal calves were 25@50c lower. Coarse heavy calves were neglected. The Texas market was quiet. Common cattle were much lower, and good cattle were also lower. Sales included 1100@1174-pound bulls at \$2.70@2.75; choice 840-pound cows at \$3; grass steers, 819@984 pounds, \$3.25@3.85; fed steers, 1060 pounds, \$4.50@4.90. The prices were 30c lower than last Friday, and 50@75c lower than a week ago.

Hogs.—There was a weaker feeling in the hog market, and the bulk of the sales averaged a little lower. The shipping demand was not so strong as usual, but packers bought more freely insisting, however, on a reduction. Common hogs sold very poorly, and sellers found considerable difficulty in getting anything like satisfactory prices. Mixed hogs went at \$4.40@4.95; heavy, \$4.45@5; light, \$4.40@4.95. Packers bought 8900 head and shippers 9000, leaving 7000 in the pens.

Sheep.—The supply of sheep was too large, considering that a much weaker demand prevailed. Eastern markets were well supplied, and the shipping demand was therefore weak. To-day's receipts contained an abundance of common kinds that nobody seemed to want. Prices ruled 10@20c lower on all grades, but medium grades suffered the most. The lamb trade was dull and weaker, and the supply comparatively large. Western shorn, \$5.25@5.85; Texans, \$3.75@5.75; lambs, \$6.50@7.75.

**KANSAS CITY.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon Tuesday were 3808 head; yesterday's shipment, 2030; drive-outs, 1192. The decrease in receipts from January 1 to date, compared with the same time last year, is 168,853 head. Market steady to strong on best and 5@15c lower on common.

The cattle market was mixed, some sellers quoting it steady while others contended that values were 10@15c lower. This difference of opinion was due to the kind of stock traders had

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**Fish & Meek Co.**  
(INCORPORATED)



Wool Funsten Commission Company, Wool

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING. WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

for sale. Those quoting steady prices had good heavy shipping and butcher steers while the others had common and medium stock. The market on best cows and heavy heifers was strong and active, but everything below that was dull and draggy. There were some pretty good stock sold as canners and at a low price. Country buyers for stockers and feeders were a little more plentiful and traders quote the market stronger but would not venture to say that values were any higher. Bulls were not as good property as the day before, but calves continued to bring good prices with the demand better than the supply.

There were only a few loads, comparatively, of Texas cattle among the offerings and traders said the best rangers were about steady, while the common stock was dull and mean.

Dressed beef and shipping steers are selling at from \$4.25@5.25 per 100 lbs. One lot of 900 pound fed Texans brought \$4.25.

Hogs—The hog market closed strong, stocks nearly all sold out of first hands. The bulk of sales were at \$4.40@4.50, against \$4.50 the day before. This would show a steady to 10c lower market if quality of offerings was not taken into account, but it may be safe to note the market 5@10c lower at the opening and quite an improvement at the close. The best price of the day was \$4.70, which was obtained for a load of 345-pounders.

Sheep.—Only a small part of the arrivals were on sale and the demand exceeded the supply. Prices were fully steady with the recent advances and brought right at the high notch of the season. Clipped sheep, 266, 75 lbs \$5.25; 6, 155 lbs, \$5.25; 4 mixed 147 lbs, \$4.50.

BY WIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2400; shipments, 4100. Steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.15@6.10; fair to good \$4.10@5.20; Texans and Indians, \$3@4.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 5200; shipments, 3600. Market easier. Prices ranged, \$4.10@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 200. Steady. Good to choice, clipped, \$4.00@5.75.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 4000. Market steady to easier. Steers, \$4.25@6.15; Texans, \$3.35@4.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 12,000. Market active and steady to lower; all grades, \$3.75@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 3000. Market lower. Fancy natives, \$5.12@6; Westerns, \$5.35@5.55.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 2000. Market steady. Steers, \$3.00@5.65, stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 7600; shipments, 1500. Market higher for all grades at \$3.00@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1080; shipments, none. Market steady.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., May, 11.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	553	396	353
Calves and yearlings	638	640	121
Hogs.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep.....	.....	.....	.....

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beeves, per lb, 4@4½c; choice grass beeves, 3½@4; common to fair beeves, 2½@3½c; good fat cows, 2½@3½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10.50@14; calves,

\$5@8.50; yearlings, \$8@12.50; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 5@5½c; common to fair, 3½@4½c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4@4½c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.50.

The market closed with a full supply of beef cattle, mostly poor to medium beeves and cows; trading slow and prices are weakening. Calves and yearlings are in fair supply. Good stock active and firm at quotations; poor trashy stock sells slowly.

Good corn-fed hogs, firm; poor, rough and light weight stock sell slowly at short prices.

Sheep in large supply and hard to sell; prices are not reliable.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, May 15.—Cattle receipts are moderate, but there is a very active demand for strictly choice fat cattle at the following quotations. Fat beeves, 2½@2½c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2½@2½c 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 fair demand for best fat animals at \$3@3.50 per hundred pounds.

Hogs are in moderate receipt and there is a good demand for fat animals at \$3.50@4.50 per hundred pounds.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 14.—Wool—Receipts, 71,100 pounds. There was a fair business done but buyers were indifferent. Prices unchanged.

BOSTON, MASS., May 14.—Wool—Moderate demand. Unchanged.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 14.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
Fine.....	18@22	18@22
Medium.....	20@22	20@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, 52@55. Spring, six months—XX, 55@56; X, 53@54; No. 1, 50@52.

The Wool Market.

Well, the spring wool sales have opened with a rush, a goodly number of active buyers being on the market, and about 7000 bags, mainly of fine wool, have been sold at an average price of twenty cents for six to eight months' growth. The demand shows a decided leaning towards fine wools this season, and medium grades are neglected. This demand comes from manufacturers' agents who are now here. Twelve months' wools have been withheld by the commission men, but some have been sold as high as twenty-four cents and others are held at a limit of twenty-five cents. A cut in railway rates on wool from this city to New York and other eastern points is adding to the value of wool in this market. Which road inaugurated the dispute is a matter of dispute among the railway officials. But which ever road it was matters little to the wool-grower, who reaps the benefit of a cut of \$1.84, the old rate, to \$1.10, the present rate, and with a possibility of further cutting before the shipping

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season closes. Buyers are shipping out their purchases as rapidly as possible and receipts are also increasing from the wool districts, so that the total amount of wool handled here this spring promises to be much larger than last spring.

# J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

## WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets,  
St. Louis, - - Mo.

Sulphur Springs Wool Sales. SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., May 14—This was the busiest day of the year by far. Early in the morning the people began to gather on the streets from all parts of the county, and a great many from adjoining counties, to attend the wool sale.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Sam Smith, vice-president of the Wool Growers' association, sold the wool at auction to the highest bidder. The wool will amount to something near 130,000 pounds, and was knocked off to Mr. R. E. Jones, who represented S. Bienenstok & Co., of St. Louis, that gentleman having made the highest bid—22½ cents.

The members of the association were very well pleased with the sale, although the price paid was several cents lower than last season.

Heavy Receipts and Market Lower. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, (May 13, 1891.) Texas Live Stock Journal.

About 1500 Texas cattle arrived here to-day. Among to-day's arrivals Nelse Morris received a train load of his own cattle, fed in Texas. On arrival he sold a part of this consignment to Swift & Co. at \$4.60.

Grass cattle were lower to-day; the bulk of the good fleshy 900 pound grass

steers are selling around \$3.50 per hundred pounds. Swift bought dressed beef steers liberally at \$3.85 to \$4.90, the latter price bought fat smooth steers averaging 1067 pounds.

Buyers of all but the best fed cattle are very bearish and it looks as if big reductions must be made very soon.

Texas sheep are coming in large lots now; to-day all kinds ruled ten to fifteen cents lower. The bulk of the sales of Texas spring clipped are made at \$3.90 to \$4.25; for feeders and killers \$4.75@5.00, fat clip ranging about fifty cents per hundred lower. Truly, TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.



## AGRICULTURAL.

Sow what you think will reap most profitably.

Use a steel rake now in the garden, kill small weeds, and save much subsequent hoeing.

The cheapest concentrated food is cotton seed. For making beef or butter two bushels equal one bushel of corn.

If you have two poor cows trade them off for one good one, and get just as much milk with only one animal to maintain.

The farmer who has a personal supervision over all of his affairs, both in the dairy and in the field, is generally a successful one.

Humanity is worth more than sentiment. It is sentiment to leave the horns on a vicious bull, and it is humanity to saw them off and save some human being from a frightful death.

The horse often knows more than his master. Do not not try to do heavy farm work with a light team, but proportion the labor to the weight and endurance of the draught animal.

It is often well to test agricultural theories that you do not believe in. Every man's farm should, in a certain measure, be an experiment field from which he can select the best proved methods for practical application.

In the way of domestic animals a farmer should strive to raise recruits instead of having them to buy. He can raise pigs, calves and colts that will suit him better and cost him less than those purchased of his neighbors.

It is said that "a penny saved is a penny earned," and some of the pennies that can thus be earned on the farm are invested in agricultural implements, and a good shed under which to house them is the savings bank.

In damp or wet weather mow the lawn frequently and encourage the formation of a thick turf. In dry weather do not mow so often nor so close, as the roots need more shelter then.

With a flock of sheep, a dairy or a lot of thrifty hogs to fall back upon, a farmer may endure storms, drouths, and early frosts with more composure than he who had no live stock to supplement his cultivated crops.

There are some things worth more than money in this world, and one of them is honesty and integrity of character. An upright farmer, whose "word is as good gold," will find his character to be of the most material aid to him in every walk of life.

Do not run in debt for unnecessary improvements on the farm. Such a policy has loaded the agricultural domain with mortgage debts that make the annual interest payments dear rent for the acres cultivated by the involved farmers.

In laying out the garden run the rows north and south, if possible, and thus give the sun a chance to shine upon both sides of them. Have the rows close enough together so that by the middle of July the growth will completely hide the ground and keep it from drying out so rapidly.

Education and progress are the watch-words of our agriculture. The man who watches the moon to plant, and believes in a method, "because his father did so," does not stand much chance beside the one who practices high "farming," using modern methods and implements.

An American farmer's son who, after he has acquired a business and practical education, can be persuaded to follow the calling of his father, and apply his knowledge to the cultivation of the soil, is doing more for the progression

of American agriculture than any other force that can be named. Farmers, bear this in mind, and try and influence your boys to aspire to a high place in the agricultural profession, the noblest vocation of man.

Pay some attention to flowers about the house this spring, if you never have before. You need not go to much expense, and yet procure good results. Marigolds, for instance, are easily grown, and they flower from first to last, giving a profusion of bloom until freezing weather.

In the desire to have the hay well cured, many farmers make the mistake of overdoing or sunburning it in hot weather. It will be found that hay which has become too dry will not heat nor sweat in the stacks, as good hay should; it will not have the odor of good hay, and will not serve so well for feeding.

One vital farm economy lies in doing yourself what it is unnecessary to hire done. It is a ruinous policy to keep a hired man unless your work is such that he can be made to return you in farm profits at least the amount of his wages. We know of many instances on farms last year where this was not done, and it sank the employers more deeply into debt and discouragement.

A pound of good butter produced on the farm is worth more to the farmers than the cream that it would take to make two pounds if carried away to a manufactory. Why? Because experience and knowledge count for a great deal in this world; and those dairy farmers who are their own manufacturers make money at home and gain a trade reputation abroad.

This is the season of the year when we must remember that tilling is manure. It enables the atmosphere to penetrate deeply into the soil, carrying warmth and moisture with it, and giving opportunity for the air to exert important chemical effects by which plant food is developed from inert organic matter. Hence the importance of frequent and thorough cultivation.

The roller is a good implement to have on the farm, but it must be used with discretion. Land should be very dry if it is to be rolled heavily, and it is best to plant it very soon thereafter, for a heavy rain may cause the fine, closely compacted surface to run together. When in such condition ground will dry very slowly, and so you may be much delayed in planting.

The College farm at Fort Collins, Colorado, has become notable for some of the great yields of grain that have been made there. The land was a few years ago only a swamp, where nothing grew but rushes, cat-tails and weeds. It has been ditched and underdrained, and has become highly productive. Many farms contain similar pieces of land which are neglected and allowed to remain wild year after year, when, if once cleared up, they would prove to make the most profitable fields, soon repaying their extra cost.

Farm life is not so isolated as it once was. We are heartily glad of this, though it may explain in part the increased rush from the farm to the city. In the old times the lumbering stage coach gave the boys and girls on the farm little idea of the larger world that lay outside. Now the facilities of transportation are so far increased, and so also are the advantages of city life, that it is impossible to hide the advantages from any one. Boys and girls no longer stay on the farm, because they do not know any better or larger life than the farm can give. If they remain farmers or become farmers' wives, it must be with intelligent belief that the farm offers as great happiness and as large opportunities for usefulness as any other avocation. It is because we thoroughly believe this to be true that we expect to see a generation of farmers in the near future who will not be merely hewers of wood and drawers

of water, who will rank in intellectual and moral worth and usefulness with the statesmen, preachers and scholars whom the world will always honor. We have come to this in mechanical and inventive discoveries. Why not equally so in the discoveries pertaining to agriculture, which are surely not less important to human welfare than any other?

### Agricultural Literature.

Harvey Hill in Ohio Farmer.

A knowledge in this direction is indispensable to the farmer, and in this land of schools where every child can have an education, knowledge is easily disseminated. Improved methods of culture can be spread broadcast over the land by means of books and papers. For these reasons American farmers are more intelligent than the same class in any other country. Few farmers are now so ignorant as to scoff at agricultural information. They desire it. Agricultural journals have performed a noble service, for without the desired information they contain but little advance would have been made. These papers come down more nearly to the wants of the farmer. They furnish many useful hints and valuable suggestions, and serve to interest the younger members of the family in the labors of the farm. But still agricultural papers are not wholly satisfactory. Of course each number can refer to only a limited variety of subjects, and the farmer may take the paper years before he gets information upon the subject he wishes most to know about. The records of carefully conducted experiments are the most valuable part of these papers, if the farmer has the wisdom and patience to study them and apply their principles to his practice.

Scientific discoveries in agriculture are the property of the intelligent farmer everywhere, and those made abroad have had a material and important influence in promoting the advancement of practical agriculture among us. No one who desires to be even moderately skillful and successful can dispense with the use of books relating to his calling. We do not mean to say that farming can be none by the reading of papers and books alone. No amount of information can do away with the necessity of hard work. But a knowledge of principles and the application of scientific laws is of the utmost importance to the farmer. When these are well understood and when sound reasoning and close calculation are substituted for that mixture of tradition and guess work which once guided all farm operations, we may expect to lighten labor and shorten its processes, while we continually increase its products. In considering the value and uses of agricultural literature it is not to be forgotten that it tends to create enthusiasm and must exert a powerful influence to draw and to keep farmers' sons at home on the farm and to stimulate them to constant efforts to attain greater excellence and success. In this view it is hardly possible to overestimate the value and practical importance of well selected works on agricultural and horticultural subjects.

When anyone begins to read what has been written by others about any pursuit, and to reflect upon the facts and theories he finds stated; when he learns the results of investigations and experiments and sees the labor and care bestowed upon them, he will soon become interested himself. As he proceeds his interest will grow into enthusiasm, and this enthusiasm will give him a love for his occupation and a strong desire to elevate it and attain a high position in it. Hence he will gain vigor and energy, which will insure success. The young farmer, like other men, is subject to these influences. If he works in his calling with enlightened views his love of agriculture will keep him upon the farm and carry him through its labors, and he will be able

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gradually to infuse into others the spirit by which he is himself animated.

If well-written books on farming and gardening had done nothing more than create a love for rural pursuits, they would have rendered an invaluable service to mankind. This they have done already, and the feelings they have excited are constantly growing. And what an influence agricultural literature has exerted in another direction! It has attracted the interest and awakened the kindest sympathies of the wealthy and educated classes. Men who by their energy and foresight have acquired property or position, who once saw little in the hard realities of farm life but drudgery and mechanical routine, and looked with pity upon the farmer as one compelled to toil, with out intellectual culture, shut out, as it were from the necessities of life, have been led to investigate, to find in farming ample scope for the highest intellect, and problems worthy of the greatest efforts of human genius.

It was Mr. Emerson who said "the first wealth is health," and it was a wiser than the modern philosopher who said that "the blood is life." The system, like the clock, runs down. It needs winding up. The blood gets poor and scores of diseases result. It needs a tonic to enrich it.

A certain wise doctor, after years of patient study, discovered a medicine which purified the blood, gave tone to the system and made men—tired, nervous, brain-wasting men—feel like new. He called it his "Golden Medical Discovery." It has been sold for years, sold by the million of bottles, and people found such satisfaction in it that Dr. Pierce, who discovered it, now feels warranted in selling it under a positive guarantee of its doing good in all cases.

Perhaps it's the medicine for you. Your's wouldn't be the first case of scrofula or salt-rheum, skin disease, or lung disease, it has cured when nothing else would. The trial's worth making, and costs nothing. Money refunded if it don't do you good.



# SWINE.

It is not true that sour, dirty slops are as good for hogs as clean slops.

The "cholera-proof hog" is one that is made of cast iron and is intended for little boys to play with.

"Whom the gods love die young." Is that the reason so many fat shoats annually go into the markets?

The demand is not now altogether for fat in hogs. Some people love lean meat and the feeders are experimenting so as to meet this demand.

The swine breeder who acts on the idea that his pigs should be gotten ready for the market before they are a year old is the man who is likely to determine that it pays to handle them.

Can a pig be made to weigh 150 pounds at five months old? Can any of the JOURNAL readers remember to have ever see a five months pig of that weight?

In some portions of Missouri the hogs are suffering with swelling under the throat. They eat heartily, but wheeze a little and when not relieved promptly become blind.

Texas has, up to date, been cursed with fewer hog ailments than any other state. And if swine breeders will observe proper sanitary rules they will never have to deal with hog cholera.

Sows which have farrowed should not be fed at once upon rich, heating or stimulating food; such, given in large quantities, are likely to do them much harm.

To carry the pigs through profitably, grass or clover must be depended upon as the principal food, using other materials, such as bran or chops, only as accessories when the pasture is short.

A pig that is stunted during the early days or weeks of its life should never have a place in the breeding herd. If used in the herd it may be expected that the offspring will inherit some of the unthriftiness caused in the parent by stunting.

The feeding qualities of the pig should be encouraged at an early age. Some care will be necessary to make the most of this inherent quality without a check. The better feeders they are the less they will draw on the vitality of the dam for food.

The old theory of hog raisers was that the greater the amount of flesh that could be concentrated in one carcass the greater would be the profit in producing it. Now we have pretty positive knowledge that we can grow four hogs so as to make a total of 1000 pounds for less money than we could grow two to make the same weight.

If a sow has failed to save her spring litter, breed her for a summer litter. She had as well be of use in this way as to eat her food without return to her owner. If she fails to save the summer litter, count her poor property as a breeder and give her an early chance at new corn and fatten for the market. A sow that fails twice is not to be depended on.

The combination of "points" in a hog that are most likely to produce a good feeder—one that will carry his development with him and fatten at any age—is about as follows: Medium size, short legs, fine or medium bone, broad, straight back, medium length, good girth and smooth head. The day of the long-legged and long-nosed hog is passed.

Remember in the hog growing operation that lean producing foods should be fed first. This will give strong bones and muscular tissue to carry the round-up fat. The stronger the framework is built the more readily and profitably the animal will fatten. The product of the seasons are in order to favor

this kind of work. Would that men would learn to study nature more, and apply its teachings more rationally in their pig growing.

Feed some bone and muscle forming food to young hogs all the time, keep their quarters clean and you are not likely to lose them when your neighbors are having sad experience with the cholera scourge. Feeding is a science, and as it costs money to feed stock, it should be done according to the best methods. If you don't know what are the best methods go to some one who does and ask him, or subscribe for and read the JOURNAL.

The hogs marketed during the winter packing season lately ended were sold at low figures, but with the opening of the summer packing season, first of March, a great change began to come over the whole trade and best hogs have advanced to a range of \$5@5.40 per 100 lbs. These prices will pay any producer for raising hogs provided he conducts his business on sound systematic principles, and there is no business that will pay out as well as it ought to unless it is conducted on this kind of principle.

A trial was made here with seven sows which produced 55 pigs, raising 54. These were fed for eleven months and sold at an average weight of 293 pounds. An account of the time spent in caring for them, as well as the amount of feed consumed, was carefully kept, with the result that each sow gave a net profit of \$45.20. The weights show that the pigs were not handled in the best manner, that they were kept too long to give the greatest return for feed used. These pigs were fed on ground screenings and sound shelled corn, and were without sufficient pasture, being kept in a wood lot of gravelly soil. With good clover pasture it is safe to assume that they would have made a pound a day for every day old. Along with the screenings they were fed a few potatoes. The experiment was made during the years '89 and '91. With the cheap food used at that time and the price obtained for the hogs fat, \$1 per cwt., a nice profit was obtained.

The hog trade is now established throughout the country on as sound a basis as any other branch of trade in the country; the hogs being produced are of the best breeds the world can show. A good European demand has been established for American pork and as we can supply this demand with better pork and cheaper than it can be done in any other part of the world, this trade will increase as the years go by, and to meet any increase of the kind our hog production can be greatly increased beyond the present limit; root crops, oats and alfalfa will make good pork. The writer knows from actual observation that one-third of the corn that has been commonly used of late years in raising hogs in the corn raising districts will make as good pork as need be; certainly in raising bacon hogs just corn enough to fatten lightly is all that is needed. The great bulk of the hogs that will be required for supplying the foreign demand from our country will be bacon hogs, and these can always be produced easier and cheaper than any other quality can.

**The Cotton Belt Route** will make rate of one fare for the round trip to Waco and return, account auction sale of town lots at Mt. Lynn. Tickets will be sold May 19 and 20, good for return until May 22.

**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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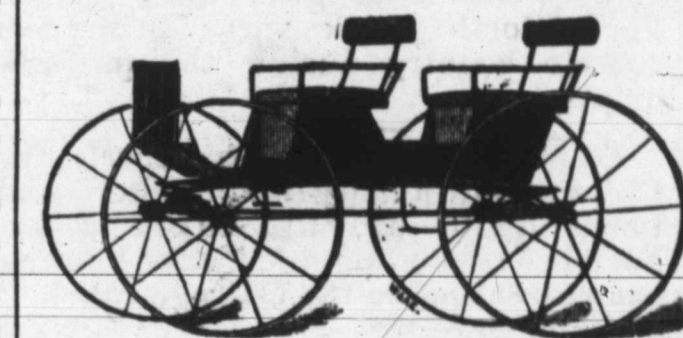
### RHOME & POWELL,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

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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.

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BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS PONY CARTS, SPRING WAGONS, HARNESS, WHIPS, ETC.

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Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil.

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Through Sleepers between Little Rock and Louisville, Ky., without change. Solid trains with Buffet Sleepers Memphis to Texas via Brinkley. For further information address or call on

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Artistic Metal Workers. Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work. Railings, Cresting, Nesting, etc. Revolving Cemetery FENCES. Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimates.



## PERSONAL MENTION.

J. W. Exum of Mobeetie Texas, was in the city this week.

Tom Andrews, the cattle broker of this city, has gone to Amarillo.

B. F. Irby, of Weatherford, Texas, was in the city this week.

Winfield Scott came in and spent a few days in the city this week.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Harrell was accompanied by his wife.

B. W. Jones, a prominent stockman of Quanah, shipped 1000 sheep to Chicago this week.

M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto county passed through the city Wednesday, en route to the Indian Territory.

Swift & Co., the Chicago dressed beef men, shipped this week from San Angelo about 4500 sheep.

J. B. Atkinson of Sutton county, recently sold to T. D. Newell, 400 mutton at \$2.25 per head.

R. F. Halbert, of Sutton county, bought of J. B. Graham, 700 sheep, paying for same \$1200.

Tom Stevens, of this city, has returned from a several weeks' stay in Southern Texas.

Col. J. H. Paramore, the Abilene cattleman, was in the city Monday. The colonel is one of the solid cattlemen of Western Texas.

Frank Lurch, the well-known landman of San Angelo, spent the past week in this city.

Capt. C. H. Stone and T. S. Hutton of the Indian Territory were in the city this week.

R. B. Masterson of Mobeetie Texas, was in the city this week and reports cattle in good condition in his range.

F. Mayer & Sons sold to Russell & Bevans, 400 head of cattle at \$8 for cows and \$10 for cow and calf. So says the Devil's River News.

Charles Coon, of Weatherford, Texas, was in the city this week. Mr. Coon has about 500 head of fine steers in the Osage reservation.

C. H. Rhea of the firm of Rhea Bros., cattlemen of Ranger Texas, was in the city this week, and added his name to the subscription list of the JOURNAL.

Col. J. H. Stephens of Kansas City, passed through the city one day this week. Col. Stephens has recently sold several thousand cattle at good prices.

Major W. V. Johnson of Colorado, Texas, passed through the city this week en route to his home, after a few days sojourn in Louisville, Kentucky.

J. R. Skinner, one of the old-time cattlemen of the Indian Territory, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Skinner now makes his home at Paw-hus-ka, I. T.

The U. S. Hay Press Supply company have a large, attractive advertisement in this issue—one that will well repay a careful perusal.

The Texas Live Stock Commission company, of Chicago, have an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL. Don't fail to read it.

The Union Stock Yards, of Chicago, the largest cattle market in the world, have an advertisement on the last page of this issue. Live stock shippers are invited to carefully read same.

Flockmasters who wish to dip their sheep, with little danger, cost and trouble to themselves, and yet obtain splendid results, should use Fernoline, the yellow pine tree dip.

Clabe Merchant, of the San Simon Cattle company, is spending a few days in town. He is one of the big cattlemen of Texas.—Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.

W. E. Halsell and son, Ewing, of Vinita, I. T., were in the city this week. Mr. Halsell has several thousand head of cattle in the Cherokee nation on grass fattening for market.

T. F. Smith and W. E. Mayes, of Crockett, Texas, were in the city this week on their way to Archer county, where they are pasturing 2400 head of 3, 4 and 5 year old steers.

Col. J. L. L. McCall, of Weatherford, passed through the city Wednesday en route to his cattle ranch in Childress county. The colonel is gathering his cattle preparatory to moving them to the Indian Territory.

Charles McFarland, the energetic young cattleman of Aledo, spent several days during the past week in the city. Charley is always ready for a good deal.

Judge T. L. Rogers of Pau-hus-ka Osage Nation, is circulating among the cattlemen of this city. Judge Rogers is one of the wealthy and reliable citizens the Osage Nation.

Col. L. L. Elwood of Illinois, who owns the Rendrebroke pasture and has the same stocked with fine horses, was in the city this week.—Colorado Clipper.

James Kemp, the popular hay press manufacturer of Kempton, Ill., asks for a share of the Texas trade through this issue of the JOURNAL. Write him for prices before buying.

John K. Rosson is again in the city. Johnny has done good work for the Fort Worth Stock yards in the San Angelo country during the past few months.

Ed Morris, a son of Nels Morris, the Chicago millionaire and packer, and Lewis Swift, son of the noted packer, have been spending a few days hunting and reereating on the Chicago ranch.—Midland Gazette.

M. B. Huling of Van Horn is rounding up a herd of about one thousand head of steers and will start about the 13th with them on a drive to Amarillo, Tex., where he expects to find a buyer for them.

Capt. J. P. Moore, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, left for Denver this morning. The many friends of Capt. Moore will be glad to learn of the continued improved condition of his health, wealth and personal appearance.

S. B. Burnett of Wichita county, Texas, is in the city. He reports cattle in good condition and crops excellent. Mr. Burnett has 400 acres in wheat, which, from present indications, will yield twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre.

Col. Jno. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, returned from San Antonio Thursday and left for Denver this morning. Both Col. Nesbitt and the Alton have many friends among the live stock shippers of this state.

Fernoline sheep dip is, owing to its purely vegetable qualities, absolutely non-poisonous and safe to handle, while completely destructive to parasitical life. Sheepmen who have not already done so, should give the Fernoline a trial.

Messrs. Lofton & Harrison of Fort Worth have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. These gentlemen own, and represent for the owners, a large list of Panhandle lands, and are in position to offer special inducements to any one wanting to make investments in that section of the country.

D. C. Plumb was down from his Archer county ranch this week. He

reports the range looking fine and cattle doing well. The firm of Clark & Plumb will have about 3000 bees, 2000 dry cows and 2000 veal calves to market this year.

W. R. Curtis, of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night. "Bill" has developed into a full-fledged sheep buyer, as is evidenced by his recent purchases of some 2500 fat muttons. Among the recent purchases made by Mr. Curtis is the mutton in the Jeffreys flock in Young county, numbering some 1600 head.

Geo. D. Hodges, the accommodating manager of the Ellis hotel, has, under his management, made the Ellis one of the most popular hotels in the state. The Ellis makes a specialty of the stock trade and in addition to catering to their wants gives them an especially low rate. Stockmen visiting Fort Worth should by all means try the Ellis hotel.

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge seems to be getting the lion's share of the Texas shipments. Shippers of live stock find that by billing their stock via the Merchants' bridge they can save from two to five hours time, which is quite an important item. Shipments by the new bridge avoid the tunnel and the annoying delays that have always attended shipments over the old bridge.

H. J. Keenan, live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, arrived in the city Wednesday morning. Mr. Keenan attended the recent meeting of the Montana Cattle Growers' association at Miles City. He says there was a good attendance of the representative cattlemen of that state, and that Montana cattle are in better condition than ever before at this season of the year.

The following Texas shippers had cattle on the St. Louis market Monday: J. J. Stubbs, Wortham, four cars; J. O. Longbotham, Wortham, one car; Coffin & Stone, Itaska, two cars; S. W. Barber, Dallas, four cars; R. D. Inscho, Southern Texas, one car; Newcome & Hudson, Terrell, one car; G. W. Saunders, San Antonio, one car; J. & M. Sampson, Valley View, four cars; T. A. Bounds & Bro., Wortham, three cars; Sampson & Co., Alvarado, twelve cars; A. L. Belcher, Jr., Belcherville, four cars; A. A. Larce, Wills Point, three cars; G. W. Barefoot, Belcherville, six cars; Dorman, Pierce & Co., Hillsboro, eleven cars. Also R. Gillett and H. P., W. L. & S. G. Barnett, of Gonzales.

Col. John R. Hoxie of this city has done and is doing more for the live stock and agricultural interests of Texas than any man in it. It was through this gentleman's foresight and enterprise, backed with almost an inexhaustible supply of ready cash, that Fort Worth and the state of Texas are now enabled to boast of the largest and best equipped stock yards in the Southwest, and a packery and slaughtering establishment second to none in the country. Under Colonel Hoxie's direction, and by the free use of his unlimited means, these establishments have not only been erected, but have been successfully established on a sound, solid, paying basis. They will, therefore, henceforward prove a great blessing to the live stock and agricultural interests of Texas. The stock men and people generally of the state, and of Fort Worth especially, feel proud of the gigantic enterprise, and duly appreciate the efforts made in their behalf by the above named gentleman.

Poultry are bred by two classes of people. One from the pleasure they derive from it, the other for the money there is in it. All men have their hobbies. Some in dress, others in fine homes, others in horses, and is it unnatural for some to have it in poultry? But even when pleasure is the object, a profit can be derived; fresh eggs and choice meat for home use are advantages that must not be overlooked. Unlike most hobbies, poultry affords a little profit with the pleasure, to say the least.

## 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.

## Propagation of the Seed-Tick.

CLEBURNE, TEXAS, May 12, 1891.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I see that some are taking interest in the investigation of the nature and habits of pests and parasites that effect animals, giving their views in the JOURNAL. This is a laudable object, and it requires no small amount of time and close observation to correctly determine the nature, manner of oviposit and metamorphoses through which many of these pests pass, that would be necessary to know in order to destroy them to the best advantage.

There is one pest that has, in some sections at least, damaged the stock-raisers in amounts that can hardly be estimated. I allude to the shingle tick.

I have long looked, but in vain, for some feasible way to get rid of them that would not cost more than it would come to. I see long articles on how to make hens lay, how to manage a calf or a colt, but nothing as yet much better than young America recommended to me for killing flies. I asked the merchant for fly poison; young America piped in: "I can tell you how to kill 'em; hit 'em with a sledge hammer." We need something if it can be found that the animal can be induced to take internally. Those who have worked for hours with bent back, rubbing on coal oil and other things, who have been kicked in the mouth, knocked down and run over, and after all this, in three weeks see the ticks come again with the new hair, can see the point.

I will give only one experiment, made by myself, in reference to their manner of propagation. The question presented to my mind was whether the tick bred off the animal or not. About the middle of January, 1890, I put half dozen ticks, pulled from the animal, in a quinine bottle, stopped it tight and set in a building where no fire was used. In a few weeks I noticed them and they looked black and dry, rattling about in the bottle when shaken. I paid no more attention to them. About the first of January my little boy ran to me with the bottle, exclaiming: "Look!" Upon looking the inner side was one moving mass of seed ticks. We estimated (looking, of course) that there were ten thousand, and my son said when he pulled the stopper they seemed to wake to life. They lived, stopped up in the bottle, a week or two. Of the six that I placed in the bottle, about half of them were about as far advanced in symmetrical proportions as they ever get.

L. R. STROUD.



**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**The Outlook at Galveston.**

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, May 12, 1891.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal,

Receipts of all classes of stock at this point during the past week have been light, due in a measure to the heavy run of calves and yearlings during the previous week, and from the effect of which the calf and yearling market has not yet recovered, prices having declined fully 1 cent per cwt. Fat cattle find ready buyers at from 2½c to 2¾c for steers, and from 2c to 2½c for cows. We anticipate no decline in values for the coming week. We note a considerable improvement in grassers, and with another month of favorable weather (not too much rain) cattle on the coast will be in better condition than they have been for some years past at this season. Yours very respectfully,  
NORMAN & PEARSON.

**Chicago Sheep Receipts.**

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9, 1891.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts of sheep the present week show a decrease of 2714, while the shipments show a decrease of 4927, as compared with last week, leaving 2213 more for slaughter at this point during the week now closing. The market has been strong with an advancing tendency until yesterday when it became weak, but to-day it closes steady, and we now quote shorn Texans as follows: Common to fair, \$3.50 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; choice to fancy, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Muttons to bring the latter prices must have been fed more or less grain.

We still look for strong prices on fat muttons, but think the common to fair grades cannot hold the present prices. Yours very truly,  
WAGNER BROS. & CO.

**More About Chicago Wool.**

CHICAGO, May 11, 1891.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

We quote the receipts for the week ending May 9, at 522,731 lbs., against 238,015 lbs. the corresponding week of last year. The shipments were 495,637 lbs., as against 409,602 lbs last year. Receipts since January 1, 1891, were 4,287,889 lbs., as against 2,638,754 lbs. in 1890. The shipments amount to 6,532,933 lbs., as against 7,592,827 lbs. The market continues quiet with no new features. New wools have commenced to come in, in small quantities, but have not as yet been placed on the market for sale. No new Texas has been received in the market as yet, but inquiry for same is quite urgent and any shipments that should be received would meet with ready sale at outside quotations. A good lot of medium Texas, choice condition, will sell as high as 27c very readily, and for the average we can get as high as 20c. Other wools being received show up very light in condition, but early shorn wools are not very attractive on account of their deceptiveness, as regards shrinkage.  
SHERMAN, HALL & CO.

**A Decline of One Dollar.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,  
May 12, 1891. }  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

A popular belief of the day is that the world is short of beef. The recent sharp declines in prices of cattle on the markets of the country, make it very difficult at this time to furnish convincing argument or positive proof that there is anything but a surplus of marketable beef cattle. In any event, the present condition of things is a great surprise to a large number of people—particularly those who view the situation from a speculative standpoint, and have contracted cattle ahead on the basis of the high prices of two weeks ago.

To-day is witness to a decline in the general cattle market of a strong dollar per 100 lbs., and in some cases it is more than this. That is, cattle that sold at

\$4 to \$4.50 two weeks ago, are to-day bringing \$2.90 to \$3.50. But, even in the face of this decline, good 1000-pound grass steers are 50c. to 60c. higher than they were one year ago, and we still have faith in this kind of cattle. Those of our patrons who were fortunate enough to get in on the high markets, under our advice to do so, are to be congratulated, indeed, though the less fortunate have the season before them, and are likely to meet with satisfactory prices after all.

We are inclined to take an encouraging view of the future, and sincerely hope that developments may support this conclusion.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL-CO.

**"Cattle is Riz."**

PECOS CITY, TEXAS, May 12.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

There has been abundant rains on the Pecos during the past ten days and the cattlemen are shoving their hats a little further over on the side. They discarded the cobpipe two months ago and took to five "centers" and a feeling now is creeping over them that in the course of time they will be able to sample the two-for-a-quarters, which was their wont several years back. They have been paying the fiddler for a long time but think now their time has come to dance. Meet one of these cattlemen and enquire the cause of his exuberance and he draws forth from his vest pocket a placard bearing the inscription:

**"CATTLE IS RIZ."**

The cattlemen of the Pecos valley are all in good condition financially and steered clear of the gigantic deals which proved so disastrous for the cattlemen in other portions of the state.

T. J. McElroy has just started to the territory with 1000 head of beeves. He will sell at Amarillo if prices are satisfactory when he reaches that point.

G. W. Walcott started a few days since with 700 head for Amarillo.

W. D. and F. W. Johnson have purchased the remnant of the Continental Land and Cattle company, ranging here on the Pecos.

W. H. Norris and W. P. Birchfield have just returned from making a delivery of 800 head of steers at the head of the Colorado river. 4D.

**Increase in Cattle Production.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 11, 1891.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Yours of May 6th received and in reply will say that in my humble judgment and from what information I can gather from statistics in my possession the annual production of beef cattle in the United States and cattle-producing countries of the world, are annually about 10 per cent greater than the consumption; while the increase in the United States shows a slight increase above these figures with about not over 3½ per cent increase in population. If these are correct figures, I cannot see where there is any great shortage of cattle.

At present we are suffering from what is called a shortage of marketable or good qualities of fat stock. This condition has been caused by the lack of rains in the past months, which are necessary for the production of crops, and the vigorous growth of grass. Corn has been too high to feed generally and less cattle have been fattened for market than usual during the past winter. Spring has been backward and grass less abundant but of late the cattle on ranges are picking up flesh and fat and will now more rapidly mature and I feel confident of the fact that in two or three months at most good marketable cattle will be abundant, and our markets generally well supplied, and should favorable conditions exist on the ranges for fattening cattle this coming winter prices will not be as high again.

I do not wish or desire that this

D. C. WAGNER.

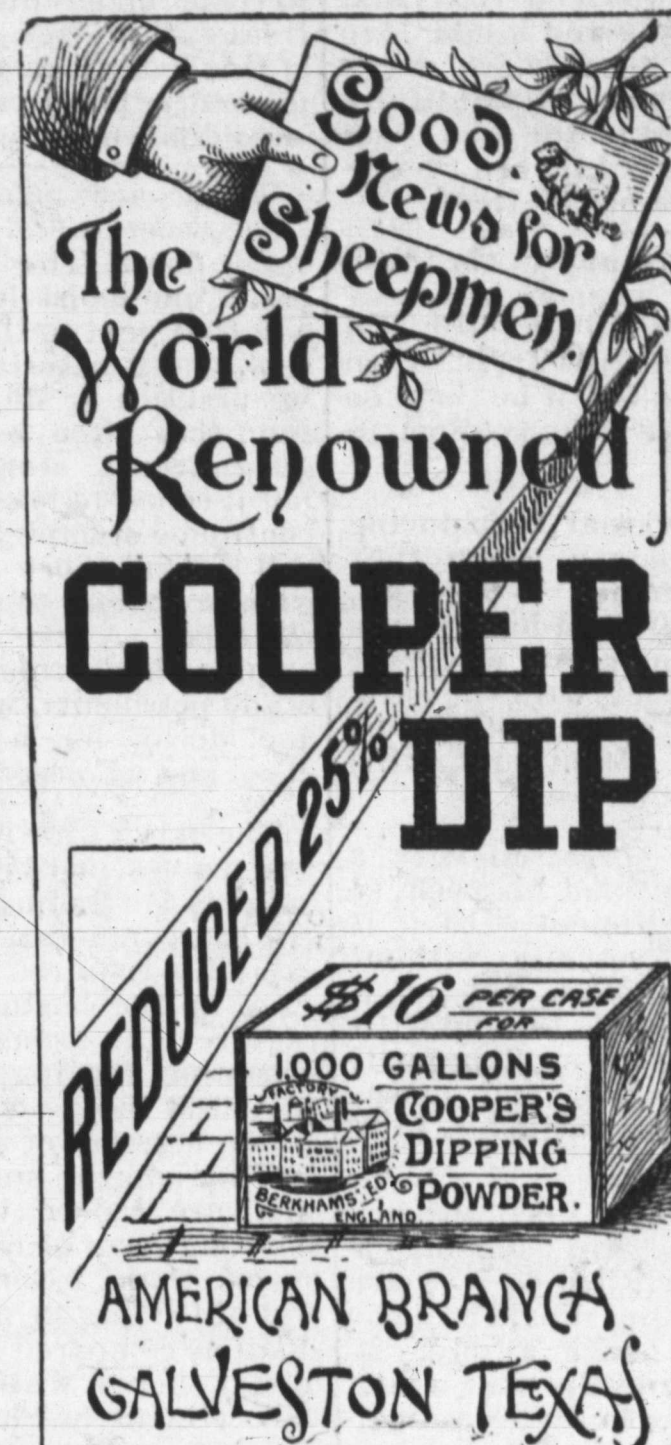
M. F. PERRY.

**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.

**The Standard Dip of the World.**

*Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly.*  
*Vastly Improves the Wool.*  
**AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.**



*Recommended by Thousands of American Sheepmen.*  
*Used More Largely in the States than any Other Manufactured Dip.*  
Requires only Cold Water. Ready for Use in Five Minutes.

**SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.**

**PANHANDLE LANDS.**

**Valuable Ranch Property for Sale Cheap.**

60,160 acres of land in a nearly solid body, located in and covering the center of one of the best counties in the lower plains country. Above is all under fence and improved, with eight wells, with windmill attachment, ranch house, etc., and consists of ninety per cent smooth, rich land, suitable for agricultural purposes, and unsurpassed for grazing, the remainder, principally around natural lakes, being rough and broken, affording excellent protection for cattle. Also, have for sale a number of smaller tracts and single sections in Hale, Floyd, Lubbock and Castro counties, at reasonable figures. For prices and other particulars apply to

**LOFTON & HAMSON**

Corner Fourth and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

opinion of mine should be a drawback to the hopes or aspirations of any, but give my opinion because asked, and it is an honest one, though probably it may be wrong.

J. T. BRENFORD.

**Sensible Advice to Shippers.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,  
May 12, 1891. }

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The market for Texans yesterday, declined fifteen to twenty cents from from last week's close, with a liberal run of about 2000, and about the same in Chicago, made things look rather blue for the selling interest, however, they were about all worked off at the decline noted above. To-day the receipts were again liberal and prices ten to fifteen cents lower, some of the best grass cattle that have been here this season, selling at \$3.60. Nearly all sold to-day and the market looks more steady. The fact is, the price which the first few shipments of grass cattle brought, was very high, and have caused a great many to rush out, and buy at very high prices. The consequence is the markets



are now glutted with what you might call common beef cattle, only good enough for canning purposes, and until the receipts of such stock lets up, we expect still lower prices. Good, fat cattle are selling at fair prices, but are effected some by the over supply of common stock. We think grassers are still selling for very fair prices, and if shippers will only use a little judgment and not crowd the market too much, we think prices have even reached a point that can be sustained very well. Shippers must not expect, however, to run every kind of stuff on to the market and get good prices. This half-fat stock must necessarily sell low all season, and we would advise shippers to leave such on the grass. Yours truly,  
STEWART & OVERSTREET.



## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Stallions should be fed well and groomed well. Good oats and hay should be the main food, but wheat bran is good to mix with the oats, and three or four ears of corn each day is desirable.

Horses love to lie down on rocks and sticks and cobs, just as you would love to have a few put in your bed every night. So be certain to plentifully sprinkle them around in the stall and then tie his head so that he can't possibly lie anywhere else but on them.

Don't be afraid to apply the lash freely to your horse when he manifests an inclination to walk up the hill. Of course it is tiresome to trot up, but then what is a horse made for, if he is to be allowed to consult his own comfort in such matters?

Horses require especial care during the early days of summer, when they are not yet accustomed to the heat. See that the collars and harness are well-fitting, and kept clean wherever they come in contact with the skin. Never leave them on while resting during the noon hour. Attention to this may prevent annoying sores.

If you tie a young horse up with a broad leather strap around his neck, so that when he bulls violently back it will restrain him effectually without hurting him he will often not pull a second time, but if you tie him up with a chain that cuts into his neck he will generally pull at it again and again, and not infrequently until he kills himself.

Rub-rag or no rub-rag, good grooming is as essential toward keeping a horse in the best condition as is good feeding. The grooming should be done thoroughly at least once a day; it should not be done in the stall while the horse is eating, but the animal should be taken out for the purpose so that the dust which fills the air may be blown away.

It is all nonsense to believe that stallions should be pampered. Put them to work. Drive them before your buggies; make them useful, even if you have to use them before the farm wagon, of course with careful drivers. All during the winter it would be better to work them in some useful way than to let them stand idle in their stalls.

Horses have no sort of idea as to the amount of salt they really need. They are like folks in this respect. It is proper therefore to mix in a lot of it with their feed so that they will have to eat it or starve. You know how appetizing it is yourself, when the cook turns over the salt cellar into the soup, for instance: it gives it the taste of sea water.

In going down a steep hill, it is the proper thing to go as hard as you can go, and to that end you must not forget to whip up the horse industriously. He may fall and break his leg or even his neck, and may even break your neck, but legs and necks are plentiful and cheap, and it is fun you know to go a flying down places, other people are afraid of.

The treatment of stallions is often harsh and cruel, which is entirely wrong. It almost invariably makes them vicious. Many handlers of stallions think they must never go about them without a big whip in hand. We know a breeding farm where eight or ten stallions are kept all the year, and any stallion can be led out to a mare with a halter, and a whip is never allowed to be used in or about the stable. The stallions are treated as kindly as mares, and respond to it as kindly and there is not a horse about the stable that will bite or kick or be the least vicious.

Some horses have a way of getting frightened when they unexpectedly run

upon things. When they do it, whip them of course, and show them that you are not going to be fooled in any such absurd way. They will do the same thing the next time, and you will have to keep on whipping them. But then, it is nice, is it not? to drive a horse that has a way of springing from one side of the road to the other, whenever a piece of newspaper ever happens to come under his eye. Some people treat such horses gently and cure them of this fooling, as they deem it, but it is really an accomplishment and he should be encouraged in it.

There are many advocates of clay, stone, concrete and brick as materials for stable floors. The theory is that earth is soft and moist for the horses feet, and that next to the original soil other cool, moist material is desirable. But in practice a stall with no other floor than clay often becomes an offensive quagmire; a stone floor is cold and hard; concrete is soon broken up by the continued stamping of iron-shod hoofs, and bricks absorb offensive fluids to a greater extent than almost any other material. A floor of good sound spruce or pine planks thoroughly soaked with crude petroleum, will resist dampness and decay for a long time and keep clean and wholesome.

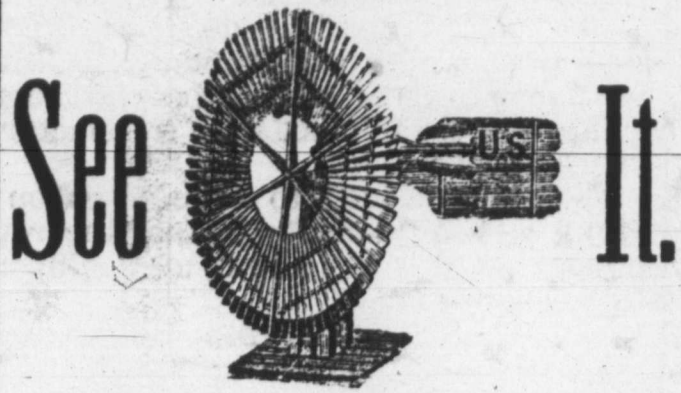
There is a growing demand for Shetland ponies, and breeders of these little animals are finding the business generally remunerative. Not very much capital is required with which to engage in the business, as they do not require the same careful housing, grooming, feeding, etc., which is essential in the breeding of fine horses. Some degrees of exposure, of rough feeding and the non-use of the curry-comb are indeed useful in producing the roughness of coat that is deemed one of their essential features. The cost of feeding to maturity is of course small as compared with that of an ordinary horse, while a good Shetland will bring as much as a good roadster. The heaviest breeder in the west is C. B. Andrews of Fort Collins, Colo., who has over 300 head always on hand.

### To Groom a Horse Properly.

On going into the stable in the morning, give the horse a little hay and at once remove all the droppings and wet litter. None of the latter should be spread to dry where the odors and gasses from it will in any way reach the horse. Besides rendering offensive all the breathing space of the barn, it frequently damages the animal's sight. Before feeding grain to the horse he should be led to water, and while out of the stall tied and groomed. To do this well one needs to begin at the head and comb and brush every inch of the animal's exterior, not follow the example of many who call themselves farmers, scratch the spots of dirt and rub them with the brush, beginning at the tail or middle without a thought of system, and ending as abruptly and inconsistently. A good brush and currycomb are requisites, as well as a broomcorn brush for mane and tail. Taking the brush in the right hand, carefully brush the horse's head, and then with the comb in the left hand curry the neck and entire right side, a little at a time, following closely and thoroughly with the brush. Each limb and fetlock must in turn be brushed and rubbed, and each hoof scraped out clean. Follow this operation on the right side by the same work on the left with the brush in the left hand, and let the splint brush go over all the surface again to create friction, and take out the dust. After this follow with a cloth—a woolen one is preferable—rubbing the hair up, then smoothing it. After this treatment a healthy horse that is properly fed will both look and feel well, and of course will act as he feels. He may then have his oats and begin roading or working.

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Halladay Standard  
EUREKA Wind Mills

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

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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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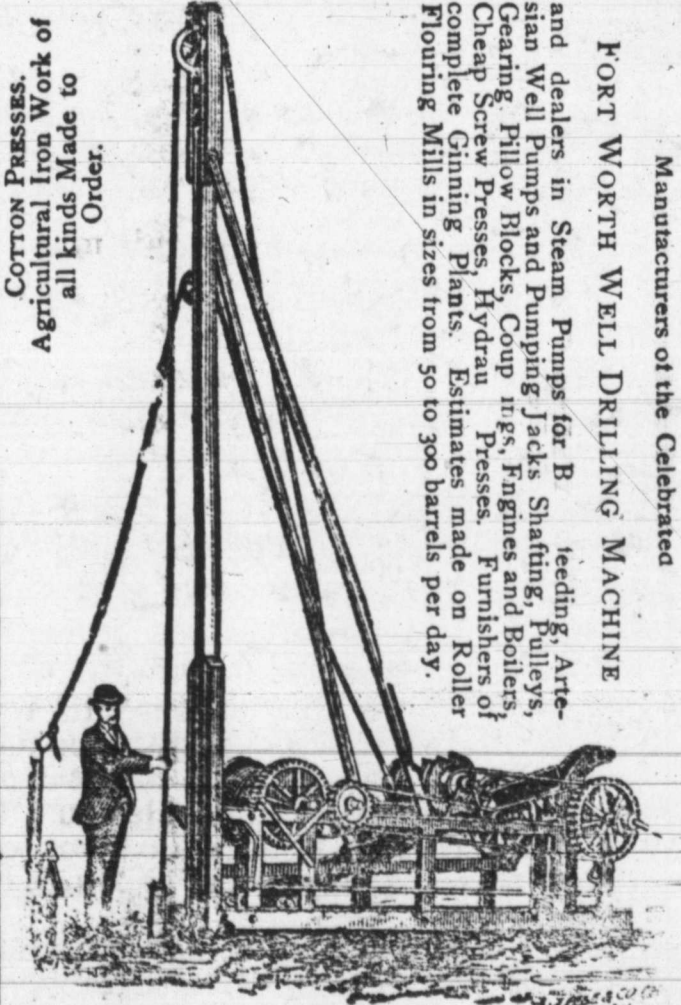
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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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

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



A guarantee cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree—External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary. This remedy has positively never been known to fail. \$1 a box, 6 boxes for \$5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. A written guarantee positively given to each purchaser of 6 boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the \$5 paid if not cured. Guarantee issued by J. P. NICKS & CO., Druggists, sole agents, 511 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. Sample packages free.

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THE OLD SPECIALISTS.

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





**POULTRY.**

Hens left to their own instincts need no looking after as a rule.

Your hens have been hatching badly. The reason is they have been setting badly, and the reason of that is they are lousy.

When a hen shows a desire to set by certain signs you know, allow her to remain a day or two on the nest without disturbing her, before putting eggs under her.

The man who thinks it too much trouble or too small a thing to look after the setting hens, is apt to be short on spring chickens.

If your old hen fooled you last year by leaving the nest without hatching the eggs, suppose you select some other bird to do your hatching for you this year?

If you want a first rate table fowl, cross a full-breasted pit game cock on Dorkey hens. This cross will give you chicken meat nearly equal to that of a turkey.

If you want to experiment in crossing, and want eggs, cross the Brown Leghorn with Partridge Cochins, or a white Leghorn with light Brahma hens.

Geese are very profitable, the solid white varieties being the best, as white feathers bring the best prices. Geese are great eaters of grass. A very old pasture of natural grass is preferred by them.

When the spring time comes, fowls need and want something green just as cattle and other live stock do. See to it, therefore, that they are supplied. Green grass is good, but green garden stuff is better.

Nux vomica is a simple and excellent tonic for hens, serving to correct bowel diseases, colds and other disorders. It is easy to administer, as it is only necessary to put two drops to each quart of drinking water.

Let the poultry flocks follow the plow. They will destroy myriads of grubs and insects that are injurious to plants. Besides the exercise is healthy as the increased number of eggs will plainly prove.

When a setting hen is where the laying hens can lay to her every day, there is apt to be quarreling and fighting over the nest, and that is not the best thing imaginable, if one really cares to have young chickens.

One reason why the setting hens are so much of the time off their nests is, they are hunting for something to eat, and for fresh water. To keep them on their nests better, feed and water them and obviate the necessity for them to hunt for food and water.

Kerosene is a good cure for scabby legs in fowls, but it should never be applied unless diluted, as it is very irritating. One part of kerosene to four parts of lard makes an excellent ointment. Kerosene is also invaluable for use about perches, nests, etc., for destroying vermin. It may be applied by sprinkling about with a whisk broom.

Unless fowls have a free range in the summer, it should not be neglected to provide them with an ample dust bath. Coal ashes are excellent for this purpose, but should be sifted quite fine. Wood ashes will not do unless kept in a dry place, as they are too caustic. In damp weather the potash of the ashes will attract moisture and cause sores on the skin.

**LADIES**

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

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

# TEXAS WOOL! ! LOOW SAXET TEXAS WOOL.

## Wood, Holloway & Co.,

### WOOL BUYERS

Burnet, - - - Texas.

**DAIRY.**

The all-year-round cow is the one that pays.

More cows are worn out by under-feeding and poor care than by over-work.

About 15,000,000 cows are required to supply the demand for milk and its product in the United States.

To feed the milch cows in this milk-loving land of ours, 60,000,000 acres are annually cultivated.

A dairyman of long experience says that the highest profit goes with the heaviest feeding, up to the point of safety.

The people of this country consume every year 6,750,000,000 gallons of milk. About 50 per cent. of it is made into butter and cheese.

The dairy is not to be sneered at. There are \$2,000,500,000 invested in it in this country, nearly twice as much as is invested in banking and commercial industries.

In the dairy business the cow that goes dry about three months before each calf is dropped should be sent to the butcher unless she is an exceptionally fine milker.

An old dairyman, who has grown rich at the business, says he has never lost any cows of milk fever since he adopted the plan of giving each cow two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre immediately after calving.

How many dairymen in Texas can tell you how many gallons of milk each cow on the place gives each day, or week or month? How many can tell you how much butter they can depend on getting from each one of them in a given time?

Butter dairymen can profitably buy calves of the best beef breeds and utilize their skim milk in feeding them. This would seem to be a better practice in dairying than to sell the entire

product away from the farm, including the calves for "bob veal."

As cows are made to give milk, and are kept for that very purpose, they should give milk. But as the can't do it unless they are given plenty of milk-producing food, they should be given this sort of food and plenty of it. Don't turn out your cow to rustle on nothing and then swear she is worthless as a milker. You do your duty by her and she will do hers by you.

That there is room for improvement in our dairy stock and methods may be seen from a recent report of the agricultural department upon this subject. This states that the one-half million milch cows of the state of New York probably produce an average of less than 130 pounds of butter per year, and this in the face of the fact that the whole herds have been brought up to an average of 300 pounds. This leaves too wide a margin between what is and what might be.

More attention should be given to making the buttermilk a profitable factor of the dairy business. Wherever it can be had in sufficient quantities, and fresh, it is in good demand as a summer beverage. Physicians advocate its use, and as a therapeutic agent it is given to invalids when nothing else is allowed. It is also a powerful nerve tonic. For people inclined to dyspepsia it is better than sweet milk, because one of the difficulties of milk—its slowness of digestion—is removed at once, the buttermilk having already gone through one process of digestion. Near towns of any size a good buttermilk trade could easily be established, and as a "by-product" its sale would undoubtedly yield a better profit than the sale of sweet milk.

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

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

**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.....	11.30 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.

**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.

**DAHLMAN BROS.**

The old reliable clothing firm of Dahlman Bros. of this city desire to say to their friends among the stockmen and to the public in general that they are still doing business at the old stand, corner First and Houston streets. That their stock of clothing and furnishing goods is complete in every line, and was bought by expert buyers in the Eastern market for cash and can be sold at a bargain. Call and give them a trial and be convinced.



## SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, May 15, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The rains during the early part of this week, though light, did an immense amount of good to the pastures, where the growing vegetation needed it. The live stock are taking on fat very fast now and are generally in excellent condition, but the stockmen who are jubilant are those who have already sold at the prices which ruled here two weeks ago. Buyers and shippers are not so jubilant. The steady decline in values in the northern markets is a serious matter for them. It is doubtful if there ever were as many buyers as there have been this year. Horse traders who found the horse market almost flat have turned their attention to cattle, where large profits seemed to be assured. Small speculators have also bought to the extent of their credit. These are all on the anxious seat now and buying has been checked.

It is noticeable that the attendance of stockmen here last week has been less than for several weeks. The few who have been here have been on urgent business and their stay here has been more limited than usual. Although there is an almost certainty that the live stock interests of this section of the state are in a more prosperous condition than for a long time, yet there are none of the lavish expenditures of money by the stockmen which characterized them in former years. A conservative and saving policy prevails on every side, and this is one of the healthiest symptoms at the present time.

Reports from the adjoining counties are to the effect that coyotes are multiplying very rapidly and the scalp law was enacted none too soon. The suburbs of this city are infested with coyotes. Those who ride to the terminus of either the Laurel Heights, South Heights, East End, Government Hill, Beacon Hill, Lake View, West End or Riverside Park electric car lines after 9 p. m. can hear the coyotes barking. In some of the suburbs of this city the varmints are depredating on the poultry yards and fourteen turkeys out of a flock on Laurel Heights have been stolen and eaten by the beasts. In this case portions of the turkeys have been found after the coyotes had finished their repast. Gunners about this city report having seen the animals frequently and as soon as the scalp law goes into effect there will be an organized effort to destroy them.

Captain A. E. Shepard, "the best known wool-grower in Texas," was here from his Buchel county ranch this week and while here has exhibited samples of coal, silver and other subterranean richness to be found on his property. He is an experienced miner as well as a successful wool-grower and it may not be long before his name will figure at the head of a large mining company. A newspaper fiend caught him alone last Sunday just as he was recovering from protracted services, and this is what was pumped out of him on other matters:—"When I left Marathon, two days ago, things were in the most flourishing condition known for many months. A splendid rain fell on May 4, the first known since last October. The whole country is green again, the water holes are all full, the sheep and cattle fat and the stockmen generally happy. The scalp bounty bill passed by the legislature, will, of course, work great benefit to my section and the entire west. The stockmen are waiting for the bill to become a law at the expiration of the period of ninety days after adjournment of the legislature, before attempting the wholesale extermination of these pests of the sheep industry. When the bill does go into effect there will be such a general onslaught on the wolves that they will soon perceptibly diminish. The damages these animals inflict on the sheepmen is something incalculable."

Mr. W. P. Moses, of Kansas City and Texas, is here looking after his live stock interests in this state.

Mr. R. C. McElroy, of Springfield, Ky., is here with his eyes on the horse market.

The following are among those prominent in live stock interests who registered at the Mahneke hotel during the past week: J. H. Stevens, Kansas City; Charles H. Flatto, Shiner; A. E. Shepard, Marathon; Richard Ilgner, Japonica; H. P. Maurice, Kinney county; George Ray and Frank Nuson, Goliad county.

## The Horse Market.

The mourners held down the benches in the horse market more frequently during the past week than for some time. During the early part of the week buyers were scarce and when a few of the old-timers showed up they didn't appear to be in any hurry to take hold of what was offered. So the boys set around and cussed and told stories when they were not out hunting other jobs. It has become the fashion here now for former cowboys to branch out in other employment. The paid fire department offers a blessed haven of rest and solid grub staker for a number of them, and they show themselves admirably adapted to the work. But it looks funny to see the hook and ladder truck go bowling along the streets with "Big" Dick Johnson on top handling the tiller as if he was holding down a wild bull. But Dick gets there, and so does the truck, manned by several other ex-cow-punchers. It is a good thing for the boys, and it's the making of the fire department. Then there are the electric cars. One wouldn't think a broncho-rider would make much of a motor man, but Dawson turns on the bottled lightning and gets all out of the machine there is in it. And don't the car spin? The writer came down Laurel Heights the other morning with Dawson driving at a 40 mile gait, and as he wound up the brakes to make the curve he said: "That beats a bucking broncho every time," and it did. Some of the boys went into offices and stores a few months back, but business is dull and somehow they have a lonesome look. Take a cowboy, born and to a life of constant risk and excitement, and set him down in an office and he ages very fast. Activity and excitement is what he needs, and if he does not get it he soon grows old.

But to return to the horse market, there are more buyers here now, and they are showing more desire to trade than they did during the early part of the week, though larger receipts are necessary to make trading active. The demand is mainly for broke stock: good saddle horses will sell at fair prices at any time, though there is a limited demand for good native mares for breeding purposes. Pasture men are also looking for bargains on account of the excellent pasturage and abundance of stock water. Every rain turns loose a few of this class of buyers.

The receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail the past week included 128 head, against 372 head during the corresponding week last year, and 830 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

The shipment of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 157 head, against 440 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1136 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Among the shipments of horse stock and mules by rail last week to points outside of Texas, were 34 head of horses to East St. Louis, Ill., by E. L. Stocking; 15 head of horses and 10 head of mules to Lake Charles, La., by C. W. Haley; 25 head of horses and mares and 2 head of colts to Chattanooga, Tenn., by L. Johnson; 28 head of horses and mares and 4 head of colts to Pensacola, Fla., by C. H. Hollis. 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@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands.	17@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	13@ 1
Yearling fillies, branded.	6@
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	8@ 1

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.

Cattle receipts for the local market have been very light during the past week and choice fat animals are scarce. Such as come in are taken at once at full quotations, but common and half-ripe animals are neglected. Pasture men were buying all the thin stock offered at prices which allowed a profit in the near future, but since the recent decline in values at Chicago and St. Louis the thin stock has been hard to dispose of except at very low figures. Local butchers will not touch anything but the best fat stock.

## Hogs.

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

THE HIGHEST SUCCESS IN ALL Lines Of Business Has Been Attained By Men Who Made a Specialty of One Calling.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, May 13, 1891.

To Texas Shippers.

We desire to submit a few plain unvarnished facts for your consideration. Facts which have a money value for you, and for every other Texas stockman that patronizes the Chicago cattle market. We insist upon your attention and earnest consideration while we present an unanswerable argument in support of our position. The grand state of Texas, which has appropriately been called "an empire within itself," contains, to-day, over 8,000,000 cattle, according to the last agricultural report, or one-sixth of all the cattle in the United States. These cattle are classed in all the markets of the country as Texas cattle. They are separate and distinct from what is known as native cattle. Unfortunately, native cattle, north of a certain east and west line, become affected and die with what is known as Texas fever, whenever they come in contact with Texas cattle, although the Texas cattle are not affected in the least. The government of Illinois and other northern states, and also the federal government at Washington have adopted stringent laws and regulations to prevent Texas cattle from coming in contact with native cattle, thereby preventing the spread of the Texas fever. All the principal stock yards of the country (Chicago especially) have been required by law to erect yards for Texas cattle entirely separate and apart from those allotted to native cattle. These laws have been complied with, and to-day all cattle from the Lone Star state and Indian Territory are lotted, sold and weighed separate and apart from all other cattle. Armour, Swift, Morris and Hammond, better known as the Big 4, are each in the market for Texas cattle, and each of these four firms employ an expert Texas cattle buyer, whose entire time is devoted to the purchase of Texas cattle alone. This buyer does not leave the Texas division during market hours, but makes a specialty of buying Texas cattle for his firm at the lowest possible price. This kind of judgment and management on the part of the Big 4, has made them many times millionaires. Now for the milk in the cocoanut: Why is it not best for the stockmen of Texas to apply the same business rule and employ a salesman who makes a specialty of, and sells Texas cattle alone? Can a salesman who divides his time between different kinds of cattle, located over one-half mile apart, do full justice to both in-

terests? Common sense will answer, no. Believing that the great and growing live stock interests of Texas opened a field of operations and required a representative commission house in the leading markets of the country, that made a specialty of Texas cattle and sheep, the Texas Live Stock Commission company was organized, incorporated and floated upon the commercial sea, over one year ago. Our success has never for a moment been in doubt. We have been more than pleased with the liberal support accorded us, and with an eye single to the interests of Texas stockmen, we have spared neither time, trouble or expense that would enable us to give better service and satisfaction to our patrons. We have ample funds and credit, and will cheerfully make loans in large or small amounts, provided we are secured. We are in the field to stay, to benefit and be benefited, and solicit your shipments on the broad ground that it will pay you to patronize us. We are not safer, financially, wiser or more energetic than any other first-class firms here, but we give our whole time, energy, attention and capital to advancing your interests. This is what we base our claims upon, and this alone will enable us to win. We ask no support that we do not merit. We invite any test as to our ability, and if you have any doubts divide your shipments and let us stand squarely upon our record. We will not ask a second shipment if we fail to give you entire satisfaction.

We deem it appropriate in this connection to refer briefly to the future outlook on cattle. For several years it has taken all the nerve, pluck and hope a cattleman possessed to tide him over the prevailing depression in prices that ruled in all the markets of the world. If "straws show which way the wind blows," a brighter era has dawned. The wholesale marketing of cattle during the past three years has at last made itself felt. For the first four months of 1891, we are short 80,175 cattle at Chicago, 151,274 cattle at Kansas City, as compared with 1890. All the other live stock markets are similarly affected. Prices are about two cents per pound higher than at the close of last season. We quote to-day prices on Texas cattle, viz.: Fed, 1000 to 1100-pound steers, \$5.10@5.50; 850 to 950-lb. fed steers, \$4.50@5; grass, 950 to 1050-lb., \$4.30@4.75; 800 to 925-lb. grass steers, \$3.50@4.25; grass Texas cows, \$2.50@3.25; bulls, \$2.25@2.75. Texas sheep are selling from \$4.75@5.75, according to fat. These are living prices, and while we are likely to have lower prices after range receipts become liberal, later in the season, yet we are positive that values during 1891 will average higher than for several years past. Consumption is steadily increasing at a rapid rate, and unless cattle production keeps pace, which is not probable, values will tend much higher in the near future. We are here to serve our friends, and place ourselves at your command.

In conclusion, we desire to express our thanks and appreciation to all who have favored us with their consignments, and pledge ourselves to renewed efforts and interest the coming season. Extending you a cordial invitation to call and see us when in Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, we are,

Sincerely yours,

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

## A Huge Fortune For Sheepmen.

It is officially estimated that the total clip of the United States for 1891 will reach 300,000,000 of pounds.

At only two cents per pound this gives a sum of \$6,000,000. This is the amount of additional material wealth which might be distributed among the sheepmen of this country by the exclusive use of the Cooper Dip. The statement is confirmed by scientific and practical experience, and any who doubt its truth should write for pamphlet containing evidence to-wit.

COOPER & NEPHEUS,  
Galveston, 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!**

A car-load of one and two-year-old Hereford bulls, natives, one-half to seven-eighths grade, in good condition, ready for work. Also a few choice heifers of same stock.

**JNO. HARRIS,**  
Colorado, Tex.

**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-falling 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.

**DIGS.** 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.

**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 Irish 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.

**KEMP'S DOUBLE CAM HAY PRESS**  
FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND Spring Folder  
CIRCLE  
AUTOMATIC FLUNGER DRAW.  
IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars GIVE FREE claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ills.



**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

**Terrell & Harris,**

Terrell, Texas.

**For Sale at a Bargain.**

About 2000 head of good stock cattle, no steers sold for four years, and some older heifers. Will deliver them at the pasture 15 miles above Del Rio. For particulars inquire of

C. S. BRODBENT,  
Del Rio, Texas.

**A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.**

Breeders of Registered and Grade

**DEVON CATTLE**

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,**

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.

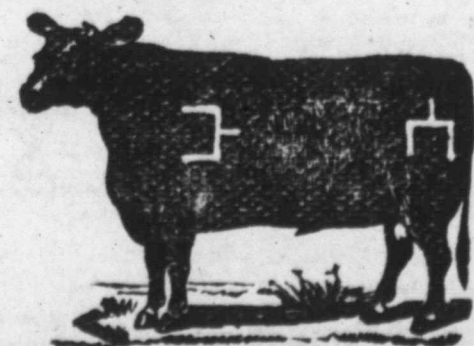
**Holstein-Friesians.**

Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South. Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address  
CLIFTON STOCK FARM,  
Dallas, Tex.

**THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.**

(Limited.)

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

**FOR SALE.**

**For Sale!**

500 selected Merino ewes guaranteed to shear 10 lbs. long staple wool, price. \$2.50  
350 yearling ewes, 8 lbs. 2.25  
350 yearling wethers, 8 lbs. 2.00  
They are all in fine condition and free from disease.  
B. W. JONES,  
Quanah, Texas.

**Muttons For Sale.**

I have about 400 muttons for sale; will shear 7 pounds. Will sell with wool on, delivered now, or will sell now to be delivered June 1st, shorn. Also 800 lambs, French Merino and Southdown, to be delivered September 1, 1891. All clear of disease. For further particulars address  
J. F. CLAGGETT,  
Baird, Texas.

**The Eighteenth Annual Sale of**

Highly bred trotting and pacing horses, handsome, young and gentle ponies and Tennessee Jerseys of the most fashionable strains if fixed for Wednesday, May 27, 1891. For catalogues write to  
CAMPBELL BROWN,  
Spring Hill, Tenn.

**For Sale!**

Pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions, and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman.  
Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.  
200 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.  
100 head of mules, from two to five years old, 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, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address  
H. B. SANBORN,  
Houston, Texas.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



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

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

We have recently stocked this beautiful Farm with Fifty-Six head imported thoroughbred and Fifty-Nine head highbred grades.

**Percheron and French Coach Horses**

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

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

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

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

**FOR SALE—STEERS.**

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

**For Sale—After Shearing.**

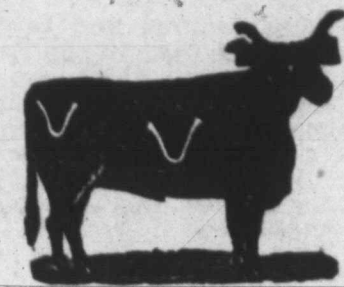
3000 well graded Merino sheep. They are young, healthy and shear a nice medium wool which commands the highest market price.

**BOROUGH & WALKER,**

Ranch—Deep Creek, San Saba Co., P. O. Pontotoc, Mason Co., Tex.

**Matador Land & Cattle Co.**

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

Additional brands; MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.  
MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,  
Trinidad, Colo.  
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,  
P. O. Matador, Tex.

**Steers for Sale.**

1000 head, two year old steers, raised in Greer county, Texas. All in the J "Buckle" brand  
Address,  
S. A. READ,  
Mobeetie, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MAY 4, 1891.  
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, 90th meridian time, JUNE 4, 1891, and then opened, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. Preference given to articles of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for — at —," and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. GEO. H. WEEKS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

**Fort Worth and Rio Grande RAILWAY.**

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from  
Hood, Erath, Comanche, Brown, McCullough, Coleman, Pamilton, 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. R. Co.,  
G., H. & S. A. Ry.,  
N. Y., T. & M. and  
G. W. T. & P. Sys.

**—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—**

Special freight service from California at passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.  
We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do 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. Sys., 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. HERRY, L. S. Agt.,  
N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Texas.

**Santa Fe Route.**

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

**THROUGH TRAINS**

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.



# Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

The eighteen 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.

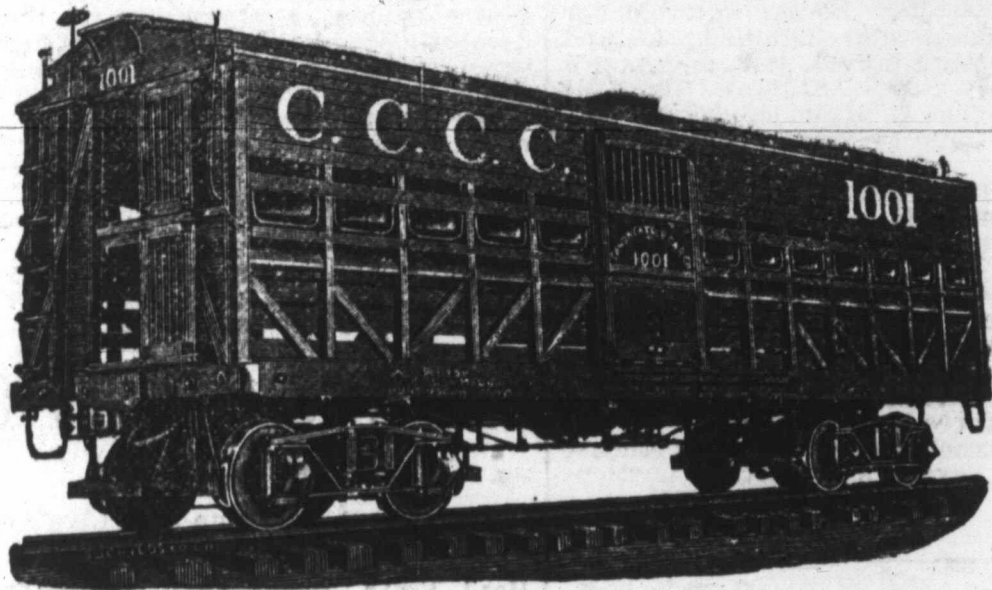
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

## ∴ Horse and Mule Department, ∴ W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed 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, W. F. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, 11 Pine St. New York and Chicago.  
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.



## 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.

## — THE — UNION STOCK YARDS. CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards of Chicago the most accessible point in the country. To establish this market, with all its unequalled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and as a result of this great expenditure no other place in the world affords the accommodation to be had at this point.

One yardage charge covers the entire time stock is on sale; the quality of feed cannot be surpassed. The great city of packing houses located here, the large bank capital, and large number of buyers for the Eastern markets, make this a quick, active and independent market. Agents are constantly here from London, Paris, Hamburg, Liverpool and Manchester. We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle.....	3,484,280
Hogs.....	7,663,828
Sheep.....	2,182,667
Calves.....	175,025
Horses.....	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,557.	

These figures must convince every interested party that the Union Stock Yards of Chicago are, above all others, the place to ship live stock to.

## Strictly a Cash Market.

N. THAYER, President, JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent, J. C. DENISON, Ass't. Sec'y & Ass't. Treas.  
JOHN B. SHERMAN, V. P. & General Manager, GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.

PURE

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

SEEDS

## FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.



An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

### WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings, Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	\$200.00 127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,	\$1,018.99

Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: "The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very convenient to use."

Mr. J. E. Coleman, Montell, Uvalde Co., Texas, says: "FERNOLINE DIP does not only kill the scab but softens and promotes the growth of the wool, and I can also recommend it for screw worms."

If your dealer does not keep FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP, ask him to write to

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.  
18 Broadway, New York.

A COPY OF  
"How to make MONEY with SHEEP"  
Will be mailed free to any address upon application.

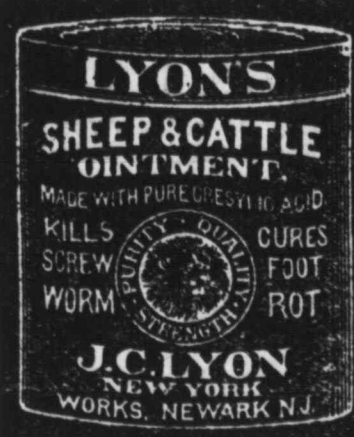


## THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

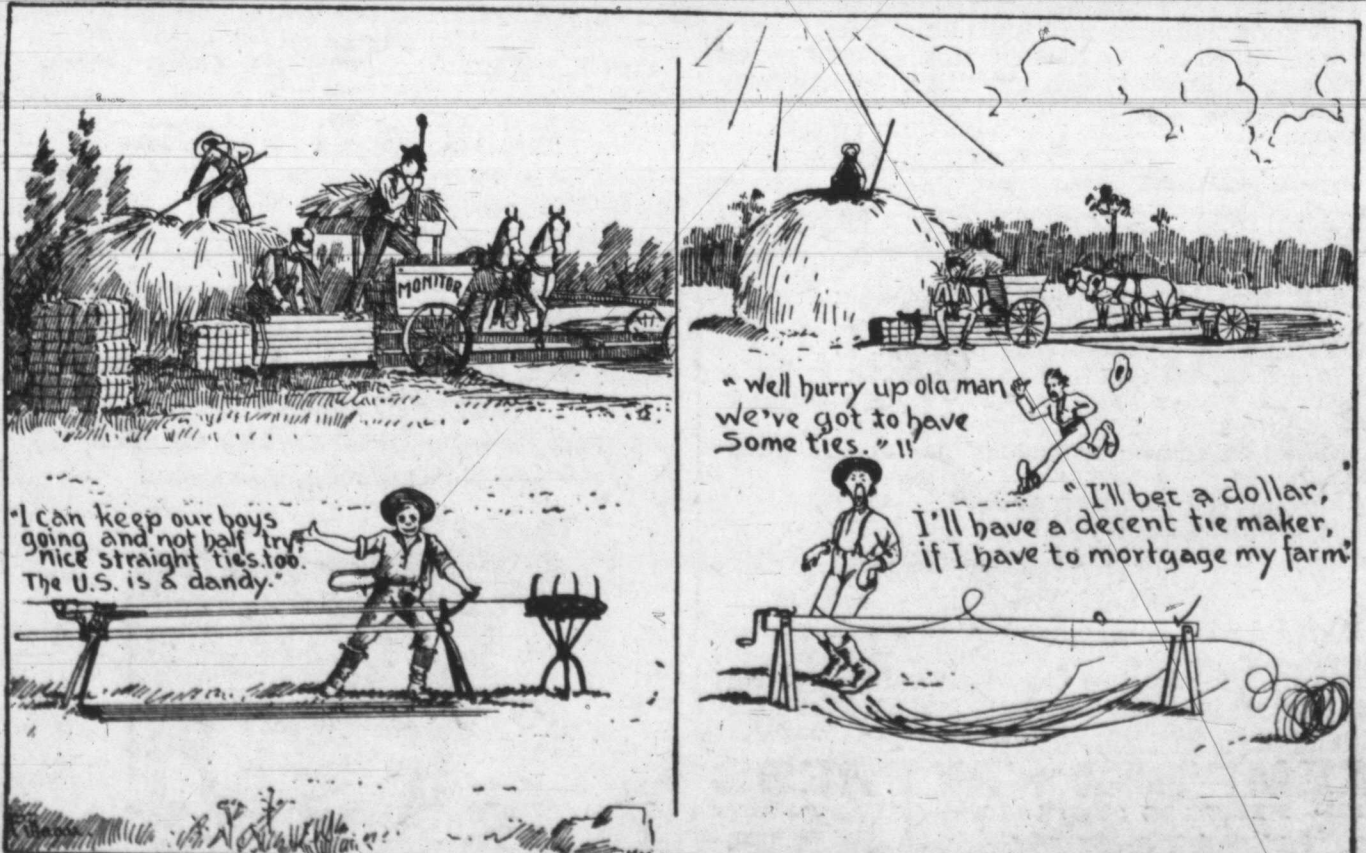
The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses,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

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

11TH AND BROADWAY.  
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 see the difference? Buy the U. S. Bale-Tie Maker and save Time, Money and Profanity. We make Reels, Lifting Jacks, Sickle Grinders, Hay Rakes, Stackers, and Loaders. We buy second-hand hay presses, sell new ones. Send for catalogue. Mention this paper. 5th & Mulberry Streets. U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.