

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 48.

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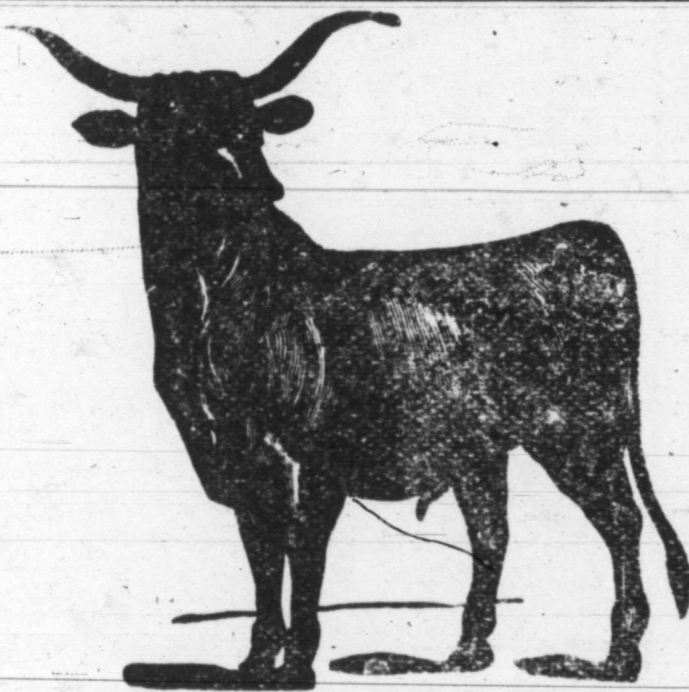
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

VOL. 12.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

NO. 48.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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second-class.

The American and the Exchange.

The JOURNAL this week prints the manifesto of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, an editorial from the Kansas Farmer, and the substance of the Roe bill recently enacted by the Kansas legislature. These, together with the special telegram from Kansas City to the Globe-Democrat in regard to the truce entered into at Kansas City, and copied in this issue of the JOURNAL, give the situation, or at least a correct idea of it to date.

As this is a matter of vital importance to stockmen, the JOURNAL urges its readers to carefully read everything published in regard to it, and especially is a careful perusal asked of the manifesto of the Kansas City Exchange.

This fight has developed into a bitter one and must now be fought to a finish. The courts in both Chicago and St. Louis have decided in favor of the exchange, as will, no doubt, the Kansas City and other courts that are yet to pass on it. The state legislatures in Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska have been appealed to. The law-makers for Kansas have already responded by the enactment of the Roe bill, which is, perhaps, all the legislation that will at present be had on this point. When inexperienced, verdant legislators undertake to legislate out of existence established useful and absolutely essential organizations, like the different live stock exchanges, it is time for the people to call a halt and carefully enquire into the character and kind of people they are selecting to make laws. The JOURNAL regards the exchanges as not only beneficial to the shipper, but almost indispensable, and hopes to see them not only withstand all opposition, but continue to grow in magnitude and usefulness.

The Farmer in Congress.

That the farmer may understand precisely how he is rated in importance at Washington City, his attention is invited to the fact that the Fifty-first congress (just adjourned) appropriated \$4,827,258 for agricultural purposes. This sum would make several men pretty comfortably well off, if equally divided between them. But for army purposes the appropriation was \$48,810,000, more than ten times as much as that for the benefit of the farmer.

The navy of this country is popularly

supposed to be decidedly a snide affair, yet \$55,677,689 have been appropriated for its maintenance, etc.—more than twelve times as much as was set apart for agricultural purposes. It seems that the appropriations made by the Fiftyth congress did not quite hold out, and there were deficiencies. To cover them \$76,617,448 were appropriated by the Fifty-first congress, about eighteen times as much as was specially devoted for the benefit of the man with the hoe. It is said to have cost the government about \$2,000,000,000 to put down the so-called rebellion. Since 1855 it has paid \$1,299,241,329 in pensions, and now this last congress appropriated for the man who used to carry a gun, \$233,672,246, more than fifty-eight times as much as the entire agricultural department is to cost until the next congress meets.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Texas and Pacific Still at Logger-heads.

At the Dallas convention a committee of three, consisting of J. W. Buster, C. C. Slaughter and A. P. Bush, Jr., was appointed to bring about a reconciliation of differences between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific railroads, if possible, and induce them to restore their old rates. A full report of the work done by this committee was published in the Dallas News of the 17th, and is as follows:

On Thursday, March 12, this committee went to work. A call was made at the general freight office of the Texas and Pacific and a conference had with Mr. G. H. Turner, assistant general freight agent. He said that if the Missouri, Kansas and Texas would authorize him through their assistant general freight agent here to publish through tariff stock cattle rates to Indian territory points as was formerly in effect, the Texas and Pacific would agree to do so. The committee then went around to see Mr. John A. Smith, assistant general freight agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and had a consultation with him on the subject. He said that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, to enable cattle shippers to move their cattle to grazing grounds via their own, the short line, would as a matter of accommodation to the shippers and to meet an emergency, reduce the Missouri, Kansas and Texas rates to the figures accruing to the road under the old divisions, but that he would not agree to the publication of through rates and through billing with the Texas and Pacific. The committee went back to Mr. Turner's office and informed him that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas would not agree to the publication of through rates, and insisted that the Texas and Pacific should bill to Fort Worth at the old divisions until the first of May, if they could not do any better than that. Mr. Turner was then given the exact situation, which he telegraphed to Capt. John A. Grant in New Orleans. He said that his answer to the request would be given Friday at noon. Friday afternoon we heard nothing from Turner, but received a telegram from Mr. John A. Smith of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to the effect that, as a favor to the cattle raisers, that company was willing to withdraw its objections to the publication of a joint tariff, and was willing that the publication should be made. The gentlemen went back to Mr. Turner's office with that information, but that gentleman informed them that since his conference with them something bearing on the question had come up, which he was not at liberty to disclose, and he could do nothing further until he could hear from Capt. Grant. The following telegram was then sent:

DALLAS, March 13.—Capt. John A. Grant, New Orleans, La.: Turner's telegram gives the situation correctly. The weather is unusually severe at this season of the year: many cattle are very thin and are seeking territory grass, particularly from Baird to Colorado, and all cattle this season will suffer losses from the long haul. The case is one of emergency and demands immediate and prompt action to prevent heavy losses to the patrons of your road.

C. C. SLAUGHTER,
JOHN W. BUSTER,
A. P. BUSH, JR.,

Capt. Grant has not yet replied to this telegram, which was sent to him last Friday night, but Mr. Turner informs us that he is fully apprised of the situation. The committee cannot remain longer together, but from the best they can learn the matter rests about as follows: The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is willing to take stock cattle for shipment at

the old rates, either local or through tariff, or in any other way which may be satisfactory to the Texas and Pacific and the cattle shippers, and Mr. John A. Smith advises us that this information was given to Mr. Turner on last Thursday evening, the 12th instant, and up till now the Texas and Pacific has totally refused to do anything in the matter. This report is published in obedience to the instructions of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raiser's association, and it is not our desire or purpose to go into the merits of the differences between the roads, but simply to state the facts.

On Thursday a representative of the JOURNAL called twice at the office of the general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific with the hope of being able to publish his version of the differences between the two roads. Unfortunately, however, that gentleman was not in. Enquiry was then made at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and from an official of that road the following statement was obtained: "The Texas and Pacific brought about this trouble by withdrawing all 'division sheets' and refusing to longer prorate charges with our company on freight passing over both lines. Our company at first refused to restore rate on cattle unless they were restored on all other freight, but afterwards, at the solicitation of the cattlemen and as a favor to them, we agreed to restore the rate and accept as our part of the freight the amount we have been getting out of it for the past four or five years. The Texas and Pacific refuses to come into this arrangement, but wants to deliver the stock to us at Whitesboro, and charge local rates for their part of the haul. For instance, on a shipment of cattle from Colorado City to the Indian Territory on which the charges have heretofore been \$50, the Texas, and Pacific instead of delivering it to us at Fort Worth, as has heretofore been the custom, wants to haul it over the joint track and deliver it to us at Whitesboro, and receive as their part of the charges \$35, leaving only \$15 to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas." This is unjust and unreasonable, consequently we decline to accept it, but stand ready to receive and haul the cattle on the terms and divisions heretofore in vogue."

While in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas office, the representative of the JOURNAL was shown a telegram from W. L. Gatlin who was then (Thursday) shipping two trains of cattle from Abilene to the Indian Territory. The telegram read as follows:

"Hinton (general freight agent of the Texas and Pacific) has just notified me that his cars can only go to Fort Worth and that you (the Missouri, Kansas and Texas) will have to furnish cars from there. He also forces me to pay ten per cent extra on stable cars to Fort Worth. Will you furnish cars at Fort Worth? Answer."

From the report of the committee appointed to look into this matter at the Dallas convention, the statements made by an official in high standing with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the telegram of Mr. Gatlin, it appears that the Texas and Pacific is not disposed to treat its customers, the cattlemen, with the consideration they are entitled to. If the fault is as the above seems to indicate with the Texas and Pacific, the JOURNAL believes it originates at headquarters,

and that Jay Gould and not the local managers, is the party responsible.

The facts, however, as obtained from reliable source, are given. Those interested can draw their own conclusions as to who is to blame.

The Roe Bill and the Exchange.

Public sentiment even in the granary state of Kansas seems to be turning rapidly in favor of the exchange in the fight between that organization and the American Live Stock Commission Company. The law known as the Roe bill recently enacted by the Kansas legislature is liable to yet prove a boomerang to the Americans, in whose interest it was passed. The Kansas Farmer, the most influential paper in the state, whose editor was recently elected to the United States senate, and which is confessedly the organ and leader of the farmers' movement in Kansas, says:

The passage of Senator Roe's bill, which is now a law, and was published in last week's issue, has caused considerable consternation among the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The bill was engineered through the legislature under the auspices of the American Live Stock Commission Company one of the members of the exchange. It was a terrible retribution meted out to the exchange for depriving them of membership, which the exchange had an undoubted right to do under their rules.

It is a question in the minds of many stockmen whether the Roe bill will not prevent competition instead of suppress combination, as proposed. The legislature no doubt meant well in the passage of the law, but it should have had more thorough consideration before endeavoring to enact a law so far-reaching in its effects. The depression in the cattle and swine trade made the growers anxious to do anything that promises relief, yet it was not the intention to ruin the exchange or to demoralize the market to accomplish this end. And it remains to be seen what the final outcome will be.

The question for stockmen to consider is whether the commission is too high for the service rendered. Under existing conditions it costs from 25 to 35 cents for every steer sold. The service does not consist alone in the mere selling of the stock, but the commission merchant is expected to sell stock promptly to avoid shrinkage and the high feed bills, have the responsibility of the stock until sold, pay for telegrams and market reports to the shipper, and even secure loans for the feeder, in many cases, to do business with; and during the past year the members of the exchange have indorsed to the amount of \$2,000,000 for stockmen. Is the personal service worth the charges?

The Kansas Farmer has no interest in the fight between the American and the exchange, and merely presents a few facts relating to the matter for the consideration of our readers. The commission business is undoubtedly overdone, but that is a matter that must regulate itself. It is a fact that many more men fail than succeed in making fortunes out of the business. And whatever credit the exchange deserves it is entitled to have.

THE dressed beef men of Chicago have already advanced the price on dressed beef two cents per pound. They are getting ready for the boom in prices that they now know is inevitable.

A SHIPMENT of cotton meal Texas cattle sold in St. Louis this week for \$5.50 per 100 and the advance in prices has only begun. It now begins to look as if the JOURNAL had not placed the increase in prices high enough.

THE decrease in cattle receipts at Chicago and Kansas City amount to close upon 100,000 head, as compared with receipts during 1891 up to March 13th. Omaha gained 7,000 cattle, and St. Louis does not show much difference either way.

THE improvement shown in the live stock markets this week is but a forerunner of what is to come. Be easy, but watch out.

CATTLE.

Parties wishing to buy or sell any kind of cattle will consult their own interest by carefully reading the advertisement of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, to be found elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL. This company is well-equipped for successfully handling a land and live stock brokerage business and will give prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to it.

In their circular letter of 14th inst., the Texas Live Stock Commission company, of Chicago, say: "It gives us much pleasure to report a marked improvement in prices of cattle. For the past two weeks receipts at all important receiving points have been moderate, and all classes of cattle have advanced 25 to 30c per cwt. within this period. The outlook is certainly much more encouraging. Very few grass steers are coming, and our correspondents lead us to believe the run will begin later this year than usual. We sold a few 900-pound grass Texas steers this week at \$3.20; and some 970-pound fed steers at \$4.25. If receipts continue light during the coming week we shall expect to see the buyers look nervous and we will secure additional advances.

Feeding Cattle in Texas.

A few weeks ago the JOURNAL commenced the publication of the list of steers now being fed for market in this state, and continued the same through three consecutive issues, and while the list was not entirely complete, it furnished enough information to warrant the conclusion that there are a great many more cattle being fed for market in this state than anyone anticipated. The published list also shows the enormous proportions now being assumed in this state in the business of feeding cotton seed to cattle. These seeds, which a few years ago were regarded as almost worthless, are now proving to be an important factor in the production of beef, not only in Texas, but throughout all the cotton producing states. In fact, it is now an admitted fact that cotton seed meal will fatten cattle faster and mature them more rapidly than any other food. Feeding cotton seed in its various forms, like all other kinds of feeding, is susceptible of improvement, therefore the best results are only attained by those who give the business close study and thought, and make use of the best methods of preparing the food, and properly feeding it. To enable the JOURNAL to give its readers some practical ideas on this subject it requested a few weeks ago quite a number of prominent feeders to give through these columns their views as to the best methods for obtaining the best results. Quite a number of the feeders addressed on this subject kindly responded, and their answers have already been published. The JOURNAL hopes others may do likewise in future, and that by a free exchange of ideas on the subject all parties may be benefited and the interest of this already large and promising industry further advanced.

In this connection the JOURNAL will state to its many readers, who feeling an interest in fostering and encouraging the cotton seed and all other branches of the cattle business that has a tendency to develop our cattle at home, that the JOURNAL only claims a small share of the credit for the long list published, but prefers to locate the credit where it properly belongs and to say that it was through the enterprise and kindness of Messrs. Dan Ripley of the Houston and Texas Central, J. B. Bartholomew of the International and Great Northern, Richard Lord of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, W. H. Masters of the Gulf Colorado and Santa

Fe, E. G. Bleker of the Southern Pacific, and E. H. Hinton of the Texas and Pacific, each of whom ably and effectively fills the position of general freight agent of their respective lines, that the JOURNAL was enabled to furnish its readers this valuable information. If the freight department of all the railroads in Texas was under as liberal management as those above mentioned, the cattle business would in many respects be benefited. But unfortunately all men, and particularly all general freight agents, are not like those above named. They seem to fear competition and to feel that they must hide from the world the little handful of cattle being fed along their lines, and thus prevent their competitors from taking from them business that, while in their territory, should be given to more liberal and deserving lines. Cattle shippers are broad gauged, liberal minded men, and as such prefer to patronize railroads built on broad gauge principles.

The Cattle Market.

The markets in the cattle centers are slowly but surely advancing. The game and poultry season, the enormous hog receipts and the combined influence of the bears have done much to keep the market down and retard its upward tendency. But notwithstanding all this the market generally and on cattle particularly, has, for the past few weeks, steadily advanced, is still advancing, and its general tendency will, no doubt, be upward for several months. On this the Chicago Breeder's Gazette says:

The past week has brought few changes in the situation of the live stock markets. Cattle have continued to arrive in moderate numbers and prices have undergone a further strengthening. Sheep also have displayed great firmness, while the hog market has remained in a state of unsettlement. A comparison of to-day's (Tuesday's) prices with those current one week ago shows an enhancement in the value of beef cattle of ten to fifteen cents per 100 pounds. Prices are now twenty-five to fifty cents higher than they were two weeks ago, and 50 cents to \$1 higher than at the lowest time last year, which was in December. In the meantime the wholesale price of dressed beef has been advanced one and three-quarters to two cents per pound. An utter absence of extra steers is still a feature of the market. The best offered within the past week changed hands at \$5.65, while something first-class would no doubt have been saleable at \$5.80 to \$5.85. The situation in cattle looks as strong today as at any time since prices began to mend.

The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

The recent cattle convention at Dallas was exceedingly harmonious. The work was confined to matters and things pertaining directly and legitimately to the association and was dispatched rapidly and satisfactorily.

The next convention will be held in Fort Worth, as will no doubt all subsequent meetings. A move was made to locate the offices of the association in Fort Worth and met with general favor among the members, but was postponed on account of the increased expense that would necessarily follow such a change.

The Dallas convention, like all others of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was a success, and its deliberations satisfactory to all concerned.

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.

Texas Cattle in Chicago.

During the quarantine season of last year, viz., from March 15th to December 1st, there were received in the Texas division at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago 22,499 cars, containing 617,500 head of through Texas and Indian Territory cattle, and 850 cars containing about 60,000 head of Texas and Indian Territory calves. Of this number 5114 head were consigned direct to slaughterers. The commission firms handling over 100 cars of Texas cattle are as follows:

	Cars.
The Jas. H. Campbell Co.....	2148
American L. S. Com. Co.....	2078
Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.....	2032
Greer, Mills & Co.....	1727
Scaling & Tamblin.....	1605
R. Strahorn & Co.....	1299
Gregory, Cooley & Co.....	1081
C. L. Shattuck & Co.....	809
Godair, Harding & Co.....	697
Keenan & Sons.....	712
Chicago L. S. Com. Co.....	691
Texas L. S. Com. Co.....	614
Wood Bros.....	506
Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.....	396
The Alexander-Rogers Co.....	380
Clay Robinson & Co.....	231
Brown Bros & Co.....	225
Lee & Maxwell.....	197
Wagner Bros & Co.....	172
Shannon Bros. & Co.....	148
Geo. Adams & Burke.....	111
C. Reynolds & Co.....	105

Range Cattle.

The past winter has been an unusually mild one in Texas, but notwithstanding this fact cattle in many localities are thin, in fact, a great many are at this time dying from poverty. While there will be more or less loss all over the state, the heaviest will perhaps be along the line of the Texas and Pacific, in the country tributary to Abilene and Sweetwater and north of those two points. Cattle held in enclosed pastures are, as a rule, coming through in good shape, but those on open range in several localities, especially in the country above named, are fairing badly.

Cattle Pasturage.

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

Interesting to Texas Cattlemen.

After years of experience the cattle-men of Northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana have learned that there is a larger and surer profit on buying Texas steers for maturing on northern ranges than there is in raising the calves at home. Hence, we are reliably informed, that ranchmen generally in the states above named have sold their she herds and in future will rely upon the south for supplies. Under these circumstances it would seem the

proper thing for Texas stock raisers to cultivate closer and more general business relations with our northern friends. The best channel through which to become acquainted with northern ranchmen, their methods, wants and conditions is the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, published at Cheyenne, Wyo. This is an old, reliable and well established paper and if Texas stock raisers generally would send three dollars and get the Journal for a year the money would be well invested. The interests of the south and north are highly reciprocal and we should take advantage of the opportunity to reap the fullest benefit from an exchange of intercourse.

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency.

This company has recently succeeded to the business of the Texas Investment company. It has been organized and chartered under the laws of Texas for the purpose of conducting in the city of Fort Worth an exclusive land and live stock brokerage business. This company does not, under any circumstances, buy, sell or handle properties on the owner's account, but does a strictly commission business, thereby assuring to its customers the best efforts of the members of the company.

The active members of the Texas Land and Live Stock agency are J. D. Carwile, Geo. B. Loving and L. L. Moore, all of whom are familiar with the land and live stock business of the state, and are well acquainted with the country and people generally. These gentlemen will give prompt and careful attention to the business entrusted to them. They are in position to render valuable aid to those wishing to buy or sell anything in their line.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency is continually receiving enquiries from parties wanting big strings of cattle for future delivery. It now has buyers for several thousand two-year-old steers, one thousand cows and calves and three thousand steer yearlings. Parties having these, or cattle of any kind, for sale will do well to correspond with it.

The land department constitutes the best arranged and best systematized land office in the state. It has an extensive Eastern correspondence, and is in good condition to find buyers, especially for large tracts in the western or Panhandle part of the state.

This company will not make any charge for commission except in case of sale, when its commission on cattle sales will be 2 1/2 per cent and on land sales 5 per cent.

Believing that it can render valuable assistance to those having properties in their line for sale, they respectfully solicit a trial.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.,

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

Our little daughter was terribly sick, Her bowels were bloated as hard as a brick,

-We feared she would die Till we happened to try Pierce's Pellets—they cured her, remarkably quick.

Never be without Pierce's Pellets in the house. They are gentle and effective in action and give immediate relief in cases of indigestion, biliousness and constipation. They do their work thoroughly and leave no bad effects. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Best liver pill made.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The Farm Journal calls the Cheviots the best breed of mountain sheep.

Breed a scrub ram to a flock of scrub ewes for fifty years and you will still have a scrub flock.

It is claimed by sheepmen in the Concho country that the wool clip will be extra large and fine, owing to the splendid condition of sheep through the winter.

Has the JOURNAL ever before stated it as a fact that success on the ranch depends on the man in charge of it? If not, this is a good time and place to mention it.

Among the many deals in sheep recently reported from Colorado City should be mentioned that of R. R. Wakefield, who has sold 5000 sheep to Ike Gronski at \$3 per head.

The first clip of sixty-seven bags of spring wool arrived in San Angelo on the 15th inst., consigned to Jackson & Co. The wool is the property of G. A. McCombe, a Tom Green county sheepman, and is classed good medium.

Muscle is a good thing to have if a man is anxious to distinguish himself as a slugger, for instance, but if he aspires to grow good wool and breed good mutton he will find it convenient to have some brains, and it may not be opportune for him to exercise them.

In Scotland there was a class of sheep called "collies" having black faces and legs. The name was derived from the Anglo-Saxon "col" signifying black. The dogs now known as "collies" used to drive these sheep and from that circumstance came to be called collie dogs.

The tendency in Texas is toward mixed husbandry. Every farmer wants or should want some live stock. But he should not confine himself to any one class. He should have some cattle and horses, and by all means, some sheep. Then let him give close attention to his business in all its departments and he will be fully insured against the possibility of failure.

The Homestead thinks there is danger of too much "booming" of sheep in the Northwest, and says sheepmen should boom their energies in adopting the best breeds, the best management, the best care of the flocks and they will care but little how the boom goes, and adds that there isn't a farm in Iowa which cannot be benefited by a small or large flock of sheep, according to its size and capabilities for supporting them.

It is no excuse for a sheep herder to say, "I did the best I knew how to do." If he don't know how to herd a flock of sheep properly he has no right to seek or accept the place of herder. On the other hand it is no excuse for the owner of the flock to say that he never knew how to make his sheep pay, when for a few dollars he could have secured good books on sheep husbandry to instruct him in general principles and good journals to post him each week in the matter of details.

The average American is not contented long in any one place or in any one line of business. His natural drift is in the direction of a shifting around from one place to another. Restlessness enters largely into his make-up, and he never maps out a course for himself to follow, as a rule, or when he does he is not gifted with the instinct of sticking. The history of sheep husbandry in Texas during the past twenty-five years has been that the restless flockmaster has almost invariably failed to make money in the business. But hardly an instance can be shown where a man has intelligently pursued it for a succession of years, who is not comfortably well-off, with good sheep, a good ranch or farm, good fences, good buildings and a respectable bank account. It pays to handle good sheep, and it pays to stick to them.

The statement is frequently made that cattle will not graze upon the sheep ranges. This is positively not true. You may put cattle, horses, hogs and sheep in the same pasture, and they will all do well if the pasture is not over-crowded. And even on the outside range, any old-herder will tell you that he has seen cattle grazing on it a thousand times. When the feeling of cattlemen towards sheepmen in Texas was not good, this erroneous statement was not only made but believed by the former.

The Midland Gazette says: The biggest sheep deal, perhaps, ever made in West Texas was closed here this week. John Scharbauer bought of Ike Gonsky 16,000 sheep, paying \$40,000 for them. This deal is of more than passing importance as Scharbauer is one of the most successful and noted sheep buyers in the state, and the deal is evidence of his confidence in the sheep industry. Scharbauer was rated as one of the most extensive sheep owners in the state before this deal. He probably heads the list now.

An exchange discusses the hog under the heading "A Transformation Scene," alluding to the reference made to him before and after being slaughtered as a hog, hams, pork-sides, pigs' feet, hogs' heads, spare ribs, pickled tongues, shoulders, lard, bristles, fertilizer and hogs' grease and lard oil. But if a still more interesting transformation scene is desired by a flockmaster, let him breed his grade ewes for a succession of years to a No. 1 thoroughbred ram and the result in the way of increase will delight him.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer says, in relation to a fair understanding of the age of sheep, that at one year there are two large teeth in the center of the jaw and two are added each year up to five years, when the sheep is said to have a "full mouth." After this the age cannot, with accuracy, be told by the teeth, and unless the animal is vigorous, it has nearly outlived its usefulness and should be prepared for the butcher. And now the question comes up, how many boys under 15 can tell how many front teeth a five-year-old sheep has in the under jaw?

Reference was made in the JOURNAL some time since to the organization of the United States Sheep company of North Dakota with a capital of \$750,000. It is now announced that its intention is to let out sheep on shares to responsible farmers throughout that state. If the idea is carried out and the sheep are good ones, and the farmers do their duty, the enterprise is likely to be a paying one to all concerned. How would Texas farmers take to the idea of handling small flocks on shares for a company to be formed here?

At the beginning of the present year there were 92,819,882 pounds of wool in this country, as compared with 99,284,659 pounds at the commencement of 1890. The American Wool Reporter noticing this fact and commenting on it, says as the exports for 1890 were less than those of 1889 and there is a marked improvement in the woolen goods business, the supply of wool in the United States can not be considered burdensome. The only weak spot in the outlook is the possibility of increased importations of foreign wool during the year 1891.

It won't be long now before the range flockmasters will be busy taking care of the hundreds of lambs that will come every day. It will be a busy time and a very satisfactory one, when the ewes are healthy and in good flesh. But there are many flocks in Texas that are both scabby and thin and the owners of these need not be surprised if their lamb crops are short. The idea that it is only necessary to procure a goodly number of rams and ewes and run them together at the proper season and for the proper length of time to insure a good lambing season is a mistaken one. The best ram that ever lived if bred to the best of ewes is not going to be the sire of first-class lambs

unless the ewes are kept in good condition during pregnancy. It is late to begin now, but it is not too late to help matters. Hence the JOURNAL'S advice to those flockmasters who have been satisfied if their breeding flocks lived through the winter, begin at once and feed the ewes all they will eat of such rough feed as you have or can procure, and add a daily allowance of a handful of outs to each ewe until she drops her lamb, and then double the ration.

The following news items are taken from the San Angelo Enterprise: Ben Cusenbary has bought 3000 90-pound wethers. They are the old Ostrander, Loomis muttons, and are as good as there are in the country. Terms private, but way up yonder. . . . Mr. Newton of Devil's river, a large sheep owner, will have his family from Kansas in San Angelo in a few days. He has a flock of 10,000 sheep and will buy about 10,000 muttons this spring. . . . Wilkins Bros. have sold 7000 of their muttons on Pecos river to Renolds of Chicago, for \$2.50 with the wool on.

The following from the Devil's River News will be of interest to wool growers: Henry Stein of Juno sold to Green & Co., 500 muttons at \$3.75. . . . Mr. Clarkson of Comstock sold 2000 muttons to Green & Co. at \$4.25, with wool. . . . F. C. Whipple bought 1500 stock sheep, 12 month's wool, from H. J. Crockett, at \$2.75. . . . T. D. Newell made a lumping trade with Richardson & Harrison in which he received 1700 sheep at about \$2.25 a head John. . . . Hall from down the draw was in Sonora Friday. He says there is hardly a mutton in his neighborhood that is not sold.

In the selection of rams to breed from it is a good plan to purchase them from breeders or sellers known to be men of sterling integrity. But even when dealing with the best of men the best plan is first to know that the animals you are purchasing have come from good ancestors, and second that they are individually of the highest order of merit. Even the most capable breeders sometimes find inferior animals in their flocks intended for sale, and the temptation to let them go in with the others in a sale is sometimes too strong to be resisted. If the rest have good blood in them they are quite likely to get good lambs, but what the flockmaster wants is the very best, and he can't afford to put up with the merely good.

Sheep-husbandry is a growing industry. In Utah the flocks are rapidly increasing in size and numbers. On the other hand the herds of cattle are decreasing as grazing lands are becoming scarcer and there are but few good winter ranges left. There are large sections of country in Utah where there is little water in summer, and sheep alone, of all live stock, can be profitably held on them. And in the desert regions, where there is no water in summer, not even sheep can be held. But in the winter these ranges can be used for sheep, but not for other stock as the snow supplies enough water for the sheep and it never falls so deep that they cannot be fed. Mr. Parkinson, of Kansas, has been taking the census pertaining to stock raising in the west, and he says he thinks Utah is the greatest sheep country in the union. But it must be remembered that he hasn't visited Texas.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' association, held at Lansing, Mr. D. P. Dewey stated as his belief that breeders of Merinos are on the eve of an eventful, prosperous term of years for the industry to be augmented and continued in consequence of the depression through which they have been passing. His argument was that a long continued depression in values of any kind of blooded stock leaves the market clearer and cleaner. And he states it as a fact, that during the last and late depression, the grade rams which were abundant everywhere have disappeared almost entirely, and not only

so, but many of the poorer registered flocks have been materially diminished by a system of rigid culling. His anticipation therefore is that those breeders who have kept up the standard of their flocks are now going to be called on to supply the demand for good sheep and will be able to change and realize paying prices for them.

Is it true that breeders of rams for market rely on finding a sale for their poorer animals in Texas? It would seem so if the JOURNAL has not misunderstood the meaning of Mr. William Ball, of Hamburg, Michigan, who in a paper presented recently to the Michigan Merino Breeder's association used the following language, viz: "I think I may safely say that the style of Merinos which in years past has proved the most satisfactory to breeders as well as purchasers, and will also in the future (except it be for the Texas market), has been somewhat as follows: A full-grown ewe should weigh from 100 to 120 and shear from twelve to fifteen pounds of wool and raise a lamb each year. *

* * She should have folds enough on the lower part of her body to insure a good thick and lustrous belly fleece of good character. She should have a proper amount of hip folds that the fleece may be dense and heavy. A prominent, broad tail is desirable, if obtained without too much flap or loose skin connected with it. She should be up-headed and present an appearance that is attractive. The fleece should be even, of good quality, dense, of good length, say from two and one-half to three inches at one year's growth, and it should be free from a nubby, hard or crusty surface. * * * It should have a proper amount of oil, evenly distributed, of a light buff or white color. *

* * The ram should be larger, stronger in fleece, more masculine and should partake of the same general characteristics. His weight would be satisfactory at 150 pounds, or even a little more or less, if not at the expense of form and substance. He should have a dense fleece of medium length, even but strong in fiber without being coarse.

High-Toned Stock-Hands.

What is the world coming to, anyway? A late English paper refers to the shipment of live stock from that country to America and says that it is not always or even generally the case that the men in charge are experienced in handling stock. More frequently than otherwise they are well-to-do farmers, lawyers, doctors, ministers or merchants who want to come over here. And even members of parliament have been known to apply for and receive stock passes in consideration of their undertaking to take care of live stock being shipped on the steamer in which they ship. And now the American Wool Grower "gives away" the fact that one of the great flockmasters on the Naciminto, during a single year recently, employed on his ranch a bishop's son, a banker, an editor, a civil engineer and a book-keeper, at least two of whom were college graduates. It says: "Old flockmasters will tell you out of their long experience in either country (California or Australia), of dozens of men, college finished, perhaps, whom themselves or their families have banished from home, not perhaps, like Carrington's patriot's, 'for their country's good,' but for the suppression and healing of scandal, and who are now harvesting their traditional and unhappy wild oats, at the same time they watch the sheep upon the hills pick theirs (ovena fatua), 'comrades of the wolf and owl.'"

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

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.

THE MARKETS.

It is with no little pride that the JOURNAL invites comparison of the market reports of to-day and those of two months ago. In fact, a careful comparison, week by week, by the readers of the JOURNAL, both of the past few and the coming months would be very gratifying to this paper. Notwithstanding the money panic and consequent dull times, notwithstanding the persistent fight made by the bears, the prices are gradually, slowly but surely advancing. Not only is this true, but every indication points to the correctness of the position taken by the JOURNAL several months ago. When July comes, and all the predictions of the JOURNAL have been realized, it will at once begin the collection of the various hats, suits of clothes and other valuable stakes with which it has backed its judgment as to the near future of the cattle markets. Prepare to put up, gentlemen, the JOURNAL will surely win, and Texas cattle will sell \$1.00 higher in 1891 than they brought in 1890.

Texas Cattle Bring \$5.50 in St. Louis.

The Fort Worth Gazette of yesterday contained the following special telegram:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., March 19.—Remarkably good prices were obtained at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for Texas cattle to-day. Houston & Sealing sold 207 meal-fed steers, 1133 lbs average, at \$4.70 per cwt. This equals the highest price in the year 1890 for Texas steers. J. B. Wilson of Dallas sold 20 spayed heifers, 1184 lbs, at \$4.65, the highest price ever paid for this class. He also sold 220 steers, 1165 lbs, at \$4.80; also 54 steers, 1265 lbs, at 5c, and 65 steers, at \$5.50 per cwt. The highest price in five years, except a few prize cattle Wilson sold at Chicago two years ago.

These sales demonstrate the returning prosperity for Texas cattle. They must not represent anything but choice and fancy steers. It also demonstrates Wilson to be one of the best judges and feeders of cattle in the United States.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 20, 1891.

The receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards this week were 1475 head, a much larger number than ever before. The Fort Worth Packing company now have two buyers in the field and are

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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

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.

buying all the fat cattle they can get at their market value

Good fat cows are now bringing from \$2 to \$2.25 per 100, and good fat steers from \$2.75 to \$3 per 100 pounds.

The receipts of hogs are also increasing. For the past week there were 3100 head.

Fat hogs weighing 175 pounds and over, are bringing from \$3.25 to \$3.65, while light weights are selling from \$2.50 to \$3.

The Fort Worth Packing company now have a large force of men at work on their new addition which will be finished in a few months. When completed this addition will double the capacity of the Packing company.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 400. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers \$4.80@5.50; fair to good, \$4.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.25@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5700; shipments, 1700. Market higher. Prices ranged \$3.70@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 900. Market strong. Good to choice, \$4.40@4.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 1200. Market steady. Steers, \$3.85@5.55; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 7900; shipments, 2900. Market strong. All grades, \$3.00@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 240; shipments, 680. Strong. Unchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; shipments, 4000. Market fairly active, steady. Steers, \$4.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; shipments, 18,000. Active and higher. All grades, \$3.80@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 4000. Market active and steady. Westerns, \$5.00@5.75; Natives, \$5.00@5.50.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 19.—Wool—Receipts, 18,176 pounds. Light offerings met ready sales at unchanged prices.

BOSTON, MASS., March 19.—Wool—Steady, demand good; full prices.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Mar. 19, '91.

Yesterday the receipts of cattle of all descriptions were only 909 head, and

W. M. DARLINGTON

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

JOHN P. BEAL.

Darlington, Quick & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

J. S. ARMSTRONG, President.

WM. DORAN, Secretary.

F. H. DORAN, General Manager.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

10c advance. Sales at \$3.20@3.60 are getting to be quite common. The poor grades of canners are sadly neglected, and of course sell at low prices. Bulls go mainly at \$2.75@3.50, with exporters at \$3.40@4.

The market for hogs was not so hot as yesterday, though a good demand prevailed, and a further advance of 5c on good hogs was registered. Sellers experienced more trouble with packers, but the good inquiry from shippers kept the movement lively until about all the hogs had changed hands. Prices advanced 5c on heavy hogs of good quality, while the secondary grades showed very little improvement. Mixed sold at \$3.75@4.05; heavy, \$3.70@4.10; light, \$3.60@4.05. Packers purchased 18,700 hogs, shippers 18,000. Speculators held over about 3,000.

To-day's sheep market was fairly active and a little stronger tendency was noticeable on good grades, while it was the same old story about the common and inferior sheep. Local dealers had a good many consigned direct, which, of course, lessened the demand. Lambs were rather too plentiful, and the quality had to be pretty good to bring steady prices. Sales of sheep included about 1400 fall clipped Texans, averaging 62 pounds, that sold for \$3.45. Over half of them went to feeders. Western sheep, 67@112 pounds, \$4.60@5.65; natives, \$4.50@5.90; lambs, \$5@6.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—It was predicted yesterday that there would be a heavy run of cattle to-day and these predictions were more than verified, as the fresh arrivals were 4000 head. Notwithstanding this heavy supply salesmen succeeded in keeping prices steady and of good killing cows a few buyers claimed they paid a shade better prices than on yesterday, but sellers say the market was only active and steady. Good shipping steers were in good supply and sold readily at steady prices with shippers and dressed beef men in active competition. Common cows were also a little better, but if buyers looked very close they would cut out the poor stock and only take the good. Stockers and feeders showed considerable life and brought strong prices. There was one bunch of New Mexico stockers that brought \$2.85, while a bunch of Arkansas sold at \$3.85, just \$1 difference. Another sale was made at \$4.10. Bulls were active and prices steady. Sales ranged as follows: Cows and heifers, \$3.10@3.75; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.80@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@4; bulls, \$2.40@3.50.

The run of hogs was also heavy and

WISH & MECK CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

buyers were anxious for supplies and took hold with a great deal of life. Mixed packing hogs were in best demand and the quality of to-day's offerings showed considerable improvement over yesterday. The bulk of the sales were made at \$3.60@3.65, while \$3.90 was the top notch. This was 5c higher than yesterday for the bulk and 20c for the top. This is not true as regards the best price, because if the same class of hogs was on sale yesterday they brought more money than \$3.70, the best price yesterday.

Sheep were strong and buyers anxious for supplies.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 20.—Large receipts of medium, fat and thin cattle, which have slow sale below quotations. Choice fat cattle in active demand at the following figures: Fat beefs, 2@2 1-2c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.

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

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

Hogs are in large receipt and there is a good demand for fat animals. Average hogs, 3 1/4@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4 1/2c per pound, live weight.

Perpetuating Peculiarities.

The statement was made some time ago in an open meeting of the old Tom Green county wool growers association that "no man can pick out the lambs gotten by a particular ram while they are young." The proposition was denied by several members of the association and one of them stated that he owned a full-blooded Merino ram with a pronounced Roman nose, that never failed to impress his nose on some of his progeny. And another said that he had a slightly game-footed ram, that to judge from the number of game-footed lambs in the flock, was a vigorous animal.

The truth is that every marked peculiarity of a ram is pretty distinctly inherited by some of his progeny, which seems to justify the suggestion, viz: that now is a good time to get rid of any ill-shapen ram that has already been used one year too long. No flock-master can afford to use any but the purest blooded and best developed rams if he proposes to breed up his flock. If all he cares for is a big lot of lambs without regard to the quality of them, any scrub will answer.

How to Tan Hides with the Wool On.

Have you any skins taken from your long woolled sheep that you would like to tan with the wool on?

The following is the process: "Make a strong lather with hot water, and let it stand till cold; wash fresh skin in it; carefully squeeze out all dirt from wool; wash in cold water till soap is all out; dissolve one pound each of salt and alum in 2 gallons of hot water; put skin into a tub with sufficient water to cover it; let soak for 12 hours; then take out and hang so the wool may dry. When well drained stretch carefully on a board to dry generally; stretch several times while drying; before quite dry, sprinkle on the flesh side, one ounce each pulverized alum and saltpetre, rubbing it well; try if wool is firm on skin; if not, let it remain a day or two; then rub it again with alum; fold the flesh side together and hang in the shade for two or three days; turning each day until quite dry; scrape flesh side with dull knife and rub well with pumice or rotten stone." You can then use some of the aniline dyes sold everywhere, and have a variety of bright hued rugs that will be both pretty and serviceable.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 20, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The dry weather is causing great apprehension on the part of stockmen in the southern and western counties. From this city to Bee county there has been good rains and the ground is well filled with water below the surface, but even in that stretch of country the surface is becoming dry and copious rains are needed to give the grass in the large pastures a fresh start. South of Bee county there has been very little rain and that little was dried up several weeks ago, and it is in that extreme southern belt of counties that the greatest apprehensions are felt.

The effect of this spring drouth is that fat range cattle are hard to find at any point and in many localities the live stock are actually suffering. The range cattle which were expected to be ripe April, at the furthest, are not now expected to be in condition to be marketed before June, and even this deferred hope is conditional on there being a general and heavy rain within a very short time.

Owing to the continued drouth Mr. Ed. C. Lasater of Live Oak, is contemplating moving about 2000 head of his cattle to Indian Territory.

Where wells have been provided in the pastures and the stock are fed they are getting along all right. Mr. James L. Harris, the Wabash line rustler, says there will be about 2000 car-loads of partly fed cattle moved from Southern Texas during the next thirty days, and within that time the Texas and Pacific railway will move a like number of calves. There will be 1000 car-loads of cattle moved from here to Montana this spring.

Mr. Harris is making a good point for the Wabash in the change of line at Moberly and using the Merchant's bridge instead of the tunnel at St. Louis. The saving in time and the escape from the gas and smoke in the tunnel is a big inducement to cattle shippers here.

Railway live stock agents are plentiful just now and as they are the most genial fellows on the road, they receive a hearty welcome in the Alamo city. Among those here, or recently here, are J. L. Harris of the Wabash, H. T. Keenan of the C. B. and Q., Jno. Nesbit of the C. and A., and H. G. Krake of the Mo. Pacific.

Mr. L. D. Voak of the New England Cattle Car company has also been giving Southwest Texas his official attention during the past week.

Mr. G. S. Fielder of Langtry is here looking after his damage suit against the San Antonio Street Railway company for damage received in a collision which will cripple him permanently.

Mr. S. A. Ingram of Abilene is here on a big trade, but like all the rest of them he is as mum as an oyster.

Capt. Collin Campbell is here en route to his Karnes county ranch to look after his spring shipments.

Col. D. R. Fant of Goliad made a brief stop here on his return from the Dallas convention. He had nothing to say about Dallas hospitality, but was enthusiastic regarding the convention.

The Horse Market.

The horse market has no feature except dullness. Receipts during the past week have included only a few small bunches of saddle stock which are being slowly peddled off at retail. Car-load lots of saddle ponies and fat mares could be sold here now if they were on the market but there are no carload lots here that can be touched at the prices offered. "That McKinley bill did this market up for certain," said a commission man the other day. "San Antonio as a horse market relied entirely on the Mexican supply of cheap stock. This supply is now cut off and it will be years before the Texas stock can meet the demand, and by that time

WOOL

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it will be necessary to have a better class of stock which cannot be sold for the old time prices. Our horse market is busted. I am trading in cattle; my partner has some fine stallions and is standing them; the yard helpers and local speculators are going into other employment as fast as they can catch on, and soon the private stock yards must be devoted to other uses. Now and then an old buyer drops in but either leaves or gets stranded here. There's not enough horse business here to support one stock yard and even that would have to depend mainly on sales of single animals in order to pay expenses."

Receipts of live stock by rail during the past week included 62 head of horses, mares and mules, against 300 head during the corresponding week last year and 651 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Receipts on hoof show a corresponding decrease for this year compared with previous years.

Shipments of live stock by rail during the past week included 79 head of horses, mares and mules, against 353 head during the corresponding week last year, and 700 head during the corresponding week in 1889. But one shipment was made to any point outside of Texas last week, and that was to Rolling Fork, Miss. The following quotations are merely nominal, but will serve as a guide to traders:

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@ 30

The Cattle Market.

Continued dry weather causes this market to be flooded with thin cattle, which serve to depress prices. There is an active butchers' demand which includes only choice fat cattle at outside prices. Anything really choice fat will have a quick sale now.

Goats and Muttons.

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

Hogs.

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

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

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.



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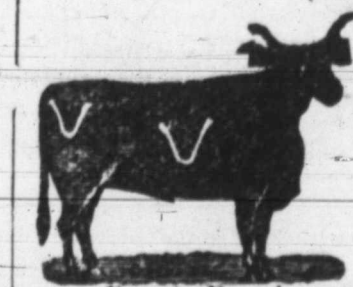
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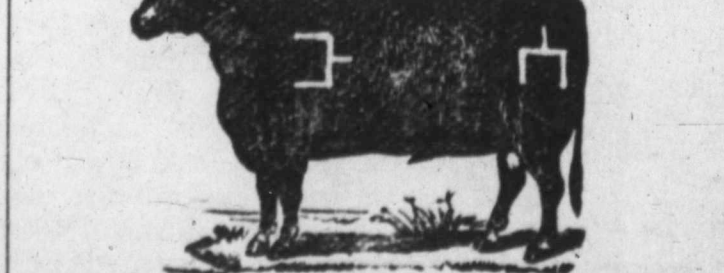
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AGRICULTURAL.

The wheat crop of South Australia and New Zealand is reported short and of poor quality.

A thrifty, symmetrical tree is much more desirable for planting in an orchard than big, over-grown stock.

The raisins of California are made from two principal varieties, the Muscat of Alexandria and the Muscatel de Gorda Blanco.

The raisin yield of California has doubled within the past two years, and now amounts to 33,000,000 pounds. It is estimated that the average returns are \$267 per acre.

The spring is the best time for transplanting evergreens, and the roots should be exposed as little as possible in the air and sun during the process of removal and planting.

Onions are grown to the best advantage on rich, highly manured lands, which will also grow a big crop of weeds if care is not taken to keep them down. This is best done with hand cultivation.

It is a good rule to make two plantings of Irish potatoes for the summer crop, one about the middle of February and the other a month later. Early Rose or Early Goodrich do well in Western Texas.

Celery can not be stored away in the ground like potatoes. It is best kept standing upright in pits in the open ground that are sufficiently protected to prevent freezing, but without entirely excluding the plants from the air.

Strawberries should be disturbed as little as possible in the spring of their fruiting, beyond hand-pulling or cutting out the weeds. After fruiting the heads should be cleaned out and the runners be kept in subjection until the close of the season.

For Irish potatoes break the ground as for corn and put in shape for planting in February and March. The seed should be in the ground by the first of March, but it is not too late now to plant. After March 15th it is hardly worth while planting.

No one farmer can learn either by personal experience or by reading, all there is to learn about farming. And if he depends alone on his personal experience he will necessarily make slow progress, and his knowledge will cover but a small field. Let him read good stock and farm papers and enlarge his means for acquiring information.

Stock feeders are getting so that they appreciate more and more the value of oil meal. The Western Agriculturist says that 100 pounds of linseed oil meal is equal to 300 pounds of oats, or 318 pounds of corn. It is rich in nitrogenous substances, and so is fed to advantage with fodder, straw and other coarse feeds to the farm stock, and is the richest food we have for fattening cattle.

Ground for sweet potatoes should be thoroughly prepared before being planted. In fact, it pays with almost any crop to cultivate it before putting it into the ground. This may sound paradoxical, but it is sensible. By February first the ground should have been ready for the slips, but those who have not yet gotten their patches ready may begin now to advantage to prepare it.

In determining as to the quantity of seed to plant various things are to be considered. If the seed is chaffy or trashy more will be needed than if it is clean. If the ground is clean less will be needed than if it is foul. If the ground is well pulverized, less seed will be required than where it is cloddy. But it is more economical, as a rule, to sow plenty of seed and not take chances of having to replant. And in the matter of such things as wheat and oats, it must be borne in mind that replanting is not practicable.

Sweet potatoes are successfully cultivated in Western Texas in furrows. But it is not advisable to throw up the beds until the slips are ready to be set out. Lay off the furrows or beds about three feet apart, using a ten-inch plow. High beds are not the best, except in the low grounds, where it is well enough to bake after being stirred. Sandy and is specially suited to sweet potatoes.

Trim old and dead wood out of the fruit trees. The dead limbs are not only unsightly, but they rob the living branches of their sap by absorption. This is proven by the sickly appearance of the limbs near the dead wood, and these limbs frequently die from this cause. The dead wood also harbors vermin, and sometimes the borers will start in it and go down through the center into the live wood.

It will soon be cucumber time in Texas. Those intending to put them away for pickles should prepare a brine strong enough to float a potato. Wash the cucumber clean and cover entirely with the brine, spread a cloth over them and cover the cloth with salt and weight it down. For the first week or ten days the brine should be drawn off and poured back again over the cucumbers two or three times.

If there is any place where time is money, it is upon the farm. We can't afford to waste it working with dull tools. Have the hoe sharp, and time will be saved in the garden. Have the plow point sharp, and time and horse power will be saved in the field. Have the harrow teeth sharp, and the harrow will do better work with less labor. Have the scythe sharp, and it will be easy to keep down the weeds that will spring up in out-of-the-way corners.

We have some inquiry as to the value of corn cobs for feeding. Its nutriment is about equal to oat straw, and the principal value derived from it is to give bulk in the stomach. When used the corn and cobs should be ground together, and ground very fine. Here is a thought worth the consideration of those farmers who are anxious to get a better profit out of their live stock.

The ration that makes one pound of steer beef will also make one pound of butter or two pounds of cheese.

In plowing hill-sides the rows should run neither up nor down the hill nor should they be carried on a level along the side; but rather with a very gentle slope down the hill, in order that the water may all have time to soak into the ground. Thus the soil will not be washed off, neither will the water run off from the field where it is needed. Plow the hill in this manner, and you may rest easy during even the hardest rain, for there will be no washing nor starting of ditches or gullies.

Some parties known to the JOURNAL have grown wheat and oats with good results. They sowed wheat on the last year's oat land, and enough oats had been shattered out on the ground to make a good volunteer stand. The two stands grew together nicely and were cut for hay, baled, and the yield was astonishingly large and the stuff exceptionally fine. But a recent bulletin of the Illinois Agricultural experiment station at Champaign says no advantage has been found in sowing spring wheat with oats.

It will soon be time to plant corn and potatoes. Now remember that the cultivation that you will give these crops while growing is not the only thing upon which the profitable or unprofitable outcome will depend. The initial process—the first step—must be taken correctly, or much of the after labor will be in vain. The soil for both must be made deep and mellow before planting. A fine surface with lumps and clods at the bottom will not suffice; it does not give a proper bed for the reception and germination of the seed, and it will not be sufficiently retentive of moisture. Deep planting of potatoes, so as to give level cultivation, is the rational and proper method.

It will soon be time to plant trees. See if there is not some vacant places in the orchard where a fruit tree might as well be growing. Find how many there are, and then study the nursery-men's catalogues. Do not wait for some tree agent to come along and tell you what you want, and sell it to you at a high price; but compare catalogues and find out the best varieties, and buy them. It is not wisdom to buy a second sort and save a few cents in the purchase. A poor sort takes as much land and care and time to grow as the best, and the best will pay so much better in the end.

In these columns we have instanced what can be done in growing large crops of potatoes. Now let us look at corn. The average production of this cereal per acre in the United States is about 26 bushels. The prize crop in the American Agriculturist competition for 1889 was 254 bushels of shelled corn from one measured acre—almost ten times the average crop. With such possibilities before us we ought to be ashamed of our average; and this great crop was grown, not upon the rich bottoms of Ohio, Indiana nor Illinois, but in South Carolina. Watch this page closely, and before corn planting time we will tell you how it was done.

Field and Farm says: One of the requisites to the well regulated farm is the workhouse. With such an adjunct to the working forces and facilities of the farm the regular work of the busy season even need not be brought to a standstill by reason of stormy days. There is always a line of work that can be attended to on such occasions if the facilities are only provided for getting at it. The same excellent paper says: The farmer sells at wholesale and buys at retail; he sells in the first and buys in the last market; his products advance in price after leaving his hands, his supplies have reached their maximum price when they pass into his hands. This "is a condition, not a theory," and every possible effort should be made to narrow the two series of profits that equally concern and affect the farmer.

While the manufacture of sorghum sugar is yet in an experimental state, the outcome of which is only to be determined by time and by the employment of large capital in the undertaking, the manufacture of sorghum syrup is an assured success, and is within the reach of every farmer where the plant will grow. A set of rolls, which will cost not more than \$15 or \$20, may be used to crush the cane, and may be worked by a horse and sweep. The juice is filtered through fine cut straw, and boiled down into syrup in open, shallow iron pans set over a single hearth of stone work. The cane will yield ordinarily about 12 gallons of syrup to the ton, and fair land and cultivation will give 20 tons to the acre. As the average value of the syrup is about 40 cents per gallon, it will be seen that an acre of land will produce about \$100 in value. The seed is also valuable for feeding, and the leaves make good fodder for all kinds of stock. The crop is grown precisely like corn, its quality depending upon good cultivation and plenty of room for the stalks.

A bulletin of the Illinois Agricultural experiment station says: The largest yield of oats was produced from sowing two and one-half bushels of seed in 1888 and 1890, and from three and one-half in 1889. The average yield was slightly larger when three and one-half bushels of seed were sown per acre. Between two and one-half and three and one-half bushels of seed per acre there was but little difference in yield, and with four bushels the yield was not much more. In 1888 and 1889 a medium loose, and in 1890 a fairly compact seed-bed, gave the best results. A very compact and a very loose seed-bed have uniformly given the poorest results. The unplowed land in 1890 gave better results than the plowed. The time of sowing had in these tests a more marked influence on the yield than any other condition. The earlier sowings, with one exception the earliest, have uni-

formly given the best yield. In these tests sowing prior to April 1 has given decidedly the best results. The depth of sowing giving the best results has varied from one to four inches, and has not been the same in any two seasons.

Relative Values of Feed.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station has recently made extensive analyses of different feeding rations for stock, in order to determine their relative values. The figures given are the results obtained from averaging a large number of analyses:

Timothy hay, value per ton.....	\$12.60
Clover hay, " " " " " " " "	14.20
Fodder corn, green, value per ton..	4.00
" " " " " " " " " "	16.70
German millet, value per ton....	12.40
Rye straw, " " " " " " " "	10.00
Oat straw, " " " " " " " "	9.25
Wheat straw, " " " " " " " "	7.81
Wheat bran, " " " " " " " "	22.70
Field cornstalks, " " " " " " "	13.00
Ground oats, " " " " " " " "	20.80
Malt sprouts, " " " " " " " "	22.20
Corn meal, " " " " " " " "	20.40
Linseed meal, " " " " " " " "	34.20
Cottonseed meal, " " " " " " "	45.50

These figures represent the value of the digestible food compounds contained in the different materials. The actual value to be obtained by the feeder depends upon their combination and the degree of skill exercised in their use. In regard to the higher priced stuffs, it must be remembered that a large proportion of their value is returned to the soil in manure. In order to feed stock to the best possible advantage, every farmer should own and study some standard work upon the value and use of feeding rations.

How to Put Out Potato Slips.

The question is frequently asked by young farmers whether they should wait for a season in putting out potato slips: On this point the following is taken from a letter by a successful potato grower: "It is all right to have a good season, but when Nature doesn't furnish one, I make one myself. I make a hole with a round stick, put the slip in the hole and fill on top with dry dirt. I prefer not to have any wet soil on top or it will bake. I water two or three evenings if no rain falls in the meantime. If the ground bakes, I break the crust. If there is a good natural season, I can offer no special suggestions. I push the slip down in the damp earth with a blunt stick and press the earth about the root. I cultivate as I do for corn, except that I draw the earth to the roots as the vine grows. If the ground gets foul I lay the vines with the rows and get rid of the grass and weeds and put the vines back and let the potatoes make or not as the season justifies. As for varieties any prolific yam will do well in Western Texas."

Farmer Brown's Experiment.

Mr. A. M. Brown (known in West Texas as "Farmer Brown") lived for many years on Deadman creek in Jones county, but is now a resident of Taylor county. He is regarded as a successful grower of Irish potatoes. He gives the particulars of an experiment made by him in Jones county two years ago as follows: "I laid off a bed 40x40 feet and put it in the best possible condition. There were no clods left and the soil was naturally rich. On the 14th of February I planted the potatoes in trenches 12 inches wide, made with a mattock. I put them 10 inches apart, using Early Rose. I covered them with about 1 1/2 inches of soil. On this I put about 12 inches of well-rolled wheat straw from a two-year-old straw stack. On the straw I threw enough dirt to hold it in place. We began to scratch for potatoes May 10th, and had them in the greatest abundance for family use until September 1st, when it was time to dig the rest. And 'the rest' meant three full bushels. I think 20 bushels to that 40x40 feet of ground was about the yield from a planting of one-half bushel. This was about equal to 540 bushels per acre. The potatoes were beautifully clean when gathered."

SWINE.

Breeding animals should not be too fat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The hog house too often proves a source of disease because of the failure to properly clean out when needed.

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

The sow or boar that has nothing to recommend it but good pedigree should be fattened and marketed as soon as possible.

Soda and charcoal are highly recommended for hogs that are off feed to tone up the appetite, sweeten the stomach and aid digestion.

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

One reason why country cured bacon can be sold readily at good prices is the belief that the majority of farmers at least will only slaughter healthy animals.

In many cases it will be more profitable to fatten, butcher and cure old sows that have ceased to be profitable breeders rather than to market alive and lose the dockage usually demanded.

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

As an indication of the importance of the swine industry in the United States, the Cincinnati Price Current estimates the consumption of hog meats as being equivalent to 50 pounds for each individual of our population.

W. E. Spicer, of Harvard, Neb., gives what he thinks one good measurement in matured hogs as follows: "From center between ears to root of tail, 60 inches; heart and flank sinch 70 inches each, when in fair flesh."

To feed to two hogs what is sufficient for three, and let one-third of the food be wasted, is poor economy. And yet many who feed on the ground or in other careless slipshod ways are doing that very thing. Feeding troughs and floors are not expensive and money invested in them will be well invested.

The value of a boar depends largely on his power to impress his qualities upon his offspring. And this ability increases as the number of crosses of pure-bred animals, one on the other,

increases. Hence the importance of looking into the pedigree of the animal that is to head the herd.

Cleveland Eller, of Clay City, Neb., says to swine-breeders: "That they should not deceive themselves with the idea that in order to be successful they should raise anywhere from 100 to 300 pigs each year. As a little house well filled is better than a big house poorly filled, so a small herd well bred and then well fed is better than a large herd from which you cannot hear a word."

Healthy hogs to breed from are indispensable to success in the matter of swine breeding. Many animals, like human beings, are predisposed to disease, owing frequently to in-and-in-breeding, and they will impart to their progeny similar tendencies. Where pigs are troubled with the same ailment that their sire developed as a pig, it will be the safest plan to get another boar for the next season.

The Swine Journals report the condition of swine generally as being satisfactory in point of health. They have been indefatigable in their efforts to discover proper methods for preventing disease, and prompt to make known the result of their investigations. Swine breeders should show their appreciation of such services by giving their publication a liberal support.

No one should expect to develop into a great success as a swine-breeder at once. In this as in other branches of stock breeding, experience is necessary to insure good results. Reliable swine journals will be of much service to young breeders, but hold-on-tiveness is a virtue they will find worth cultivating. That and the exercise of good judgment followed up by painstaking care and attention to details will insure success.

The swine-breeder who thinks he has perfect hogs and that there is no more room for improvement in his herd is likely to fall behind in the race for best results. The perfect hog hasn't yet been developed and our great-grandsons are very apt to smile at illustrations of our best animals, as we smile at the small improvements on the razor-backs that our great grand fathers were satisfied with, showed up.

If you have some early pigs and want to push them right along, give them, as soon as they will eat from the trough, a daily feed of shorts, mixed with water about the consistency of molasses. As they grow older give in addition crushed mangolds or refuse apples. When four months old one pound of corn meal per pig should be added to the daily ration. Give all the time a variety of easily digested flesh-forming and bone-producing foods, and save the corn for feeding off at the last.

The American cured hog products received the highest prizes at the World's exposition in Paris. And yet the laws of France prohibited the importation of American pork upon the grounds of being unwholesome and deleterious to health. Recently Germany come very near repealing the prohibitory laws against the American hog, but it didn't do it, and it may be that the doctrine of reciprocity will have to be resorted to at last to secure justice to this much misunderstood and much-abused product of American industry.

Those who think grass is not necessary for hogs, should turn them on a good pasture as an experiment and watch them. They will soon discover that the hogs keenly relish the green food, and if they are permitted to remain for a month in the pasture, it will be seen that they will greatly improve in appearance if not in flesh. A writer in the American Swineherd says on the subject: "It is exceedingly beneficial as a helper to bring best results from grain feed, aiding in putting the contents of the stomach in proper shape for digestion and in keeping all the organs well toned up and vigorous."

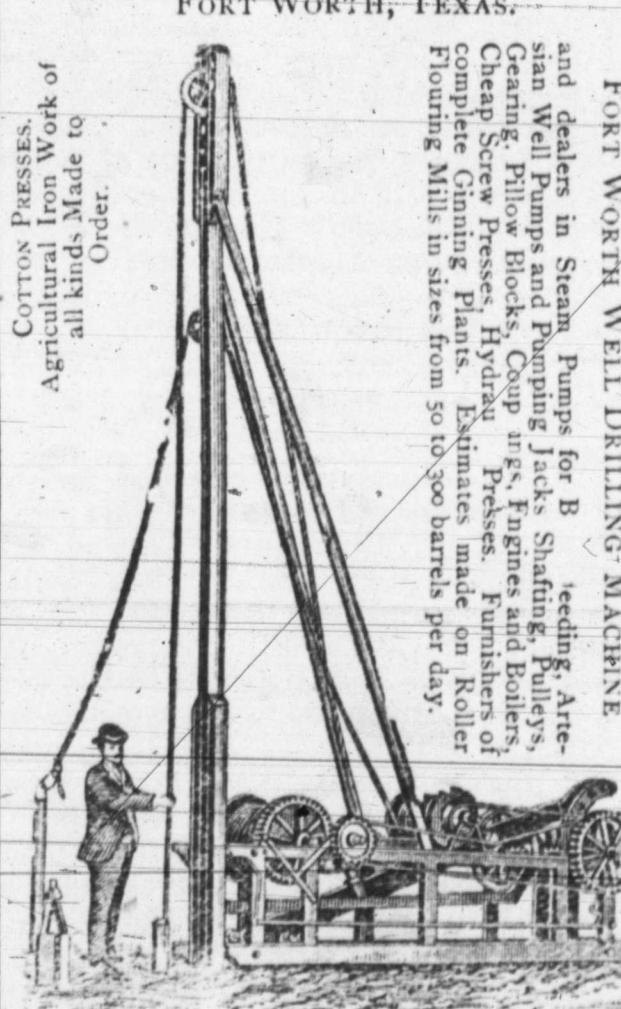
The average farmer and pork raiser says that he "thinks" a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork. Of course he also "thinks" that his method of feeding also accomplishes this result. The average feeder does not make over eight pounds with his bushel of corn, and many produce even less. This is a matter upon which individuals may wisely experiment. Weigh a bunch of hogs when you put them up to feed. Weigh the corn that is given them. Weigh the hogs when through feeding, or, better yet, periodically during the time. This experiment, carried through one season's feeding, will convince eight out of every ten feeders that they had better change their methods or go out of the business.

Give the Pigs Mixed Feed.

Although the fact has been repeatedly and fully demonstrated that pigs cannot be kept healthy on concentrated food alone, many farmers continue to give them little else during the largest portion of their lives. Corn, either ground or unground, is too solid and compact a food when unmixed with other materials, and cannot be thoroughly digested unless a certain proportion of rough and bulky food is given with it. A failure to observe this need is doubtless one of the most frequent causes of disease with swine, and even if disease does not result, it is well established that hogs fed without this variety fail to give the best returns for the food consumed. Pigs kept up in pens, so that they are unable to forage for themselves, should be fed green clover, or other green feed. This is one of the best alterative and relaxing foods, giving bulk and lightness to the other feed, and furnishing beside, a considerable proportion of muscle-forming material. In winter, when this cannot be obtained, its place may be supplied by ruta-bagas and mangel-wurzels, turnips, carrots and other roots, or cut hay and clover, steamed or moistened and mixed with a little bran or meal, may be fed with equally good results.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000.

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DIRECTORS—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Ira Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozzens.

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Special freight service from California at passenger train schedule. Freight from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.
We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do: be same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.
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The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

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

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AND ALL POINTS BEYOND.

Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

The Only Line
FROM TEXAS, RUNNING
Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers
TO
MEMPHIS,
And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer across the city.
The Shortest Route to all points in the
Southeast.

All Texas Lines have through tickets on sale via
The Cotton Belt Route.
Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or
W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't. Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.
R. M. CARTER, Traveling Pass'r Ag't. Fort Worth, Tex.
H. G. FLEMING, Gen'l Manager and Chief Engineer, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.

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Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating Inc. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send for Illus. Catalogue. Circulars free. **CEO. H. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.**

PERSONAL MENTION.

Col. E. S. Graham, of Graham, Texas, is in the Fort.

Horace M. Simms, of Colorado City, still holds the Fort.

A. J. Tisdale, a cattleman of Scurry county, is in Fort Worth.

"Uncle Bill" Hittson of Fisher county was in the city this week.

H. A. Pierce, a cattle dealer of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Al Boyce of Texline, manager for the Capital Syndicate, was in Fort Worth this week.

Ed Marrion, cattle buyer from Glendive, Montana, is in Fort Worth hunting steers.

D. D. Swearingen, a prominent cattleman of Quanah, spent Thursday in Fort Worth.

J. K. Zimmerman, of Kansas City, is again making one of his periodical visits to Fort Worth.

Tom Montgomery of this city, who owns a big cattle ranch in Scurry county, reports cattle as doing well.

William Harrell, one of the best cattlemen in Texas, who represents The Jas. H. Campbell Co. at Amarillo, is in Fort Worth.

G. W. Clark of Adair, I. T., was here this week. Mr. Clark has bought 1000 young steers from Dodge Mason of Kemp, Texas.

M. B. Pulliam shipped five train loads of cattle to the Nation via the Santa Fe to-day. This is one of the largest shipments made this season.—San Angelo Standard.

Col. R. F. Ellison of the Childress Land and Cattle company is in the city, just in from his ranch in Childress county, and reports cattle as having wintered finely up to this time.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., spent a part of the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Halsell has recently purchased in Southern Texas 2000 cattle which he is now transferring to his Indian Territory range.

I. T. Pryor, the well-known Austin cattleman, was in the cattle center this week. Mr. Pryor was recently awarded the contract to furnish 6000 two and three-year-old heifers to the Osage Indians.

W. H. Godair has leased a 100,000 acre pasture in the Indian Territory, near Tulsa, and will stock it with Tom Green county steers. He will begin shipping from San Angelo about the 25th.—San Angelo Standard.

Col. E. M. Hewins, the Kansas politician and cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Hewins has bought over 30,000 steers in Texas during the past sixty days. It is understood that he is buying for Armour, of Chicago.

Ed Marrion, manager for Hubbard & Sampson, will purchase about 4,000 head of Texas cattle for their Red Water range, Dawson county. This company will have a large number to ship this season if the market is favorable.—Montana Stock Journal.

George Beggs, the well-known and popular cattle dealer of this city, will again represent R. Strahorn & Co., of Chicago. This firm has a great many good customers through Texas who will no doubt be glad to know that Mr. Beggs is to be retained as agent at Fort Worth.

Mr. Holt of the Holt Cattle company, Miles City, Montana, was in town this week. Mr. Holt has been buying steer cattle in this vicinity for several seasons and is again in the market for ten to twenty thousand if our cattlemen are not too stiff with their prices.—Deming (N. M.) Headlight,

N. P. Rogers, who owns a cattle ranch in Tom Green county, but lives at Perry, Mo., was in Fort Worth this week.

J. E. Campbell, Al-u-we, Indian Territory, is in the city. Mr. Campbell has recently made several purchases of steers for his Indian Territory ranch, and is still in the market for 500 more steers.

Geo. E. Bissell, who has returned from a visit to Central Wyoming, reports stock in good condition and but little snow on the plains, while there is an abundance of it on the hills.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Stock Journal.

The Ellis hotel of Fort Worth have a new advertisement in this issue. The Ellis is now one of the best kept hotels in Texas. They are making a specialty of the stockmen's trade, and those who favor them with their patronage may rely on being well fed and well cared for at reasonable rates.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton with headquarters at St. Louis, was in Fort Worth this week, leaving for home Tuesday. Col. Nesbitt has many warm friends among Texas shippers, which in a measure accounts for the popularity of the Chicago and Alton.

Casey & Swasey, the old reliable wholesale liquor merchants of this city, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Those wanting any kind of wines, liquors or cigars, will find it to their interest to place their order with this firm. They will treat you right and give you the worth of your money.

Messrs. Arnold Bros., the Polled Angus cattle breeders of Hansford, Texas, write to ask that the JOURNAL be sent them one year and say: "Range cattle have had a siege of it during January in this part of the country. We particularly refer to the region north of the big Canadian fences. However, few have died, but many show unmistakable signs of poverty. Mild snow storms in March assure early grass.

J. M. Holt, the Montana cattle buyer, returned to his northern home early in the week. He purchased in Southern Arizona about 8,000 head of feeders, of which 2,500 were purchased from the Sierra Bonita company. All the cattle purchased will be loaded for shipment at this point about May 10th. H. Tuler, also from Montana, was in town yesterday, accompanied by Frank Proctor, but had made no purchases, however, he has several outfits in view.—Wilcox (Arizona) Stockman.

W. L. Tamblin of Sealing & Tamblin, the live stock commission men of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, returned to Fort Worth from Midland on Monday and left next day for Balingier. Mr. Tamblin reports cattle and sheep as looking well in the country about Midland, and says the wool clip will be unusually large this spring and the muttons will be fat and good earlier than usual. Mr. Tamblin is well pleased with the appearance of the country and the live stock, and feels quite hopeful over the outlook.

J. C. Leary, live stock agent of the Union Pacific railroad, which includes the Fort Worth and Denver City, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. The rates of the above named road have been increased from all points in Wyoming. This is done, Mr. Leary states, for the reason that rates have heretofore been too low. This increase will also apply to all points in New Mexico on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, in fact, all Montana and Wyoming shippers will be required to pay the increased rate, which will amount to from 10 to 20 per cent over the rates charged last year. The Union Pacific will now take all stock from off the Santa Fe at Trinidad instead of at Denver as heretofore,

Cattle Sales.

J. C. Persse, of Tom Green county, recently sold to S. J. Blocker 500 three-year-old steers at \$14.50 per head.

J. E. Campbell, of the Cherokee nation, bought 500 three-year-old steers from S. J. Blocker, at \$14.50 per head.

Col. Lockhart made a sale of cattle yesterday, of some five or six hundred head of the Diamond A brand. The cattle are to be delivered here. The price realized was about \$18 per head.—Deming (N. M.) Headlight.

Head, Hurst and Higgin of Grant county have just sold between 2000 and 3000 head of steers three, four and five-year-olds, to Rappall, Lamb & Co. of Chicago, for \$18 a head. The cattle will be shipped next month.—Las Cruces Republican.

H. L. Sitter of the Kansas Cattle Co., Grant county, N. M., has sold his undivided half interest in the Nan ranch of that county, to Hardesty Bros. of Dodge City, Kansas.

Seth Mabry and Chester Snider have purchased 7000 head of cattle in Mason county, Texas, which will be placed on their Texas range to take the place of a like number which will be removed to Montana. The same parties have purchased 4000 New Mexico cattle which will be brought to Kansas.—K. C. L. S. Indicator.

L. Hearn & Sons of Callahan county, sold to J. E. Campbell of the Indian Territory 1200 three and four-year-old steers at an average of about \$5 per head.

Harrold & East sold to S. B. Burnett of this city a few days ago, 3000 head of Archer county two-year steers at \$14. They are a splendid lot of cattle and regarded as a bargain.

Sheep Sales.

Messrs. Scharbauer & Dunn, of Midland, Texas, have made the following purchases of mutton: From J. M. Shannon, of Howard, 2000 mutton sheep with wool on, at \$4 per head; from S. Poll, of Howard, 1200 muttons after shearing, at \$2.85 per head; from E. Emmert, of Howard, 3000 stock sheep, wool on, at \$3 per head; from Ike Gronski, 14,000 stock sheep with wool on at \$2.75 per head, and 1000 spring lambs from Ike Gronski at 75 cents per head making a total purchase of \$62,670 by Scharbauer & Dunn.

Dave DeVitt bought 400 shorn muttons of J. M. Pride, of Howard county, at \$3 per head.

Reynolds, of Chicago, recently bought 7000 wethers with wool on from Wilkins Bros., of the lower Pecos, for \$2.50 per head. They will be shipped to Chicago from Comstock via the Southern Pacific.

Last week D. B. Cusenbary, the popular and well-known sheepman and mutton buyer, of Sonora, bought 2850 90-pound (in Chicago) wethers, wool off, to be delivered on the 1st and 15th of May, from Louis Goethal, at \$2.75 per head. These were formerly the Loomis-Ostrander muttons. Mr. Cusenbary also bought 150 head of the same class of sheep from John Hali.—San Angelo Standard.

Stock Yard Notes.

Hogs higher.
Cattle market unchanged.
Top price paid for hogs, \$3.65.
Receipts: Hogs, 3100; cattle, 1475.
Good fat butcher cows and packing hogs are in demand.

M. B. Owens, Cisco, shipped in a car of hogs.

J. B. Wilson, Dallas, had fifty-five cars of cattle at the yards from San Angelo.

Overton & Gray had two cars of yearlings at the yards from Overton.

M. R. Hoxie marketed a car of hogs from Taylor.

A. P. Bishop, Bluffdale, had two cars of fine hogs on the late market which brought the top price, \$3.65.

W. A. McGaughy shipped in a car of hogs from Purcell.

T. C. Shoemaker had a car of hogs on the late market from Arkansas City,

Kansas; also one car from Purcell, I. T.

Mr. Bearing, of St. Louis, was at the yards accompanied by C. C. French, of this city. He expressed himself as being greatly surprised at and pleased with our yards.

Mr. James Campbell, of Wichita, was at the yards visiting friends.

Mr. Jack Sprays, formerly construction foreman of the Wichita Union Stock Yards, was at the yards a few days this week. Mr. Sprays was well pleased with Fort Worth and expects to soon return to make this his future home.

J. A. McMurtry, of Wichita Falls, had one car of cows on the Fort Worth market this week.

The Kansas Live Stock Commission Law.

The Kansas legislature has recently passed what is known as the Roe bill, which was, it is claimed, engineered through by the friends and employes of the American Live Stock Commission company to break down the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The constitutionality of the bill will be closely contested by the exchange, and failing in this, the last named organization will perhaps move their offices across the line and into the state of Missouri, which would only necessitate a move of less than one block from their present quarters.

The Roe bill makes it unlawful for any two or more persons or corporations in Kansas, engaged in the business of buying or selling live stock for others on commission, to enter into any combination which has for its object the control of the charges for commissions for selling live stock. It also makes it unlawful for them to enter into an agreement with others which shall have for its object the prevention of free competition in the business of selling live stock upon commission for others, or which has for its purpose or tends to the fixing or maintaining any sum as a minimum commission for the services of selling live stock for others.

The act also makes it unlawful for any person or persons, or corporation or corporations doing business in Kansas to be or become a member of any society, association or corporation whose by-laws provide for and fix minimum commissions for the selling of live stock for members, or whose by-laws prohibit its members from purchasing live stock from persons who are not members of such society, association or corporation; and all such by-laws of any society, association or corporation doing business in Kansas are hereby declared illegal and void, and any person attempting directly or indirectly to enforce or make the same operative or effectual shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and any corporation which shall attempt to have any such by-laws enforced, or shall obey such by-laws and refuse to buy from others on account of such by-laws shall, in addition to the penalties hereinafter provided therefor, forfeit its charter.

The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months or both.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

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

Leave Ft. Worth	8.00 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
" Plano	9.44 p. m.	10.18 a. m.
" Wylie	10.08 p. m.	10.46 a. m.
" Greenville	11.20 p. m.	12.70 p. m.
" Commerce	12.00 night	1.10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.	12.45 a. m.	2.03 p. m.
Arrive Memphis	8.45 p. m.	8.55 a. m.
St. Louis	7.40 a. m.	

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

Corn Harvesters.

Inventors now seem earnestly at work trying to perfect a corn-harvesting machine, and there seems good ground for believing that we shall not be compelled much longer to "cut up" our corn by the old, slow and laborious practice that we have so long followed. The most practical implement that has yet been devised is simply a sled with broad, heavy runners, and a bed as wide as can be run between two rows of corn. At the sides are sharp knives fastened to boards which are hinged to the bed so that they can be turned up or let down at will. The sled is drawn through the field, cutting off two rows as it goes, and two men riding on the sled pull in the corn as it is cut off. With some modifications an implement of this sort will also probably come into use among sugar planters for cutting the sugar canes, as that work is now all done by hand, and at a very heavy expense.

Irish Potatoes in Trenches.

The JOURNAL has a good friend who has grown Irish potatoes successfully in several counties in Texas. He believes firmly in the moon theory and says that he always plants in the dark of the moon. Here is his plan: He plants in furrows three feet apart, and, if possible, he fills the furrow half full with straw or chaff, or any trash. On the straw he puts soil to level up the furrow. He thinks the seed, if small, may be planted whole to good advantage, but if large he cuts in pieces, with one or two eyes to a piece, leaving as much heart to each piece as possible. He doesn't think it makes any difference whether the seed are small or large, so far as results are concerned. He plants five to six inches deep, fifteen to eighteen inches in the furrows, and cultivates with plow and hoe, keeping the ground loose and hilled up to the roots.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa has been cultivated in Europe for nearly 2000 years and is now well known in both North and South America. In California in particular its importance is fully appreciated by stockmen. It has been grown in the Eastern and Middle states for a hundred years, but in spite of its apparent advantages has never been in general use. The principal explanations offered for this are that trouble has been experienced in getting a good stand, and that the first growth is fit to cut before the weather is suitable for hay-making. Against this its advantages are:

1. It is fit for soiling purposes as early as the third week in May.
2. It may be cut three or four times each season.
3. The second and later growths, if harvested as soon as the blossoms appear, make excellent hay.
4. When well rooted it successfully resists both frost and drought.
5. Under favorable conditions it does not "run out" for many years.

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

European Steamship Business.

Those who contemplate a trip to Europe, or wish to prepay the passage of relatives or friends from any part of Europe to any point on or via the line of the Santa Fe route, will do well to call on or address Wm. Doherty, 316 Houston street, G., C. & S. F. railway agent at Fort Worth, before negotiating or purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Doherty is prepared to quote lowest rates and furnish through tickets of all classes from or to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Sweden, etc., by most direct and quickest steamship lines. Mr. Doherty will at all times take pleasure in fully answering any inquiries relative to railroad or steamship business.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.,

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

Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

Between Galveston, Fort Worth, Kansas City and Chicago, making close connections with fast limited trains from these points for the North and East. Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet drawing room sleeping cars are run on all through trains.

Through Tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The quickest time from Fort Worth and all points in Texas to Denver, San Francisco and Portland. Tourist sleepers are run on all trains to the Pacific coast.

For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, sleeping car reservation, etc., call on C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot: W. M. DOHERTY, C. P. and T. A., 316 Houston St., Fort Worth; H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., Galveston, Tex.

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Cor. Tremont and Market Streets, Galveston, Texas. Leading jeweler in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated ware. Diamonds remounted and the finest watches repaired. Cash paid for old gold and silver and mutilated coin. Illustrate catalogues sent free on application. Correspondence solicited.

DOCTOR SMITH,

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

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

RUPTURE NO TRUSS IN THE WORLD WILL RETAIN A RUPTURE or give relief like Dr. Pierce's Magnetic Elastic Truss. It has cured thousands! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for free Pamphlet No. 1 Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., San Francisco, Cal.

G. W. ROSE,

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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.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

All stock consigned to us will receive prompt attention and good care.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.

RHOME & POWELL,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

22 miles North of Fort Worth, 3 1/2 miles East of Rhome on the F. W. & D. C. R. R.

Have on hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweepstakes Bull Harkaway. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the state since May last. Have also choicely bred, Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas Raised. RHOME & POWELL, Rhome, Wise county, Texas.

THE MARTIN-BROWN CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods

Corner Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Only Exclusively Wholesale Dry Goods House in the City.

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WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

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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.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.

Headquarters Department of Texas, Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the following named posts, in the Department of Texas, until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 23, 1891, and then opened for delivery at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, Davis, Hancock, McIntosh, Ringgold, and San Houston, and Camp Del Rio, Camp Pena Colorado, and Camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, of such quantities of fresh beef and mutton as may be required by the Subsistence Department at these posts from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct. Proposals will also be received for the delivery of choice cuts of beef and mutton for sale. Each bidder must furnish a guarantee in the sum of five hundred dollars, to the effect that, if his bid is accepted, he will enter into a contract, and give bond with good and sufficient sureties, within sixty days from the date of opening the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Full information will be furnished upon application to this office or to the A. C. S. at any post named. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Beef and Mutton at _____" and addressed to the undersigned, or to the A. C. S. at the post for which the proposal is intended. WELLS WILLARD, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, Acting Chief C. S.

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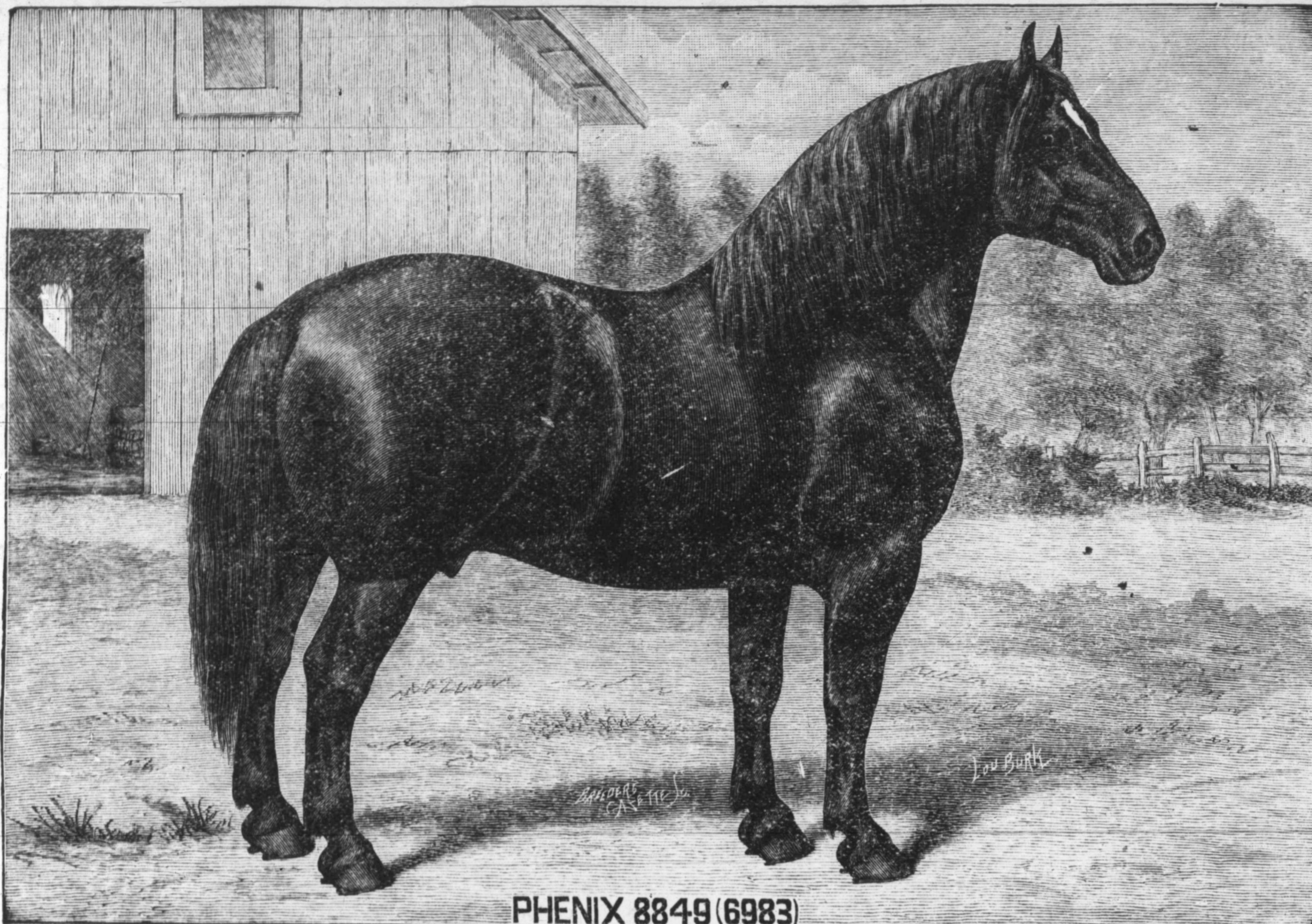
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HORSE DEPARTMENT

If you are trying to grow some good colts, make up your mind that there will be more profit in turning out good ten-mile roadsters than trying for an exceptionally fast trotter.

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

In the whole list of farm products the one item which has best resisted the prevailing depression in prices is the horse; that is, good horses, and especially good draft horses. Scrubs and mongrels are selling low, as that class of stock is always first to suffer from the effect of any depression, but the demand for good draft horses exceeds the supply, and good prices rule—buyers paying from \$125 to \$225 per head.

Never raise colts from a vicious ancestry. Horses, like men, inherit vice more surely than virtue. Avoid bad colors. Gray is getting to be very unpopular. Some horse dealers refuse to buy a gray horse. Never offer a horse for sale when he is poor. Your nearest neighbor, who knows your horse to be a good and useful animal, will go and buy a stranger animal from some horse jockey rather than buy yours if he is in poor flesh.

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

How to Make Horse Raising Profitable.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer, under the above heading, makes the following timely suggestions:

A man cannot make a success in any calling without a liking for it, and horse-raising is no exception to this rule. Perseverance must be one of the traits of the man who raises horses for profit. A great many farmers start out to raise horses with flying colors, but when they discover that there are drawbacks to the business that they knew not of, they retreat immediately. It takes a long time to get to the profit end of the business, but is not this true of every other calling? There need be no waiting. One can go right ahead with other branches of farming, and in a few years he can have \$500 to \$600 worth of horses to sell every year. One of the essential features in making horse-raising pay is to raise what the market demands. It will not do to be guided entirely by our likes and dislikes in this matter. We must raise horses that other people like. There are three classes of horses that are in demand. One is the heavy draft horse, low-down and blocky, weighing from 1300 to 2000 pounds. The heavier the horse, the better the price. Another is the coach or carriage horse, high-headed and stylish, and weighing from 1200 to 1500 pounds. The third and last class, in point of profit to the farmer, is the trotting horse. He may be small and generally is. May not be very pretty as viewed by the general public, but one quality he must have. He must be able to "get there." If he cannot approach a two-minute gait, he is not much of a horse for profit. The breeding of trotting horses is a very uncer-

tain business, and if the young horse, after long and expensive training, fails to develop speed, he has to be sold at a loss. In my humble opinion, the breeding of trotting horses by the average farmer is a delusion and a snare. They require too much training and the results are too uncertain. One of the prime causes of failure in raising horses for profit is trying to get the draft horse, the coach horse and the trotter all in one animal. To try to produce a general-purpose horse or a general-purpose cow will side-track the breeder every time. Always breed for some special purpose. You will miss it often enough, and these misfits will abundantly supply the very poor demand for general-purpose animals. There will undoubtedly always be a market for good individuals of the three classes of horses above named.

The business is not at all likely to be overdone. Most farmers will not raise first-class horses. All farm work should be done with brood mares. If four geldings are required to do the work of a farm, keep instead eight good mares. Breed them all, and work each one at some part of the year. Moderate farm work and a grain ration is favorably to the production of fine colts. Two or perhaps three mares out of eight will fail to have colts. They can do the heaviest work. A well-matured strong mare should foal at three years of age and skip the fourth year. If from any cause a young mare is weakly or poorly developed, she should not foal until her fifth year. A good deal of loss results from not looking after mares at foaling time. The period of gestation in mares, according to "Miles," varied in 582 mares from nine months and seventeen days to thirteen months and twenty-nine, counting thirty days to

the month. I like to have colts foaled about the first of May. Have had bad luck with colts that were foaled before grass came.

"In six weeks we had 108 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.

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

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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POULTRY.

Talk don't count when it comes to poultry. Real No. 1 stock speak for themselves—the roosters especially.

Don't permit the old hen to run her young chickens to death. Tie her to a stake or confine her in a coop, but give the chickens free range.

Before you can be a good culler you must know the difference between a good and a poor bird. Get you a standard and study it and you can soon learn.

The old-time farmer was in the habit of saying "a hen is a hen," meaning that one is as good as another. But if he was given the pick between one of his own scrubs and a full-blooded Plymouth Rock for instance, which do you think he would take?

Have you any hens that don't pay their board regularly? You supply them with good quarters and plenty to eat and drink and as a matter of business you should be paid for it all. If you have not, whose fault is it? It ought not to take you long to wring the necks of the dead-beats.

You are abusing that egg man because your old hen has left the nest and still the eggs you ordered haven't arrived. Did you expect the old sinner (the hen, not the egg-man) to continue broody indefinitely? Next time send your order along before you actually need the eggs, and the chances are you will have a broody hen by the time they reach you.

The heathen Chinese is not asleep. He is a bright, active, inventive genius. He has given us many good ideas, and we have much to prize him for. In poultry, he is an adept. He has given us the Cochin, or Shanghai fowl; the Langshan, the Pekin duck, and the Chinese goose. What John does he does well, and a trip to that country is worth the while of any fancier who can afford it.

Mary Melnotte has this to say about poultry carpets in the Poultry Monthly. "Don't forget when you do your spring cleaning of your poultry quarters to give them a new carpet. A few inches of dry gravel from the bed of some stream or from the sea-shore, if you are near it, will suit them better than the finest Axminster or the most exquisite of Persian rugs. If the gravel has fine shells in it, as does that which is gathered from the sea-shore, all the better."

The object to be attained in the ventilation of poultry houses is to secure the greatest amount of pure air without draughts. Fowls require more air in proportion to their size than cattle. They are on this very account also more liable to colds when exposed to direct currents of air. A poultry raiser says that the best ventilation for the California climate is an opening on one side extended from the floor to roof, making the rest of the building air-tight. If the houses are built facing the south-east or east, in most parts of the state a slat front is sufficient protection.

Because you know you have the best fowls that were ever bred is no reason why every one else in Texas or out of it, should be as well informed as you on the point, or perhaps you don't care to have it known what really good birds you have? No? Then why don't you put yourself to some little trouble to make the fact known? The columns of the STOCK JOURNAL are open to you remarkably cheap for cash, and through them you can reach many thousand people, many of whom are almost certain to take interest in fine poultry. Suppose you "try it" and see if an "ad" will not pay you?

One should understand the difference between feeding for eggs and feeding for flesh to make a success of poultry. Remember that if you want to fatten your fowls feed liberally of corn, especially at this season. If you are after

eggs, then the food should contain less of the heat-producing or carbonaceous elements and more of those that furnish the albumen. One of the essentials is meat—any sort will do—cooked and uncooked, whatever you can get the most cheaply. It need not be fresh and sweet either. A sheep's or a cow's head boiled and left for the hens to pick clean is excellent. A pound daily for a dozen hens will not be too much. A good plan is to mix the meat, if cooked and chopped, with the morning meal of scalded, chopped clover hay, or with vegetables cooked, mashed and mixed with milk and bran. Give corn or wheat at night. Green food is necessary for hygienic reasons, but it is not especially egg-producing.

The Manifesto of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

The Roe bill recently passed by the Kansas legislature caused the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to issue the following manifesto. The JOURNAL cheerfully reproduces it in full and asks those interested to give it a careful perusal.

The history of all markets where products are concentrated for sale and distribution, without exception, establishes the fact that there of necessity must be some uniform and equitable method for conducting the business. The producer and shipper must have assurance that he will receive just and fair treatment in the market, and the seller must have equal assurance. These conditions have resulted in the establishment of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, commercial clubs and other kindred organizations, all having the same primary objects, viz., the better regulation of commerce, bringing together buyers and sellers in greater numbers under conditions most favorable to all, ever keeping uppermost the central idea of mutual interests. The courts of justice and equity have given these organizations sanction by according and throwing around them rights and privileges the same as individuals. The history of the live stock trade is no exception to this universal condition. Through the efforts of a comparatively small number of determined and far-seeing men the present immense stock interest has been concentrated at Kansas City only by the most determined effort and the expenditure of millions of money. The unsatisfactory condition of the methods of doing business at these yards up to 1886 resulted in a mass meeting of those interested in the live stock trade of the Southwest, the outcome of which was, and is, the present Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

At the organization of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in 1886, there were about sixty applicants for membership. As its beneficial workings to shipper and seller alike have been developed, applications have grown to over 200. At the organization of the Exchange in 1886 there were about twenty-five firms engaged in business here, whereas now there are about sixty-five, thus showing that there is nothing in the organization of the Exchange to prevent free competition, as would be inferred from the caption of the Roe bill recently passed by the Kansas legislature. Those who shipped stock, especially hogs, to this market prior to the organization of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in 1886, need not be told how uncertain was the amount to be returned from the sale of their shipment. Then every buyer docked his purchase at his own will, and there was no power to prevent it. We would, therefore, respectfully call attention to some of the incidental advantages to the shipper. The record kept for the year previous to the organization of the exchange, and those subsequent, on the dock of hogs showed a decrease in the dock of a fraction over one pound per hog. The receipts of hogs for the five years, 1886-1890 inclusive, was 11,635,811 hogs. A saving of one pound per head at 4 cents per pound would be \$465,432.44 re-

turned to the shippers of hogs to this market in excess of the old method of handling, or an average of \$2.60 per car. Knowing this, the packers of Kansas City have given their sanction and support to this exchange, believing that they are thereby assured of a steady receipts of hogs and honorable treatment at the hands of the commission men.

The exchange employs six to nine inspectors to perform their duties under oath without the cost of one penny to the shipper. The expense of running the exchange is provided for by assessment on its individual members and the following rule:

"Ninth. In order to defray the expenses of said system of public inspection, there shall be a charge of 16 cents on each car-load of hogs, one-half of which shall be paid by the commission man or firm selling the hogs, and the other half by the Kansas City Stock Yards company."

The cost of maintaining the exchange is nearly \$10,000 per annum. The individual members of the exchange also send daily market reports and telegrams to stock shippers to the amount of over \$3000 per month. Under the beneficent influence of the exchange additional packing houses have been influenced to locate here, as well as buyers for many of the Eastern markets, thereby creating a home demand for the entire stock of the Southwest, and the superiority of this market so thoroughly established that shippers no longer go to Eastern points. Railroads have been induced to make regular and early delivery of stock, thereby giving shippers the benefit of the competition of the full line of buyers for the day.

Freight rates have been made more just and equitable. The present rate of commissions were adopted on conference of shippers and commission men doing business here at that time and are measurably lower than the nominal charges before the organization of the exchange.

Quarantine regulations for preventing the spread of disease among cattle have been advocated and secured. Separate yards for the yarding of Texas cattle have been built for the purpose of keeping Texas fever from spreading or being communicated to native cattle. A higher standard of commercial honor and business integrity has been developed both among shippers, buyers and sellers.

There can be but one question left open, whether the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange should be legislated into criminals, and that is the amount of compensation for their labor. On this point we invite and court the closest investigation. For it must be borne in mind by virtue of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange as it now exists, one of the best live stock markets in the world has been built up in the very heart of the country most needing it. The further question is, shall foreigners whose aim is the downfall of home institutions be allowed to dictate legislation for the purpose of forming gigantic monopolies in furthering their selfish purposes.

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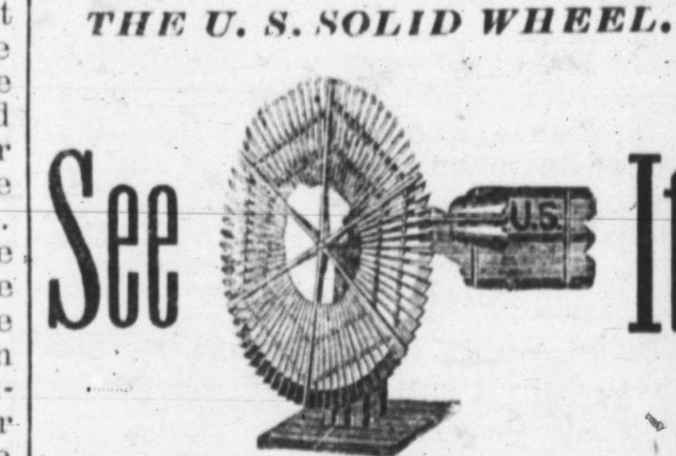
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TANSY PILLS!
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Practical Education.

CADDO, STEPHENS COUNTY, TEXAS,
March 18, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In the JOURNAL of February 28th, I notice an article concerning farmers and education, which closes with the query, who will take the lead in such a movement?

Without knowing anything about the Texas State Alliance, their opinions or resolutions, and not for the sake of taking the lead in such a movement, nevertheless, I have advocated this same idea for some time, and to get my neighbors to co-operate with me, I sent for Dr. J. R. Buchanan's book, "Moral Education," to read and have succeeded very well. I have heard of none who did not endorse my plan, and a meeting has been called for an early date to consider it.

My suggestion is to establish a self-sustaining industrial school for boys and girls.

1. I suggest that the children have self-government, the teacher to see that justice is done by and to all.

2. Let them use fifty acres of land free of charge for several years, and use the old schoolhouse—the boys to work the land; parents to furnish them with teams and implements; boys select manager (one at a time) from their own ranks; teacher to superintend; alternate work and study, allowing them pay by the hour for their work. Keep a perfect book account of everything and at the end of the year or season require them to donate their earnings to the school; and this, together with crops sold, to pay the teacher, buy lumber for necessary buildings to be built by the pupils under competent instruction.

3. The girls should cultivate flowers and vines and learn domestic economy.

4. Besides our common school branches, teach natural history, botany, entomology, chemistry, hygiene, philosophy and ethical culture.

5. In the branches relating to agriculture, in the mechanical department I would suggest that special attention be given to drawing, modeling, and iron and wood working.

Now, we don't propose to start all this at once; we intend to begin on a small scale and work up. The prospect is good for a start, but none of us have a practical knowledge of this; so, if you or anyone else can give us any suggestions, they will be thankfully received.

PETER SWENSON.

Alfalfa Growing.

Some weeks since the JOURNAL requested information upon the subject of alfalfa growing on the plains. Below will be found the replies so far received. They are highly satisfactory, and the JOURNAL is impressed with the idea that it is a very profitable crop to grow.

LOCKHART, TEXAS, Mar. 14, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In reply to your inquiry about growing alfalfa without irrigation, I submit the following: I have three acres on black land, planted four years ago. I have never gotten less than four good crops per year, and one year got seven. Have weighed several crops, the lightest weighing, after the hay was cured, 2130 pounds per acre. Have weighed other crops which amounted to 2400 pounds per acre. With us it grows all winter sufficient for good grazing, and as soon as warm weather comes it gets ready to cut very quick. I will cut it in twenty days. I think it the best of hay, and it is good grazing for all kinds of stock, and especially for hogs.

M. A. WITHERS.

GORDON, TEXAS, Mar. 19, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

We have been raising alfalfa here with the best results. Consider it a

most excellent feed, and it certainly gives an abundant yield. Land is not irrigated but the alfalfa stands drouth remarkably well.

GEO. L. PATILLO,
Manager.

THE ALL-PURPOSE SHEEP (?)

It is a Myth, Never to be Evolved.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

"One reason why efforts at cross-breeding are so often unsatisfactory is that the stockman has no clear conception as to the style of cross-breed animal he wants, and besides, he plunges into the business of developing a new breed without knowing anything about the rules that must govern and must be considered in such matters. It is not every flockmaster who can organize and develop the "all purpose" sheep so much dreamed of but still so far from being a reality."

The above short and pithy editorial from the JOURNAL of March 7, contains a world of sound sheep sense, as well as truth. It is a fact now and will continue to remain so for a long and indefinite period of time when this "all purpose" (?) sheep "so much dreamed of" will be evolved—yes, evolved, and from what? Certainly from no two or three breeds of sheep now known or by any system of cross-breeding ever tried or "dreamed of." This may sound strange to some of your experimenters and writers on this subject. Why, then, does this writer make this assertion so positively? The answer is simple, though to some it may not be accepted as conclusive. Years of close study of the characteristics of the mutton and fine wool breeds of sheep taught this lesson. They are completely and thoroughly distinct species, so to speak. That is, the fine wool breeds never have been ranked nor can they be made to yield first-class, marketable mutton. Then again they are small or light of carcass. So that when you attempt to increase the size of the carcass and improve the mutton producing qualities, it is done in every instance at the expense of the wool in staple, quality and marketable value. So with the mutton breeds, which are invariably producers of long, coarse or combing wools. These are of large frame, take on fat readily and thus meet the demands of the epicure for juicy, toothsome meat. When, however, the fine wool, small bone, small carcass sheep is crossed on this breed, what is gained in improvement of the wool is lost in the quality of the meat and weight of carcass. So the conclusion is to my mind irresistible and conclusive that the "all purpose" breed of sheep will never be bred or evolved from a cross or blending of the mutton and fine-wool breeds. Experiments made by the most intelligent, pains-taking and observant breeders in this country and Europe have demonstrated this argument to be correct and true. The "all purpose" sheep is as much of a myth or creation of fancy now, as when first "dreamed of" years and years ago. Therefore, to the sheepmen of Texas, the writer, prompted and urged solely by a desire to save them vexations of spirit, loss of time and waste of money, tenders them the following advice: For fine wool, the wool that brings in the shekels and the most of them, stand by the old Spanish, now designated American Merino. This is par excellence the breed that will meet their requirements. To those after mutton for market rather than wool, handle the South Hampshire, Shropshire, and Oxford Downs and Cotswold breeds.

If both mutton and wool is the object in view on the same ranch, run the fine wool and mutton breeds—but under all circumstances separately. Do not bother about cross-breeding for the much talked-of "all purpose" animal or breed.

D. E. BENTLEY.

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

Improved Stock Cars.

The great improvement made in the modes and comfort of travel for the general public during the past few years have been wonderful, but hardly exceed the many improvements made in the way of adding ease and comfort to live stock while in transit. Instead of being jammed, beaten and bruised, as was formerly done, the long journey to market is now, by the use of palace and stable cars, made something of an excursion or kind of a picnic to the animal whose flesh and qualities are such as to permit them to round off their earthly career with a visit to the Big Four.

It has not been many years since the old-time stock car, with its rough edges and chain couplings, was all the go. Now these are considered only good for dead freight, while for the shipment of live stock they have been compelled to give way to the modern and more conveniently arranged palace stock cars.

These improved cars are becoming very popular, but not more so than they should be. No shipper should use the old-time cars now. By shipping in the improved he adds much to the comfort of his live stock and materially adds to their selling qualities when they reach the markets. The long delays at feeding stations are now done away with, the feed and water being supplied in conveniently arranged troughs. The stock are now run through on passenger trains, time and delivered at their journey's end in good shape and fresh. There is much to be saved and nothing to be lost by the use of improved stock cars, therefore the JOURNAL strongly recommends them to its readers.

Fine Ranch for Lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greer, Mills & Co.

This enterprising and well-known live stock commission firm, of Chicago, has recently opened a house at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. This house will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Jo Berry, who has many years experience in the live stock commission business and who has no superior as a salesman and all around commission merchant.

This firm has a house in Kansas City which has now been in successful operation for a year and has never failed to give satisfaction to its customers.

This firm has built up a large busi-

ness—one that has been exceedingly satisfactory to both the members and customers. The Chicago house has been established several years and enjoys the confidence and good will of a large number of shippers. It makes a specialty of Texas trade, the success in this direction being second to none in the business.

This firm is represented in Texas by A. B. Robertson, of Colorado City; W. H. Featherston, of Henrietta, and W. E. Cobb, of Wichita Falls, all of whom are responsible, obliging, trustworthy men, who will cheerfully give the patrons of the firm any assistance or accommodation required.

WILL LEASE THE LAND.

Valuable Grazing Grounds Again Open for Cattlemen.

The Dallas Morning News of the 18th publishes a special telegram from Washington that may be of interest to at least a few cattlemen. It reads as follows:

The secretary of the treasury has concluded to lease certain public lands in the territory of Oklahoma. The leases are to be made for one year and bids will be shortly asked. The land to be leased lies near the Kansas line and contains, over and above the land taken in severalty by the Indians, about 2,000,000 acres. The tribes in this locality have about taken their lands in severalty, and they propose to lease the balance as allowed by law.

Formerly this was a choice free grass country for the cattlemen until they were removed by the president. The Indians, by conforming to law in taking lands in severalty, have a title to the surplus and now intend to make money out of the cattlemen. The Indian bureau will superintend and in fact do the leasing. The cattlemen who were bounced will be allowed a fair reduction for their fences and improvement if they are successful bidders. The bids will be rather informal because the season is late. Notice of the bids will be given at the agencies. The money will not be paid to the Indians direct, but will be paid over to the agents and from them transferred to the Indian bureau, where an accounting will be had and the money paid to the Indians quarterly.

Kansas City Live Stock Handlers Truce.

The directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange have come to an agreement with Peters Bros. On the 13th at 11 o'clock the prohibition against that firm was raised. This is under a truce by which neither side is to take action until Judge Alden, of the Wyandotte county district court, decides Peters Bros' application for an injunction to prevent the exchange from handling their cattle. The hearing is set for April 6. Until that time the exchange will not refuse recognition to Peters Bros., and they in turn will take no steps against the directors of the exchange. Under this agreement the members of the exchange will handle cattle consigned to the American Live Stock Commission Company and transferred to Peters Bros., who will collect and retain full commission. This leaves the American where it has been ever since it was expelled. It is expected that the American will take some action to-morrow to compel recognition, possibly under the Roe bill.

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

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

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

W. MAYFIELD & CO.,

Alvarado, Texas.

For Sale!

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

FOR SALE!

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

J. S. GRINNAN,

Terrell, Texas.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

A. F. SHULTZ,

Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex.

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

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, will be sold for \$10 per head. Also about seventy-five head of good stock horses, at \$25 per head. Anyone meaning business can get full particulars by addressing

CARE STOCK JOURNAL, Fort Worth.

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.

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.

Steers For Sale.

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

E. R. STIFF, McKinney, Tex.

For Sale!

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.

Steers For Sale.

1500 three-year-old steers, running in Runnels and Coleman counties.

W. G. BUSK, Coleman, Texas.

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.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

Ten Bulls, imported and from imported sires and dams, up to two years old. Also a few choice bred heifers. Bull at 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 Short-horn 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.

Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

I have 400 high grade HEREFORD and SHORTHORN BULLS, and forty BLACK POLLED ANGUS BULLS for sale. Address H. P. LADD, Red Oak, Iowa.



JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

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.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire

HOGS AND POULTRY,

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



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 2000 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.

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

Steers For Sale!

I have 1200 three and four-year-old steers for sale.

M. L. SIKES,

Christian, Texas.

FOR SALE!

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

CARTER & CARTER,

Abilene, Texas.

Beeves For Sale.

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



MULES AND HORSES.

Thirty to Seventy-five 1 and 2-year-old mules, well bred, carefully selected, extra good; \$15 for yearlings and \$20 for 2-year-olds. Also saddle and harness horses unbranded or small brands at \$50 to \$75 each; also mares and general stock. For sale cheap for cash. WEBB BROS., Baird, Callahan Co., Tex.

For Sale.

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

RAYNOR CATTLE CO.,

Raynor, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

From 1600 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.

Best Early-Beef Ranch in Southwest Texas.

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

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

J. S. ALEXANDER, San Antonio, Tex.

Notice

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

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, 535,899 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

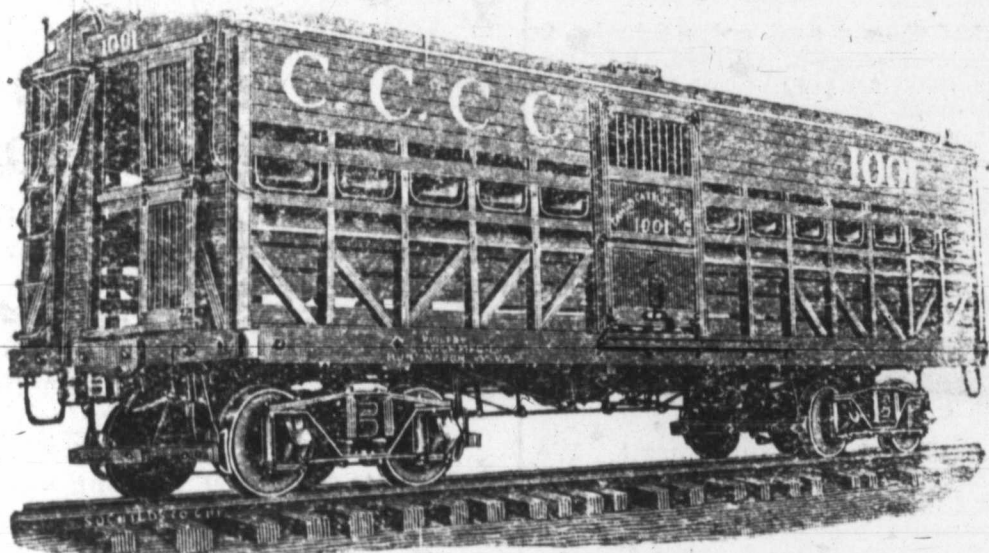
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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. F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, New York. J. W. SAVIN, Secretary. R. M. HARRISON, Counsel. EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago. GEO. W. LILLEY, 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. V., 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. LOYD, 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. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

1891.

PURE

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO., Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free. 1428-1429 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 SIRS:

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 supercede 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.



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

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

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

Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Variocoele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Do You Ship Stock?

If so, we offer special inducements to the stockmen of Texas for forwarding their stock to summer ranges, as well as the markets. We offer several good things; and if a Texas cattle raiser doesn't know a good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

1. A Good Time.
2. Improved Stock Cars.
3. Remodeled Yards.
4. Plenty of Feed and Water.
5. Experienced Agents.
6. Buyers and Sellers Helped.
7. Courtesy and Promptness.

We are talking of that favorite line

Santa Fe Route.

Information can be readily obtained from our agents as to the location of parties who wish to buy and sell stock cattle. This branch of the service will have special attention. Address all communications to

W. H. MASTERS,

General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex.

J. L. PENNINGTON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.



ALWAYS STANDARD SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM! SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT! 50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT. TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER. J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS