


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 12.

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NO. 50.

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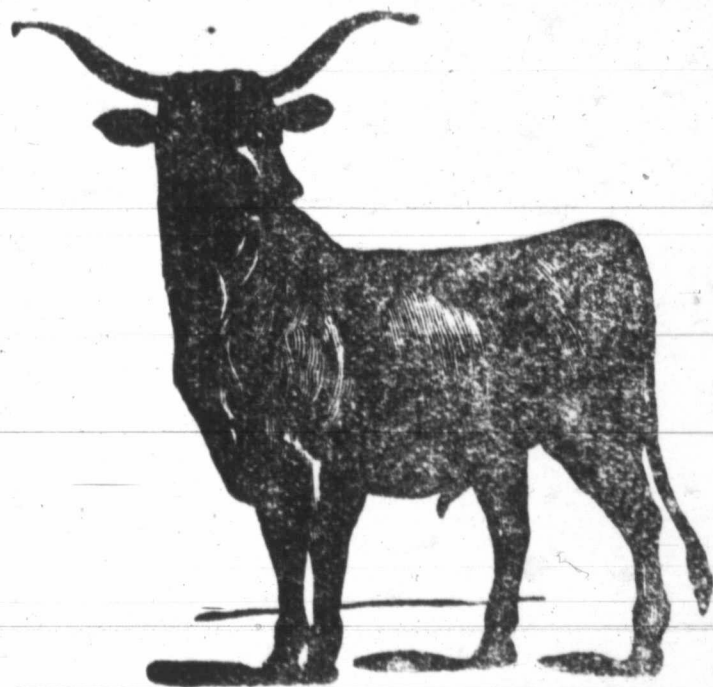
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to shippers, giving them the advantage of the best accommodations for stock in transit, while
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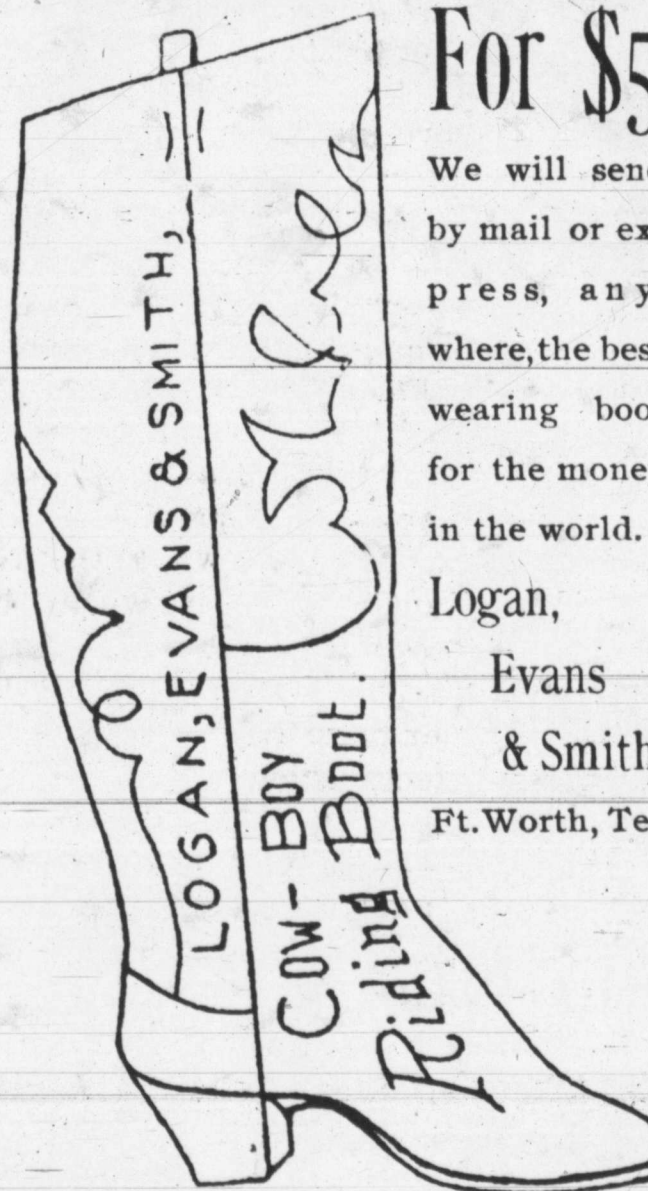
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PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—
Headquarters Department of Texas, Office
of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, San Anto-
nio, Texas, March 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals,
in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement
attached, will be received at this office and at
the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Sub-
sistence at the following named posts, in the
Department of Texas, until 12 o'clock, noon,
Thursday, April 23, 1891, and then opened, for
delivery at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, Davis,
Hancock, McIntosh, Ringgold, and San Hous-
ton, and Camp Del Rio, Camp Pena Colorado,
and Camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, of such quan-
tities of fresh beef and mutton as may be re-
quired by the Subsistence Department at these
posts from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, or such
less time as the Commissary General of Sub-
sistence may direct. Proposals will also be re-
ceived for the delivery of choice cuts of beef
and mutton for sales. Each bidder must fur-
nish a guarantee in the sum of five hundred
dollars, to the effect that, if his bid is accepted,
he will enter into a contract, and give bond
with good and sufficient sureties, within sixty
days from the date of opening the bids. The
right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Pre-
ference will be given to articles of domestic
production or manufacture, conditions of
quality and price (including in the price of for-
eign productions or manufactures the duty
thereon) being equal. Full information will
be furnished upon application to this office or
to the A. C. S. at any post named. Envelopes
containing proposals should be marked: "Propo-
sals for Beef and Mutton at _____" and
addressed to the undersigned, or to the A. C. S. at
the post for which the proposal is intended.
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of Subsistence, Acting Chief C. S.

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Leading Specialist.

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have cured. Write to them and be convinced.

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Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.;
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Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.;
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 12.

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No. 50.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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

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

Our New Quarters.

The JOURNAL has secured offices for its business department on the ground floor in the elegant building on the corner of Main and Third. This location is not only central and convenient, but it is one of the best ventilated and most pleasant offices in the city. Our friends will please remember the location (401 Main street) and not fail to call on us while in the city.

The Live Stock Markets.

The prices now being paid in the markets for beef, pork and mutton are from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred more than were being paid sixty days ago. The advance has been not only rapid but general, and applies to all classes of meat products. Dressed beef, salt pork, in fact, all kinds of meats have rapidly advanced. The increased price on meats is proportionately greater than on marketable live stock. Live stock dealers and raisers, after so many years of reverses and bad markets, were slow to believe that we were to have a good market this year, and that live stock was so soon to have another big boom. When the JOURNAL started off in December with the prediction that Texas cattle would sell for \$1 per hundred more in 1891 than they brought in 1890, many of its readers and friends ridiculed the idea. Only one-fourth of 1891 has come and gone

while four-fifths of the advance predicted by the JOURNAL has been realized, with the indications strongly in favor of the remaining 20 per cent. being gained within the next 30 days.

It has now been some eight years since there has been a shortage in all kinds of meat products. There could never have been a very great increase in the price of beef as long as there was an over-supply of pork, or vice versa. Rather than pay fancy figures for one while the other could be had at low figures, the majority of consumers would discontinue the use of the high-priced article and substitute the cheaper one. Fortunately, however, for the producer, there is at this time a very material shortage being developed in both hogs and cattle, with the number of marketable sheep also short of the usual supply. An over-supply of either hogs or cattle might keep the price of the other down, but when both are short there must be a material advance all along the line.

The high prices that are sure to prevail on all classes of marketable live stock through the remainder of the year will, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, be a great surprise to even the most sanguine and enthusiastic stockmen, while the rapidity and extent of the advance will far exceed anything ever known in the history of the live stock trade in Texas. The JOURNAL feels that it risks nothing in saying that the present year will be one long to be remembered as a most prosperous one to stockmen of all kinds and classes. The JOURNAL will go still further and say that it will not be at all surprised if this should prove the most exciting year ever known to the live stock traffic and believes it is within the range of possibilities for cattle, sheep and hogs to sell for more money during 1891 than they have ever brought since Texas live stock dealers have been connected with or affected by the markets.

Land Values.

The JOURNAL has heretofore made the assertion that land is intrinsically worth as much in Texas as other land of the same quality in any other state in the Union, and that is it only a question of time until it will sell for the same money. Railroads and cheap transportation, with the many improvements and conveniences, must have the effect to equalize values all over the country. No one commodity or article can longer bring fabulous prices in one part of the country and go begging for buyers in another locality. The difference in values in different localities is now reduced to the cost of transportation from one section to the other, with a possible small margin for the dealer. This applies to all movable commodities, and must, in a great measure, apply with equal force to lands. It is true the land cannot be transferred from one part of the country to another but in a few day's time and at comparatively little cost the people can now go to the cheapest land, and this they will do. It is now a small undertaking for the farmer in Illinois, New York and

Kentucky, or any other state, to sell his land and remove his family and personal property to Texas. The advantages of such a change will at once become apparent to any one who will give it a careful looking up. Texas is equal to any state in the Union in the quality of her soil, healthfulness, climate and all other essentials. These are facts that are becoming known throughout the country, and the people are going to avail themselves of the many inducements offered by this state to an extent that will surprise even her most enthusiastic admirers. There is one thing that may be relied on to an absolute certainty. Texas land must advance very materially or land in the old states must decline. The difference now existing in values can not much longer exist. The JOURNAL is strongly of the opinion that the evening up of values will begin at once by Texas land increasing in value until something like an equal basis of values has been reached all over the country. If this idea is correct the Lone Star state will soon enjoy a boom in lands heretofore unequalled in the history of the country, which will result in increasing the value to at least something near the value now placed on similar lands in the older settled states.

This radical advance may not come this year or the next, but in the opinion of the JOURNAL will be fully realized within the next five years.

Advertise in the Journal.

As an advertising medium through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of this state the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL has no equal. Those who want to buy or sell any kind of live stock, land or ranch property, or want for any purpose to reach the best class of stockmen or farmers in Texas, should by all means advertise in the JOURNAL. Its advertising rates, considering its large circulation, are very low. It tries to give its patrons, both subscribers and advertisers, the worth of their money. Give it a trial.

No Danger of an Over-Marketing.

The opinion prevails among a great many stockmen that a slight advance in the markets would result in a rush of all classes of stock to the markets, which would of course soon cause another decline. This is not only a mistaken idea, but the facts are that an improved condition of the market will have exactly the opposite effect.

When cattle, sheep, hogs, or any other commodity goes begging at low figures, everybody wants to sell. The idea then seems to be that the stock on hand must be gotten rid of at all hazards, consequently the worse the market, the greater the runs. But as soon as the market advances and the product in question becomes valuable, holders are no longer anxious to sell, but seeing that their property is in demand and has ready market value at good figures they feel satisfied to keep it.

For these reasons the owners of cattle, sheep and hogs instead of rushing their stock on the market, now that

prices are better, will hold them and only offer for sale such as are ready for market and will bring top prices. Instead of a good market causing over-marketing, it will have the opposite effect and cause a general withholding from the market of all stock that are not in first-class condition and ready to go.

PURE water is an item of the greatest importance in the care of all kinds of stock. When water is taken into the stomach of an animal it is absorbed with great rapidity. A horse will drink a pailful, and in five minutes it will be passing through his system. A cow may drink impure water and in three hours the impurities will be found in the milk. Even the odor of the water will sometimes be apparent. Anything which may be dissolved in the water, or any impurity which may be so fine as to pass through the absorbent vessels, will pass into the blood and produce disease.

The National Live Stock Reporter is not the only paper that thinks shippers are not properly distributing their shipments, but are sending live stock to Chicago that ought to go to St. Louis. On this subject the Southern Stockman and Farmer says: "It has long been the opinion of a large number of those who have given the matter special attention that too many cattle go to Chicago and not enough to St. Louis and other points. In fact St. Louis papers have stated time and again that St. Louis has had to call on Chicago for cattle to meet the market demands. Cattle are frequently rushed into Chicago in numbers to overcrowd the market while the supply of other points is insufficient to meet demands of purchasers."

There was recently a grand celebration at Savannah, Georgia, to commemorate the magnificent cotton output of 1,000,000 bales. The banquet on this occasion is said to be the finest ever participated in within the boundaries of Georgia.

Professor Sewell of the government experiment station at Garden City, Kansas, says that there has been much misrepresentation about Jerusalem corn made public through the western agricultural press. This corn will thrive better with judicious irrigation than without it, though at this station in 1890 a yield of twenty-two bushels was obtained without irrigation. It is absurd to say that it thrives better without moisture than with it, but a corn that will yield so well "in our driest years will, in seasonable years, give an abundant harvest."

S. H. Riley, who owns a fine stock farm near San Angelo, is having the prairie dogs exterminated. The contract is let at 12½ cents per acre and poisoned wheat is doing good work in ridding several thousand acres of this pest.

Six buffalo were recently sold by a Salt Lake man to a British lord at \$500 a head.

CATTLE.

The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator says the tone of this week's market gladdeneth the heart of the cattle and hog feeder, provided he has not been faint hearted and contracted his stock at a low figure to some speculator.

The Drovers' Journal very timely says: The day of the big cattle companies with silk stocking managers may not be gone, but the day of the small stockman who attends to the business of his flocks and herds in person is certainly at hand.

The cattlemen are, says the Kansas City Indicator, oiling their chaises, rubbing up their harness and getting ready to let the other fellows walk awhile; as for themselves they propose to become barons again, but it is to be hoped take a closer count this time and watch more carefully the expense account than the barons of old.

The Big Four are doing all in their power to fortify themselves against the advance in cattle. They are contracting big strings of beef and, it is said, have several weeks, supply on grass and in easy access should the market run too high for them. They have also protected themselves by very materially advancing the price on dressed beef.

Scrubs may be found among registered as well as unregistered stock. Breeders were slow in finding this out, and in learning that systematic breeding involves the study and preservation of family traits. Americans visiting the Island of Jersey used to be told, "It is all one breed. All the cattle here are pure." And so for years they bought and bred them, simply regarding purity of blood as the essential thing. Now we know that to get best results we must study pedigrees, look at what the blood has accomplished, and aim to combine the best points of different families.

In their circular letter of March 27th, the Texas Live Stock Commission Co., of Chicago, says:

Receipts of cattle for the week have been moderate, but the weather has been rainy and disagreeable all week and this has had a depressing effect on prices of native cattle. Texans have come in much larger numbers this week, but prices have been firm and the yards have been readily cleared of Texas cattle. The most of the grass Texas that arrived this week were sold at the following range of prices: Thin light grass canning steers at \$3@3½; dressed beef steers, grass fat, at \$3½@4 30. The most of the fed Texas steers that have been sold here during the week sold at \$3.90@4.45; choice ripe, smooth, heavy steers would sell much higher. Receipts of Texas cattle for March this year are considerably above the average March receipts of former years. Outlook good for the near future.

Facts Worth Considering.

That a season of prosperity is in store for the cattlemen there is no longer any doubt. At the same time the business has undergone a great change. The haphazard way of doing business in vogue ten years ago will never be successful again. To make money out of cattle in future will require forethought, judgment and painstaking; the same that is required in any other business. The man who raises scrubs on half rations may make a little money during an unusually prosperous season, but in the long run will come out loser. The people are becoming more fastidious in their tastes and requirements. They now demand improved blood; they want cattle with good backs, fine loins, such as will make more choice meat to the steer, and of a better quality and will not have any other.

The successful cattle raiser will cater to the demand for better beef. He

will improve his herds by using none but thoroughbred bulls. He will provide plenty of good feed and keep them growing and in thriving condition the entire season. Instead of carrying his steers until they are four or five years old he will make good beef of them and turn them off at from two to three years of age. The ambition and aim of the successful beef producer will not be to see how many steers he can raise, but to see how good he can make them, and mature them as rapidly as possible. The man who persists in holding on to scrub bulls, and who crowds his range, provides no feed for winter and barely has grass enough to keep his cattle alive, will find after carrying his steers four or five years that at best they will only do for canners, and must be sold at miserably low figures. In short, the beef producer must cater to the whims, wishes and appetites of the beef consumers to be successful.

Beef Cattle on Aransas Pass Railroad.

The following list of cattle, together with owners name and postoffice, will be of interest to many of the readers of this paper. The JOURNAL is indebted for this valuable information to Col. L. J. Polk, the popular general freight agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad.

The name of the feeder is followed by his postoffice address, and the county following is where the cattle are being fed.

The following letter from the above named gentleman will explain itself:

SAN ANTONIO, March 26, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In compliance with your request of some time ago, I have prepared and herewith hand you a list of parties who are feeding cattle adjacent to our line. This list has been compiled from the statements made by our station masters, and you will no doubt recognize the fact that there are probably many omissions of those whom our agents could not reach or whose preparations were not made known. You will also understand that the list may embrace the names of some holders of cattle who may not, and probably will not, ship to market. So far as my information goes, with the exception of the cattle that are being fed in the yards of the oil mill at Cuero, and all that are enumerated in the enclosed list are grass fed cattle and the owners will either sell to Indian Territory buyers or will ship to market as their interest may appear later on. As you see, although you have asked me for a list of those who are "feeding cattle for market," it is almost impossible to prepare a list that can be relied on as meeting that condition, for the reason that in a majority of cases our cattlemen themselves do not know at the moment what disposition will ultimately be made of their stock. Yours truly,

L. J. POLK, G. F. A.

- L. Leigh, Ganahl; Kerr county, number not known.
- J. A. Lorenz, Penna Maria; Karnes county, 60.
- A. J. Williams, Floresville; Wilson county, number not known.
- G. N. Dillworth, Gonzales; Wilson county, 500.
- J. D. Huston, Gonzales; Wilson county, 1400.
- R. A. Huston, Gonzales; DeWitt county, 1000.
- W. B. Huston, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 500.
- J. B. Wells, Gonzales; Guadalupe county, 1150.
- J. B. Wells & Co., Gonzales; Gonzales county, 250.
- L. M. Kokernot, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 1900.
- Barnett Bros., Wrightsboro; Gonzales county, 800.
- E. W. Withers, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 50.
- R. H. Fitzgerald, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 400.
- Adolph Stiern, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 350.
- Baldridge Bros., Gonzales; Gonzales county, 140.
- R. L. Brothers, Slayden; Gonzales county, 400.
- A. H. Jones, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 300.
- D. C. Evans, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 70.
- T. M. Waiker, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 330.
- H. C. Davis, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 80.
- A. B. Smith, Gonzales; Gonzales county, 75.
- O. T. Cardwell, Oak Forrest; Gonzales county, 50.
- J. M. Pettus, Charco; Goliad county, 200.
- T. Y. Pettus, Charco; Goliad county, 100.
- Bennet Bros., Cuero; Cuero oil mills, 640; ranch 7 miles from Cuero, 80-140.
- V. Weldon, Cuero; near Cuero, 375.
- Burns Bros., Cuero; near Cuero, 350.
- A. Hamilton, Cuero; near Cuero, 75.
- Rachel Bros., Cuero; Cuero oil mills, 127.
- J. M. Mathis, Runge; Cuero oil mills, 460.
- Kohler & Holdenfels, Beeville; Bee county, 1500.
- Geo. West, Oakville, Live Oak county, 2500.
- Will Jones, Beeville; Live Oak county, 1750.
- Wm. Coffa, Mathis; San Patricio county, number not known.
- Hy Timon, San Patricio; San Patricio county, number not known.
- V. Bluntzer, San Patricio; San Patricio county, number not known.
- J. M. Dobie, La Garto; Live Oak county, number not known.

- W. Billingsly, Mathis; San Patricio county, number not known.
- Fulton Pasture company, Gregory; San Patricio county, number not known.
- Whittaker & Butchel, Lott; Falls county, 115.
- W. R. Peters, Lott; Falls county, 100.
- Carter & Gassaway, Lott; Falls county, 400.
- Twyland & Westmorland, Lott; Falls county, 200.
- Jim Sned, Lang; Falls county, 300.
- W. T. Bryant, Durango; Falls county, 400.
- S. A. Reed, Rosebud; Falls county, 450.
- L. Davidson, Barclay; Falls county, 300.
- Pratt & Young, Barclay; Falls county, 250.
- Jessee Ruples, Barclay; Falls county, 200.
- H. L. Johnson, Altair; Colorado county, 100.
- C. T. Shropshire, Altair; Colorado county, number not given.
- Stafford estate, Eagle Lake, Colorado county, number not given.
- Moore & Allen, Flatonia; Lavaca county, 1300.
- Moore & Bleedworth, Moulton; Lavaca and Gonzales counties, 750.
- Thompson & Woodley, Moulton; Lavaca county, 700.
- Chas. Wood, Moulton; Lavaca county, 200.
- C. W. Burns, Moulton; Lavaca county, 450.
- John Cottingham, Elmendorf; not given, 100.
- Fred Hubert, Elmendorf; not given, 50.
- Sam Rogers, Elmendorf; not given, 40.
- J. Eads, Elmendorf; not given, 40.
- N. Campbell, Elmendorf; not given, 40.
- L. D. Sealy, Elmendorf; not given, 40.
- Dr. Wright, Fairview; not given, 40.
- Texas Land and Cattle company, Laurels Ranch; Nueces county, 6500.
- Mark Withers, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 400.
- J. G. Blanks, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 350.
- W. J. Montgomery, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 300.
- John Cardwell, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 150.
- Robuck & Jones, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 90.
- Wm. Clarke, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 100.
- A. J. Rife & Son, Lockhart; Caldwell county, 175.
- Blank & Ellison, Reedville; Caldwell county, 600.
- W. W. Bains, Fulshear; Fort Bend county, 100.
- H. H. Moore, Yoakum; not given, number not given.
- S. M. Guthrie, Yoakum; not given, number not given.
- Willis Hunter, Yoakum; not given, number not given.
- J. P. Morris, Coleman; not given, number not given.
- L. Stephens, Concrete; not given, number not given.
- John Mundine, Lexington; Lee county, 800.

Face the Issue.

Under the above heading the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator prints a timely and truthful editorial pointing out the fallacy, at this day and time, of raising or handling such cattle. The following extracts from the article referred to are reproduced.

"Of late, lines have been very sharply drawn between the systems whereby any profit can be made, and that other nameless system, or rather no system at all, that leads down, down to financial ruin. The difference between cattle that bring \$5 per 100 lbs, and cattle that only bring \$2 might, for brevity's sake, be taken as the outcome of a paying system on the one hand, and a ruinous scrub system on the other, that yields no profitable returns to anyone engaged in the raising of cattle.

"Fewer and better cattle should be the watch-word. The more cattle a feeder buys or a farmer raises of a class that has no aptitude for growing and fattening, on the lines known as early maturing cattle, the greater his loss in the end, if he feeds to a finish.

"How to reform the system of producing butchers' beasts at a profit is a problem that strikes home, towards men in corn or cattle raising states and territories. To succeed there must be system in every detail of the entire business. Hitherto the selling of cows and heifers has, to a great extent, been carried out on a false basis, for no other reason than that money was needed, and must be raised somehow. Where men or companies have been able to conduct their operations free from any fear of the sheriff, such concerns are in better shape than they have been in for years, and their future is pretty well assured. This class of men or companies have conducted their operations on the principle of culling out or grading up. It is to the credit of Missouri and Kansas feeders and stockraisers that they take the front rank in placing prime beeves on the markets. How they do it is no secret. They breed for a purpose, and feed to attain that purpose. Instead of taking four years to finish their steers, they aim to finish

them from 24 to 30 months old. This is one of the few occupations upon which there is no patent. The road leading to success, though leading one way, is open to all, yet special aptitude and sound judgment must and will win, even in the face of the inevitable closer competition. It is unlikely that the future of cattle raising will be carried on to any great extent as it has been in the past. Values will be based upon intrinsic merit. When pedigree, symmetry and vitality harmonize in one grand aggregate, the breeder will meet with a golden reward. For range purposes blocky, robust sires that have the quality of the feeder about them will be the kind sought after."

Cattle Pasturage.

Texas still has some fine pasture lands where cattle will fatten on grass and ship to market in condition to bring high prices. Where the curly mesquite grows to perfection and has not been overstocked, beef cattle will mature as finely as in 1882, when they sold for seventy odd dollars per head after paying all charges. At the "Dixie Ranch," in Lynn county, Texas, which adjoins the range where the above cattle were raised and fattened, the grass is yet in its primitive luxuriance and offers as fine pasture as can be found anywhere. Six thousand grown cattle can be matured there for market this season, and owners needing pasturage should secure the privilege without delay. The ranch is northwest of Colorado ninety miles and one hundred and twenty-five miles south of Amarillo. The trail to both places is over good country supplied with grass and water. The ranch is well fenced and finely improved, with an abundance of good water. Parties with as many as two thousand cattle will be furnished separate divisions of the pasture abundantly supplied with grass and water. For further particulars address the owner, W. V. Johnson, Colorado City, Texas.

Interesting to Texas Cattlemen.

After years of experience the cattlemen of Northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana have learned that there is a larger and surer profit on buying Texas steers for maturing on northern ranges than there is in raising the calves at home. Hence, we are reliably informed, that ranchmen generally in the states above named have sold their she herds and in future will rely upon the south for supplies. Under these circumstances it would seem the proper thing for Texas stock raisers to cultivate closer and more general business relations with our northern friends. The best channel through which to become acquainted with northern ranchmen, their methods, wants and conditions is the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, published at Cheyenne, Wyo. This is an old, reliable and well established paper and if Texas stock raisers generally would send three dollars and get the Journal for a year the money would be well invested. The interests of the south and north are highly reciprocal and we should take advantage of the opportunity to reap the fullest benefit from an exchange of intercourse.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

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

Leave Ft. Worth.....	8.00 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
" Plano.....	9.44 p. m.	10.18 a. m.
" Wylie.....	10.08 p. m.	10.46 a. m.
" Greenville.....	11.30 p. m.	12.10 p. m.
" Commerce.....	12.00 night	1.10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.....	12.45 a. m.	2.03 p. m.
Arrive Memphis.....	8.45 p. m.	8.55 a. m.
" St. Louis.....	7.40 a. m.	

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Give the lamb flock plenty of water.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—from scab.

Grain fed muttons are awful nice, but the cheapest mutton is that made from grass.

Some writers say "no matter what one does for a sick sheep, as a rule it mostly dies."

Now is the time for extra herders and plenty of them, as there will be necessarily several lamb flocks.

With sheep, as with all other varieties and classes of live stock, numbers without quality will not secure the best returns.

When it comes to marketing sheep, it is well to remember that it is the quality and not the quantity that determines the price.

If the sheep are not given a sufficiency of nourishing grass or other food to make and keep them fat, whose fault is it that they look hollow-eyed?

When the showing day arrives and your very thin flock show up badly in the matter of wool, don't be surprised. Poor sheep cannot grow heavy fleeces.

"It is a great folly to work five months for a lamb and then lose it for lack of five minutes' attention," says the American Sheep-Breeder. Very truly.

A Colorado man who is feeding sheep for market says he can take the wool from his sheep, throw it away, and then make more money on them than he can on cattle.

Some rams are like human beings, predisposed to disease. As they will impart similar tendencies to their progeny, it is very unwise to use them for breeding purposes.

The proper time to mark, dock and castrate the lambs is when they are from a month to six weeks old, and before they are transferred from the lamb flock to the main flock.

Sometimes the very young lamb shows every disposition to suck but fails to accomplish its purpose. See if the udder is not almost covered with wool. If so, use the shears.

One advantage in sheep-growing is that they bring in money from April to August, often a season during which many farmers have nothing to turn into money for current expenses.

The "ounce of preventive" of which so much has been written is worth considering on a sheep ranch. Once let scab get into the flock and the "pound of cure" will develop into a heavy expense.

The flock should be out of the corals and on the grass "by times" every morning. At this season, when the grass is scarce on the range, they should have the benefit of every minute of daylight.

You have one ram that did not give you satisfaction the past year, yet you used him again last fall, and you are not going to be surprised if his lambs show up badly again this spring. Will it not pay you to get rid of him?

According to the agricultural reports there are 43,431,136 sheep in the United States in 1891 against 44,336,702 in 1890. A Boston paper figures it out that consequently the wool clip will be 5,000,000 pounds less this than last year, when it was 276,000,000 pounds.

When the waters are calm, all ships alike show mastership in floating. So when there is green grass everywhere, all shepherds can show fat flocks. But when grass is scarce, it is the good shepherd who finds it and sees that his sheep are taken to it and feed on it.

A profitable live stock farm is very apt to owe its paying qualities largely to the sheep that are kept on it.

From now on until needed again for breeding purposes the rams should be carefully excluded from the ewes of the flock, and kept in a vigorous, healthy condition. It is wonderful how many lambs can be traced to the stolen visits of a single ram, which visits didn't last exceeding a dozen hours.

The reports still come in from flockmasters all over Texas that they are losing a great many sheep. The wolves and bob-tailed cats seem to be emboldened by the fact that they have no end of friends in the legislature who are not willing to have their business interfered with.

One dipping, no matter how thoroughly it is done, will not cure scab. It may kill the live scab germ, but not the eggs. In from seven to ten days after the first dipping there should be a second circus of the same kind, and if possible each dipping should be more thorough than the other.

Now is the time to try the faithfulness of the shepherds. If they are ignorant of their duties or if they "don't care a cent," they will have thin sheep on the range. But if they know what is necessary and have the honesty to do it without watching, they will do a great deal of rustling in the interest of their employers.

The average herder don't think when he catches a sheep by the wool that it hurts the sheep, and yet it does. If he cares to have the statement verified let him ask some one to catch him by the hair and hold him while he pulls to get away. Every herder should have a crook and when it becomes necessary for him to catch a sheep he should use it.

As the spring opens scab will develop rapidly in infected flocks, and flockmasters should be prompt in their efforts to put it down. It is not advisable, perhaps, to dip ewes heavy with young, nor very soon after they drop their lambs. But when the lambs and ewes get to know each other thoroughly and scab makes its appearance in the flock, the whole business should be dipped thoroughly.

To the new shepherd or to the new flockmaster the JOURNAL will state that it will not greatly help matters to dip scab sheep and thereafter hold them on the old range. After the second dipping the flock should be put on a fresh, clean range. If there is any likelihood now of having to dip soon, it will be well to set apart a range and keep it clean on which to run the flock after being dipped.

According to statistics obtained by the department of agriculture the further one goes south the lighter will be the fleeces. In Delaware for instance, the average fleece weighs 3.9 pounds; in Maryland, 3.7 pounds; in Virginia, 3.3 pounds; in North Carolina, 3 pounds; in South Carolina, 2.9 pounds; in Georgia, 2.9 pounds; in Florida, 2.7 pounds. The average in Texas is not given in the report from which the above figures are taken.

The demands of the market are for early matured sheep, as well as for younger steers and hogs. Fortunately, this is directly in line with the grower's best interest, for the earlier the sheep are matured the less chance they will have to "eat their heads off." An ewe that raises two lambs and furnishes in addition a good wool clip should repay her owner 200 per cent. What other stock will do as well?

The opinions of French agriculturists are always worth listening to, as they have shown themselves to always be in the front rank of every movement that has advanced the calling. At the recent fat cattle show in Paris they gave particular attention to the sheep exhibit, and unite in the verdict that the Southdowns come nearest to a

general service breed, combining ability to produce wool and meat of paying quality and quantity.

Wool being the object, the best buck to use in a grade flock of sheep would be a pure-bred Merino.

Watering arrangements should be such, for all kinds of stock, that young animals do not have to struggle for their share with the other ones. A battle for either food or drink is always demoralizing to farm stock.

Nowhere does the hand of the master appear more profitably than among the fattening and other stock. If he sees personally to their care and feeding and keeps them in health and growth, they will do better at a less cost than if trusted to the most careful man, who has not the interest of ownership.

A good friend of the JOURNAL writes that he has been having no end of trouble in his efforts to run a few Cotswolds with his Merino flock. They were offered to him, as he thought, very cheap and he bought them and put them in his general flock. He says: "I wish I had never seen them. They travel like horses and are always trying to break away. They are handsome enough, but not good herders and I will not try the experiment again."

The JOURNAL will not undertake to decide what dip is best for sheep. Tobacco is good, so is sulphur, and many of the patent dips are doubtless good. The difficulty is not so much with the dips, as with the manner of using them. Either they are too cold, or the sheep are not held in long enough, or the bodies of the sheep are not fully immersed. Let the temperature be kept at near 120, hold the sheep in the vat until every part of its body is as wet as it can be made, and see to it that not a single sheep gets away without this treatment.

There are dozens and dozens of breeders of thoroughbred sheep in the North and East who hope next fall to sell their rams to Texas flockmasters. To these men it is not deemed out of place or premature to suggest at this time, if they would like to reach the Texas flockmasters and advise them what they will have to offer them, they can not do so in a better way than through the columns of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, that goes each week to nearly every sheep ranch in the state, where it is read and appreciated. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Sheep with open fleeces and little yolk, of whatever breed, need to be dipped once or twice a year to destroy the ticks. If the ewes have been afflicted with ticks, these after shearing will certainly go to the lambs, which should also be immediately dipped. A good dip may be made of crude carbolic acid and White Hellebore powder, using a quart of the acid and two pounds of powder to fifty gallons of water. The Hellebore should be put in a pail and stirred up with a gallon of boiling water. The acid may be poured directly into the cold water, and then the dissolved Hellebore added.

The demand for mutton would grow more rapidly in this country if better mutton were grown with which to meet it. We get very little mutton here that compares at all in quality with that to which the English are accustomed. One reason for this is that the English feed better, with more direct idea to the production of good meat, and another is that they use more distinctively the mutton breeds. The downs breeds are especially adapted to this purpose, and it would be an easy matter to greatly improve the mutton qualities of most of our existing flocks of ordinary sheep by using only downs sires; for this purpose we would advise particularly the Shropshire downs and Hampshire downs.

The wool growing industry east of the Mississippi has no future in competition with the industry on the slopes of the Rocky mountains. The older

states with their increasing population and advancing value of land are realizing the situation by giving more attention to the raising of mutton sheep of English pedigree. Nothing would improve the pasture lands and agricultural capabilities of New England more than the propagation of sheep, which, of necessity, must be of the mutton order. The sheep themselves would yield a handsome profit. E. F. Bowditch of Framingham, Mass.—no better authority—said in a recent address to farmers: "We cannot afford in this part of the country to keep sheep for wool alone, but there is always a market for either early or late lambs in the nearest market. * * * Sheep also have a manurial value. Pasture land, such as is found all over New England, can be 'cleaned up' by hurdling sheep every night upon it and moving the hurdles."—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Shepherds often find their lambs pining without apparent cause, the skin appearing thin and white, like paper, and the young creatures growing weaker and weaker until they finally die. The trouble is termed by shepherds "pinning" and paper skin," but is known to veterinarians as "anæmia" or want of blood. It is caused by a thread-worm which exists in the lungs and air passages, and interferes so much with the breathing as to prevent the aeration of the blood and the necessary supply of this vital fluid. The best remedy is to give small, repeated doses of turpentine. The following mixture may be used: To one ounce of molasses or linseed oil, add one-fourth of an ounce of spirits of turpentine. Shake well together and give one teaspoonful to each lamb early in the morning. The remedy should be continued for a week or ten days, as it is necessary that a sufficient quantity of the turpentine should be given to insure its escape through the lungs of the animal by exhalation, thus killing the worm by the fumes.

Sheep-Raising in Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer.

D. W. Tinkham, who formerly was in the sheep business in Ellsworth county, but is now a resident of Shawnee county, said to the Kansas Farmer that he could with the same amount of capital make double the money, and with much less labor, by raising sheep in Western Kansas than any good farmer could make by raising crops on the best farm in Eastern Kansas. Sheep farming will solve the question for Western Kansas. Irrigation is not a circumstance in comparison.

A Mystery.

P. T. stands for private terms.
P. B. stands for private books.
P. S. stands for private sales.
These are the business methods adopted by the American Live Stock Commission company. In their round about methods of disposing of their consignments they have adopted the system of private terms, private books, private sales. For what reasons we are unable to say. Customers and reporters have free access to every other commission firm's books in the building. The American has refused the Telegram, which is the official organ of the Live Stock Exchange, the privilege of quoting what business has been transacted for them by other parties. We have free and open access to every other salesbook in the building. Why not to the American? If they are working for the public good of the producer, if they are getting the market value for their customers, why not show to the world their transactions? We draw no conclusions. We make no specific charges. We leave the live stock public to draw their own inferences.

The above is taken from the Kansas City Drover's Telegram. The JOURNAL submits it without argument.

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

THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 3, 1891.

Hogs have advanced materially during the past few weeks and are now selling at \$3.75@4.00 per hundred for the best.

Good cows are bringing in this market from \$2.25@2.60, while good steers sell readily at from \$2.75@3.25.

The Fort Worth Packing company are taking all the fat cattle, sheep or hogs that are offered and paying top prices.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2360; shipments, 1800. Market slow and steady. Steers \$3.75@6.05; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.10;

Hogs—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 2600. Market lower. All grades \$3.15@4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 220; market steady. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 500. Easier. Good to fancy native steers \$4.90@5.60; fair to good natives, \$4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.80; Texans and Indians, \$3.40@5.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 2920. Market steady. All grades, \$4.40@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Good to choice, \$4.20@5.75.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 3700. Market decidedly slow and uneven. Steers, \$4.40@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 16,000. Market active, strong, closing steady. All grades, \$3.90@5.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 1500. Market slow and lower except on few prime Westerns. Natives, \$5.00@5.75; Westerns, \$5.00@5.75.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., April 1, 1891.

Estimated receipts, 15,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs, 9000 sheep. The bulk of the cattle averaging 1100@1400 pounds, sold at \$4.75@5.70. There was very little change in the cow market, though business was not so brisk, and prices were weaker for all but choice stock. Choice to extra stock, \$3@3.65; com-

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

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

UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill.

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

J. G. CASH,

R. B. STEWART,

E. B. OVERSTREET.

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mon to medium, \$2@2.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.00.

Hogs—The market for common hogs, especially light weights, was badly demoralized. Bids were 10@20c lower, and sales very hard to effect at the decline. Good shipping hogs sold better than other kinds, though late in the day they showed a decline of 10c. A load of selected hogs went at \$5.10. Mixed sold at \$4.20@4.95; heavy, \$4.10@5.10; light, \$4.10@4.85. Packers purchased 12,000 hogs and shippers 13,000, leaving 4000 unsold.

Sheep—The market for the best brands of Western sheep was steady, prices being at the same figure as yesterday. Secondary classes and all common grades sold very slowly, and in the majority of cases lower. There was an abundance of common sheep on the market, which buyers were not willing to take except where concessions were made. The supply of lambs was rather large, and several bunches of very good ones were on sale, the top price being \$6.40. Westerns, 78@122 pounds, \$5@5.75; lambs, 64@95 pounds, \$5.50@6.40.

Receipts—Receipts during March, 242,840 head of cattle, 861,902 hogs and 205,350 sheep. Compared with a year ago receipts showed a decrease of 3686 cattle, an increase of 327,816 hogs and 33,855 sheep.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 2, '91.

Cattle—Receipts, 2571 head. There was a fair supply of shipping and export steers on the market; prime steers averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds selling at \$5.75 to \$6.10; the \$6.10 steers were Polled Angus, and averaged 1496 pounds.

The market for butchers' cattle ruled a shade lower on bulk of sales, but declines on best grades of butchers' cattle were slight as compared to the highest figures of the past week; steers sold at \$3.50 to \$5.15; cow stuff, \$1.25 to \$4.75. The demand for stock steers is limited, prices to-day ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per one hundred pounds. The market for Texas cattle ruled steady to strong.

The following sales of Texas cattle were made to-day: 25 steers, 892 lbs, \$3.25; 7 steers, 1,144 lbs, \$3.75; 2 stags, 1,295 lbs, \$4.; 69 steers, 1,027 lbs, \$4.25; 124 steers, 1,105 lbs, \$4.75; 42 steers, 1,129 lbs, \$4.75; 54 steers, 1,191 lbs, \$5.; 40 steers, 1,233 lbs, \$5.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 7274 head. The market opened slow under moderate receipts; a few choice butchers' selections sold at about steady prices, but the gen-

eral market was 15c to 20c lower. The choice butchers' hogs were in light supply, and the common grades were plentiful and suffered the greatest decline. The top of the market was \$4.90, but the bulk of the hogs sold at \$4.30 to \$4.60, showing the inferior quality of the offerings. Light hogs were sorted at \$4.30 to \$4.55, and Philadelphia hogs sold at \$4.75 to \$4.90, against \$5 yesterday. Rough packing hogs were worth \$4 to \$4.20, and good packing grades \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 459 head. The market ruled quiet under light receipts. Good native muttons, averaging 118 to 127 pounds, sold at \$5.60 to \$5.65; fair native muttons, averaging 84 to 146 pounds, at \$5.10 to \$5.60.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	120	162	138
Calves and yearlings	151	83	85
Hogs	50	50	184
Sheep	30	30	

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beefs, per lb, 3½@4½c; choice grass beefs, 3½@4; common to fair beefs, 2½@3c; good fat cows, 2½@3½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@14; calves, \$6@10; yearlings, \$9@14; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 4@4½c; common to fair, 3@3½c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4½@5½c; common to fair, each, \$2@3.

The Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific roads are now receiving live stock for this market. Good beef cattle, calves and yearlings steady. Good cornfed hogs firm. Sheep are in demand.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, April 3.—Large receipts of medium, fat and thin cattle, which have slow sale below quotations. Choice fat cattle in active demand at the following figures: Fat beefs, 2½@2½c per pound; fat cows, \$18@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2@2½c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.

Goats in light receipt and good demand at 75c@1.50 per head for the best fat animals.

Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$2@2.50 per head.

Hogs are in large receipt and there is a good demand for fat

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, President. 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.

animals. Average hogs, 3½@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4½c per pound, live weight.

Kansas City Market.

Our Kansas City market letter for some reason failed to reach us this week, consequently can only give the Kansas City market as reported briefly by wire. It may, however, safely be considered to not materially differ from Chicago or St. Louis.—ED.

Wool Market.

The Boston wool market opened this week as follows:

Texas and Southern wools—Texas spr med (12 mos), 22@25c; Texas spr fine, 18@23c; Texas spr fine (six to eight months), 17@20c; Texas spr med (six to eight months), 20@22c; Texas fall, 17@19c.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 2.—Wool—Receipts, 29,995 pounds. Market steady and unchanged.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 2.—Wool—Market quiet.

Unscoured wool—

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

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 2, 1891.—Several large lots of Missouri and Texas, held over at first hands on speculation, have been disposed of recently. The speculation was not a success. There was a steady demand for wool throughout the week at unchanged prices. Local mills were the principal buyers, though the amount taken was but moderate in the aggregate. One of the largest mills in New England was looking around the market for Texas and Territory suitable to mix with purchases made at the late London sales. This class of stock, however, has been pretty thoroughly cleaned up everywhere, though there are still fair stocks of the weak, brashy and inferior varieties. Australian wools, now arriving at the seaboard by the ship load, are the most active features of the Eastern markets. The woolen goods market shows no material change.

Wool at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 31, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

As requested in your favor of the 24th, we would like to say of the wool

Consignments Solicited.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
Fish & Keck Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

market here, that the receipts for the last week were 181,860 pounds against 105,833 pounds same week last year. Shipments were 266,611 pounds against 381,909 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Receipts for January, 1891, were 2,418,925 pounds; shipments amounted to 4,490,206 pounds. Market the past week has been quiet, with a steady trade to manufacturers who are steadily buying wools for consumption, and finding, owing to the exceedingly light stocks on hand, considerable difficulty in supplying their needs. Fine Texas year's growth, has sold during the last week at 19c; fine medium at 21c. These are both heavy shrinkage wools and will cost the manufacturer, scoured, about 65c for fine and 62c for the fine medium. It looks as though early shipments would sell very readily at outside prices. SHERMAN, HALL & CO.

A New Cattle Market.

Steps are being taken by some of the wealthy cattle dealers to establish a big cattle market in Philadelphia, and divert the cattle trade from Chicago to the above named place. The prime movers in the undertaking are S. W. Allerton of Chicago, C. H. Sherman and E. W. Tabor of New York and J. J. Martin and William Fuller of Philadelphia. In a recent interview Mr. Allerton said:

"Yes, we have engaged in the business in the East. I went last year to Europe and found that the beef killed at the port, New York, was in better condition than that shipped from Chicago. Acting on the advice of J. J. Martin the enterprise began. We built, a year ago, at Philadelphia an abattoir and are constructing another large one in that city. At the Central stock yards in Jersey City we built one last winter and have another in the course of erection. We have one in New York and will build another this year.

"We can deliver dressed beef in the old country at a lower rate than if the cattle were alive. The English ships do the carrying now and they can charge exorbitant prices. But the postal shipping bill has now become a law. This gives a bounty to a certain class of American ships. The effect of this will be to cheapen the rate on cattle to all parts of Europe."

Cattle Sales.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo recently sold to W. H. Godair, 1600 cows at \$8.00.

The stock purchased by Mr. Holt, the Montana buyer, in the San Pedro valley a week since are as follows: San Pedro Cattle company, 1200; Columbia Cattle company, 300 head; H. C. Hooker, 2500 head. Of others, principally D. Markham and the Inter-Ocean company, he has purchased the balance of about 6000 head. The price paid was \$11 per head for two-year-olds and \$15 for three-year-olds. They are to be delivered in Tucson for shipment in May. This is the third season Mr. Holt has purchased in Arizona. He left on Sunday, the 8th.

A Kansas buyer, whose name was not learned, is now among the neighboring ranches buying for Eastern shipment.

J. W. Riley of Los Angeles is now at Maish & Driscoll's ranch buying calves. He pays \$6 per head. He made a purchase recently of D. Markham which went to Oakland, Cal.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SAN ANTONIO.

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

Locally there is little new to note. Dullness rules in the home market and the only real activity is confined to a few cattle buyers, who are as reticent as ever when it comes to reporting the details of their trades. The season is late. Cold weather prolonged beyond ordinary limits and lack of sufficient rainfall to insure abundant pasturage and a large supply of stock water have caused the stock to be late in taking on the necessary amount of flesh. This retards trading. Locally the tightness in the money market and the small-pox scare which has kept country buyers from this market are the adverse influences to which are due much of the present dullness. Another adverse influence which effects this market at present is the serious washout on the Southern Pacific railway near New Orleans. This washout is more extensive than has been generally reported and has necessitated the refusal of all live stock and perishable freight destined for the New Orleans market and cuts off the short route to the eastern cotton states.

In order to present a clear idea of the effect of these adverse influences on this market the following tabulated statement is presented, showing the shipments of live stock by rail from this market during the past three years during the months of January, February and March of each year:

	1889	1890	1891
Shipments of live stock by rail from San Antonio from Jan. 1 to March 31.			
Horses, mares and mules	10,286	8,228	2,987
Cattle	3,536	3,214	4,773
Calves	34	1,849	2,457
Sheep and goats	1,360	3,096	2,919
Hogs	53	966	1,227
Bulls	15	176	10
Jennettes	1	1	1
Jacks	1	15	17
Stallions	1	40	16
Total	15,285	17,585	14,406

The above statement shows how the horse trade of this city has dwindled down to insignificant proportions, and from present indications there does not appear to be any hope for any marked improvement this year. The McKinley tariff has cut off the supply of Mexican cheap stock and buyers cannot afford to pay prices that would be an inducement to Texas stockmen to part with their improved stock. Of course all this will be remedied in time, but it will be under new conditions and when present methods of ranch management are relegated to the past. But in the meantime the San Antonio horse market will have become but a memory to be recalled by gray-headed ex-boys in far different scenes.

There have been some showers in portions of Southwest Texas since my last letter was written, but although enthusiastic newspaper correspondents have spun out accounts about "the back-bone of the drouth being broken," I have failed to meet a stockman in this part of the country who would not hail a general and protracted rain right now as a blessing to man and beast. Stockmen tell me that there are thousands of acres of pasture land south of this city that are now little better than dust heaps. We need rain and we need it badly.

The Horse Market.

Perhaps it would come nearer the truth to follow the Galveston News' style of avoiding a libel suit and head this portion of our contribution "The Alleged Horse Market." The stock yards are still here and a few of the old hangers-on, who have not yet succeeded in getting a job elsewhere, sit on the well-whittled benches and fences waiting for the victim who never comes; but the stock is not here, and buyers don't want what they can get and do want what they can't get, so that there is not enough trading to serve as a respectable excuse for an extended report.

The only demand at present is for

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

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

large-sized, fat, gentle, saddle horses, and for these an average offering price is \$30, but this does not meet the stockmen's views by at least \$10. Some potros have been sold during the past week at \$8 per head; there is no demand for them and very few buyers want them at any price.

Total receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to seven head, against 497 head during the corresponding week last year, and 454 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

The following rancheros have registered at the Mahneke hotel during the past week: J. M. Daugherty, Collins; T. H. Ellison, San Marcos; H. Bundy, Kerrville; Thomas Upton, Val Verde county; Fred Ilgner, Comstock; W. H. Hughes, Nueces county; W. G. Butler, Kennedy; G. K. Chin, Uvalde; Phil Palmer, Spofford; B. B. Harnes, Del Rio; F. O. Skidmore, Beeville; W. G. Hughes, Boerne; C. F. Bennett and John A. Blair, Carrizo Springs; Thomas C. Sheldon, Encinal; J. N. Hurd, Uvalde; Gus. B. Black, Eagle Pass.

Bills of lading for a considerable amount of wool have been received by warehouses in this city, and parts of the Kearny & Richardson and of the James A. Carr clips have arrived.

Mr. Fred Ilgner of Comstock was here several days this week on his return from Chicago, where he had been with a large shipment of muttons. He says ranch sales are the best for profit and health. To hear him talk about the weather he experienced in Chicago is amusing. He brought back a large-sized cold with him, some rheumatism and a liberal amount of disgust.

Captain James H. David has sold to T. C. Wright of Driscoll his fine Morganshire stallion for \$400.

Mr. N. K. Farmer of Muskogee, I. T., is here again after cattle.

The shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 123 head, against 428 head during the corresponding week last year, and 600 head during the corresponding week in 1889. The shipments of horse stock and mules by rail last week to points outside of Texas were 30 head of mares to Muskogee, I. T., and 12 head of horses and 21 head of mules to Shreveport. In the absence of transactions the following quotations will serve as a guide:

Scrub and poor mares, 13 to 13½ hands	\$ 80	12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands	120	16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	170	25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	130	17
Yearling fillies, branded	60	8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	80	10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	100	15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	150	20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	230	50
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½	750	200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands	230	42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands	180	25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands	170	23
Weaned, unbranded colts	70	10
Mules, Mexican 10 to 12½ hands	180	25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ hands	350	50
Yearling mule colts, improved	180	22
Two-year mule colts, improved	300	40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	120	15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	180	30

The Cattle Market.

There has been good receipts of cattle so far as numbers go, but of really choice, fat stock there is and has been a scarcity. Thin stock are in liberal receipt, and are not quotable as they can only be sold to pasture men, and with present fears of a drouth the pasture men are not active buyers at any price. Choice, fat cattle have a quick sale at top quotations, and anything extra choice and fat commands outside figures.

Stockmen are warned against shipping in thin cattle while the New Or-

W. A. ALLEN.

M. EVANS.

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

WOOL

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

J. C. CROWDUS. E. S. BROOKS, Special Partner.

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,
WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande
RAILWAY.

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

Hood, Erath, Comanche, Brown, McCullough, Coleman, Hamilton, Mason and Menard

Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

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

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

N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.,

Who has for so many years been principal Oculist and Aurist of Southwest Texas at San Antonio, has moved to Brownsville, where he is prepared to treat all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat in the most successful manner.



leans outlet is cut off. It will be at least two months before the break in the Southern Pacific near New Orleans can be repaired so as to admit of the passage of freight trains.

Goats and Muttons.

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

Hogs.

Large receipts and good demand are reported with present supply fair. Prices remain about the same as last week.

AGRICULTURAL.

There is always something to be done on the farm and the best time to do it is when the necessity for doing it presents itself.

As an instance of what correct methods in farming can accomplish, the sands of Belgium produce about twice as much grain per acre as the rich prairies of Dakota. An exchange says the difference is in the man, and not in the land.

The farmer who is willing to be profitably employed need never be without such employment. He may not always find congenial work, but he can find work that if done, and done well, will contribute to his support, and that is a consideration worth something.

It has been often said, but will still bear repeating, that to house stock comfortably in winter means to save food and increase value. Shelter for implements will pay equally as well; implement manufacturers largely base their expectations for business upon the rapidity with which machinery is destroyed by needless exposure.

The farmer who isolates himself from his neighbors and refuses to have any friendly, social relations with them is not likely to be popular with them. He may get along all right without them, but sooner or later he will need them, and when he does he will find it embarrassing to call on them or disastrous not to do so. "No one liveth for himself alone."

Sow onion seed only on level land, else a heavy rain soon after planting may wash the seed out of the ground and spoil the crop before it is fairly started and as onions must be in early, and up early in order to do well, there is rarely a chance to replant. The land must also be well drained, as water standing long upon it at any time during the season will prove most injurious.

A good farmer must be a good business man as well, to make the best financial success. In particular, he must study the markets, keep track of its demands and the fluctuation of prices, and be ready to take advantage of it whenever it serves his turn. But all this is of little use if he has nothing to sell, for the old adage that "he who has nothing to sell is furthest from market," is true if homely.

One of the first duties of the spring is to "clean up" the farm, especially about the home. This is an easy task if the yards consist of good green sward; if they do not, better seed them down this spring and save labor and have added comfort in the future. Elaborate flower beds may demand too much in the way of attention throughout the season, but it is not much trouble to run the mower over a smooth grass plot.

There is no excuse for idleness in the farmer's life. He is not called upon to work like a slave 365 days in every year, and from before day until after dark every day, but he can put in some time every day to good advantage, and every hour's work intelligently done on the farm is an advantage to both farm and farmer. In the day of industrial progress and development not constant but systematic work is the proper thing.

Now is the time to look out for the jack rabbits in the orchards. If they are not prevented they will begin to gnaw at the young trees and may kill them. At all events they will injure them. If the bodies of the trees are rubbed thoroughly with bacon rinds, or washed with water thick with grease, the rabbits, it is said, will not disturb them. A little care now in protecting the trees will save trouble and expense later on.

It is desirable that the boys be kept on the farm and the more intelligent they are the more important it is that

they be made to love the farm, since now of all other times in the history of this country intelligent farmers are in demand. Let the boys, however, determine for themselves whether they be farmers or not. A farmer who is one by force is rarely satisfied, and unless his heart is in his work he is not apt to make it a success.

Clover is almost a perfect ration for all kinds of stock, and is as well entitled to the kingship of both forage and fertilizers as corn or cotton ever was to prominence in crops. No other plant so completely fills the purpose of forage for stock and fertilizer for the soil. Wherever it can be made to grow, and some variety will be found to succeed in almost every portion of this country, it should constitute an important factor in the system of every farm.

The principal injury that weeds do to the growing crop is to rob it of the available nitrates contained in the soil. Weeds feed with especial avidity upon the nitrates, and when they have been taken up thus are, of course, no longer available for the crop. True, they may be returned to the soil again in the course of time, as the weeds decay, but its use is thus lost for the season. The loss that results from growing weeds is not theoretical—it is real.

Paris has found a practical method of disposing of the sewage of a great city. In 1868 a start was made by utilizing a portion of the sewage for irrigating the plain of Gennevilliers—then an almost barren piece of land. At first the experiment was tried upon a few acres. In 1874 the area had increased to 250 acres; in 1887 it was 1750 acres, now not less than 2000 acres have been turned into the richest of market gardens by this agency. The example is one that might be profitably followed by many American cities.

One of the South Carolina competitors for the American Agriculturist corn crop prize, obtained from two acres a yield of one hundred bushels, six quarts, and one hundred and four bushels, five quarts, respectively. The latter yield was notwithstanding that the land was overflowed by freshets four times during the year, by which it is estimated that the crop was damaged at least two-fifths. Such object lessons are valuable as showing what may be done in agriculture when one's best efforts are put forth.

The Homestead says that if by education is meant simply cramming the mind with facts or theories, what is known as book learning, then the farm is not much of an educator. If, however, by education is meant the formation of character and of those habits of life that are essential to success in any business or profession then the farm is one of the best educational influences in the state. And yet it provokes a smile even on the face of the farmer, often, to say the farm is an educator.

The most valuable novelty in the way of vegetables, that has been introduced for many years, is undoubtedly the new dwarf Lima bean. The plants grow 18 to 24 inches high, branch well, and bear a big burden of big pods. It should be in every garden. In general, however, the gardener should beware "of novelties." For often they are untried sorts, no better, or not so good as the old standard sorts, or they may be old acquaintances under new names, with "novelty" tacked on to warrant a higher price in the catalogue.

Work in this world, with all but the few, is a necessary condition. If one would live at all he must work some; if he would live comfortably he must work more; if he would live well and lay up something for a rainy day he must work still more, and if he would grow rich by his work he can't afford to be idle many hours in a week. And the question ought not to be, which is the most congenial work, but which is the most profitable work? It may be easier to "go in for wheat" alone, but it may pay better to have a cotton field also.

While the United States is nearly twenty times as large as France, that country is only second to us in wheat production. But they produce an average of 16.7 bushels per acre, against our average of 12.1, and their yield has been increasing while ours has been decreasing per cultivated area. But France spends \$8,000,000 annually in encouraging agriculture, while our government, and the states together, do not spend half as much. The potato crop of France averages nearly twice as much as ours, and we may buy their surplus.

In planting new orchards, a work that is always in order and that especially should not be neglected in sections that are being newly settled up by the farmer, too much care cannot be exercised in making selections. Fruits of good size, high color and good shipping and keeping qualities should be chosen. As yet, and this will doubtless be the case for a long time, as it is slow work educating buyers in this respect, size and color rather than quality, will sell fruit and set the price. If these can be combined with quality so much the better, but in planting for market these essentials must be looked to first.

Geo. W. Truitt of Troup county, Georgia, says in the American Agriculturist that he has grown off 80 acres of land 104 bales of cotton, each bale weighing 490 pounds, and that one-half of the entire amount received was clear profit. This in itself is a pretty good answer to the claim that cotton farming does not pay. When pursued under proper conditions the cultivation of the fleecy staple will give as good returns upon the investment of land, labor and capital as any other general crop. It is the misfortune of the South, and is a result attendant upon the conditions that preceded and followed the war, that it has an unduly large proportion of poor farmers—poor in purse and in the mental equipment that is essential to the conduct of successful agriculture; yet everywhere may be found good farmers, who are achieving results that may well be envied by their brethren of the North, and its unoccupied acres offer a most inviting field for the industrious home-seeker.

Improved Cream Separator.

The great superiority of the centrifugal machine over all other methods of cream separation is becoming more and more recognized and marked as the improvement in these machines brings them by gradual steps nearer perfection. Even where ten cows are kept they will be found a paying investment. As the result of recent tests with various separators, an average of but two per cent. of butter fat remained in the milk, while under the old system eight per cent. was considered satisfactory. This explains how fifteen to twenty per cent more butter is made by the centrifugal system than by that in ordinary use. The saving of labor is a hardly less important item than the saving of the amount of butter fats.

Melons in Texas.

The melon crop in Texas is an important one and farmers should begin now to prepare for it. A sandy loam is the best soil for the purpose, especially when it is underlaid with clay and high and undulating enough to be dry. To have ripe melons on the Fourth of July they should be planted by the 20th to the 25th of March. About 100 days from planting one may begin to look for matured melons. This applies to the early crop. Planted later they mature in a shorter time. In determining what variety of watermelon seed should be planted reference should be had to the purpose for which the melons are to be grown, whether for the local market or for home consumption or for shipment. A thin rind will not stand shipment. The Gem is said to be the most prolific, hardiest, earliest, best shipper and best keeper of all the varieties, occupying a middle ground between a citron and a really good melon. It is oval in shape, has a thick rind and tastes better after being

gathered a week. It is also slightly and sells well in northern markets. The Rattlesnake is the oldest and perhaps the best known variety, and it has the advantage of being the best-shaped melon known for packing purposes. It ripens early, is of excellent flavor and sells well in any market. The Jumbo is the largest of all the best melons, and has a fine flavor. It is quite a common thing to see them weighing from 60 to 80 pounds. As an eating melon it is superior, but it has a thin rind and is round in shape and is therefore an indifferent shipper.

Truck Farming.

Truck farming is a very much more extensive industry than most people imagine. Upward of \$100,000,000 are invested in it, the annual products reaching in value \$75,517,515 after paying freights and commissions. There are 216,765 men, 9254 women and 14,874 children working on the farms, cultivating 534,440 acres. There are 75,866 horses and mules employed and \$8,971,206 worth of implements. The products and acreage planted are as follows: Asparagus, 37,970 acres; beans, 12,607 acres; cabbage, 77,094 acres; kale, 2962 acres; spinach, 20,195 acres; Irish potatoes, 28,046 acres; beets, 2420 acres; celery, 15,381 acres; cucumbers, 4721 acres; water melons, 114,381 acres; other melons, 28,477; peas, 56,162 acres; sweet potatoes, 22,802 acres; miscellaneous vegetables, 82,601 acres.

Western Texas has not yet taken the position in the matter of this industry to which it is fairly entitled by reason of its special advantages.

Labor-Saving Machinery.

Texas has already some big wheat farms, and the development of the Panhandle and other wheat areas will soon increase their number and extent. Where these farms consist of single compact tracts of a thousand acres or more, the system that obtains upon the great wheat farms of California might be followed with profit. By the use of every possible labor-saving device the cost of production is reduced to the minimum. The land is plowed by a gang plow that turns five furrows, and to which seeder and harrow are attached, so that the whole work of preparing the ground and putting in the crops is performed at one operation. On light soil eight horses or mules are required for this, but on heavy soils many more are often attached. The cost of course varies with the number of work animals used, but is generally placed at about one dollar an acre.

In arvesting, a combined header and thresher is used, which cuts, threshes, cleans and stacks, leaving the grain to be gathered up by wagon. This machine reduces the entire cost of the harvest to about a dollar and seventy-five cents per acre. Recently a steam header has been introduced which will reduce the cost still further.

The Steel and Saw.

The farmer's wife, when she has a shoulder or ham before her, usually has a dull knife with which to cut the meal's supply. Under this condition it is with a feeling of dread that she comes to this part of the daily kitchen routine. At a light expense for a steel or saw this can be avoided. It requires but little experience to use the steel. Any butcher at the meat stand, to show his skill, will kindly give the required lesson to aid the novice in catching the art. It is better if both saw and steel are at hand. Without the saw the knife will be kept dull cutting about the bones, and besides the use of the saw each time will save much of the best meat, that would otherwise be lost. Many farmers' families do not care for boiled pork, making a loss of what cannot be fried out of the hams and shoulders. By the use of a saw this waste can be very much lessened. One-half the muscle expended in efforts to sharpen the butcher knife on the rim of a crock or the stove-pipe, if skillfully applied in the use of a steel will always keep the knife in order.

SWINE.

Breeding animals should not be too fat.

Lack of care at any one time often causes considerable trouble.

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

When rock salt is placed in the hog pasture they will go to it almost daily.

All of the best qualities belonging to hogs are not found in any one breed.

In feeding pigs it is an item to feed sufficient so that all can get what they need.

Generally the pork made from grass is the cheapest that it is possible to secure.

With hogs or with other stock, numbers without quality rarely bring the best returns.

Better bring one or two sows at a time rather than to discard all the old ones at one time.

A profitable hog-growing farm must of necessity be a good grain farm, as the two must go together.

A boar or sow that is kept excessively fat on corn alone will rarely give satisfaction as a breeder.

Wherever hogs are confined in a close pen it is very important to see that they are provided with a good variety of food.

The diet of pigs following the dam must be carefully looked after. Improper feeding of the dam will often cause serious disorders of the pigs.

By having all ages and all sizes together in one feeding place the profit in the hogs will be largely reduced. Less feed will be required and better results secured by dividing up into different lots.

Newly slacked lime is a good disinfectant to use about the hog pens; it is cheap and so may be used liberally, and is efficacious in warding off disease. And for that very common disease of young pigs—thumps—give a teaspoonful of the spirits of turpentine in the food once a day, to each animal affected.

The essential quality in a breed of hogs for the general farmer is early maturity and quick fattening. This is the point that should be kept in mind when selecting stock with a view to the greatest profits. In this particular the Essex takes high rank among the small breeds. With a given quality of feed there is probably none that will make more and better pork. Being very quiet in disposition, they are especially adapted to the needs of the villager or the small farmer, who can not give them much space in which to roam.

It is just as necessary to feed salt to the hogs as to any other of the brute species. It is a good plan to keep it where they can have access to it at all times, and for this purpose we would advise mixing together one part salt, one part lime, three parts charcoal and four parts ashes, and place in a tub or trough in some sheltered place. The numerous trips that the hogs will make to it, and the avidity with which they will dip into the compound, will convince any one that they find there something that they need. A large hog raiser who has been engaged in the business for almost twenty years, and has never had trouble from cholera or other disease, attributes his indemnity to having always kept and used the above mixture.

What Breed Shall I Use.

This question confronts every man that contemplates starting a herd. To some extent a man should follow his fancy, but the leading idea for most men to follow in their selection should

be the popularity of the breed. This relates particularly to the selection of a breed from which to grow breeding stock. For an unknown and inexperienced man to try to boom a breed not already established in the favor of the public would in most cases be a difficult and unprofitable venture. The popularity of a breed is known by the numbers grown in proportion to that of other breeds. Farmers' tastes change, but hardly to such an extent as to drive a well established breed to the rear at once. New breeds will come to the front as their merits become known and they are entitled to place, but it is hardly wisdom on the part of a beginner that must live by his undertaking to be the pioneer in bringing the breed into popularity. Men of broad experience, with full purses, are best calculated to do this. It is a mistake for a beginner, in most cases, to arrive at the conclusion that because a new breed has enthusiastic admirers the masses will at once become enthusiastic, consequently the short road to fortune will be to breed this class of hogs. But few men have found the road very short, even when the most popular breed was used.

Advantages of Co-Operation.

The co-operative societies of England furnish an example that might well be followed in many rural communities. Beginning on a small scale, as most of those have begun, a society of farmers could unite to purchase in quantity, and consequently at a reduced price, some of the commonest necessities of life. If their experience was successful, this could be extended until it embraced most of the staples, and the saving would amount to a considerable per cent of their annual expenses. In Rochdale, England, in 1844, about 30 men united in this way and contributed a capital of \$5 each with which to buy supplies in common. One of them acting as agent, bought the goods, for which each member paid the usual retail price, receiving with the purchase a ticket showing the discount to which he was entitled. These sums were placed to the credit of the members, and finally turned into more capital stock. Now this association has more than 11,000 members, a capital of \$1,835,000, and its annual profits exceed \$165,000. The trade of such associations in Great Britain now amounts to more than two hundred million dollars per year, and is uniformly satisfactory.



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G. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.

GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

CATTLE.

C. F. ESTILL,

Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young stock for sale; also stock bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited Ft. Worth, Tex.

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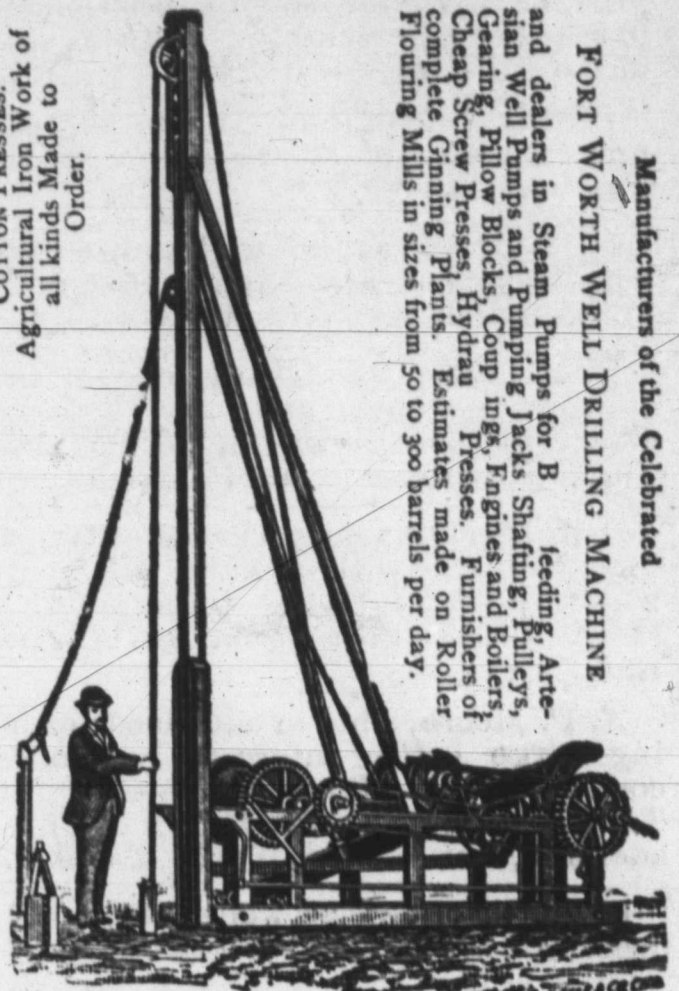
For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH, Trav. Pass. Ag't, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't, JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.

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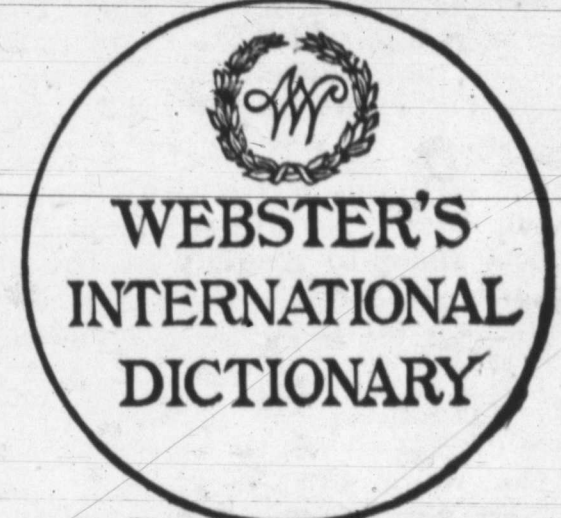
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Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc. Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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Hubert Snow & Co. St. Louis, Mo. Artistic Metal Workers. Brass, Iron and Wire Work. Railings, Crestings, Nettings, etc. Everlasting Cemetery FENCES. Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimate.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. B. Taylor bought 6000 steers in San Antonio last week and will ship to the Territory.

Bird & Metz of San Angelo shipped ten train loads of steers to the Indian Territory last week.

M. B. Pulliam, the well-known San Angelo cattleman, shipped 1500 cows to the Indian Territory last week.

D. A. Nance of Albany, one of the old-time cowboys and now a large dealer in horses, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, enroute to the Panhandle.

S. J. Blocker nearly carved off a fore finger Monday with a hand saw, with which he was trying to amputate a steer's horns. So says the San Angelo Enterprise.

A. P. Moore, who, in addition to owning large cattle interests in Nolan county, looks after the interest in Texas of Wanamaker & Brown of Philadelphia, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

R. A. Nelson, a well-to-do cattle dealer of Wise county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Nelson has recently bought a big string of steer yearlings in Wise and adjoining counties.

J. J. Finley, a well-to-do cattle dealer of Decatur, Texas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Finley is a close observer, and, therefore, a strong believer in a bright future to the cattle business.

Dick Williamson, from Devil's river, is in the city. He will commence driving 6000 sheep to Angelo on the 30th, and will begin shearing his 25,000 pound clip on the 8th.—San Angelo Standard.

H. O. Skinner, the poular representative in Texas of the Street Stable Car Co., was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Skinner makes his headquarters at San Antonio. He is doing a good business in Texas, all of which he richly deserves.

P. S. Stark of Knickerbocker writes the Standard as follows: My sheep are dropping lambs. Although the grass is short and the weather cold, we are saving about 95 per cent. of the lambs, but it takes close work to do it.—San Angelo Standard.

T. D. Woody of Decatur, Texas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Woody owns a big cattle ranch in King and Stonewall counties. He reports his cattle as in good condition. Mr. Woody's firm have recently bought 3000 steer yearlings.

Hon. W. S. Hopewell, manager of the Animas Cattle company, visited San Marcial this week and made arrangements with Mr. Frank Virgin of Virginia, Illinois, to have 3000 heifers spayed on their ranch this spring.—Kingston (N. M.) Shaft.

N. P. Rogers, of Perry, Mo., was in Fort Worth Tuesday night en route to his Tom Green county ranch. Mr. Rogers says the boom has struck Missouri in great shape and that buyers are now in the "saddle" scouring the country for anything in the way of fat cattle, sheep or hogs.

While Rome Shield was roping a steer at the stock yards Monday, his horse ran, dragging him some distance by the rope, which was wound around his hand. By extricating himself from his perilous position, he escaped with no more serious injury than a bruised hand.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas, was seen by a representative of the JOURNAL a few days ago. Col. Slaughter was returning from his ranch on the plains. He reports that they haven't had any rain on the plains; that the country is very dry, and that unless the drouth is broken soon the loss of stock will be heavy.

Col. L. R. Hastings of Chicago is in the city.

Col. J. R. Stevens of Gainesville, Texas, was in the city this week.

W. H. Woodman, a prominent lawyer of Washburn, Texas, was in the city this week.

J. C. Jones, of Las Animas, Bent county, has gone to Texas with a herd of horses.—Denver Field and Farm.

John Wiggins, of Sweetwater, Texas, wants a black Texas-raised jack. His advertisement can be seen elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, of Southern Texas, had a car load of calves on the St. Louis market last Tuesday. They were shipped from off the Aransas Pass railroad,

Nat Skinner, the Vinita, I. T., cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Skinner is now very busy shipping the several big herds of Texas cattle recently bought by him. These cattle all go to his Indian Territory ranges, there to be fattened for market. Mr. Skinner will market this year 8000 cattle on which his profits will be not less than \$10 a head.

Charles Rueff has secured the John Scharbauer clip of wool, which will amount to 225,000 pounds. The sheep are at Big Lake and the wool will be marketed at San Angelo, because, in Mr. Scharbauer's opinion, this is the best wool market in the state. He is expected to ship 30,000 muttons from this point to Chicago after shearing.—San Angelo Enterprise.

L. W. Christian, the Weatherford merchant and cattleman, was in the cattle center on Tuesday. Mr. Christian will soon have 300 fat beeves ready for market. They have been fed all winter and are now taking the grass on Mr. Christian's elegant fine stock farm on Bear creek, in Parker county. Mr. Christian also makes a specialty of Holstein-Freisian cattle, of which he has a fine herd.

While A. Russell was trimming the horns of a steer with an axe at the stock yards Monday the axe became imbedded in the horn. The infuriated animal brandished his head in such a manner as to cause the axe handle to strike Mr. Russell in the abdomen. It was a close call for his life, and as it was it was some time before he regained consciousness.—San Angelo Enterprise.

T. S. Bugbee of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to his ranch in the Panhandle. Mr. Bugbee thinks the outlook very favorable for live stock of all kinds, and that the next few years will be very prosperous for meat producers generally. Mr. Bugbee was one of the originators of the American Live Stock Commission company, and is a very enthusiastic admirer of its plan of operation and thinks the company will overcome all opposition.

J. W. Lynch left for Springer this morning. Mr. Lynch has made, in his time, some of the biggest deals ever made in New Mexico; but the Optic understands that he now has in hand one which, if successful, will lay all his previous transactions in the shade. This paper confesses that it would like to see J. W. Lynch again a permanent citizen of New Mexico, making money and distributing it as in former days. It also believes that this will be seen at no distant date.—Las Vegas Optic.

Geo. L. Yeater, a prominent stockman of Sedalia, Mo., in a letter to the JOURNAL says: "The outlook for the farmers is bad in this country. It has been raining and snowing for a week—no oats have been sowed. Corn is worth from 50 to 55 cents a bushel, oats 50 to 52 cents, and both rapidly advancing. Good cattle are worth from \$5 to \$5.15 per 100 pounds. Hogs from \$3.50 to 3.60. I think good stockers will be in demand at high figures this fall, provided we raise a good corn crop."

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. W. Watts, whose ranch is in Crosby county, Texas, was in the city this week.

A. Cunningham, an Indian Territory cattleman, was hunting steers in Fort Worth this week.

H. C. Campbell, of the Big Indian Territory, was in the city this week hunting for steers.

Bob Patton was among the Indian Territory steer buyers who visited Fort Worth this week.

Charles Coffin of Coffin Bros., fine jack breeders and dealers of Itasca, Texas, was in the city Thursday.

John T. Beal of Colorado, Texas, was in the city this week. Mr. Beal has recently made several sales at satisfactory figures.

E. S. Perryman, who owns a big ranch in Jack county and divides his time between Fort Worth, Dallas, Mobile and the ranch, is in Fort Worth.

Frank Witherspoon of Gainesville, Texas, was in the city this week getting cars ready to ship a big string of cattle from Palo Pinto county to the Nation.

H. H. Campbell, formerly manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company, but now county judge of Motley county spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo passed through the Fort a few days ago, enroute to the Osage nation to look after his recent large shipments to the last named country.

J. K. Gwynn, of Versailles, Mo., was in the city this week. Mr. Gwynn is the father of the county seat of Floyd county, Texas, having recently organized said county.

Gus O'Keefe, of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Gus is one of the solid cattlemen of West Texas, and really deserves all the good things he now possesses.

Tom C. Shoemaker, representing the Union Stock Yards of Fort Worth, Texas, has just returned from a trip to Southern Texas. He reports good rains and cattle doing well.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, Texas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Swearingen is a prominent cattleman of Quanah, also owner of the hotel that was recently destroyed by fire.

T. J. McSpadden, cattleman from the Indian Territory, passed through Fort Worth a few days ago en route to Ellis county, where he has bought 700 steers for his Indian Territory range.

J. E. Campbell, cattleman of Al-u-we, I. T., passed through Fort Worth a few days ago en route to San Angelo, where he will in a few days ship 2000 steers to his Indian Territory range.

J. W. Burgess, of the Blue Mound Stock farm in this county, offers for sale 30 shorthorn and 8 Polled-Angus bulls. His advertisement will be found in the proper department of this paper.

Claude M. Tilford, manager of the Kentucky Cattle Raising company, ranch in Crosby county, Texas, has been in the city a few days, enroute to his ranch to get affairs in shape for spring work.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Cattle company, left Fort Worth for his ranch yesterday. Mr. Horsbrugh is feeding 200 steers on sorghum and milo-maise and reports them as being in fine condition.

H. T. Keenan, the well-known live stock agent of the old reliable Chicago, Burlington and Quincey, returned from a trip as far west as El Paso. He reports the last named as looking up and the country generally as in good condition.

Miller & Collis, the well-known butchers of this city, butchered a Tarrant county raised shorthorn heifer last Thursday that weighed 1057 pounds. This is pretty good for Tarrant county and shows what blood and feed will do.

D. C. Brown, of Vernon, Texas, is in the city, and says that Wilbarger county has 150,000 acres in wheat this year, and from present indications it will require a large number of cars to haul the crop to market. Placing the crop at the low estimate of 15 bushels to the acre, the production will be 2,250,000 bushels.

J. K. Rosson run up from San Angelo and spent Thursday among his many friends in Fort Worth, returning to the former city on Friday. Mr. Rosson says grass is backward in the Tom Green country, and while a great many cattle are just now being shipped to the Indian Territory, they are generally in thin flesh.

D. H. Snyder, of the well-known live stock firm of D. H. & J. W. Snyder, of Georgetown, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. The Messrs. Snyder now own one of the finest farms and best bred herd of horses in the state. These gentlemen deserve much credit for the steps they have taken to improve the live stock of Texas.

Capt. John W. Flynn, one of the proprietors of the Union Vale Stock Farm, of Hamilton county, renews his subscription to the JOURNAL and says: "The pay-in-advance system, together with the improved paper you publish insures your success. It is truly refreshing to read the JOURNAL now when one remembers the old-time platitudes."

W. E. Halsell, the Vinita, I. T., cattleman, left Fort Worth the first of this week for Corpus Christi, from which point he is now shipping a big lot of yearling cattle. Mr. Halsell has bought about 30,000 young steers in Southern Texas this spring. These cattle are now being shipped to his Indian Territory range as rapidly as cars can be obtained. For the shipment being made this week of about 150 loads Mr. Halsell is using common cars, claiming that they are better for young stock than the improved ones. His reason is that the troughs are arranged for grown cattle, consequently are not suitable for yearlings, but are on the other hand calculated to bruise and damage small cattle.

Robert Franklin, who has charge of the flocks of Pebbles & Seldomridge, ranging near the Pecos, below Fort Sumpter, is in Las Vegas. He reports the 16,000 sheep of that firm in fine condition, the result of good range and an abundance of water. Everything is in prime condition in that section, and already the new grass is high enough for good sheep feed. The outlook has not been so favorable in years for all classes of stock. Messrs. Pebbles & Seldomridge handled from New Mexico ranges last year about 100,000 head of sheep, on which they had no losses on the drive, and sold the same at a good profit. They are not so well satisfied with the prospects for the sheep market as at this season last year, but will nevertheless handle a large quantity of New Mexico stock.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

W. L. Tamblin, of Scaling & Tamblin, who have houses in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City and who are among the pioneers in the live stock commission business, was in Fort Worth the first of this week, enroute from Southern Texas to his home in Chicago. Mr. Tamblin has recently spent several weeks in Texas, during which time he has traveled over the greater portion of the western and southern part of the state and is therefore pretty well posted on live stock matters. Mr. Tamblin thinks the beef cattle in Southern and Southwestern Texas will, as a rule, not get fat and ready for market as easily as last year.

Cattle are in better condition and will be ready for market earliest in the country tributary to Corpus Christi, and as far up the Aransas Pass railroad as Beeville. Shipping will begin in the locality referred to, Mr. Tamblin thinks, as early as the 20th of this month, while those further west will not come in for several weeks later. Mr. Tamblin thinks Texas sheep will get very fat this spring and that the mutton shipments will be an important item in the live stock trade of Texas this year. This gentleman has secured for his firm a large addition to their already immense Texas business, and returns home well pleased with what he saw and did in Texas.

John K. Rosson, representing the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards company, is in the city. This company is a Texas institution, owned and operated by Texas men, and should consequently be patronized, particularly for feeding purposes, by all the live stock shippers of West Texas. These are well-equipped yards, having all the most modern conveniences, prompt services, convenient, well-drained yards, artesian water and the best of feed. Every stockman and shipper should insist that his stock be watered and fed at Fort Worth. Mr. Rosson informed the Standard that the slaughtering and packing houses at Fort Worth were enjoying a fine business which is increasing so rapidly that they are compelled to enlarge the plant to double its present capacity, and that already a large meat canning factory in connection is in course of construction, and will be in operation within five or six months. Consequently, at this rate of progress, in a few years Fort Worth will be a strong rival of Chicago and Kansas City, as a first-class market for the sale of all kinds of meats on the hoof. The Standard sincerely hopes that the enterprising Fort will enjoy the success she so justly merits.—San Angelo Standard.

C. M. Bruce, manager of the Babacocari Cattle company of Southern Arizona, was in Las Vegas this week on his way to Kansas, where he goes to secure pasture for a herd of 600 cows he has on the trail to that state. His company long ago concluded that to leave old cows to die on the range, and at the same time over-stock it, was not profitable, and for several years past have culled their herds and driven the stock to California and run them on alfalfa fields in that state. Though his company has been entirely successful with the venture, the many cowmen of that section who see in this move a solution of the over-stocking and old cow problem, do not care to risk the trouble and dangers of a drive, and cannot afford the outrageous rates which are charged over the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bruce will, when his cattle reach Deming, to which point there is a well known and excellent trail, send men to pick out a route which can be used for future drives. For several years Mr. Bruce and other leading stockmen of Arizona have tried to secure from the railroads low rates for the shipment of cows to Eastern pastures, but the shortsighted policy of the officials has so far operated against them, and they are forced to drive to save their ranges from over-stocking and to realize something from the stock which would otherwise prove a total loss to the owners, and prevent any possibility of a revenue to the company. The condition of the range throughout Southern Arizona is fine as silk—better than it has been for many years. Mr. Bruce says in his section a majority of the old steers have been sold off, but there are a large number of young steers, which are now being contracted in large numbers by northern buyers.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

I. L. Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill., a breeder of considerable note, of Norman Percheron horses, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Elwood has opened up a fine stock farm at Renderbrook Springs, near Colorado City,

Burke Burnett left for his ranch yesterday. Mr. Burnett is now fully recovered from his recent illness.

Charlie Coppinger, of this city, who owns a cattle ranch in Scurry county, is home again. He reports live stock as in good condition on his range.

MEAT WILL BE HIGH.

An Advance Predicted in Prices Very Shortly.

Drover's Journal.

Meat dealers all predict an increase in prices. Already there has been a gradual rise. The same loin steaks that are selling here this week at from 15 to 20 cents brought last week from 10 to 15 cents.

Many prominent Chicago butchers think that beef will advance before the month is out to 50 per cent more than it cost a week ago, and before the month of May probably an advance of fully 50 per cent will be realized. The cause of these remarkable rises is the almost unprecedented demand, both at home and in Europe, for live and dressed beef. Another important factor is the comparative scarcity and high price of good corn. The demand for cured pork is also immense, domestically and abroad. The chances are that before long there will not be enough beef or pork to supply both markets.

Pork is selling in Chicago at \$5 per hundred pounds live weight, an increase of \$1.50 during the last ten days, and in all likelihood will reach \$6 during this week. Smoked pork being rather firm for the present has not yet undergone any remarkable change of value, but it will probably be a much dearer commodity before many days elapse. Loin steaks are commanding four cents per pound more than they did two weeks ago. Pork loins are realizing three cents per pound over the price of ten days ago.

The First Permit for Export to Europe Under the New Law Issued.

The first permit for the inspection of cattle for export to Europe under the new law just passed by congress was issued last Saturday to Nelson Morris, of Chicago. Morris received a dispatch on that day from Secretary of Agriculture Rusk at Washington announcing the fact. Information was also received showing the marvelous results of the inspection system while yet in imperfect operation. Before the passage of the new law the official figures of Secretary Rusk show that during January and February of this year Great Britain received from the United States 53,409 head, Germany 1231, Belgium 265 and France 134. These figures, it is explained, show an increase in the foreign cattle trade of the United States for the two months of 1891 over the corresponding period last year of 24 per cent.

To Cattle Buyers.

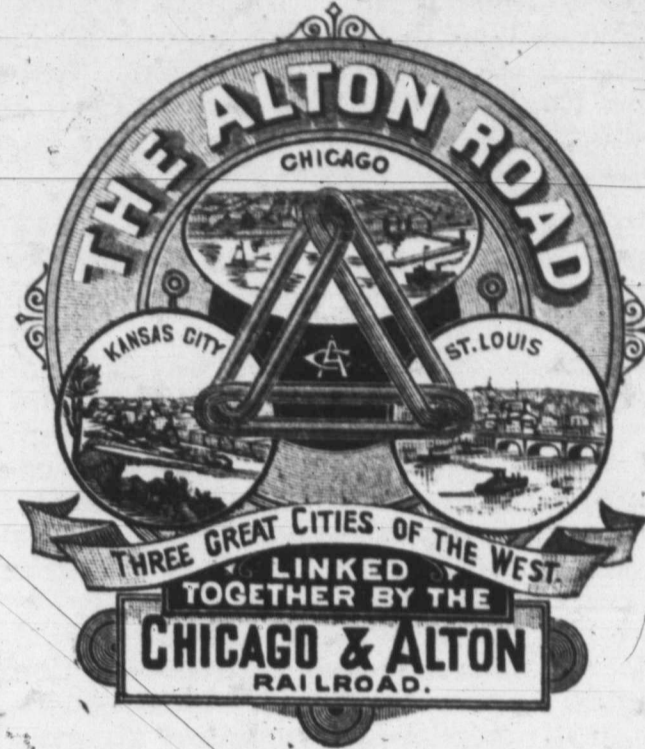
We are prepared to fill orders for all grades of cattle for spring delivery. In writing us give the number and classification desired. Address Land-Live Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Weatherford, Tex.

The Fort Worth Union Stock Yards are now doing a big business. These yards feed all the cattle shipped over the Santa Fe, which road is now doing an extensive business handling cattle destined for different points in the Indian Territory.

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

AUGUST & COMPANY
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS
HATTERS FURNISHERS
SHIRT MAKERS

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



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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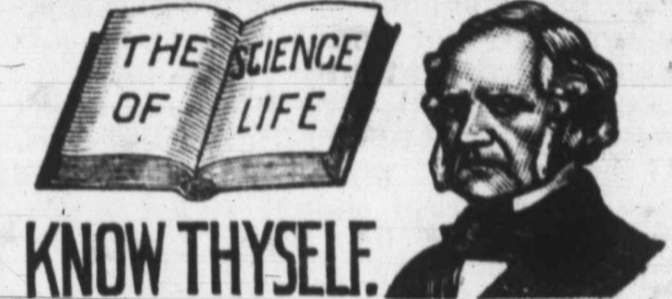
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HORSE DEPARTMENT

As showing the proportions assumed by the trotting horse industry, we may call attention to the fact that during the year 1890, 2199 animals of this class changed hands at auction sales. The average price paid was \$730 per head, while thirty-five horses sold for \$5000 or over, each.

Lameness consists of inflammation of the bars of the mouth, and is produced by an inflammatory condition of the system. Disorders of the stomach, brought on by careless feeding, is usually the primary cause. It may be treated by giving cooling medicines, as a dose of one pound of salts, and by lancing the bars in a few places.

Certain diseases of the horse are authenticated as being hereditary, and breeders should carefully avoid using either dam or sire that have a trace of such. The diseases about the heredity of which there is no question are; Periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), pulmonary omphysema (heaves or broken wind), roaring, rheumatism, bone spavin, ring bone, joint lameness, curb and epilepsy.

A horse should be fed for the special purpose for which he is employed, and according to age, size, etc. In many stables all horses are fed alike, without regard to constitution or needs. If the principal work is driving on the road, more grain should be fed in proportion to the hay than if used for farming or other slow work. For a large road horse, four to six quarts of oats and eighteen pounds of bright hay daily, are generally sufficient.

Reports of the New York horse trade speak of a good demand for road, carriage and saddle horses. For well-matched carriage horses in particular, good prices are readily paid. In breeding to produce horses of this class there should be a strong dash of thoroughbred blood, secured say by crossing thoroughbred sires upon good ordinary mares. In horse-breeding it will be found always to pay to breed toward some special purpose. And it will never pay to grow scrubs.

The exercise of a little common sense would lead us to do away wholly with the feeding rack. It is not in nature for either horses or cattle to take their food by reaching up for it. The natural feeding position is with the head down close to the ground, and a tired horse, after a hard days work should not be made to reverse this while getting his food; and as we have elsewhere suggested, the rack is a device for wasting food, as the animal cannot pull down a mouthful without dropping some upon the floor.

During the last half century French breeders of Percheron horses have increased their height from fifteen and a half to sixteen and a half hands, up to seventeen and eighteen hands; and their weight from thirteen hundred and fifteen hundred pounds up to eighteen hundred and two thousand. So marked has this become that the French government has investigated the subject and reported adversely to the increased size and weight, saying that what is gained in size is lost in speed, activity, pluck and endurance.

The English shire horse of to-day is the result of crossing the original shires with the Clydesdale and other draft breeds, to its great improvement. Thus it now combines the best qualities, its own and other breeds of heavy draft horses, while the fine flat bone seen in some of the best specimens suggests even an occasional dash of thoroughbred blood. They are now bred perfectly pure, and their great size, flat, flinty bone, firm muscle, good feet, docile natures and long line of breeding render them peculiarly valuable for crossing with our native mares.

For horses for road and farm work a quicker movement is required in the walk and trot than is necessary for

dray and draft horses. These gaits should not be neglected in breed as much more work is got from them during the day, and the horse thus bred is less fatigued by it than those of slower action. Breeders should give attention to these points. Perhaps the best development in this line may be looked for in medium-sized Percherons, while the English shire and Scotch Clydesdale will prove most suitable for the heavier and slower purposes.

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

There is no economy in buying cheap harnesses, but after buying a good one it is worse economy to not take good care of it. In the first place it should be well made, of good stock. Inferior material and imperfect workmanship may cause a break-down involving much more than the first cost of a good harness. In taking care of the harness it should be oiled at least, once a week, and more frequently washed with soap and water. When it becomes rusty rub it well with black harness oil, let it dry, and polish with a flannel cloth. Never use an overhead check rein, or upper jaw bit, as they are cruel and do not add to the appearance of the horse. If a check rein is used at all, have a side-bearing rein, with gag runners low down on the throat latch, and only check tight enough to hold the horse up if it stumbles.

Range Cattle Prospects.

Late advices from the northwestern range country are generally favorable, the late heavy snowfalls guaranteeing plenty of moisture for summer grass. In some sections, however, the reports say that the snows were so deep and remained so long (four weeks) that the cattle became badly emaciated, and losses were much heavier than were thought possible a few weeks ago.

If the range cattle are good there is little doubt about their meeting a good demand. The best of them, it is thought, will sell readily for exportation. Some well informed men are very sanguine about high prices. It is all right to be sanguine, but it is better to be prepared not to be too much disappointed if hopes are not realized.

In the Southwest there is a livelier trade in range cattle than there has been since the old boom days of the early eighties. Owing to the late money stringency buyers who had cash were able to make some highly advantageous deals in Texas cattle this spring. Thousands of cattle were bought at prices that even now show a profit of \$3@7 per head. The high price of feed stuff has caused many feeders to merely "rough" their cattle along until they can be more cheaply fattened on grass. This, coupled with the fact that grass was too wet in the southeast and too dry in the southwest position of the state to make early beef, has caused a decided decrease in marketing of Texas cattle this year compared with a year ago. Many of the best cattle in the Southwest have been contracted by Chicago buyers, and the movement to Northern grazing grounds has been larger than last year. The general outlook for range cattle is certainly not bad.—Drover's Journal.

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

Headed Toward the \$7 Notch.

Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

The increase in the receipts of cattle that it was supposed would result from the advance in prices has not materialized. The receipts for the last six days were 3500 head less than the previous six, amounting to 58,123 head. That number was swallowed up with even a keener relish than was the 61,600 head offered during the previous week and at not less pronounced advance. At last the boom—which hitherto has been mainly confined to the common and medium sorts—has extended to the upper grades. Within the last week from twenty-five to fifty cents per 100 lbs. has been added to the market value of extra beeves. The \$6 mark has been reached and passed, and the market is now surging along toward \$7, which point there appears to be a fair probability that it will reach before the end of April. Following the announcement of the purchase by members of the Big Four of the bulk of the cattle now being fed in Texas comes the report that a syndicate of New York and Chicago cattle exporters has purchased all but an inconsiderable part of the cattle in Canadian distilleries, the transactions involving a sum in the neighborhood of one million dollars. Is it not somewhat significant, the prices for prime beeves did not advance until these schemes for getting control of a large part of the fat cattle that must go on the market during the next three months had been carried through to a successful termination?

The course of the past week's cattle market was not more gratifying than was the situation in hogs. The latter were wildly excited at times, and prices have climbed upward with a vigor that is not often witnessed. The gain for the week is from seventy-five cents per 100 lbs., the best heavy sorts now having reached \$4.85 to \$4.90, and the most desirable light weights standing at \$4.75 to \$4.80. The receipts exhibit a further material falling off, but that was not the principal cause of the advance. The market is now being manipulated from the floor of the Board of Trade, and therefore prices may be expected to continue to move upward until the boom in provisions "comes to a head." The market now is \$1.10 to \$1.20 per 100 lbs. higher than the lowest time this year, \$4.90 having been paid to-day (Tuesday) for heavy hogs, and there is every probability that still higher figures will be reached before the present excitement dies out.

Lump Jaw.

That peculiar disease known as actinomycosis, or more generally called "lump jaw," is attracting a great deal of attention of late as a very serious matter. In writing upon the subject, Prof. N. S. Mays, D. V. S. M. Sc., instructor in physiology and veterinary science at the Kansas state agricultural college, says:

"This disease makes its appearance in the form of a lump situated somewhere about the head, usually upon the bones of the upper or lower jaw, and looks as if it might be the result of a blow. The lump, however, keeps on growing until a large tumor forms and breaks, discharging a yellowish pus containing fine granules much smaller than a pin head. These granules, upon examination with a microscope, prove to be tufts of peculiar organisms which, from their radiating structures, are called actinomyces. These little tufts were until recently supposed to be fungi, but the latest authorities place them with the bacteria, or 'germs,' as they are commonly called.

"Careful experiments prove that this peculiar germ is the cause of the disease, and that it can be transmitted to other animals, as well as to man, by inoculation, and 'lump' is therefore classed as an infectious disease.

"After this tumor breaks and discharges for a time, it usually heals on

the surface, but continues to grow in size, often reaching one foot in diameter. The bones of the jaw or face become affected, and the animal presents a very loathsome appearance.

"If the tumor is small, and situated so as not to interfere with mastication, an animal usually remains in good condition and is not seriously inconvenienced; but if the tumor is large and discharges a good deal, or if the jaws are affected so that the animal cannot eat properly, it often becomes greatly emaciated.

"This is not a highly infectious disease, that is, one animal does not take it readily from another; nor is the method of contracting the disease well understood. It is supposed that the bacteria in the discharge from a tumor may fall upon hay or other food which, eaten by other animals, may give them the disease. Animals cannot contract the disease unless these bacteria are present, and any one having a case of this kind in a herd would do well to keep the affected animal isolated, especially if the tumor is discharging. Hogs and sheep may take the disease, but not readily, and for some unaccountable reason horses do not take it at all.

"One of the most important questions connected with the disease is, is the flesh of animals affected with this disease fit for food? Any one familiar with a case of this disease would not care to eat the flesh of such an animal, and numbers of cases of this disease have been found in man, all undoubtedly traceable to eating diseased meat that was not properly cooked. Thorough cooking kills the germ. Some contend that when the lump is small and the animal in good condition, if the diseased part be removed, the rest is fit for food, but in most states having sanitary laws which deal with the disease, the animal is slaughtered and the entire carcass condemned to the rendering tank.

"From January 1 to November 1, 1890, there were condemned and slaughtered at the Union stock yards, Chicago, 1,280 head of cattle affected with this disease. Of these, 140, or nearly ten per cent., came from Kansas.

"Experiments with this disease are now being carried on at several stations to determine more of its nature, transmissibility and cure."

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

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of L. A. Ellis & Sons' plantation

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POULTRY.

Do you wish to go in for eggs or for chicks? In either event it is well for you to learn which breeds are best for your purposes.

While poultry raising is the most universally pursued of any of our agricultural industries, we yet import millions of dozens of eggs and thousands of carloads of fowls every year.

For the winter feeding of fowls, cotton seed meal is an excellent substitute for meat, when the latter cannot be procured. Feed only a little, mixed in with the soft feed, each day.

The following breeds are classed as non-setters: Houdans, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, Leghorns of different colors, Sultans, and Scots Greys. The last names being classed by the Scots Grey Club as such.

The fowls that pay best are those that combine good table qualities with large egg-producing capacity. In these particulars it will be hard to equal the Leghorn. No breed will lay more eggs and larger ones; it is easily fed and not greatly inclined to set.

The objection to feeding fowls almost wholly upon concentrated foods, such as grain, and particularly corn, lies in the fact that it is not sufficiently bulky, and is too fattening. It thus brings on a condition that is not favorable to egg production, and that also predisposes the fowl to disease.

Bear in mind that if you attempt to fatten some of the hens for market you must remove those intended to be retained as layers, or the laying hens will become so fat that they will be useless. More loss occurs from over-feeding than from insufficient food, and the result is due to a failure to recognize the fact that a laying hen requires different food, as well as care from one intended for market.

Poultry farming is among the least of the live stock industries, yet what can be done by the right man, even in this line, is shown by the success of a New England duck farm that has paid during the past year a net profit of \$4500, the total sales having been over \$7000. There is plenty of room for the conduct of a similar enterprise near any of our larger towns, and some farmer with small capital, but plenty of ability to work, and knack of looking after the small details of such a business, might turn this suggestion to advantage.

Why is it that duck breeding is so unpopular in comparison with other branches of the poultry business? It would seem that a good margin of profit could be realized, particularly on ducks of the improved breeds, such as Pekin, Rouen, and Aylesbury. Such fowls can be made to weigh five pounds each at ten weeks old, if crowded. June is usually considered the best month in which to market ducks. A good duck should lay 125 to 150 eggs a year, and there are cases on record of one duck laying 200 eggs. The duck industry ought to pay in favored localities if properly managed.

Food and Care of Chickens.

Joseph Wallace in National Stockman and Farmer.

When the chicks come out let them alone for a day and as much longer as they are inclined to remain quiet. Provide a large basket for the chicks and carry the hen in your hands to a new and clean place in which to begin life. The old hatching nest is not fit for them; it may be overrun with lice, but whether it is or not a fresh place where they can scratch and sun themselves is far better.

The first food for chicks should consist of hard boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with double its bulk of stale bread crumbs or pulverized crackers, and scalded fresh milk poured over all. Myriads of chicks could doubtless be raised on less dainty food in the be-

ginning, and myriads, doubtless, are being raised annually without egg, bread, cracker and milk; but one's own good sense would suggest a food similar to that which nature provided on its entering the world, to that which sustained it since the organs of assimilation were formed. A sudden change of food dissimilar to the first absorbed might prove fatal, as all experiments in this matter showed inflammation of some of the internal organs.

The hen should be allowed to partake of the first food to teach the chicks to eat, giving her first a full meal of thick mush or grain. Hens are generally ravenous when the long period of incubation is over, and to fully satisfy them with good grain at the outset saves both food and much restlessness afterward. After a week or two it is better to put the food for the young out of her reach, and to feed the hen only at stated times.

After a week the chopped egg and bread crumbs may be discontinued, and the chicks placed on a regular diet. If convenient, sweet milk would be a great benefit in the absence of egg and bread crumbs; but as there are always more or less crumbs from the table they are well adapted to chicken life in every stage of its existence. We advise cooking the food in the beginning, as the chicken's crop is soft and tender, comparatively. Ground oats with a little middlings and barley meal make a healthy and nutritious food; also oatmeal, rather coarsely ground and mixed with one-third barley meal. For a little time at least the food should be mixed with milk, instead of water, and the longer such food and delicacies can be continued the better, but for market chickens it is often too expensive.

After a week at most some kind of small grain must be given, in addition to a little fresh meat. Cracked wheat, millet and a little hemp once in a while will serve to give strength and development to the gizzard. The last feed at night should consist of some kind of grain, cracked wheat is best, and if some be put where the chicks can have access to it early in the morning, so much the better. Do not forget to give them grass and vegetables, fresh water at all times, milk if it can be spared, cottage cheese, Johnny cake and such like food to build up a perfect organism and a healthy constitution.

LICE.

Almost simultaneously with the hatching and drying of the chicks lice make their unwelcome appearance and fasten themselves on the head, neck, and around the eyes, while another species scamper here and there on the body, under the wings, around the vent, and especially where the heat is concentrated. Those which fasten to the flesh can hardly be removed without the finger nails or tweezers. Grease, or a mixture of lard and sulphur, will kill the head ticks or lice. It is best to put on with a marking brush; but Persian insect powder for the body is the cleanest and safest method to destroy the body lice. When there are several broods to operate on it is best to have an assistant to catch and return the chicks while the other uses the brush and grease and insect powder. Care must be taken to avoid any of the mixture getting into their eyes. The mother hens, too, need a thorough cleansing, because if they are not perfectly free from lice and parasites the chicks will be continually assailed by a new brood of lice. Every breeder of experience and observation knows how young chicks suffer from lice, and after all there are hundreds who never do the least thing to rid them of these tormentors. Shame on such breeders!

Spring Management of Poultry.

The spring management of poultry is a term of definite significance, and means a radical change from the methods that have been followed throughout the winter. The fowls should be given more room; and not so closely crowded in their houses as they have been. The old and unprofitable hens should be weeded out, and the

layers provided with greater diversity of food, and such as is suited to the season's requirements. An exclusive grain diet is to be abandoned and some animal food given. The quarters must be kept clean. As it will soon be the breeding time of vermin, a sprinkling of floors, walls and perches with coal oil is good for this purpose, as well as to destroy bad odors. Give plenty of room for exercise, pure water, and as free range as possible. If the fowls do not begin to produce eggs in abundance, the fault will not be in themselves, but because their care and feeding have been in direct opposition to nature's demands.

Cattle More Promising.

Kansas City Journal.

There is much in the situation of the cattle market just now to encourage breeders and feeders and stimulate confidence in this important industry. Prices are not only much higher than a year ago, beef steers selling up 80@90c per cwt. and cows 50c per cwt. on prime, and 25c per cwt. on common. But this enhancement of values is not the only encouraging feature. A general and strong sentiment seems to be growing that cattle are too low, and of all properties now on the market they offer the best and safest investment for capital where they can be handled to advantage. The general feeling in the trade and prices are the same as in 1881, the year preceding the great excitement in the Western cattle interest, which attracted such universal and widespread attention in 1882 and 1883. In those days Western Texas 2s sold at \$25@26, and 3s, \$32@35, and the Prairie Cattle company sold a big lot of fat beeves at \$4.00@4.10 per cwt.; and it was in 1883 that Colonel J. L. Driskill sold to Senator Dorsey, of New Mexico, a lot of yearling heifers at \$24 and paid Doc Day \$20 for a lot of calves. Now Western Texas 2s are held at \$15 and 3s at \$20. Here is a decline of 40 and 42 per cent. While quoting these figures we are not forgetting that there has been a marked increase in the number of cattle in the country, a gain of 96 per cent. in steers, the larger per cent. of which increase was in the range country. At the same time the receipts at the four leading Western markets show a gain of 135 per cent. and the foreign exports of live cattle grew from 1880 to 1890 from 182,756 to 390,396 in 1890 and those of dressed beef from 84,717,194 pounds in 1880 to 175,675,000 pounds in 1890. The increase in population same decade was 12,466,467 a gain of 24 per cent. Now these are all meat eaters.

The government figures showing the number of cattle in the country January 1, 1891, have not yet been made public, but what private information that the live stock and agricultural press have obtained points to a decrease as compared with a year ago, and the unprecedented receipts at the western markets in 1890 support this general belief. There were received in Chicago last year 3,484,280 cattle and 174,025 calves, an increase of 460,999 and 52,057 respectively. And here at Kansas City the receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle and 76,568 calves, a gain of 251,856 in the former and all in the latter. The marketing of the cattle at the same time was very large, many weeks reaching near 30 per cent. of the arrivals. This increase in the market supply was the result of no increase in the crop of cattle, but rather a cutting down of their holdings by western ranchmen, which with a free marketing of the cattle and calves means a still further reduction in the supply for the next two or three years.

And as the range country is fast being settled up by immigrants and the ranges cut down, increasing the expense of producing cattle in the range country, and our population is being added to at the rate of 1,146,646 souls per year, and there are no more cheap lands to be had, there is every reason why cattle should improve in price. While the same excitement had seven and eight years ago is not to be expected there is room and reason for a

healthy and permanent advance above current prices. Prices paid for beef cattle in this market just before and after Easter for the past ten years:

	Native Shipping and B'r Steers. 1,900@1,500 lb	Native cows fair to prime
March 17, 1881.....	\$3 60@5 25	\$2 65@3 75
April 14, 1881.....	4 00@5 75	2 85@4 10
March 16, 1881.....	4 00@6 00	3 00@4 50
April 13, 1882.....	5 75@7 25	3 60@5 25
March 17, 1883.....	5 45@6 50	3 50@4 75
April 13, 1883.....	5 70@6 35	3 85@5 00
March 18, 1884.....	5 00@6 35	3 00@4 60
April 16, 1884.....	5 20@6 20	3 25@4 65
March 18, 1885.....	4 15@5 35	2 50@3 50
April 15, 1885.....	4 40@5 35	2 75@4 00
March 17, 1886.....	3 90@5 25	2 50@3 35
April 14, 1886.....	4 40@5 50	3 00@4 00
March 18, 1887.....	4 00@4 75	2 50@3 75
April 15, 1887.....	3 80@4 50	2 50@3 50
March 18, 1888.....	4 00@4 60	2 50@3 50
April 15, 1888.....	3 80@4 50	2 50@3 50
March 15, 1889.....	3 15@3 90	2 00@2 80
April 16, 1889.....	3 60@4 25	2 00@3 00
March 18, 1890.....	3 60@4 50	2 25@2 85
April 15, 1890.....	3 65@4 25	2 35@3 00
March 18, 1891.....	4 50@5 30	2 50@3 65

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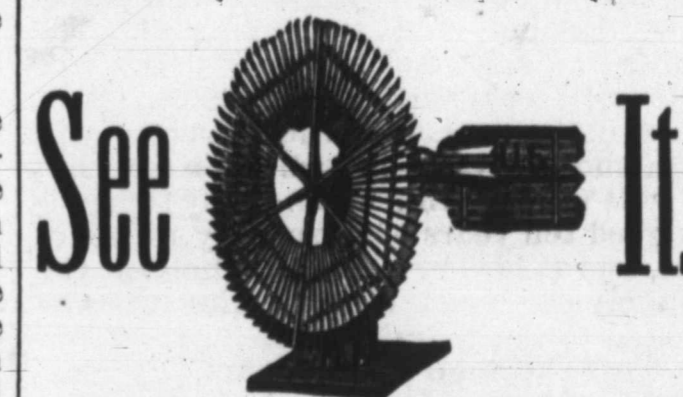
Better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest roofing offered in Texas. Suitable for steep or flat roofs. Cheap enough to cover a hen coop; good enough to roof a palace. Specially adapted to stockmen's barns and out buildings. Shingles, tin and corrugated iron must give way before our goods. For further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

Fort Worth Granitic Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

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

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE,
SOLID and
DURABLE.

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

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas. Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAS THE TURN COME?

Mr. Miller Thinks It Has.

The JOURNAL makes space for the following letter written by Mr. T. L. Miller, the well known Hereford breeder of Beecher, Ill., and published in the last issue of the Chicago Breeder's Gazette:

The cattlemen's time has come. The turn should have been made two years ago. Had this occurred many cows good for breeding would have been saved for that purpose that have now gone to the butcher. They are still traveling that way—cows and heifers that would do work for some time yet. So with bulls that have good service in them yet.

Six dollars and twenty cents has been reached for good cattle, and this is only one of the steps toward \$7, which will be reached soon. There are many men who will not believe it will be permanent, but there are others who will recognize the fact that the better values have come to stay. These will recognize the fact that there is a large shortage of cattle and that the demand is constantly increasing.

Our export of cattle and cattle product for 1890 was equal to 1,292,258 head, and the bulk of this was passed on from Chicago. The receipts at Chicago were 3,484,280 head. Say 1,000,000 of the export were from Chicago receipts, this would leave 2,484,280 head to supply the American trade. We have now Germany and France as markets, who will be large customers before the close of 1891.

For the first two months of 1891 there were shipped out of Chicago of cattle and cattle product equal to 600,000 head; there were received 497,000 head. The difference was drawn from stock in store.

There is a large shortage of cattle—a shortage which it will be difficult to cover, and there are but two ways to do it: The legitimate and permanent method is breeding, but cattlemen will be slow to adopt this course. They are yet too badly demoralized to accept the change as permanent, and from breeding it seems a long road to results. This is true, but it is the road nevertheless. It is the only way in which the supply of cattle can be had to meet the demand, and it should be good breeding and good feeding. Good cattle will command long prices. It is now difficult to tell where prices will go, and I will not undertake to say, but I will venture this much, that there is a good ten years of prosperity ahead of us, and it is very doubtful whether the supply can meet or overtake the demand in ten years' time.

This shortage can be partially covered by better feeding, but cattlemen will meet the opening spring without grain and with thin cattle.

All stock should be put on good grass. Sweet corn should be planted as early as possible, and this will be ready to feed in July. At the same time the evergreen corn should be planted, and it will follow the early variety with good ears and will last until field corn is ready. In this way steers that come to grass thin may be ready for market in later fall and early winter and take well up to the top of the market. Or they may have oil-cake on grass from the start; the market will pay for it.

The English feeders are receiving large shipments of cotton seed from Egypt. Many of the American feeders are within reach of cotton seed and cotton-seed cake.

The shipment of good breeding cows for slaughter should stop. Such, however, as are not good breeders should be sent off and only useful stock kept.

A statistical bureau should be organized to gather facts in reference to the cattle trade that cattlemen may understand the existing that facts have a bearing on their business. If this had been in operation for the last two years, or

even for the last five years, we should not have the depression which we have gone through. Early steps should be taken to organize for this purpose.

The majority of cattlemen are scattered and do not come in contact with each other so that they can keep posted. Could they know just how many cattle come to the leading markets of the world each week and just how many go into consumption, how many go east, how many go west, and in what shape they go, and how many are exported to other countries in live cattle, dressed beef, in cans, and salted, they would soon understand the conditions of trade.

If they could see what kind of cattle bring the top of the market and what kind take the bottom of the market, and should they compare notes and find that the steer that stands at the top cost no more than the one that goes to the bottom, they would then be reaching for the top place.

We ought to improve the coming opportunities and get upon a higher level. We can command the best of the world's markets, and in those markets have no competition.

In discussing these questions at the stock yards a few days since I was met with the assertion that there were a great many people who could not afford to buy the best beef; that they must take the poorer quality. I replied to this that the third and fourth rate pieces in a well bred and well fed steer were better than the best pieces in a scrub and poorly fed steer.

News for Texas Wool-Growers.

BOSTON, March 28, '91.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

It will be interesting perhaps to your readers who are engaged in the production and handling of wool, to know that the general reputation of the Texas clip has not suffered any by the experience of the last year.

It is seldom that the wools from your state have been so well cleaned up in the northern markets as they are this spring; both the spring and fall clips of 1890 have gone into consumption, and we doubt if enough could be gathered up in this market of both kinds to run a two set mill as many days.

If the approaching spring clip comes off in good condition as to strength of staple, the wool will find a ready sale on this market. What prices they will command sixty days hence is a matter of some question, but as the mills are doing fairly well in all branches, it is probable that the returns will be satisfactory to growers, unless foreign wools, which are already in full supply, continue to have a depressing influence upon the northern markets.

Indications are that the clip of the whole country the coming season will be a large one, and, on account of the favorable winter, likely to be a better one, so far as quality and strength of staple go, than for several years past.

Yours very truly,

DENNY, RICE & CO.

Racing With Wolves.

Many a thrilling tale has been told by travelers of a race with wolves across the frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only the picked bones of the hapless traveler are found to tell the tale. In our own country thousands are engaged in a life-and-death race against the wolf consumption. The best weapons with which to fight the foe is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This renowned remedy has cured myriads of cases when all other medicines and doctors had failed. It is the greatest blood-purifier and restorer of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them) it is unequalled as a remedy.

FOR DISPENSERS.

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.

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

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Western Union beef company, from its ranches in Uvalde and Zavalla counties, last week shipped 2000 head of beef cattle to Wyoming.

There are 90,455,504 horses in the world. The United States has its round numbers, 13,000,000, which is equivalent to one horse to every five people.

The Street Stable Car company have discontinued their Fort Worth office, which they will no doubt discover was a mistake on their part before the season closes.

There has been 1300 stock cars ordered on the San Angelo branch of the Santa Fe railroad. This includes the shipments already made during the past few weeks.

An English syndicate has purchased the famous Laguna de Tache ranch in Tulare county, California. This property embraces 40,000 acres. The price is reported an even \$1,000,000.

The brightest and best, it seems to us, of all the special numbers recently published by The Youth's Companion, is the one for Easter, just received. The illustrations by Taylor, Gibson, Vogt, Myrick and Miss Johnson have unusual merit.

Cattle are all right. For five years the outlook has not been as bright as it is to-day. The cattlemen will all wear good, broad smiles for many months to come. There seems to be no question that Phil Armour has recently bought 50,000 head of steers in Texas, and that the "Big Four" are buying largely in Texas and New Mexico. All the signs are favorable for a brisk market and top prices.—Geo. W. Thompson in Field and Farm.

Keep the sheep industry in your mind. Connected with agriculture, there is no danger of over-production. In a recent report Secretary Rusk says: "The better production of wool will open larger domestic markets, as it has already advanced prices. There is an increased interest in the production of mutton in the central West, and of early lambs in the populous East—indications of progress that promise increase of profit in sheep husbandry."

It is the opinion of Joseph Nimmo of the government's agricultural department that not more than five per cent. of the total area of the arid lands can ever be irrigated. He believes that water cannot be obtained to irrigate a larger proportion than this, and further that of the government land of the arid domain, amounting to 750,000,000 acres, only one per cent., or 750,000, is worth anything for agricultural purposes. Commenting on this the Las Vegas Optic asserts: "New Mexico will not sustain Nimmo's statement. In this territory there is vastly more water and more agricultural lands than he gives us credit for. Evidently he takes no thought of the immense supplies of underground water which are being developed now, and will more largely in the future, nor of the well-nigh countless additions which can be made to our water supply by the construction of reservoirs for the collection of storm waters."

Winter Feeding in Colorado.

Field and Farm.

The present winter in Colorado has been a peculiar one, characterized by long spells of cold weather and unusual quantities of snow. It has on the whole been rather severe on live stock, especially the stock that had no feed other than that afforded by grazing on the open ranges. Grain is comparatively dear, and less of it is being fed than usual, the object being to feed more hay and roughage. Corn feeding is a lost art in Colorado this winter, owing to the advance in price caused by the shortage of crops in Nebraska and Kansas.

The hay crop last season was not a

large one except in the alfalfa irrigated districts, where the yield came up to the average. Continued cold weather since the middle of January has had a tendency to greatly reduce the hay supply in all sections. Alfalfa and native hay is selling as high as \$25 a ton in many of the mountain towns and there will be none left over at the supply points. Some of the more enterprising feeders of the state have adopted cotton seed for fattening their steers—an experiment never before tried in a general way in this state. The stocks of corn fodder, on which some of the farmers depend largely, was of a poor quality and the yield last season, owing to a drouth during the summer, was light. Poor fodder with little or no grain, will cause cattle to become poor also. Where the fodder is not of the best quality, it is economy to supplement it literally with bran or grain, even if the latter has to be purchased.

Steer Cattle for Sale.

We offer the following bargains in Texas cattle:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fine Ranch for Lease.

In Gaines county, Texas, north forty miles from Midland on the Texas and Pacific railway, there is a large body of superb pasture lands containing one hundred and seventy-three thousand acres.

It is in good shape, a solid body, and in its native state of luxuriance. It has never been enclosed, nor much grazed and is not yet improved.

The surface is sufficiently undulating for good protection; is composed of a variety of soils and is everywhere covered with vegetation, including the best native varieties of grasses. The firm clay and loam lands have the curly mesquite grass in perfection, whilst the alternating sandy soils have low shinnery and almost endless variety of good grasses mixed with the mesquite.

There is no waste land. The water is good and in endless supply within twenty to fifty feet of the surface. Windmills, reservoirs and drinking troughs will furnish the water in abundance and with satisfaction.

It has been leased of the state for ten years, and the lease is free of disturbance by settlers, homesteaders or others. It is absolute. The owner will sub-let the whole or a part for a term of five years to ten years at conservative rates.

Nothing finer, better or cheaper can be found in Texas. To fatten cattle or to hold stock cattle the year round it cannot be surpassed.

For terms and particulars address the owner. W. V. Johnson, Colorado, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 100-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.

YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE

Anyone desiring an investment in young horses, unbroken and halter-broken both sexes, 1, 2 and 3 years old, whose breeding and individual merits are excellent, will learn of a fine stock of 250 head for sale by addressing the undersigned. The colts have been raised on Western pastures, are perfectly sound, and with the handling they now require will make speedy, stylish drivers and saddlers, and will return to purchasers handsome profits on their investments. Their sires are thoroughbreds and trotters of high merit, and their dams are second crosses of thoroughbred and trotting stock. These horses when mature will weigh from 950 to 1050 lbs. and will stand 15 hands high and over. They are now in Southern Kansas and in the Panhandle of Texas, conveniently located to railroad. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Write for particulars to

W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

For Sale!

1000 yearling steers raised in Hill, Johnson and Ellis counties.

Address **W. MAYFIELD & CO.,**

Alvarado, Texas.

For Sale!

Mules and horses suitable for work, also jacks and stallions imported and Texas raised.

Address **COFFIN BROS.,** Itaska, Tex.

FOR SALE!

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

J. S. GRINNAN,

Terrell, Texas.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-failing water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre.

A. F. SHULTZ,

Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex., or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

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

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

Grazing Land for Lease.

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

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE..

Grazing Lands With Permanent Water in Colorado.

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

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

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

For further particulars write to **W. THOMSON,** Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

Polled-Angus and Shorthorn

CATTLE.

I have for sale a few cross bred Polled-Angus and Shorthorn bulls. All black and bare-headed.

JNO. A. BOHRER, Southmayd, Texas.

Steers For Sale.

I have 2000 steer yearlings for sale. Also 850 two-year-olds, and 150 three-year-olds. These cattle were raised in Collin, Grayson and Dallas counties. Also 60 yearlings and 40 two-year-old Durham bulls. Address

E. R. STIFF, McKinney, Tex.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

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

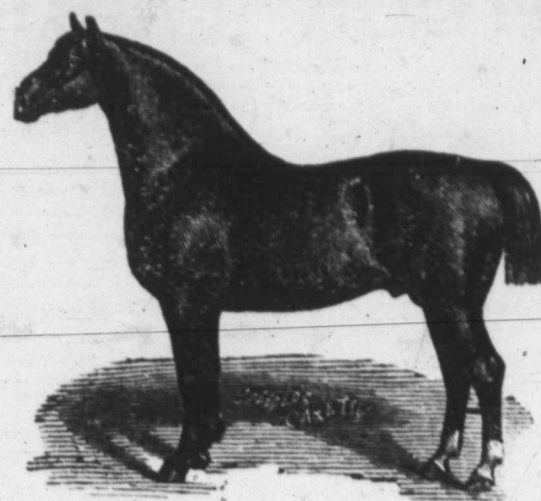
BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.

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

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.



For Sale, Season of 1891.

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

Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.
300 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.

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

Also 3000 head three-year-old steers,
1000 head two-year-old steers,
on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address **H. B. SANBORN,** Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Best Early-Beef Ranch in Southwest Texas.

Iuka ranch, formerly owned by Dr. Carothers, 43,000 acres under fence, eight miles from Cotulla, LaSalle county, Tex., bordered for fifteen miles by the Nueces river, and additionally watered by abundant lakes and wells; well grassed with curly mesquite and grama. Would be sold stocked with either steers or breeding cattle, or the land alone.

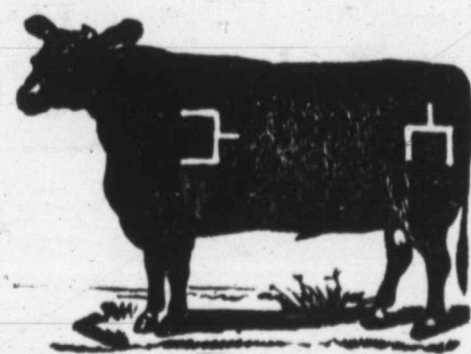
Large profits in cutting into farms and colonizing; land rich prairie suited to corn and cotton. A bale of cotton to the acre has been raised in neighborhood. Terms easy; apply to owner. Also adjoining lease of 60,000 acres under fence and fully stocked.

J. S. ALEXANDER, San Antonio, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. **FRED HORSBROUGH,** Manager.



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

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

W. F. SOMMERVILLE, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; **H. H. CAMPBELL,** Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.

We have for sale at all times yearling, two and three-year-old steers, all in our own mark and brand and from the best grade bulls.

Ranch Brand. Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip. Correspondence solicited from cattle buyers.

For Sale.

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

RAYNOR CATTLE CO., Raynor, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

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

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

Bulls for Sale!

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

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE!

Three thousand stock cattle, including one, two and three-year-old steers, raised in Taylor county, Texas.

CARTER & CARTER,

Ablene, Texas.

A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.

Breeders of Registered and Grade

DEVON CATTLE

Largest herd in the South. 44 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address

A. Y. WALTON, JR. & CO., San Antonio Texas.

For Sale or Trade.

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

A. S. WHITENER,

BURTON, TEXAS.

FOR SALE

Trotting stallion, Chestnut Bay, 4767, foaled 1875 by Burger, dam Lady, by Addison, son of Vermont Blackhawk; Burger by Boston Boy, son of Dover Boy, by Mambrino Paymaster; dam by Medley, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. The horse is standard and registered, and has a record of 2:28 1/4. Price \$3000 cash, or in exchange for land. Horse is perfectly sound in every particular. Address **EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.,** Dallas, Tex.

Beeves For Sale.

One thousand head twos to sixes for sale by **DAVIDSON & WILLIAMS,** Mission Valley, Victoria county, Tex.

Notice

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

J. D. JEFFERIES, Supt.

Jack Wanted!

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

WANTED!

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

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



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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,200 hogs; and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

Receipts for 1889 were 1,230,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 635,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

W. S. Tough, Manager.

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

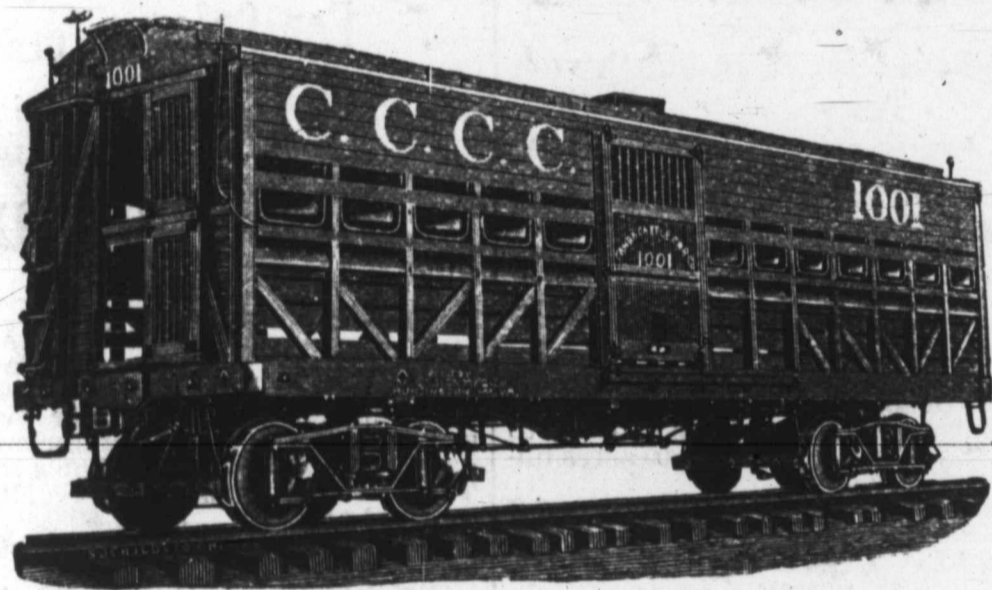
In connection with the sales market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best attention. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager,
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer,
E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, 11 Pine St. New York.
A. MARCUS, Treasurer,
F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer,
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R. M. HARRISON, Counsel,
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PRESCOTT JUNCTION, ARIZ., Dec. 30, '90.

A. H. HUMPHREYS.

MESSRS. FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO., 18 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

I used your Fernoline Dip for spotting a band of scabby sheep last September, and now take pleasure in recommending it to wool growers as a specific for scab as well as on account of its beneficial effect upon the wool and general condition of the sheep themselves. I would say in his connection, that its immediate effect upon my sheep was to make them scratch more than they done before the application of the dip, and this gave me the impression that the dip was no good. But upon examining these sheep a week or so later, with the view of treating them again with another preparation, I discovered that all traces of the scab had then disappeared, and I consequently abandoned the idea of further treatment.

I find your dip very convenient to use, and beneficial rather than injurious to the sheep and the wool.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. H. HUMPHREYS.

TESTIMONIAL.

NEPHI, UTAH, Oct. 13, 1890.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO., New York.

GENTLEMEN:

In order to testify to the merit of your sheep dip and in the belief that its universal use would be of great value to sheep raisers throughout the country, I would say, that during August of this year I dipped 1,700 scabby sheep at Nephi, Utah, according to your printed directions in a regular dipping tank, and they were entirely cured thereby.

Your dip is cheaper to use in the end than sulphur and lime, does not injure the wool, and is better and cheaper than any other sheep dip known in this section of the country, in my opinion.

I would add, that in stating the foregoing I do so from no interested motive, but in the belief that your Fernoline Sheep Dip will prove of the greatest value to all sheep raisers, and should supercede the use of all other materials for the dipping of sheep for scab.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN.

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