

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891.

NO. 3

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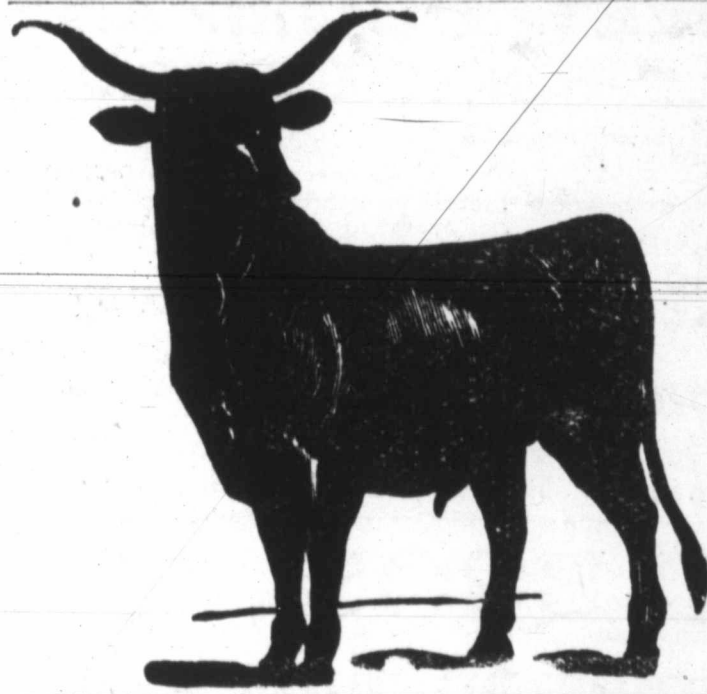
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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No. 3.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

A GOOD start is as necessary with an animal as with a tree or plant. Lay a good foundation, and you may subsequently feed with profit. Without this you will be apt to feed with loss.

By feeding for early maturity we may best make sure of some profit in stock raising. It costs less to add flesh to a young growing animal than to a mature one. Get early maturing breeds, and then feed toward that end.

THE Western Stock Growers' Journal, published at Pierre, South Dakota, is the latest venture in live stock journalism. The first number was published on April 30 and is a very creditable sheet.

THE receipts of cattle in Kansas City last Monday were 2,469. On the same day one year ago the receipts were 3,616, which shows a falling off of about one-third. The hog receipts have also fallen off in about the same proportion.

IT IS truer now than ever before that no good farming is possible without good working horses. Their original cost is much greater, but it is only by their aid that the full advantage of efficient help can be realized. Good farmers are the first to realize this. If a farmer be himself lazy and inefficient he will naturally conclude that it does not matter much what kind of horses

PASTURES may be separated into parts, so as to feed alternately, at an expense that is very slight in comparison with the benefits realized. If the pasture is already fenced all that will be required is a cheap and temporary division fence across the part to be set off.

THE receipts of our stock in Chicago last Monday were 12,500 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. On the same day 1890 the receipts were 18,224 cattle, 21,766 hogs, and 6968 sheep. The market was much better last Monday than one year ago, yet the receipts were one-third less. Comment is unnecessary.

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

IRREGULAR feeding means a loss of food, and is a drawback to success with stock. Sheep especially, which are nervous creatures, will get poor in a few days, or will not fatten if they are fed at irregular hours. In the dairy, irregular feeding will cause a loss of milk, and this means loss of food and money.

ECONOMY in feeding means providing the animals with a generous allowance of the kinds of food that will produce the best returns—the sort that will make the most bone and muscle, give the most butter, milk, wool or flesh. The term applies as much to skill in compounding the ration and judgment in giving it, as it does to quantity.

BREEDERS of stock intended to be sold at the stock yards or for butchering purposes have discovered that the greatest profit is in feeding for early maturity. No hog should be permitted to pass the anniversary of his birthday, no wether his second, no steer his third; and the sooner they can each be brought to maturity prior to these ages the more profitable to all concerned and especially to the farmer. It is quite safe to say there is no money in feeding either after these ages.

IT IS a too common practice for land which is devoted to pasture to be given to the stock in a body, and allow them to have continuous and unrestricted range over it. This is not good policy, for thus the whole surface is kept constantly fouled and tread down; no portion of it is allowed to freshen up during the grazing season. Actual test has proven that two five-acre pastures fed alternately, are worth much more than one ten-acre field fed continuously. The grass roots have a much better chance in the former, especially in a dry season, as they are not then constantly trampled and the protecting growth above fed down. One-half the pasture may be allowed an uninterrupted growth of several days while the other is being fed, and this in turn will afford fresh food while the other is getting a rest, and so on alternately through the season.

### The Scrub Must Go.

The stock business of the country is continually changing. Not only do the modes and manner of conducting the business change, but the whims tastes and demands of the consumers also change. The breeder, raiser or ranchman should no longer consult his own ideas or fancies as to the kind or class of live stock he will breed or raise, but if he would be successful he should cater to the demands of the times and endeavor to produce the exact kind of animals demanded by his customers, the consumers.

A merchant catering to the stock trade of Texas would not think of stocking up with a large shipment of silk hats, dress suits or flat padded saddles. This class of goods are not wanted on Texas ranches, consequently would not sell even at a discount to that class of trade. The stockmen of Texas have as their customers and buyers, the dressed beef men, the packers, together with the eastern shippers and exporters; all of these are not only clamoring for a better class of stock, but absolutely refuse to buy any other kind. Any effort on the part of the Texas stockmen to force their customers to buy something they do not want, must meet with the same disaster that would attend the efforts of the Texas merchant should he attempt to supply the ranchmen and cowboys with silk hats, dress suits and hornless saddles. In other words, neither speculators nor consumers will buy an article or class of goods they do not want. For this reason the successful merchant caters to the demands of his customers. Just as the successful stockman should and must do.

Consumers no longer want scrubs. Neither will they buy them. They demand a better grade of stock and will buy nothing else. Meat producers must therefore give their customers what they want, or they must sell their products to canners at ruinously low figures.

The statement that the scrub must go applies with equal force to all classes of live stock, and those who act on this suggestion will be the ones and the only ones who realize the full benefit of the boom in live stock now upon us.

### Our New Press.

THE STOCK JOURNAL is now putting in position a new improved fast press, which together with other improvements, requires a large outlay of money. To meet this the JOURNAL needs badly every dollar due it. Every little helps, and if those in arrears for subscription or otherwise will now liquidate their indebtedness it will not only materially aid us, but will indirectly benefit every reader of the paper by enabling us to make needed improvements and thereby give them an enlarged and otherwise improved publication. This is intended as a direct appeal to everyone indebted to the JOURNAL, and it is hoped the appeal will not be passed unheeded.

### Price of Meats Advanced.

The retail prices for meats in the Chicago markets have recently boomed to an extraordinary degree. Beef steaks of only a fair grade are now sold at 20@22c per pound. Not so very long ago the rate was 15@18c. Roasts and chops of veal and mutton have also been advanced, while pork is ordinarily only slightly forwarded. But this is nothing when compared with the sum demanded for the same necessary product of the abattoir in the city of New York. There the rates are flying high and have reached the top-most point since 1881. Within a month the wholesale prices of meats of all descriptions have advanced an average of 4 cents a pound, which, from all appearances, is likely to be maintained throughout the summer. At Washington market 5 cents has been added per pound for porterhouse steaks; in the first half of April they were sold at 23@25 cents. They are now 28@30 cents per pound. Round steak in quarters of 60 pounds and upward are held at 12½ cents, but a single pound costs 18 @20 cents per pound. Rib roasts, 20@22 cents; prime chuck, 14@16 cents per pound.

### The Texas Wool-Growers' Association.

The State Wool-Growers' association will, pursuant to the call of Col. B. Haynie, president, published elsewhere in this issue, hold their annual convention in the city of San Antonio, beginning on the first Tuesday in June. This will be an important convention to the wool and sheep men of Texas and should be attended by every one who can possibly find the time to do so. The railroad companies will no doubt make reduced rates, thereby lessening the expense, which, however great, will be more than offset by the good results of the meeting. Matters of paramount importance to sheep men generally will be acted upon. To obtain the best results the convention should be largely attended.

### Better Roads.

With the present condition of the roads the farmer finds it heavy expense to market his produce. The cry for better roads is sent up from all parts of the country. The present system is not effective nor satisfactory. There is no enumerating the advantages that a graded rock road would have over those now in use. Markets that now require two days to reach could be reached in one. Loads that require four horses could be pulled with two. It would enhance the value of farm property. Altogether it would save enough actual money in one year to pay for the construction of the road.

### Floodgates Opened.

Douglass (Wyoming) Budgett: The "floodgates of heaven" have been opened quite frequently of late in this section and we have had more or less rain every twenty-four hours for the past ten days. Grangers and stockmen rejoice in consequence.

# CATTLE.

There never was a better time than the present in which to invest in cattle.

Those who want to get in on the ground floor should buy now.

The progressive, wide-awake cattlemen never felt better than they do now.

Cattlemen may as well prepare for the boom, it is on us and can't be checked.

Fewer cattle and better ones is the way to make money out of the business.

Don't sacrifice your cattle. They will soon bring good prices.

Ranchmen should buy a good supply of blooded bulls now, they will not be as cheap again in many years.

The death rate among cattle in Texas during the past winter was much greater than generally estimated.

Cull out your old cows and put them on fresh range, you will be surprised to see the money they will bring after they are fat.

Leave no stone unturned to make the cattle intended for market fat. The fat ones will bring top prices while thin stuff must go into cans at the old figures.

□ Still there are a few who contend that cattle will sell as low this season as they did last year; but after all it is perhaps best that everybody does not see and think the same way.

There are fewer cattle on the Texas ranges than for many years, consequently, the grass should be better and the ranchmen enabled to turn off beef better than they have done in the past.

Ranchmen desiring to place their properties in the hands of a wide-awake, reliable agency, could not do better than write or call on the Texas Land & Live Stock agency of this city.

The Fort Worth Packing company paid four cents per pound last week for a lot of cotton seed steers. Who says Fort Worth is not a good market for fat cattle?

The JOURNAL is doing a good work for the cattlemen generally, and the range country especially, and should have their enthusiastic support. Send in your subscriptions.

Cattlemen who have cattle or ranches for sale will find it to their interest to advertise same in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Buyers very naturally consult these columns when looking for investments in live stock.

Receipts of cattle continue to grow beautifully less, an advance in the market no longer causes a run; they are simply not in the country, consequently the receipts must necessarily continue light.

Where are the high-flying newspaper men and mesquite-brush orators, who contended until recently that the cattle market could not improve until the Big Four were put out of the way? They appear just now to be conspicuously silent.

Will our friends kindly assist us in extending the circulation of the JOURNAL by calling the attention of their friends to it? With a little effort on the part of our friends, the circulation of the JOURNAL could easily be doubled. Its usefulness greatly increased, and its bank account greatly improved.

Quite a number of Texas ranchmen are preparing to spay a large number of she cattle this season. While they will, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, regret this step later on, at the same time extensive spaying will greatly benefit the cattle business in a general way.

Sixteen to eighteen dollars per head for steers that will get fat in ninety days and weigh from 900 to 1000 pounds in market, and bring from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 100, is a splendid business for the buyer, but will make the seller feel like kicking himself.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago last month were the smallest month's receipts in over two years or since March 1889. Arrivals for April 1891 are nearly 200,000 short of arrivals for October 1890, in which month 382,098 arrived. Arrivals the past month fall 90,000 below the monthly average of 1890 and 50,000 below the monthly average of 1889.

April cattle receipts have varied as follows: In 1883, receipts were 31,576 head; in 1884 a gain of 15,816 head over 1883; in 1885, a loss of 7,872 comparing 1884; 1886 a further loss of 2,649 comparing 1885; in 1887, a gain of 7,196 over 1886; in 1888 a gain of 496 over 1887; in 1889 a gain of 27,456 over 1888; in 1890 a gain of 52,132 over 1889; in 1891 a loss of 63,279, comparing 1890.

The value of land in Texas has so increased that the common grass is an expensive growth. Heartier and thriftier grasses will in time supplant it. The Texas blue grass is becoming very popular as it grows during the winter. Bermuda is steadily growing in favor and the stockmen who have tried it say one acre is worth five of the common grass, and they are increasing the number of acres as fast as possible.

The great shrinkage in all kinds of meat producing stock, consequent upon a failure of the range business, shortage in crops, stampeding the markets and the disposition to realize on anything and everything under the influence of a senseless panic has left the country barren of breeding stock, the full story of which will not be understood for months to come, will make the market for breeding stock of all kinds very lively for a year or two, and breeders are justified in looking forward to a good demand at higher prices. This idea includes not only cattle but sheep and hogs as well. The low prices at which stock yards stuff has sold for years past, has aided in the stampede and sent thousands of immature beeves to market, spayed thousands of heifers, and generally denuded the plains of breeding stock, and prepared the way for just such a dearth as is now being experienced.

During more than two years past there has been an unprecedented rush of cows and calves into the beef market, and the effect, as might have been expected, has been to make prices ruinously low. This rush has resulted in a constantly diminishing source of supply, a supply now diminished to such a point that it has compelled an increased price for beef cattle of every grade, with an absolute deficiency in some sections. Probably on the upward turn prices may go beyond a reasonable or justifiable point, so that a reaction will have to follow. We would advise such of our readers as have gone out of stock entirely, in their disgust with recent prices, to begin stocking up carefully with the best cattle obtainable, but not to get excited. The market will go up, and down again, as it always has before, but those who get in line with the procession and stay there may expect to reap a fitting reward. Things don't go one way, however, in the cattle trade.

### The World Short on Beef.

Not only is the prediction of the JOURNAL in regard to the shortage of beef and consequent advance in prices being rapidly realized, but it now begins to look as if there was to be a shortage in beef and meats of all kinds extending over the entire world and that it is within the range of possibilities for beef to sell higher within the next two years than ever before. On this point the National Stockman and Farmer, published at Pittsburg,

Pa., one of the best and most conservative live stock journals in the United States, says: "Not only in the United States are meats of all kinds advancing in value, but it is the case all over the world. There has not been within the present generation such a prospect of beef famine in all countries taken together as there is at the present time. One thing which is so favorably affecting the outlook for our cattle export trade is that other countries which have heretofore drawn on different sources of supply are liable to be compelled to come to us for good beeves at reasonable cost. It is now the case that in many countries of Europe good beef is almost beyond the reach of people of limited means. Under the circumstances we do not see how beef production can be anything other than a satisfactory industry for a number of years to come."

### Movement of Cattle.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I hand you the following, showing the movement of cattle and cattle products for the first quarter of 1891:

EXPORTS.		
	Head.	Value.
Live cattle.....	86,482	\$ 7,188,712
Canned beef, 19,632,453 lbs, equal to.....	65,211	1,603,132
Dressed beef, 42,175,073 lbs, equal to.....	74,246	3,701,661
Salted and other cured beef, 24,713,534 lbs, equal to.....	49,427	1,436,602
Grand total 86,521,060 lbs, equal to.....	275,366	\$13,930,107

For the same time in 1890 there were exported:

	Head.	Value.
Live cattle.....	79,324	\$ 5,850,107
Canned, dressed and salted beef, 87,092,003 lbs, equal to.....	180,606	5,986,307
Grand total.....	259,930	\$11,836,314

We have of cattle and cattle products only 15,436 head more in 1891, but we have a value in excess of 1890 of \$2,093,793.

We have the following showing of cattle receipts and shipments to and from Chicago for the first quarter of 1891:

	Head.
Shipped out alive.....	269,387
Canned beef, equal to.....	47,084
Dressed beef, equal to.....	357,117
Salted and other cured beef, equal to.....	16,665
Chicago consumption.....	180,000
Total.....	870,253
The number of cattle received.....	740,256

Drawn from stock in store..... 139,997

Breeders, feeders and dealers may thus understand that there is not only no over-supply of cattle but there is a shortage, and that the future will develop this shortage to a more marked degree. And under this short supply prices will advance and continue firm. A shortage existing cannot be covered under at least five years, and in the meantime demand is increasing. Farmers will do well to recognize these facts and breed from good beef-producing bulls. What is to be done this year must be done within the next two months. T. L. MILLER.

### The Advance in Beef.

The National Provisioner.

The advance in the prices of meats has become general throughout the country—the increase being from two to five cents per pound on nearly all cuts. When, two years ago, some of the best posted writers warned the public, and cautioned the stock raisers, they were laughed to scorn and their predictions were held up to ridicule as the croakings of alarmists or the utterances of monopolistic tools. Sound reasons for the predictions were brushed aside by mere assertions and were met by some would-be authorities with the statement that the ratio of beef cattle to population was steadily increasing, notwithstanding the heavy drafts made for the export and the numerous causes cited as tending toward a decrease. The unprecedented marketing of calves and cows and the great increase in the

practice of spaying heifers were pointed out as certain to produce a shortage before the lapse of three years, even if there was no increase in the exports of beef products. This increase, however, has been very great, and, combined with the causes named above, has produced the exact result predicted by the few and scouted by the many. From every quarter of the country come reports of high prices for beef, and there appears no prospect of an early decline. The recent large purchases of range cattle by the Western packers indicate a conviction on the part of those engaged in the dressed beef industry that there will be no decrease in the prices now prevailing, but rather that they will advance still further. High prices for beef will lead to the substitution of cheaper food, and mutton is likely to become, in a measure, a substitute, as it has in Great Britain. Those who are always ready to lay every grievance at the door of the dressed meat magnates of the West are silly enough to have stated that the advance was directly chargeable to them, when the fact remains that range cattle are considerably higher in price than they were a few months ago. Some of the journals which make it a point to distort facts in order to appear to be argumentative, deliberately falsify and change reliable figures in order to support their position. Such journals, and even prominent stockmen who know better, have stated that the Western dressed beef companies control the prices of meats throughout the country and have brought about the present advance without any reason but to put more money in their coffers. Such statements are too ridiculous to be worthy of serious contradiction, especially in view of the facts presented above, showing the best of reasons for higher prices. From Helena, Mont., comes the report of a large sale of three and four-year old beef cattle at fifty dollars per head, which is the highest price paid for beef cattle for several years past. This is one case of many which shows that there has been a marked advance on the ranges, which necessitates an advance all along the line. The advance is due to natural and legitimate causes, and will be governed by the legitimate demands of trade.

### New Route Opened.

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

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

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

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

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

A dollar saved is a dollar made, and a good lamb is worth a dollar and is worth saving.

The sure road to prosperity is to own and manage intelligently a first rate flock of sheep. Try it.

What ails that sheep? It has caught the scab, or the scab has caught the sheep, just as you please to state it.

Now is the time to have the bedding ground outside of the corals. Except where dogs, coyotes and bob-tailed cats abound.

An English contemporary says the upland farmers in North Wales report heavy losses of sheep during the recent severe weather.

The woolen factories being built and successfully run throughout the South is making the sheep business more desirable than ever before.

It was a young sheep breeder who rapturously told his sweetheart that he loved the very ground that was trod on by her golden hoof.

When a man is fixed for it, it pays to own sheep. And the best way to get fixed for it is to pay for a flock of A No. 1 ewes and go to raising lambs and growing wool.

A weak solution of nitrate of silver applied once a day will remove the scum that at this season of the year is quite frequently seen over the eyes of sheep.

The JOURNAL is not in favor of booming the sheep business, but for all that it must not, cannot conceal the fact that the sheepmen of Texas are just now the busiest and best satisfied live stockmen imaginable.

When a sheep reaches its maturity it is ready for market, and this applies to ewes as well as wethers. Therefore, don't hold your ewes for breeding purposes until they die on your hands of old age.

It is gratifying to note that within the past two years the agricultural press of the United States has awakened to a realization of the fact that sheep husbandry is worthy of being mentioned in the same month that the breeding of horses and cattle are mentioned.

It is not wise to stone the flock out from the bedding ground in the same direction and over the same ground several days in succession. And yet, if not made to do otherwise the sheep are apt to follow the beaten track day after day.

Has any definite programme been decided on for the meeting in June of the Texas Wool-Growers' association? If so, is it asking too much of those in charge of the matter to furnish a copy to the JOURNAL for the benefit of its readers, who are sheep breeders and wool-growers.

Servants who just boss the house are not precisely the style of home-rulers that the average man appreciates, but they are more to be admired than the owners of good sheep who haven't spunk enough to boss their own ranches to the extent of personally seeing to it that their sheep are carefully herded.

The wild grasses of Texas are choked out considerably by weeds of various kinds. Many who have tried it say that sheep do much toward destroying these weeds, as they feed upon them and destroy the seed. If this is the case, it would pay to keep a flock of sheep even at cost.

The intelligent and conscientious herder keeps his eyes wide open now, watching out for pretty, fresh, green spots where he can take his ewes every day for a special treat. And his heart is made glad when he sees how these dependents of his appreciate his thoughtfulness.

There are mature sheep breeders and then again some are fresh, very fresh; fresher than a rose, indeed. The latter are now hanging about the towns, with roses pinned on the lapels of their coats while their herders are spending one-half of their twenty-four hours in bed, and about half of the other half in the shade.

An Alabama farmer, who has several irons in the fire, agriculturally speaking, says that he finds nothing else that will pay as good dividends as money invested in sheep. He is engaged in raising mule and horse colts, Jersey cattle, hogs, etc., but finds the most profit and satisfaction in a well-bred flock of Cotswold sheep.

The famous English breeds of sheep have been produced and perpetuated by care, shelter, grain, roots, all the best feeds in its season, and unremitting study of their needs. These breeds will do as well in America as in England if these conditions are complied with. The trouble is that this is not usually done.

All Texas nearly has been blessed within the past ten days with splendid rains. Now watch the young grass jump, and then watch the young lambs jump for this young grass. And keep on watching them, and when they are full of it, you will see them jump with gladness, because, being full of grass makes them full of life and energy and full of fun.

The Horned Dorsets are naturally a mountain sheep, and are well adapted to rough country. They are strong, hardy, and well able to take care of themselves, often turning to fight dogs instead of running from them. They are of medium weight and often shear a light fleece of fair quality of wool, but are especially valuable because remarkably prolific.

It is said and believed that sheep-killing dogs do sometimes die natural deaths. But they leave a very numerous progeny behind them that have like instincts as their ancestors had before them. As to them, the question is how to make them die too. Poison and shotguns and anything in that line is worth trying. It won't do to wait on them to die naturally.

A friend asks can you "furnish me with a recipe for a cheap sheep dip?" To which we answer we could do so, and we have given a dozen such receipts in these columns during the past 12 months. But our honest advice is to use some one of the numerous dips already made that you can purchase cheap and in quantities to suit. Most of them are good and cheap too.

A sheep will live where a goat will, and yield a fleece and better meat than goat-flesh. Consequently there is not much excuse for the goat as a farm animal. About the only profitable use it can be put to is as a milk producer for families that have not the facilities for keeping a cow. Then, the goat should be put on as good rations as we give to cows. It is true they will live on almost nothing, and yield almost nothing likewise from such subsistence.

A young motherless lamb that you wish to raise may be taught to drink milk by letting it take one of your fingers in its mouth and slowly lowering your hand into the milk until it is able to draw a little into its mouth. At first the little fellow is sure that he gets the milk from the end of the finger, but he soon learns better, and dispensing with the finger altogether, he plunges his eager mouth into the pan of milk.

Frequent rains are hard upon the open, coarse woolled breeds of sheep such as the Shropshire and Southdowns, Merino will do better in sections subject to cold, heavy rains, unless it be upon small farms or ranges where they can be got at once under shelter at the approach of storms. The Merinos will stand inclement weather and will "hustle" for a living better

than any other sheep, and these qualities alone are sufficient to commend them to many flockmasters.

"Money is a very scarce commodity in Texas at this time." This is what the average wool buyer is certain to report a great many times in the state during the next ninety days. And he will tell the truth. But for all that, wool is going to be needed for factory purposes, and buyers are going to be authorized to pay, for good wool good prices, and they should not be allowed to frighten wool growers into believing that there is not money enough in the land to pay for the spring clip.

Of all the men on earth, the owner of a flock of high grade sheep can least afford to trust his sheep, entirely to irresponsible and inexperienced employees. The man who lives near his sheep and who makes it his business daily to look into their condition, is the man who is likely to have fat and clean sheep. If a man owns nothing but naked-bellied Mexican culls, it don't much matter whether he or anyone else pays much attention to them since they are really the very next thing to being worthless for any purpose.

Bridget explained why it was impossible for her to enjoy sleep. Said she, "How can I? the minute I lay down I'm aslape, an' the minute I'm awake I have to get up. So where's the time for enjoying it?" And yet the JOURNAL speaking from experience, declares, that the sheep herder who is up and out with his sheep by the time it is good daylight, and who keeps them on good range as long as it is light enough to see how to watch over them, is the man who does enjoy sleep, even if he is asleep the minute his head touches his make-shift of a pillow.

A few years ago it was quite a common thing for all the flockowners in a county to select the best specimens of mutton sheep and wool-bearers in their respective flocks, and compare them once a year. These exhibits were not only instructive, but the meetings resulted in an increase of sociability amongst men engaged in the same class of business pursuits. Will it not be well for such meetings to be inaugurated extensively throughout Texas during the year 1891? The JOURNAL will be glad to publish notices of such meetings, if sent in for that purpose.

The customer who inquired of the hardware-clerk if he had "any small vices," was surprised when told that it was none of his business. The JOURNAL is bold enough to assert that some of its own readers have small vices, at the risk of being told that it is meddling. It will suggest that it is more sensible for the owner of sheep to put up with the bad smells incident to the ranch than for him to depend entirely on others to see to the shearing, sorting, packing, shipping and selling of his wool. A business man's place is where his business is.

In conversation with an excellently posted commercial man a few days ago, a very excellent hint was volunteered for the benefit of Texas wool growers. Said this commercial man: "You can tell your readers that they need have no fear of not getting fair prices for their spring wool if it is well handled. But if they will persist in packing coarse and medium and fine wool in the same sack, and with all manner of filth, including dung-locks, it will be their fault if the wool buyers do not run after them, anxious to pay well for the stuff."

A secret has been defined to be "something somebody tells everybody in a whisper." As the JOURNAL is not going to talk in whispers, it is taken for granted it will not be charged with telling secrets when it mentions, that some of your sheep are rubbing their backs against the trees, and in this way giving notice of the fact that scab mites have found lodgement in their anatomy. Nor is it a secret that just

after shearing is the best time to get rid of scab-mites. Don't wait until every sheep in the flock is scratching before you dip them.

Young stock should be kept steadily growing, since if they once become stunted they will never fully recover from it. See to it therefore that the ewes and young lambs are kept on ranges where there is an abundance of good grass or green weeds. A ewe will not, cannot give enough milk to keep her lamb fat and in growing condition unless she gets plenty of milk producing food, and at this season of the year there is nothing better for this purpose than green grass and green weeds. This advice is intended for the flockmaster as well as for the herder.

Farmers who have been giving attention almost solely to hogs, to the exclusion of other live stock, would generally do well to substitute the sheep for the hog to some extent. The British farmer on high priced lands, finds his best profit in sheep, notwithstanding the fact that the whole world sends mutton free to that country. We have cheaper lands, and cheaper grain and grass, and if we have the proper sheep and exercise proper care over our flocks we can make cheap mutton. In connection with hogs sheep can utilize the pasture and the rough forage of the farm to the fullest extent.

The mutton sheep have shown themselves profitable when the proper system of management has been pursued and the necessary labor—well directed labor. As the price of land advances, the greater we stand in need of improved breeds. Sheep men should employ their energies in adopting the best breeds, the best management, the best care of the flocks, and they will care but little how the boom goes. There is not a farm in the state which cannot be benefitted by a small flock of sheep, while there are many farms that could be benefitted by having large flocks on them.

The JOURNAL has been looking over its letter files that have been accumulating during the past month, during which time, business in other departments has necessitated their partial neglect. It finds among these files many valuable assertions, and none that is more deserving just at this time than the following, from Midland county: "Last season I did not know how to pack or class my wool for market, and I was sold when I sold it. This year I know what to do in this direction and instead of being sold again myself, I am going to do some selling. That is to say, I am going to get all my wool is intrinsically worth."

Here is an extract from a letter received at this office several weeks since and overlooked, but it is not too old to be read now with interest. Says our correspondent: "The man who haggles with a first class sheep-herder about his wages, and who tries to beat down the man to working for about \$15 per month, don't deserve to have a good herder in his employ. I don't want and won't have a man in charge of my \$3000 worth of sheep, who is not worth annually ten per cent of the value of the flock. I don't want any \$15 man, and the man who thinks he is a \$15 man is not apt to be worth fifteen cents."

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

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

**THE MARKETS.**  
**FORT WORTH.**

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 8, 1891.—Cattle, on account of receipts exceeding the demand, are 20 cents lower than last week. The Fort Worth Packing company are only using a limited number for the present, consequently demand is light. Veal calves and choice fat cows are in fair demand, and will, as a rule, bring satisfactory prices.

Choice fat steers are worth from \$3.25 @ \$3.75 per 100. Choice cows are worth from \$2.50 @ \$2.80. Bulls \$1.25 @ \$1.75. Stock steers \$2.50 @ \$3. Veal calves \$3.50 @ \$4.50 per head.

The following are representative sales for the past week: 32 cows, averaging 840 lbs, at \$2.90; 26 cows, averaging 773 lbs, at \$2.60; 10 cows, averaging 806 lbs, at \$2; 16 cows, averaging 650 lbs, at \$1.75; 30 steers, averaging 875 lbs, at \$3.40; 50 stock steers, averaging 730 lbs, at \$3; 14 stock steers, averaging 780 lbs, at \$2.75; 3 stags, averaging 900 lbs, at \$3; 2 stags, averaging 1365 lbs, at \$2; 3 bulls, averaging 980 lbs, at \$1.50; 28 choice veal at \$4.50 per head.

The demand for hogs continues to exceed the supply, consequently the Packing company have been compelled to draw a large share of their supplies from Kansas City.

Choice heavy hogs are bringing from \$4.20 @ \$5.40; medium hogs from \$4.25 @ \$5.50; stock hogs, from \$2.50 @ \$3.

The demand for mutton is good and in excess of the supply. 99 fat muttons averaging 92 lbs, sold at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; another half-fat lot, averaging 85 lbs, sold at \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

**ST. LOUIS.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May, 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2613 head. The run of native cattle has been light during the past week. A few native steers have been shown good enough to command \$5.75 per 100 pounds, but the bulk of the offerings of 1300-pound steers and heavier weights are about steady at last week's prices, but all others are tending to lower values. Cow stuff is still selling at high prices, but liberal receipts of Texas cattle are weakening values of native cows and heifers. Shipping steers sold to-day at \$5.70; butchers' steers, \$4.26 @ \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 @ \$5.35, with bulk of sales at \$3 @ \$3.85 per 100 pounds. The market for Texas cattle is tending to lower values and liberal receipts are weaken-

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

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

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

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

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

ing recent values of native butchers' stuff though receipts as yet are not sufficient to break the market. Fair to choice milch cows are selling at \$20 @ \$35 per head; bulls, \$2 @ \$3.85 per 100 pounds; prime shipping steers are quotable at \$5.80 @ \$6.10 per 100 pounds.

Representative sales:—17, Tex. cows, 697 lbs, \$2.85; 42, Tex. yearlings, 404 lbs, \$3; 6, Tex. bulls, 1196 lbs, \$3; 19, Tex. steers, 952 lbs, \$4.25; 19, 904 lbs, \$4.30; 25, 936 lbs, \$4.30; 21, 973 lbs, \$4.35; 23, 871 lbs, \$4.35; 32, 967 lbs, \$4.37; 92, 1010 lbs, \$4.37; 49, 964 lbs, \$4.50; 23, 1011 lbs, \$4.65; 22, 1090 lbs, \$4.80; 18, 1114 lbs, \$5; 116, 1102 lbs, \$5; 40, 1113 lbs, \$5; 20, 907 lbs, \$4.25; 69, 1144 lbs, \$5.40; 68, 1158 lbs, \$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4393 head. The few hogs coming forward are inferior as to quality. The matured hogs sell at \$4.70 @ \$5, and the soft hogs, which embrace the bulk of receipts, sell anywhere from \$3 to \$4.50, as to quality. To-day the butchers paid \$4.90 to \$5 for light to good butcher grades; the good mixed hogs sold at \$4.65 to \$4.85; inferior to fair mixed at \$4 to \$4.60; pigs and culls at \$3 to \$3.90; assorted packers, fair to best, sold at \$4.55 to \$4.82; and assorted Yorkers at \$4.75 to \$4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 3462 head. There is an active inquiry for fat sheep at steady to strong prices. Buyers now want shorn sheep of medium weights. Among the sales to-day were 1498 head of shorn Texans averaging 86 pounds at \$4.75, native sheep averaging 128 lbs. at \$5; 110-pound native sheep at \$5.05, and some spring lambs averaging 54 pounds at \$7 per 100 pounds. The lamb market is weak.

**CHICAGO.**

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., May 5, 1891.

Estimated receipts 6500 cattle; 17,000 hogs and 8000 sheep. If there were any good features in to-day's cattle market they were not apparent to a casual observer. The dullness which usually prevails on Tuesday was by no means absent to-day, and it took the strongest inducement to get buyers to

offer steady prices. Dressed beef men were the principal buyers and had very little opposition from outside dealers. The market ruled quiet with business slow and prices a fraction lower on the whole, but in many cases 10c lower. H. Valendeghen, of Brussels, has been here for the past few days buying fat cattle to be exported alive to Belgium. The prices paid were \$5.50 @ \$6. To-day's sales ranged from \$4.50 @ \$5.90 for steers averaging 1111 to 1267 pounds; stillers, 1102 to 1345 brought \$4.60 @ \$5.75, and yearlings sold at \$4.60 @ \$5.65. The native cow market was fairly active, and values on all desirable kinds were quite firm. The general market was fairly steady. Good veal calves were firm, but common kinds were slow sale at low prices. Cows sold mainly at \$2.75 @ \$3.75. About 1500 head of Texas cattle arrived, including 600 to Nelson Morris. Sales were at \$3.75 @ \$4.75 for steers, with cows and bulls at \$2.50 @ \$3.25.

Values were barely steady in the hog market, though receipts were light and the shipping demand fairly good. Packers did as little as possible. Armour bought 400 head, where a year ago he took 4800. Most sales were made on a basis of yesterday's prices, but a weakness was quite perceptible. Mixed hogs sold at \$4.55 @ \$5.05; heavy, \$4.50 @ \$5.10; light, \$4.50 @ \$5.05. Packers took 5600 head; shippers 11,000; leaving 2000 unsold.

It didn't take long to buy up the small supply of sheep to-day. The demand was very brisk and bids generally 10c higher. Everything was taken the first round, and buyers were not able to fill all their orders. Lambs also sold very quickly at 10c advance, the top reaching \$7.50. Some fed Western sheep averaging 106 pounds sold at \$6.85, the highest thus far this year. Some shorn lambs brought \$6.25. Sales of woolled sheep were mainly at \$6.25 @ \$6.60; shorn \$5.50 @ \$5.60; Lambs, \$6.25 @ \$7.50.

**KANSAS CITY.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 6.—There were quite a number of nice bunches of

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

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

**Live Stock Commission Merchants,**

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

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We are Always in the Market for Fat

**HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP**

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



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

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

**We do a Strictly Commission Business.**

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

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

heavy shipping steers on the yards, but buyers were forced to be content with a decline of 10c under Monday. Buyers would not take hold at all unless they got the reduction they asked and the consequence was a dull and slow market early in the day, but there was quite a little trading done toward noon and most of the best stock was sold. Dressed beef men did not ask as much of a decline as shippers, and were satisfied with a nicker concession, and trade had considerable life at this figure. The cow market was quoted steady, owing largely to the comparatively light supply. Heifers were strong and some salesmen said they got a slight advance, but that opinion was far from general. Bulls and calves were quiet and not many stockers and feeders changing hands, but the market was about steady.

Forty-four New Mexico grass steers, weighing 1060 lbs, average, sold at \$4.50 per hundred; 61 corn-fed Texas cows, averaging 869 lbs, \$4.85; 26 Colorado fed cattle averaging 1181 lbs sold at \$5.05. The highest price paid yesterday was \$5.60 for a lot of 1475-pound natives.

The hog market opened up 5 @ 10c lower and most sales being made at the latter figure. Packers were slow to get to work and this left the market pretty much to speculators, who squeezed prices as much as they could. Even where there was some competition from killers values did not show any improvement and 5 @ 15c was the decline for the first half of the day. After dinner the market was in a worse condition even than in the morning, as buyers insisted on getting a decline of 5c under their first offers. Consequently the pens were not cleared at the close.

The sheep market was nominally steady at last week's prices. The offerings were not to be taken into consideration, as only one car was reported for the past twenty-four hours.

**BY WIRE.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 400. Steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.10 @ \$5.90; fair to good \$4.20 @ \$5.25; Texans and Indians, \$4 @ \$5.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 8200; shipments, 2200. Market steady. Prices ranged, \$4.30 @ \$4.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, none. Steady. Good to choice, clipped, \$4.00 @ \$5.50.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 4000. Market quiet and steady. Steers, \$4.75 @ \$6.25; Texans, \$3.55 @ \$3.70.

**Consignments Solicited.**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**  
**Trish & Meek Co.**  
(INCORPORATED)

*Wool* Funsten Commission Company, *Wool*

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; shipments, 12,000. Market active and strong; for all grades, \$4.50@5.07½.  
 Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 5000. Market active and steady; Texans, \$5.25@5.60, Westerns, \$5.50@6.10.  
 KANSAS CITY, MO., May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; shipments, 170. Market steady. Steers, \$3.50@5.85, stockers and feeders, \$2@4.75.  
 Hogs—Receipts, 6800; shipments, 6700. Market higher for all grades at \$2.35@4.75.  
 Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, none. Market active and strong. Good to choice muttons, \$5@5.20.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., May, 4.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	379	324	277
Calves and yearlings	375	503	248
Hogs	212	173	214
Sheep	219	237	

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed heaves, per lb, 4@4½c; choice grass heaves, 3½@4; common to fair heaves, 2½@3c; good fat cows, 3@3½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@13; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$7@10; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.  
 HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 5@5½c; common to fair, 3½@4½c.  
 SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4@4½c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.50.  
 The market is fully supplied with all classes of cattle, and is in an unsettled condition; prices weak. Good corn-fed hogs firm. Sheep dull and in fair supply.

**SAN ANTONIO.**

SAN ANTONIO, May 8.—Cattle receipts are liberal, but there is a very active demand for strictly choice fat cattle at the following quotations. Fat heaves, 2½@2½c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2½@2½c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.  
 Goats in light receipt and good demand at 75c@1.50 per head for the best fat animals.  
 Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$3@3.50 per hundred pounds.  
 Hogs are in moderate receipt and there is a fair demand for fat animals at \$3.50@4.50 per hundred pounds.

**Wool Market.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 7.—Wool—Receipts, 57,600 pounds. Movement a little more active, all offerings selling readily at unchanged quotations.  
 BOSTON, MASS., May 7.—Wool—Quiet. Unchange. Stock small.  
 GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 7.—Wool—Market quiet.  
 Unscoured wool—

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

Scoured, spring, twelve months—XX 57@59; X, 55@57; No. 1, 52@55. Spring, six months—XX, 55@56; X, 53@54; No. 1, 50@52.

**SAN ANTONIO.**

SAN ANTONIO, May 8, 1891.  
 Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The regular spring shipments of fat cattle from Southwest Texas to northern markets has now fairly begun and train loads are passing through here daily. The recent rains have caused the pasturage to start up rapidly, and the stock, which had been at a standstill during the long dry spell, are taking on flesh very fast. Of course many of these are yet quite soft and early shipments are expected to show considerable shrinkage, but the stock will soon harden with such an abundance of rich food and in two weeks time all will be in fair condition, while those that have had extra care show up finely.

The sheepmen are also congratulating themselves on the excellent condition of their flocks. Shearing is now about over and most of the spring clip has been shipped to market. Of course there are always some who are late in shearing so that the arrivals of wool will continue until early in June, but the bulk of the shearing has been completed. The sheep are reported in excellent condition and large shipments of muttons are expected later in the season.

Wool is now arriving here as rapidly as it can be handled and at this date it is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 pounds of the spring clip stored in warehouses in this city. Probably there will be at least 2,500,000 pounds of wool in local warehouses at the time the sales open and some estimate there will be nearer 3,000,000 pounds here then, as the buyers have been slow in getting here and all display the usual reluctance to opening the sales, though it is evident that all of them want wool and come here for the express purpose of buying it.

As is usual at the opening of the wool sales, the buyers are all full of doleful tales of the poor manufacturers who are running their mills at a positive loss each year from sentiments of patriotism and pure benevolence to the wool growers. The question of tariff does not enter into the usual complaints this year, except incidentally as not being sufficiently restrictive against the importation of foreign wools. The fact that manufacturers buy the foreign wools to mix with the native growths is not mentioned by the buyers, and the fact that the manufacturers need these wools so much that they are paying higher prices for them is also omitted from these tales of the woes of the poor manufacturer. But the woolgrowers know a thing or two themselves and are very firm in their views of relative values, so that when the market does actually open it will probably be at not below the figures which ruled here last spring, and some choice clips are held at higher prices.

The Union Stock Yards company, of this city, are doing a good work for this market without any unnecessary blowing of their own trumpet. A description of the yards appeared in the JOURNAL several months ago. All of the railways centering here deliver all their local stock there and two of these railways have closed their feeding yards for through stock in this city. The Union Stock Yards company have just issued their report of stock received and shipped at their pens during April. It is as follows: Received—Cattle, 2,446 head; calves, 624 head; horses, 869 head; mules, 99 head; hogs, 164 head; sheep, 1052 head; goats; 72 head. Shipments—Cattle, 1680 head; calves, 580 head; horses, 654 head; hogs,

**WOOL**

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

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

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Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

**WOOL**

reports of market furnished on request.  
 REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

75 head; sheep, 1014 head; mules, 84 head.

Mr. E. N. Cook, the cow boy poet laureate, has published his promised "bible set to music" under the title of "Forbidden Fruit." It makes a book of 300 pages of ingenious and spicy jingle profusely illustrated. The printer and the binder have done their work well and the book is meeting with a large sale. Capt. Cook is known to all Texas stockmen through his connection with the Freestone Cattle company, of Frio county. He was here during the early part of the week and has now gone to Chicago to attend to the sale of two train loads of cattle which will be shipped from the Keystone ranch on the 9th inst.

The following are among those prominent in live stock interests who registered at the Mahoncke hotel during the past week: S. B. and E. N. Cook, Muskatinge, Iowa; Hon. B. H. Erskine, Derby; H. M. Johnson, Moore; Charles R. Byrne, Tilden; A. B. Briscoe, Goliad county; John Wickeland, Martines Ranch; Fred Ilgner, Comstock; C. H. Hotto, Shiner; Thos. M. O'Connor, Victoria; J. H. Jennings, Montell; Ed. Lassater, Live Oak county; Charles W. Gray, Del Rio; R. Meche, Bulverde; B. Cochrill, Flatonia; J. G. Smyth and S. H. Nunn, Uvalde county.

**The Horse Market.**

While trading in the horse market is very far below the totals of previous years, yet there has been a fair showing of activity during the past week as compared with business totals since January 1, and the majority of the sales made were to shippers from other states. After the market has been reduced, as it has been of late, any improvements at all is a cause of congratulation. Receipts have mainly been on hoof so that they do not show up in the railway totals, the quality of the receipts has also not been equal to the demand, and this seems to be likely to be the case for several years until the native stock is bred up to meet the demand for a better class of stock. Meanwhile there is a new local demand being developed for northern bred roadsters. Onload lots of roadsters and matched teams sell well here. Messrs. Elliott and Hamilton had a car load of beauties arrive last week and have already disposed of several of them at good prices.

Receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 117 head, against 304 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1,235 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

Shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 292 head, against 415 head dur-

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

**J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,**

**WOOL**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets.

St. Louis, - - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ing the corresponding week last year, and 1,075 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Among the shipments to points outside of Texas were the following; S. D. Bennett shipped 33 head horses and mares and one colt to Nicholson, Miss.; C. A. Hoover shipped 30 head of horses to Mobile, Ala.; F. F. Robinson shipped 28 head of horses and mares and two head of colts to Chattanooga, Tenn.; M. Downey shipped 32 head of horses, one mule, one burro and one colt to Montgomery, Ala.; W. C. Craig shipped 30 head horses and mares, and Geo. Miller shipped 24 head of horses to New Orleans; R. King shipped 30 head of mules to East St. Louis; W. R. Strong shipped two head of horses to Fayetteville, Ark.; D. C. Bennett shipped 29 head of mares and horses and 8 head of colts to Wartrace, Tenn.; and R. H. Bynum shipped 30 head of horses and mares and 8 head of colts to Scottsboro, Ala. The following quotations rule in this market:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands	8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands	12@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	17@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	13@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded	6@ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	8@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	10@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	15@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	22@ 50
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½	75@ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands	23@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands	18@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands	17@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts	7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12½ hands	18@ 25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ hands	35@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved	18@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved	30@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	12@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	18@ 30

**Goats and Muttons.**

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

**Hogs.**

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

## AGRICULTURAL.

Reports from various parts of Texas are to the effect that the wheat crop will be a success.

It is said that time is money, but if it is spent in idleness it is the worst kind of dead capital.

By the influence of the farmers alliance the price of jute bagging has been reduced.

The prospects for a large grain and fruit crop are very favorable throughout the state.

The Mississippi experiment station has decided that in feeding for milk and butter whole cotton seed is more economical than cotton seed meal.

It is not yet known what an acre will produce by the use of brains and the application of manure. Brain work always plays an important part; too many depend too much on muscle.

From the best evidence we have cotton will be low again next fall. The factories are well supplied and a large crop is being planted throughout the south.

A good farmer must be a good business man as well. He must study the markets, keep track of its demands and the fluctuations of prices and be ready to take advantage of any opportunity offered.

In fencing the farm lay out your fields as large as possible and so save expense, and have them rectangular in shape, rather than square, so that you can run long furrows in plowing and cultivating, and so save labor.

It would prove profitable if every farmer would keep a scrap book and save every receipt and suggestion that he finds in his farm papers. They may not be correct, but they would help him to form a plan of his own.

If the cold weather has killed out part of your corn replant at once and secure a stand. It is a waste of labor to cultivate land without a full crop, especially so when it can easily be remedied.

It is not the one who works the hardest that accomplishes the most, but he who works intelligently and systematically. Sometimes an hour's deliberation will save days of labor on the farm.

For watermelons the ground should be made as rich and mellow as a garden. Cultivate early and thoroughly. They should be planted in light dry soil. To insure an early crop, pinch the most vigorous vines.

There is money in other kinds of crops beside cotton and corn. Mr. N. J. Bentley of Cooke county realized last year \$250. on one acre of dew berries. How does this match a cotton crop with its profits from four to thirty dollars an acre?

Several years ago many farmers in Texas were anxious to have a field of Johnson grass, and now they are more anxious to get rid of it. There is no method or treatment known that will kill it, and the only plan is to cultivate and make the best returns possible.

Sorghum is an excellent food for cattle and it produces more to the acre than perhaps any other forage. It may be planted thick and cut with a mower if not allowed to stand too long and several crops secured from one planting.

Gregory, the Massachusetts seedsman and market gardener, has long advocated the plan of growing cabbages without transplanting. He claims that they will head more surely if the seeds are planted in the hills where they are to mature.

The best products from live stock are only obtained by the closest attention

to the food given. Gilt-edged butter, of the highest flavor, demands the best and cleanest of feeding stuffs. Good pork does not come from filthy pens and a diet of slops.

Where clover will not grow easily, and a crop is desired to turn under for green manuring, rye may very often be used to advantage. It will give a good bit of spring or fall pasturage besides, thus often help out where grass is scarce.

Southern planters who have found that no watermelon at all compares with Kolb's Gem for shipping; but those who wish to try a few this season for home use or near-by market would do well to try the Cuba, Sugar-Loaf, or pride of Georgia. These will give fruits of the very best quality.

The present, whatever season it may happen to be, is the best time to cull out stock. Animals which do not show a profit after paying for good keeping and good care should at once make room for their betters. It is folly to waste either summer pasturage or winter grain upon them.

No farmer can afford to own more stock than he can feed liberally. Make your estimate now as to the amount of forage that you will require next winter, and, if there is any danger of being short, sow some special forage crop. A field of ensilage, corn or of millet will help out wonderfully.

By a little engineering nearly every farmer could soon be in possession of a fish pond that would yield him much pleasure and perhaps profit. A few dams across a small branch with outlets to prevent the destruction of the dam, and some live fish put into these ponds, would be all that is necessary.

Boys like something new, and the same routine work done on the farm from year to year is the principal cause of boys going to the city. They should have plenty of agricultural papers and allowed time and capital to try their young ideas. This would make the farm so interesting to them they would never think of leaving.

The present outlook for the wheat crop in Europe is not favorable. The reserves on hand are smaller than usual, and the unusual severity there of the past winter has told upon the winter wheat. Our own outlook is good for a large crop, and it will find ready market at higher prices than have lately prevailed.

One point in favor of the early cutting of the hay crop that is frequently overlooked is that grass cut early is injured but little by an ordinary rain, while later, when the grass has become nearly ripe, a rain will render it almost worthless. Aside from this, grass cut at the period of plowing always makes the best hay.

Partial security against failure may be had by diversifying the crops. No one should rely upon a single crop, as with all possible care and foresight there still remain too many chances against it in the way of drouth, poor seed, frosts, wet weather, insect depredations, etc. Some crops will thrive when others fail. The safe way is to grow several sorts.

The farmers' bulletins issued by the experiment station division of the department of agriculture at Washington are proving very popular. They are brief and practical, aiming to give in untechnical language the most valuable results procured at the various stations throughout the country. They may be had free of cost by applying to the secretary of agriculture at Washington.

Nothing adds more to the enjoyment of home, especially a home in the country, than a few nice beds of flowers; and now that they may be had at little labor and very little expense, there is no reason why such should not be found at every home in America. There is

no spot on the green earth better seryed with seeds and plants and no people better able to appreciate and enjoy them.

No time that is spent in the work of the farm will pay better than that given to the care of the machinery. Implements wear out fast enough at the best, and their frequent purchase makes a heavy drain on the pocket. Take time to clean and house each piece after using, and keep them all well-oiled to avoid rusting while idle, and the time so employed will give a better return than if used in putting in more crop.

Every farmer ought to know at the end of the season what work has paid him best, what work has paid least, and what has paid no profit whatever. There are crops planted and cultivated at a clear loss and yet continued to be planted year after year. A simple question to be considered is whether there has been as much money spent in producing a certain crop as the product will sell for.

It is an error to suppose that wheat bran is not as valuable for feeding purposes as middlings. Bran is really the more nutritious of the two, exceeding both middlings and corn in the albumoids (nitrogenous matter), though inferior to them in the carbohydrates (starch). Corn is richer in fat than bran, but bran excels middlings. For growing stock bran is superior to either. White corn is best for fattening.

Though Texas is so varied in soil and climate as to be able to produce everything that we eat, yet a great quantity of food is imported. It is strange that Texas, having more cattle than any other state, should buy butter, cheese and condensed milk. We can raise our own meat, fruit and garden vegetable as well or better, than any other country, but some one else makes this profit. Varied industry is our greatest chance for success and the sooner it is begun the sooner we will be prosperous.

Sometimes the least profitable use to which corn can be put is to sell it; an illustration is before us. A farmer fed the entire product of two acres of corn to his cows, and sold the milk produced by them to the creamery for sixty dollars; they received no other food of any kind. He had also six thousand pounds of skim milk, 280 pounds of which will make as much pork as a bushel of corn, besides the nominal product from the cattle which he would not have had if the cow had been sold off the farm.

Much time and money are wasted in making temporary improvements. A shelter is built just to last one season, fences, out-houses, etc., are thrown up in the same way. The primary cause of this is that men do not settle with the intention of making that place their home. They expect one day to move further west, or sell their land to some advantage. But if homes were made comfortable, by lasting improvements this desire of moving would vanish and the stone, unmoved, would gather moss.

Thousands of dollars go out of the state every year for seeds of all kinds. This is only because the farmers neglect to gather them. Sorghum seed is worth \$4 per bushel, yet the producer would very gladly take fifty cents at the time of harvest. Hundreds of watermelons are consumed during the season, yet there is not one seed saved. All kinds of garden vegetables are treated in the same way, and even the common plants, cotton, corn and wheat. To be provident in this is one great element in the success of the farmer.

One advantage in the use of commercial fertilizers above stable manure, is that the former, if of good grade, is more readily soluble and can hence be taken up more readily by the plants. This is why gardeners, even such as have unlimited quantities of stable manure at their disposal, often find it advisable to supplement that by superphosphates in order to gain in earli-

ness. The commercial fertilizer will give the plants a quick start that cannot be obtained by the sole use of the other.

Composting the manure does not add to the benefit that is ultimately derived from it, but it does make the plant food contained more readily available. Whether composted or not, the amount of plant food actually contributed to the soil will be the same, but when composted it is more under control and we can compute with more certainty its effect on a given crop, or during a given season. Gardeners especially, who need quick acting fertilizers, should rarely use new manure, which, if placed in the soil in the autumn, will often not give any beneficial results before midsummer.

The new crop of wheat will come upon a market more nearly bare than has been the case before for years. This, added to the fact that our consumption of the cereal is increasing much faster than its production, leads us to believe that we shall not soon again see lower prices than have ruled during the past year. Within eight or ten years at the most, at the present rate of production and consumption, we shall not be growing any more than we shall need for bread and seed. The present outlook is not at all a discouraging one for the wheat farmers.

One advantage in favor of feeding cut and steamed foods is generally overlooked. There is always more or less waste in feeding hay from the rack, as the animals will pull it down and trample under foot until it is completely spoiled. When more trouble has been expended in preparing the feed than is required, simply to dump the hay in the manger, some plan will also be devised for feeding by which it shall not be wasted. Aside from this the evidence seems to prove that cutting and steaming food involves a great amount of needless labor and expense.

By observation we can readily see that the most successful farmers, generally speaking, are those who confine themselves to a single crop. If a man understands thoroughly the cultivation of one certain crop, and has land well adapted to it, it is all right to make that his leading work. But there should be something else to lighten the burden in a season of failure, which will come occasionally to any crop. So far as possible all supplies for the home and for stock should be grown and there should be some other crops, even if on a small scale, that could be readily turned into cash in case of the failure of the main one. A patch of potatoes, a patch of turnips and cabbage, a patch of carrots for feeding the colts and cows, a field each of corn, of oats and of wheat, and a meadow to mow for hay, should be found upon every farm.

Corn-growing in Texas should receive increased attention. There is much land in the state that will produce large crops of this cereal, if properly cultivated. Prices for corn always rule high here, and we never have to burn it for fuel. With the increased attention being given to hog-growing we shall need in the near future much more corn than we are now consuming, and farmers should put themselves in shape to supply the demand so that not one bushel need be brought into the state next winter. Farmers who are growing stock should also overlook the value of the corn stover. While we are not compelled to save it as carefully as our northern brethren do for winter fodder, it yet makes an excellent autumn pasturage and should always be utilized.

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

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



# SWINE.

Receipts of hogs at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards for April were 12,292 head.

You can make a pig grow by feeding skim milk, but if it is to be fattened it should have, in addition to the milk, corn or other fat producing food. It will fatten on the corn, but makes a poor growth without the milk.

No nation can grow more healthy pork than the Americans should grow from the products of the farm, fed in a cleanly and sensible way. The filth that is too often allowed to enter into this branch of meat production is the hurtful feature.

Feed the pigs in such away that they will always be glad when feeding time comes, and be ready for their food. Don't have them as lean as racers, but have them plump and vigorous—such vigor as will prompt to exercise, which is the basis on which the growth of healthy pork must rest.

When grain is low in price men will feed hogs and trust for good prices, but with grain high and fat hogs a good price, and promise for better still, they are exceedingly chary about feeding for market, although the fact is well known that some of the best results are obtained from feeding high-priced food.

It is less expensive to make weight by growth, than merely by laying on fat, and consequently the best profit is to be found in keeping the hogs constantly growing. It is especially true that they can be kept growing more cheaply than they can be fattened in either very hot weather or very cold weather.

During the summer months the hogs that find readiest sale and command the highest prices are well-fed young animals that will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds. On good pasture they can be brought to this easily at from six to eight months old with very little grain, thus giving a much better profit than larger grain fed hogs.

If the owner feeds his pigs he can by practice salt the food each time and have it right, but it is unsafe to leave this important point to an attendant. Too much is dangerous, too little leaves the food tasteless. The safest and best way for the general farmer is to keep the salt continually in boxes in the lots or fields. The hog can always have what he wants then, without danger of injury. Not one herd of hogs in twenty-five gets salt regularly and in sufficient quantities.

It does not pay to get into a panic over the the low prices of any staple farm product, and so rush your stock on the market at a loss. The enormous destruction of hogs by premature slaughter during the last few months has resulted in the market becoming bare, and quotations for May deliveries of hogs in Chicago have advanced greatly in price over those prevailing only a little time ago, and at present the outlook is that summer hog products will be scarce and high.

Tardiness in maturity has been in the past a leading element in lessening the profit in hog raising. The modern hog is notable chiefly for his early maturity, and growers are pretty well cured of the folly of feeding until two years old. This change has resulted largely from the increased demand for breakfast bacon; to have this product sufficiently thick and especially tender it had to be procured from the young, improved hog. The early maturity and the tendency to fatten at any age have proven to be the agencies through which the modern hog has become a source of profit, and the interests of consumer and producer have been alike served.

The importance of feeding ashes to hogs should not be overlooked. Many farmers are obliged to feed corn in large quantities, especially upon the prairie farms, where hardwood ashes are scarce or wholly unknown; yet it is upon these very farms there is the greatest need of ash materials for aiding in building up the bone of hogs. Corn cobs furnish a very strong ash, and in the absence of hard wood they should be burned and the ashes carefully saved and fed. Spread them upon a clean wood floor, and the animals will help themselves every day to just the amount that they need.

The farmer who follows a rotation of crops, if he would keep up his land, must consume as much as possible of these crops on the farm. As a help to this he will find no animal better than the pig. He will turn the grain into money at an expense of care in feeding oftentimes less than the cost of hauling the grain to market, leaving about 80 per cent. of the grain on the farm in the shape of manure. In feeding animals many farmers regard the manure alone as sufficient profit for labor expended. That made by hogs is the richest, because they consume the richest food.

Prof. Henry, the noted Wisconsin experimenter, has been giving some attention to barley meal as a food for hogs, and finds that it answers very well, although results show it to be about eight per cent. less valuable than corn meal for the same purpose; yet while it does not show quite as well as corn in feeding, it is valuable as a change of diet, as it is well known that several kinds of feed are better for animals than a single variety. The experimenter says that he would certainly hold part of his barley for feed rather than sell it for anything like the price that corn brings per bushel. It is a good food for producing bone and muscle, as witness the almost universal use of rolled barley for feeding horses in California.

### Old Nursery Favorites.

There was Tom, the Son of the Piper,  
Jack Sprat, and Merry King Cole,  
And the Three Wise Men of Gotham,  
Who went to sea in a bowl,  
The woman who rode on a broomstick,  
And swept the cobwebbed sky,  
And the boy who sat in the corner,  
Eating his Christmas pie.

These were some of the old favorites, but they have been supplanted by the "Pansy" and "Chatterbox" stories, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Five Little Peppers." The Old fashioned pills and physics have been superseded and wisely, too, by Pierce's Purgative Pellets, a mild, harmless and effective cathartic. They are pleasant to take—so gentle in their effect that the most delicate child can take them, yet so effective that they will cure the most obstinate cases of constipation, stomach, liver, and bowel troubles. They should be in every nursery. As a gentle-laxative, only one for a dose.

I wish, says a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer, to give some of the readers of your valuable paper a hint in regard to feeding horses, namely, feed the hay the first thing and do not feed the grain till the very last, and water before feeding the grain, morning, noon or night. The horse may not drink much at first in the morning but will after a little. It is just as they are used. Habit is very strong with them as with the human race. Try this for six months or a year and observe if your horse does not do better on the same feed and work. Mine do on less feed, and it doesn't cost any more certainly. Then, if you will add a little to their comfort as well as health, keep in a box stall—ground floor. It need not be planed or painted. Nail a little box up on one side or corner, and always keep salt in it or else keep rock salt in the feed box.



## Cut this out

With your name and place of residence written on the dotted lines below.

If you will do this and send it to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., you will get by return mail, a Book of 200 pages filled with the names, address, and signed indorsements of many well known Divines, College Presidents, and other professional men and women who have been restored to health and strength by the use of Drs. STARKEY & PALEN'S COMPOUND OXYGEN.

You will get this Book FREE OF CHARGE.

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Clipped from the Texas Live Stock Journal.

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

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

**G. W. ROSE,**  
(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF  
**Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,**  
1531 East Elm Street,  
Dallas, - - - Texas.

**JOHN KLEIN,**  
Practical Hatter  
912 Main St.,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.  
Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.



**CANE MILLS.**  
More kinds and sizes of Mills and Evaporators, for Sorghum and Sugar Cane, are made by **The Blumyer Iron Works Co.,** of Cincinnati, O., than by any other works in the world. They are the sole makers of the **Victor, Great Western and Niles Mills, the Genuine Cook Evaporator, and the Automatic Cook Evaporator.** Send for Catalogue, Prices, and The Sorghum Hand Book.

**LIGHTNING WELL-SINKING**  
MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.  
Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boilers, Wind Mills, Pumps. **Encyclopedia, 1,000 engravings, Earth's Strata, Determination quality water, mailed, 25c.** The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.  
11 & 13 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.  
1118 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

### BREEDERS' CARDS.

#### POULTRY.



**J. G. McREYNOLDS**  
P. O. Box, 25,  
NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.  
Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.  
STANDARD FOWLS—L. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Bk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

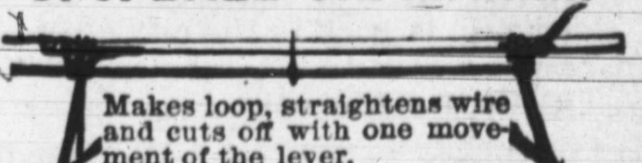
PIT GAMES—Shawlnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

### DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate)  
AND **Leading Specialist.**  
**-CURES CANCER-**  
Lupus, Rheumatism, Scrofula,  
and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

**A POSITIVE CURE**  
If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced. Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

### U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.



Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.  
**Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.**

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

H. T. FRY. L. G. STILES.  
**H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,**  
Wool Commission Merchants,  
301 to 309 Michigan Street,  
Chicago, : : : Illinois.  
Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

W. L. Gatlen, of Abilene, was here last Saturday.

D. H. Snyder, of Georgetown, Tex., was in the city this week.

Thomas S. Bugbee, of Kansas City, was in the city this week.

L. R. Hasting, of Chicago, Ill., was in the city this week.

E. Cogshall, a prominent Montana cattleman, is in Fort Worth.

J. F. Claggett of Baird offers sheep for sale in the proper column of to-day's JOURNAL.

Lark Hearn, a wide-awake, whole-souled cattleman of Callahan county, is in the city.

Col. Ed Hewins, of Kansas, one of the large buyers of cattle, was in the city this week on the lookout for steers.

John W. Light, a prominent cattleman of Mason, Texas, was in the city Wednesday.

Capt. W. S. Eastin, of Jacksboro, was in Fort Worth last Saturday closing up a cattle deal with E. B. Carver.

William Hunter, the popular representative of Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., returned Wednesday from a flying trip to Austin.

Edgar Stillson, of the Half-circle ranch, located in Tom Green county, passed through the city this week on his way to his old home in Illinois.

Tom Shoemaker, representing the Fort Worth Packing company, was in the city this week circulating among the cattlemen.

Capt. E. F. Ikard, one of the old time cattlemen, was in the city this week. The captain is holding cattle in the Indian Territory.

J. W. (Bud) Wilson, formerly of Gainesville, Tex., but now living at Weston, Tex., was in the city this week.

M. Z. Smissen bought of H. M. Catlett 500 head of the D O K steers, paying \$7 for yearlings, \$11 for cows and \$17 for steers.

J. L. Huffman of San Angelo, bought of John Davis several hundred head of muttons at \$2.75 per head, to be delivered after shearing.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, Tex., called on the JOURNAL this week. Mr. Carver has shipped to the Indian Territory 1200 head of steers to graze for the market.

J. H. Ryburn, of Tom Green county, was in the city this week arranging to ship 1000 head of cattle from his ranch to the Indian Territory to fatten for market.

Col. J. O. Taibott, who is interested in the cattle business in Tom Green county, is back in the city after having made a visit to his ranch, and reports cattle in good shape.

Messrs. Curl, Cash & Nance near Sanger, recently sold to Mr. Thomas Trower of Kansas City, Mo., 238 beef steers for \$10,000. They will ship them from Sanger to-day.

Charles Coppinger, who owns a fine herd of cattle located in Scurry county, Texas, called on the JOURNAL this week, and says the range in his country is fine.

L. C. Wait, of the cattle firm of Wait & Pugh, of Kansas, has been in the city several days perfecting arrangements with cattlemen of Texas to hold cattle for them in the Osage Nation.

T. J. Moore, of Llano county, Tex., passed through the city this week en route to Quanah, Tex., to meet his herd of steers, 2300 head, which he has on the trail now near Quanah.

Geo. S. Tamblin, of Kansas City, is in the city.

C. M. White, a prominent ranchman and cattle dealer, who lives at Waco, but ranches in Nolan and Fisher counties, is in the city.

C. S. Brodbent, a reliable cattleman of Del Rio, Texas, wants to sell 2000 stock cattle. Look up his advertisement and write him.

Campbell & Brown of Spring Hill advertise their annual sale of trotting and pacing horses in this issue. They are thoroughly reliable.

B. W. Jones, of Quanah, Tex., offers a bargain in sheep in this issue. Those wanting a good investment of this kind should look up his ad and write him.

The Texas Buggy company of Fort Worth ask through the JOURNAL for a share of your patronage. See ad elsewhere.

Neal Shaver, of Cedarvale, Kan., is in the city. Mr. Shaver is interested in the cattle business in the Osage reservation.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness company of Elkhart, Indiana, has an attractive advertisement in this issue. Look it up and write them for full particulars before purchasing elsewhere.

Worth Timmons, a well-to-do stockman of Young county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to the new state of Washington, where he expects to make his future home.

E. Marion, of Montana, has recently purchased several thousand head of young steers in Texas, and was in the city this week en route to the "Concho Country" to ship out his purchases to his Montana range.

Eugene W. McKensie, of Midland, Tex., called on the JOURNAL this week. Mr. McKensie has bought several thousand head of steers recently, and is holding a fine string of cattle at "Mountain Springs," New Mexico.

H. S. Davis, a well-to-do stockman of Mills county, was on the Fort Worth market yesterday with a lot of steers. These cattle were fed in above county and brought by trail to this market. They had not at last account been sold.

William Hittson, who has recently shipped 2500 cattle to the Indian Territory and has 10,000 left on his ranch in Fisher county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Hittson says his loss during the winter was much less than at first anticipated.

J. D. Beauchamp, the well-known Dallas cattle buyer, bought of Pumphrey & Cutser, of Taylor, Tex., thirty-five cars of good steers last Tuesday. The price paid was \$38 per head. The cattle were fed near Austin and were shipped from that place on the 5th to the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., at St. Louis.

T. F. Smith, of Crockett, Tex., called on the JOURNAL this week, en route to his home from his ranch in Archer county, Tex., where he has 2300 head of three and four-year-old steers. Mr. Smith reports grass being better than for several years in Archer county.

G. A. Richards, a solid, substantial stockman of Fort Graham, Hill county, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Richards has been a successful cattle feeder for seventeen years, and is a strong believer in stock farming and a general improvement in the grade of live stock.

Samuel Scaling, of the firm of Scaling & Tamblin, of the National Stock yards, East St. Louis, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Scaling was en route to Bellevue, Clay county, where he is feeding a lot of steers. Mr. Scaling has many warm friends among the cattlemen of Texas, who will always give him a hearty welcome when he visits this country.

Col. Jno. Nesbitt the well known and well liked general live stock agent of the popular Chicago and Alton road is in the city.

J. C. Chacey, of Bryan Texas, writing the JOURNAL says, "I like your paper and will continue my subscription right along. We have had good rains, grass is growing nicely and cattle are doing well, but few died on my range during the winter."

W. T. Waggoner of the wealthy and well-known cattle firm of D. Waggoner & Son, whose headquarters are at Harold, Texas, passed through Fort Worth on Thursday en route to the Indian Territory, where he goes to look after the 10,000 cattle his firm now have on pasture in the Osage nation.

Col. William L. Black will establish a tannery on his ranch, where skins of the Angora will be tanned and dressed for the market. The enterprise is sure of success in the hands of the indomitable projector, and will prove a source of profit besides furnishing employment to a large number of skilled laborers.

Jno. W. Proffett, a prominent cattle man of Young county, in a private letter to the JOURNAL says, "stock are doing well now, excepting those that get stuck in the bog. The old Brazos River has been on a big bender, consequently the quick sand is worse than I ever saw it, and more cattle are getting 'bogged' than ever before. No buyers have visited this section as yet."

The following Texans had cattle on the St. Louis market last Monday: James Burns, Hutto, two cars; S. W. Barbee, Dallas, two cars; Mark Jones, Hutto, two cars; T. A. Bounds, Wortham, four cars; Bland & Robertson, Taylor, six cars; Ira Johnson, San Antonio, four cars; Geo. W. Allen, Spofford, one car; Quinn & Snuggs, Thomdale, four cars.

J. W. and D. L. Knox, the well-known stockmen and merchants of Jacksboro, were in the city Saturday. These gentlemen recently sold 1000 three and four-year-old steers to E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, at \$16.50 per head. The cattle have been shipped to the Osage nation.

T. J. (Tom) Moughon, well known to everybody about the yards, is here representing the Cattle Raisers' association of Northwest Texas. He represented that association here for four years previous to 1888, but he has been in Texas for the past three years. Tom expects to be here looking after the interests of the Cattle Raisers' association during the next eight months.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

J. S. Grinnan, the well known Hereford breeder of Terrell, Texas, recently sold to Wm. Powell 46 head of Hereford bulls. Mr. Powell, who is himself a Hereford breeder, bought these for a New Mexico ranchman. In reporting the sale Mr. Grinnan says: "It is but justice to say that Mr Powell and many others were attracted to my cattle by the advertisement in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL."

Frank Houston, the well-known cattle dealer of Bellevue, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He showed a representative of the JOURNAL an account sale of a lot of two and three-year-old cattle recently sold for him by Messrs. Scaling & Tamblin, St. Louis. These young steers were out of the Matador herd. They were fed by Scaling & Houston on cotton seed in Arkansas. They were marketed last week, weighing about 1150 pounds and bringing from \$5.40 to \$5.50. This is perhaps the best showing ever made on Texas steers of this age, and reflects credit on the Matador herd, the feeders and salesmen.

W. W. Gleason, manager of the Warren Live Stock Co., of Wyoming, was in the city this week. Last year this company purchased some 30,000 sheep in New Mexico, but will buy none this season, the prospects for demand not

being sufficiently encouraging to justify paying the prices asked for the scrubs of this territory, and the well bred sheep being too few to invite large buyers to operate here. The situation on Wyoming ranges is more encouraging than it has been for many years and cattlemen are all feeling cheerful at the prospects of high prices for their high grade steers. Many individuals and companies are going into the sheep business, and the Warren company anticipate an active demand for the 100,000 sheep they have to sell.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

## RATES UPON LIVE STOCK.

## An Advance Upon Beef Cattle From South Texas.

At a recent meeting of the rate committee of the lines in interest it was resolved that the rates of beef cattle should be advanced three cents per 100 pounds, effective May 20th, and the roads are now engaged in preparing their tariffs upon the basis given below:

From Fort Worth the rate now is to Kansas City, 33c; to St. Louis, 39c; to Chicago, 49c.

From Albany, Seymour, Cisco Dundee and Dublin to Kansas City, 37c; to St. Louis, 41c; to Chicago, 51c.

From Weatherford, Morgan, Waco, Itaska, Hillsboro, McGregor and Corsicana to Kansas City, 35c; to St. Louis, 41c; to Chicago, 51c.

From Alvarado, Cleburne, Midlothian, Waxahachie, Dallas, Kansas City, 33c; to St. Louis, 39c; to Chicago 49c; from Baird, Temple, Belton, Calvert Cameron, Lott, to Kansas City, 36c; to St. Louis, 42c; Chicago, 52c.

From Taylor, Milano, Georgetown, Austin and Brenham, to Kansas City, 43c; St. Louis, 43c; to Chicago 53c.

In this tariff Henrietta and Fort Worth are made the basing points. The lines in interest will have the tariff amendments covering this rate ready for distribution in a few days. This rate is made to adjust the rate as between the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Texas lines.

## The San Antonio Cattle Market.

Receipts of cattle have been liberal during the past week with an active demand for choice fat animals at full quotations, extra choice stock bringing fancy prices. As usual, the receipts have included a large number of thin animals and these were picked up by pasture men below current quotations. The excellent pasturage is rapidly filling out the thin stock, though the quickly fattened animals are too soft for profitable shipment at present, but with a continuance of favorable weather will soon be in good shipping condition.

## Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.

## To Cane and Fruit Growers.

The attention of our readers is called to the two advertisements of the Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appear in this issue. Their Victor and Niles Mills and Cook Evaporators for Sugar Cane and Sorghum, have for many years been looked upon as Standard Machinery, in all sections of the world where cane is grown. The "Zimmerman" Evaporators for Fruits and Vegetables have the same world-wide reputation. Parties in want of Cane or Fruit Machinery will do well to send for catalogue and prices.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

### The Outlook at Buffalo.

Buffalo Farmers' Journal and Live Stock Review.

No cattle, sheep or lambs on sale to-day, and only a limited number of hogs. Our market, like the other leading markets of the country, shows a large decrease in its live stock, and in cattle especially, and reports from all sections of the country supplying live stock are general that there will be less offered this year than in any year for the last decade, and it is estimated by the conservative thinking dealers that there will be a decrease of at least 20 per cent from last year's receipts. These facts, of course, are attributable to the very high prices that have prevailed for corn, and feeders who usually have large numbers of cattle feeding for the fall markets have sold their cattle early in the season. We may also look for an unusually light supply of sheep and hogs this season if credence can be given to the almost universal reports received, that there is a very light number of hogs or sheep to come forward the next three or four months.

### 4,039 Miles in 80 Days.

Louisville Courier Journal.

Count Ennatsky made a journey from Samora, Russia, to Paris France behind three Corsack horses in a troika. The trip was the result of a wager of \$10,000 that the count could not accomplish the distance 4,039 miles, in eighty days in the manner above mentioned. The feat was not only successfully accomplished three days inside the time limit, but the horses finished in almost perfect condition, after doing an average of 50 miles per day for nearly eighty days. This was a wonderful performance, and the question arises whether these Corsack horses are superior in speed and endurance to American and English animals.

### Inspectors Appointed.

Cheyenne Stock Journal.

At a meeting of the Wyoming and Colorado sanitary authorities held in Denver last Monday Mr. Waller Shobe, of Miles City, Montana, was appointed cattle inspector to be located in New Mexico. John Reese, of this city, was appointed and will be located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver road, probably at Clarendon, Texas. Geo. W. Steeper, of Colorado, was also appointed to be located at Point of Rocks to inspect trail herds. The first shipment is supposed to be made from a Texas point about May 7th.

### New Mexico Sales.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise: The C. A. Bar Cattle company, of the lower Gila, has disposed of all its steers, the yearlings selling at \$11, the twos at \$14 and the threes at \$18. The cattle are now being gathered. They were purchased by Montana parties. The H. H. H. Cattle company has sold 2,000 threes and fours. About one-half of the number have been shipped and the balance are being gathered. The price paid was \$18. They go to Chicago.

### Active Inquiry for Steers.

Cheyenne Stock Journal.

There is still an active inquiry for steer cattle, natives, and many small bunches are being picked up. Large deals are not numerous, for the reason that holders are not anxious to let go. Future prospects are so bright that prices have been advanced to a notch a little above the views of the average buyer. There will be more trading bye and bye.

### Cattle Rushed Into the Territory.

Drovers' Telegram: The removal of the quarantine from the Osage Indian reservation has caused a great rush of southern cattle to that country. Thousands of cattle are being driven into the

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

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

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

**The Standard Dip of the World.**

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



REDUCED 25%  
\$16 PER CASE FOR 1,000 GALLONS  
COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER.  
AMERICAN BRANCH GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

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

reservation daily and large numbers are in the strip. The freight bills on cattle unloaded at Ponca station alone amount to over \$85,000. The agent of the Santa Fe road at that place has resigned owing to the great amount of work.

### All Markets Behind.

Kansas City Drovers' Journal.

While April cattle receipts fell 63,421 head short of last year, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Kansas City would have received them had there been any more for market. All markets are now behind last year in receipts of cattle and that is another satisfying portion. Every year cannot be a "record breaker."

### Another Precinct Heard From.

Western Stock Growers' Journal.

Buyers are now in the South and others will be in the field later on. Beef prices ruling in Chicago from now till May first will largely influence dealers and curtail or enlarge purchases as the values advance or recede. At present inquires are quite numerous and a very little more advance will greatly increase the number of deals.

### The Shortage Causing Alarm.

Mountana Stock Grower.

It is said that during last winter the great scarcity of grain throughout Kansas and Dakota caused stockmen to dispose of their cattle at any price. Now great fear is entertained by stockmen of those states lest they be unable to secure cattle this season. Arrangements are being made to have a great number shipped from Texas and California.

### The Grippe Tackling Stock.

Mountana Stock Grower.

It is said in and around Bozeman a great many horses are dying in the valley lately by a disease of the spine

The horses all of which were in good health, lie down and seem to lose all use of their hind legs. Cattle have been effected in the same way. It seems that the grippe is tackling the stock.

### Mortality from Buffalo Gnats.

In southwestern Arkansas buffalo gnats are causing considerable mortality among stock. On some plantations as many as thirty mules have died, and the loss of range cattle and horses is equally great. It is said the damage caused by these pests is unprecedented.

### Must be Disinfected.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Under the rule of the secretary of Agriculture modifying his late quarantine order against the movement of southern cattle north, the railroads are required to thoroughly disinfect each car used in handling, after being unloaded and before using again.

### New Mexico Cattle in Demand.

Deming Headlight.

S. Lindauer has received a number of inquiries from Kansas and Nebraska, as to prices here of two and three-year-old steers, which would seem to indicate that Southern New Mexico cattle are in demand.

### New Line Opened.

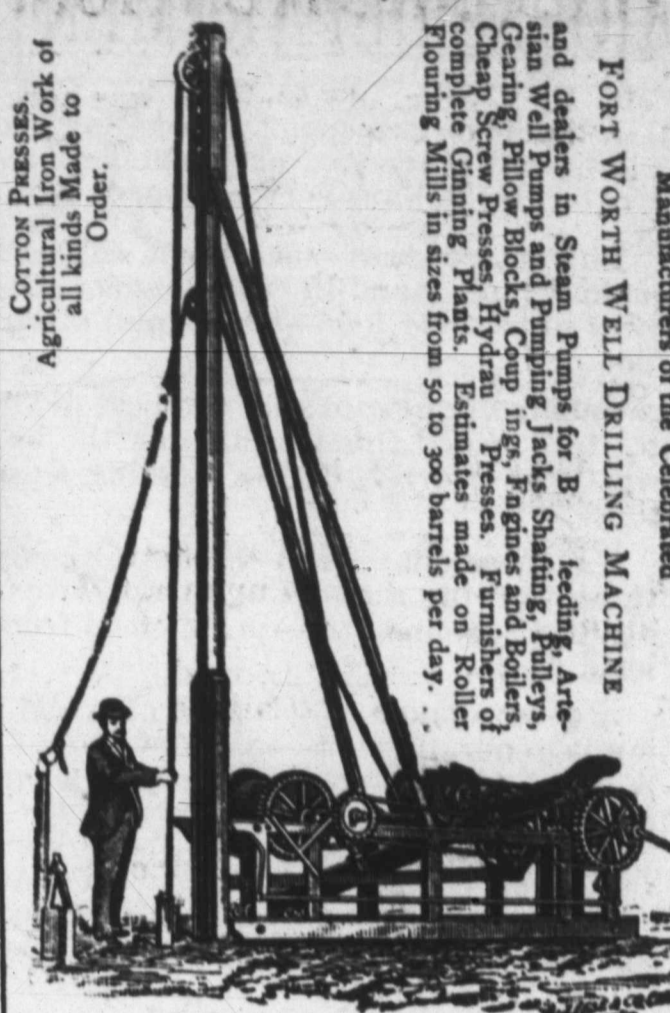
The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway is now running a through sleeping car between Chicago and Waco over its new line from Denison via Greenville, Dallas, Waxahachie and Hillsboro, and has also inaugurated double daily train service between Chicago, Kansas City, Hannibal and St. Louis and the leading cities of Texas via this new line.

The above train service is in addition to that in operation via Fort Worth. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Sedalia, Mo.

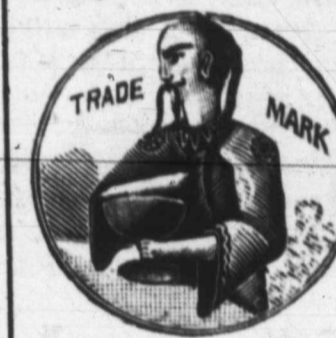
## FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

COTTON PRESSES.  
Agricultural Iron Work of  
all kinds Made to  
Order.



Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE  
and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Comp. Ings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydran Presses, Furnishers of Complete Ginning Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.



## JAPANESE PILE CURE

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

### Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

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

Leave Ft. Worth.....	8:00 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
" Plano.....	9:44 p. m.	10:18 a. m.
" Wylie.....	10:08 p. m.	10:46 a. m.
" Greenville.....	11:30 p. m.	12:10 p. m.
" Commerce.....	12:00 night	1:10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.....	12:45 a. m.	2:03 p. m.
Arrive Memphis.....	8:45 p. m.	8:55 a. m.
" St. Louis.....	7:40 a. m.	

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

### Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.,

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

### Begun in Earnest.

Deming (N. M.) Headlight: The spring cattle shipments have begun in earnest. Over 8000 head have been shipped from this station since the first of the month, and this week has shown a daily average of between 200 and 300. Buyers abound and our ranges seem to yield abundantly. The shipments will probably equal those of last year.

**HORSE DEPARTMENT**

A dollar or two spent in keeping the plows well sharpened may save twenty-five or fifty dollars worth of horse flesh.

The mare that suckles a colt and makes a full hand in the teams needs very nutritious food and careful attention.

Oats is unquestionably the best grain to feed work horses during the hot weather. Corn is of too heating a nature.

An occasional bran mash is a good thing to bring a horse to his appetite if he has dropped off in his feed from hard work.

A superabundance of flesh on a stallion is generally worse than not enough. A horse does best as a foal-getter when he is in good working condition.

It takes considerable horse sense to educate a nervous and high-lived colt to steady ways, and many are ruined by lack of it in their "trainers."

Do not depend upon the first pasture for much nourishment for the work horses. Young grass has a tendency to weaken rather than strengthen horses.

A few dollars invested now may be worth a few hundred dollars to you three or four years hence if you have a good mare or two and will breed them to good stallions.

It is an easy matter to save five dollars now in the difference in the service fees of two stallions and loose fifty or a hundred dollars when the produce is at a marketable age.

Keep your horses from becoming fretful and excited by keeping calm yourself. An hour's worry will do more harm to a horse that has to work hard than a half-day's steady labor.

The best time to have colts foaled is just before the grass is good enough to turn the dams upon it. It is a good plan therefore to breed mares the last of May or the first of June.

Don't be afraid of wearing out the curry comb and brush these warm days when the horses sweat freely. Good health depends on the condition of the skin as well as on the condition of the stomach.

Ask the boys' opinion in regard to mating up teams, breeding, etc., if you want them to become interested in the horses. Their judgement may be better than yours, if you have had more experience than they.

Some careful breeders will not allow a stallion to serve a mare until both the mare and stallions have been exercised enough to get their blood in good circulation. It is claimed that such treatment will insure a more vigorous offspring.

A reputation for breeding good horses is valuable to any man, and the way to acquire it is to begin now if you have not already done so. If you can get your neighbors to join in the enterprise, it is bound to benefit the whole community and every member thereof in the course of a few years. Buyers will go where they know they can get what they want, and a community establishing a reputation for good horses—draft, coach or trotting—will never be troubled with surplus stock.

It is a reprehensible practice for the driver to jerk on the reins to make a horse increase his speed, yet three-fourths of the men and nine-tenths of the women do it. A well regulated horse, with a decent mouth, would resent such shabby treatment in a way that would put such a driver in a flutter. The practice must inevitably create a bad mouth or make a bad one worse, and no man with any pretensions to horsemanship would drive in such a

ashion. The animal should be trained to drive up in his bit, and his pace be accelerated by word of mouth or failing that, the whip is the proper instrument to be employed. But "clucking" and jerking on the reins in conjunction is the common custom, and a very poor one it is. The good driving qualities of a horse are spoiled in this way, and he is soon denominated "a plug" by those who know how to drive.

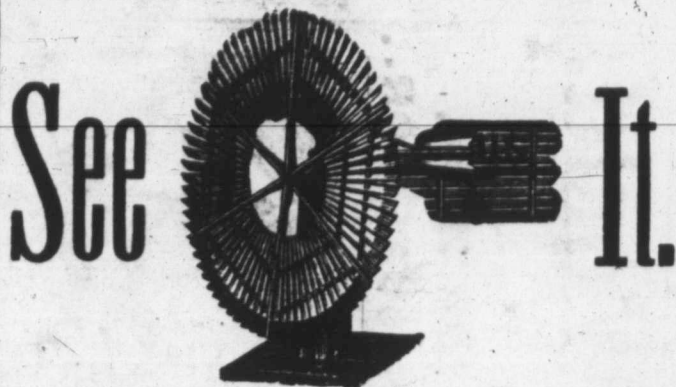
Much trouble and lack of condition in horses is caused by ulcerated teeth more than is generally supposed. Such teeth should be promptly removed with forceps. There is no reason to doubt that a horse with ulcerated teeth suffers as intensely from the toothache as a human subject. Irregular growths or fractures of the enamel on the outer edges make the teeth so rough as to injure the inside of the cheek, sometimes causing ulcers. In other cases some of the grinders grow more slowly than others and so fail to meet those in the opposite jaw, causing imperfect mastication of the food. The remedy is to file the teeth into the proper shape. Horse dentistry is now recognized as an important branch of veterinary practice.

It is no mistake to say that it costs no more to raise a horse to three years of age than it costs to raise a cow or a steer, and with the same care in selection, feeding and breeding, we may find an eager market for our colt at from \$150 to \$200. The large draft horses find ready sale at high prices, are quiet and so do not disturb fences, while they are easily handled and broken, and in no wise tend to lead their owner or his boys to race courses or gambling. At three or four years of age even half or three-fourths-blood Percherons will readily sell for \$200, if from a good brood mare. Such horses are always quiet in the field or yard, and are broken with no trouble, and are easy and safe in harness almost from the first. The Percherons are fine walkers, while to break them we have only to hitch them up at three years of age, and in a short time they will walk as well as the old and experienced horses.

It will pay to go slow for a day or two when the plows are started, that the horses may be toughened to the work. Plow a part of the day at the start, taking two or three days to get up to the full time. While making this start look carefully to the harness, and know that each horse is fitted perfectly. A collar bruise or chafed place at the beginning may cause trouble all summer. We have noticed men that kept their teams in the best shape take much pains in this respect: if the plows stop for a short time they make an inspection of the harness, lifting the collars to remove dirt or hairs that may have been under them. The traces also come in for a share of attention to know that they are not rubbing or chafing. This attention requires but little time, and keeps horses and harness in shape for the long heavy work of summer.

Generally the horse that a farmer ought to keep is the one that he is most tempted to sell. A valuable horse is always in demand and too often is the man who needs a little ready cash tempted to part with an animal that is a successful "bread winner" on the farm. A thorough knowledge of the horses required to successfully perform all the operations on the farm should be acquired by every farmer. To be short-handed when an important crop ought to be cultivated or harvested may mean the value of a good horse and sometimes two or three of them. At this age of the world when horses, by the aid of improved machinery, do the greater part of the work in raising and saving crops the matter of having plenty of horses is more important than ever. It is poor economy for a farmer to part with a horse that might be worth nearly as much to his owner in one season as he would bring on the market.

U. S. Solid Wheel  
Halladay Standard  
EUREKA Wind Mills  
**THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.**



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.  
**LONG STROKE,**  
**SOLID and DURABLE.**  
HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.  
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.  
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,  
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm 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.

45 sold in '88  
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20,000 will be sold in '91

THESE FIGURES TELL THE STORY OF THE EVER-GROWING, EVER-GOING, EVERLASTING Steel AERMOTOR Where one goes others follow, and "WE TAKE THE COUNTRY"

This unprecedented success is due:  
1st. To the fact that before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigation and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5,000 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, by which were settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of all surfaces the resistance of air to rotation, obstructions in the wheel, such as heavy wooden arms, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill, and numerous other more abstruse, though not less important questions. These investigations proved that the power of the best wind wheels could be doubled, and the AERMOTOR daily demonstrates it has been done.  
2d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Company, that guarantees its goods satisfactory or pays freight both ways, and  
3d. To the enormous output of its factory which has made possible a reduction of prices so that it furnishes the best article at less than the poorest is sold for.  
If you want a **Arm Fixed Tower** made of **Strong, Stiff Steel**, and a **Wheel** that will cost you less than wood, and last to times as long—**IF YOU WANT THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO CLIMB** (The Tilting Tower) and **THE WHEEL** that **RUNS** when all others **STAND STILL**, or if you want a wheel that will churn, grind, cut feed, pump water, turn grindstone & saw wood, **IF YOU WANT THE WORK OF FOUR HORSES AT THE COST OF ONE** (\$100), write for copiously illustrated printed matter, showing every conceivable phase of Windmill construction and work, to the **AERMOTOR CO.**, Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., or branch, 12 Main St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

**FOR \$60** and freight, we erect on a 40 FT. STEEL TOWER a Steel Wheel that equals any 12 feet wooden one. **GREAT REDUCTION PURCHASER.**

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



**THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.**

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the  
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Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.  
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**COTTON BELT ROUTE**

(St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.)  
—TO—  
**ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS**  
AND ALL POINTS BEYOND.  
Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers.  
**The Only Line**  
FROM TEXAS, RUNNING  
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—TO—  
**MEMPHIS;**  
And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer across the city.  
The Shortest Route to all points in the

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Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or  
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**FRUIT EVAPORATOR**  
THE ZIMMERMAN  
The Standard Machine  
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

**POULTRY.**

See that the setting hen is plentifully supplied with corn, grit and fresh water.

Eggs that do not hatch under a hen on the 21st day are apt to bring forth weak chicks.

Use sawdust or sand in preference to straw for the hen's nest. It is cleaner, and helps to keep away vermin.

Fowls of any kind save much that would otherwise go to waste, by picking up grain and feed that is scattered around by the other stock.

Properly managed, it does not cost as much per pound to raise a pound of poultry as a pound of pork, while the poultry will sell at a higher price.

Let the hens set, it is better for them, and you will get as many eggs from them in twelve months, as if you bothered "to break them up."

Look after the small economies in poultry keeping. It is the summing up of little things in this business that puts the balance on the right or wrong side of the account.

An excellent feed for "spring chickens" is corn meal mixed with boiling hot, sweet skimmed milk. This gives the flesh a fine flavor, and a white and clear look that adds to the market value.

Adopt a regular system in breeding poultry, and remember that any kind of live stock, to be made to pay, must have its due share of care and attention. In proportion to the cost, no stock pays so well as this.

The farmers who make a business of raising turkeys, are satisfied with their returns. The demand for this universal kind of domestic poultry increases annually. Very good prices have ruled in the markets, and the raising of turkeys pays.

The sex of eggs may be determined by their shape. Those containing the male germ have an elongated form, and a partially raised or ringed surface around the small end of the shell, while those containing female germ are comparatively smooth and more equally of a size at both ends.

In getting young chicks ready for market, they should be "fed up" rapidly after having attained the requisite growth. The feeding should not be continued more than two weeks, and if the fowls have all they can eat they will be as fat as they can be made. Longer feeding will not add much to their weight, and is apt to produce disease.

Eggs that fail to hatch are usually the ill-shaped ones; such as are difficult to distinguish the small from the large end, or such as have a ridge on the shell. Even if there are chicks in such eggs they are not as strong as others. Eleven eggs under early setters are safer than thirteen, as in the latter number the outside eggs are liable to become chilled.

The difference in the size of eggs does not depend wholly upon the fowl, but is greatly influenced by the sort of foods used. Experiments at Cornell university have shown that corn and other carbonaceous foods produce large eggs, while wheat and nitrogenous foods produce small eggs and larger numbers of them. These foods must be combined to produce the best result; that is, large eggs and many of them.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA,**  
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.

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.

# TEXAS WOOL! ! LOOW SAXET TEXAS WOOL.

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

**DAIRY.**

A heifer should never be broken to milk, any more than a colt should be broken to harness. The word implies the use of brute force, which should never be required with young animals. Both the heifer and the colt should be trained—not broken.

It requires work to hand-feed the calves, but it means more profit from the cow. The flow of milk is somewhat better when the cow is milked by hand, and holds out better. Boiled flax seed may be substituted for cream in feeding the calf, and it need not be given any whole milk after four weeks old.

In order to make good butter every detail of cleanliness and purity must be most strictly attended to. If they are not, it will be impossible to secure sweet, finely flavored butter, such as many consumers are willing to pay extra price to obtain. Many a farmer's family would enjoy an increased income if, instead of producing an indifferent grade of butter and selling it at the grocery at market rates, they should take the pains to make a fine quality which would bring a fancy price direct from the consumer.

It seems almost incredible that a cow should, in a single year, produce an amount of butter that is largely in excess of her own weight. Yet the cow Eurotisama produced in one year a total of nine hundred and forty-five pounds of butter, which amount exceeded her own weight by one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The key to this mystery lies in the simple fact that a perfect milk producing machine was supplied with the most perfect milk producing food. During some portions of the year during which this test was conducted, the grain ration was as high as twenty-four pounds per day.

To be made profitable, the dairy business must now be pursued with all the skill and knowledge that the farmer possesses, or of which he can avail himself. The best class of dairy stock must be secured, either by purchase or breed-

ing. They must be fed and cared for with the fullest understanding of the requirements for the production of milk and butter. The products must be handled carefully, and in accordance with their delicate nature. There must be good feeding, good pasture in summer and good shelter and feeding in winter. When there is nothing lacking in any of these respects, dairying will be found one of the most profitable and satisfactory branches of agricultural industry.

Ayrshire cattle are rapidly running their way to popular favor for dairy purposes. They have been subjected to some pretty close experiments, and in various tests the proof has seemed conclusive that they will give a larger return for the food consumed than any of the other dairy breeds. At the New Hampshire station an experiment was conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative cost of making butter during the entire year, four cows each, the Ayrshire, Jersey, Durham and Holstein breeds being used, and the entire experiment was conducted with the greatest accuracy. The result showed the cost of the butter per pound from the Holsteins was 18 cents; from the Durhams, 13 cents; from the Jerseys, 13 cents. and from the Ayrshires, 11 cents.

The man who wishes to build up a permanent and high class dairy will soon find that he must raise his own calves. In the beginning the only choice is to buy the best cows that you can with the means at command. But with them should be purchased a young bull, or bull calf if expense is an obstacle, from a distinct dairy breed. Whether it is Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein, it should be bred from a cow that has been proved to have high milking qualities, and from a sire that has had a dam equally as good. By mating this bull with the cows that develop the best milking points, and rearing the calves carefully, a better quality of stock can be secured than can be hoped for by the method of continual purchase and sale that is practiced by so many dairymen.

**HORTICULTURE.**

There is little danger that fruit culture will be over done, as the increase in the demand is two-fold. First, the increase in ratio to the population, and then the increased consumption of the individual as fruits become more plentiful and cheap.

If beginning strawberry culture this year, it will be best to confine yourself to a few varieties. Get such as have been tested and found valuable in your own locality, and avoid costly novelties, except to test in a very small and experimental way.

Do not try to plant the garden all at once. Something should be put in every week, in order to keep up a succession of fresh vegetables, and then after the early crops are off that ground should at once be occupied by something for fall and winter use.

When fruit is set very heavily upon the tree judicious trimming will pay in a two-fold manner. It will increase the size and value of the fruit that is left, and will leave the tree additional vigor to put out fruit buds for next year's crop. It is short-sighted policy to be robbed of vitality by a single season's over-production.

In starting the young orchard it is of the greatest importance to get the young trees properly shaped, so that later severe pruning may be avoided. All branches start from the bud at first as a tender shoot. The shoot will become a branch; if it is where a branch is not needed rub off the shoot while it is tender.

Experiments with strawberries, made at the Ohio experiment station, indicate that pollen bearing is an exhaustive process, and that larger yields of fruit as a rule, may be expected from those varieties which produce pollen so sparingly that a small proportion of other varieties producing pollen abundantly must be planted with them in order to insure a full crop than from those which produce sufficient pollen for self-fertilization.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Texas Wool Association.

RICE, TEX., May 2, 1891

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I wish to call the attention of the members of the Texas Wool Association to the meeting of said association in the city of San Antonio at 10 o'clock a. m. the first Tuesday in June 1891. I have appointed a committee of three residing in San Antonio to try and get reduced railroad rates for parties attending the convention. And I think the only difficulty in getting reduced rates from the roads is that the sheep men and wool commission men take so little interest in these meetings. So few attend that no inducement is offered the railroads to give reduced fare.

I appeal to all sheep men and wool commission men to come up to the help of the Wool Association, to the help of the sheep men of the state, to the help of yourselves. This is a personal matter. Organization is necessary. Attend the meeting in June and join the association. The initiation fee is only two dollars and a half. The expense is not much. Your county organizations do not supercede the state organization. Every county should have an organization and you should make them auxiliary to the state association.

L. B. HAYNIE,  
Pres. Texas Wool Association.

## A Meritorious Appointment

The following communication, which explains itself, is published by request and will be of interest to the STOCK JOURNAL'S readers in the vicinity of Henrietta and Clay county.

While the JOURNAL is not familiar with all the circumstances, yet it is of the opinion that both Judge Barrett and Gov. Hogg are upheld in their efforts to suppress crime by a large majority, and in fact all of the best citizens of Clay county:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
AUSTIN, TEX., April 30, 1891.  
Judge L. C. Barrett, Henrietta, Texas:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your courteous favor of the 25th inst, I beg to say that I acted, in the appointment of yourself as special judge, on the recommendation of responsible parties and upon my own information concerning your merit as an officer. So far, I have no regrets to express nor to entertain from the action.

You are authorized to announce that there is a standing reward of \$1000 for the arrest and conviction of any member of a mob who takes the life of a citizen.

I mean to stand by this if it exhausts every dollar in the treasury at my command. Yours truly, J. S. HOGG,  
Governor.

ITASKA, TEX., May 4, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The improvement of farm lands about Itaska for the last year is truly wonderful, one farm alone, that of Hooks & Griffin, has this season added a thousand acres of new land, seven hundred acres of which is planted in cotton. There has been altogether over 4000 acres put in cultivation around Itaska this year.

Nearly all the land about Itaska is in cultivation, and cotton is the principal plant, there being 12,000 bales marketed here last year.

Stock farms are prospering, and will no doubt, become more numerous in the future. The ranch and farm of Coffin Bros., four miles from town and also that of Mr. Jot Smith, are model and representative farms of the Itaska country. Both farms buy steers and feed for the

## The Heel Fly.

By Dr. Cooper Curtice, Veterinarian, Moravia, New York.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The enclosed, a very interesting article, from the pen of Dr. Curtice, will, I think be of great interest to your readers.

In the short note published in your issue of the 25, I wrote that the fly bred by me was probable hypoderma bovis, Dr. Curtice however, identified it as a different, though closely allied species, H. lineata. Assuming this identification to be correct—and of this there can be no doubt—we then have both these varieties of hypoderma in Texas, for Prof. Riley has positively identified flies which I have sent him as hypoderma bovis. This may account for the great length of time during which, some years, the heel fly remains with us, one variety possible maturing at a lower temperature, or for some other reason, at an earlier season than the other.

As this fly simply attaches its eggs to the hair as the bot-fly or the bee does, the popular idea that the fly stings the cattle on the heel is an error; then the question arises, why do cattle dread it so?

It seems scarcely possible that they can feel the contact with the hair, yet in that way, or from the noise made in flying only, is it possible for them to be aware of the proximity of their dreaded enemy. Another season I hope to be able to obtain both varieties in their perfect form and thus learn more of their habits and whether anything can be done to ward off their attacks. Dr. Curtice writes me that he has resigned his position in the Bureau of Animal Industry. I much regret to hear this as his work in that department has done very much to increase our knowledge of animal parasites.

G. W. H.

The fly which Mr. George Wolf Holstein, of Albany, Tex., has bred from a grub from the back of a young bull proves to be *Hypoderma lineata* Villers. This is the same fly which in its grub stage infests the backs of northern and eastern cattle. It is the Oxwarble fly of the United States. This fly lays its eggs on cattle attaching them to the hairs. The cattle licking themselves take the young grubs into their mouths, and the latter then make their way in between the coats of the gullet. Here they remain some months, but finally make their way up through the muscles to the skin of the saddle of the back and finally bore a hole through it. After remaining in this hole a little over two months, they have grown in size and changed in form. Finally maturing when they assume a dark brown or black color, they force themselves out of their sacs and fall to the ground. The skin of the grub then assumes a hard, shell-like condition, from which a fly emerges in the course of three to six weeks. The fly resembles a bee, or better, the horse bot-fly.

The fright caused by this dreaded insect is well known. While the fly in the north has no special name; in Texas it is known as the heel-fly. Mr. Holstein's contribution of the bred-fly to science and its identification with the heel-fly by himself and neighbors is valuable and points out the assistance to be gained from ranchmen and farmers, those most interested in the work.

In manuscript now in press I give a more detailed account of the fly and its grubs, but the above contains the gist of the whole matter. The knowledge lately attained also points out the value of appointing men to study diseases and parasites of cattle, and keeping them employed until we have some definite knowledge of these diseases worthy to be investigated.

The working out the life history of the heel-fly was the outcome of three

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## No. 1 Farm Harness.



\$24.50.

## No. 41 Wagon \$50.



For 18 Years have dealt direct with consumers, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. No. 15 Cart, We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. Any one who can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us, as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middleman to order for them. We give no credit, and have

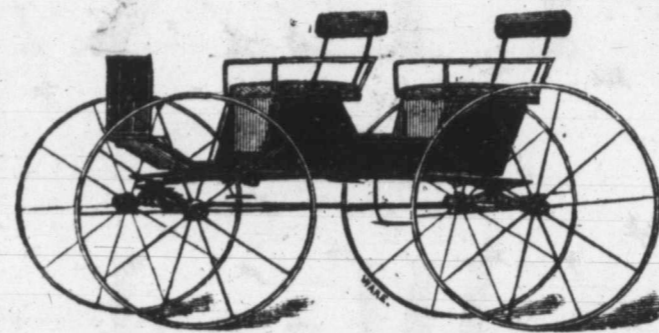
**ONE PRICE ONLY**  
Platform, Three-Spring or Combination Wagons, \$60; same as others sell at \$85.  
Top Buggies, \$65; good as sold at \$90.  
Our at \$100 fine as sell for \$135.  
Phaetons, \$110; same as sell at \$150.  
Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$15.

Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

## OUR HARNESS

Are all No. 1 Oak Leather.  
Single, \$9 to \$20. Light Double, \$20 to \$40.  
64-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.



## TEXAS BUGGY COMPANY,

—DEALERS IN—

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

We buy in car-load lots exclusively. Ware rooms 101, 103, 105 Rusk street.  
Send for Catalogue.

N. F. HOOD, Manager,  
109 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEX.

other diseases and parasites, but that three successive seasons were necessary for learning first one point then another. Such work can only be undertaken by the government, and it is to the secretary of agriculture, Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk, and to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. D. E. Salmon, that we are indebted for assigning a veterinarian to this class of work.

## Crockett County Notes.

HEMBRIE, Crockett Co., Texas, }  
May 4, 1891. }

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The general round up, consisting of about 35 men 200 horses and a four horse wagon, loaded with "chuck and parkers," is now at work in this county.

Mr. G. A. Noble, foreman of the J. M. ranche, in charge of the outfit, commenced on the H— ranch on the first of May and will wind up at Pontoon on the Pecos river at the J. M. ranch headquarters. The beef in the last named herd will be put on pasture for the summer and fall market.

From the present indications I believe we will brand more calves this, than we have for many years before.

Mr. C. G. Cox, formerly of the S— ranch, in middle Concho but no of the Chilo ranch tells me that he has sold his fat cows at \$15 per head and that Mr. Westbrook has sold a few choice cows at \$25 per head. Two years ago Mr. Cox was very much discouraged and stated that, in his opinion, cattle would never go higher, he has, however, changed his views and now has great confidence in the future of the business.

Mr. J. C. Perry is expected home from San Antonio in a few days, bringing with him a large number of young steers bought in and around San Antonio, to be matured in this county.

Now, Mr. Editor, if watered stock can be kept out of the cattle business we will, in my opinion, have a prosperous time for several years to come. The business to be continually prosperous must, of course, be conducted on a greatly improved basis, that is, we must raise better cattle and take better care of them. The range in this county is in good shape, having had rain enough to make grass but it is beginning to be a little dry.

Our old friend, Col. M. A. Fuller, has his horses in fine shape and says he has come to stay. In other words he has all four of his "claws" in the ground and has some nice ponies for sale.

By the way, isn't it a little strange that cattle have now twice begun to boom as soon as you took hold of the JOURNAL. The question very naturally arises, is the JOURNAL responsible for the boom or did your anticipation of the boom cause you to take hold of the JOURNAL? At all events we have



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

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J. J. FREY, Gen. Supt., Sedalia, Mo.  
G. WALDO, General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo.  
G. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.  
GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

## DAHLMAN BROS.

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

## PLAYS

Dialogues, Tragedies, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

## TANSY PILLS!

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

future of the business and are willing to accept you as competent authority on stock matters.

Wishing both you and the JOURNAL unbounded success, I am yours truly,

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**Choice Lands for Sale.**

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.

715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.

640 acres of good creek valley land twelve miles southwest of Archer; price \$5 per acre.

Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land.

S. M. SMITH,  
Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel,  
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**For Sale!**

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

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**For Sale.**

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

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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.

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

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

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

**J. C. LOVING,**

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**Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,**

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Polk Bros. have at their stock yards:  
4 Tennessee bred saddle stallions, 4;  
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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.

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

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For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning  
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**RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,**

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

**Cleveland Bay Stallions**

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

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**For Sale at a Bargain.**

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

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

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

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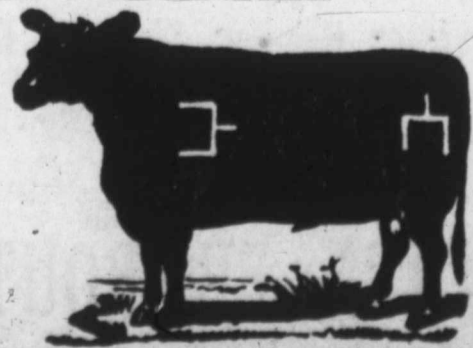
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Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South. Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address CLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Tex.

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

**FOR SALE.**

**For Sale!**

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

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

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

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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, at Grayson county ranch, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro, on the Texas and Pacific railway. These offerings will be continued until sold.

Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.

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

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

**For Sale---After Shearing.**

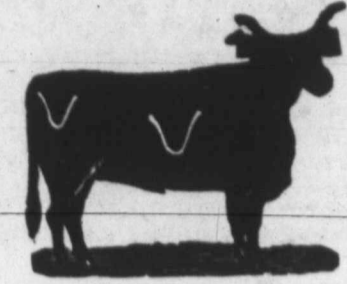
3000 well graded Merino sheep. They are young, healthy and shear a nice medium wool which commands the highest market price.

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Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,  
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A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,  
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**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.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MAY 4, 1891.

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

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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.

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

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

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

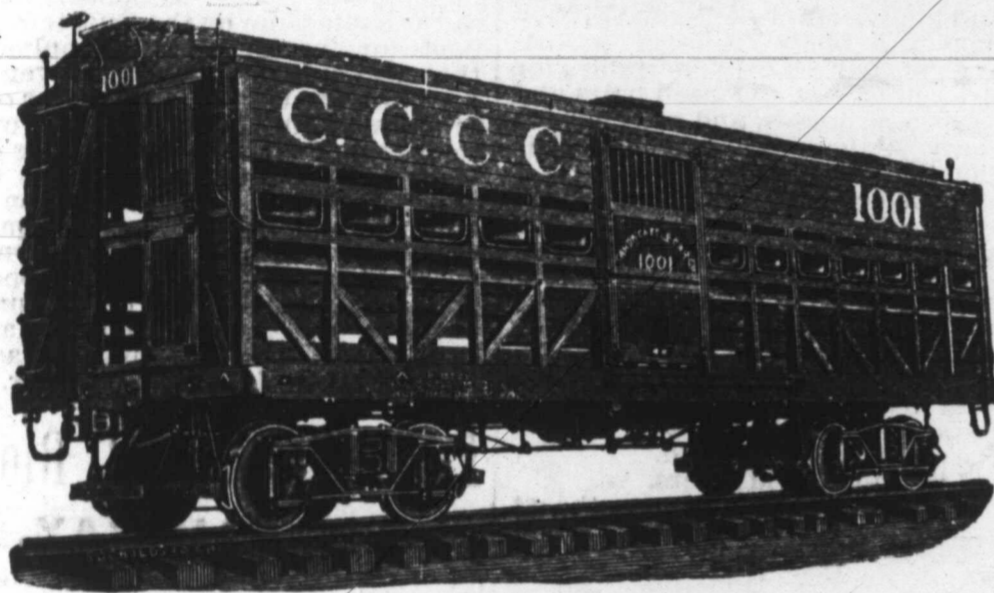
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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**WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?**

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
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Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
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Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
<b>ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,</b>	<b>\$1,018.99</b>

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

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