

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 6

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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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.

Executive Meeting.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Northwestern Texas will hold a meeting in Fort Worth, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., June the 5th next.

THE outlook for Texas stockmen and farmers was never better.

AGGREGATE receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha this month will reach about 340,000 or 136,000 less than arrived at the three markets during May, 1890.

GIVE a boy or girl as good an education as he or she can take and that is legacy enough to leave. Riches often do more harm than good, but you can't leave too much knowledge and sensible training.

Texas as a Wheat State.

In 1889 the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., published a series of tinted and elegantly engraved maps, entitled the Album of Agricultural Statistics, and it elicited the warmest expressions of popular appreciation, not only from teachers in educational institutions of all grades, but the farmers' institutes held throughout the country were particularly pleased. In June, 1890, the department issued a second work of the kind, entitled a 1 Album of Agricultural Graphics, which presents the important topic of values per acre, or the basis of average farm value as reported on the 1st of December for last year. The series includes ten maps, each illustrating values of a single crop by states. The whole comprising the entire list of farm products for which annual estimates in detail of area and rate of yield and value have been made. A

copy of this admirable publication has been placed on the table of the JOURNAL and will be carefully studied, and the salient points, so far as they effect Texas will be given with appropriate comments as soon as practicable. At this time, while the farmers of Texas are in the harvest fields and their minds are running on wheat, it will perhaps be a good time to tell them what the Album of Agricultural Graphics show in regard to that particular crop. The values of crops in any single year, the statistician explains, would not be just as a record of comparative values, because of the

great variation in quantity from year to year. Therefore the average of ten consecutive years is made the basis of comparison, securing an absolutely fair result, for which no data can be found except in the annual estimates of values of farm products of the agricultural department, which are accepted as the accurate and reliable of the work of the crop reporters of the department. The tabulations of rate of yield of wheat per acre, make the average for ten years therefore throughout the United States 12.0 bushels, and the average value \$9.95, a small fraction less than 83 cents per bushel. In Texas the average yield per acre, during the decade, was only 10.0 bushels, while the average value was \$9.25, or 92½ cents per bushel. So, while we didn't reach the

average in the matter of yield by two bushels per acre, our average in value was very near up to the mark. In some of the states the average yield per acre was away up yonder. For instance, in Colorado it reached 19.5 bushels, and the average value per acre there was \$16.22. And in Wyoming the average yield was 18.0 bushels per acre, valued at \$14.87. These are extreme western sections, and it may be well to mark just here that the west generally averages up well. But in the extreme east, Massachusetts takes the lead in the matter of values, her average being \$20.74 per acre. But in the matter of yield per acre she falls below Nevada (17.6), Colorado (19.5), Idaho (17.1), Montana (17.0) Utah (17.2), Washington [17.0], and Wyoming

(18.0). But Massachusetts has a market at her doors for her wheat and was not, therefore, subject to discriminating railroad rates, and she got upwards of \$1.27 per bushel, while in Utah, for instance, the average price realized was about seventy-one and one-half cents per bushel. The summing up of the department on the subject is interesting, as follows: "The higher value per acre * * * are found in the eastern states. Colorado, by reason of demand and rate of yield, makes an exceptionally high average. The middle states and the Rocky mountain districts generally make relatively high averages. The entire northwest raises below the general average, and also the entire cotton states. In the former case because of supply beyond consumption, and in the other because of low rate of yield." But Texas is ahead of all of the cotton states both in the matter of yield and value of yield

per acre, as will be seen by a glance at the following table:

State.	Yield per Acre.	Value per Acre.
Texas	10.0 bushels	\$9.25
Arkansas	7.5 "	7.23
Mississippi	5.7 "	6.35
Alabama	6.0 "	6.60
Georgia	6.0 "	7.01
S. Carolina	5.7 "	6.73
N. Carolina	6.0 "	6.42

No estimates are given as to Louisiana and Florida. But as Tennessee and Virginia are in a measure cotton states also, it should be stated that the Texas averages are also ahead of theirs. The former, showing 6.7 bushels per acre, valued at \$5.95, and the latter 8.2 bushels, valued at \$8.05 per acre. On the whole, therefore, Texas shows up fairly well by comparison. And when it is considered that during the decade covered by these estimates there were several years of drouth here, it will be readily seen that our rate of yield was considerably reduced. If, therefore, Texas cannot justly claim to be the best wheat state in the Union, it at least can boast that it "lays it over" all of its southern sisters. And it is big honor to be the best wheat growing state among all the cotton states.

Word From the Farmers.

During the past week a representative of the JOURNAL has been personally and otherwise making inquiries with the view to determining the truth about the crop prospects throughout the state. And it greatly enjoys the privilege of stating candidly and truthfully that they are really very encouraging. There is a very natural disposition on the part, not only of the newspapers, but of the people generally, to make the most favorable reports possible as to their respective sections. And it was in view of this fact that the JOURNAL was rather inclined to accept the flattering statements as to the crop prospects which have been sent abroad during May, with a good many grains of allowance. And, in fact, it is not unfair to state now that many of these May reports have been a little highly colored. The truth is, owing to the cool nights and the backward spring generally, the farmers in all parts of Texas have not been up with

their work, and were beginning to be apprehensive that they were not going to realize their anticipations of a few weeks past. But thanks to the favorable weather during the past month, the prospects have been brightening from day to day until at this writing they are very satisfactory. Some of the journals of the state are estimating that the wheat yield will run up from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels in the state and not a few of our contemporaries in the Panhandle are predicting that that favored section alone will furnish quite 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels. But these are in all probability over estimates. The JOURNAL thinks the yield in the entire state will be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bushels, and that the quality will be good. Two weeks since it was thought that the oat crop would be short and even now it promises to be shorter than could be hoped for. But it is not going to be discouraging by any manner of means. Every day now it is "picking up," and if the favorable weather continues until harvest time a fair average will be the result. From all parts of Texas the reports as to corn and cotton are encouraging, and without unusually unfavorable weather from now on, these crops will be abundant. On the whole, the farmers are feeling comfortable, and have a right to feel so, and the JOURNAL offers them its congratulations. They are likely to be able during 1891 to cancel a great many of their outstanding obligations and the chances are good that by January 1st, 1892, they will be a reasonably happy crowd.

TEXAS steers ranged in price on the St. Louis market last Monday from \$2.90 to \$5.00 per 100 pounds. A difference in 1000-pound steers of \$21 per head in favor of the good ones.

THE Drovers Journal very correctly says: "The man who never makes a mistake seldom makes anything." Men who make the greatest successes in the end frequently make mistakes that would ruin and discourage ordinary men. Mistakes of judgment become valuable experience when men are not cast down, but helped by them to avoid others.

AT Pine Bluff, Arkansas, somebody killed a shoat valued at \$2.50, and David S. and Oscar Markley have just been acquitted of the crime. Both men are financially ruined, having expended \$6000 in their defense. The county is out \$1000 as prosecutor. Hundreds of witnesses attended the trial, and a divorce suit has resulted from it. "What fools we mortals be."

THE Topeka Journal has the following item: Here is something that can only happen in Kansas. A Kansas farmer stored away 100 bushels of corn. Soon after storing it he sold seventy-five bushels and realized \$7.50. A year later he sold fifteen bushels and realized \$7.50. — And last week he exchanged the remaining ten bushels for \$7.50.

CATTLE.

Fat cattle are all right, but don't ship any other kind unless you are willing to give them away.

Don't throw away your time, money and feed on scrub cattle. They are not worth fooling with.

Poor cattle decline in value. If you want to raise cattle to sell, raise good ones. If you are in the business for fun, and raise cattle to give away, it doesn't matter now poor they are.

By reference to our market reports and market letters it can readily be seen that scrubby and half-fat cattle are the ones that are suffering most by the recent decline. The market is off, but good thick fat cattle are still bringing prices that insure handsome profits to the raiser and feeder.

The New Mexico Stock Grower very appropriately says: Those who buy cattle this spring, believing that there is to be a "boom," should not make the mistake of spending their money for quantity instead of quality. Two really good cows are better and will make more profit than a half dozen medium or scrubby ones.

News comes from all parts of the country that the range is in better condition than for years. Cattle are now taking on flesh very rapidly, and from present indications dry cows and aged steers will soon be very fat. With plenty of fat cattle and a good market Texas ought to receive many millions of dollars from her cattle shipments this year.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal very correctly says: The temporary decline in cattle values at the leading markets should not be taken as an indication that there will be a permanent decline. Buyers will, of course, take advantage of local conditions and secure supplies as cheaply as possible, but there will be no long continued heavy runs and the tendency will be toward a permanent advance.

The Farmers' Magazine seems to be partial to the Holsteins as shown by the following: "No breed but the Holstein has ever attempted to compete as an all-purpose animal. In all the public tests made with the Jerseys as butter producers, the Holsteins have been victorious, and they have competed successfully in the fat stock shows as beef producers, while they also hold the champion records for the largest yield of milk."

The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise grows enthusiastic over the outlook, and says: Never, since the settlement of this country has there been such general and copious rains in the spring months as this season. The country is as fresh as a meadow. It is the general opinion that the rainy season has set in, and by August and September stockmen will be shipping fat beefs to market instead of frames, as heretofore. It really begins to look as though the bull barons are the Lord's chosen people.

California Steers at Kansas City.

The following interesting item is taken from the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator:

The attraction of the day, Tuesday, at the stock yards, was a train of twenty car-loads of California beef steers, owned by Mr. G. D. Bliss of San Francisco, Cal. They were shipped from Tulare, Cal., about 160 miles below San Francisco. Eighty head of them averaged 1573 pounds and sold on the day of arrival for \$5.20 per hundred. The balance sold next day for \$4.40, and averaged 1228 pounds. They were sold by the firm of Fish & Keck Co. This is the second consignment of steers this widely known commission firm have handled for Mr. Bliss and speaks well for the Fish & Keck Co., as well as for the Kansas City market.

Sales of Texas Cattle.

The following sales of Texas cattle were made at St. Louis by Scaling & Tamblin during the past week:

J. F. Ray, Pettus City, 23 steers, average 1068 lbs, \$3.10; 21 bulls, 1150 lbs, \$2.15; R. Holgate, Brownwood, 20 steers, 1067 lbs, \$4.20; 24 steers, 913 lbs, \$3.60; 24 bulls, 907 lbs, \$2.25; D. R. Fant, Alice, 79 stags, 794 lbs, \$2; 26 stags, 898 lbs, \$2; J. V. Matson, Hubbard, 28 cows, 709 lbs, \$2.40; Joe Williams, 33 cows, 761 lbs, \$2.15; E. McDaniel, Hubbard, 25 cows, 649 lbs, \$2.30; J. J. & A. J. Dull, Dull's Ranch, 336 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.90; 334 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.80; 23 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.80; B. Simpson, Colorado, 22 bulls, 1078 lbs, \$2.10; P. O. Conner, Terrell, 46 steers, 939 lbs, \$3.80; 52 steers, 826 lbs, \$3.50; 29 steers, 732 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 648 lbs, \$2.40; 45 steers, 793 lbs, \$3.10; W. T. George, Wolf City, 10 cows and yearlings, 777 lbs, \$2; 33 cows and yearlings, 557 lbs, \$1.75; 19 cows and heifers, 773 lbs, \$2.

An Important Decision.

The National Provisioner.

A new method of suppressing the traffic in western dressed meats was adopted by the Georgia legislature at its last session. This was the imposition of a heavy tax on every individual doing a cold storage business. The tax collector at once levied on the property of the Armour Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co. and the Atlanta Beef Co., of Atlanta, Ga., and the case came on for trial last week. The companies claimed they were not doing a strictly cold storage business and therefore did not come under the provisions of the new law, but the judge decided against them. The case will doubtless be carried to the State Supreme court and if that court sustains the decision of the lower court it will probably be the end of the dressed meat trade in Georgia, for competition with the local dealers will be impossible. Should this be the result it will open a new field of action for the Butchers' National Protective association, and it is more than probable that they will renew their struggle with the dressed beef companies by endeavoring to secure the enactment of similar laws in other states.

Outlook Discouraging for Thin Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Replying to your kind letter of recent date, will say that we are now getting Texas cattle in numbers sufficient to establish a market. To-day we received about 3000, and so far as good cattle are concerned they were no lower than last week, on account of so few being good enough for the Denver beef trade, or fit for shipment alive to eastern markets. We sold several bunches of tripe over thousand-pound average to Hammond, at \$4.40, and another lot not so smooth, but about same weight, at \$3.75.

Canners are taking all offerings of steers at \$2.50 to \$3.25, and cows at \$1.80 to \$2.75, with the bulk of sales of cows at \$2 to \$2.25, and steers at \$2.50 to \$3. Live shippers are doing but little as they want their cattle to weigh 1100 pounds, or above, while the bulk of those arriving are 100 pounds lighter.

Such cattle as we sold to-day at \$4.40 are, at the most, not to exceed half-dollar lower than at the extreme high time, and that was a time when we were receiving less in a week than we have here to-day. Until the grass cattle come, fat and plenty, we do not look for such cattle to sell but little, if any, lower. On the other hand there is no reason why the canners will not be able to break prices still further since it is but a question of time—a few weeks at most—when they will be here in such large numbers that they can dictate prices. Yours truly,

R. STRAHOEN & CO.

Too Many Common Cattle.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
May 26, 1891. }

Texas Live Stock Journal.

We quoted cattle much lower last week, and can but repeat this week, as they are still lower.

The canning grades of cattle are a full quarter lower than last week, and good to best are about ten cents lower. We can only account for the depreciation in values, by the excessive supply, and as long as they continue to crowd the market with common grades there is no possible show for a gain in prices, as there is no demand for that class and the heaviest runs are composed of canners.

Texas sheep continue to crowd the market, and as the most of them are common the market suffers in consequence. Texas sheep are full one dollar lower than they were ten days ago. We would advise shippers to keep their poorer classes of stock on feed and ship the good classes if they expect to see better prices anywhere in the near future. Yours truly,

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

From 450 to 1300 Per Day

National Stockman.

To show the position of our export cattle trade, as compared with its early history, it is only necessary to say that the average exportation of every working day in the ten years preceding 1890, was about 450 head. Last year the same average was about 1300 head. That this ratio of increase should be kept up is hardly to be expected unless new markets are opened for us, possessing such possibilities as are suggested by our recent exports to Germany. This draft, though of 1300 good cattle from our markets every business day in the year, means quite a depletion of supplies of this grade of cattle, and notwithstanding markets may keep up and show a satisfactory degree of strength without the aid of this foreign trade, it is nevertheless such an aid, not only in ridding us of possible surplus stock, but also in establishing prices, that it cannot be ignored as one of the most important factors connected with the future beef production of this country. Unless the numbers exported, though, are greater throughout the balance of the current year than they have been for the last six weeks, this 1300 per day will not be equaled in 1891.

Close Breeding.

The following paragraph is from the New England farmer's report of the meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's association:

Inbreeding—J. R. Walker asks if it is advisable to breed a bull with his own heifers, to which Gov. Hoard replied that if both are without physical defects such breeding is to be commended. All the first-class breeds have been established by such close breeding, but it need not be long continued. We have been taught to have a horror of inbreeding. The Jews are the most inbred of any people known, but they "get there." The mother of Moses was his aunt. One of the Wisconsin dairymen who formerly kept grade Short-horns bought a first-class Jersey bull and kept him till he could be bred with his own daughters. The result was a band of granddaughters carrying his own good qualities intensified. It is safe to inbreed if one is wise enough, but inbreeding in man is not as safe as with animals, for man is not as free from inherited diseases. The farmers should be wise enough to be the best breeders in the country. It is their peculiar providence. Commenting on this in the National Stockman, Mr Crosby says: "And Gov. Hoard is right; the point is to start with healthy stock. I breed my bulls to their own daughters and should not hesitate to breed them to their granddaughters. So far I have fine, healthy stock, and have seen no indication of any ill result from close breeding. I have a fine heifer, the result of

breeding brother and sister together; their dam is aunt to their size sire. Close breeding may and probably will result in diminished size, but if yield does not decrease in proportion I think it is an advantage. A small cow with great digestive capacity is what I want, and if inbreeding will give that result I shall continue it.

The above is clipped from the Farmers' Magazine, a valuable exchange, published at Parkesburg, Pa. Coming as it does from high authority, the JOURNAL reproduces the article, but does not endorse it. Inbreeding may give good results among thoroughbred cattle but has done much to damage many of the range herds, and should, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, be discouraged and discontinued.

An Exhaustive Resume of the Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 25, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

We received on this market last week about 20,000 Texas cattle. Arrivals to-day show about 4,000 or about the same as last Monday. The market throughout the week was quiet and slow with a tendency to weakness, more especially on medium and fair grades of cattle. The bulk of the cattle coming now are only fit for canners, and while the best and top grades have been high, at the same time, they have held their own better than medium and fair cattle. The receipts to-day are made up principally of common and fair cattle that are not fit for the butchers to use and only fit for the canners. This class of cattle is quiet and slow and a shade lower than last week, while the best grades are in demand at about steady prices. We advise shippers of Texas cattle not to run their cattle too fast, as it is evident we are receiving more thin cattle than the market requires, and it can result in one thing only, and that is to break the market and give us lower prices for the medium and fair offerings. We have been receiving a good many southern cattle that have been selling at from \$3 to \$3.40, which prices have been better (according to weight and flesh) than any time since 1888. But if the receipts continue as liberal as at present, the indications are that we will probably have lower prices in the near future. Too many thin, slippery, half-fat cattle are coming, and as we said before, prices are liable to go lower, and we advise Texas shippers to go slow and not crowd the market too strong.

We are receiving a fair supply of medium and fair native cattle. Prime natives are in good demand at steady to strong prices, with a limited number on the market. Medium and fair fleshed natives have declined 50 cents per hundred in the past ten days. We are receiving plenty of this class of cattle from day to day, and as the season advances and the grass cattle increase in numbers from the corn states, it can only result in giving us lower prices for our native beef. The export trade is in better condition at the present time than it has been this year, as the best American beef is selling at about 14 cents per pound dead weight. But freights have increased as the demand for space has also got greater, so that we are now paying 30 to 40 shillings per head for ocean freight. We hope to see the foreign market remain strong and firm for American beef. If this is the case, it will materially help our medium and fair grades of natives and best Texas for the coming thirty days.

We quote to-day prices as follows: Best native export cattle, \$6@6.25; choice to prime fed Texas, \$5@5.20; good, \$4.50; fair, \$4@4.10; medium, \$3.50@3.70. Best grass Texas \$3.50@3.75; fair to good do, \$3.25@3.40; common, do, \$2.75@3.10. Cows and bulls in moderate supply and moderate demand at \$2.50@2.75 for good to choice; \$2@2.25 for fair to good; calves in light receipts and good demand at 4@5c per lb. JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Swap the dog for a ewe lamb and start in to become a muttonaire.

Mutton made on pasture is always healthy.

Sheep like to have the pasture short and fresh grown.

The most profit is in the first 100 pounds weight.

Don't fail to attend the San Antonio Wool Growers convention on June 2nd.

If your sheep should stray off, how will you be able to identify them? What is the matter with a wool brand?

Sheep for breeding may be kept five years. After that they should be fattened and sent to the block.

The practical way to improve the flock, and to make sheep growing pay better, is to grade up with mutton bucks.

Is there any good reason why the commission men should so carefully conceal the real figures realized by them on the wool consigned to them?

Where is the necessity for Flockmaster Smith to add on about two cents to the pound when he is telling his neighbor, Flockmaster Brown, about the sale of his spring clip?

The poorest acre on the farm will pasture at least one sheep, which will produce a fleece worth from one to two dollars, and a lamb worth from two to three dollars.

An Ohio sheepman was adjudged insane because he sold his sheep at a small sacrifice to go into cattle, or rather he ought to have been. As it was the judgment was that he was only cranky.

While the milkmen of New York are complaining of small profits, notwithstanding the low price of water, the average Texas flockmaster is worried to determine what he shall do with his very satisfactory profits.

Western farmers are shipping from Chicago hundreds of barrels of apples to Texas, and Texas farmers are getting ready to ship hundreds of car-loads of fat lambs to Chicago for the use of Western farmers.

It is authentically stated that the true remedy for consumption is a compound tincture of tin cans, steel springs and tobacco. This is based on the well known fact that the goat is not subject to tuberculosis.

Flockmaster Jones thinks his neighbor beat him about three cents on the pound, but the fact is, said neighbor was unusually considerate and merciful to Jones when he didn't put the "beat" at five cents per pound.

Young animals grow faster from the food consumed the first year than they do after they pass their second year. The meat of lambs is higher in price and has cost its owners less to produce than "sheep meat."

Sheep are naturally healthy, but quickly succumb to disease under certain conditions. Damp quarters at night produce colds. They should have dry quarters, good ventilation, shade from the hot sun and good water. With these they will keep healthy.

It is an axiom with sheep growers that all breeds of sheep are good if they have a shepherd; all breeds are poor if they are neglected; but a good breed and a good shepherd combined give the best results.

Sheep are particularly subject to parasites, both internal and external. Feed them occasionally a little hard wood ashes or finely pulverized tobacco which will free them from worms and improve their general health. In ad-

dition to this, dip them in some approved sheep dip whenever the occasion demands.

The staple mutton for the table will soon be that from one year old sheep. By good feeding the carcasses will be as heavy as we have heretofore been accustomed to obtain from two year or three year old animals, and much better in quality.

If you have a ram that is continually trying to get with the ewe flock at this time, you had better exterminate him at once and be done with him; even if he is a good animal, unless you are sure you can keep him out of mischief.

Whenever sheep husbandry in the United States reaches the point where the carcass will govern the sheep and establish its value, more than the fleece, the business will be on a safer and more satisfactory basis. Then congress may do as it pleases and flockmasters won't be everlastingly kept in a stew over the questions of high protective tariff and free trade.

The New Mexico Stock Grower says: "A large trade for sheep was made in Las Vegas this week. Gross, Blackwell & Co., sold to Swift & Co., of Kansas City, about 30,000 sheep they have been purchasing and holding during the past year. Prices are private, but it is understood that the sale was made for less figures than the same sheep would have brought last year."

For the benefit of some readers of the JOURNAL who are interested in the commercial terms known to the American wool markets, it is now explained that "Texas spring medium, 12 months," for instance, refers to time of shearing. Some shear twice a year, hence 12 months, 8 months, etc., refer to time since last previously shorn. "Texas spring" means wool shorn in the spring. "Texas fall" refers to that shorn in the fall.

In 1331 the first great impulse was given in England to woolen manufactures by the importation, by Edward III, of Flemish weavers, considered then the most expert weavers in Europe. Under their supervision the first blankets were manufactured in England in 1340. The JOURNAL is interested in the question, "When will Texas weavers take high mark in the world of woolen manufacturers?"

Steady, systematic and generous feeding is the only method by which mutton can be produced with profit. Alternate fattening and starving can not be produced when one is endeavoring to make a certain weight of meat from a certain quantity of food; neither can the old custom be followed of carrying animals to a certain age on merely sustenance diet, and then fattening them all at once. Profitable feeding means feeding from the start to the end, thus attaining that great desideratum which we have learned to call "early maturity."

An exchange says: The sheep interest is doing well just now pretty nearly everywhere, but it must not be forgotten that the sheep interest nowadays includes the mutton industry and that therein is the money. Breeding sheep for their wool once was an industry here, to-day the industry is relegated to South Africa, South America, Australia, etc. Wool as such cannot be raised on land worth \$50 to \$100 an acre. To which the Southern Stockman very correctly adds: In the South on our cheap lands, we can produce both wool and mutton at a good profit.

There were 4,281,812 sheep in Texas according to the assessment rolls of \$890; valued for taxable purposes at 15,454,810, viz: \$1.27 per head. In 1889 there were 4,280,111 head valued at \$5,032,293. The increase in the number from 1889 to 1890, it seems, was very slight, only 1701 head; but the increase in value was marked, viz: \$422,517. It is presumed that the sheep in the

state now are really worth very much more than \$6,000,000 even, and the JOURNAL does not believe that \$7,000,000 in cash could purchase them. The fact is, those owning sheep now regard them as the best kind of property.

In answer to inquiries made as to Lincoln sheep, it may be stated now that its wool is coarse, of great length and silky in appearance, so that it is well adapted for "luster" goods. The JOURNAL knows of no one in Texas having Lincoln rams for sale.

In response to an inquiry from Hill county the JOURNAL will suggest that where but a small flock of sheep is to be kept on the farm, the Merino is not the best breed, unless the purpose primarily is wool. The carcass of our farm sheep should be made available by its ability to reproduce itself annually in a valuable marketable lamb to be sold when it comes to be turned into money for a sum which will afford "a profit upon its cost." To meet this demand an infusion of the blood of either the Shropshire, Southdown, Cotswold, or any of the larger sized mutton breeds will help a flock of Merinos. The fleece then might be a secondary consideration, and shall be made as valuable as possible. Skill in breeding will count in the matter of securing these purposes.

For the benefit of those who would like to tie their wool nicely, but don't know how to make a tie-box, the JOURNAL will give a description of how to make one, as follows: "The simplest wool-tying box is made one foot each way without bottom or top. The grain of the wood should run vertically, or from the top to the bottom. Nail a strip six inches wide around the base on the outside of the box. At a point four inches from each corner saw a slot down from the top to the base board, or half way down. The wool twine is cut to the proper length and four strings are put in the slot cross-ways; and the fleece after being folded, is pushed down from the top into the box and the strings are tied over it. When tied lift up the box and push the fleece out. The lumber should be dressed on both sides to prevent the wool from sticking to the sides of the box. Do not press too tight."

Mr. R. R. Ramsey asks for explanation as to what is meant by the terms "washed wool" and "scoured wool," and what is the difference between "washed wool" and "tub-washed wool." The above are commercial terms, and are defined as follows: Washed wool is wool washed on the back of the animal by a bath or otherwise, or washed upon the pelt or hide of the slaughtered animal. Tub-washed wool is wool that is washed or scoured after it has been sheared or pulled from the pelt, and is generally understood to signify an incomplete method of cleansing, although the bulk of the tub-washed wools are used by manufacturers without further cleansing. Scoured wool is that washed after it has been shorn or pulled from the pelt or hide, in warm or hot water—that is to say, thoroughly cleansed—though all wools that are washed after being shorn or pulled are technically called scoured wools.

Influence of Soil and Water. Wool Grower.

While the sheep is tolerably cosmopolitan in its adaptability to climate, it is very susceptible to influence of soil and water. Hilly or rolling lands with quick drainage, pure, flowing water and sweet grass are the best for sheep; and where the owner is obliged to keep his flocks on flat, sour lands, he should at all times, but especially in the spring when he has young lambs, take measures to correct all undue acidity in the pastures. That mysterious and fatal disease of lambs, variously known as cramp colic, cholera, spasms, etc., is generally traceable directly to this cause, namely, the sour, watery grass eaten by the ewes and affecting their

milk. It is often the finest and fattest lambs that are taken. They are seized with convulsions and fall on the ground, kicking and frothing at the mouth, with the eyes fixed and staring, and the head drawn back. The trouble is caused by gas in the stomach or bowels. Generally it is a hopeless case from the beginning, though sometimes a tablespoonful of epsom salts given in warm water, or a lump of tar placed on the back of the tongue will be swallowed, will afford relief. The suddenness and violence of such seizures show the immense importance of prevention. This should be in the form of some alkali to neutralize the acid in the grass; either sharp wood ashes or lime, kept constantly in the salt for the ewes, say one part lime or ashes to three of salt.

Sheep and Wools.

Funsten's Reporter, published by the Funsten Commission Co. of St. Louis, contains much hints and valuable information for wool growers and dealers. The Reporter is mailed free to the patrons of the above company. Those interested in wool should send their address and receive the Reporter regularly. The last issue very timely says: "The increasing consumption in this country of Australian wools is a menace to our wool industry, and it can only be overcome by prompt work in improved breeding, improved care and improved handling by our growers."

Greeting to Wool-Growers.

Before another number of the STOCK JOURNAL is issued the proceedings of the Texas Wool Growers association, held in San Antonio in June 1891, will have become history. Will the record show hundreds or dozens, or only a pitiful half-dozen in attendance? We earnestly hope it will show that the wool-growers of Texas were aroused to the necessity of greater concert of action, and we shall be sorry indeed if in our next issue we are compelled to report that the meeting was but poorly attended, and but little interest was manifested. And yet we gravely fear that the meeting will not be such a grand success as we have been hoping for. Why is it that such a fear has been engendered? Why is that we dare not predict "a big crowd and great interest?" The answer is, the history of the late meetings of the organization has not been such as to give strong encouragement that men engaged in sheep business in Texas will feel enough interest in the proposed San Antonio meeting to leave their ranches for a few days, and attend it. Nevertheless, every consideration of self-interest suggests that every wool-grower in the state, especially those handling sheep in considerable numbers, should by all means attend this meeting. And the JOURNAL begs leave once more, and for the last time, to urge on all of its readers engaged in sheep husbandry that they will pack their grips and meet President Haney as per his call in another column, in the Alamo city. Those who will do this will never regret it. They will meet others there who are engaged in the same business, and they can "swap" experiences and confer together as to the best way to protect and advance their mutual interests. And outside of another consideration it will be money in their pockets and pleasure in their hearts to leave the old ranch, with its cares and worries, for a few days, and spend them in one of the loveliest of lovely cities, with one of the jolliest, most intelligent and most refined lot of good fellows that ever got together. The JOURNAL hopes to be on hand, but if a cruel fate shall prevent, it will always regret it. "Business before pleasure," is the rule, and in observing this rule it may have to stay at home. But it will be there in heart, if not in person; and it expresses now its hope that the meeting will be numerously attended, that its deliberations will be harmonious, and that altogether those in attendance will have abundant cause to long remember it as one of the "green spots" in their memories.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 29.—The Fort Worth market, like all others, gets lower from week to week, especially on common stock. Cattle are fully 25 cents per 100 pounds lower than last week. The demand for fat cattle is fairly good. Several buyers for northern markets have put in an appearance during the past week. These, together with the local market created by the Packing company and Fort Worth butchers, makes a more active market and a larger demand than has formerly been enjoyed by this city.

Two cars of good steers belonging to S. Kinnon, averaging 924 pounds, sold at \$3.10 per 100 pounds.

J. T. Doty of this county sold some good cows at \$2.10.

J. C. Heath sold a lot of common cows at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

J. F. Day marketed a lot of fat cows at \$2.

S. P. Mimms sold a lot of good cows at \$2 per 100 lbs.

J. Sullivan had 32 head of common cattle on the yards that brought from \$1.15 to \$1.75.

W. L. Fulton had in a lot of good cows that brought \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

The hog market is lower. Best hogs are now bringing from \$4 to \$4.25.

Sheep have, during the past week, sold at from \$3 for good mutton to \$4 for some extra good 60-pound lambs.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4883 head. Bulk of the receipts the past week have been Texans of fair to good quality, and there were but a few cars of native shipping steers on sale. The market for native shipping steers has ruled nominally steady to strong, best grades being quotable at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 pounds, and fair to pretty good at \$5 to \$5.40. Butchers' steers of 900 to 1100 pounds average are selling at \$4.25 to \$5.25; the dry lot cattle meet with ready buyers at steady to strong prices, but the fleshy and coarse beefs are slow sale, with a tendency to lower values, as buyers prefer fair Texas beefs. Receipts of Texas cattle have been liberal all the week. There are but few choice corn-fed steers coming forward as nearly all were marketed earlier in the season—a string of 62 head, averaging 1239 pounds, sold dur-

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

ing the week at \$5 per 100 pounds. Fair to good fed steers are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25; wintered Texas \$3.25 to \$3.90; grass Texas steers, \$2.40 to \$3.75. Quality and fat combined are what is demanded by the various buyers, and for these they are paying about steady prices. The fleshy and thin or lean cattle are still too high in price for beef canners to handle, and values are gradually settling to suit their views. To-day there were 4000 Texas cattle on the market, and there was a fair demand for everything offered; best grades sold about steady under the active competition between the buyers representing Nelson Morris, Armour, Hammond, the Cleveland Packing and Provision company, interior shippers and the local dealers, but there was very little competition among buyers for beefs that sold at less than \$3 per 100 pounds. Texas steers sold at an extreme of \$2.40 to \$4.25; Texas yearlings, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Texas cows and heifers, \$2 to \$2.75. Texas veal calves, averaging 134 to 143 pounds, sold at \$4.50 per 100 pounds, and a car of 143-pound calves sold at \$4.75. Texas bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; stags, \$2.65 to \$3.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7259 head. The market for good fat hogs is about 10c lower than on the corresponding day last week, and 15c to 20c per 100 lbs lower on soft and common hogs. Bulk of the mixed hogs sold to-day at \$1 to \$4.30; butchers' selections, \$4.50 to \$4.55; pigs and light southwest hogs, \$3 to \$3.90. The market closed about steady.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 9129 head. There are plenty of sheep coming forward, and the buyers are beginning to look for breakers. Choice native sheep are quotable at \$4.50 to \$5; fair to good \$4.25 to \$4.50; Texas sheep, \$3 to \$3.75; fed Texas sheep, \$4 to \$4.50. The market closed weak.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
May 26, 1891.

Estimated receipts to-day, 8000 head of cattle, 13,000 hogs and 5000 sheep. Hardly enough native cattle

were offered to-day to make a market. Shippers found very few cattle worth their attention, and, seeing no chance to make up a train, most of them stayed out of the market. The demand, therefore, was naturally very weak, the principal outlet being through dressed beef channels. Exporters seemed encouraged by the recent advance in British markets, and bought rather freer than usual to-day. Their purchases were largely of distillery bulls and stags at \$4.25@5.00, with steers at \$5.25@5.90. Most of the cattle sold to local concerns at \$4.75@5.80, but one load to a shipper brought \$6. The trading in cows and bulls was light, prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$4 for poor carners to choice heifers. There was a heavy supply of calves, which sold slowly at \$3.50@5.25. A fair supply of stockers was on hand, most of which went to local operators at \$4.20@4.50. Receipts of Texas cattle numbered 5000 head. The market was dull at a decline of 10@15c. Grass steers, 870@920 pounds, \$2.50@3.25; fed steers, 967@1151 pounds, \$3.45@4.35; cows and bulls, \$1.25@2.50.

The run of hogs was very light. Business was quite brisk at the start, and values ruled 5c higher than yesterday's finish, and 10c higher than yesterday morning. Packers purchased freely at the advance, shippers being inclined to hold off. All but 2000 common hogs were sold. Mixed went at \$4.20@4.60; heavy, \$4.20@4.65; light, \$4.15@4.60. Packers purchased 9400 head; shippers, 4000.

There was no improvement in the sheep market; in fact, the tendency was downward, and trading slow and dull. Some sales were made 5@10c lower, but anything that buyers wanted sold at steady prices. Texans constituted the bulk of the receipts. Some fed Texans, averaging 96 pounds, sold at \$5, and a bunch of grassers, averaging 86 pounds, brought \$4.60. Very few lambs are coming in, and the demand for them is very light.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 29.—Cattle receipts 3298; calves, 214; hogs, 8586;

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

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Kansas City Stock Yards, - - - Kansas City, Kansas.
Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

W. M. DARLINGTON. R. F. QUICK. FRED BOYDEN. JOHN P. BEAL.

Darlington, Quick & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

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



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

sheep, 3235. About 600 cattle went to the Texas division. Quality common to fair. Trade was on the quiet order. Stuff, good enough for the dressed beef men, sold steady on some lots and lower on others; not good enough for the dressed beef men, sold poorly.

Quotations are as follows: 25 Texas steers, 933 lbs, \$3.55; 47, 987 lbs, \$3.60; 16, 981 lbs, \$3.35; 24, 935 lbs, \$3.35; 22, 955 lbs, \$3.35; 17, 869 lbs, \$3.25; 9 Texas cows, 774 lbs, \$2.25; 4, 917 lbs, \$2.25; 159 Indian calves, \$2 each; 60 Arizona feeders, 718 lbs, \$2.50; 60 corn-fed Western steers, 1204 lbs, \$4.65; 84, 1198 lbs, \$4.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., May, 25.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	614	353	456
Calves and yearlings	837	571	601
Hogs.....	46	365	
Sheep.....	400	332	

CATTLE.—Fair to choice beefs, per lb, 3½@4c; common to fair beefs, 2½@3½; good fat cows, 2½@3½; common to fair cows, \$10@13; calves, \$4@7.50; yearlings, \$7@10; 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 is fairly well supplied with good beef cattle. Good fat beefs active and prices are firm; poor beefs, slow sale. Good smooth fat cows are in demand.

Calves and yearlings continue to arrive freely and the market is heavily supplied. Poor stock is neglected; prices are declining.

Hogs in fair supply; good corn-fed stock steady.

Sheep market is in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition; supply large and prices not reliable.

BY WIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 3400. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.10@6.00; fair to good, \$4@5.20; Texans and Indians, \$2@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4900; shipments, 300. Market lower. Prices ranged, \$4.00@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 7100. Market steady. Choice \$3.50@4.75.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 1200.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

Market steady. Steers, \$2.65@5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@4.25.
 Hogs—Receipts, 7200; shipments, 4100. Market strong to higher for all grades, at \$3@4.55.
 Sheep—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 3300. Market dull and lower.
 CHICAGO, ILL., May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, none. Market slow and weak. Steers, \$4.50@6.25; Texans, \$2.25@3.15; stockers, \$3.25@4.10.
 Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; shipments, none. Market was steady to strong. All grades, \$4@4.55.
 Sheep—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 3000. Market dull and weak. Natives, \$4.15@5.10; Texans, \$3@4; heavy Westerns, \$5.20@5.25.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, May 29.—Cattle receipts not equal to local demand for choice fat stock. Medium fat and common cattle are not wanted. There is a very active demand for strictly choice fat cattle at the following quotations. Fat heaves, 24@24c per pound; fat cows, \$12@14 per head; fat spayed cows, 14@2c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.
 Goats in light receipt and good demand at 75c@\$1.50 per head for the best fat animals.
 Muttons in 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 \$4.00@5.00 per hundred pounds.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 28.—Wool—Receipts, 130,200 pounds: Market active and firm in choice bright Missouri and similar stock of medium and light fine grades, for which occasionally an advance was paid. Other and low grades slow.
 BOSTON, MASS., May 28.—Wool—Moderate demand, easy prices.
 GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 28.—Wool—Market quiet.
 Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
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.

Market Notes.

The James H. Campbell Co. sold on the St. Louis market last Monday 62 fed steers at \$5 per 100 lbs. They were fed near Austin and shipped by R. A. Riddles of Alvarado. They were well bred and thick fat.
 The National Live Stock Reporter reviews the St. Louis market for last week as follows: "This is the history of the Texas cattle trade of last week. Monday 112 cars, market 5@10c lower; Tuesday 180 cars grassers, 10@15c lower; Wednesday 84 cars, grassers 10c lower; Thursday grassers 5@10c lower. Total decline in four days 30@45c off on grassers and not over 10c on good cattle. On Friday and Saturday the market was easier each day, but not much lower. The business was very sluggish."

The Kansas City Telegram of Tuesday says: The supply was something like 30 loads in the Texas division, but light in the native division. Most of the cattle in the Texas division were too green to sell well, and sold \$1 lower than high time.

The market continues to decline particularly on common grades.

Shippers can do much to control the market by holding back all common half-fat stuff.

Wednesday's National Live Stock Reporter, referring to the St. Louis market on Texas and Indian Territory cattle for that day, says: "The Texas cattle receipts were not so large as Tuesday, and the quality of the bulk of the offerings was not good. The market opened up very slowly, but when cattle did begin to move the market was steady on cattle fit for shipment only. The bulk of the cattle selling 5 to 10 cents lower. Common cattle sold the lowest of the season."

Referring to the Chicago market of Tuesday for Texans the Drovers' Journal says: "Receipts to-day 5000 head and the quality was very poor, the cattle being mainly grassers. Receipts for two days were 8500 head, against 8000 same time last week. The market to-day was slow and weak, and grassers and common cattle sold 10c lower. Some very inferior light cows sold at \$1.25."

Stock Yard Notes.

M. Bobb of Atoka, I. T., had in one car of hogs.
 R. Eldridge of the popular commission firm of Eldridge, Campbell & Robinson, is down from Wichita Kansas, spending a few days at the yards.

A Mr. Shives of Burton Kansas is on the yards. He wants some good butchers' cattle to ship north.

J. Frenk of San Angelo was a visitor on the yards this week.

J. A. Hovencamp of this county marketed another lot of 1000 cattle this week.

Morgan McBride of Atoka, I. T., marketed a car of hay steers this week.

G. A. Richards of Blumm shipped in three cars of good cattle. They were bought by T. C. Shoemaker and shipped north.

N. Houston is now a regular buyer for good cattle on these yards.

Eight double-deck cars of hogs arrived from Kansas Thursday night. Fifteen more cars were expected yesterday.

E. Hedges sold twelve muttons, averaging 106 pounds at \$3. Also twelve fat 60-pound lambs at \$4.00 per hundred pounds.

Grass-Land Ranch.

An extended notice of the beautiful ranch owned by Messrs. Kane & Christian of Weatherford, Tex., and known as Grassland Ranch, is crowded out of this issue of the JOURNAL, but will appear next week.

Summer Days, Where Shall we Spend Them?

The Cotton Belt route will place on sale June 1, excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to all prominent summer resorts. Write to any agent of the company for a copy of "Summer Days," and for any information desired in regard to a summer trip.

W. H. WINFIELD,
 General Passenger Agent.

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1856.
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
 Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.
 Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until
 Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars
 Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.
W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
 Commission - Merchants,
 Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished.
 Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special
 reports of market furnished on request.
 REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

PROPRIETORS OF THE ESTABLISHED 1877. DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
 COUNTRY AND PACKER
 GREEN SALTED
 Hides and Calfskins,
 Dry Hides, Pelts,
 Furs, Wool, Tal-
 low, Grease.
 GINSENG & SENECA ROOT.
 Minneapolis Sheepskin Tannery.
JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,
 MAIN HOUSE,
 200 to 212 First Ave. North,
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 REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:—Security Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.; First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.; First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.; First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.
 BRANCHES:—Chicago, Ill., 137 and 139 Kinzie street; Helena, Mont.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Lincoln, Neb., 920 R street.
 Liberal Advances Made on Shipments Against Original Bill of Lading.
 Shipments Solicited. Write for Circulars. Texas shippers correspond with and consign to Chicago House.

THE MKT AND
 MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.
TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.
 Through Trains Carry
PULLMAN SLEEPERS
 Between Points in TEXAS and
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.
 Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. R'y the best line to
New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. C. CROWDUS, E. S. BROOKS, Special Partner.
J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,
WOOL
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets,
St. Louis, - - Mo.
 Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.
 H. T. FRY, L. G. STILES.
H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,
 Wool Commission Merchants,
 201 to 209 Michigan Street,
Chicago, : : Illinois.
 Correspondence and consignments solicited.

MOHAIR!
ANGORA GOAT SKINS!
 Consignments solicited. Thorough personal attention given to each shipment. Prompt cash returns. Reliable market reports and quotations given to correspondents. Write for prices and shipping tags. J. K. CILLEY & Co., Commission Merchants, 101 Gold St. N. Y.
 Five hundred veterinary surgeons in England have put their signatures to a paper condemning over-head check reins as painful to horses and conducive to disease.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

Good seed is everything. An entire crop may be lost through poor seed.

Have a diversity of crops. Do not depend on one crop only, as it is a risk you cannot afford.

There is no doubt but that the wagon now in use could be displaced by a much simpler, and easier pulling one.

It is not so much in the quality or the quantity of food producing elements in the soil as it is the proper proportion of these elements.

"Over production of inferior products causes some men to fail as farmers. If everybody determined to try to produce first-class live stock and crops, everybody would be benefited.

The boy on the farm will not go to the cities if he is given an interest in the work. No boy cares to work for nothing. He is not required to work in the cities without pay.

Running a dairy of cows so as to have them dry in winter, and have nothing to sell when dairy products are highest, is not the sort of financiering that will make farming pay.

The manure from cows fed heavily upon cotton seed is very rich and when applied to the land will speedily show its value in the resultant crops. Cotton seed returns in this way a very large proportion of its value.

It will not be many years before irrigation will take a great boom in Texas. Western Texas which is now almost a wilderness, will be claimed for farms, and there will still continue a cause for a rush of immigrants.

Every enterprising farmer should make some experiments each year. Texas is comparatively a new country yet, and there are many different kinds of plants that can be grown here if properly cultivated.

Good tools and a plentiful supply of them are essential on the farm. Choice work cannot be done with old half-ruined tools. Keep the tools under cover out of season and give the wood-work a coat of paint every year. Scour and oil all polished iron work, such as plows, cultivators and hoes.

A neatly clipped lawn is a thing to be desired, but it does not help matters any to clip it close down to the ground. Set the mower to cut as high as it will, and your lawn will look just as well, and there will be less danger of killing out the grass roots during a period of drouth.

The value of the hay, and consequently the value of the products which we expect to derive from feeding it, depends much upon the date at which it is cut. Late cut grass, that has ripened its seeds, is not much better for producing flesh, milk, butter and wool than so much straw would be.

Notwithstanding the general experience or opinion of wagoners that the heaviest part of the load should be placed over the front wheels, Prof. Sanborn of the Utah experiment station makes an experiment and announces that the load draws ten per cent easier when placed over the hind wheels.

A scarcity of corn is always followed by a scarcity of hogs, as farmers have to rush their stock off to save feeding it. The next full corn crop then runs the price of hogs to the top notch, as every one wants to buy to "stock up." Good crops will make high prices for hogs this year and the farmer who has held on to a good lot of brood sows is in luck.

The improvement of seed is one of the surest ways in which to enlarge the harvest. If farmers would hand-pick their wheat seed this year, selecting the plumpest berries from the largest heads, they would be repaid ten-fold for

their labor next year, and would ever after select the seed in the same way, and gain increasingly better results.

If you can grow turnips cheaply it will be wisdom to have a few hundred bushels on hand to help out the feeding, in case you should be short of provender before next spring. If the corn is on moist, rich ground, sow some turnip seed at the last cultivation of the crop, and you will have turnips with practically no expense but the labor of harvesting.

Alfalfa is undoubtedly one of the most valuable of all forage plants, but many have given it up in disgust because of the difficulty in getting it started. If you have tried it and failed, we would suggest that you try it again upon a new plan. Put out only a little and sow it in rows, and keep clean by hoeing until it has made a good start. After that it will take care of itself.

It is not advisable to sow fodder crops such as fodder corn and sorghum, broadcast; but they should be planted in drills not less than three and one-half feet apart, and the ground kept thoroughly cultivated between the drills. When planted closer than this, or thickly broadcast, the plants will make a sickly, watery growth and possess very little nutritious value.

Do not let the grain get over-ripe before cutting; much good grain is wasted in this way. Cut just when in the dough stage, and the grain will not shell out, it will be of better quality, and the straw will also be more valuable. Dead ripe straw does not make acceptable food for any sort of stock, but if cut as stated it may be largely used to supplement the hay, especially if plenty of grain is used.

By beginning the season with a vigorous attack on weeds as soon as they appear, there will be a great saving of work in their eradication later on, as well as reducing the labor the succeeding year. Weeds must not only be kept down, but must be entirely destroyed. Seeding of weeds should never be allowed, and to be sure of this they should be killed when they are young.

The implements for corn planting and for cultivating the crop have so greatly improved during recent years that manual labor is almost wholly done away with and the old practices completely revolutionized. But what we now need is a machine that will do for the corn crop what the mower and reaper have done for hay and small grain; and upon this our inventors are now at work.

The slightest appearance of curl in the leaf of the potato is a sign of an unhealthy condition, possibly of the rot. Protect against it at once by sprinkling the vines with the following solution: One pound of sulphate of copper, six pounds of lime in a barrel of water. To dispose of the potato beetle at the same time, add a quarter of a pound of Paris green. Keep the mixture well stirred, and apply it with a fine spray.

The best thing a farmer can have is contentment. Not the don't-care kind, but that in opposition to giving up entirely and spending the time in grumbling. There is a great cry that farming does not pay, while at the same time there are a great many thrifty men in Texas who started with nothing and have worked along steadily, not inquiring whether there is money in farming, and have paid for their land, improved it and stocked it, and are out of debt.

It will soon be threshing time, and it will pay every farmer to build his straw stack carefully so that he may have clean bright straw for feeding and bedding. We are about through with that system of farming that considers the straw of no account. The stacks should be absolutely rain proof, and the secret of making them so is to keep the middle full and well trodden down

from the start, so when it settles—as it will do however packed—the outside will settle down lower than the center.

Do not be afraid to keep the cultivator going in the corn; more crops are injured by too little cultivation than too much. Close and deep culture is safe and useful in the early stage of growth; later on the roots near the surface should not be disturbed nor mutilated. The soil and the season have much to do in deciding the question of level or ridge cultivation. On ground that is high and dry, or likely to suffer from drouth, level culture is to be preferred. On low, moist land it is better to ridge the soil.

Inventors have greatly lessened the labor of the farmer, compared with the mode of working of a farm twenty years ago. It is doubtful if farm work is as hard as that required in some other occupations. At the present day the farmer rides when he plows, when he harrows and when he cultivates the land, and does more work in a day than formerly. Where a dozen men were required to cradle the wheat the farmer now sits on a seat and cuts, rakes and binds his wheat at one operation, and can work a large field alone.

The sugar-beet industry is destined at some time to be a leading one, and as the beet thrives in every state in the Union it will be a leading crop over a wide extent of territory. Every year the problems of beet growing and the making of beet sugar are being solved, but the surest mode of educating the farmers is for them to grow experimental trial patches, keeping an account of the expense. The crop will always be worth more than it cost for feeding stock, even if not used for producing sugar.

Rutabagas, like turnips, may be grown for market or for the stock, or for both, as occasion may warrant. Near cities with a large population there is always a good sale for them at remunerative prices, and all kinds of stock eat them readily and will turn them to profitable use. The crop is easily grown and is immensely productive. It may be sown from the first of May to the first of June, according to locality, in drills wide enough to permit of horse culture, and should be trimmed to eight inches in the row. Keep the ground clean and mellow and they will continue to grow until freezing weather.

The one great disadvantage of farm life is isolation. The farmer ought to mix freely with his fellow men, and know what is going on not only in his own neighborhood, but in the world at large. In no way is the grange and alliance of more benefit than in bringing men together for a free exchange of thought. In these associations they may become acquainted with one another and so act together for the promotion of the general welfare. The farmer who stays at home all the time is apt to grow narrow in his ideas and methods, and to remain a little behind the age in which he lives.

During the summer season, the farmers' families often suffer from unsanitary conditions about the home premises, without being at all aware of the cause. Darkened parlors, damp and foul cellars, unventilated rooms, lack of proper drainage and disposal of waste, the latter often leading to a contaminated water supply—are some of the conditions to be avoided. These things diminish vitality and result in rheumatism, consumption and typhoid fever. Let the sun and the air in freely to every part of the house for a couple of hours at least in the morning. And keep all yards and out-buildings clean and dry. To disobey such necessary and easy conditions is to directly invite disease.

Farm, Stock and Home, says: "Many writers tearfully deplore the fact that 'boys do not stay on the farm;' but prices of farm products for some years past indicate that quite enough boys

and men have been staying there." Wouldn't it be better if some of the boys went away to first-class schools and after getting a good general education and strong grounding in the sciences, went back to the farms? The trouble is, too many labor under the delusion that an education is of no advantage on the farm, while as a matter of fact it is impossible to have too much of the right kind of education. If farmer boys and girls could be given more educational advantages and were not so early turned into mere drudges, it would make everything better.

In harvesting oats it is a common custom to put away a small number of sheaves unthreshed, for temporary feeding for the horses, but comparatively few farmers go to the length of feeding their whole crop in this manner. Yet, a very great saving can be made by doing so, and the full feeding value of both oats and straw obtained, better, perhaps, than any other way. In the first place the cost of the binding twine may be saved, as oats to be fed unthreshed may be mown and raked into windrows, or cut with the reaper, leaving the oats in bunches to be thrown on the wagon, or may be cut with the self-binder, leaving off the twine and wire. The value of the oats for feeding unthreshed is improved by cutting while the straw has yet a slight green tinge and before the grain has quite hardened. It will not be difficult to cure at this stage, especially when it is not bound.

Every farmer should grow a good field of turnips, either for house use or for sale, or for both or either as circumstances may indicate the most profitable use to which they can be put. Of course they are not equal to a grain ration for feeding stock, but they do not cost so much, and they are of value as an appetizer as affording a change of diet, and to feed in combination with a coarse dry forage, such as straw or corn fodder. They are especially liked by sheep and in England are very largely used in sheep feeding. Besides housing great quantities for winter use, it is a common practice there to sow a field and turn the sheep on to harvest them. In the large manufacturing towns and cities winter turnips rarely sell for less than forty cents per bushel, and at this price they are very profitable. In seasons when potatoes are scarce and high they often bring a much better price, many people then using them as a substitute for that vegetable.

The Value of Corn Stalks.

The Farmer's Magazine.

At a recent meeting of farmers at Pikesville, in Maryland, Prof. H. M. Alvord, the director of the Maryland experiment station, read a most instructive paper on corn stalks. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to strongly condemn the wasteful method of harvesting the corn crop so prevalent throughout the country, and which we have so frequently denounced. The stripping of the blades and cutting of the tops and then leaving the butts to rot in the field, practically amounts to wasting a large proportion of the crop, besides being otherwise economically unsound, as the cost of this labor is out of all proportion to the value of the product saved. By analysis, the professor showed that two pounds of stalk butts contained as much nutriment as one pound of corn and cob meal, and that two and one-half pounds of stalks were equivalent as food to one pound of good corn meal. He further estimated that there is generally half a ton of butts left in the field after stripping the fodder and cutting the tops, which is equivalent to an absolute waste of 400 pounds of corn meal or six and one-half bushels of corn per acre. Surely in the face of this our farmers will, in harvesting the crop of the coming season, abandon the old system and cut up the whole produce and utilize it for their stock.

SWINE.

Hogs that must be doctored continually to keep well are poor property.

Uniformity in size, color and weight will add to the value of a lot of hogs when they are ready to market.

Rivalry among swine breeders is a good thing so long as it does not lead them to disparage the merits of others.

Pigs which will average 150 pounds in the summer or early fall will be found most profitable to grow for pork.

Your cost increases and your profit decreases with each day you keep a hog over the time he is in a marketable condition.

Sugar beets, hubbard squash and mangels are a splendid change of diet for hogs, especially in conjunction with peas and barley.

With the average farmer it will be more economical to breed and raise the hogs he feeds for market than to depend upon buying.

The increase of exports of the American hog products is quite large over that of last year up to the present time.

In a majority of cases it is the breeder and feeder that looks after the little things in the management that makes the most money.

The diet for brood sows should be different from that of the other hogs. Consequently they should be kept in separate quarters.

The change from old to new corn in feeding, especially with hogs, should be made gradually, mixing old and new together at first.

Hogs fed on alfalfa during spring and summer and fattened on peas in the fall make the sweetest, firmest kind of pork. Barley is also good to feed with peas.

There is no class of stock that gives quicker and larger profits or lower and meaner losses than the hog. No matter how careful the management some losses will occur.

It will be found advantageous to castrate the male pigs as soon as they can be handled for this purpose. Do not neglect this matter till mid-summer.

The best profit is not realized with the greatest weight in swine, says an exchange. It is the medium weight and early maturity that is the most desirable.

Fat forming foods tend to produce costiveness, and so the hogs should not be given such a diet exclusively. Roots and grass should have some part in the feeding all through the year.

Provide your hogs with shelter from the hot sun. No hog will do well if left to bask in the shade of a barbed wire fence. The fatty tendency of the hog makes him a great sufferer from the heat.

It has been found by experiment that skim milk and buttermilk rate nearly the same in value for pig feed when fed in connection with corn meal or by-products of the farm, bran middlings or ship stuff.

Do not fail to give your hogs free access to salt. A lump of rock salt is a most excellent thing to have in any pen or field where your hogs run. Salt has a tendency to prevent flatulency or fermentation.

The manure from the pig pen is perhaps the most valuable of any product upon the farm. It has been estimated at as high a value as \$30 per ton, but on many farms it is neglected, and allowed to go almost wholly to waste, while commercial fertilizers are bought at an equal price and carefully applied.

No hog should be used for a breeder that is not a good feeder. Remember, the farmer wants a hog that will put on flesh—swirl or no swirl—in the shortest time and with the least amount of feed. It is the dollars they want.

Keep the pigs growing from the start. Slops are the cheapest growing feed outside of grass; grass will not alone produce the proper speed of growth for profit. Skimmed milk and buttermilk in connection with ground feed furnishes a splendid feed. The larger the amount of growth extracted from grass the greater the profit.

The first qualification a man should have that grows hogs for breeders should be a complete knowledge of law to grow and feed hogs for market. No hog should be used for a breeder that will not make a good feeder. A breeder of fancy hogs, if he would succeed, must not send out an animal that will not feed well. To avoid this he must be able to see in the pig the future of the hog, and to know this with but few chances for mistake he must know the parent stock and how to retain their good qualities in their offspring.

Among the breeds of swine which may be recommended to those who desire early maturing animals, we would give the Chester Whites high rank. Originally these were large and coarse, and if kept to a considerable age this tendency to coarseness is still quite apparent, and is by some urged as an objection against them. But having been crossed with the Poland Chinas a breed has been produced that have a tendency to lay on flesh from the first, and which with good feeding will make well developed porkers in nine or ten months. They are quiet in disposition and good grazers. They will keep on growing much beyond this, and as we have said have then a tendency to coarseness. But if fed well and taken to market at the proper time this trait will not develop, and they will be found very profitable and satisfactory.

Oh, this ringing in the ears!
Oh, this humming in the head!
Hawking, blowing, snuffing, gasping,
Watering eyes and throat-a-rasping
Health impaired and comfort fled,
Till I would that I were dead!
What folly to suffer so with catarrhal troubles, when the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head are relieved and cured by the mild, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It purifies the foul breath, by removing the cause of offence, heals the sore and inflamed passages, and perfects a lasting cure.

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.
F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Fort-Worth and San Antonio, TEX.

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.

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

HORTICULTURE.

If a crow is once trapped in a field, that field will not be bothered with crows for years to come.

Clean, thorough cultivation is as important with fruits as with any other crop grown on the farm.

Fruits are killed by late frosts in the valleys while that on the hills remain firm. The reason is that the sun heats the soil of the valleys more than it does that of the hills, and then at night cools more rapidly and thoroughly.

The branches of fruit trees which you do not wish to have remain should be pruned as soon as possible as it saves the loss of energy that it takes to grow that branch which would be expended in the proper place.

Prune all trees very early in the spring, before the sap begins to start, so far as small limbs are concerned. When it is found necessary to cut off large limbs we prefer June, as the wounds heal over in better shape and more quickly.

If you wish to have fine potatoes and plenty of them, cut back all the leading shoots from three to six inches, and remove all sprouts from the base of the plants. There will be an important gain in earliness, productiveness and size of plants.

Two rules are suggested for the consideration of farmers in making a selection and planting fruit trees. The first is to plant no more ground than they can prepare thoroughly and always keep in order. The second is to select only such fruits as are hardy enough to grow well and bare well in all seasons.

Horticulture is not a separate art, but rather one of the important branches of agriculture. It requires finer processes and methods than the ordinary work of the farm, and consequently its study and practice will stimulate the farmer to better tillage, larger crops finer stock, and the greater success that comes with these things.

It will not hurt your fruit trees to mulch them, and if the season is dry it will do a great deal of good. Any kind of old straw will answer and there should be plenty used, eight or ten inches, and extending from base of the tree out three feet or more on each side. It retains moisture and will keep many trees from dying.

Wherever cherries will grow, and wherever fruit canneries are in operation or may be established, the fruit will prove a uniformly profitable crop. Windsor, Black Tartarian, and Montmorency are among the best sorts. A good tree will frequently net ten dollars in a season. Planted twenty-three feet apart each way, a square acre would contain eighty-one trees.

Do not be afraid that your orchard nor small fruit garden will give you no profit, in case this should chance to be a good fruit year, as the indications now are that it will. If the price is lower the demand will be increased, as it will put fruit within the reach of all. Thin the fruit on the tree, guard against insects, handle and pack with usual care, placing only the best fruit on the market, and at the end of the season you will have no cause for complaint.

In pruning fruit trees try and have a distinct idea in your mind of what you want the tree to become; then endeavor to bring it to that standard. Never cut out a branch without good reason for it. If the top has become crowded, cut out enough branches to let light and air into the center. If it has grown heavier upon one side, remove enough branches to restore the balance. If large wounds are made, smooth the surface and paint them over with some dark-colored paint.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards
J. T. SAUNDERS,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.
THOS. C. SHOEMAKER,
Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

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

—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Z. T. Ellison, a Jack county stockman, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

C. E. (Tobe) Odem of Alvord, Tex., was in the city Thursday.

W. L. Gallin of Abilene, Tex., was in the city Thursday.

J. C. Rawlins of Abilene, Tex., was in the city this week.

George Edwards of Greer county was in the city on Thursday.

M. Sansom, a large cattle dealer of Alvarado, Tex., was in the city last Tuesday.

L. W. Christian of Weatherford will ship four cars of good steers from Virgil to-day.

The James H. Campbell Co. have an interesting communication elsewhere in this issue.

James W. Taylor, a prominent stockman of Austin, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Col. Bower of Reeves county, Tex., was in the city on last Tuesday and reports his cattle as in good condition.

J. S. Grinnan, the well known breeder of Hereford cattle of Terrell, Texas, was at the stockmen's center yesterday.

H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Texas, wants to sell some thoroughbred and grade Hereford bulls. See his advertisement.

Alvis Belcher of Henrietta, Tex., was in the city last Tuesday, and went up the Denver railroad on cattle business.

Tom Montgomery of this city, who owns cattle in Scurry county, Tex., is in the city and reports his range in good condition.

Floyd S. Ray, of West Point, Ark., offers some fine Shepherd and Newfoundland puppies. Look up his ad and write him.

B. B. Mitchell of Hot Springs, South Dakota, has been in the city for several days and has bought a large string of steers to go to his Dakota ranch.

A. Creswell of McCulloch county, Tex., was in the city this week with two cars of cattle which he sold at satisfactory figures.

M. V. Blacker of Crosby county, an extensive cattle raiser is in the city, and reports his cattle as doing well and that grass is fine.

Hon. H. A. Godard of Hot Springs, South Dakota, is in the city. He has recently purchased a large string of steer cattle in Western Texas to be moved to his ranch in South Dakota.

Jesse J. Hittson, the Fisher county cattleman was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Jesse is a rustler and when there is any business being done will always get his share.

Stewart & Overstreet, the St. Louis commission merchants have another interesting communication in the JOURNAL. These letters are both instructive and interesting.

R. A. Riddels of Alvarado, Texas, was at the yards to-day, and topped the Texas market with 62 head of Texas steers, 1239 pounds at 5c per pound.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, Tex., a prominent, energetic, cattleman, was in the city on last Tuesday, and went up to the Panhandle country on cattle business.

W. E. Mayes of Crockett, Tex., was in the city on Monday, en route to his home, after having been at his pasture in Archer county, where he closed a sale of 1600 head of four and five-year-old steers at satisfactory figures.

T. G. Bloom, a prominent cattleman of Trinidad, Col., was in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Bloom has recently purchased a lot of fine bald-faced bulls of Rhome & Powell.

C. O. Whitman, a breeder of thorough-bred and high-grade Herefords, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Whitman came this far with a shipment of a car load of bulls sold by him to the Bloom Cattle company, of New Mexico.

Lew Hastings, who lately returned from Texas, says crops throughout that state are in good condition, especially wheat and oats. Grass is in fine shape, but the cattle are generally thin. Lew says we will get comparatively few fat cattle this summer.—Drovers' Journal.

Phil. E. Chappell, who was in from his Panhandle ranch, gives a rosy account of Texas affairs. Pastures are in fine condition, cattle are doing well and the wheat crop is the best he ever knew.—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Geo. T. Reynolds, formerly of Albany, Texas, but now engaged in the banking business in Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Reynolds has many friends in Texas, especially among the stockmen, who will always rejoice at his continued prosperity.

Messrs. Smith & Mayers of Crockett, Texas, who own a large herd in Archer county, recently sold 1600 steers, three years old and over to Messrs. Stone & Hutton of the Indian Territory at \$18.75 per head. The cattle will be shipped immediately to the Indian Territory.

A. Maclean, representing the celebrated Cooper sheep dip, is in Las Vegas. He has met with great success in the introduction of the dip in New Mexico, as all who have used it are enthusiastic advocates of its use as a sure and cheap cure for scab.—Las Vegas Stock Grower.

Joseph Overhuls returned this week from Kansas. He reports conditions through the central portion of the state as most encouraging. Pastures are in fine condition, crops looking well, and cattle putting on fat rapidly. With a good corn crop assured, he anticipates a strong demand for cattle at profitable figures.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitch Fork Cattle company, whose ranches are in King and Cottle counties, spent a part of the past week in the city. Mr. Gardner says the grass through his section of the country looks unusually fine. He thinks cattle will get very fat all over the country this summer.

H. C. Ezell, the old-reliable breeder and importer of jacks and jennettes, of Wilkerson, Tenn., has a card in to-day's JOURNAL. Mr. Ezell has just received an importation of 20 very fine jacks from Spain. He now has over 70 head of very fine jacks and a large number of excellent jennettes for sale. Those wanting animals of this kind should write Mr. Ezell for price list, particulars, etc.

H. G. McDowell, the well known breeder of the Dickinson breed of polled mutton Merinos, has a card in this issue of the JOURNAL. In a private letter to this paper Mr. McDowell says: "The distinctive features of the Dickinson stock of sheep are a purity and nobleness in breeding that makes them beget very thrifty, large easily fattened herders sheep. They are very active and the lambs will spring up and get through the first winter better than the lambs from any other breed your flockmasters can find. They have never been hard to acclimate anywhere as they are not stall fed here, only grazed, never pampered, are a fleshy, fine proportioned constitutional bred, are large, hardy, prolific and valuable beyond any others." Write Mr. McDowell for descriptive catalogue of the breed.

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. 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.

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

14,000 Texas Cattle Received in Chicago in Three Days.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
May, 23 1891. }

Our buyers and sellers were both surprised at receiving 14,000 Texas cattle during the first three days of the week. Uneven, unsatisfactory sales, averaging 20 to 50c lower than last week, seemed to characterize Tuesday's and Wednesday's transactions in the Texas division.

Since then the runs have been very moderate and the market has become active, strong, and higher. A train load of meal fed Texas steers, averaging 1021 lbs, sold at \$4.35 on Wednesday, and on Thursday we obtained \$4.60 for three loads of heavy, fleshy Texas steers, which had been well cared for during the winter, but were turned to grass sixty days ago. During this week excessive supplies of medium and common native steers have been received, and such have declined 30@50c per 100 pounds, and we fear this fact may depress prices of good Texas the coming week. Closing prices of Texas cattle for the week range 25@40c below last week's close, excepting bulls, which are scarce and high and sell 2@2½c for common to best grass bulls.

Sheep market ruled unevenly lower all week. Texas sheep 40@60c below last week's average. Common, thin, light Texas selling as low as \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

The Leading Wool House on the Pacific Coast Relates its Experience with Cooper's Dip.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13, 1891.

Messrs. William Cooper and Nephews, Galveston, Tex.

DEAR SIRS—Referring to your query as to the merits of Cooper's sheep dip, vs. lime and sulphur, and of the experience of our customers who have used the former, we give you the following fact as an instance, and which is one of many.

Handling one of the largest clips of the state, we received the usual consignment. On examination we found the fleeces caked and matted. On inquiry we were informed that the sheep had broken out with the scab during the winter and had been dipped in lime and sulphur. The result was a heavy loss to the owner, as the clip was depreciated in value fully three cents per pound.

At our suggestion the owner discarded lime and sulphur and for many seasons has used Cooper's with perfectly satisfactory results, the clip always arriving in prime condition, with better staple and eagerly sought after by buyers in consequence.

Our general experience of wools dipped in Cooper's is that they open well, are slightly and well grown, whereas lime and sulphur dipped are uncertain in quality and condition. We are, dear sirs, yours truly,

SHOEBERT, BEALE & CO.

Wool Com. Merchants, San Francisco.

Low Excursion Rates

To St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts via the Cotton Belt route. For further information address any agent of the company.

Illinois Live Stock Exchange Bill.

The prospect is now that the bill to destroy the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, reported some time ago by the joint live investigating committee of the legislature, will be defeated. The senate committee on agriculture, which has had the subject under consideration, has agreed to report this and the other pending stock yard bills adversely. A fight over these bills is expected in the senate, but the recommendations of the committee will probably be concurred in, and so the matter will end for the present.

It is difficult to see how the committee could have reached any other conclusion as to the Live Stock Exchange bill. That bill is clearly in restraint of the liberty of association for lawful and proper purposes, and for that reason alone it should be defeated. But it is more than that. It is a bill intended to destroy one lawful association, and to promote the success of a rival association which has plainly indicated that its purposes are not entirely lawful, and that contemplate a combination which would, if secured, control and obtain a monopoly of the business of selling live stock at the Union Stock Yards. The legislature of the state should not lend itself to the furtherance of any such ends.—Chicago Herald.

Good Advice.

The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator very correctly says: "Unless your creditor is pressing very hard for that overdue account, don't sell off your choice high grade heifers nor those good cows, that have been breeding good calves regularly. Possibly you may find them of more value in the near future than they have been considered of late years. Prepare to get rid of scrubs as soon as they fatten on summer pasture. Look up a pure-bred with constitution and feeding qualities and grade up, if you cannot afford to buy pure-bred cows. But by all means get hold of a good pure bred cow or two as soon as you can."

Excursion Tickets to Summer Resorts.

Commencing June 1st the Santa Fe Railway will begin the sale of summer excursion tickets to the principal points north and east at reduced rates. The quickest time from Fort Worth to Chicago and the east is made via this line, and the only line running a through sleeper on night trains to Kansas City. Be sure your ticket reads via SANTA FE ROUTE.

All information as to rates, folders sleeping car accommodations furnished on application to

WM. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, 316 Houston St.
C. D. LUSK,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATTLE CENTER.

A Lively Week at Amarillo—Heavy Shipments to Montana, Colorado and Wyoming—Notable Gathering of the Cattle Barons—A Glimpse at the Panhandle Country.

Special Correspondence of the Texas Live Stock Journal.

AMARILLO, May 21, 1891.

A ride over the Fort Worth and Denver branch of the Union Pacific, and through the great Panhandle country, is a revelation even to those who have been accustomed to read of the marvelous progress and development that have been made in that section within the past few years. But as yesterday this country, so far relates to its agricultural productiveness, was unknown—a terra incognita, as it were. To-day, field upon field of ripening grain, awaiting to reward the industry of the thrifty husbandman, attests with silent but unanswerable argument the fertility of the soil, the fruitfulness of its yield, the salubrity of its climate and the unsurpassed possibilities that await it in the future. Where a few years ago the broad and limitless prairies stretched from horizon to horizon, relieved only by the low of the kine, the bellow of the buffalo, and the whoop of the cowboy, flourishing hamlets and villages dot the plain, peopled with industrious, cultured and progressive citizens. Well-tilled farms, with cosy homes and fruitful orchards and vineyards, mark the line of civilization and accumulate the courageous intrepidity of the American pioneer.

From Fort Worth to Texline, the gateway separating Texas from New Mexico, the line of road passes through a succession of villages, each marked by an individuality of its own, but all bearing the unmistakable evidence of thrift, progress and contentment. Prosperity appears to have marked them for her own and spread the magic mantle of her gracious favor upon them.

The birth and subsequent growth of each of these villages is marked by some special local event of history or interest, which the "oldest inhabitant" (whose citizenship rarely dates back for a longer period than three or four years) or neighborhood historian recounts with native pride and profuse embellishment to the wondering tender-foot. The settlement of this Panhandle country, and the birth and progress of so many villages and towns within so brief a period as a half a dozen years, is something more than phenomenal; it borders upon the magical.

Among all these towns and villages of magical springing up, perhaps the little town of Amarillo, the county site of Potter county, stands foremost. Amarillo is located on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, 336 miles north of Fort Worth and 467 miles south of Denver. Three years ago, it was without a single habitation; to-day it contains a population of 1200 active, live, progressive, pushing citizens, with a \$35,000 courthouse, a national bank, incomparable streets and roadways, several churches, a magnificent public school system, numerous and extensive mercantile establishments, and last, though by no means the least important, the largest, finest and best appointed hotel between Fort Worth and Denver. It is known as the Amarillo, and it is under the management of Mr. W. P. Hardwick, a gentleman of large experience in catering to the wants of the traveling public and fully conversant with the duties and responsibilities of a host. The hotel contains eighty rooms, each handsomely finished in native pine and furnished luxuriously as well as comfortably.

D. C. WAGNER.

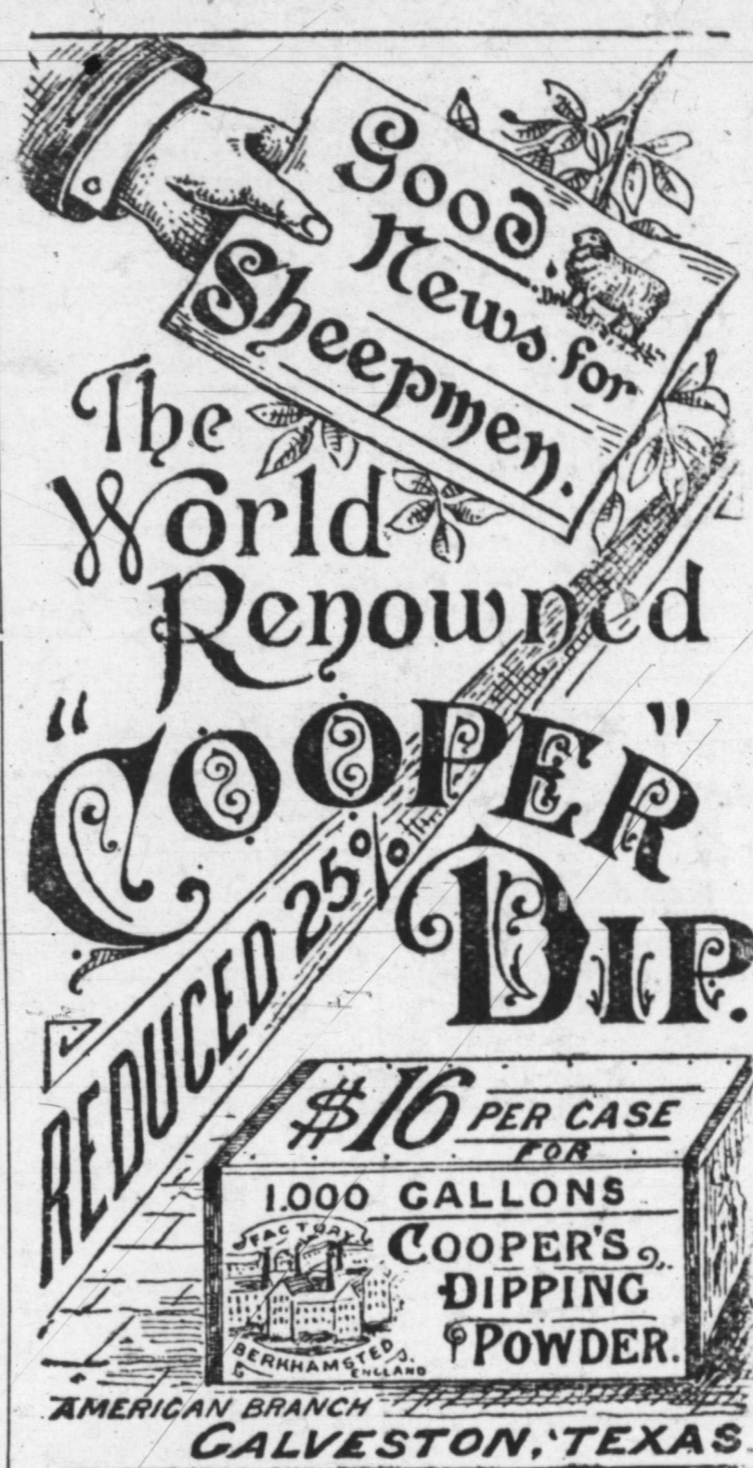
M. F. PERRY.

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.



SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

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

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 & HARRISON

Corner Fourth and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Amarillo is distant twelve miles from the head of the celebrated Palo Duro canyon, which fact gives her a measurable advantage over any village on the line. Her geographical position places her on the direct line of travel and furnishes the only available route of communication for a distance of nearly one hundred miles through the otherwise impassable precipices that rear their frowning heads skyward for a distance of a thousand feet. Water, too, is found here in abundance, and is secured in exhaustless quantities at an average depth of about 250 feet. Analysis of the water develops the following constituents: Chloride of potassium, sulphate of soda, bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of lime, bicarbonate of magnesia, iron, alumina, and silica. The town is not enjoying what is usually termed, in frontier parlance, a boom, but there is a healthy, progressive spirit of improvement evidenced on all sides by the construction of new and commodious business houses, handsome residences, and the formation recently of a local company to erect a \$25,000 structure to answer the dual purpose of a home for the board of trade and an opera house. The spirit of enterprise

an progress is abroad in the Panhandle, and Amarillo proposes to bear the banner and merit the guerdon.

Amarillo also enjoys the distinction of having one of the best country papers in the state. The Amarillo Northwest, owned and edited by Mr. Ed. T. Bayse, a gentleman whose personal and professional efforts have done much to attract attention to the Panhandle country, and aided materially in developing its matchless resources. It is well supported by the citizens and business men, as it deserves.

Amarillo's geographical position makes her the natural entrepot for the cattle trade and the distributing point for ranch and trail supplies. This is evidenced by the large number of prominent cattlemen and representatives of Eastern buyers now here, as well as by the numerous herds concentrated here for shipment to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and for sale.

Among the prominent cattle kings present, is Mr. Ed Marron of Hubbard, Sampson & Marron, extensive ranchmen of Glendive, Montana, who is here to receive and ship 2500 head of two-year-olds, purchased last March from Mr. D. E. Sims, in the Concho country. The cattle arrived to-day in good shape

and the work of loading and shipping to Montana is being pushed forward. Eighty cars were necessary to transport the herd. Mr. Marron will remain several days, and if a few thousand head are offered at a bargain he will not fail to become their owner.

Mr. Fred Horsbrugh, resident manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company, Ltd., is on the ground with 3000 as fine two-year-olds as could be bunched together in any country. The company of which Mr. Horsbrugh is manager has its headquarters in London, and is among the wealthiest and most solid of all the foreign corporations doing business in Texas. Their landed interests embrace something over 500,000 acres, situated in a solid body and comprising parts of Dickens, Crosby, Garza and Kent counties, upon which 50,000 head of cattle range. The ranch headquarters are located near the town of Espuela, which has recently been selected by a vote of the electors as the county site of the newly organized county of Dickens. A rush of immigrants to the new town is confidently anticipated, and preparations are now on foot to set forth its advantages and inducements before the public.

Col. Brush, from Pecos, arrived this morning with two large herds for shipment.

Col. D. E. Sims, of Paint Rock, accompanied by his bright little eight-year-old son, Walter, is here to deliver a herd of 2500 head, sold to Messrs. Hubbard, Sampson & Marron, of Montana, in March last.

Mr. T. T. D. Andrews, of the Home company, is among the prominent figures circulating about the hotel rotunda.

Col. Tom Andrews, the live hustler of Fort Worth, and whose voice can always be heard when a cattle trade is broached, arrived Tuesday night and has been busily engaged since in looking up the herds and negotiating trades. Col. Tom is looked upon as a necessary factor in any well-regulated and well-managed cattle trade, and is known to all men as a wide-awake buyer and by no means slow seller.

R. S. Hall, from El Paso county, arrived this morning, with a herd of 600 three-year-olds.

The following gentlemen, prominent in cattle matters, are registered at the Amarillo, and are on the the ground as interested spectators, either as buyers or sellers: John Harris, Colorado City; T. T. D. Andrews, Fort Worth; J. L. Brush, Greeley, Colorado; H. A. Gadard, Hot Springs, S. D.; Ed. Marron, St. Paul; J. S. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; W. L. Morgan, Presidio Co.; G. E. Lemmon, Buffalo Gap, S. D.; Fred Horsbrugh, Espuela, Texas; H. D. Bradley, Brownwood; T. C. Andrews, Boggy Depot, I. T.; P. Montgomery, Kansas City; J. B. Irving, Alpine; W. H. Lord, Burlington, N. D.; J. W. McCutcheon, Ft. Davis; C. J. Miner, Deaf Smith; J. H. Rees, Cheyenne; Jno. W. Light, Mason; T. S. Hutton, Joplin, Mo.; C. H. Stone, Kansas City; T. J. Moore, Mason; D. L. Louis, Paint Rock; O. A. Nelson, Eldorado, Kas.; A. P. Merchison; J. R. Jones, Pueblo Col.; C. A. Campbell, Cheyenne, Wyo.; T. W. Momson, Running Water; J. N. Momson, Running Water; W. Powell, Channing; Geo. W. Skinner, Denver; N. Dowlong, Denver; H. B. Kelly, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John D. Stevens, Sturges, S. D.; H. B. Sanbon, Houston; Lou E. Mahan, of Hecks Com. Co., Kansas City; J. C. Learg, general live stock agent Union Pacific, Denver City; T. J. Doff, Denver Union Stock yards; F. P. Morgan, A. T. & S. F. Live Stock agent.

RAMBLER.

Good food is as much needed for the production of good eggs as for good milk and butter. The quality and flavor of eggs is not improved by allowing the fowls to dig a living out of the manure heap.

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

All dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Of all scrubs on a farm the scrub colt is the worse.

A teaspoonful of clean wood ashes on each horses feed once a week is an excellent powder, and cheaper than those sold in drug stores.

Rearing horses for sale, under favorable circumstances, is one of the most profitable industries in which the farmer can engage. There is not much more expense in producing a good three-year-old colt than in growing a good steer, but there is an appreciable difference in the value of the product.

The brood mare that does the work in the spring and produces a colt in the fall will be an animal of value. The fall is the proper time for farmers to have the mares foal, as the colt can be weaned by spring, put out on the pasture, and the mares unencumbered for spring work.

To get a horse in fine condition, good grooming is as essential as anything else. The use of a curry comb and brush, with a little elbow grease, will produce good results at trifling cost. The condition of the colt is often an index to the manner in which a horse has been kept.

Do you know that a three-year-old colt is worth more than a three-year-old steer? And do you know that the difference in the cost of raising the animals bear no proportion to the difference in their value? It would pay to grow colts upon many a farm where the growing of beef would hardly suffice to keep the taxes paid.

To be successful in commercial life, the merchant must have the sort of goods for which buyers are seeking, not the sort that has to seek buyers. This principle applies in horse-breeding as completely as anywhere in commercial life. Did you ever know of a buyer looking for a poor horse? Raise good horses and there will be buyers enough after them.

The breeding and handling of fast horses is a proper branch of the live stock industry, but it is one that the average farmer should let severely alone. It is a business that should be engaged in only by men of ample means, who are able to stand large losses; but it is a tempting aspect when we learn that a single horse farm near Lexington, Kentucky, had an income of about \$200,000 last year. This amount included the sale of stock and the earnings of five stallions.

The colt will learn more easily when six months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking to halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

We need fast walking horses, and the colt should be trained to this end; but we are usually in such a hurry that the colt is forced to trot, and, soon becoming leg weary, it gets into a way of walking very slow to rest. It is much better to let the colt walk, but to keep it at a steady vigorous gait. The walking gait will make less balky horses, and fewer unsound ones. Walking horses keep in much better condition on the same feed, and get there almost as soon if not sooner. The horse that is driven hard walks very slow, and so loses time. A sound, fast walker will always sell at a good price.

The value of proper pasturage for colts, and as to what constitutes proper pasturage for them, is not sufficiently understood. If they are pastured on

very rich or watery land, the grass will be too rank for the growth of fine strong bones and firm enduring muscles. The reason Kentucky colts are particularly good is not solely because they are brought up on the famous Kentucky bluegrass, but because they bluegrass is grown upon dry, rolling or hilly limestone land. The grass on such lands is sweet and tender, and very nutritious, and is pretty sure to produce good bones an extra strong feet and legs.

The Royal Agricultural society of England reject for breeding purposes any horse affected with a hereditary disease, and places the following ailments on its "black list." Roaring, whistling, sidebone, ringbone, navicular disease, curb, bone-spavin, grease, shivering and cataract. Under certain circumstances they also are affected with splint, stringhalt, contracted feet, week feet and bursal enlargements, such as thorough-pin and wind-galls. American agricultural associations should follow suit, and not admit to their exhibition any stallions afflicted as above, and it would be a wise measure to ask laws in every state prohibiting offering such animals for breeding purposes. It would work immense improvement in our horse stock in a very short time.

We wish that the managers of some of our agricultural affairs this fall would refuse premiums to animals that have been made so fat as to be made absolutely worthless for any practical purposes. This will apply particularly to stallions, that are often made hog fat for exhibition purposes, and then taken about the country for service in the same condition. The Earl of Ellsmere, one of the most extensive English horse breeders, has refused to exhibit hereafter, because of the risk involved in bringing stallions and mares into the condition which is necessary to give them a chance for prize money. The progeny of over-fat stallions is apt to grow up weakly, liable to become unsound, and at the best usually make very indifferent horses. When breeding, horses should be kept in fair condition only, worked gently or trotted easily a few miles, and so kept sound and healthy. From such we may expect valuable offspring.

Value of Horse Hire.

The Farmers' Magazine.

Few farmers who feed their stock home-grown products, hay or grain, appreciate the cost of keeping a horse through the year. The city liveryman does, and reckoning on days when horses must be idle, he charges what shall seem a very high-price when in use. It needs a constant run of custom to keep up a good livery, even at these high prices for horse hire, as there are always liabilities to accidents, and allowance must be made for these. A careful teamster informed us that his team of horses, worth at least \$600, cost for keeping, horse-shoeing, interest, depreciation in value and insurance, an average of \$1 for each working day in the year. And he had to contend in this climate with some days when for man or team to work out of doors cost more than he could afford. The more we study this question the less excessive the estimate seems. The teamster gave nearly an hour of each day in simply caring for, his team, and this carefully done, as he did it, was worth pay whether he charged for it or not.

Whipping Horses.

Prof. Wagner, in writing upon the subject of whipping horses, says: "Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise arousing or stimulating the passions, and through necessity crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the abil-

ity, judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of his mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to arouse the passions or excite the obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be appealed to in training horses as well as in training children, but if only the passions are excited the object is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principal, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at the risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a naturally gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

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., 511 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. Sample packages free.



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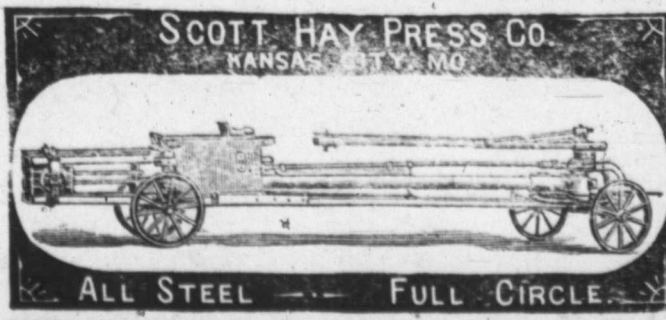
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If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced. Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Ftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

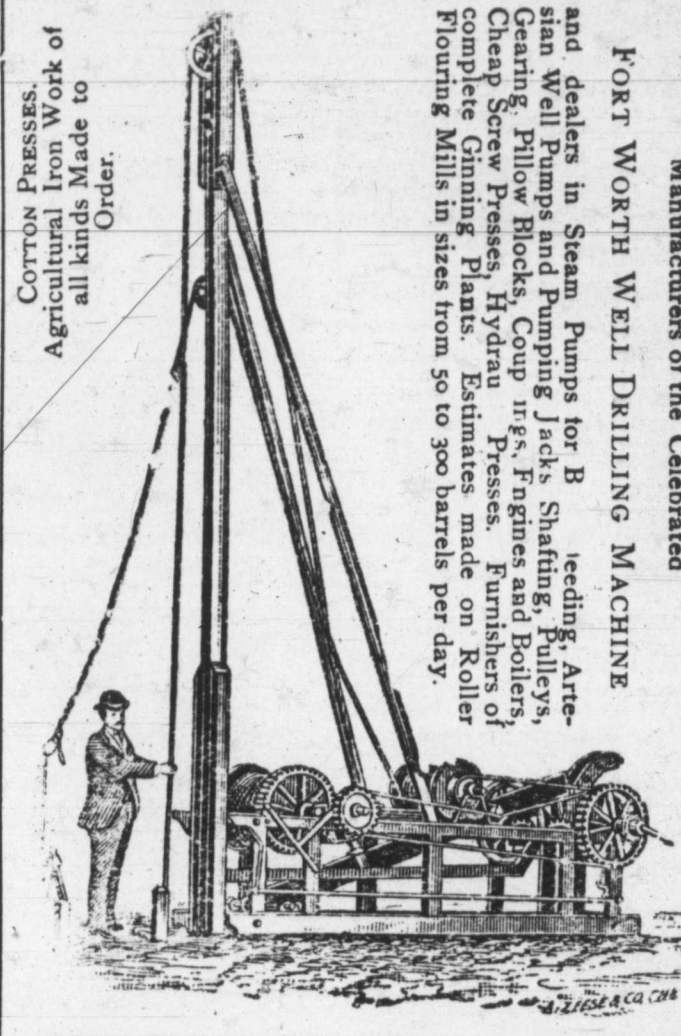


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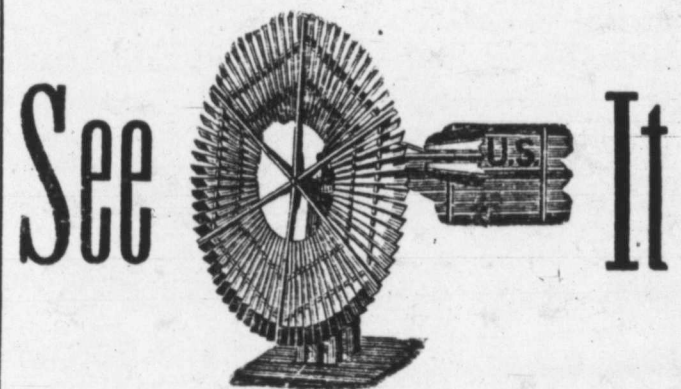


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If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well.

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Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever. Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful. Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil. Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue. U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

POULTRY.

The Minorca fowls lay the largest eggs of any breed. This item will be of importance when we are sufficiently advanced to sell eggs by weight—the only proper method.

Hens fed largely on corn, while not suffering in general health, will become sluggish, deposit large masses of fat on the internal organs, and lay a few eggs of large size and excellent quality.

If you wish to make a success of poultry, but have not hitherto been able to do so, discard the common fowls and invest in a few thorough-breds, give them the best of care, and see if it is not a paying business.

Turkeys when young require even more attention than chickens, but on a farm where they can have extensive range there is no difficulty in keeping them healthy, and if within reach of a good market there is no reason why many farmers should not find a good profit in turkey raising. As insect destroyers they are about the most valuable assistants we can have on the place, and when a flock is turned out into the truck patch the worms soon become scarce.

The beginner in poultry raising will always find it is money in his pocket "to go slow" at the start. There is no business in which actual experience is more required in order to work with profit. Begin by getting a good breed suitable for the specific purpose for which wanted, and then build a cheap house that will accommodate forty or fifty hens. Confine your operations to this limit for a year, and if successful with so many you may then venture upon a larger scale.

Do not set the hens in damp locations, as it is a mistake to suppose that moist nests are necessary for setting hens. Such nests may answer for mid-summer, but at this season of the year the best results will be obtained in hatching when the hens have dry, warm, comfortable nests. When the chicks are out do not feed them for twenty-four hours, as they will require that period of time during which to fully absorb the yolk which nature provides as their first food.

Cross Bred Poultry for Market.

American Agriculturist.

The advantages of a good cross in the breeding of poultry may not be understood by many, particularly when some special object is to be gained. However much the different pure breeds are praised and recommended for their good qualities it is a fact that no one kind as yet combines them all, and persons wishing to raise chickens for market purpose can certainly do better with a first cross of those coming nearest what is wanted than with any pure breed as now used, unless they are intending to combine the sale of fancy stock with their market business. I have found that in dressing your cockerels, as I do from very early spring, when they are fit only for broilers, till Christmas time, a much better formed bird can be obtained by crossing a brown Leghorn cockerel on a light Brahma hen than by using either or any other breed pure. No matter what care may be taken in the mating, the small breeds will always be too small, and the larger ones will be too long and thin and slow to develop the wide back and thick breast so much desired, while the cross mentioned makes this in every case, and the cockerels are always ready for market, being short, plump and yellow. The pullet, too, is handsome, of an even buff color and a great layer of dark brown eggs. Another important advantage to be derived from this cross is the certainty of the good health and thrift of the progeny.

TEXAS WOOL!
! LOOW SAXET
TEXAS WOOL.

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

DAIRY.

The co-operative creamery is a part of the new agriculture; when properly conducted it is also a lesson in progressive farming.

There is some misunderstanding in what constitutes the best butter cow. It is not always the cow whose milk produces the most butter, at the least proportionate cost. We believe that in tests of this sort the Jersey will uniformly come out ahead, as it so constituted as to make the best possible use of every ounce of food. But do not overlook the fact that there is a great difference in individuals of the same breed, sometimes a greater difference than between breeds.

In round numbers there are fifteen million cows in this country engaged in supplying us with milk and its products. Sixty million of acres of land are under cultivation for the purpose of sustaining them. On an average they produce about four hundred and fifty gallons of milk per year. Eight and one-half pounds of milk equal in nutrition to one pound of beef; but allowing seven hundred and fifty pounds of boneless beef to each steer, it would take twenty-four million steers, to produce the same amount of nutrition that our fifteen million cows do, and it would require more than one hundred million acres of land to sustain them. These figures may help to convey an idea of the magnitude of our dairy industry.

In the market reports there is a vast difference between the prices for creamery and dairy butter, and this tells a story of negligence and incompetence in the home dairy that we should carefully heed. As good outter; or better, can be made at home as is made in the creamery, and when so made and put up neatly in clean, inviting molds, it will bring a price as good, or better than is quoted for the best creamery. But it must not be made from actually sour cream, not have a pronounced buttermilk flavor, nor be over salt. To bring the highest price, it must be

made of cream not over 36 hours old, slightly acid. It must be washed free from buttermilk with weak brine, and must not have more than three-fourths of an ounce of salt to the pound. Then put the butter directly into the hands of the consumer while it is fresh, and not after it has become contaminated by odors of the cellar or grocery store, and you will soon be able to command your own price for all that you can produce.

Cotton Seed Meal for Cows.

Henry Morse of Delaware county, N. Y., who has become wealthy by dairying, says that he has fed cotton seed meal to his cows for eight years, the first four in connection with other grains and, after that pure, excepting while the cows were dry and on coarse fodder; they were then given wheat bran and such grain as was produced on the farm. As soon as the cows came in full milk, they were given hay twice a day and three quarts of cotton seed meal in the morning and two at night. The morning ration of meal was mixed with six quarts of sweet, skimmed milk. When at pasture they received two quarts of the meal a day. Following this practice he was able to keep twenty-five per cent more cows and make twenty-five per cent more butter per cow than by any other grain method. The manure from the cows fed so heavily on cotton seed meal was very rich and gave about double the crops of hay that other manures gave. The pastures also show it, and the increased value of the manure nearly pays for the cotton seed meal.

\$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.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

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

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

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS
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NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.
Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.
STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langhans, Silver and White Wyandottes, Rocks, Blk. Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

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

AURORA LIGHTNING WELL-SINKING MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.
Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boilers, Wind Mills, Pumps, Encyclopedias, 1,000 engravings, Earth's strata, Determination quality water, mailed, 25c.
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SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, May 29, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

There is one subject on which the stockmen of Southwest Texas are agreed and that is the luxuriant condition of the pasturage and the abundance of stock water. Showers are frequent and each shower produces a visible effect in the increased growth of the grass. Surely this is an excellent year for those who are holding their stock. Some of those who intended to ship their cattle appreciate this fact and are holding their stock on grass. If more followed the same policy they would be much better off. The feeling is growing here that it is poor policy to overload the northern markets while conditions here are so favorable for holding.

Interest in the International Fair, which for some weeks has been allowed to cool off, is being aroused by the visit of Secretary John T. Dickinson of the World's Fair Association. The farmers themselves recognize the fact that the way to get up a first-class Texas exhibit at Chicago is to first prepare fine exhibits for their local fairs and select from them the best exhibits and specimens for the Chicago fair. Work has been resumed in earnest here, and the fair next fall promises to be a success as a thorough showing of Texas products.

Mr. A. S. Mercer, editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, who is making a tour of Texas, accompanied by his wife, was in this city last week. He speaks in the highest terms of what he has seen in the Lone Star State.

A large number of wool-growers are here and most of them will remain over to attend the annual meeting of the Texas Wool association, to be held in this city on Tuesday, June 2nd. There is much business of importance to be transacted.

The following are among those prominent in live stock interests who have registered at the Mahncke hotel during the past week: Rufus Fielder, G. R. McCormick, J. M. Campbell and F. E. Leason, Del Rio; A. B. Briscoe, Goliad county; W. I. Kilgore, Frio county; Nic Dunn, Nueces county; R. Weymiller, A. M. Hollingsworth, J. G. Green, B. F. Wilson and J. N. Hurd, Uvalde county; W. P. Gerfers, Shavano; Henry Fink, Leon Springs; Charles Moss, Millett; G. H. Hutchison, Wilson county; W. G. Hughes, Boerne; H. P. Maurice, Kinney county; M. R. Braggins, Kimble county; R. Parner and D. S. Emison, Mission Valley; C. W. Bernard, Sabin; N. R. Powell, Pettus; John Vining, Kerr county; Henry Stevens, Kansas City; Fred Ilgner, Comstock.

The Horse Market.

The mourners held down the benches during most of the time last week and the horse market might have been mistaken for a funeral if the boys hadn't said anything. The trouble is that most of the horse dealers were attracted by the fattening prospect of the cattle market early in the season, and invested their pile, and all their credit was good for in shipping beeves. The recent drop in the price of cattle has caught them long on the wrong side of the market. This is why the horse market looks like a funeral, but it don't sound like one. How those boys do talk! And yet there are some people who profess to believe in universal salvation.

Well, we are not here to moralize, but to state facts, and therefore we'll let the present and the eternal billions settle, if they can, the question of future deliveries while we turn our attention to spot conditions.

Receipts of horse stock moderate last week, very far below those of the corresponding week in previous years, but

better receipts are now expected and there is a prospect for a moderate amount of trading. Buyers, however, are not numerous nor are they anxious to purchase anything that is offered. Among the sales reported were 30 head of medium mares and horses at \$19.50 per head; 20 head of yearling mule colts, improved, at \$19 per head; 30 head of medium saddle horses at 20 per head; 26 head of medium mares, not fat, at \$15.50 per head; 30 head of improved mules at \$37.50 per head; 25 head of Spanish mules at \$16 per head.

The receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 66 head, against 448 head during the corresponding week last year, and 727 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

The shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 280 head, against 622 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1125 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, 29 head of horses, 1 mule and 6 head of stallions, shipped by D. McComas, to Memphis, Tenn.; 30 head of horses and mares, and 3 head of colts, shipped to C. A. Hoover, at Louisville, Ky.; 48 head of horses and mares, 2 colts and 20 head of mules, shipped by Joe Farris, to Franklin, Tenn.; 26 head of horses and mares and 2 head of colts, shipped by H. R. Elliott to J. F. Nichols, at Meridan, Miss.; 30 head of horses shipped by J. D. Beakley to Lexington, Ky. The following quotations rule in this market:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/4 hands.	\$ 8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/4 hands.	12@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.	17@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	13@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded.	6@ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	8@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.	10@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.	15@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.	22@ 50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.	75@ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	23@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	18@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	17@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands.	18@ 25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	35@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved.	18@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved.	30@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.	12@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.	18@ 20

The Cattle Market.

Receipts of cattle, though in better condition, are not sully equal to the local demand. Stockmen are so busy delivering contract cattle to shippers that they are paying less than usual attention to the local market. The result is that previous price here are very firmly maintained for choice fat animals.

Another reason for the light receipts is the excellent condition of the pastures and the abundance of stock water, which makes it easy to hold stock in the pastures at very small cost. There is a general belief here that after the first rush of stock to the large markets is over, values will improve and this belief renders the holders more confident with the result, as above stated, of a moderate supply of prime butcher's stock on this market.

Goats and Muttons.

There have been few goats and muttons on this market during the past week and the demand for them is active at quotations. A few fat muttons have been received and have sold promptly at quotations.

Hogs.

No hogs have been received for several days and the demand is active for a limited number of the best fat animals at quotations.

San Antonio Wool Market.

The spring wool sales are progressing more quietly now. The first rush is over and the manufacturers' representatives, having taken the best wools that were not held too high, are now looking after choice lots in the daily receipts and visiting smaller markets. Speculators, who jumped into the market at the first of it, are also going slower now. That bright, fine wool of six to eight months' growth is worth twenty cents, is agreed on all sides, but much of the wool that remains unsold will not answer this

description and such wools can only be sold at its scoured value. From 58@ 60c per scoured pound is about the limit for Texas wools this spring. For some wools even this figure is claimed to be too high. However, there will be no lack of wool to select from, though it is hardly possible that there will be too much for the actual consumptive demand, should general business improve. This market may, therefore, be quoted steady to firm and with hardly any probability of lower prices.

Certainly there is less cause for a decrease in values this year than in former years. Freight rates on wool from this point to New York and Boston have declined since the season opened, and are now lower than ever before. This adds to the spot value of the staple. Then, too, our Texas wools are all sold out in northern markets and stocks there must be replenished. Again, the importation of Australian wools have been large and those wools are mixed with Texas wools in manufacturing. Only one unfavorable factor remains: the doubtful feeling in the money markets, resulting from the unsettled condition of European finances. To offset this we have large crops on this side of the ocean, the prosperity of our agricultural and live stock interests, and no over-speculation in anything to present a weak point likely to be affected by a stringent money market.

Holders feel very strong in their position. The large prices obtained last year put them on their feet. They have done very well this year. The majority of the wool-growers are out of debt and have something to their credit. The scalp law will result in their flocks being protected from the greatest danger that threatened them a few months ago, and the luxuriant pasturage and ample supply of stock water, assures them of future prosperity. Therefore, there is every reason for the steady to firm feeling which exists here to day.

A Five Months' Pig Weighs 308 lbs.

HEMPSTEAD, TEXAS, May 26, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In reply to the two questions in the issue of May 16th, would answer most emphatically: "Yes." I have not only seen a pig that weighed 150 pounds at five months' old; but had one I raised, on exhibition at Hempstead, Texas, four months and four days old, of the Berkshire breed, which weighed 216 pounds. I exhibited the same pig at the Navasota Fair when he was five months and twenty-three days old and he weighed 308 pounds. This was in 1888 and the exhibit at Hempstead was made on a bet. All of which can be substantiated by 200 or more men now living in this county. JOE NASS, Hempstead, Waller county, Texas.

An Increase of 2000 in Mutton Receipts.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
May 23, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts of sheep for the week now closing are about 2000 more than last week, while shipments have been about 5000 more for the same time, leaving about 3000 less for slaughter at this point.

The market during the week has been depressed to such an extent that sellers have been unable to make a clearance this week, and this has caused a further decline of 35 to 50c per hundred, and we now quote Texas sheep as follows: common to fair, \$2.50 @ \$3.25; fair to good \$3.25 @ \$4.00; good to choice, \$4.00 @ \$4.50; choice to fancy, (grain fed) \$4.50 @ \$5.

While we do not look for stronger prices on common sheep, we do look for better prices on the fair to good muttons. WAGNER BROS. & CO.

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

Milking Cows in Calif.

It has been advocated at Farmers' Institute meetings in Eastern Ontario, says the Journal of Agriculture, that a cow should be milked right up to calving, provided she was not allowed to run down in condition, and it was not only no injury to cow or calf to do, but it was of the greatest importance that a milk cow should in this way be taught her business. On this subject a German authority says: "With many the opinion prevails that a cow should be milked as nearly up to the time of calving as she will give milk. Some go even farther and maintain that it is of importance that it should be extended right up to calving. We dissent. In a majority of cases it is advisable to quit eight or ten weeks before calving. To milk longer is at the expense of the development of the calf, to the injury of the cow and her future milk yield. The belief that a young cow, after her first calf, should be milked as long as possible, because a long milking habit can in this way be established, is entirely erroneous. The milk from a cow gets bad according as calving approaches; the cream will not rise and the butter not come. The reason for this is the absence of lime and phosphoric acid (in combination) which go to form the bones of a calf. Even the strongest feeding cannot counterbalance the injury done by long-continued milking. Such strong feeding shortly before calving could easily have most serious consequences. With many excellent milkers, who do not go dry easily, it may be advisable to influence the milk yield by giving dry feed, and by prolonging the time between milking.

Some of the best beeves ever turned off in Colorado were ripened last winter on alfalfa and cotton seed. They were fully up to the finest of corn-fed animals, and were made ready for the block quicker and at a less price than on corn.

The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.

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

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,

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

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

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

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or

C. P. FEGAN, Trav. Pass. Ag't. B. W. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.

DALLAS, 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.

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.

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

FOR SALE.

Fine puppies, English Shepherd and Newfoundland crossed, now ready for market. Dogs, \$12.50; bitches, \$10. Send money by P. O. order or registered letter. Address

FLOYD S. RAY,
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Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

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

FOR SALE.

FIFTY YEARLING MULES.

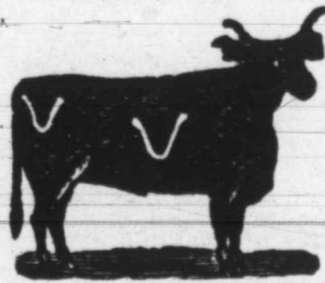
I offer for sale 50 good trim yearling mules, nearly all blacks and bays, from thoroughbred Kentucky and Tennessee jacks and well graded Texas raised mares. Address

JNO. B. CAVITT,

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Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



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Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

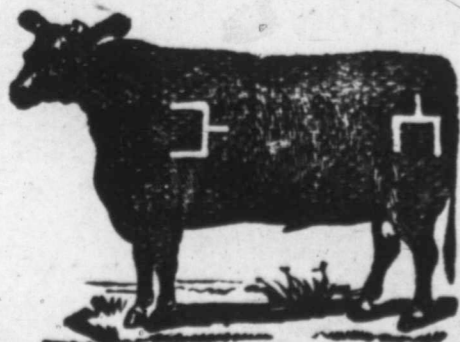
MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,
Trinidad, Colo.

A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,
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THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

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



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

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

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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.

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The T brand in Archer county, numbering about five or six hundred. This is a mixed herd and includes the steer cattle, four years and under. Address

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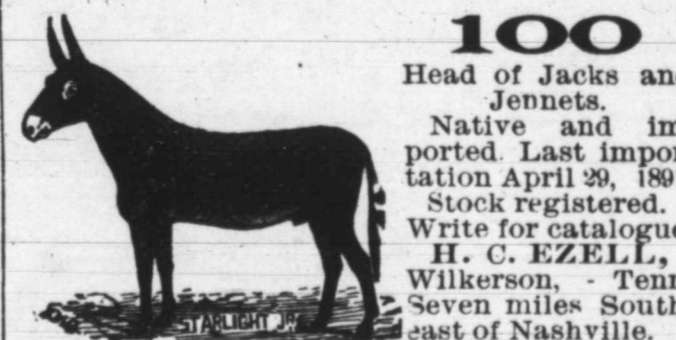
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Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls;
Grade Jersey cows;
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Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine.

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

100



Head of Jacks and Jennets. Native and imported. Last importation April 29, 1891. Stock registered. Write for catalogue. H. C. EZELL, Wilkerson, Tenn. Seven miles South-east of Nashville.

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

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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.

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,
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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.

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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.

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D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

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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,

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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.

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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.

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Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Tex.

Two-Year-Old Steers.

I have for sale 300 two-year-old steers. Address W. W. STUBBS, Alexander, Texas.



National Dickinson Breed

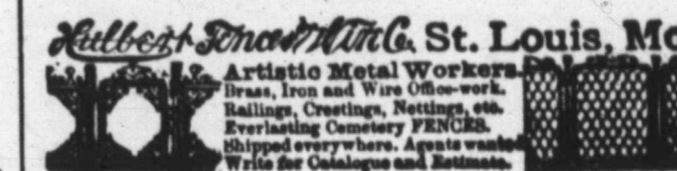
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Polled Mutton Merinos.

The great Ohio sheep, large, pure and prolific, constitutionally bred, warranted good to acclimate without loss. Send for descriptive catalogue free. H. G. McDOWELL, Canton, Ohio.

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.



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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 3000 cattle and 37,000 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.

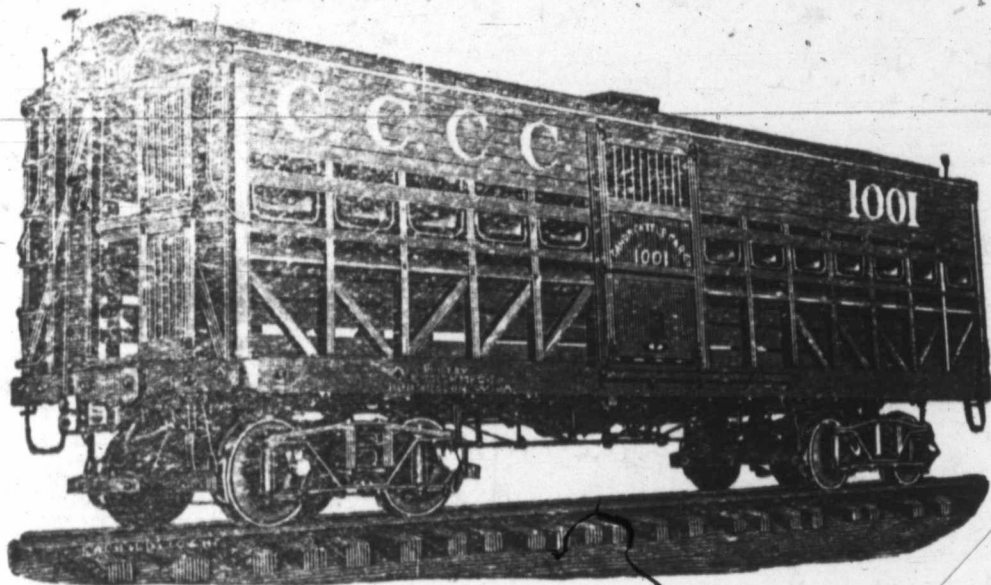
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

∴ 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.

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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.....	7,603,828
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.

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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, \$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings, 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 1/4 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

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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.

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SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

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