

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 12.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

NO. 45.

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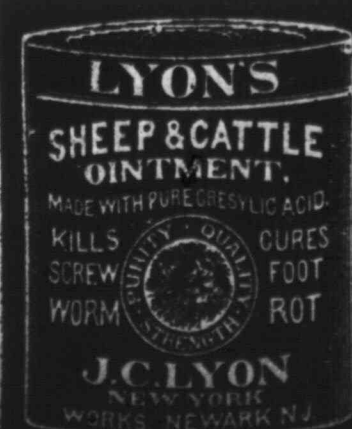
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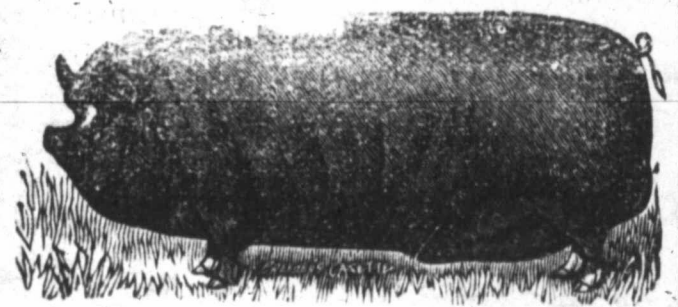
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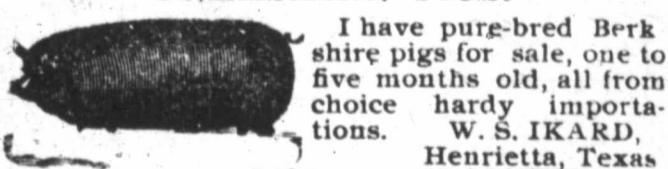


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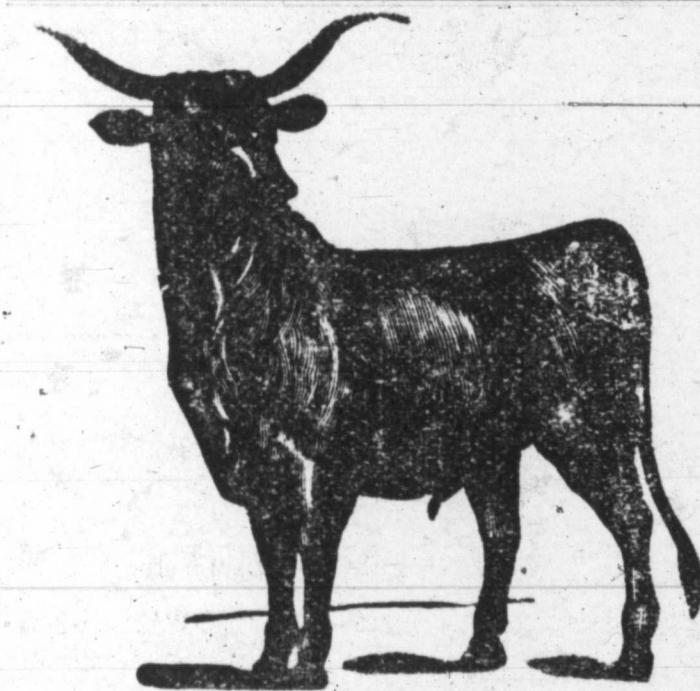
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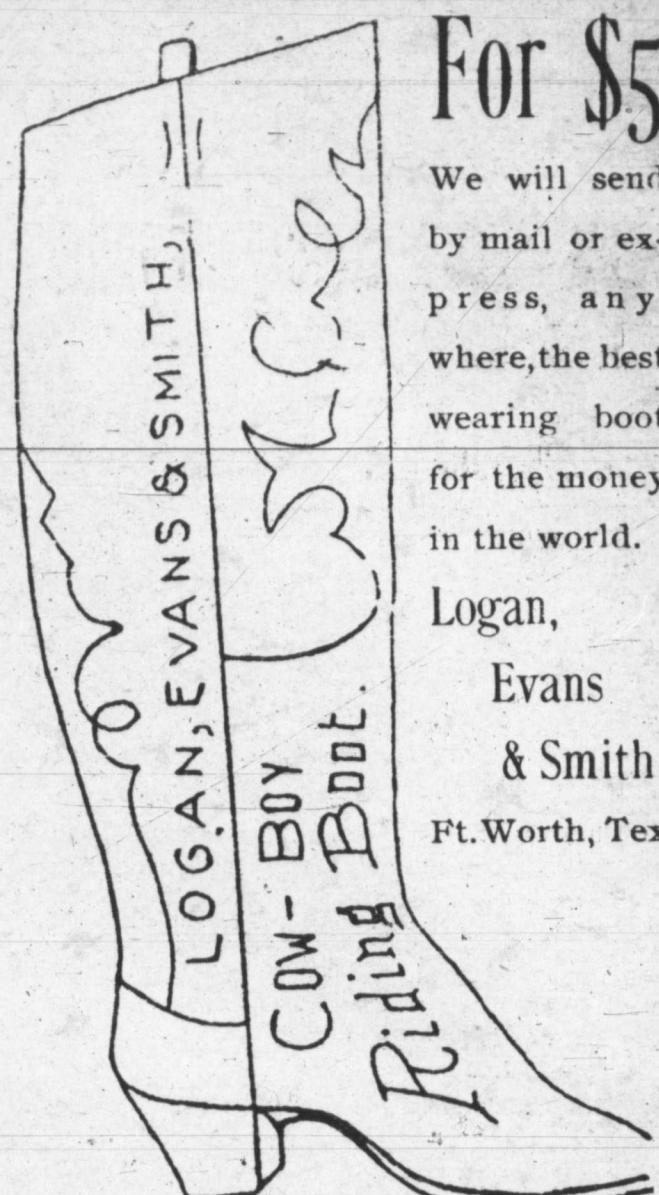
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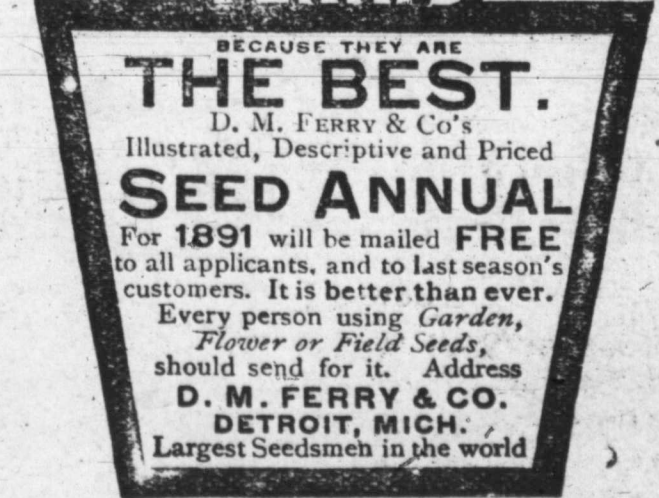
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

VOL. 12.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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BY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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second-class.

THE New Mexico legislature has passed a law providing for the payment of a bounty for the killing of animals destructive to live stock. It is too bad that the Texas legislature can't be induced to do something of this kind.

LEON L. MOORE of this city is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions, contracts for advertisements, etc., for this paper. Any business given to Mr. Moore will receive prompt attention and be duly appreciated by the publishers.

THE following is going the rounds of the press, and is here reproduced with the JOURNAL'S endorsement: "The meanest man in the world is he who, owing two or three years for a newspaper, has the postmaster mark 'refused' on it and throw it back in the editor's box. He is too dishonest to pay up, and too cowardly to call at the office and order it discontinued in an honest and gentlemanly way."

To the Farmers of Texas.

The JOURNAL desires to once more appeal to you and through you to the members of the legislature for the passage of a law offering a liberal bounty for the killing of all animals destructive to live stock. This is a matter we are all interested in. You may be located in a densely settled county that is free from the depredations of these wild beasts, but should they continue to increase as fast in the future as they have in the past few years they will no doubt spread to every nook and corner of the state, after which it will require much more work and expense to exterminate than if taken hold of in a vigorous manner just now. But even should you feel perfectly secure for all time to come against the ravages of these destructive animals you are, nevertheless, interested in destroying them. Your sons and daughters may want to go West some day and take advantage of the good homes that are now being offered for sale at low figures. Your neighbors and your neighbors' children, or at least many of them, will want homes in Western Texas. The country is healthy, the climate delightful, the land good and very cheap, but the prosperity of its people is greatly retarded by the depredations of these wild animals. In addition to the reasons

above given every farmer and every citizen in the state should feel an interest in this matter because the success of a great portion of our state and a large number of our good citizens depends upon it.

This scalp law should not be considered a local matter, neither should local interests or prejudices enter into its discussion. It is for the benefit of our great state and should therefore receive the support of every true Texan.

The JOURNAL makes this additional appeal directly to the farmers because it is a matter in which they should feel a direct interest and because they have it in their power to secure the passage of this law if they will only go to work in good earnest. All the work that is necessary for you to do is to write your local representatives in both houses, urging them to use their influence to secure the prompt passage of a law that will result in exterminating these destructive animals.

This appeal is not made in the interest of sheep, cattle, horse or hog men or any one of them, but for the general good and prosperity of our great state.

Illinois Live Stock Statistics.

The statistical report of the Illinois state board of agriculture shows a slight increase in the number of hogs, a slight decrease in sheep, and a decrease of twelve and a half per cent. in the number of cattle. This is a striking decrease, and, taken in connection with a decrease of eight per cent. in the number of cattle reported by Indiana, shows the tendency of the east Mississippi states to go out of the business. The most surprising thing about the report is the decrease in the assessed number of horses, which has been continuous for two years, and is over five per cent. less this year than last. Those who insist that there is not a shortage in cattle will do well to carefully consider these figures.

Prairie Dogs.

While the legislature is considering the proposed scalp law it should not forget or ignore the fact that large sections of Western Texas are being overrun by worse pests than the English rabbits were in Australia and New Zealand and the squirrels were in California. Mr. John W. Puckett, now the county and district clerk of Martin county, has been for years largely interested in cattle in the West and urges the JOURNAL to press on our lawmakers the importance of getting rid of the prairie dogs. He says there are millions of them in his section, and he estimates that they and the jack-rabbits together destroy more grass every year on his range than his cattle. Twenty-five rabbits to every cow he considers not an exaggerated estimate. In some neighborhoods the people are doing their best to poison both the rabbits and the dogs, but the complaint is that this partial poisoning is necessarily ineffective. One man grows desperate, sends off and gets several gallons of dog poison and starts out to kill. He does kill dozens, even hundreds, and rests from his labors, hoping that

he has accomplished some good for himself. But in a few weeks, often in a few days, he finds that there are about as many of the creatures on his land as there was before he invested in the poison. The neighbor's dogs and rabbits "come to see him" by the thousands and like him or his range or farm well enough to camp with him. One way to do the work effectually and effectively is for the people of large districts to club in and destroy the pests over the entire districts. Or the state can take the matter in hand and go in to rid the entire state of them. Suppose the legislature will appropriate money to pay for the poison and furnish to the county judges of each county sufficient to do the work in such counties, provided the county commissioners' courts will undertake to have the dogs and rabbits poisoned throughout their respective counties? If the act on the subject will fix the precise time when the work is to be done throughout the state, the JOURNAL believes all the counties will gladly cooperate to make the work effectual.

The Fort Worth Packing Company.

This company has already done more to build up on a sound footing the live stock interests of Texas than any other concern in it. They have proven that good management backed by ample capital can make the dressed beef business a success in Texas. Having thus demonstrated this fact the Fort Worth Packing Company are now taking steps to at once double the capacity of their already extensive plant. Work on the contemplated additions will be begun at once and be pushed as fast as men and money can do it until completed.

This information will be received with great satisfaction by the stockmen and farmers of Texas and will add an additional impetus to the boom that is now awaiting the live stock business of the country.

The Cattle Outlook.

The JOURNAL is being severely criticised by quite a number of its friends on account of the position taken in regard to the future cattle market. It is needless to add that these fault-finding friends are buyers and have a selfish motive in their efforts to bear the market.

The JOURNAL is the friend of the buyer and speculator as well as the raiser, and would not intentionally do any class of cattlemen or any part of the cattle business an injustice. Neither does it wish to create fictitious values, but when it sees and knows that the time has arrived for an upward tendency in values and when it has facts and figures to prove the correctness of its position, it would be false to its readers and the interest it represents if it did not give publicity to these facts.

The JOURNAL has stated that there is a shortage in the beef supply and can prove it. It has also stated that buyers through the feeding states are already contracting prime cattle for future delivery at \$6 per hundred at the feed yards, and can substantiate all it

has said. In short, the JOURNAL does not make statements that it cannot back up.

As to what the market will be in future must be a matter of conjecture, more or less, with any one. The opinions of the JOURNAL are simply opinions, no more nor no less. At the same time they are opinions arrived at after a careful and unbiased study of the situation, given with a full knowledge of their importance and fully realizing the damage that would necessarily follow to the paper should its predictions not at least, in a measure, prove true. Notwithstanding all this, the JOURNAL does not wish to retract any prophecies made by it as to the future of the cattle market, but again re-asserts its confidence in all former statements and on its judgment is willing to stand or fall. The JOURNAL has stated and again gives as its opinion that Texas cattle will sell this year in the Chicago market for one dollar per hundred more than was paid for them during 1890. Present indications fully justify the prediction, and so will the results before the year closes.

The Exchanges Will Win.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The fight being carried on against the several live stock exchanges by the American Live Stock Commission company, backed up by some of the Alliance organizations, will terminate in a victory for the exchanges. The decision rendered in Chicago by one of the courts is likely to be duplicated by all the other courts before which the case is brought. The complaint is that the exchanges are monopolists. On this rock all must be lost, for the objects of the American, if carried to their ultimatum, as announced in the appeal made for membership and business, are purely monopolistic, and would result in the formation of the biggest monopoly the world has ever seen. The company's circular states in plain English that if the producers will join the company and ship to it, within a few months complete control will be had of all the markets, and that it will be able to dictate freight rates, yardage charges, and the price of beef to packers and butchers. Producers would be pleased to see an advance in values, but the courts will hardly knock out one organization on the plea of monopoly for the sole purpose of creating another and greater monopoly.

Decrease in Cattle.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal, whose editor is perhaps as well posted as any man in the country, says:

Every well informed cattleman in the West, and by this term we mean the country west of Chicago, knows by observation that the holdings of farm and range cattle have been steadily diminishing for three years.

Just what the loss in numbers has been no one can tell for the reason that no practical or approximately accurate system of taking the cattle census has ever been devised by the general government or by the states. The altered classification of receipts of all the market centers since 1886 prove beyond question that a most fearful unloading process has been going on and that as a result there must be a cutting down in production as well as in holdings.

The chances are that we will never be able to count our herds, but one of these days we will discover that the unloading process has been continued long enough and conditions will rapidly change.

CATTLE.

The JOURNAL again devotes a large amount of the space in its cattle department to publishing a list of cattle now being fed for market. This list will continue through several more numbers.

With but few exceptions stock of all kinds are reported as going through the winter in fine shape in all parts of the state. The winter so far has been a very mild one and very favorable to stock.

The governor of Illinois has issued a quarantine against cattle liable to convey the Texas fever to his state. The same localities are defined as given in the government prohibition and published in the last issue of the JOURNAL.

It will be gratifying to the cattlemen along the line of the Texas and Pacific to know that all differences between that road and the M. K. and T. have been satisfactorily settled, and that the T. and P. will now receive cattle for Indian Territory points at the same rate of freight as heretofore charged.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal sums up the situation as follows: Corn-fed cattle are fewer in all the feeding districts than for a number of years at this season. Those best informed look for a material shrinkage in market receipts from now on, and an advance in values as a consequence.

The JOURNAL introduces as another witness the Southwestern Stockman, published away out in Arizona. It says: The fact remains undisputed that there are not enough cattle in the country to supply the demand this year. Those who have cattle that will be in a suitable condition for market will receive most satisfactory prices.

Eleven native Arkansas steers, having some improved blood, were slaughtered at the Armour packing house in this city last week, the purpose being to determine the relative feeding values of the principal foods used for feeding cattle in Arkansas. These are cotton seed, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls, corn and pea hay. These cattle were in charge of R. L. Bennett, assistant director of the U. S. branch experiment station at Newport, Ark., and were fed in five lots in different combinations and proportions, and the results will be published in bulletin form. — Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

From present indications the Dallas convention will be very largely attended both by Texas cattlemen and those from other states. The commission merchants from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City will be well represented. Buyers from all parts of the country will be in attendance, while those who have cattle to sell will be there in full force. Not only is a large attendance expected, but quite a lot of trading and lively times generally are anticipated. The good people of Dallas will no doubt make extensive preparations for the entertainment of their guests. In short, it will be a convention that no cattleman can afford to miss. So don't fail to be on hand.

The James H. Campbell Co. of Chicago, in a recent circular letter, says: "Regarding the prospects for prices, will say frankly that we are not feeling quite so 'bullish' as some of our friends. We do think that there will be a considerable shortage in the supply of good native cattle, brought about by the high price of corn, and the reckless marketing of immature stock in 1890, and we believe this shortage will help to advance Texas cattle, so that they will sell for half a dollar per hundred more in May and June than last year; but we fear that the number of cattle roughed through the winter all over the country will keep our markets fully supplied through the last half of the year 1891, and that prices will not show as much of a gain over 1890 as will the spring and summer sales.

Marketable Cattle.

The following list of marketable beef cattle has been furnished the JOURNAL through the kindness of Mr. J. B. Bartholamew, general freight agent of the International and Great Northern railroad.

The list, as the JOURNAL understands it, is not confined exclusively to cattle now being fed, but includes grass fed and all other classes of marketable cattle along the line and tributary to above named railroad.

The name of the town first following the owner's name is the postoffice address of the owner, while the second named place is the nearest or most convenient shipping point; the figures following represent the number of marketable beeves owned by each party.

- J. S. Alexander, San Antonio; Cotulla, 2500.
 - Anandale Cattle Co., San Antonio; Uvalde, 600.
 - Allen & Moore, postoffice not given; Uvalde, 3000 to 4000.
 - Tom Armstrong, Cotulla; Cotulla, 400.
 - D. H. Ainsworth, San Antonio; Encinal, 300.
 - Adams Brothers, Collins; Alice, 300.
 - W. B. Butler, Kennedy Junction; shipping point not stated, 500.
 - W. M. Blocker, Austin; shipping point not given, 200.
 - Gus Black, Spofford; Spofford, 100.
 - Burk & Atchison, Spofford; Spofford, 200.
 - Jas. Blackaller, Pearsall; Pearsall, 600.
 - Blanks & Withers, Cotulla and Lockhart; Cotulla, 500.
 - Wm. Benton, Collins; Alice, 200.
 - W. H. Brooks, Corpus Christi; Driscoll and Realitos, number not given.
 - B. L. Crouch, Pearsall; shipping point not given, 1000.
 - Wm. Cassin, Batesville; Uvalde, 600.
 - E. H. Carl, postoffice not given; Eagle Pass, 500.
 - J. E. Crawford, Dilley; Dilley, 400.
 - M. G. Collins, San Diego; Alice, 350.
 - Thos. Dewees, San Antonio; Floresville and Brackenridge, 1500.
 - John A. Dewees, San Antonio; shipping point and number of cattle not given.
 - Dolores Land and Cattle Co., Austin; Spofford, 1000.
 - Dull Brothers, Dull's Ranch; Cotulla, 1000.
 - Demitt Pasture Co. (Thos. Coleman), Encinal; Encinal, 600.
 - Robt. Driscoll, San Antonio; Corpus Christi and Alice, 400.
 - O. Ellis, Uvalde; Uvalde, 400.
 - S. Eliff, Barquette; Alice, 300.
 - A. B. Frank & Co., San Antonio and Pearsall; Spofford Junction, 3000.
 - D. R. Fant, Goliad; Eagle Pass, 6000.
 - Furnish & Co., Spofford; Spofford, 1500.
 - G. W. Fulton, Rockport; Gregory, 3000.
 - N. Gussett, Corpus Christi; Alice and Corpus Christi, 400.
 - M. Hall & Bro., San Antonio; Alpine, Sunset, Eagle Pass and Sabinal, number not given.
 - W. S. Hall, Pleasanton; shipping point and number not given.
 - Hume Bros., Austin; shipping point not given, 1000.
 - E. M. House, Austin; Pearsall and Cotulla, 1000 to 1500.
 - Hawkeye Cattle Co., Pearsall; Pearsall, 2000.
 - H. L. Hargus, Cotulla; Cotulla, 300.
 - J. O. Hall, Kyle; shipping point and number not given.
 - W. C. Irwin, Cotulla; shipping point not given, 500.
 - W. C. Irwin, Millet; Millet, 200.
 - James & Andrews, San Antonio; Uvalde, 400.
 - Jennings & Co., Cotulla; Cotulla, 500.
 - Geo. Kinippa, Uvalde; Uvalde, 300.
 - Kincaid, postoffice not given; Uvalde, 400.
 - Richard King, Collins; Driscoll, 3000.
 - Mrs. H. M. King, Collins; Alice, 4000.
 - Nat and Dan Lewis, San Antonio; Uvalde, 500.
 - Ed Laster, Alice; Alice, 3000.
 - Alonzo Millet, Millet; Millet, 1000.
 - Muelly Bros., Banquette; Alice, 300.
 - Millet Bros., Millet, 800.
 - Tom Newton, Pearsall; Pearsall, 400.
 - D. and A. Openheimer, San Antonio; Pearsall, 4000.
 - J. H. Presnall, San Antonio; Pearsall and Del Rio, 1300.
 - Piper & West, Uvalde; Uvalde, 400.
 - A. P. Rachal, Beeville; shipping point not given, 500.
 - Rhodes & Co., Dilley; Dilley, number not given.
 - Russell & Ward, Corpus Christi; Pena or Alice, 500.
 - Geo. Reynolds, Collins; Reynolds, 300.
 - Simpson & Co., Eagle Pass; Uvalde, 1000.
 - W. J. Slaughter, Pearsall; Pearsall, 500.
 - M. Shiner, San Antonio; Pearsall, 400.
 - Tom Sheldon, Laredo; Encinal, 300.
 - Mrs. R. Schafer, San Diego; Alice, 1000.
 - J. S. Thornton, San Antonio; Floresville and Skidmore, 2000.
 - Taylor & Bunton, Cotulla; Cotulla, 600.
 - Dr. Taylor, Austin; Cotulla, 1000.
 - Dr. Taylor, San Angelo; Cotulla, 2000.
 - A. J. Vick, Houston; various points, 20,000.
 - Wm. Votaw estate, Carrizo Springs; Encinal, 600.
 - John Welder, Beeville; Beeville, 1000.
 - Western Union Beef Co., San Antonio; Uvalde, Spofford and Pearsall, 5700.
 - S. E. Woolcott, Encinal; Encinal, 200.
 - Chas. Well, Corpus Christi; Alice, 500.
 - T. C. Wright, Driscoll; Driscoll, 300.
 - M. Woodward, Batesville; Pearsall, 501.
- Total number above reported, 99,550.

Feeding Cattle.

The following list of steers now being fed for market along the line of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande was furnished the JOURNAL by Mr. Richard Lord, the efficient and obliging general freight agent of the above named railroad. The arrangement is as follows: First, owner's name; next, postoffice address; next, nearest and most convenient shipping point, and lastly figures representing number of cattle being fed by each party. These cattle are all being now fed for market; part of them will be shipped in a few weeks, while a number of them will be turned on the grass in April and shipped out in May and June.

- F. O. Fiddler, Cresson; Cresson, 100.
 - F. O. Fiddler, Cresson; Virgile, 180.
 - C. W. McFarland, Aledo; Virgile, 350.
 - Hecock Bros., Virgile; Virgile, 30.
 - A. T. Wooten, Virgile; Virgile, 900.
 - Tom Waters, Benbrook; Mustang, 180.
 - J. W. Corn, Bear Creek; Mustang, 300.
 - Blandin, Benbrook; Mustang, 400.
 - W. M. Dennis, Granbury; Granbury, 500.
 - P. H. Thrash, Granbury; Granbury, 250.
 - E. A. Hannaford, Granbury; Granbury, 200.
 - Ed. Crites, Granbury; Granbury, 300.
 - Lewis & Green, Thorp's Spring; Granbury, 250.
 - W. C. Parker, Comanche; Comanche, 60.
 - P. R. Clark, Newburg; Comanche, 250.
 - W. H. Montgomery, Newburg; Comanche, 200.
 - A. C. Cunningham, Newburg; Comanche, 125.
 - Jno. H. Bryson, Comanche; Comanche, 500.
 - B. Taylor, Newburg; Comanche, 60.
 - T. J. Holmesley, Comanche; Comanche, 100.
 - Moore Bros., Sidney; Comanche, 350.
- Total number above, 5585.

Fort Worth Should be Headquarters.

THE JOURNAL has made a special effort to ascertain the wishes of quite a number of the members of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers association in regard to permanently establishing the headquarters of the association at Fort Worth, and believes it voices the sentiments of nine-tenths of them when it says that such a move would meet their hearty approval. Not only should all future conventions be held in this city, but the offices of the secretary and treasurer should be permanently located here.

In advocating this measure the JOURNAL is not actuated by any personal or selfish motive, but does so purely as a matter of convenience to cattlemen and because such a move would add largely to the usefulness and popularity of the association.

Fort Worth and San Antonio are the live stock centers of Texas, the first named city enjoying alone that distinction for North Texas. It is the most conveniently located as well as the most accessible, and being naturally headquarters for cattlemen, it should by all means be permanently selected as the headquarters for the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The association should open a comfortable and convenient office in this city which should, under the direction and supervision of the secretary, be kept open the year round. The books of the association, including the detective and protective department, should be kept in this office. They would then be of easy access to all the members which would enable them to transact their business with the association in person instead of by correspondence, as it is most generally done now. The statement is made that the business of the members with the association could be transacted in person from the fact that almost every cattleman in Northwest Texas visits Fort Worth several times during the year, and while here could look after his business with the association in person. Believing that the selection of Fort Worth as permanent headquarters would result in materially advancing the interests of the association, the JOURNAL asks a careful consideration of the matter at the hands of those interested, and if they approve the idea it will then be in order to bring the matter properly before the convention that meets in Dallas March 10.

The JOURNAL is not authorized to speak for Fort Worth, but feels sure that her enterprising citizens would

appreciate any step on the part of the cattlemen that would have a further tendency to build up the live stock trade at this point, and would therefore meet and encourage the movement in the spirit of liberality that characterizes all their movements looking to the upbuilding of the city.

Local Inspection Again Knocked Out.

Every test so far made before the supreme court of the local beef inspection law has resulted in a decision against the legality or constitutionality of such a law. A case was carried up some time ago from Minnesota and lost, quite recently another has gone up from Virginia and met the same fate. If the dressed beef combine are to be controlled by legislation it must be done in some other way.

Chicago Cattle Receipts.

Cattlemen should feel greatly encouraged at the fact that the receipts of cattle at Chicago for January were 9000 less than for the corresponding month in last year, while the indications now are that the shortage for the present month will be fully as much as it was in the last month. This is exceedingly encouraging from the fact that it is the first time the receipts have been less in any one month than in the corresponding month for the previous year for a long time. This may be regarded as another one of the many straws pointing to a shortage in the supply.

Decrease in Cattle Marketing.

The Iowa Homestead.

There was a decrease in the number of cattle marketed last month in the three great markets as compared with January, 1890, of about seventeen thousand head. While there was an increase of seven thousand head at Omaha, there was a decrease of fifteen thousand at Kansas City, and nine thousand at Chicago. At Chicago there was a decrease of one thousand three hundred and twenty-five head as compared with December, 1890, accompanied by an increase in the shipments of five thousand two hundred and two.

These facts would not be remarkable were it not that for three years past, with one or two exceptions, each month has shown an increase over the corresponding month the year previous. It is now fully established that while the distilleries hold the usual number of cattle, there is a shortage of about thirty per cent in the feed lots on the farms.

A Meat Inspection Law.

Representative Hatch, of Missouri, last week reported from the house committee on agriculture, a substitute for the senate bill providing for the inspection of cattle, swine and sheep exported from the United States. Practically it is the same as the senate bill, with some important additions that provide for the inspection of the meat product also, within the United States, or in other words of the business of that line done between the states. Col. Hatch says this bill is an important one and is desired by the packers of all the leading cities. He has received a great many letters on the subject and believes the bill reported will give general satisfaction. Col. Hatch also says that if the bill can be passed he is of the opinion that our export cattle trade will be doubled, for when it becomes known in Europe that there is a rigid inspection law, foreign countries will take more of our meat products. Last year the exports of cattle amounted to \$36,000,000.

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

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Bidding at London wool sales last week was brisk and full prices were realized, French and German buyers taking most of the wool.

On Christmas day a winter lamb carcass weighing 30 pounds was sold in the Boston market for \$12. Later several weighing 25 pounds brought \$8 @10.

The Sutton county Wool-Growers' association have framed a new scab law which if passed by the legislature will afford protection to all sheep owners. So says the San Angelo Enterprise.

That the raising of winter lambs, a comparatively new branch of our sheep industry, is rapidly growing in importance, may be seen from the estimate made by a noted authority that 180,000 lambs were marketed last season between the ages of four and eight weeks. We are rapidly becoming a lamb and mutton eating people, and flockmasters may profitably give more attention to catering to this demand than they have heretofore been doing.

Aside from the usual profit of sheep raising, the farmer who judiciously pastures them over his land for a number of seasons, will have the finest and most productive lands known to agriculture. In this manner a further and more staple source of profit may be secured than from any other class of stock. Our farmer friends should think of this and not permit another year to pass without supplying themselves with a small flock of good sheep.

Herders who seek to advance their employers interests are always glad to be advised as to the best way to handle the flocks in their charge. For the benefit of these conscientious men, we beg leave to remind them that sheep require frequent change on pasturage, and good range for them is always compensated for by an increase of vigor and growth. Do not keep your sheep confined, and in herding allow them to scatter about as much possible at their will.

One of the oldest and most conservative and most successful wool growers in the state writes to the JOURNAL as follows: "I see you go in for liberal wages to herders. That is business. When the sheep business gets so low down that owners of flocks can't afford to pay good men good wages, it is time to quit it. The cheapest herder I ever had in my employment was one to whom I paid the biggest wages I ever paid. He was worth all, and more than he got. And the dearest herder I ever had was a \$15-a-month chap. Count me as one who believes in paying good wages."

Do you believe it will be of any benefit to you and your business to have the JOURNAL work for you? If so, remember please that it takes money and lots of it to publish such a paper as this. Send in your subscriptions and give us monetary support and we will make it pay you. Further than this we need your hearty co-operation, and we are counting on having it. When you have a suggestion to make to the JOURNAL and through it to Texas wool growers, don't hesitate to make it. We wish you to bear always in mind that this is your paper, and that you are expected to aid it by your timely letters.

During the past week the JOURNAL has been getting lots of words of cheer from Texas wool growers. They endorse our Sheep and Wool Department, and say they are going to stand by us as long as the JOURNAL "keeps up the lick" it is hitting now. One of them writes. "I paid for the Wool Grower from the time it first appeared until it shut up shop. And I read it, and so did my herders. And we were profited by what we found in it every week. Never there was a dull copy of it, I failed to get it, and I think I got every issue. I am glad to see you in the

again. Good luck to you. Don't be afraid to tell us what you think we ought to know. If we know it already it is so much the better. If we don't we are in luck to learn something. I have been a wool grower since 1879 and I am still learning. The flocks down here (Crockett county) are doing all right, and flockmasters are in good spirits."

In a recent circular letter the James H. Campbell Co. gives the following advice to Texas sheepmen: "We look for a strong, active demand for good mutton sheep this spring, but want to particularly caution our Texas friends against shipping thin sheep, as the feeders all lost money on Texas sheep last year and will feel very slow to repeat the experiment."

The Fort-Worth LIVE STOCK JOURNAL has secured the services of a free trader to edit its sheep department.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

If the JOURNAL like some of its loud mouthed contemporaries was egotistical enough to think it could have any influence over national politics, it would certainly use that influence, not in the interest of free trade, but for a fair and just law for the protection of wool growers. However, believing that its space can be more advantageously used in discussing the every day affairs of the stockmen of Texas, it proposes to work accordingly, and leave its readers to judge as to its usefulness and value as an exponent of their interests. In this connection it may not be out of place to add that the Texas Stockman and forty more like it might discuss the tariff with all the energy they could command for a century to come, and their efforts would not change the situation one iota. Legislation of this kind is not to be influenced by "small fry," consequently the JOURNAL proposes to turn its attention to such work as it can successfully handle.

Mr. W. H. Fusch is one of the veteran flockmasters of Texas. He recently purchased the Cutler sheep, on the plains, and is now running about 6000 head. He did not breed his ewes last fall and is running dry flocks in 1891. He is a shipper rather than a breeder just now, and in 1890 put about 25,000 muttons into the Chicago market with satisfactory results to himself. His contracts were made with his neighbors for their muttons, and his shipments were from February 1 to about the middle of April. He has been running sheep in the west since 1878 and thinks that it is the best live stock business in the state. He agrees with the JOURNAL that the time has passed when fortunes can be made with any sort of live stock in a month or year. But he is willing to go on record as holding that if a man will purchase good sheep and give to them proper attention, he is certain to realize satisfactory profits. When he was breeding his ewes his rule was to put in the rams begin from about the 20th to the 25th of March, and thinks this is early enough for the plains country. He was asked to state the drawbacks of the business and his reply was, substantially, "too much coyote." He earnestly seconds the efforts of the JOURNAL to impress on the legislature the imperative importance of passing a liberal scab law at the present session.

To Texas Sheepmen.

During the past four weeks over 1000 copies of each issue of the JOURNAL have been mailed gratuitously to the sheepmen of this state. It was the intention of the publishers to furnish the paper one month free to every sheepman in the state who was not already a subscriber. This has been done as far as the addresses could be obtained.

The object of this was to show not by one, but by several samples just what the JOURNAL will be in future.

We want your patronage; we want to send you the JOURNAL regularly each week for a year, and will do our utmost to make it valuable to you. Will you kindly favor us with your subscription?

If so, don't delay, but write us by return mail. Address all letters and remittances to

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

A Correction and a Suggestion

Last week the writer urged wool-growers to "write one letter" to members of the legislature asking them to pass the scab bill, an effective inspection law and a law looking to the extermination of prairie dogs and jack rabbits. He writes again to press this point. But in this connection he wishes also to make a correction of his former article. He is made there to say that a present state senator writes that if there is any special demand for such a law, there has been no substantial evidence of it presented in Austin. The writer must have failed to send one page of his copy to the printer. At all events, he wrote after the words "very disheartening" on line 22 of the article as follows: "We wrote to a stockman temporarily in Austin and he expresses fears as to the passage of the bill and suggests that wool-growers shall not only write to members, but personally press the matter at Austin. The situation reminds the writer of his experience in 1883. He was trying to get a bill through at Austin in the interest of Tom Green county stockmen. He first wrote to one or two acquaintances in the legislature, but soon he saw that would not work. He was advised to write many letters or to be in Austin personally and press the business on the attention of members of both houses. Said one of our state senators who was himself more than willing to pass such a bill: "If there is any special demand for such a law as you propose there has been no substantial evidence of it presented here. Once or twice I have had the subject mentioned to me in a casual way, but my idea is that when people want legislation they are very apt to make the fact known in a positive way. If the stockmen really want legislation on the subject advise them to write letters to their representatives here urging them to prompt action. And if they will come in person (some of them) and press the matter it will help matters." Then follows the article as printed last week. The writer's idea was to use this letter written in 1883 to illustrate the situation in 1891, and he now again begs leave to suggest to wool-growers that it will have a good effect if they will fairly inundate their legislative friends and acquaintances with urgent appeals to pass the laws they need. Either such laws must be passed or wool-growers will have to go out of business, or lose money in it.

Suggestions for the Lambing Season.

In some sections of the state the lambing season has begun in good earnest. It now behooves the flockmaster to watch over his interests with special care. This is his harvest time, and much of his profits for the year will depend on the way he cares for it. The mother ewes with their young lambs must be separated carefully from the main flock, care being taken to mate them up properly. If the ewes once recognize their lambs and the lambs suck the ewes once or twice they will know each other afterwards no matter in what crowds they may be put. But it is not well to have them in large flocks. The lambs should not have to keep up all day with grown sheep on the range. Better to have several small flocks than one or two large ones. When the lambs are strong the flocks can be doubled up safely. While they are weak, and before they have found their legs well they should not be permitted to travel all over creation. Put them on a fresh, clean range where there are some green weeds or grass, if possible, and keep them as quiet as practicable for a few days. If you did not save such a range for this purpose you made a mistake. Green weeds and grass make an abundance of milk. Milk makes fat lambs, and fat lambs grow, while thin ones find it occupies about all their time to keep alive, and

have no time or heart to grow in size and weight. Now you realize, don't you, the importance of having your breeding ewes go into the lambing season fat and free from scab? If yours are fat now, you are rejoicing in the fact that their lambs are frisky. But if they are very thin, their lambs are just too awfully sad-hearted and sad-eyed to take any special interest in the beauties of nature. To them it isn't worth a cent whether they live or die. If your breeding ewes are scabby, you are not only disgusted with yourself, the business, and about everything else, but you are feeling dreadfully sorry for the lambs that are already learning the lesson of scratching—not for a living, but to protest against the living of the scab insects that are running riot in their anatomy. The JOURNAL isn't particularly jubilant when it can truthfully say "We told you so." But fair warning was given you weeks since that if you expected and wished for fat and healthy lambs, you had to have fat and healthy ewes when the season began.

Sheep Breeding.

The JOURNAL reproduces approvingly the following timely articles from its esteemed cotemporary, the Iowa Homestead:

The sheep breeder has reached a dangerous point when he rests contented with his own success. When, after years of careful breeding, he realizes that he has the ideal flock, and that his aim in the future will be to preserve that ideal, he has before him some serious questions for consideration. Up to this time his breeding has been for improvement; now it will be to maintain a given standard. Not a few have had to face these questions; for in many flocks the ideal sheep does not possess a very great degree of fine points.

In sheep breeding there is but one way of keeping the ideal sheep, and that is by trying to improve it. Sheep are either improving or they are deteriorating. And there are legitimate ways of doing this. If our fleeces are not as heavy as we wish, there are other ways of increasing its weight than by the addition of dirt and grease. Let the weight be increased by adding to the length of the staple. This not only adds to the weight, but also increases the intrinsic value of the wool. When our sheep are as large as we would wish, we should pay attention to the rotundity, compactness, vitality and early maturity. When we reach our ideals, we often find them imperfect.

The best principles of breeding must be arranged for each locality according to the environments and the object of the breeder, whether he is breeding for mutton, wool or a stud flock. The selection of a ram should be of great importance. When good rams can be had for a fraction of their value, there is no excuse for breeding from a poor ram. The man who, in the selection of a ram, considers no questions but of the first cost, will never make much of a mark as a sheep breeder.

Many farmers think they should not purchase a good ram unless they have high-grade ewes. This is a mistake, for, as he has been pointed out, there is a greater return in breeding thoroughbred rams on common ewes than on high-grade ewes. A good ram will add more to the offspring of ewes shearing four pounds than he could add to the lambs of sheep shearing seven pounds. There can be no necessity in breeding a poor ram unless he possesses some point not to be found in a better sheep. Even then there is danger of doing more harm than good. However, it will be found in all instances where two or more rams are used, that some of them will be the best, even when none of them could be called indifferent. An uneven flock of good sheep is worth more than an even flock of poor ones. And by always breeding the best ram to the best ewes, in a few years we will have enough good lambs to take the place of the poor ones of the original flock. Then we will have not only an even flock, but an improved flock as well.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Titus Taken to Task.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Feb. 20, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

My attention has just been called to an article which appeared in your last issue under the heading "The American Live Stock Commission Company," wherein Mr. Eli Titus, the general manager of said commission company at Kansas City, Mo., makes a number of reckless statements to the editor of your journal, the character of which I desire here to expose.

General Manager Titus has reference mainly to the recent controversy between his company and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, when he says: "We have made no war against the exchanges."

That statement is not true. The American has been at war with the interests of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange from its inception to the present time. Warfare is not always in the open field. It is sometimes insidious, a lurking under cover while seeking to lure and capture one by one the noble enemy's forces. Such has been the character of the warfare waged by the American Live Stock Commission Company upon the Chicago Live Stock Exchange—a sort of guerilla or Indian warfare that sought to accomplish by stealth and treachery what it could not accomplish by fair and open means.

In the first place, this commission company was organized for the purpose of making war upon the live stock exchanges of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis; and this was done when it adopted a constitution and by-laws prescribing that the greater portion of its annual net profits shall be divided among its patrons on a basis of the number of head or car-loads shipped by each, instead of all the net profits being properly divided according to the number of shares held by each. The American made war upon the exchanges when it thus endeavored to secure the customers of members of the exchanges by offering them rebates of commission under guise of "special dividends" paid to stockholders. It needs but little argument to show how effectively this measure could be used to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. By making a shipper a holder of a single share of stock costing him not over \$25 and returnable at full value to the company at any time he desired, it could, under the operation of this subterfuge of dividends together with the aid of unlawful freight rebates and unjust discriminations among its customers, return to such stockholder at the end of the year a rebate of twenty to thirty cents per head on all the cattle he had shipped during the year, with the added advantage of holding him as a constant customer and stockholder until the end of the year in order that he might secure his year's special and regular "dividends."

It must not be supposed, however, that these dividends to stockholders were made up wholly from commissions paid by stockholders, and that the "dividends" represent merely the difference between the regular rates of commission charged and the expenses incurred in selling the stock; for these "dividends" included many thousands of dollars received from the railroad companies by way of unlawful rebates, or mileage allowances and rate discriminations, together with all the surplus commissions derived from the sales of stock for parties not stockholders, and who, not being members of their organization, therefore got no rebates or dividends, they being merely the lambs led to slaughter by the wolves constituting the membership.

It is a well known fact that in several instances the American returned to its stockholders more money in rebates or dividends than the total amount of commissions which they had paid to it. Were the market not protected by the exchange and its rules, firms would come in who could sell stock free of charge, and make plenty of money doing so.

The shipper generally does not perceive that there may be other ways of making money on consignments than charging full commissions, and probably does not know that parties in the past have been driven out of the exchange and commission business entirely for dishonest practices to make up for rebate allowed or to beat some other firm's sales. Nor does the shipper always perceive the fact that his stock has not been so well cared for and sold by the salaried employes and salesmen of the American, which claims to be able to sell stock cheaper because it handles such large quantities, as it would have been by some firm doing a smaller business in which its members give their personal attention to each lot.

The American probably imagined—that by calling rebates of commission "preferred dividends" to stockholders it could pull the wool over the eyes of Chicago commission men, and it was emboldened in its behalf because the latter apparently did nothing until after the American had paid its first year's "preferred dividends." As a matter of fact, however, the members of the exchange were aware of their rights for some time, but could do nothing effectual until the rebates were actually paid by the American.

The exchange, finding that other insidious enemies were about to make war upon it after the methods of the American, emboldened by its brazen effrontery and apparent success, and finding that it needed more power to enforce its rules and discipline, was finally obliged in self-defense, and in defense of the interests of shippers and farmers who patronize this market, to pass a general rule providing in substance that no member of the exchange shall purchase live stock from any commission merchant not a member of the exchange in good standing, and that no person shall be eligible for membership in the exchange who in any manner represents any live stock corporation whose charter, regulations, rules or by-laws provide for a discrimination in rates of charges or commissions between stockholders or other patrons or customers, whether under the guise of dividends, drawbacks, or any

other scheme or device whatever. This rule or amendment is important to the members of the exchange and their business interests, and to the enforcement under the rules of the exchange of the contracts of members, and to the proper discipline provided by such rules or any adequate discipline over its members. But it is also provided that nothing in such amendment shall prohibit anybody from selling his own live stock or prohibit members of the exchange from buying the same. The rule applies only to parties doing a regular commission business of selling live stock on this market for non-resident shippers and owners.

The exchange was organized for the purpose of protecting its members in the peaceful pursuit of their legitimate business, and to protect the vast interests entrusted to them against abuses and discriminations of all kinds, and if there is anything in the rules of the exchange which affects the American Live Stock Commission Company adversely, it is because the latter is wrong.

But General Manager Titus says that he will not be convinced of this fact until the courts of the states say his company is wrong. For the information of such of your readers who may not be aware of the decisions, I will here state that the circuit courts of both Chicago and St. Louis, after exhaustive hearings of their case, have decided against them on every point, and leave no room for doubt that the Supreme court and courts of other states will do likewise.

The rule in question was intended to effectually weed out and keep out all irresponsible, dishonest, and disreputable individuals or concerns who seek by tempting offers of rebates of commissions and other devices to induce parties to consign stock to them, thereby not only depriving reputable firms of their legitimate patronage, but endangering the interests of the shippers also. It is this rule which the American objects to, and it goes without saying that if the American intended to do its business in a strictly honest and legitimate manner, it could have no valid objections to such a rule.

The American claims to charge less for its services than its competitors, but if so, it is because it gives less in return, and the cheapest services are not often the most profitable to the employer. Especially is this true when those services include the fixing of values upon important property in a changing market. Mr. Titus admits that were it not for rebates offered by his company under the guise of "special dividends," the majority of his customers would ship their stock to other firms.

In its warfare against the exchange, the American did not hesitate to send spies into the enemy's camp. In order to keep fully posted as to all moves made by the exchange in its meetings, and to be prepared with a plea of membership in the exchange should it ever become necessary, it sought to obtain a membership secretly through its manager without the knowledge on the part of the exchange that it intended thus to become invested with a title to membership in the exchange, and without the knowledge on the part of the exchange of the objects and purposes of its organization and that the same were in opposition to the exchange, thinking thus to secure all the privileges and benefits of membership in the exchange on the one hand, while trying to avoid the penalties for transgression of its rules on the other.

This act of treachery on the part of the American, was commented upon by Judge Tuley, in his recent able decision, as follows:

"If the complainant (American) concealed from the directors of the exchange that its purpose in having its agent, Rogers, become a member of the exchange was to enable it to hold out to shippers that it could and would sell live stock at less charge per head than any other member of the exchange, by refunding to all shippers by way of dividends all over actual expenses of selling, it acted in bad faith, and can find no equitable rights upon a membership so obtained. The fact that it did charge the exchange rates in the first instance, can make no difference, as it afterwards refunded the difference between the expense of selling and the regular commission rate. Rogers, the manager, agreed, in becoming a member of the exchange, to abide by its rules, yet he became a member for the express purpose of violating them. It makes no difference that he intended to do it in an indirect or roundabout method. The complainant does not come into court with clean hands."

General Manager Titus says: "The rules of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange were amended for no other purpose than to make it impossible for us to become a member of the exchange."

I state it boldly as a fact that the American Live Stock Commission Company has never yet made application for a membership in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and challenge a contradiction from General Manager Titus.

He charges that commission men have, in many instances been able to make contracts with railroad companies for special rates in the shipment of stock, which instead of going to the stockmen went into the pockets of the commission men. He adds, addressing the editor: "You are well aware of this fact without my taking any means of proving it to you. You know that as high as \$20 per car has been received as rebates by commission men that never benefited the shipper one dollar."

If General Manager Titus will furnish proof sufficient to convict any member of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange guilty of collecting rebates from railroad companies on stock belonging to his customers, and converting the money to his own uses instead of paying it over to the shipper, I will guarantee him a reward of \$500 in cash and a vote of thanks from the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. He may even produce the editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL as a witness, since he charges him with knowledge of the facts, and rest assured that every opportunity for full justice will be given.

In thus going outside the proper line of discussion to make war upon commission men as a class, he does his cause but little credit. Such practices and discriminations may or may not have existed to some extent during the early days of range cattle shipments, but General Manager Titus knows that the exchange was

organized to stop all injustice and discriminations in freight rates, commissions, or otherwise, and for the purpose of seeing that all shippers and patrons of this market were treated alike and fairly in all respects. Ever since its formation, the exchange has honestly and earnestly endeavored to put a stop to all such abuses, and the American is the latest offender to feel the sting of its whip of justice. The exchange is determined to see to it that all parties, whether farmers or shippers, railroad or stock yard companies, buyers or commission men, shall all have full and equal rights and privileges on this market, and that all shall conform to sound business principles and usages in the conduct of the live stock trade. It cannot recognize the claim of the American Live Stock Commission Company to a membership in its organization until it is willing to conform strictly and honestly to the rules of good business and stop discriminations of all kinds; nor can it permit its members to imitate the methods of the American so long as the latter tend to the destruction of the exchange, or its usefulness as a regulative and protective organization.

He calls the Chicago Live Stock Exchange "an organization of commission men who have forced buyers into an organization for no other reason than to keep men from doing their business through their own agents." It is absurd for him to say that buyers have been "forced into the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, because entrance to a voluntary organization without powers of conscription is necessarily voluntary, though a member may be forced out of the organization, and quickly will be, if found guilty of violating any rules based upon honest dealing and good business conduct. His statement to the effect that the exchange seeks to prevent men from selling their own live stock or through their own agents, is flatly contradicted by the very amendment to the exchange of which he complains, and needs no further reply than the statement of the rule or amendment above made.

Finding itself repulsed on every hand, and beaten in its attacks upon the exchange both in and out of court, as a last resort, and in keeping with its underhanded and deceptive methods of warfare, this corporation began another covert attack upon the exchange through the aid of a few politicians in the Illinois legislature, who sought to create the impression among the members of both houses and abroad in the press of the land, that it was the farmers of Illinois and the adjoining states who were clamoring for relief from oppression by a bold monopoly. But it will soon be discovered that the farmers are not kicking against the exchange and its charges; that they never have kicked, and that considering all the valuable services performed by the members of the exchange for and in the interests of their patrons, their charges for selling live stock are very reasonable indeed, and are lower to-day than ever before in the live stock trade; while the entire business is safer and better in every respect, because of proper organization. The exchange has nothing to fear, and courts the fullest investigation by the legislature, knowing that if it be fairly conducted, the only party to be found at fault will be the disgruntled commission company that sought to destroy the exchange and found a monopoly of the brokerage business based upon discriminations in railroads and commission rates or charges between its stockholders and others.

We have no doubt that the legislature will find it easy to agree with Judge Tuley, that "if the complainant is seeking to obtain a monopoly of the business of selling live stock at the Union Stock Yards, or seeking to effect a combination by which it may control the live stock market, it can have no claim to a court of equity to accomplish such purposes. This court does not interfere to prevent competition, nor does it ever use its strong arm of injunction to aid in establishing a monopoly. This is a clear case of complainant seeking relief who does not come into court with clean hands."

I cannot better close this article than by a brief reference to the American's last annual statement. This says that a dividend of thirty cents per head on all cattle sold, besides a dividend of \$15 per share on all its capital stock, has been declared by the company, but there is no statement as the number and kind of animals handled, nor exhibit of the expense account, nor other data from which the exact cost of the handling could be ascertained. There is nothing to show that the money returned to its stockholders and patrons was earned by the company. It may be the capital stock paid in, or it may be money borrowed to give the stock a boom and ring in some more subscribers, so far as one can tell from the document itself. Dividends do not always depend on the earning power of the corporation. Again, the shareholders are not responsible beyond the face value of the shares they own, while each member of a commission firm and his entire property is responsible for liabilities incurred. Further quoting the language of a Western cattleman, "I submit that the showing made in the annual statement, and the fact that certain shippers have received rebates in excess of the commissions charged, gives the enterprise a black eye in the minds of all business men. These things must be explained before thinking men will give up their money for shares. Better pay a man whom you have found to be honest to sell your cattle than to turn them over to the hired men of a company that does your business for nothing and pays you for the privilege."

Wishing your paper success, I remain, most truly yours,
M. F. HORNE.

Wanted—Steers to Ranch.

Would like to contract for 10,000 steers to ranch on good Wyoming range. Address Ranchman, care Stock Journal, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Weak men, we cure. Get vigor and strength. No belt. Write quick. Columbian Medicine Co., Albion, Mich.

A Good Suggestion.

COLORADO, TEX., Feb. 24, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

It appears to me that the present county hide and animal inspection is a farce, besides the expense of same bearing in the wrong place, and that the matter might well be looked into by the Northwest Cattle association. The road brands of a herd of cattle only are tallied by inspectors, so a man can steal a bunch of stock, put them in his herd with the same road brand and they pass; thus only strays picked up carelessly are cut and no penalty is enforced against the driver, though there is a law for such cases. If there is any protection to any one it is to those who do not drive, not to those driving who have to pay. It looks to me like the law is very inadequate and that it would be proper for the association at its coming meeting to suggest to the legislature something better; say that the inspectors be paid salaries from the general taxes and that any one be fined that is found driving strays. Surely a committee of the Northwest Cattle association could formulate a much better law than the present if their attention were called to the subject.

BEN VAN TUYL.

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

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

New House, New Prices!

TEXAS BUGGY CO.

Brewster Buggies at \$57.50; Carts at \$15 to \$30; Surries, Brewster cross spring, at \$75; Pheateus at \$85 to \$150. Warranted first-class.

-N. F. Hood,-

109 Main Street.

Pearson Bros.,

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Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire

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

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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SORGHUM HAND-BOOK, with full information as to seed culture and manufacture, sent free. Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 27, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Although it is undeniably dull here, yet there is a greater show of activity than there was last week. The warm weather and frequent rains are having a very beneficial effect on the pasturage and a few miles south of this city the grass is about six inches high and growing rapidly.

Senor Jesus Vela, a large ranchero in Hidalgo county, writes here that his pastures which were entirely bare last summer have now plenty of grass and his stock is in very good condition.

Frio and McMullen counties, from which our best early fat cattle come, are reported with plenty of grass and all of the live stock there fat and in good marketable condition.

Captain James H. David has just returned from Frio county where he has been selecting thirty head of the best mares on the Honig ranch for Col. F. P. Hord, who will breed them to his fine Kentucky stallion.

Mr. John Anderson, one of the regular horse and mule buyers and shippers on this market, returned a few days ago from Louisiana, where he has been with a shipment of mules. He reports it very tough trading, but says he will start off again as soon as he finds enough of the right kind of mules to make a good sized shipment.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, of Del Rio, is here. He states that the pasturage is good in his section and the sheep are in good condition, but the coyotes are very destructive to the sheep. Mr. Campbell will begin shearing on April 1, which is the earliest date he has ever commenced. He will shear about 12,000 head. Of the outlook for wool-growing in Texas he speaks in very doubtful terms. There are many wool-growers who are going out of the business on account of the want of protection against wild animals. One of his neighbors who has a flock of 30,000 head has decided to quit the business and has contracted to sell his entire flock to Chicago buyers.

Mr. Tom P. Stevens, of Fort Worth, has been here after fat heaves.

Mr. A. M. Allee, of Pearsall, is now here on his return from Spofford, where he has just purchased the Curtis ranch. He is now engaged in settling the details of the transaction.

Mr. N. R. Powell, of Pettus, came here during the early days of the week with fat cattle which he sold at private terms. He also received a car load of fine northern stallions while here and they will be used on southwestern ranches in breeding up the scrub mares.

The following prominent rancheros have been registered at the Mahneche hotel during the past week: A. Y. Allee, of Pearsall; A. E. Shepard, of Marathon; N. R. Powell, of Pettus; D. E. Bowers, of Goliad; J. J. H. Patterson, of Uvalde; T. J. Martin, of Bland; O. E. Cockrill, of Flatonia; James Patterson, of Junction City; W. J. Liles and R. A. King, of Brady.

The fair convention composed of delegates from counties in Southwestern Texas was held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, and while successful in accomplishing the results for which it was called, yet it proved a surprise to the delegates themselves. The call for the convention was signed by the mayor of San Antonio among others, and the programme included an address of welcome and the annual complimentary oratorical frills and furbelows. When the visiting delegates from every portion of Southwest Texas, some coming over four hundred miles, assembled in Convention Hall on Tuesday morning they counted noses and found that the San Antonio contingent was most conspicuous by its absence, but four citizens of the "metropolis of Texas," including Secretary J. J. Dickenson of the International Fair association, being present, and for welcoming

breezes they had to rely on a mild norther which started up later in the day. At first there was a naturally indignant feeling expressed which bid fair to cause a speedy adjournment, but on Wednesday pacific counsels prevailed and the work of the convention was accomplished. Each delegate is empowered to call county conventions to effect county organizations to superintend the preparation of county exhibits which will be shown at the next international fair to be held in this city. These exhibits will be cared for and stored free of charge, by the Fair association and will be added to from time to time by the several counties during this year and next, and after being shown at the Fair to be held here in 1892 will then be forwarded to Chicago where they will form a part of the great Texas exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Horse Market.

More activity but business still below the weekly averages of the past two years. That is the situation here tersely expressed. There are more buyers here and more demand but no improvement in prices. Receipts by rail and on hoof are mainly of inferior stock which are mostly taken for pasture stock. Shippers report it as difficult to make up carload lots of the right kind of animals.

Receipts of horses, mules and mares by rail during the past week included only 57 head against 704 during the corresponding week in 1889. Receipts on hoof are correspondingly light, but stock in near-by pastures are being offered on the market which makes the actual supply larger than is indicated by the receipts.

Shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 344 head against 455 head during the corresponding week last year, and 606 during the corresponding week in 1889. Last week's shipments by rail to points outside of Texas were to Crowley, La.; Harrison, Jackson, Natches and Nicholson, Miss.; Augusta, Ga. and Pine Bluff, Ark. The following quotations are as near as can be obtained for average lots:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	\$ 80	12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	120	16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.	170	25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	130	17
Yearling fillies, branded.	60	8
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	80	10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.	100	15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.	150	20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.	220	50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.	750	200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	230	42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	180	25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	170	23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	70	10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands.	180	25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	350	50
Yearling mule colts, improved.	180	22
Two-year mule colts, improved.	300	40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.	120	15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.	180	20

The Cattle Market.

The local butchers' market is reported poorly supplied with choice fat cattle and the reason given for this is that buyers for the spring shipments are taking all they can get, ranch delivery, at top prices. Receipts here by rail last week included 455 head of cattle and 216 head of calves, while the shipments from this point by rail to other markets included 560 head of cattle and 207 head of calves, showing that the receipts on hoof were freely taken to make up the shipments. There are now no surplus cattle on this market, as even the thin animals are taken for pasture stock to be shipped later in the season when they become fat.

Goats and Muttons.

Goats are in light receipt and this market is particularly bare. There is an active demand for the best fat animals. Choice fat goats sell above quotations. Muttons are scarce and there is the usual limited demand for the best fat animals.

Hogs.

Moderate receipts and an active demand is reported, though the extreme prices of the previous week are not maintained.

D. B. Sloan of Blandin, Texas, had cattle on the St. Louis market this week.

WOOL

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SHERMAN HALL & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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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 10 o'clock. Stocks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars and terms. Goods shipped promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

An Interesting Letter from Arizona

W. A. ALLEN.

M. EVANS.

BENSON, ARIZ., Feb., 23, 1891.

Established '1854.

Editor Stock Journal:

The winter in Southern Arizona is now apparently about to take leave of us. There are two distinct climates in this territory, that of the high plateau country, situated north of the Gila river, and of the elevated plains that cling to the mountain ranges to the south of it, and the warmer and drier climate of "the land of the orange," which, commencing at Tucson, extends west from there to the Colorado river and north very little beyond the Great Salt river valley. In this low country and along the banks of the streams that penetrate our cattle ranges in the higher region of Southern Arizona the cottonwoods have commenced to put forth tender leaves and the higher temperature of our days and nights give us notice that a change of seasons is now near at hand. The winter has been, in a great measure, a very mild one in this section, and here in a country where blizzards and all extremes of weather are virtually unknown, our cattle will enter the spring in good living condition, and we hope soon to see them commence to take on flesh. We have quite a number of cows that are very thin from having to sustain large sucking calves, but, with the exception of these, our herds are in an unusually satisfactory condition. We are having just at this time a big rain storm throughout Southern Arizona, so the prospect for spring grass is now very promising. The winter with us has been so far devoid of moisture. There is an abundance of dry grass, however, the fruit of last summer's rains, to sustain cattle in excellent condition until our next rainy season, but it cannot be compared on the return of warm weather to green feed, so it is to be hoped that the present rains will soon start the latter.

The remarkable rainfall of last year in California has been followed by less rain than for years. It has not only been a matter of serious concern to the Californians, but the present condition of things in that state has been most injurious to the interests of the cattle owners of Arizona. A shortage of steers is well known by us to exist in California, and it was anticipated that Arizona was to supply the state this winter with a large number of feeders. The purchasers that were looked for, however, some of whom had already commenced negotiations for this class of cattle, have all been frightened away by the unpromising condition of their grass crop. The main dependence of Arizona, therefore, in disposing of the young steers which are now ready as feeders for market must be for the next few months on the Eastern buyer. It is impossible to say at present to what extent the demand will be from this quarter. It is thought by some of our most intelligent cattle owners that our supply of steers is smaller than it has been since the territory came to the front as a producer of feeders. It is very possible that this may be true in counting the three-year-old steers and up. There is, however, in this territory a good supply of yearling steers, and of two-year-olds. Our cattlemen certainly deserve great credit for the pains which they have taken in these hard times to improve the grade of their cattle. Their young steers are, there-

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

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

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

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

fore, as good as any to be found in the range country.

This is a very quiet period of the year in Southern Arizona with our cattlemen, and there is very little doing among them to attract attention, or to interest the readers of the JOURNAL.

The most noteworthy incident of late has been the big drive which the Babacomori Cattle company is making to California. The latest advices are that their herd has arrived safely at Yuma. For many years the Arizona cattlemen has regarded "trailing it" across the Colorado, which lies between Arizona and California, very much as we suppose the ancients looked upon a trip across the dark waters of the Styx. The Southern Pacific, by its exorbitant rates, however, first compelled a few brave spirits to get their cattle to the markets of Southern California by this method; then others followed, and now the trail from Tucson, via Yuma, to California pastures is no longer an experiment, but a settled fact. When the railroad has to compete with one of our young "feeders," which its owner has concluded to send on foot across the desert it has also pretty serious competition. According to present figures it is, we dare say, a competition which is rather difficult to beat. The last rate paid by the Babacomori company to the Southern Pacific for the transportation of steers to California was \$5 per head. Over the trail the cost is estimated from \$1 to \$1.50 per head. It has been discovered that there is no lack of feed and water along the route, and it is now generally thought among our cattle owners that more and more cattle will be sent over the trail from Arizona to Southern California every year.

The butchers of Southern California continue to buy a few fat steers on our ranges and are also making some shipments from the alfalfa fields about Phoenix. The newspapers state that they are paying from 2 1/2 to 3c gross. There is much bitter feeling prevailing now among our cattlemen. We are glad to note a decided decrease in the receipts of cattle at Kansas City so far for 1891 compared with the receipts for the same period at the same point last year. We see also that the beef exports from the United States are larger for 1891 than ever before. We trust these are only some of the signs of better times for the afflicted ranchman.

AUGUST & COMPANY
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS
HATTERS FURNISHERS
SHIRT MAKERS

AGRICULTURAL.

When stock of any kind are overfed, as a rule, the animals will select out the best and more or less of the balance will be wasted.

The results stock breeders and feeders are able to secure do not always depend so much upon the breed as the feed and management. One may yet fail to realize a fair profit, for the want of proper management.

Short crops of staples are not always an unmixed blessing to the producers. The corn crop of 1890 was worth in round numbers \$150,000,000 more than that of 1889; although it was about 700,000,000 bushels less in volume.

There are said to be 224,704 Indians in the United States. Or rather, there were so many before the late Indian war, so-called. If they could only be made to work, like other able-bodied, healthy people, farm hands wouldn't be so dreadfully scarce.

Someone has noticed that many of the so-styled farmers who are doing the most talking about the rights of the farmer are those who have made poor success at farming. These are the men who have "run to tongue" and are short on common sense.

It may not be generally known that of more than 140 species of cactus native in the United States, more than two-thirds have edible fruits. The cultivation and development of these will afford an inviting field for the future scientific horticulturist.

Unless all signs fail 1891 will prove of far greater importance and consequence in the industrial development of Texas than the previous year. There will be a much larger immigration, and more new industrial enterprises of magnitude will be set on foot.

It is probable, perhaps, for a farmer to make his farm pay without farm accounts, but he should know what does pay. There should be an annual inventory and an account kept sufficient to know whether a particular crop or a particular animal yields a profit or causes a loss.

The man who would make a success of his business and make a competency for old age must not be content to delve in the soil and rest. His modes and methods must be of the best, his cultivation, his seed and his marketing all call for the best judgment and the very best work. Failing in these he fails in revenue and succeeds only in being poor.

It is astonishing to see so many farm implements and machines left out around the barn and in the fields, exposed to the weather. These tools cost considerable money and they receive more injury while thus lying idle but exposed to the weather than they do from constant use on the farm. No matter how few tools a farmer has, he should have shelter for them when they are not in use and they should always be found there at those times.

A somewhat novel, but very practical and useful line of experimentation has been taken up at the Utah station. This is, the exact tests of farm machinery to determine the value, adaptability, etc., of various sorts. From recent plow trials we gather the following: Coulters add to the draft, while trucks under the beam lessen it—at the same time decreasing the plowman's work. Lengthening the hitch decreases the draft. Walking plows gave less draft than sulky plows with rider.

A prize of \$500 was offered last year by the Omaha World-Herald to the farmer who should raise the largest crop of corn on one acre in Nebraska. The premium acre produced 133 bushels, and other aspirants for the first award produced yields from 59 to 122 bushels. Texas takes the lead generally in whatever it undertakes to do.

It has corn land equal to the Nile valleys, and we are sure even this phenomenal Nebraska record could be broken by Texas farmers if they would set their heads that way.

Practical men are very necessary to the proper development of the agricultural interests of any country. But it must not be excepted as a fact that all theories are impractical. "True practical knowledge is really discernment of the proper modes and seasons of applying to the common affairs of rural life those general truths and principles which are deduced from an extensive observation of facts by minds stored with a variety of knowledge, accustomed to investigation and trained to the art of reasoning; or in other words, by theories."

A recent work, "The First Principles of Agriculture," gives some "points of merit in plowing" that are worth repeating. They are: A straight furrow of uniform depth and width; a clean cut as to the furrow, on both the side next the unplowed land and upon the floor or bottom, and hence correspondingly clean cuts on the exposed edge and top of the inverted slice; the complete burial of the grass and stubble turned over; a ridge even and uniform, with a clean, narrow bottom. The last furrow slice should be about equal in width and height with the others.

A writer well says, for it is in accordance with all experience, that farmers who put largely in grass and upon which good stock is kept are constantly growing richer. This is particularly the case where sheep are kept. Farms that are turned over every year and the crop hauled to market, in time become worn out. Stock growing involves less plowing, less labor and less machinery, and in the long run brings better profits than any other branch of farming, but every market report teaches that good blood must be used instead of scrub. Well bred live stock judiciously purchased and properly handled should be found upon every farm.

It is well to understand that the best method of assuring success, in any branch of agriculture, is to produce steadily large crops. It may be that in some seasons the large crop may be sold at a loss on account of the glutted state of the market, but year after year the large crop will average a reasonable profit. With imperfect facilities for distribution it not infrequently happens that such items fail to give the financial return that might have been expected, and growers then begin to think of trying something else. The best way is to stick to the crop that you understand, and of which you can uniformly produce a large yield. During any period of years, the man who does this will fare better than he who jumps from one thing to another.

Among the many valuable documents issued from the Michigan experiment station, few have been of more value than bulletin No. 69, which deals with every important question of how to feed beef cattle to gain the best profit. This adds to the evidence that age largely determines the rate of gain, and that the ration required to sustain the gain increases with age in proportion to the weight of the animal. Heavy weights are often attained at such cost as to destroy all profit that might have been made on the animal had it been sold sooner. The only safe way in which to feed cattle is by a method that will let you know periodically if the gain made is in proportion to the food consumed. "Science with practice" and "exact methods" should be the mottoes upon every farm, and taught to every farmer's boy in the land.

In some parts of Texas only negro labor can be secured and land owners are almost compelled to farm out their lands to them "on the share." In fact, it is getting to be a rare thing for owners to reserve any part of their farms for their own use. The effect of this,

it is feared, will be to eliminate all interest of the owner in the crops, further than the collection of his rent, and to depreciate the value of the land. The Agricultural Journal, commencing on this tendency, says: "Wherever and whenever this system prevails you will find low price lands, poor crops, high rate of interest, low wages and a gradual decline in rents; and these conditions never have and never will contribute to the prosperity of a country. The lands will become poorer, the laborers poorer, and the owners poorer. It destroys energy, encourages idleness, contributes to ignorance and loss of manhood, and will end, sooner or later, in the loss of the land." In the newer farming sections of the state there are, so far, but few negroes, and it is to be earnestly hoped that whether they move in or not, the old-time custom of farmers superintending their own farms will obtain there. Next to every farmer owning his own land we class in importance the working of every farm by or under the immediate supervision of its owner.

Plant Some Carrots.

Plant some carrots this year, if you have never done so before. Some of them you will probably be able to sell at from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel, according to their scarcity and your location. What you cannot sell will make an excellent and profitable addition to the feed of the horses, cows and colts through the winter. A few pounds fed to the cows each day will go far toward making that fine "butter color" that is so desirable, yet often so hard to attain in the winter. Experienced cultivators get 80 bushels per acre. If you can grow half as many they should not cost more than ten cents per bushel, and will be worth very much more than that as an addition to the feeding ration. Sow the seed rather thickly in drills and thin out with a narrow-bladed hoe, so as to leave the roots about three inches apart or in clumps of two or three inches apart. The latter method will not give as nice-smooth roots for market, but will give as good a yield, quite as valuable for feeding, and will greatly reduce the labor of thinning. Use the stump-rooted or half-long sorts, as the labor of digging is not so much as the care with the longer varieties.

A New Variety of Swindle.

It seems necessary for the farmer, more than for almost any other man, to keep his eye open for swindlers. Sharpers of all kinds turn to the country for their victims, and secure just enough of them to make it appear that they find there their most profitable field of operations. A new swindle, says the National Stockman and Farmer, developed in our city only a few days ago, is of a kind which may be undertaken elsewhere, and a word of warning may not be out of place. A firm advertised in the city papers some time ago that a first-class farm was wanted, and of course received replies almost without number, as a great many people are just now quite ready to dispose of their farms. The game was on receipt of these letters to write to the parties, saying that if railroad fare to and from the farm was forwarded to the advertisers some one would at once come out, as from the description it was judged the farm was about what was wanted. Quite a number of people forwarded the railroad fare, which of course, they never heard of again. The scoundrels skipped out and their victims are apparently without redress.

The Farmers and Education.

The last Texas state alliance declared it to be the unanimous opinion of the delegates present that perhaps the greatest need of farmers in Texas is education. And resolutions were passed favoring a system of industrial institutes distributed throughout the state, one in each congressional district, in which both boys and girls can secure practical industrial education at a minimum cost. The idea was fully en-

dorsed that Greek and Latin and the higher mathematics may be all right for those who intend to enter the learned profession, but that more field and shop instruction is preferable for those who expect to be producers rather than consumers. The JOURNAL would be glad to know that efforts were being made to locate, organize and establish these proposed institutes. One pupil from each organized alliance and grange in Texas would support one such school in each congressional district in the state. It was a fundamental principle of the ancient republics that public education should be a public charge and duty, and on this subject Mr. Henry Stewart in Practical Farmer says "it is unquestionably the basis of any free and popular government in which every citizen is at once sovereign and a public servant." The JOURNAL cheerfully subscribes to this view, and is therefore gratified always when agricultural colleges and experiment stations are established and maintained at the public expense. But in Texas there are thousands of gifted boys and girls now on the farms, or in the houses of mechanics, who can not avail themselves of the provisions made to date by the state for practical, industrial education. More schools are needed, and the state should not refuse its aid. But the JOURNAL believes that the best schools are not always those supported by the government, and inclines to the opinion that if the farmers and workingmen generally of Texas will cooperate to that end they can soon organize the best system of schools possible, and have them practically at their doors. Who will take the lead in such a movement?

Sorghum for Feed.

The JOURNAL believes in sorghum for stock feed purposes and has been making some inquiries as to the best way to grow it out west. Mr. F. Somers, of Marienfeld, lives on the staked plains. He has been experimenting for years with it and he assures the JOURNAL that it can be successfully and profitably grown there. He has frequently cut three tons of good sorghum hay from an acre planted as late as July or August, and as much as five tons where he planted in March and April or even May, and had fair seasons. Two good crops a year with an early spring planting can be safely depended on, and his idea is that there is nothing in the hay line equal to sorghum hay. His method of growing it is to turn over his land in the fall, plowing deep and let it lie until spring. He then plows shallow and in every third furrow he sows his sorghum seed pretty thick. He next harrows thoroughly and waits for developments. If the grass and weeds get considerable headway before the young sorghum gets up, he uses his harrow again. But if the sorghum gets a start before the grass and weeds, he don't interfere with the fight between them. His experience is that the sorghum is the best fighter and that it will keep the other growths down. He cuts his sorghum when the seed is in the milk state and puts in small shocks, which he leaves standing in the field until winter approaches. He then puts it in long-ricks ten to twelve feet wide at the bottom, tapering towards the top, leaving room underneath for a free circulation of air. The stuff cures nicely on the plains and keeps sweet all winter, and all classes of stock eat it with much relish, and being both nourishing and fattening, they thrive on it. There is no good reason why every stockman in Texas should not grow a sufficient quantity of this feed to feed his thin or weak live stock at least thirty days each winter. Let them do this and we will hear less of live stock starving on the range, and we will hear more frequently of fat range stock appearing in our early markets.

Will some of our friends let us know what success they are having with alfalfa on the plains? Or indeed in any points of Texas. Who is growing it successfully and profitably without irrigation?

SWINE.

No difference if a hog will eat almost everything placed before him, he should not have everything that his corrupted appetite craves. Clean food will make clean pork, and only clean food is healthy and will make perfectly healthy meat.

Hogs should have winter pasture. For this purpose nothing is equal to rye. Sow it early in the fall and thus supply plenty of green for the hogs in the winter. It will pay you well, both in the growth of the pigs and in the saving of other and more expensive feed.

It is not enough to keep the pigs and sows alive through the winter. They should be kept in good, thriving, growing condition. The sows as breeders can not be expected to do their work well unless they are well fed, while the shoats will never prove a paying investment unless they are kept constantly growing.

If there is any vermin on the sows by all means get rid of them before the young pigs come. Nothing can be more detrimental to the thrift of a pig and disgusting to the owner than to have vermin take possession of the pig at two or three days old. A pig should not be greased as soon as farrowed to kill vermin.

Professor Robertson says that "the sine qua non, the essential in profitable dairying, is a good machine"—a good cow. It is equally true that the essential in profitable pork making is a good pig, and the skill required for the profitable management of the two machines may differ greatly in kind but not degree.

Referring to the enormously large receipts of hogs at Chicago, the Drovers' Journal says: For the first six weeks of the year Chicago received an average increase of 75,000 hogs per week over the corresponding time last year. That is piling it on pretty thick, when last year's receipts were the largest on record.

The sooner the pigs come in the spring the better, provided arrangements have been made for their comfort. Shelter should be provided in case of bad weather, milk-producing food should be on hand for the sows, and as soon as the young grass starts a pasture should be ready for the sows and pigs to run in. Hogs love fresh, young grass, and it is healthy for them.

Read what Mr. Somers says about sorghum as a feed for live stock elsewhere in this issue. The writer has raised it and fed it to hogs as well as to other stock and knows it is a great feed for them. It is an absolutely safe crop in West Texas, or indeed, in Texas generally, and will make a greater quantity of green food per acre than corn. Then, too, the hogs relish it and thrive on it.

It is said that there are more hogs in the United States than in the rest of the world. And it is safe to say that the American hog is the peer of anybody else's hogs. And if the JOURNAL is to judge by the representatives of the business in Texas, it will venture nothing when it asserts that the American swine breeder is the most enlightened, wide-awake specimen of his class this side of the moon.

Dr. J. B. Taylor came in from his Devil's river ranch Friday. The doctor is buying not bacon any more. Says he bought nine shoats last year and now the whole country is full of hogs. The boys have a hog killing time every day and the saving in ranch expenses is no small item. There is most enough on the doctor's ranch to keep several thousand hogs more or less, and unless the cattle business brightens he is seriously thinking of going into the business for profit.—San Angelo Enterprise.

The practice which has been very generally adopted among swine growers, of breeding from young and un-matured animals, cannot be too strongly condemned. The practice has become quite common among farmers to raise one or two litters from a gilt and then fatten and market her. About the time she has come to that degree of maturity when she should begin to be useful, and before there has been opportunity to estimate her value as a mother, she is retired from the herd, and the folly is repeated.

Says Mr. N. W. McLain in regard to the "all purpose pig": "Of late years we have heard a great deal about the general purpose cow. Her advocates have proclaimed her merits with zeal and persistency worthy of a better theme. While very much may be truthfully said of the value of the special purpose dairy cow as a mortgage lifter, in my thinking there is an urgent demand for the general introduction of the special purpose pig, a pig of that breeding best adapted to the special purpose of producing the largest amount of choice pork, with the best and quickest return for the food consumed, and best adapted to the local and commercial demands."

Texas is especially adapted in many ways and especially on account of its mild climate to hog raising. But with all its natural advantages, hogs to be profitable must have the same care and good judgment that is required in any other business or branch of live stock husbandry. Farmers as a rule, especially stock farmers, should be hog raisers, not only to the extent of producing all the hog meat and other products required on the farm or ranch, but they should have a few car-loads each year to turn off to the packeries. Hogs mature earlier than any other class of live stock, and as a mortgage lifter they have no equal. The farmer who fails to keep a reasonable number of well bred hogs, and to prepare feed and pasturage for them will never make the success he should of stock farming or carry the balance in bank that would otherwise be to his credit.

The agricultural experiment station at the University of Minnesota has issued a bulletin on the subject of swine breeding from which we quote approvingly as follows: "Everything being equal, prepotency is commonly manifested by the sire in many of the most essential qualities, and so the influence of the sire is co-extensive with the size of the herd upon which he is used; the question of success depends largely upon choice of a sire. A small percentage of the females in a breeding herd may prove worthless and the usefulness of the herd is not seriously impaired, but if the head of the herd is inferior the get from the whole herd is inferior. There should be no lack of skill and care employed in selecting, and no false notion of economy in securing a male, for if the best is the cheapest the best is none too good. The same is true of the females. Success depends largely upon the selection of such animals as will prove able to produce and nourish a large number of pigs, in which the form, vigor and distinguishing excellencies of sire and dam re-appear. Only from the best animals best adapted to our needs can we hope to realize profit."

Transfers of Berkshires.
 Phil M. Springer, secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:
 DeKalb Duke 25,523, E. L. Pankey, Honey Grove, Texas, to P. S. Ransour, DeKalb, Texas.
 Rose 25,524 and Haw Duke 25,525, Jno. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., to T. C. Dixon, McKinney, Texas.
 Berkshire Prince 25,691, Duncan Bros., Fayetteville, Ark., to L. B. Reed, Springdale, Ark.
 Oliver Twist 25,692 and Theresa 25,694, Duncan Bros. to W. H. Sutherland, Victoria, Texas.
 Mistletoe Lass 25,693, Duncan Bros.

to Texas Farm and Ranch Experimental Farm, Waxahachie, Texas.

To Cattle Buyers.

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

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

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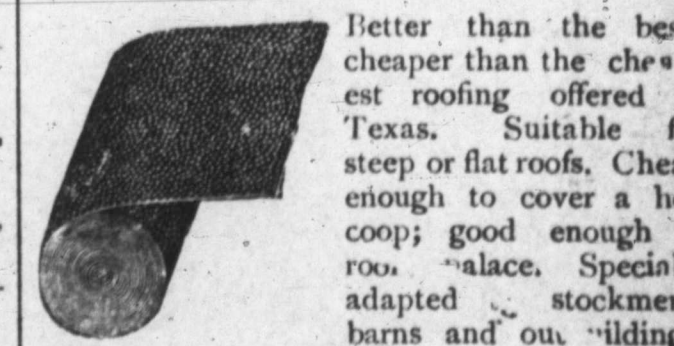
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READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to advertisers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jack Jack Glasgow, of Seymour, is in the city.

B. T. Leonard, the Strawn cattle dealer, is in the city.

T. J. McCarty of Strawn was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

Lee Woods, a cattleman of Purcell, I. T., was here Sunday.

John Howard, the Texas boomer, is now booming Brownwood.

J. M. Edwards of Smithfield was in town the first of the week.

Capt. A. G. Evans, of Kansas City, was in the Fort Wednesday.

Sam Cutberth, the Callahan county cattleman, was here Monday.

C. W. Word, a well-known cattleman of Wichita Falls, is in the city.

C. C. French, who has been quite ill for sometime, is again on the streets.

R. H. Roberts, general agent for Wood Bros., was in the city Thursday.

E. L. Huffman, will ship 3000 muttons about April 1.—San Angelo Enterprise.

J. M. Frost, of Houston, Tex., advertises imported Brahmin bulls for sale.

John D. Davidson, a prominent cattleman of Coleman county, is in the city.

G. A. Steel, a railroad official of Kemp, spent a few days in the Fort this week.

H. E. Hoover, a prominent young attorney of Lipscomb, was in the city Wednesday.

D. C. Browne, formerly of Jacksboro, but now of Vernon, was in the city Wednesday.

Sam Reynolds, one of the old landmarks of Denton county, was in the city Tuesday.

Jetton & Reed, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., want to sell some fine jacks. See their "ad."

Wm. Harrell, of Amarillo, is spending several days among the Fort Worth cattlemen.

Frank Witherspoon, the well known Gainesville cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Dorr Clark, of the firm of Clark & Plumb, left for his Archer county ranch on Wednesday.

F. G. Oxsheer, of Colorado City, stopped off in the cattle centre long enough to sell 2,000 cattle.

J. O. Hall, who has made a fortune on steers in the Vinita, I. T., country, was in town Tuesday.

G. W. Clark, a well-to-do cattleman of Adair, I. T., is looking for steers round about Fort Worth.

C. L. Ware, the rustler for the popular Fort Worth and Denver, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday.

Dodge M. Mason, banker and cattle dealer of Kemp, Tex., was in the cattle centre the first of the week.

John C. Gamel, son of our John W. of Mason, was viewing the sights of the cattle centre on Wednesday.

B. D. Owen, of Waco, Tex., has for lease 900,000 acres of grazing land. Look up his ad and write him.

Jinks Blocker thinks he will put in a cotton patch if the cattle market doesn't improve.—San Angelo Enterprise.

C. W. White of Waco, who has cattle to sell but none to give away, was again in the cattle center this week.

H. Rhoads, the government cattle inspector from Kansas City, spent a part of the past week in Fort Worth.

G. C. Mauzy, the mutton buyer, is up from San Antonio, keeping his "wether" eye on the market.—San Angelo Enterprise.

W. A. Rhea, of Rhea's Mill, Tex., has an advertisement in the JOURNAL offering 40 thoroughbred short horn bulls for sale.

O. Fuller, an extensive cattle dealer of Muskogee, I. T., was in town this week and bought a lot of cattle from Winfield Scott.

Horace M. Simms, of Colorado City, is circulating among the Fort Worth cattle buyers. Mr. Simms has 4,700 steers for sale.

H. P. Ladd, of Red Oak, Ia., has 400 high grade short horn Hereford and Polled Angus bulls for sale. Read his advertisement.

W. T. Hudson, formerly a large cattle dealer of Johnson county but now a citizen of Haskell, is spending a few days in the Fort.

F. S. Hammond, of Kansas City, offers a bargain in 25,000 acres of Panhandle land, through the "For Sale" column of the JOURNAL.

A. J. Blackwell, the Chelsea, I. T., cattleman, was again in Fort Worth this week closing up the purchase of several strings of cattle.

William Powell, of Rhome & Powell, the well-known Hereford breeders, sold 34 Hereford bulls this week to F. M. DeLashmatt, of Concho county.

Hollis Spiller, county judge of Lipscomb county, made a flying visit to Fort Worth Wednesday. He reports cattle wintering well in his county.

Dr. D. C. Bennett, of Euless, was in the city Wednesday. The doctor wants a few car loads of jennetts. Any one having such stock for sale should write him.

J. M. Holt of Miles City, Montana, will, according to the Miles City Stock Journal, leave for New Mexico and Arizona to buy young steers in a few days.

Ben Garland and L. B. Haver of Caldwell, Kansas, were here Tuesday looking for steers. They went West to look at a herd near the foot of the plains.

Winfield Scott returned from the Indian Territory Tuesday, and left for Colorado City the following day. Mr. Scott reports cattle doing well in the B. I. T.

W. H. Godair of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago, and who owns large ranch interests in Tom Green county, was in the city Monday.

Wm. Gatekill of Perry, Mo., is in the city looking for beeves and muttons. If he does not buy now he will make another trip here later in the season.—San Angelo Enterprise.

E. Emmert, a prosperous sheepman on the head of Howard's draw, was in the city Tuesday for supplies. His sheep have gone through the winter in fine shape.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Wm. Hunter, who looks after the interest of Evans-Snyder-Buel company in Texas, and whom the JOURNAL is proud to number among its friends, spent a part of the week in this city.

Rome Shield and N. P. Rodgers have leased the Loomis pasture of about 14,000 acres. Their cattle now on Crow's Nest will be turned into it, including those in the H. C. brand.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Clabe Merchant, one of the big bears of Abilene, stopped off in the Fort long enough to wager the JOURNAL that Texas cattle would not sell a dollar a hundred higher this year. Of course, the bet was taken and Mr. Merchant will lose.

Frank Taylor, the well-known Coleman county cattleman, was here Monday en route to the Indian Territory. Mr. Taylor will soon commence shipping a big lot of cattle to the last named country. He says Coleman county is in good shape and her people prosperous.

L. L. Moore of this city, well-known to the stockmen of Texas, is associated with the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency as outside rustler. Mr. Moore has a large acquaintance among the stockmen and will no doubt prove a valuable man to the company he represents.

R. M. Allen, general manager of the Standard Cattle company, writes the JOURNAL from Ames, Neb., under date of February 21st, as follows: "We sold at Chicago the 16th 54 spayed cows, weight 1383 lbs, at \$4.80, and on the 19th 53 spayed cows, weight 1370, at \$4.80."

M. F. Horine of the well-known live stock commission firm of Horine Bros. & Co. of Chicago, discusses the war between the exchange and the American Live Stock Commission company at length in this issue of the JOURNAL. Every shipper of live stock should read Mr. Horine's letter.

John K. Rosson, who formerly represented Wood Bros., of Chicago, has resigned his position with the above named firm. He is undecided for the present as to just what he will do. Johnny has many friends among the cattlemen who wish him success in anything he may undertake.

N. P. Rogers, of Perry, Mo., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Rogers during the big boom owned a cattle ranch near old Fort Griffin, which he afterwards sold to the Monroe Cattle company, of which he is a large shareholder. Mr. Rogers now owns a ranch of about 3,000 cattle in Tom Green county.

Judge J. L. L. McCall of Weatherford, who owns a cattle ranch in Childress county, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday enroute to his ranch. The judge's latest advices from his ranch were not favorable as to the condition of his cattle. His foreman reports that there will probably be considerable loss.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, successor to the Fort Worth Investment company, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This company has been organized for the purpose of conducting an exchange land and live stock brokerage business, and is in position to render valuable assistance to those having such property for sale.

Mr. Alvis Cox is one of the live, go-ahead men of the plains. He lives at Staunton, Texas, and declares the plains are par excellence the country of Texas. He is a stock farmer and has cattle and horses, and grows stuff to feed them. He is an enthusiastic sorghum man and says it is the best stock feed in the world. He was once in the sheep business, but is out just at this time.

Among the enterprising and successful sheepmen in Texas, the JOURNAL takes no little pleasure in mentioning H. N. and J. M. Garrett, of Martin county. They are veterans in the business of sheep husbandry, and what they don't know about sheep is hardly worth knowing. They are now holding their flocks in Crockett county until after the lambing season, when they will put them on a fresher range.

F. O. Mills, of the well known and popular live stock commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Mills has spent several weeks traveling in Texas and Mexico. He does not think much of the last named country, but has been more than pleased with the Lone Star state. This firm has built up a large business in Texas, one that has proved eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Bland & Robertson of Taylor, Texas, had four loads of cattle on Tuesday's St. Louis market.

Geo. W. Barefoot of Belcher, Texas, was at the yards to-day. He had in twelve cars of cattle for A. S. Belcher. So says the National Live Stock Reporter of the 24th.

John W. Gamel, the Mason county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to the Indian territory. Mr. Gamel says the new crop of grass is growing rapidly in Mason and that the winter is virtually over.

Thos. P. James, formerly of Young county, but now a prominent ranchman of Spring Hill, New Mexico, winds up a letter to the JOURNAL as follows: "Stock in this vicinity are wintering well; had plenty of snow the past six weeks, but all gone now; plenty of water and hope to have an early spring."

B. W. Langly, writing the JOURNAL from Farmer's Branch, says: "Cattle and all kinds of stock are wintering the best I have known them to for a number of years. I regard the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL as the best live stock paper in the state, especially for the man wishing to buy or sell, and wish it a prosperous future."

Uriah Murphy of Grady, in Fisher county, is one of the successful wool growers of the "far west." The writer enjoyed very much the privilege of talking sheep with him a few days since and found him remarkably well informed as to the business of both sheep breeding and wool growing. He contemplates fencing a section or more of Fisher county land very soon, and putting in pasture Merino ewes to be bred to Cotswold or Shropshire rams. The JOURNAL wishes him great success in the enterprise.

J. W. Knapp, a prominent sheepman of Tom Green county, sends his subscription to the JOURNAL and writes as follows: "Am glad to see the old hands, Messrs. Loving and Bently, at the helm again. Sheep have wintered very well in old Tom Green. Weeds and grass are coming in good shape and we are hoping for good feed to lamb on. Still we are fighting the scab and coyote, and every good sheepman in Texas will be glad to see stringent scab and wolf laws passed by our present legislature."

Col. L. D. Voak, general superintendent of the New England Stable Car company, was in Fort Worth again this week. The company Colonel Voak represents will at once put 1500 new cars on the road and will probably in the near future increase the number to 2000. This company is backed by men of unlimited means, and owing as it does one of the best cars known to shippers, it will no doubt do an immense business in a very short time. Col. Voak's headquarters are in St. Louis, but he will spend the greater part of his time during the shipping season in Texas, personally superintending the business of his company.

Col. R. G. Head, Denver, Colo.—I am often asked what price I think steers will command this year. It is the most difficult question to answer that can be asked. Every indication makes it reasonably certain that this year will witness a shortage in steer cattle of all kinds, and the natural conclusion would be that higher prices will prevail than have been paid for several years; and for well graded cattle I believe such will be the case, but for owners of scrubs I see nothing to encourage their hope for higher prices in the signs of the times. Nearly all who have handled scrub stock in the past few years have nothing but a tale of woe to repeat, and while it seems that the advance should be general, it is certain that the owners of scrubs will be able to realize but a small percentage of the same in the present condition of sentiment in the matter of blood.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

Sales.

Bird & Metz of San Angelo have bought 450 three-year-old steers of S. J. Blocker. The Enterprise failed to give the figures.

The San Angelo Enterprise reports the following: N. P. Rodgers bought 125 four-year-olds from Berry Ketchum at \$16. They will be shipped to Perry, Mo., at once.

A contract was closed Friday by eastern parties for the purchase and feeding of Houston, Tex., of \$250,000 worth of cattle for shipment to market east of the Mississippi river during the next three months. The cattle are to be fattened on cotton seed meal and hulls from the mills at Houston. There has been a \$50,000 cash deposit placed in bank as a guarantee.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

F. G. Oxsheer, of Colorado City, closed sale on Tuesday of 1,000 cows. The purchasers were Messrs. Paramore & Merchant, of Abilene. The price paid was \$8 per head. The cattle are to be delivered on board the cars at Colorado City prior to April 10 next. These are a good lot of cows; they were sold at remarkably low figures.

F. G. Oxsheer sold on Tuesday to R. E. McNulty, of this city, 1,000 yearling steers to be delivered at Amarillo, Tex., in the spring, at \$8 per head. These are a first-class lot of Western Texas cattle and are certainly very cheap.

G. W. Clark, of Adair, I. T., reports the purchase of 1,500 two-year-old steers from — Kennedy, of Alice, (Southern) Texas, at \$11.50 per head delivered at Adair, I. T., April 5, next.

A Chance to Make Money.

I feel it my duty to inform others of my success plating spoons, castors, jewelry, etc. The first week I cleared \$36, and in three weeks \$118.50. By addressing W. H. Griffin & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. Six months ago I was poor, I now have a nice home and bank account all the product of \$3 invested in a plater. S. L. MORTON.

No one doubts that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy really cures catarrh, whether the disease be recent or of long standing, because the makers of it clinch their faith in it with a \$500 guarantee, which isn't a mere newspaper guarantee, but "on call" in a moment. That moment is when you prove that its makers can't cure you. The reason for their faith is this: Dr. Sage's remedy has proved itself the right cure for ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of catarrh in the head, and the World's Dispensary Medical association can afford to take the risk of you being the one hundredth.

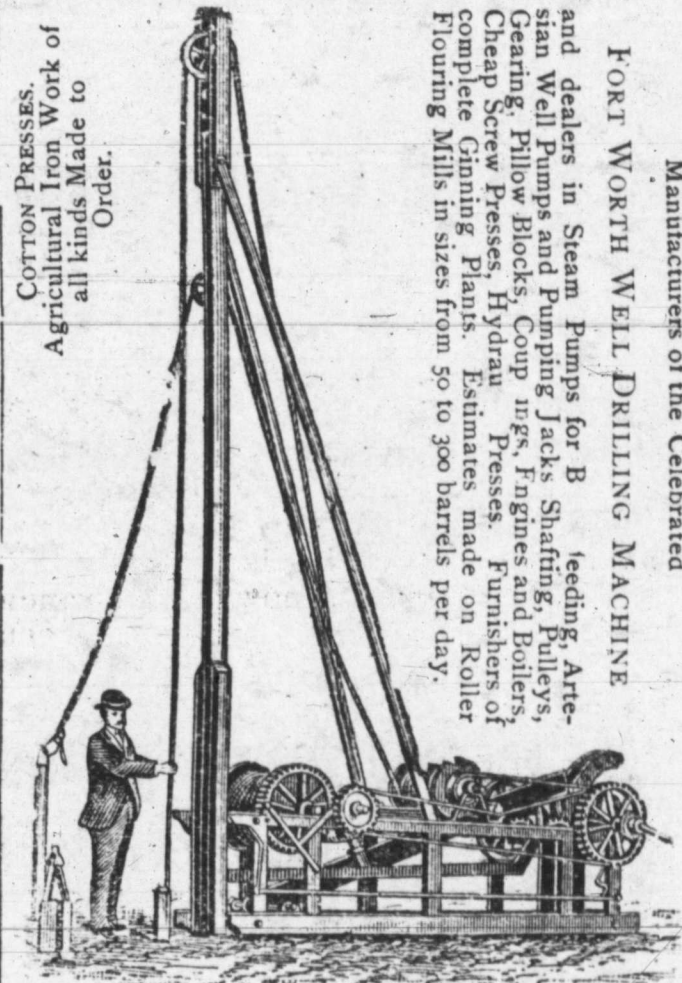
The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk? If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the trial begins. If you're wanting the \$500 you'll get something better—a cure.

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

PROPOSALS FOR STOCK CATTLE—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, February 9, 1891.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for stock cattle," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C., will be received until one o'clock of Monday, March 9th, 1891, for the delivery of 8000 head of stock cattle at Osage Agency, Oklahoma Territory. Said cattle must be in good condition, and of the grade known in the market as Northern Texas, and to consist of two and three-year-old cows and heifers, one-half of each age, and no animal to average less than 700 pounds in weight at time of delivery. Said cattle to be delivered at Osage Agency, Oklahoma Territory, between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of June, 1891, subject to a thorough inspection by a competent person to be designated by the undersigned. Bids will be received for a part or all of the cattle, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, as may be deemed to be the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some United States Depository for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient securities; otherwise to be returned to the bidders. THOMAS J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Sew Presses, Hydrant Presses, Furnishers of complete Ginning Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK, OF CHICAGO.

(Located at the Union Stock Yards.)
Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000.
OFFICERS—Levi B. Doud, President; Geo. T. Williams, Vice-President; Roswell Z. Herrick, Cashier; Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Ira Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozzens.



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.

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

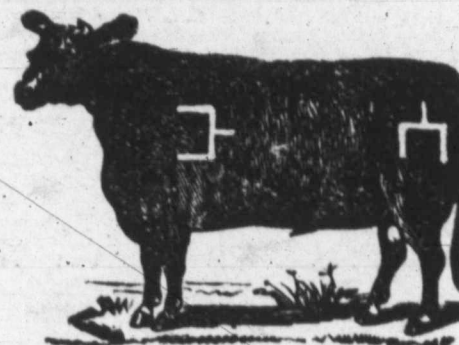


(Limited.)
W. F. SOMMERVILLE, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; H. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.
We have for sale at all times yearling, two and three-year-old steers, all in our own mark and brand and from the best grade bulls.

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

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)
Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.
FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.

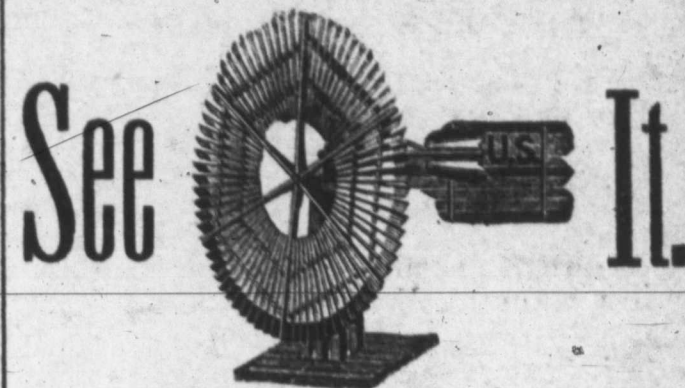


Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

MESSRS. DAVID R. FLY & CO., Galveston, Tex.—Gentlemen: I have been using your Fly's Eli Liver Pills for about twelve months, and find them the best I have ever tried for constipation, disordered stomach, lazy or torpid liver, indigestion, loss of appetite and insomnia. I would not be without them. I take great pleasure in recommending them. I find them especially adapted to the necessities of men who travel and change water, diet, etc., and lose sleep. They are certainly a panacea for all those ills. Yours, respectfully,
J. E. MCCOMB, U. S. Att'y, E. D. T.
For sale by C. Grammer, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver, BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

—BUCHAN'S—

Cresylic Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers NEW YORK CITY.

INCORPORATED

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,

Successor to Fort Worth Investment Co. and International Investment Agency.

Office 409 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Commission dealers in all kinds of real estate and live stock. The sale of cattle and cattle ranches, sheep and sheep ranches and wild lands a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING, Manager.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Trotters are selling well at Kentucky combination sales.

Brown Hal 2:12½ will be started in 1891, if he will stand training.

A nine-months colt by Red Wilkes sold for \$5000 in Kentucky last week.

The choicest trotters of the Pacific slope will appear on Eastern tracks the coming season, and great things are expected of them.

The owner of the stallion Acolyte has made Robert Bonner an offer of \$12,000 for the privilege of breeding Acolyte to Maud S., the offer including ownership of the foal.

Any one having jennetts for sale should correspond with Dr. D. C. Bennett, Euless, Tex. He wants to buy two or three car-loads; will receive them at any shipping point in the state.

The great colt Sternberg 2:26½, in a race as a two-year-old, sired by Wilkes Boy, dam by Black Allen, was sold at auction at Brasfield's combination sale last week, for \$11,200, after lively bidding.

In the stables of the Adams Express company, Boston, a five horse-power electric motor operates two machines for grooming horses. With a new machine two men can groom a horse in five minutes.

It is said there are 100 trotting tracks in France, and over 1000 trotting horses ready to go into training at once. But the American-bred mare Bosque Bonita so far outclasses them all that she cannot get a race, and may be shipped back to this country.

Roy Wilkes will be out again this season in an effort to reduce his record of 2:08½. As Roy Wilkes' record now stands it is a remarkable one. He has paced two heats better than 2:10, four better than 2:13, eight better than 2:14, twenty-two better than 2:16 and forty-two better than 2:30.

Horse and Mule Raising by Stock Farmers.

Owing to our extraordinary wealth of territory, the live stock interest will continue to hold a chief place in our agriculture for a long time to come. But with the rapid increase of our population, and the building up of towns and cities wherever the railroads open up this vast territory to the settler, there will be constantly changing conditions under which the industry must be pursued. It will be a long time yet before the ranch will be a thing of the past, yet every day the "stock farm"—live stock farming with crops growing as an adjunct—is becoming more and more a thing to be considered. Lands in the more thickly settled portions are increasing in value, and while yet cheap they are not cheap enough to warrant devoting them wholly to grazing. The settler desiring to place himself in line to profit by the prospective increase in values, secures more land than he can possibly till, but not more than he can profitably occupy by combining tillage and stock growing. Such farmers will handle but small flocks or herds in comparison with the rancher, but will be the more interested in giving his time and labor to such branches of the industry as may be expected to give the best returns when prosecuted upon a comparatively small scale and with small capital. He is interested in securing the best breeds, in paying close attention to questions of handling and feeding, and in various details that are not considered so essential to the business of the ranchman.

One of the lines in which the stock farmer can employ his land and capital to the best advantage is doubtless in growing horses and mules. Texas already stands high in its production

of these items, but there is room to yet increase it; a better class of stock can be produced than has been heretofore generally aimed at, and a good market is ready almost at our doors. Louisiana and other of our neighboring states, especially such as make cotton their chief and almost only agricultural industry, are always "in the market" for mules, which are now largely obtained from the blue grass region of Kentucky.

Stockmen sometimes separate their mules into two distinct classes, one of which they term "cotton mules," and the other "sugar mules." These terms are sufficiently suggestive to explain themselves. The "cotton mule" is a small or medium sized animal, designed for work in that comparatively low growing crop, while the "sugar mule" is the best of his species, as tall as nature will allow him to grow and commanding the best price of the market.

For both classes, and in fact for any good sound mule of any account, there is always a good cash market ready. Many stock farmers find their profit in buying young mules and feeding them up until three years old, and such are always on the lookout for thrifty young animals. Besides the market mentioned above, fully grown mules are always wanted by the street car companies of the various cities, for railroad construction, building public works, etc.

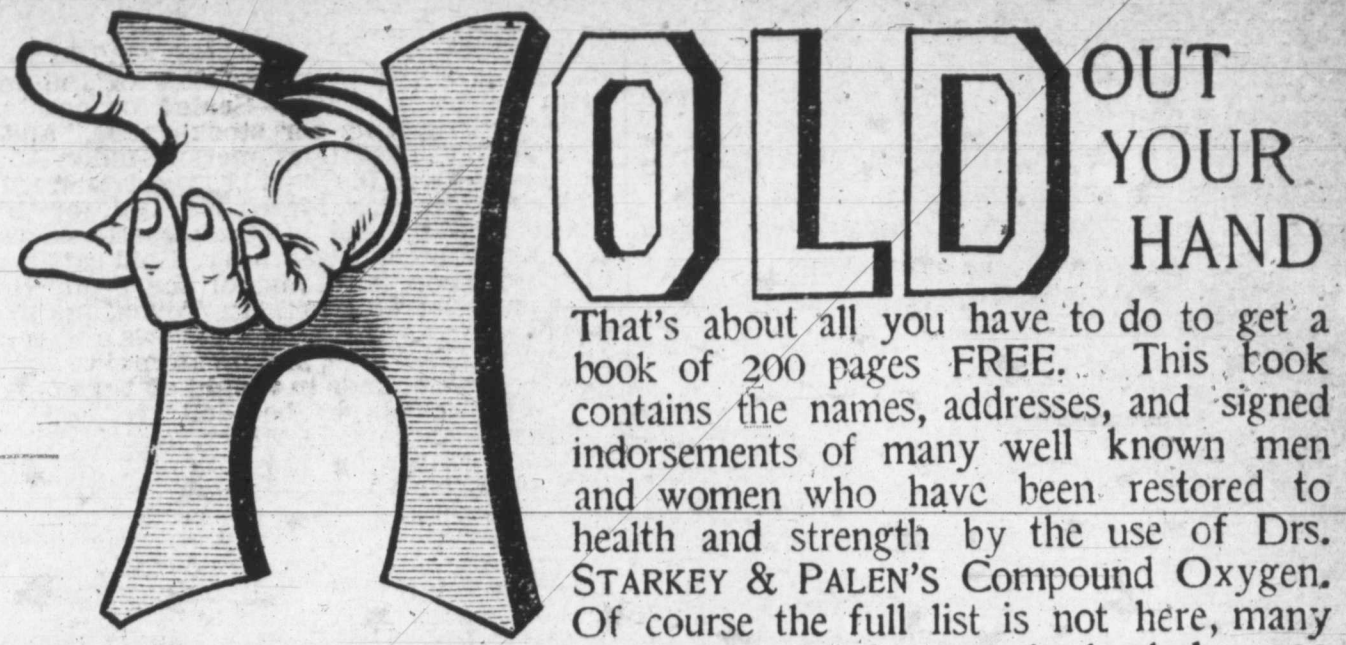
The cost of breeding, feeding and handling a mule up to three years of age, is hardly more than of raising and feeding a good steer, while there is a wide divergence in their market values. They are hardy, not inclined towards disease, are pretty good foragers, and will grow into money with as little expense as any class of animals that the stock farmer can handle.

In breeding horses we could with profit turn our attention to producing good roadsters for the eastern market. To go into this will require rather more preparation. The breeding stock should be of the very best, and selected with a special view to this particular purpose. There should be good arrangements for housing and handling, as much of the value of a roadster depends upon the early development and training of the colt. And to get the fullest profit from his work, the breeder should be prepared to keep every animal in his own hands until it has attained the age of at least four years, when it should be ready to be placed upon the market as a finished product.

Good roadsters command a uniformly high price; occasionally better strikes may be made in breeding fancy trotters but there are more failures than successes in that line. But given good stock to begin with, and an intelligent method of handling, and the results are sure and steady to the man who will confine himself systematically to the work of producing the good roadster.

Many of our Texas farmers are already awake to their opportunities in these lines, but there is room for many more to follow. It is an industry that we need not fear overdoing, as the very development of it in a certain state or section will be the factor that will contribute most largely to make it profitable. Establish a reputation once as breeders, let it be known that in a certain county not one man alone but a hundred men are working along this line, and it will at once serve to build up a reputation. Buyers would come in force and better prices of course be obtained by every breeder through this competition for their stock. We have districts as well adapted to this work as the famous blue grass country of Kentucky, and with the added advantage of cheaper lands, and mild winters that do not necessitate a long siege of housing and feeding, we could pursue the business with even better opportunities for profit than surround it there.

As we have said, this work should especially commend itself to those men whose possessions—in area—lie between the boundless acres of the ranchman and the limited possession of the small farmer who must crop his entire holding. In no other way the JOURNAL



OUT
YOUR
HAND

That's about all you have to do to get a book of 200 pages FREE. This book contains the names, addresses, and signed indorsements of many well known men and women who have been restored to health and strength by the use of Drs. STARKEY & PALEN'S Compound Oxygen. Of course the full list is not here, many patients prefer that their names should not be used. But the book has 200 pages of signed testimony, and is accompanied by a quarterly review of eight large pages more, entirely filled with new names of revitalized men and women.

The patients themselves do the talking. You get your knowledge of Compound Oxygen from what they say—not what Drs. STARKEY & PALEN say. The next step is personal knowledge from positive contact with the treatment itself. This is the most satisfactory of all—it is the real point.

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SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM,

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

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

We have recently stocked this beautiful Farm with 56 head imported thoroughbred and 59 head highbred grades.

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Georgetown, Texas.

OPEN Texas Printing and Lithographing COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Blank Books, Legal Blanks, Job Printing and Stationery.

Do not wait for a traveling man, but mail us your order for anything you want and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Courthouse and Office Furniture.

Fort Worth, Texas.

believes can the moderate sized farm be made to pay so good a return upon the investment, nor upon each acre that it embraces; and the land in the best settled portions of Texas is already too valuable to warrant the farmer in holding it without putting it to some use that will enable him to get an income from it.

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

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

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1889 I commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Harlem plantation, Texas.

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

GEORGE E. BROWN,

AURORA, ILLINOIS.

PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

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

150 Choicely-bred

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.
GEO. E. BROWN,
Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.
Branch stable at Gainesville, Tex. Address
Aurora, Ill., or Gainesville, Tex.

POULTRY.

See that the droppings are removed frequently.

Cleanliness is next to godliness in the poultry business.

While wheat, corn and oats are good for fowls they need some green food. The laying hens, especially, should have it, and lime too.

Why don't some of our Texas farmers try hops? They are, like cotton, cash, and we are confident they can be grown here profitably.

Go out in the high-road or in the streets and get dry earth in the summer time and keep it where the fowls can wallow in it at will.

Don't be afraid to feed your fowls some sorghum seed. And sunflower seed given in small quantities every two or three days is an excellent food.

The poultry breeder who wears out a lot of whitewash brushes is likely to have fowls that are free of disease and vermin. Why not "try it on" this year and see how it works?

The JOURNAL isn't much in favor of cross-breeds, but circumstances are not always favorable to the breeding of thoroughbred poultry, or other live stock. But even cross-bred fowls are better than scrubs, and if you can't own a pen of the best, you can get a good cock and he will greatly improve your barnyard family, though the hens are not first-class.

How would you like to live in a single room with about a dozen other persons? And yet you expect your fowls to stand being crowded almost to suffocation and enjoy it. They may exist under such circumstances, but they won't be happy to hurt all the same, and if they express their disapprobation by laying you less eggs than you wish or expect, you need not be so terribly surprised.

Have your a real wish to make your boy happy and cheerful? Start him in the business of breeding fine fowls and loan him the JOURNAL for one year. He will pay the \$2 cheerfully at the end of the year, and next year send the money to the publishers on his own account. Our poultry department will be worth double the price of the paper to him if he will read it as often as it appears and try honestly to follow its suggestions.

Where fowls are kept in confinement or where they do not have considerable variety in their diet, the production of eggs can often be considerably increased by the judicious use of some good "egg food." For this purpose the following formula is highly recommended: One pound each of bone, linseed cake, dried meat, oats and oyster shells, all fine ground; one-half ounce of sulphur, one ounce of red pepper, two ounces each of common table salt and copperas, one-half ounce of soda, one-half ounce of ginger, and one quarter ounce of black pepper. Mix the whole thoroughly, and allow a tablespoonful three times a week to each fowl. This will be found especially valuable where the diet is largely confined to corn.

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.

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 Fairbanks' scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines, and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

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

DEEP WATER

—AT—

Corpus Christi, Texas!

The Steam Dredge, "Josephine," More than Half Way to the Gulf. ROPES PASS,

From Corpus Christi Bay directly into the deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico is being dredged night and day, the work being prosecuted Twenty hours a day. It will be cut to a depth of THIRTY FEET and admit the HEAVIEST SHIPS. It will be supplemented by stone jetties if necessary. It has the best tidal basin on the entire Gulf Coast West of Mobile. Corpus Christi Bay is the deepest bay West of Mobile. Its deep waters lie close to ROPES PASS. It will receive and discharge more water with each tide than any Bay on the Coast.

More Water will "Scour" Through Ropes Pass

with each tide than through any Pass West of the Mississippi. THIS IS WHAT PRODUCES AND MAINTAINS DEEP WATER ACROSS ANY SAND BAR. The more water passing through a Pass, the more "Scour" and the deeper water across the bar, if properly directed.

NO BAR EXISTS in front of Ropes Pass. Should one ever form we shall build jetties across it, just as is now being done at ALL OTHER PASSES. A jetty at

ROPES PASS

Will give deeper water than one at any other Pass, simply because more water will be received and discharged through it, with every tide than is received or discharged through any other Pass. Indeed whatever results can be obtained with jetties or any other engineering appliances at any other Pass, will be SURPASSED at ROPES PASS by similar appliances, because they will have a greater volume of water acting with them. A jetty which will maintain thirty feet at any other Pass, must therefore maintain more than thirty feet here.

CORPUS CHRISTI

Is Bound to Have the **DEEPEST** Water on the Gulf Coast.

In addition to deep water we have at Corpus Christi the richest farm and garden lands extending miles into the interior. Our planters raise one bale of cotton to the acre, and not uncommonly more. Also we have the most beautiful situation, overlooking Corpus Christi Bay.

THE "CLIFFS" RISE FORTY FEET

out of the Bay and command a charming view. They have an "Ocean Drive" 120 feet wide; a grand double Boulevard 200 feet wide; a steam rapid transit railway; a Seaside Camp-meeting ground covering 101 acres, with tabernacle seating 5000 people now building; a sea-side park three miles long with a \$100,000 hotel now building in it; other hotels projected; sailing, saltwater bathing, fishing; crabbing, tarpon fishing, sea breezes, the coolest summer, the mildest winter weather, and the

BEST HEALTH RECORD

of any city in the Southwest. Green sea-turtles are abundant in season. Corpus Christi Oysters have a reputation throughout the entire Southwest. In Winter the Bays and Ponds abound with ducks and geese, while in spring and autumn the prairies are covered with quail and plover, and sea-shore with snipe.

A HINT: You can buy a lovely sea side home on "The Cliffs" much cheaper now than you can a few months later! The same is true of choice farm and garden tracts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, ENTIRE BALANCE in one straight VENDOR'S LIEN RUNNING FIVE YEARS.

This gives the buyer time to realize the full benefit from deep water before making any further payment.

For circulars, prices and terms address:

THE PORT ROPES COMPANY,

Corpus Christi, - - - - - Texas.

THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Feb. 27, 1891.
The JOURNAL'S local stock yard reporter was lost in the "shuffle" to-day, consequently the paper is unable to give the local market. It is, however, safe to presume that the market has not materially changed during the past week.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1800; shipments, none. Market steady. Good to fancy native steers \$4.50@4.70; fair to good, \$3.90@4.55; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90@3.45.

Hogs—Receipts, 6400; shipments, none. Market higher. Prices ranged \$3.30@3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 330; shipments, none. Market strong. Good to choice, \$4.00@5.40; fair to good, \$4.00@4.50; lambs, \$5.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 1400. Market steady to lower. Steers, \$3.30@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8500; shipments, 2800. Market higher. Bulk \$3.50@4.30. All grades, \$3.00@3.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 830; shipments, 770. Undchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 5000. Market steady to shade better. Steers, \$4.00@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; shipments, 15,000. Market strong. All grades, \$3.35@3.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 2500. Market active and firm at advance. Westerns, \$5.25@5.90; natives, \$5.00@5.50.

CHICAGO.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 23, 1891.—

A. C. Pettegreen was here from Northrop, Bell county, Tex., with four loads of Texas cows, which averaged 811 pounds at \$2.40.

A. C. Riddle & Co. marketed 100

Fish & Heck Co.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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

J. G. CASH,

R. B. STEWART,

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Cash, Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards,

Illinois.

head of 1147-pound cornfed steers at \$4.20.

There is a wholesome, healthy feeling in the cattle market though there can be no doubt of the fact that buyers are contesting the advance in prices dime by dime. The fact that there is a decided decrease from last year's receipts is a strong point in favor of sellers, but the fact that last year's receipts were vastly larger than ever before must not be forgotten.

The report that Swift, Armour, Iler and others are interested in the new stock yards and packing house project at San Francisco is duly confirmed. The Pacific coast meat trade is of great importance and could not well be handled from this side of the Rockies.

The hog situation refuses to rapidly improve, but there is good reason for believing that it will not get worse. In other words it looks as if the worst possible conditions had already been brought to bear on it, and that any change must be for the better. The fact remains that pigs are plenty and soon turn into hogs.

It is almost impossible to realize how quickly sucking pigs are converted into good conditioned porkers. The operation used to take a couple of years or more, but now the average hog does not see his twelfth month, and many weigh close to 300 pounds at ten months.

The fact that Eastern states are comparatively short of hogs, especially fat ones, is a strong point in favor of sellers. The Eastern shipping demand for live hogs has been very strong for some time and seems to hold out well.

Some choice 130 to 140-pound pigs recently sold here at \$3.50, while good 300-pound hogs sold at the same figures with \$3.67½ the top. This fact indicates a better demand for light weights and also a decrease in receipts of such stock.

The horse market is very good and anything like good stock sells readily at better figures than a year ago. The demand for choice horses, especially good draft animals, is increasing faster than the supply.

Good native sheep are in demand and choice 130 to 160-pound lots have sold at \$6.25@6.50.

Western cornfed sheep, inferior to choice 90 to 140 pounds, \$4.75@5.75.

Texas sheep nominal at \$4.00@5.25. No fat Texans coming. Texas Angora goats \$3 per head.

The government estimate of the number of sheep in the United States—43,431,136—is about 1,000,000 short of a year ago. Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis from January 1, 1891, to date, however, figure up 433,000, or 39,000 more than arrived the corresponding period last year. Refrigerator men and other dealers believe we are going to have much smaller receipts in the near future, and many of them are contracting sheep for March and April delivery.

Western sheep are now selling at \$5.00@5.75.

A year ago western sheep averaging 90@132 pounds sold at \$5.12½@5.62½.

This market opened with the following sales: The Reynolds sheep averaged 111 lbs, and sold at \$5.62½. The Upton sheep averaged 130 lbs, and sold at \$5.75. Turner Bros. sold 72-lb lambs at \$5.80. R. Burtwhistle, of Pilger, Neb., sold 200 Nebraska ewes averaging 95 lbs, at \$5. The Standard Cattle company marketed 58 1343-lb cornfed Western cattle at \$5.15. One hundred and sixty head of the J. B. Long sheep sold for \$5.75. They averaged 140 lbs.

It looks as if the sheep boom had set in.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange is making a strong protest against the proposition of the railroads to have scales at every third unloading chute to determine the freight charge on live stock. The ground of objection is that the new plan would increase the shrinkage and number of bruises and delay the business of handling stock in the yards, not to mention the fact that it means an increase in cost of freight. Chicago salesmen take great pride in selling stock and making cash remittances on day of arrival, but they claim the proposed plan would greatly interfere with this system.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 26, '91.

Cattle—Receipts embraced 2299 head of all grades from common to choice. The general market is 10c to 15c lower than last week on shipping grades, but butchers' cattle are steady to strong under moderate supplies. The dressed beef interests are curtailing their operations on account of the Lenten season, and the local butcher demand is limited. Shipping and export steers are selling at an extreme of \$4 to \$5.25, with bulk of sales at \$4.65 to \$5 per 100 pounds. Butchers' steers of 900 to 1200 pounds average at \$3.25 to \$4.40 for fair to choice and common butchers' steers on the stocker order. Stock steers are selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds. Fat cows are in demand and selling at high prices—extreme range \$1.25 to \$4.25 for common to choice, bulk of sales at \$2.65 to \$3.25.

Veal calves \$4.25 to \$5.25 per 100 pounds.

Forty-seven Texas averaging 856 pounds sold yesterday at \$3.

Fifty-seven Texas steers averaging 860 pounds brought \$3.60. Twenty Texas steers weighing 1159 sold for \$3.85.

Hogs—There were nearly 5,000 head of hogs on the market, and trade opened active at steady to strong prices. Inferior mixed and cults sold at \$3 to \$3.25; fair to good mixed packing hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.45; butchers and best heavy, \$3.55 to \$3.60. The close was quiet.

Sheep—Receipts have not been equal to the requirements of the local trade, and dealers are ordering supplies for Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago to

supply the pressing demand for mutton grades.

Representative sales: 91 Nat. mixed, 125 lbs, \$5.40; 37 Nat. mixed, 83 lbs, \$5.25; 102 Nat. mixed, 90 lbs, \$5.25; 3 bucks, 150 lbs, \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26, 1891.

There was quite a contrast between the receipts of to-day and yesterday, as there were 334 cars of all kinds of stock in the yards to-day. Everything was lower except sheep, which later ruled steady.

Shipping steers were in fair supply and shippers would not buy unless they got a reduction of 5@10c under yesterday's market price. When they got things their way they were good buyers. Nice, handy, dressed beef steers weighing 1050@1150 pounds were in best request.

Cows, if good killers, were in better shape than any other grade of cattle on the yards, and they sold steady, while common stock was dull and draggy and 10@15c lower. Stockers and feeders did not have the activity they experienced a few weeks ago, and are left principally to speculators who are pretty well filled up.

The hog market was 5@10c lower on the general run, while extra fancy Mexico hogs were about steady. It must be remembered that the quality of the offerings were much better to-day than yesterday, hence the bulk of sales were made near the same price—\$3.25@3.35, with the top price \$3.50.

Sheep were steady, with a better demand than the supply, but packers would not pay any more money than they did yesterday. Swift took all that were offered at \$4.90.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	484	477	361
Calves and yearlings	592	477	366
Hogs	524	275	533
Sheep			

CATTLE.—Fair to good corn-fed beeves, per lb, 3½@4c; choice grass beeves, 3¼@3½; common to fair beeves, 2¼@3c; good fat cows, 2¼@3c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@14; calves, \$6@9; yearlings, \$9@13; good milch cows, \$25@45; good, attractive springers, \$15@25.

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

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4½@4¾c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.75.

The market is supplied with cornfed beeves. Prices weak. Good grass beeves and fat cows firm. Calves and yearlings in fair supply. Good cornfed hogs firm. Good sheep in request.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 27.—Cattle in light supply with an active demand for fat animals. The following quotations are for average fat cattle; thin cattle go to pasture men at lower prices: Fat beeves, 2@2 1-2c per pound; fat cows, \$13@15 per head; fat spayed cows, 2c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7.50 per head; fat calves, \$6@7 per head.

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

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

Hogs are in light receipt and there is an active demand for fat animals. Average hogs, 3¼@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4c per pound, live weight.

Sorghum.

Now that sorghum is again attracting the attention of farmers throughout the country, it is well to know that the Sorghum Hand Book, a valuable treatise on the cultivation and manufacture of sorghum, may be had free of charge on application to the Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

We are Always in the Market for Fat
HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

J. S. ARMSTRONG, President. W. M. DORAN, Secretary. F. H. DORAN, General Manager.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in a solid block in south central part of Archer county. Price \$6 per acre, of which less than one-third is to be cash, balance on a long time and low interest. Two sections in Baylor county, \$4.50 per acre. One section in Archer county, \$5 per acre. 715 acres near Dundee Station, in Archer county, \$9 per acre. 100 acres in wheat. 1300 acre black land, cultivated farm in Ellis county, \$15 per acre. 90 acres in town of Ennis, Ellis county, \$100 per acre. I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the title sound and in good shape. S. M. SMITH, OWNER, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

Mules and horses suitable for work, also jacks and stallions imported and Texas raised. Address COFFIN BROS., Itaska, Tex.

FOR SALE.

Lespedeza Striata (commonly called "Japan lo ver") seed. Bed-rock prices. Descriptive circulars sent free on application. J. BURRUSS MCGHEE, Laurel Hill, La.

Elmdale Ranch,

Ellis Richardson, Proprietor, Baird, Tex. Breeder of and dealer in Registered and acclimated

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Bulls of any age for sale on reasonable terms. Cows and heifers are registered for sale. All cattle sold are guaranteed against Texas fever, no matter to what country shipped. Write for particulars to ELLIS RICHARDSON, Baird, Tex.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-failing water fed by good springs, all well-fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre. A. F. SHULTZ, Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex., or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE.

Anyone desiring an investment in young horses, unbroken and halter-broken both sexes, 1, 2 and 3 years old, whose breeding and individual merits are excellent, will learn of a fine stock of 250 head for sale by addressing the undersigned. The colts have been raised on Western pastures, are perfectly sound, and with the handling they now require will make speedy, stylish drivers and saddlers, and will return to purchasers handsome profits on their investments. Their sires are thoroughbreds and trotters of high merit, and their dams are second crosses of thoroughbred and trotting stock. These horses when mature will weigh from 950 to 1050 lbs. and will stand 15 hands high and over. They are now in Southern Kansas and in the Panhandle of Texas, conveniently located to railroad. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Write for particulars to W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE.

One thousand five hundred head of good stock cattle, ranging in Wichita county, Texas. It is fine, smooth land, with living water all the year. Swisher is now organized and is rapidly developing. Price \$4.00 per acre; in three years will be worth \$10 per acre. JAMES LOGUE, Washburn, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I will sell or exchange for horses or sheep 640 acres of land in Swisher county, Texas. It is fine, smooth land, with living water all the year. Swisher is now organized and is rapidly developing. Price \$4.00 per acre; in three years will be worth \$10 per acre. JAMES LOGUE, Washburn, Texas.

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

Forty Durham bulls, twelve to eighteen months old, thoroughbreds and high grades, in good condition, well grown, good colors, good individuals.

W. A. RHEA,

Rhea's Mill, Collin County, Tex.

25,000-Acre Ranch,

Solid body, abundant water, newly fenced, six-room house and other improvements, in Wheeler county, Panhandle of Texas, for sale, or lease long time. Address F. S. HAMMOND, Box 355, Kansas City, Mo.

For Sale!

Johnson grass seed, Bermuda, Alfalfa, Cane, Millet, white and red Clover seed. MILAN & PATTERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE.

Grazing Lands With Permanent Water in Colorado.

Stockmen desiring locations with sure water for their herds in Southeastern Colorado can purchase the following patented holdings at most reasonable prices: 760 acres on Big Sandy creek, Kiowa county, covering all water for a distance of 5 miles; 480 acres on Big Sandy creek, Prowers county, covering all water for a distance of 3 miles; 440 acres on Wild Horse creek, Prowers county, covering all water for a distance of 10 miles; 800 acres on Arkansas river, South side, Prowers county, frontage on river for a distance of 3 miles. Abundant range for stock surrounds these locations, which are the best in the neighborhood. For further particulars write to W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE.

400 head of Merino sheep. For particulars apply to L. SCHICK, Throckmorton, Tex.

NOTICE!

3000 mixed cattle in Blanco and Llano counties for sale. Apply to J. P. Smith, N. C. Galloway, W. T. Shugart, John B. Wennmoths, E. H. McNatt, Round Mountain, Blanco county, Tex.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

Ten Bulls, imported and from imported sires and dams, up to two years old. Also a few choice bred heifers. Bull a head-of heard weighs 2000 pounds. A larger class of Devons than are usually seen in America. Only imported herd in the United States. Send for catalogue. JOHN HUDSON, Moweaqua, Ill.

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

I have for sale at Polk Stock Yards, Fort Worth, seventeen fine Tennessee bred Jacks, and acclimated. Also three combined Denmark saddle and harness Stallions, one Hambletonian Stallion, and twenty head of Shorthorn cows. Address E. HARPER, or POLK BROS., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

2000 to 2500 one-year-old steers.

1500 to 1800 two-year-old steers.

1500 to 1800 three and four-year-old steers.

These steers were raised and are now on the range of the Forsythe Land and Cattle company in Childress county, Texas, and are all in the OX brand. Address C. R. SMITH, Sec'y and Treas., Gainesville, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Jacks and Jennets For Sale.

Sixty-two head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also twenty-seven fine Jacks. Long-fellow, a \$400 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years. Write for catalogue and prices. Address JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

I have 100 high grade HEREFORD and SHORTHORN BULLS, and forty BLACK POLLED ANGUS BULLS for sale. Address H. P. LADD, Red Oak, Iowa.

FOR SALE!

My herd of Hereford cattle—24 head, mostly young things, sired by the Grove 3rd bull at head of the Red River Cattle Co. herd, Texas. Prices low.

J. H. BRILL,

Pittsboro, Ind.

FOR SALE.

Twenty Brahmin Bull Calves and Yearlings, half bred and three-quarter bred; the half bred sired by Richard III, the three-quarters bred sired by Khedive. Both of these bulls were imported direct from India in 1885. The bulls and calves can be seen at my stock pens in Houston, Texas, at any time.

J. M. FROST,

Live Stock Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000. Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

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

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

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



For Sale, Season of 1891.

Over 100 head pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions, and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman. Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

200 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.

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

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1500 steers, four year-olds and up, and 1000 to 2000 stock cattle, for sale by J. M. FROST, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

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

BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.

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

Cattle for Farm.

I want to trade ranch and cattle in Lincoln county, N. M., for a farm in Western Texas. For further particulars address

A. J. GILMORE,

Fort Stanton, Lincoln Co., N. M.

FOR SALE.

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

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

Grazing Land for Lease.

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

FOR SALE.

600 one year, 300 two year, 300 three year, and 100 four-year-old steers. C. G. BURBANK, Fort McKavett, Tex.

WANTED TO LEASE.

Good grazing land with plenty of water to pasture three or four thousand head of cattle. Must be north of Texas and Pacific Railroad. Address J. R. S., Care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

WANTED.

To buy for cash, 3000 head of three to six year-old steers to graze. Will also buy fat cattle or sheep ready for market. Give lowest price delivered at railroad. G. W. MILLER, Winfield, Kan.

WANTED!

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

BULL WANTED.

I want to purchase a registered Durham bull two years-old or over. E. S. PERRYMAN, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED.—The consent of 10,000 Smokers to send each a sample lot of 150 "NICKEL" cigars and a 20-year gold filled watch, by express C. O. D. \$5.25 and allow examination. HAVANA CIGAR CO., Winston, N. C.

THE SELF-RESTORER

FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address Dr. H. Du Mont, 281 Columbia Ave., Boston, Mass.

SAVES POSTS, TIME AND MONEY! Old Fences made as good as new by using

Wheeler's Practical Fence Stay

PROTECTS CATTLE FROM LIGHTNING. WHEELER & CO., 91 to 101 38th St., Chicago. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

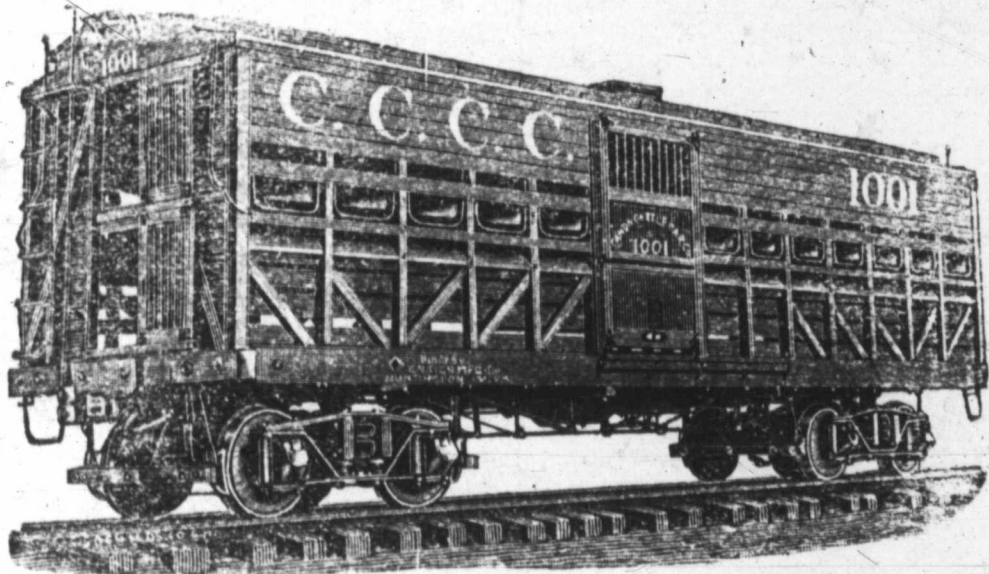
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. **E. RUST,** Assistant Superintendent.

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



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

S. P. CADY, **W. M. DUNHAM,** **C. B. CADY**

CADY, DUNHAM & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Room 118 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

REFERENCES:—National Live Stock Bank, U. S. Y., Chicago; Hon. R. W. Dunham, Chicago; First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa; Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo.; First National Bank, Peoria, Ill.; Wheeler & Son, Waco; J. R. Johnson, Dallas, Texas.

M. B. LOVD, President. **D. C. BENNETT,** Vice-President. **E. B. HARROLD,** Cashier.

First National Bank,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

THOS. H. MORIN, **MORIN BROTHERS,** **J. L. MORIN.**

W. L. LUBBOCK, Manager,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN ANTONIO.

Feed and Sales Yards, South Flores Street. Make a specialty of handling Spanish stock of all kinds. We offer for sale all classes of live stock, at any point in Southwest Texas and Mexico.

1891.

Home Grown, Honest, Reliable.

I offer you my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1891 FREE. Note the immense variety of seed it contains, and that all the best novelties are there. Not much mere show about it (you don't plant pictures) but fine engravings from photographs of scores of the choice vegetables I have introduced. Would it not be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm in the United States making mail and express business a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honorable dealing is the only foundation this can rest on. My Catalogue is FREE as usual. A matter on second page of cover will interest my customers. **J. I. H. GREGORY & SON,** Marblehead, Mass.



PURE

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.,
 Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc.
 Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free.
 1428-1428 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

Is an Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



Purely Vegetable. Safe to Handle.

It is sure to promote Health of Sheep,

And thereby increase quantity and quality of the Wool.

You can well afford to give **FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP** a trial. It may and will save you a great deal of money. Read the following testimony:

TESTIMONIAL.

PRESCOTT JUNCTION, ARIZ., Dec. 30, '90.
A. H. HUMPHREYS,
 Messrs. FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.,
 18 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

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

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

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

TESTIMONIAL.

NEPHI, UTAH, Oct. 13, 1890.
WILLIAM MORGAN,
 FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.,
 New York.

GENTLEMEN:

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

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

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

Yours truly,
 (Signed) **WILLIAM MORGAN.**

If you cannot obtain **FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP** from your dealer, ask him to write for it to

Fernoline Chemical Co., 18 Broadway, N. Y.

DIRECTORS—**J. E. Price,** President; **J. H. Freshall,** Vice-President; **John J. Lytle,** Treasurer; **W. H. Jennings,** Secretary; **G. W. Saunders,** General Manager; **John Blocker.**

San Antonio Stock Yards Co.,

INCORPORATED \$50,000.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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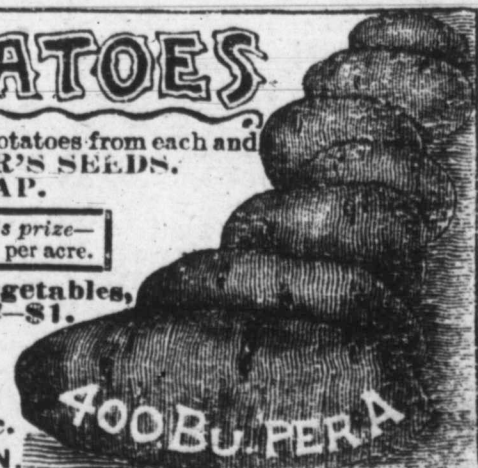
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