

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 12.

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NO. 49.

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∴ Texas Live Stock Commission Company. ∴

Live Stock Commission Merchants,
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Write for special market report of Texas Cattle and Sheep. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

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References—First National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Kansas City; national Live Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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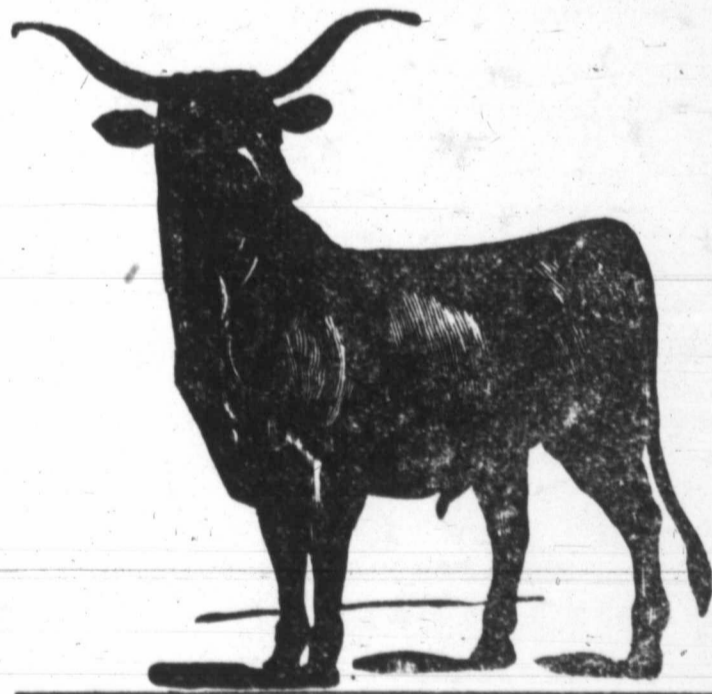
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Consign your stock direct to us; it will meet
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PROMPT ATTENTION.

Correspondence Solicited.

Have made the sale of Texas cattle a specialty
for Twenty-Five Years.

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—AND YOU WILL—

**Santa Fe
Route.**

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

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

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

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Dry Goods

Corner Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Only Exclusively Wholesale Dry Goods House in the City.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO THE

Fort Worth Union Stock Yards

And Patronize Home Industry.

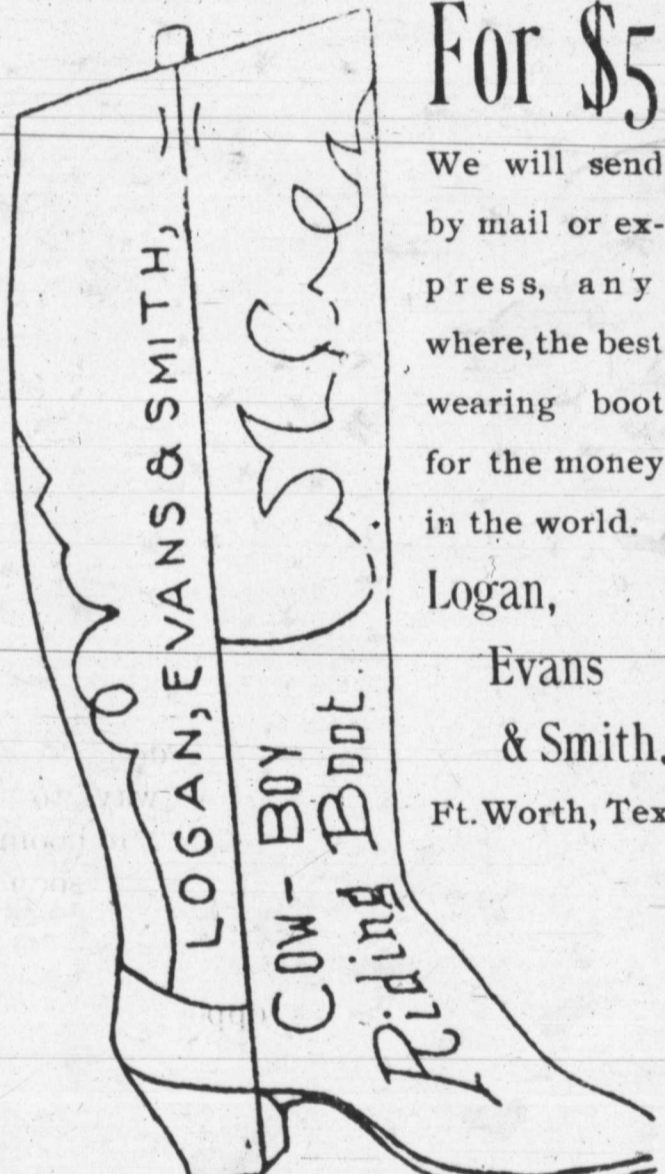
Most Commodious and Best Appointed Yards South of Chicago.

Sixty Chutes, Seventy Acres in Pens—Macadamized
Throughout, Well Watered and Thoroughly Drained.

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The Fort Worth Packing company's plant is located at these yards. Its capacity is 1000
hogs and 250 cattle per day. Buyers for it and other interests regularly attend the yards, which
guarantees a permanent market and top prices for stock sold here.
All railroads entering Fort Worth are accessible to the yards, and grant stock-over privileges
to shippers, giving them the advantage of the best accommodations for stock in transit, while
being on the direct route to Northern markets. Business conducted systematically and with
the utmost promptness. Charges the same as at all first-class yards.

M. G. ELLIS; E. B. HARROLD; J. F. BUTZ; GABE B. PAXTON,
President. Vice-President. Yard Master. Secretary and Treas.



For \$5

We will send
by mail or ex-
press, any
where, the best
wearing boot
for the money
in the world.

Logan,
Evans
& Smith,
Ft. Worth, Tex

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

Southern Baptist Convention

—AT—
Birmingham, Ala.

One Fare for the Round Trip

VIA THE
COTTON BELT ROUTE.

Tickets on sale March 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th lim-
ited for return until June 1st, 1891.

This popular line is prepared to eclipse all
previous efforts in providing for the comfort
and convenience of all brethren patronizing
the Cotton Belt Route to the convention.

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G. P. A. Lines in Texas, Texarkana.

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Young & Kuhn,

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Advances made on consignments of stock.
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point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

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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 fol-
lowing 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.;
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Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.;
J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O.
Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.;
Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas
City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consul-
tation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D.,
1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 12.

Fort Worth, Saturday, March 28, 1891.

No. 49.

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.

Office of Publication, 210 W. Second Street,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 409 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE PICKWICK HOTEL.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas as
second-class.

FOUR cents for grass cattle begins to
sound like old times.

HOGS are on a boom. Hogs will be
hogs for some time to come.

THE JOURNAL again predicts that
Texas cattle will sell \$1 per hundred
more in 1891 than in 1890 with a like
prediction as to hogs and sheep added.

NOTWITHSTANDING Texas cattle
brought \$5.50 last week and are contin-
ually selling along close to natives, yet
the average "tender-foot" newspaper
writer and the Eastern agricultural
and stock papers continue to refer to
Texas cattle as only valuable for their
hides and offal. It is about time these
chumps were being choked off.

AN exchange truthfully says: "No
man is so poor that he cannot take a
newspaper, and no man is so busy that
he cannot read one or more papers regu-
larly. These are facts that every one
must admit. The income of one hen
will furnish the family with one good
newspaper; and if only one paper is
taken it is advisable that it should be
the one most serviceable and useful to
the calling of the subscriber."

THE Big Four are supposed to have
buyers in Texas picking up steers for
next summer's market. It is claimed
that something over 50,000 steers have
been purchased by these gentlemen
within the last sixty days. This simply
means that business foresight is being
used to prevent the possibility of being
left some bright morning in June with
a shortage of cattle on the market.
Under such circumstances a reserve to
draw from would prove to be a very
good thing.

AGAINST the practice of breed-
ing from immature animals, it may
be said that the offspring of very
young animals, with a system imper-
fectly developed, will inherit a condi-
tion of the system that predisposes to
attacks of disease from slight exciting
causes. The effects may not be ob-
served in all cases in a single genera-
tion, but if the practice of breeding
from such imperfect organizations is
continued for several successive genera-
tions, the most unfavorable results
may be produced.

The Coming Booms.

There can be but one result to the
changes now taking place and soon to
follow in the cattle business, and that
is a genuine boom. The change from
a low, depressed market to one of ac-
tivity and top prices will be too sudden
to admit of a slow reaction, but must
cause a boom that will only be equaled
in its activity by the rapidity with
which it is brought about.

Cattlemen have for years been anx-
iously watching and waiting for this
change for the better, and many of
them will continue to wait and watch
until the boom has come and gone.
Although they have for years been
expecting better times, yet they will
not believe that the time for "striking"
has arrived until the first and best op-
portunities are gone. These men have
waited so long and been so often disap-
pointed that they are now slow to be-
lieve that there is any good in store for
the cattlemen. They therefore prefer
to play the part of lookers-on for the
present and see how the other fellows
come out. In other words they will
not believe that now is the time to in-
vest until they have the fact demon-
strated by the actual experience of
others. It is unnecessary to add that
by thus delaying the best part of the
season of prosperity is lost.

It is not, however, the intention of
the JOURNAL to discuss the outlook of
the cattle business in this particular
article. This has for months been
done regularly each week in the cattle
department of the paper. But what
the JOURNAL does wish to do just now is
to refer in a general way to the
various booms, or rather the boom in
various commodities that is soon to
follow and in which the readers of this
paper have a direct interest.

The JOURNAL is opposed to booms
unless they are brought about by legit-
imate results and backed by solid founda-
tions. For instance, it is opposed to
booming towns until they are entirely
beyond the capacity of the country
tributary to them. The JOURNAL
will take no part in trying to build
cities where only small-sized towns can
be maintained. Neither will it help to
make town lots out of lands that are
only suited by location and surround-
ings for pastoral or agricultural pur-
poses, and then palm them off on a
speculative public with the assurance
that in a few months they will double
in value. These and many similar
booms are gotten up solely for the ben-
efit of the real estate speculator. They
are not brought about by any legit-
imate result or demand. They have no
foundation and must result disastrously
to those who invest.

There are, however, booms that are
the legitimate outgrowth of the laws of
supply and demand. These offer splen-
did fields for legitimate investment,
and it is to these that the JOURNAL
wishes to call the attention of its
readers.

The beef supply for several years
will fall far short of the demand, and
as a natural result prices will advance,
affording a prosperous era to cattlemen.

For the same reason there will be a
material advance in prices of hogs,
sheep and all meat products. Beef,
pork and mutton must necessarily
sympathize more or less with each
other in prices. The next few years
will, under proper care and manage-
ment, prove a prosperous season for
all classes of stock raisers. The most
solid and satisfactory boom yet known
to Texas will no doubt be in her rich
farming lands. It will be solid and
satisfactory because there will be no re-
action. It will not, as is usually the
custom, be followed by a decline. This
boom will be brought about by natural
results, among which may be men-
tioned the fact that a large proportion
of the lands in Texas are as rich and
fertile as can be found anywhere.
They will naturally seek a level in
volume with the best lands in other
and older states. This alone will cause
them to double in value several times
over. The tendency of the many rail-
roads now running in every direction all
over the country is to equalize values
in everything. This will in the near
future apply to land as well as the
crops it grows. The time will soon
come when lands located in Texas will
be of equal value to lands of like
productiveness in Illinois, Ken-
tucky, or any other state. This
is the natural result of the
great equalizers, the railroads, and is
as sure to follow as night follows day.
There has been for several years a
growing disposition, especially among
young people, to abandon the farms and
make their homes in the towns and
cities. This has been carried to an ex-
tent that must result in a shortage in
farm products. A shortage means high
prices, and therefore large profits to
the farmer. When farming is once
again known to be profitable, this fact,
together with the ease and comfort
and increased profit brought about by
the introduction of improved machin-
ery, will cause thousands to leave the
towns and cities and turn their atten-
tion to farming. The result will natu-
rally be a big boom in farming lands.
This boom will be more noticeable in
Texas than any other state because her
lands are, considering quality, the
cheapest in the United States, and per-
haps in the world. The JOURNAL ven-
tures the prediction that in less than
ten years, first-class farming lands in
Texas or any other state in the union
will be worth at least \$50 an acre.

What Shall We Do With Our Boys?

This is a subject of never-failing in-
terest not only to those who live in the
towns and cities, but to those who live
on their farms. A century ago the
bulk of population in the United States
was in the rural districts, but late
statistics show that the tendency now
is constantly in the direction of an over-
crowding of the cities, and a corres-
ponding decrease of the proportion
of population in the country. It is
stated authoritatively that nearly if
not quite fifty per cent. of the popula-
tion of Maryland is concentrated in the
cities and towns. And while this

proportion does not hold good perhaps
in any of the other Southern states,
there is no doubt but that the disposi-
tion of our boys and girls is to hunt for
work in the shade. Especially is this
to be deplored so far as the boys on
the farms are concerned. The demand
now is for more farmers and better
ones, and every effort should be made
to keep the bright boys on the farms,
and to give them better facilities for
being both practically and scientifically
better farmers than their parents are.
To this end it will be wise to interest
them in farm work. See that they are
supplied with an abundance of reli-
able farm papers. Give them some
fowls and let them not only manage
them but let them have the money they
can make out of them. Turn over to
them some kind of live stock, and don't
merely permit them to call them their
own, but in fact make them their own.
It is true, in law the boy's labor belongs
to his parents during his minority and
he can be made to work without compen-
sation other than his board and clothes
until he is 21 years of age. But if this
policy is adopted and pressed, the
parent need not be surprised if his boy,
as soon as he reaches adult age, hastens
to shake the dust of the farm from his
feet. And the chances are all in favor
of the idea, that being thoroughly dis-
gusted with farm work, he will rush to
a town or city where he will be pecu-
liarly subjected to the temptations to
evil that so abound in such places.
The town-bred boy may be better posted
in worldly affairs than his country
cousin and may make a better show in
society—so-called—but it is too often
the case that he develops in vicious
habits in about the same proportion
that he takes on town habits.

Two Falsehoods in One Paragraph.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL predicted
that cattle would sell in Chicago a dollar higher
than that time last year. They had done it
when the JOURNAL made that prediction.
There are some very smart people mixed up
with that paper. Will the JOURNAL please tell
us something that is going to happen?—San
Antonio Stockman and Farmer.

The above is absolutely false in two
particulars and the writer knew it,
provided he knows anything. The
JOURNAL predicted early in December,
long before there was any upward ten-
dency in the market, that Texas cattle
would sell for \$1 per hundred more in
'91 than they brought in '90, which can
be easily verified by the files of this
paper, thus clinching Mr. Stockman's
falsehood No. 1.

Texas cattle have not yet by 20 cents
a hundred sold for \$1 per hundred more
than they brought last year. The rec-
ords will bear the JOURNAL out in this
assertion and thus convict Mr. Stock-
man as guilty of another falsehood.

The JOURNAL may not be overly
"smart" but it knows enough to tell the
truth and will not knowingly and mali-
ciously misrepresent anyone.

ALL the latest market reports show
an upward tendency in prices of Texas
cattle.

THE Wyoming Stock Growers' associ-
ation will hold its annual meeting at
Cheyenne, Wyoming, on April 6th.

CATTLE.

Advices from Montana reports cattle in good condition and the loss very small.

Parties having cattle for sale in lots of 500 or over are requested to correspond with the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

A lot of Henry county, Mo., Hereford yearlings were sold on the St. Louis market last week at \$5.40. They weighed 1159 pounds. Pretty good for yearlings.

The JOURNAL ventures the opinion that the steers bought and being handled by Winfield Scott this year will make a net profit of \$100,000, a good year's work for one man.

Those having any sort of foothold in the Indian Territory are acting very sensibly in buying and shipping to that territory all the steers they can pay for or buy on time. The outlook was never so encouraging as at this particular time.

The cattlemen of Texas have had a hard, up-hill pull for several years. Now that they have a chance to make some money and even up their losses, the JOURNAL very much regrets to see them fail to take advantage of it. These opportunities only come semi-occasionally.

Cattlemen are feeling better and their prospects are brighter than for several years. Fat cattle will certainly bring splendid prices during the present year, and those who have the grass and can mature their cattle by making them really fat may rely on getting very satisfactory figures.

The recent rains have been general and all Texas now has a good season. Grass is already good in many localities, while the entire state will soon be as green as a wheat field. In many localities cattle are very thin, but they will soon begin to take on flesh rapidly and will, no doubt, soon be in fine condition.

With the opening of spring there is nothing that shows a more healthy tone than the cattle market. For the past three weeks prices have been going steadily up and there is no indication of their soon taking a downward turn. More prosperous times are in store for those who have had enough stick-to-it-iveness to hold on through the period of depression.

This will be a good year to get rid of the old or surplus cows, but don't sell them just now for a mean, low price but keep them until they bring calves for veal, then put the cow on good grass where she will get fat, after which ship her to market. In this way, and on such a market, as we will have this year, the old and surplus cows now with calf can be made to net out at least fifteen and very probably twenty dollars.

The demand just now is mainly for three and four-year-old steers, or such cattle as can be matured this year. The Montana rangemen are not taking many two-year-olds, but will no doubt do so later on, provided they are able to make the necessary money arrangements. The demand for yearling steers is light, but will no doubt greatly improve as soon as the crop of older steers has been exhausted. Those having yearlings for sale need have no fears as to a market for them.

Those who have steers and no grass with which to mature them have but one alternative, and that is to sell, and be contented with present ruling prices; but those who have both steers and grass and who are in position to mature their cattle are making a great mistake to let them go at present prices. Four-year-old steers that now sell at \$18 will, if fat, bring their owners not less than \$30 per head net during the summer and fall. Those who are now giving their steers away will kick themselves before the season is over.

Referring to the cattle market the Sioux City Tribune of recent date says packers want good corn-fed steers and cows, of which they are not getting enough to supply their trade, and local butchers and speculators create a fair demand for fair killers. The inquiry for good, well-bred stockers and feeders continues strong with nothing here to supply the demand. Common yearlings and stockers are in about the same position as last week, the inquiry increasing and prices remaining about stationary.

Don't let your excitement over the recent advance in the market cause you to neglect the purchase of some good bulls this spring. Remember that it requires good cattle to meet present demands and that it will only be the good ones that brings top prices. There is no reason why Texas raised cattle should not bring as much money as natives. They will bring it just as soon as Texas cattle raisers use as good bulls as are now used by the farmer and cattle raiser in the older states, provided of course that the Texas cattle are properly cared for and kept in thrifty condition from the time they are calved until they are ready for market. At all events it will pay and pay well to improve Texas cattle. This is a fact that is being demonstrated daily and needs no argument.

Perhaps as near as we can get to a general purpose animal, in the present state of the cattle industry, is in the Dutch Freisian. This is always a good, safe breed for the general farmer. As beef cattle, the steers at two and a half to three years may be relied on to make fifteen hundred pound beefs, while the bulls at four years will weigh up to two thousand pounds. The cows at three years will run easily eleven hundred pounds or more. They begin breeding at an early age, the heifers dropping their first calves at from twenty to twenty-four months old. As milkers they cannot be excelled, the yield of milk running from forty pounds per day upward to as high as ninety pounds at trial tests. They are also, with proper feed, good butter makers, although of course not equal to Jerseys in this respect.

Sales of Texas Cattle.

The sales of Texas cattle at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, last week were as follows:

Twenty-five heifers, 594 lbs, \$2.85; 4 mixed, 720 lbs, 2.85; 20 bulls, 1296 lbs, \$3.50; 23 stags, 1093 lbs, \$3.70; 20 spayed heifers, 1184 lbs, \$4.65; 46 common grass steers, 782 lbs, \$2.75; 26 steers, 792 lbs, \$3.75; 134 steers, 820 lbs, \$3.75; 32 grass steers, 915 lbs, \$3.80; 25 steers, 894 lbs, \$4; 51 steers, 891 lbs, \$4; 17 steers, 973 lbs, \$4; 38 steers, 1038 lbs, \$4.10; 44 meal-fed steers, 1007 lbs, \$4.10; 15 steers, 1126 lbs, \$4.15; 251 meal-fed steers, 1163 lbs, \$4.20; 43 meal-fed steers, 1108 lbs, \$4.35; 40 steers, 1182 lbs, \$4.45; 100 steers, 1178 lbs, \$4.50; 12 steers, 1211 lbs, \$4.65; 184 steers, 1134 lbs, \$4.70; 23 steers, 1133 lbs, \$4.70; 108 steers, 1157 lbs, \$4.80; 109 steers 1162 lbs, \$4.80; 20 steers, 1230 lbs, \$4.80; 178 steers, 1225 lbs, \$4.80; 36 steers, 1267 lbs, \$5; 18 steers, 1262 lbs, \$5; 33 steers 1347 lbs, \$5.50; 32 steers, 1382 lbs, \$5.50.

Comment is unnecessary; figures won't lie. What have the bears to say now?

Nelson Morris' Big Cattle Purchase.

Drovers' Journal.

Nelson Morris of the Nelson Morris company and individually the largest exporter of live cattle in America says, speaking of his big purchase of Canadian distillery cattle:

"I have bought these Canadian cattle because they can be shipped anywhere in the United Kingdom, while cattle from the United States must be killed at the port of landing within forty-eight hours after their arrival. This is the state of affairs, owing to an embargo act in force in England, Scotland, Ger-

many and Belgium against American cattle. I am in hopes that with the aid of Secretary Rusk, who, I will say, has done more for the live stock interest in America than any other living man, that this embargo will shortly be removed. England has never had live cattle from this side of the water before, and the object in sending cattle from Canada is to get the consumers accustomed to the use of American beef, which is much better than their own production, and which can be furnished them cheaper.

"Through his inspecting and marketing of American cattle from the United States, Mr. Rusk has enabled us to ship cattle into Belgium to such an extent that the market here in Chicago for live cattle is \$1 higher than it would otherwise be. By a special certificate from Secretary Rusk our cattle have been allowed to pass into Germany, Switzerland, France and Belgium. This had been refused before, but with a certificate from Mr. Rusk we have been successful. We have shipped nine boat-loads of cattle to Hamburg since Dec. 20. Also a number to Versailles, Antwerp, and Havre.

A Big Day for Texas.

Referring to the big sales of Texas cattle made on the St. Louis market on the 19th, the National Live-Stock Reporter of that date under the above heading says:

"With the exception of two loads of common grassers the quality of the Texas cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards to-day was very superior, and the best were as good cattle as can be made of the weights in any of the states. Scaling & Houston had in a train averaging 1133 pounds, which sold at \$4.70, which equals the highest price paid for Texas cattle on this market during the year 1890. J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Texas, had in two trains of his own raising and feeding. Four cars of these, 1347 and 1382 pounds, sold at \$5.50; three cars, 1262 and 1267 pounds, sold at \$5.00; and ten cars, about 1160 pounds average, sold at \$4.80, and 20 head of spayed heifers, 1184 pounds, at \$4.65. All these cattle and the prices paid at St. Louis indicate the renewed prosperity of the Texas cattle interest, also that Texas need not stand behind other states in quality of cattle. Nelson Morris & Co., Joseph Sterns of New York, Swift of Chicago and Eastman's Co., bought the cattle.

Texas Cotton Seed in Colorado.

Field and Farm.

Cotton seed is highly spoken of for food by all the Colorado cattlemen who have tried it. Near Trinidad F. G. Bloom fed during the winter 100 calves and 175 steers on this nutriment. The seed is not ground into meal, but fed whole, with the white cotton adhering to the seed. This rich feed costs \$14.80 per ton laid down in Trinidad from Decatur, Texas. Mr. Bloom gives a steer four quarts per day and a calf about two and a half quarts. John Duling is using cotton seed meal in his milk dairy near Trinidad. The meal costs him \$1.20 per hundred. Later we hope to announce this feed pays sufficiently well to justify the shipment of much of it from Texas.

Interesting to Texas Cattlemen.

After years of experience the cattlemen of Northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana have learned that there is a larger and surer profit on buying Texas steers for maturing on northern ranges than there is in raising the calves at home. Hence, we are reliably informed, that ranchmen generally in the states above named have sold their she herds and in future will rely upon the south for supplies. Under these circumstances it would seem the proper thing for Texas stock raisers to cultivate closer and more general business relations with our northern friends. The best channel through which to become acquainted with northern ranchmen, their methods, wants and condi-

tions 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.

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.

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency.

This company has recently succeeded to the business of the Fort Worth 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 its own 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 2½ per cent. and on land sales 5 per cent.

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

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The flockmaster who goes in for a great number of sheep, without regard to quality, is very apt to swear at the end of a year that "sheep don't pay."

There is such a thing as one having too many sheep, by which is meant more than can properly run on your range and be there properly cared for.

It is a well-established fact that the Dorsett sheep are the most productive of any variety. A good Dorset ram crossed upon Shropshire ewes will nearly always produce twins.

Suppose you tell your cook to give you no salt in your feed for six days in the week, but to put the quantity she has been using during one week in the food intended for the seventh day. That is about the way many flockmasters are treating their sheep, except that they don't even salt them once a week.

It is stated by one who has been trying to purchase about 2000 good stock sheep, that this class of sheep can not be purchased in the north and he had to go to Trinidad to find what he wanted, that being the only point in Colorado that showed any possibility of furnishing the demand.

The Duchess of Marlborough says that her annual income has been \$137,000 and that she has needed the whole of it to meet her expenses. And yet, if reports are true, she don't contribute half as much per annum to the support of the government as a third-class wool grower, who is regularly called on by the tax collector. Besides, what does she contribute to the general well being? The Prairie Farmer, commenting on these facts, says it is not very strange that in view of them, poor people reach the conclusion that there is something wrong in the present organization of society.

The following in regard to Utah wool should be not without its lesson to flockmasters: Utah wool last year shrank in weight, scouring about sixty-two to sixty-five per cent on an average. The amount clipped aggregated in 1890 a little over 11,000,000 pounds. Of this amount less than 1,000,000 pounds was consumed in the territory. This left over 1,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool to be freighted to the East, going chiefly to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Counting fifty per cent dirt, makes a total of 6,000,000 pounds of refuse to be washed out in the East to get 4,000,000 pounds of clean wool. Why should Texas unwashed wool be freighted to market? Does it pay to ship the dirt at wool rates?

The wool product of California remains at about the same point as heretofore, the output of the state last year being in the neighborhood of \$34,000,000 pounds. The raising of sheep, in common with other branches of the stock-growing industry, is yearly changing, and more systematic methods are adopted. Instead of depending solely upon the natural grass of the vast open ranges for food, hay and other crops are produced, and the sheep are kept in the fields instead of running at large. The time has not yet arrived when sheep can be generally kept on feeds in Western Texas, but it has arrived when dependence upon the natural grasses should not be so entirely the rule as has been the case to this time. Every ranchman should grow sorghum, or millet or oats or something of the kind to be fed to his sheep.

There are a hundred men in Texas who keep from twenty-five to fifty sheep where there is one who owns a thousand or more. The former must necessarily have sheep-pastures with sheep-proof fences. To them the JOURNAL wishes to suggest just at this time the importance of taking the best of care of their breeding ewes. They will need exercise until the lambing is over

and if they fail to get it, the lambing is apt to be unsatisfactory. See to it, therefore, that they are not confined to small lots. They will also need a variety of good food. Old, wet and even rotten grass in the fields may sustain life, but to insure good lambs and plenty of them, they should have daily rations of roughness, such as sweet hay, or fresh oat or wheat straw. And a little later they will do all the better if they are given some oats or bran, or both.

A North Texas farmer found a cotton stalk on his place loaded with cotton bolls that furnished him with a pinkish colored staple. Naturally he has determined to go down in agricultural history as the man who originated red cotton. On the Concho, about 1880, a certain flockmaster discovered that his Merino sheep were "breeding back," or in some other direction, the result being a larger percentage of black lambs than was satisfactory. At first he was mad, but then the idea struck him that it might be possible to originate a breed of black Merinos, and he started in on that line, only to give it up in disgust about 1884, when he retired from the sheep business. Now it is stated that in Australia a like experiment is being made by the exclusive use of black rams and ewes and keeping them rigidly apart from white fleeced animals. If the Australian succeeds he will doubtless think he was the first man who ever thought of such a possibility.

One good reason why mutton sells for less in the markets than beef or pork is because it can be produced cheaper. On this point A. O. Fox, a Shropshire breeder, says: "It takes the best of grass lands and corn to make fat cattle and hogs, while the choicest of mutton can be produced upon our timber lots and hillside lands with little or no grain in addition. By sprinkling salt over burr and other weed patches, hazel brush and grubs, how quickly they are utilized by the sheep, and the land rid of a nuisance. By such simple means as this sheep will soon transform a thicket of brush and trash into a slightly pasture which will yield a revenue to its owner. The wool crop can be clipped easily, drawn to market at leisure after the crops are in the ground; while to carry cattle and hogs over late into spring greatly increases the farm labor and necessitates heavy corn feeding. Again, in the item of freight, the wool product is ahead, it being in compact form and shipped at a much lower rate than fat stock of any kind."

The Live Stock and Western Farm Journal says the best way to poison wolves has at length been discovered by J. B. Taylor, his method being as follows: "He uses No. 3 capsules, packing them in small pieces of dried or partially dried meat; when the meat is in this condition the wolves will take it just as readily, and the capsules will not dissolve so as to let the taste of the poison penetrate the meat. He thinks it is not necessary to make a drag of fresh meat, as is the general custom, but that a few drops of oil of rhodium dropped on a larant and dragged over the ground will answer every purpose. Says a neighboring sheep rancher has for some time been obliged to keep a guard in his corrals at night, and even then as many as three sheep have been killed in a single night by the wolves suddenly dashing in, doing their work, and out again before they could be prevented." The same paper adds that January and February are the best seasons for poisoning wolves and that care must be taken that the dried beef be not touched by the hand. A wooden paddle should be used in inserting the strychnine so that the wolf will not detect the scent of the human hand.

While marketing calves has proven reasonably profitable to Texas cowmen, and some Texas flockmasters have done fairly well preparing winter lambs for the early spring market, there are those who do not believe it pays to put lambs into market before mid-summer. Here is what Col. F. P. Curtis has to

say on the subject: "It costs twice as much with the average farmer to grow a winter lamb as it does a summer one. His average conditions are not favorable. He should get twice as much in the winter as in the summer to come out even. It is not so much what you get for a lamb as how much margin there may be between the cost and the price obtained. The winter lamb requires a special place to be born in and to stay in. The average farmer has not the conveniences to do this business profitably. Another thing—I found this autumn, when in Virginia, that all the planters were talking about winter lambs, and so away down into the Carolinas, Tennessee and other states. Sheep feel the effects of the cold, and the average farmer must be converted in the care of sheep before he can make a success of winter lambs. No, it is better to arrange to put the lambs into the market in mid-summer. Sheep must not be turned into the cold, and especially in stormy weather."

In a late issue of the JOURNAL, extracts were given from a paper on "Wool," written by W. F. Durand, in the Textile Recorder. The following from the pen of the same writer will doubtless be interesting reading to our wool-grower readers:

When the wool is on the sheep's back, it accumulates an accretion which is known as "yolk," and which consists principally of natural sweat, combined with oil, which exudes from the animal's body. This yolk is valuable in a two-fold way—firstly, in keeping the animal warm, and, secondly, in the texture of the wool. Then again when the wool is washed the water becomes impregnated with it, and makes very good manure. It is this last consideration which may be said to decide a question which has been lately raised between farmer and merchant. The question resolves itself into this—whether it is advisable for the farmer to continue the time-honored institution, and wash his own wool, or to send it to the merchant just as it is, with all the accumulated accretions of dirt, oil, etc., as is usually done with the finer wools which come from Australia. The suggestions which some persons have lately been making, that the wool must be treated with a certain amount of oil in some of its subsequent processes, and that it was a consequent waste of time for the farmer to wash it off, were hailed with some eagerness by the latter, until he found that the merchant deducted about one-third of the weight in getting the actual value of the wool.

When the wool is washed previous to being sent to the wool merchant it has a tendency to lose a certain amount of its softness, consequent upon the loss of oil. On the other hand, if the oil is allowed to remain too long in the wool it has a tendency to stain it. If the manufacturer washes it himself he gets the benefit of the potash and other alkalis found in the manure. At the same time the farmer may use the manure for his land without the trouble of treating it in any way except preserving the dirty water in tanks.

The consideration which points most strongly to the advisability of its being washed by the farmer himself is the fact that in the process the wool loses about one-third of its weight, which is an important factor in reducing the cost of carriage.

The Effect of the Tariff on Woolen Manufactories.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Without reference to our views on the tariff, etc., we think you will be interested to know of the developments attending the woolen manufacturing industry in the east.

Many months ago there was a movement on the part of English and German manufacturers of cloth and yarns to start plants in this country. Advocates of high tariff on wool and woolens used this inclination on the part of

foreigners to prove it the first desirable effect of the expected tariff against goods of foreign manufacture. They claimed that these foreign plants were to be started in this country because they could no longer profitably manufacture the goods abroad. Protectionists threw much weight upon the fact that these new mills could not bring their employes with them but must hire American labor.

Whether or no the cause assigned for this movement on the part of foreigners was a true one, the prediction has become a reality, and at least one-half dozen new mills finely equipped as to capital, machinery, etc., are now in full operation. It would be interesting to note the number of hands employed by them, which would unquestionably run up to some thousands.

Another feature noticeable among the manufacturers is the starting up and occupation of much machinery that has been silent for a period of time, in some cases as long as two or three years. Thus the amount of labor in active employment is increased and there is no evidence that the foreigners who are at work here are hurting our domestic mills by their competition, but rather imparting new life into the industry.

The prominent fact is that the manufacturers are not able to secure any higher prices for their goods (with the exception of some fancy lines) than before the tariff bill went into effect, and the people at large are paying no more for their clothing than heretofore. In other words, competition has kept prices down, and there is no probability that the competition will be decreased.

We cannot see how this condition of things can fail to benefit the growers. No one can question that the coming clip will meet with a more active demand than for some seasons past. Undoubtedly some growers looking only at one side of the question, and thinking that the tariff should influence much higher prices for their wool than last season, will hold their clips off the market.

In our opinion those growers who take the most clear and impartial view of the situation, will hurry forward their clips to the seaboard markets, and it would seem that such early shipments would bring the highest prices that will rule this season, as they will meet the demand from the manufacturers which is bound to result from the stock of wool on hand being at present low and constantly becoming more thoroughly depleted of desirable wools. Very truly yours,

WM. MACNAUGHTAN'S SONS.

Preventive Versus Cure.

Flockmasters who are now discovering scab in their flocks will be in a good frame of mind to appreciate the statement that one sheep can infect a thousand as well as fifty or a hundred can. If everything and everybody had been stopped until that undipped sheep that broke through the corral and got mixed in last fall with those first dipped, a vast amount of labor, expense, worry and even loss would have been saved. The failure then to do what the plainest dictates of judgment demanded, has rendered practically ineffective the work then done and the expense then incurred. Or possibly the damage was done partly when that struggling sheep got away from the dipping vat with only half of its body and none of its head wet with the medicine. A single spot left undipped becomes a new center of infection, from which the disease is soon scattered to all portions of the body.

To those of our readers who contemplate buying a hay press, we call attention to the advertisement of the Monitor Hay Press company of Kansas City, Mo. Their presses have been on the market for a number of years, and as they are always on the alert for the benefit of their customers, every possible improvement has been added until their 1891 press goes before the people a model of perfection.

THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 27, 1891.

Receipts of stock at the Union Stock Yards this week: Cattle, 4135; hogs, 6030; sheep, 180; horses and mules, 43.

Business at the yards continues to show a healthy increase in every way. Shippers are taking advantage of the unsurpassed facilities for yarding and feeding stock in transit and the sales are steadily increasing.

The cattle market ruled steady and unchanged. Receipts of good butcher stuff were below the demand, and are wanted. Quotations for such stock are as follows: Good fat cows, 1000@1200 lbs, \$2.50@2.75; 800@1000 lbs, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef stuff, 1000@1200 lbs, \$3@3.25; 800@1000 lbs, \$2.75@3.

Hogs advanced under liberal receipts, the bulk going at \$3.50@3.65, and top sale at \$3.70. Ruling quotations are: Averaging 100@170 lbs, \$2.50@3.50; 170 pounds and up, \$3.50@3.75.

BY WIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 800. Market steady. Good to fancy native steers \$4.80@5.50; fair to good, \$4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@4.10; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.25@5.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 2300. Market lower. Prices ranged \$4.20@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, 2500. Market strong. Good to choice, \$4.50@5.80.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 1500. Market slow and lower. Steers, \$3.80@5.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3800; shipments, 2920. Market steady to lower. All grades, \$3.25@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 250; shipments, 510. Steady.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 3500. Market slow and steady. Steers, \$4.60@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 14,000. Slow and lower. All grades, \$3.90@4.60.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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

J. G. CASH,

R. B. STEWART,

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Cash, Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 4000. Market active and steady. Westerns, \$5.10@5.75; Natives, \$5.00@5.75; Texans, \$4@4.45.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 26.—Wool—Receipts, 2,580 pounds. Market steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, MASS., March 26.—Wool—Good request. Prices steady.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 26.—Wool—Market quiet.

Unscoured wool—

	This day.	Yester- day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	18@21	18@21
Medium	20@23	19@22
Fall		
Fine	17@25	18@20
Medium	18@21	18@21
Mexican improved	15@17	15@17
Mexican carpet	14@15	14@15

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

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
March 26, 1891.

Estimated receipts—13,500 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 9000 sheep. Receipts for the day were ample and the demand was weak. A few choice cattle were picked out at steady to strong prices, but there was quite a good showing of good, heavy cattle. The bids were 10@15c lower, and the market for cattle lacking in quality was generally lower. The prime cattle this week have sold well, but the market for two weeks has been bad on common stock. Prices were generally 10c lower. Sales included dressed-beef steers, of 937@1479 pounds, at \$3.85@5.75; shipping steers, 1100@1500 pounds, \$4.25@6.15; export, 1376@1395 pounds, \$4.90@5.75. Sixty-three head of distillery cattle averaging 1141 pounds, sold at \$4.70. A good many export bulls sold at \$3.50@4.25. The supply was well bought up, though closing prices were very weak and unsatisfactory. Butchers' stock sold at steady prices, mainly because the supply was light. There seemed to be a pretty good demand even for the common kinds. Canners, \$1.50@2.30; fair to good cows, \$2.40@2.80; choice to extra, \$3@3.65. Common stockers were slow sale at \$2.15@2.75; feeders, \$3@4.10.

The excitement in yesterday's hog market has subsided and prices are almost back to Monday's figures. A

few sales were made this morning at high prices, but the market soon broke and closed 15@30c below yesterday. The packers were very bearish, and some of them were out of the trade entirely, while others were buying only a few hogs, and none of them got enough for a full killing. The market was very uneven, and the steady to strong movement in the provision market after the break did not seem to have any effect upon the hog market except to make it slow, owing to the unwillingness of sellers to yield further concessions. The shipping demand was strong, and Western markets to-day were lightly supplied and steady, while Eastern markets were higher. Mixed sold at \$4.15@4.70; heavy, \$4.20@4.85; light, \$4.10@4.70. Packers took 8400 head, shippers 13,000, leaving 11,000 unsold.

Trading in the sheep pens was done on about the same basis as yesterday. Prices, however, were uneven and irregular, and while some sheep sold a shade higher others sold a trifle lower. On certain kinds the market was fairly active. Secondary stock as a rule was neglected and hard to sell. A late shipping order from the East caused some good sheep to sell a little better. The lamb market was steady and firm. Natives, \$4.50@5.75; Westerns, \$4.90@5.75; lambs, \$5@6.40.

ST. LOUIS.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 2550 head. There was an active demand for shipping steers and butchers' cattle of fair to good quality. The best shipping steers on the market averaged 1420 pounds, and sold at \$5.60, and the bulk of the butchers' sold at \$4.50@4.75; cow stuff sold at an extreme range of \$1.50@3.60, with the bulk of the sales at \$2.75@3.40 per 100 lbs. The tone of the market is strong on desirable cattle of all weights. The market for Texas cattle was quiet and steady.

Representative sales:

20 native steers, 1420 lbs, \$5.60; 7, 1285 lbs, \$5.25; 53, 1287 lbs, \$5.15; 42, 1265 lbs, \$5; 12, 1096 lbs, \$4.80; 14, 1105 lbs, \$4.75; 24, 1057 lbs, \$4.70; 33, 1062 lbs, \$4.60; 15, 1131 lbs, \$4.50; 23, 924 lbs, \$4.35; 20, 894 lbs, \$4.12; 22, 821 lbs, \$3.75; 14, 1035 lbs, \$3.40; 21, 652 lbs, \$3.10; 12 native cows, 1016 lbs, \$3.40; 22, 843 lbs, \$3.25; 18 native cows and heifers, 928 lbs, \$3.25; 10 native cows, 1050 lbs, \$3.25; 22 native cows and heifers, 740 lbs, \$3.15; 26, 751 lbs, \$3.12; 10, 777 lbs, \$3.10; 28, 733 lbs, \$2.85; 24, 767 lbs, \$2.75; 13 native cows, 855 lbs, \$2.62; 10 native cows and heifers, 783 lbs, \$2.60; 27, 733 lbs, \$2.50; 20 native cows, 694

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We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

lbs, \$2.40; 37 Texas bulls, 1218 lbs, \$3; 20 Texas steers, 752 lbs, \$3.35; 25, 824 lbs, \$3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 4213 head. Market opened steady under light receipts, a few choice butchers' selling at \$4.70 per 100 lbs; unfavorable advices weakened the market later in the day, and morning prices could not be duplicated. The close was weak.

Representative sales:

14 hogs, 118 lbs, \$3.85; 44, 103 lbs, \$4; 135, 127 lbs, \$4.10; 45, 149 lbs, \$4.15; 9, 131 lbs, \$4.20; 6, 148 lbs, \$4.20; 96, 166 lbs, \$4.30; 45, 232 lbs, \$4.30; 64, 202 lbs, \$4.35; 74, 236 lbs, \$4.40; 15, 237 lbs, \$4.40; 100, 174 lbs, \$4.50; 74, 199 lbs, \$4.55; 84, 236 lbs, \$4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 638 head. Market opened active and ruled strong to the close for all fat sheep and spring lambs.

Representative sales:

43 lambs, 57 lbs, \$8.50; 21 natives, mixed, 113 lbs, \$5.60; 25 native sheep, 140 lbs, \$5.50; 14 natives, mixed, 100 lbs, \$5.50; 20, 99 lbs, \$5.50; 696, Texans, 74 lbs, \$4.50; 16 lambs, each, \$3.75.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 26.—

There was quite a contrast between yesterday's and to-day's markets, as there was not the snap to business to-day that there was yesterday. Buyers did not run after sellers as much as then and this seemed to take the starch out of the latter. Conservative traders said the market was steady, while a few salesmen claimed they were not quite as strong at the opening as yesterday and the market is closing a trifle weak. Buyers, however, said that they paid as much for stock to-day as yesterday. Good heavy shipping steers were in good demand and market was about steady—one bunch weighing 1500 and better bringing \$5.90, the highest price this season. Dressed beef stock were in better supply than usual and sold steady at yesterday's prices. Buyers took hold with fair life and salesmen had to hustle to make clearances. Stockers and feeders were very quiet, there being no inquiries at all for this class of cattle. The bulk of the supply is in the hands of speculators. Bulls sold fairly well at about yesterday's prices. Calves were quiet. Sales ranged as follows: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4.70@5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.20@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@3.50; bulls, \$2@3.75.

The hog market opened up at yesterday's closing prices and early sales were made all right, but as soon as the bulletins from Chicago were received buyers would not take hold unless they

FISH & MEACH CO.
 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

got a concession of 5c on heaviest and 5@10c on light weights. The quality of the offerings were hardly as good as yesterday, there being more light weights and pigs, while mixed packing and medium were in light supply. This is the kind of hogs that packers are anxious to get, and they pay good, strong prices when a load is offered. The bulk of sales were made at \$4.35@4.45, while \$4.50 was the top. Sales ranged from \$3.60@4.40.

Sheep were steady and very few on sale.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 24.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	91	52	116
Calves and yearlings	166	156	264
Hogs.....	449	29	581
Sheep.....	68	68	

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beeves, per lb. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4c; choice grass beeves, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4c; common to fair beeves, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; good fat cows, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@14; calves, \$6@10; yearlings, \$8@13; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 4@4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; common to fair, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c; common to fair, each, \$2.50@3.

Owing to the recent crevasse opposite the city, the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific railroads have stopped receiving live stock for this market. Good beeves and fat calves and yearlings are in demand. Hogs firm. Sheep are in demand.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 27.—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 beeves, 2@2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2@2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound, live weight.

The Rains.

Abundant rains have fallen all over the state. The winter seems to be about over and the indications now are that we will have good grass all over the country in a short time. With the present fine season in the ground and the additional rains that are sure to follow in April, Texas can safely depend on a good grass crop this year. If so cattle will get fat, and with good markets during the entire year the people may reasonably depend on a prosperous season.

A BILL, of which we give a copy below, is before the Ohio legislature that is of interest to every reputable breeder of every kind of stock, and it may well be taken up and enacted by other states. It provides that "any person who shall knowingly and wilfully furnish or give to a purchaser of any animal any false pedigree of such animal, and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully use, for the purpose of deceiving, any false pedigree of any animal, whether such pedigree was furnished, given or procured in this state or elsewhere, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine in any sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in a jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 27, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The position of live stock reporter in this market is no sinecure at any time and is a particularly hard position to fill satisfactorily at present. This market is as dull and featureless as it is possible for it to be and items are as hard to find as the traditional hens' teeth. In the first place, the average countryman is scared at the small-pox stories that have been wholesaled and retailed about the rural districts until he is afraid to venture beyond his own proprietary limits. This keeps down the receipts of live stock to the actual necessities of the stockman to dispose of his surplus scrubs so that his better class of animals can have sufficient grass and water to keep them in passable condition. Then the dry weather has reduced the pasturage so that fat stock is scarce and receipts are not in good shipping condition. The McKinley bill has cut off the Mexican supply and the horse market is a thing of the past. And now the washout on the Southern Pacific railroad has cut off the New Orleans market as a shipping point, and only the northern markets, which only want the best class of native stock, are open to us.

The cattle buyers are full of hope and are buying whenever they can find available stock, but they are extremely reticent concerning their trades, being afraid of booming the prices beyond their reach if they quote them. Large bunches of cattle have been bought at prices ranging above \$20 per head for steers, but numbers and names and actual figures are withheld. Occasionally a friendly bank clerk will give a hint, but the subsequent interview of the parties to the transaction merely results in fatherly advice on the text of the immortal Ben Franklin's motto, "Mind your own business."

Horse buyers are here and more are arriving, but they all tell of hard times in the eastern cotton states and the fruitlessness of attempting to get out whole on a northern shipment. Still they are here and it is presumed they came here for business. Agents of large cattlemen and cattle companies are here avowedly after saddle horses for ranch use, but they want large sized horses in good condition and thoroughly gentle and trained to work, and for these they are ready to pay \$25@30 per head, but there are no carload lots of this class of animals on the market and carload lots can only be obtained by single purchases at fancy prices. This much in the way of explanation of the situation here and why it is that more news has not been given in recent reports.

George Washington Haley, the jolly horse buyer has just arrived from his Mississippi trip. He says that trade there was of no account but the grub was all right, and he looks so.

Messrs. P. N. Blackstone and T. B. McDaniels, of Muskogee, I. T., are here after cattle.

Mr. B. A. Chadwick, proprietor of the old Brown ranch in Buchel county, passed through here a few days ago en route from Kansas City to his ranch.

The following are among the prominent stockmen and growers who have registered at the Mahneke hotel during the past week: J. W. McInnes, Twobig; W. P. Jeffers, Shavano; B. A. Chadwick, Buchel county; P. N. Blackstone and T. B. McDaniels, Muskogee, I. T.; C. H. Beever, Pearsall; John Crosson, Alpine; J. N. Burr, Eagle Pass; David Brown, Atascosa county; Geo. W. West, Sweet Home; F. O. Skidmore, Skidmore; H. L. Johnson, Moore; W. J. Hughes, Boerne; H. P. Maurice, Kinney county.

The Horse Market.

The break in the Southern Pacific railway, near New Orleans, caused by the high water, has emphasized the dullness in the local horse market. This break or washout is extensive and cannot be reported before June, or when the spring floods in the Missis-

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Mississippi river subside. The eastern cotton states can, therefore, only be reached by horse traders via the northern routes. Reports from those states show business there to be very discouraging for horse shippers. The continued dry weather has restricted receipts of fat stock of all kinds and the horse market is bare of carload lots of desirable animals. This is how matters are here now, and the future looks gloomy for the maintenance of San Antonio's position as a horse market. Old commission men express the opinion that this market is a thing of the past. There will be a fair retail trade, but the large shipments of former years are not likely to be resumed.

Just now there is the usual spring demand for saddle horses for ranch use. These are wanted on the large cattle ranches, but even here everything has changed. Formerly it was a horse that was wanted, but now it is a large horse, well broken, of good form and in good condition. No potros are taken. The wild and woolly cowboy, who can ride anything from a stamped steer to a steam engine, appears to have migrated to other parts. His place has been filled by new men, "tender-feet," and they demand horses that they can ride without danger of being thrown into the top branches of a live oak or fired into a bunch of prickly pears.

Now it is a very easy matter to make a demand, but it is another to fill it. This truism is appreciated by those who are seeking to supply their present need for saddle horses. The gentle Texas horse ranchero has been accustomed to drive in his potros and scrubs and sell them for whatever he could get for them. He has had the idea that a horse is a horse born and bred into him and thinks so yet. When a buyer expresses a desire for any particular kind of a horse the g. T. h. r. dubs him a dude and "cusses" ill luck and talks bad. The buyers here now do want a particular kind of a horse, and that kind is not to be found on this market. Hence trading is very slow and buyers are trying to pick up what they want on the ranches. The average price paid for large size, gentle, fat saddle horses is \$27.50 per head by the carload, but extra good stock will command higher figures.

The assertions that this market is declining; that receipts are very light, etc., have been so frequently made that they have become regular chestnuts. Here are some figures: Since January 1st there has been received here by rail 849 head of horses, mares and mules. During the corresponding time last year there were received 9641 head, besides a correspondingly large number of animals driven to this market. No comment is necessary.

Total receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included only 3 head, against 581 head during the corresponding week last year, and 979 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

Total shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 117 head, against 385 head for the corresponding week last year, and 538 head during the corresponding week in 1889. The shipments of horse stock and mules by rail to points outside of Texas during the past week included 29 head of horses and 3 head of mules shipped by R. T. Roby to Alexandria, La., and 27 head of horses shipped by J. Baker to Fernandina, Fla. All other shipments of horse stock and mules by rail last week were to Texas points.

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WOOL

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

Quotations are as follows:

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

The Cattle Market.

The local market is over supplied with thin stock. The demand from local butchers is for choice fat cattle, and anything that is extra choice will command an advance over the regular quotations.

The overloading of this market at the present time is a more serious matter than formerly, since the New Orleans market is cut off from all points west by the large washout on the Southern Pacific railway. Railway officials report that the break will hardly be closed before June and it may be later before through freight trains can run into New Orleans from the West. This closes an outlet for this market when the supply exceeds the demand.

Stockmen in counties south and west of this city are complaining bitterly of the drouth, and in some localities loss of stock is reported. A very heavy general rain is the most pressing need of Southwest Texas.

Goats and Muttons.

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

Hogs.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

Save the soil!

Economy is not stinginess nor is stinginess economy.

It is easier to keep up than to catch up in the matter of farm work.

It is not a good idea to try and save at the expense of the growing crops or the stock.

"A stitch in time saves nine" everywhere except on the farm. There it will save ninety-nine.

The farmer is only compelled to hunt for a market when his stuff is inferior. Choice goods are always salable.

Be exceedingly careful in the selection of seed for planting, and quite as careful in selecting hands to work the crop.

The progressive farmer uses the best farm machinery, not as a matter of comfort, but as a matter of business. It pays him to do so.

The Richmond Recorder says bees are possessed of powerful memories. And so are all people to whom a bee ever introduces himself.

The devil doesn't care a cent how solemn a man looks if he forgets to be religious while he is trading horses, according to Ram's-Horn.

If the crop is in the weeds and the farmer can't clean them out promptly without help, it is not good reason for him to refuse to hire help.

There is a marked difference between the well directed efforts of a practical farmer and those of the man who acts on the "lick and a promise" plan.

Spreading the brood to increase the brood capacity is not advisable, for the bees will increase the size of the broodnest as rapidly as their abilities will permit.

While bees greatly prefer natural pollen, they will gladly use rye meal or corn meal for brood-rearing as a substitute, and it will advance brood-rearing considerably.

It is possible perhaps to infuse some life into stunted plants with good cultivation, but it is far best to see to it that your plants get a good start from the time they show above the ground.

Well rotted stable manure is good for strawberries when applied sometime before planting and forked in lightly. A good two-horse wagon load to 20 feet square would be a reasonable quantity.

When it is too late to plant corn or cotton, go over the field and in the missing hills plant peas. There is no good reason why these gaps in the rows should not be made to yield something.

While early planting is greatly favored in Western Texas, it must not be overlooked that seed to germinate require warmth and will not make a good growth until the soil is well warmed up.

It is not always possible to determine in advance precisely what is to be done each day in the week or month, but the farmer who never plans ahead is not often the most successful farmer in his neighborhood.

If the raspberries are from canes of only one years growth they will need but slight pruning this spring. The canes, it will be remembered are produced one season, and bear the next, and then die, or should be cut out.

If the tools have not already been put in good condition this may be done now to good advantage. It is about as wise in a carpenter to attempt to do good work with a dull saw and jack-plane, as for a farmer to attempt to make a crop with worn-out plows and tools.

There is gold buried on your place somewhere and you are advised to dig industriously in your truck patch for it. You may not find it, but if you dig up every square foot of the patch you will find what is as valuable—a splendid crop.

Practical education in agricultural matters is one of the pressing demands of the day. Theorists are not always to be laughed at and sneered at, but a modicum of theory and a great deal of common sense are very desirable—both of them.

In military circles one of the first lessons taught the young soldier is that he must first learn to obey before he will be fit to command. In agricultural circles it will be well to remember that to be a master of a farm a man must be master of himself.

Interest is like time in that it works night and day. Hence the importance to the farmer of not having it work against him. If no money is borrowed, there will be no interest to pay. And if one lives within one's means, no money need be borrowed.

Most of us have found out that there is no profit in keeping poor stock, that it costs just as much to feed and house and handle it as it does for good stock; but there is another chapter to this lesson, and that is that it is just as unprofitable to breed from such stock as to feed it.

A man went to a western fair with a herd of cattle to exhibit. Not finding any one there to oppose him he offered to pay the entrance fee of \$35 to a neighbor to show against him as he was anxious to beat somebody. The neighbor took the offer and won the first premium.

The apiarist should take advantage of the first really warm weather to go over his bees, clean off the bottom boards and place combs containing honey next to the cluster. This can be done by lifting the combination to a clean hive, being sure to have the hive located exactly where the old one stood.

There is no grass equal to Bermuda for summer pasture in our climate. A stand is secured by preparing the land well and sowing the roots in March. It will succeed in any soil that is not too wet for cultivation. But on moist, rich land it is hard to be controlled and if not watched carefully will spread to parts of the farm where it is not wanted.

The denser the population and the older the farm becomes the more difficult it becomes to make farming pay. The highest intelligence of the farmer is necessary in the older farming states to secure to him a competency. And even in the newer fields of Texas where it seems only necessary often to tickle the ground to make a large crop, well directed efforts will accomplish the best results.

Cotton is not the only crop out of which a revenue can be secured on the black lands of Texas, and in the small grain belt something else will pay besides wheat and oats. The idea should be to have several strings to one's bow, figuratively speaking. In other words, a diversity of crops is desirable, or as a writer expresses it "make several rivulets of revenue from the different resources or products of the farm yield willing tribute to well directed efforts."

Texas has developed into a great watermelon section, and there is no good reason why the melons should not be grown here in large quantities for shipment to the North and East. They should be planted soon as danger of frost is over. Sandy land is the best. The hills should be about 12x12-feet apart each way, and two vines to the hill are quite enough. Any thin-rinded melon will do here for home use, but a thick rind is best for shipping purposes. The ground should be carefully prepared and a few corn cobs in each hill will not be out of place. They are better than manure that heats.

When wine grapes are dried as fruit they are not called raisins but are put on the market as "dried grapes." The raisin industry is both interesting and profitable. The ripe grapes are picked and carefully sorted to get rid of rotten or specked fruit, and are put on wooden trays or on platforms and spread out to dry. When sufficiently cured they are put in sweat boxes, with sheets of paper separating them in lots of from twenty-five to one hundred pounds, and allowed to remain several days before being finally packed for market. When dried by artificial heat they are not raisins but dried grapes only.

Agricultural colleges are expected to graduate young men in an agricultural course, but it is feared few of them meet this expectation. It is charged that up to date the school at Fort Collins, Colorado, has not turned out a single graduate in the course of agriculture, and that Iowa farmers are after their agricultural school at Ames, charging that the institution has had no legitimate agricultural course of study for two years past. The demand in Iowa is that such a course be fully re-instated and placed in the hands of two persons in thorough harmony with progressive farming. It seems there has been much friction in the management of these schools among the trustees. It is to be hoped that the A. and M. college at Bryan will not disappoint the expectations of Texas farmers on the point indicated.

The following experiment is recommended: "Get a few old fruit or vegetable tin cans, throw them in the fire and melt the solder and tie strings around them to hold them in shape, make a hot-bed that you can cover so as to be protected from frost, put the cans in it as thick as they will stand and fill them with a rich loam soil and plant in each two or three melon seed; water as may be necessary, see that they are protected from freezes and frost. When all danger of frost is over lift the cans from the hot-bed without injuring the vines and put in holes in the hills in the place selected for the melon patch. Before you draw the earth around the cans loosen the strings and after packing the earth about the cans lift them out and leave their contents and look out for extra large melons. A little water two or three evenings and a judicious shading of the young vines from the sun for a few days will be well.

Prepare for the Increased Demand.
The recent census has brought out matters of vital interest to the farmers of the United States, and no class of men should study the figures more closely. For instance, while the city population has grown, during the past decade, 57 per cent., the rural population has grown only 14 per cent. In other words, the non-producers (of food) are increasing four times as fast as the producers. A few years more of this same ratio of development, and we shall have to "hustle" in order to feed ourselves. The wise farmer is he who is now getting ready for the coming demand, by bringing his land to the very highest state of productiveness.

Give Alfalfa a Trial.

Kansas Farmer.
Patrick Fay, of Jewell county, says that the sooner Jewell county farmers go into the alfalfa the better. He is wintering seventy-six hogs on it, the horses like it, and he says it is the best thing for milch cows he ever saw; his cows get nothing else and the butter is almost as yellow as in summer. The beauty of it is that it is a permanent thing and a sure crop. Last summer in the hot month of July, when everything else was scorching, his alfalfa made a growth of twelve inches. He pastured it down three times and then cut his winter feed. He says an acre of alfalfa will yield ten times as much as an acre of prairie grass. If it is not pastured three good crops can be cut. Tame hay of some kind is what the country needs. Give alfalfa a trial. Do it this spring.

Encourage the Boys.

To keep the boys on the farm give them a chance to exercise their skill and ingenuity, and to make some money for themselves by doing so. Give them a plot for fruit growing, or a good young colt to handle, or a field in which they may experiment in potato growing. If they are doing something for themselves, and are to have the farm will come to be an interesting place. If they are treated worse than the hired man, that worked just as hard and paid nothing, but their board, who can blame them for wanting to strike out in the world for themselves, and for taking any road that leads away from the farm and its hard associations?

Cultivable Land to be Worth \$100.

It is not so very many years since a member of the United States senate expressed the belief that by the end of this century every acre of cultivable land in this country would be worth \$50. As the end of the century has come nearer we have commenced to think this assertion a wild exaggeration; but now comes a writer in the Country Gentleman who says that within five years every acre of cultivable land will be worth at least \$100, and this assertion he supports with figures. I am hardly prepared to endorse his position, but, with the well-proven fact that our population is now increasing much faster than is our production of food supplies, there is every reason to believe that we are approaching an era of higher prices, and consequently higher value of farm lands—and so of better times for the farmer generally.

Guard Against Smut in Corn.

The smut of Indian corn is too well known to need any description here, but a few remarks regarding the nature of the disease and means by which it may be avoided may not be out of place as we are approaching the corn planting season. I say means of avoiding, instead of means of curing, for the disease has developed there no treatment that will be of the least avail in checking it. The smut does not pass from stalk to stalk in the field, and so is entirely harmless to the ones around it, so far as any danger of communicating the disease is concerned. The infection takes place only when the corn is very young, the germinating spores entering at the tenderest part—the root, node and the lowest joint of the stem; but after the disease is once in the plant no application of any liquid or powder will do the least good. The spores of the smut will live a long time in the ground, or in manure, and every care should be taken to destroy them. When a growing stalk shows the slightest sign of the disease it should be cut out before the smut has time to ripen and re-sow itself for another year. Much can be done in the way of avoiding the trouble by selecting perfectly clean seed for planting. If the seed has been selected and taken from the field before husking time, the ears stripped back and then hung in a dry place until spring, there will not be much danger of infection. If the seed is taken from the crib, or from the bin or car after shelling, it will in all probability have been in contact with some smutted corn and received more or less infection. If not certain that your seed is clean, a further precaution should be taken by immersing it for a short time in a strong solution of blue vitriol. The solution should consist of one pound of vitriol to each gallon of water, and the seed may be left in from 15 to 20 minutes. In field corn the smut is rarely wholly absent, and sometimes it is so prevalent as to cause a large per cent of damage; but its worst ravages are usually in early sweet-corn, market-gardeners sometimes having an entire planting rendered worthless. It is one of those matters in which the possible "ounce of prevention" should be taken advantage of.

SWINE.

A sow and her litter should be kept alone till the pigs are at least one month old. Then the danger of the stronger from other litters robbing the weaker is practically past.

The continual squealer never thrives. He is hungry for more food or else wants a change. A pig will squeal with hunger standing with his nose over a trough full of feed—the food is against his appetite.

The JOURNAL is indebted to its esteemed contemporary, the National Stockman and Farmer, published at Pittsburg, Pa., for much of the valuable matter contained from week to week in its swine department.

We do not know of a better time than the present for a farmer to improve his herd of hogs, either by purchasing a herd complete or else by buying a first-class male and possibly a sow or two. It is well to remember that the best are none too good when hogs are low, instead of accepting and following the practice that any kind will do when of so little value.

The farmer who expects his sows to do well this spring with their pigs will be careful to have them in good healthy flesh. What is meant by healthy flesh is that not composed of too large proportion of fat. Rich, oily fat does not allow secretion of the best quality of milk for the growing pigs, and care must be exercised to prevent the sows from becoming constipated, which is a certain forerunner of trouble.

An unusual feature of the hog trade this season has been the very large proportion of mere shoats, many not more than half-grown and half-fed, which have come into the Chicago market. This has been due to the light corn crops in many portions of the West, farmers having been compelled to sell off their stock to keep it from starving. The result of this will doubtless be to make a lighter hog supply the coming season with consequently better prices. Farmers who have good brood sows might do well to keep them and raise, as far as possible, two litters of pigs from them.

The comparatively high price of corn with the low price of hog products has made feeding even more than usually unremunerative in the West this year. Texas feeders have had an advantage in this respect, as they are not confined so wholly to corn for fattening and have the added benefit of open pastures almost the entire winter. With good home markets and packing houses of such large capacity as we now have, we may expect to see the pork industry come rapidly to the front.

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

Sows should never be bred until they are past eight months old. They will then be fully developed in frame and constitution before farrowing their young. If the sows are bred earlier than this the litters will usually be small, and even those cannot receive sufficient nourishment to promote quick development. A sow that is well grown, of large bone and muscle, and on the coarse order, will be found the most prolific breeder and the best able to suckle her young. She should not be very fat at the time of breeding, but in good condition, healthy and vigorous.

Have you figured up what it costs to keep a brood sow one month? And do you remember that a litter of pigs when first seen represents the cost of keeping the sow nearly four months? Now when these things are considered can you afford to be careless about the kind of shelter and attention you give the sow at farrowing time? Another thing it is best to think about is that a litter of pigs this spring will have a greater bill of expenses against them than usual.

Killing Lice on Hogs.

A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer gives the following as a certain and safe remedy for killing lice on hogs: Take a paint brush and oil the hog all over, from snout to tail, and it not only kills the lice but softens the skin and hair. Use the oil freely about the pen also. I also use it upon horses that rub the tail on account of itching.

Corn Not the Cheapest.

Corn is not always the cheapest—and very often not the best food—for fattening hogs. This winter the price of corn has been so high in proportion to the value of hog products that some farmers have been using wheat bran and wheat shorts, and small quantities of oil meal with other foods. This season it has been only the especially good feeder that could make his hogs increase fast enough to pay for the food consumed, and so they have been forced to experiment with other things. Everything that helps us away from the exclusive corn diet, upon which we have so long depended for fattening, is of decided value, and where farmers have made experiments in this line they should let the results be generally known. Even if the experiments have been costly and unprofitable in the first instance, they may lead directly up to knowledge of value.

Bedding at Farrowing Time.

It is well known that if a sow is allowed to go to the woods to make her nest, she will gather a large pile of leaves and shelter herself and coming litter by crawling under or into the leaves. If not disturbed she will do well with her pigs. They will keep near her body for warmth, and the abundance of leaves prevent them rolling away from her. Usually a sow does well if she litters at a straw pile, having the liberty of all the straw she cares to use. We should learn a lesson from the wisdom of the sow when free to follow the leading of instinct. Such success does not result from the management of the farmer as a rule. One says give an abundance of bedding; another is equally positive that the amount should be limited. Doubtless the truth of the matter is she should have sufficient bedding to hide herself in, or such a limited supply that if a pig rolls away from her the elevated bed about her will not prevent its getting back.

The First Thoroughbred.

There is often complaint made by the farmer who has purchased his first thoroughbred pig that it does not give satisfaction. Sometimes the fault may lie in the pig, from the fact that individually it is not a good one, or else besides being deficient in form it is poorly bred. More often the fault lies with the farmer in not giving the pig proper keep. When a pig is brought to a high type of perfection by years of careful selection and breeding, to continue these good qualities it should be placed, when going into new hands, under similar conditions. A high-bred pig will not give satisfaction when given scrub keep. Neither will it give satisfaction if given too high feed. We call to mind an instance of a farmer purchasing a very fine pure bred pig which was given all the corn it would eat, resulting in the pig being a failure. The owner's intention was good, but without judgment in application. With a proper feeding the pig would have

been a success. The man who purchases a pure bred pig should know the conditions under which he has been kept and continue these or else improve on them, if he would have him do well in his hands and improve his herd.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

CATTLE.

Clifton Stock Farms,
Dallas, Tex., St. Louis, Mo.
W. E. HUGHES, Proprietor.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

A few choice young bulls now ready for service, that will be sold cheap. Texas bred and backed by the largest milk and butter records. Cows and heifers in this herd that have been tested made from twelve to twenty-four pounds of butter in seven days, and have won premiums both for milk and butter against all breeds at Texas State fair. Address

Clifton Stock Farm,
Dallas, Texas.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have pure-bred Berkshire pigs for sale, one to five months old, all from choice hardy importations. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas

C. F. ESTILL,

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

POULTRY.

J. G. McREYNOLDS
P. O. Box, 25,
NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.
Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.
STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.
PIT GAMES—Shawinecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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AURORA, ILLINOIS.
PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

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

150 Choicely-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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Artistic Metal Workers
Iron, Iron and Wire Office-work.
Bellows, Creations, Settings, etc.
Evaluating Cemetery FENCES.
Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted.
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

—THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE
(St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.)

—TO—
ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS
AND ALL POINTS BEYOND.

Free Reclining Chair Cars
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Through Coaches and
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—TO—
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And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer across the city.

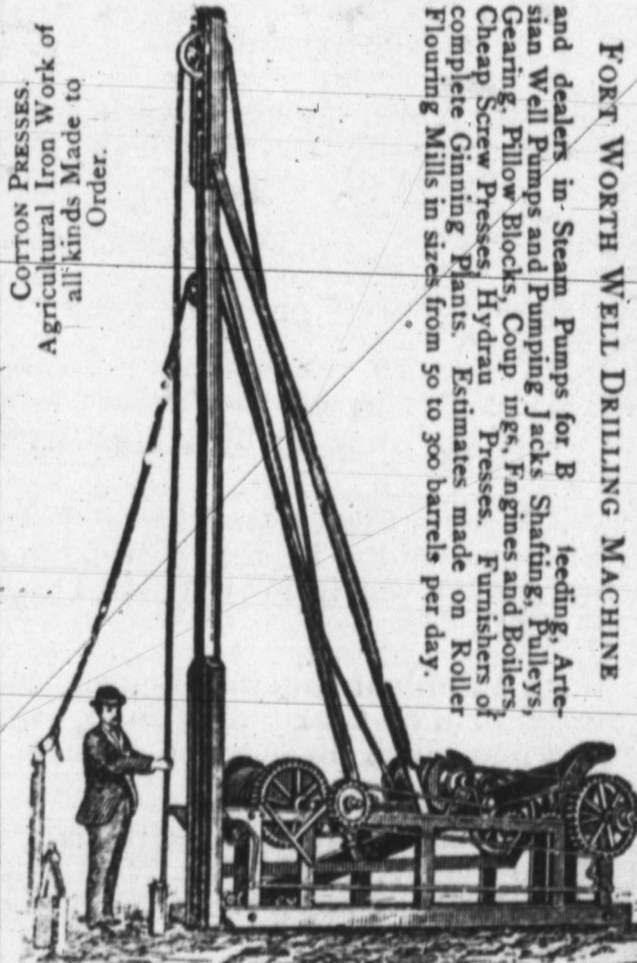
The Shortest Route to all points in the
Southeast.

All Texas Lines have through tickets on sale via
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Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or
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Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated
FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE
and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Flap Blocks, Couplings, Engines, Paint Rollers, Chain Saws, Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of Complete Ginning Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in stock from 50 to 300 barrels per day.



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

G. W. ROSE,
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PROPRIETOR OF
Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,
1531 East Elm Street,
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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.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Thorp Andrews is again at home.

C. Goodnight, of the Panhandle, is in town.

Wm. Harrell, of Amarillo, is in the cattle center.

W. N. McKamy, the Mexico mining man, is in the city.

J. F. Taylor, of Coleman county, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

M. C. Hancock, the Wichita Falls cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, was among the visiting cattlemen Thursday.

Wm. Hunter of St. Louis was in the city this week mixing with the cattle owners.

H. C. Clark, one of Dallas' big cattlemen, was looking around the cattle center this week.

T. M. Westbrook of Grandview, Texas, an old-time dealer in cattle, was in the city Tuesday.

E. D. Farmer, of Aledo, the most successful feeder in the state, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

R. C. Burns of Lubbock county was in the city Tuesday, and reports all well in Lubbock county.

A. Y. Whitener, Burton, Texas, offers some young sheep and work mares for sale. See ad.

J. H. Cage, one of Erath county's solid cattlemen, spent the first of the week in the cattle center.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, Texas, was in the city this week, and as usual, ready for a trade in cattle.

Charley Ware, the good looking live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, was in the city this week.

John C. Ford, who owns a big cattle ranch in Jeff Davis county, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

H. O. Skinner, the popular representative in Texas of the Street Stable Car company, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

W. B. Slaughter, formerly of Texas and now one of the leading cattlemen of New Mexico, was in Fort Worth Thursday night.

D. C. Plumb of the well-known, substantial firm of Clark & Plumb, who own a fine ranch in Archer county, is in the city.

A. A. Cox, a well-to-do cattleman of El Paso county, was in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Cox has a big string of good steers for sale.

Col. J. S. Godwin is on the streets again. The colonel has recently been confined to his room with a severe attack of la grippe.

Wm. Little, a prominent cattle dealer of Vinita, I. T., was in the city Thursday. Mr. Little is hunting steers for his Indian Territory range.

W. C. Patton of Vinita, I. T., was in the city on Monday. Mr. Patton is one of the wealthy men of the Nation, and handles large numbers of cattle.

A. S. Nicholson of this city has bought about 3500 steers which he is now shipping to the Indian Territory. "Nick" will hit it right this year.

Col. John G. Taylor, the well-known and well-liked general live stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, was in Fort Worth Thursday night.

C. V. Rogers of Ta-lu-ia, I. T., was in the Fort Saturday. Mr. Rogers is one of the prominent men of Cherokee Nation as well as an extensive trader in cattle.

Geo. Simmons of Weatherford, Texas, is in the city. Mr. Simmons has already bought quite a number of steers to go to the Nation.

T. H. Jones, of Vernon, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Jones is a prominent cattle dealer of Vernon. He now has a big lot of young steers for sale.

Pat Dowling, the best known man in Texas, and who now has charge of the Fort Worth and Denver shipping pens with headquarters at Quanah, was in town this week.

Clabe Merchant, of Abilene, Texas, is wanted at the STOCK JOURNAL office on business in connection with the cattle market. There is a suit of clothes at the bottom of it.

T. F. Smith, who lives at Crockett, but runs a big cattle ranch in Archer county, was in the cattle center this week. Mr. Smith has a large string of four-year-old steers for sale.

J. H. & B. C. Nail of Wolf City, Texas, sold 124 steers, 1159 pounds, at \$4.65, and W. T. George, also of Wolf City, Texas, sold 145 head, 1104-pound steers at \$4.55.—National Live Stock Reporter.

A. S. Walton Jr., & Co. of San Antonio advertise in the JOURNAL a lot of registered and graded Devon cattle for sale. They have taken 44 prizes at Texas fairs. Look up their ad. and write them.

Gerome W. Shields, a prominent stockman of San Angelo, was married in that city on the 22nd to Miss Emma Emerick. The JOURNAL joins their many friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

John A. Bohrer, the well known fine stock breeder of Southmayd, Texas, offers some fine cross bred Polled Angus and Shorthorn bulls in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Bohrer is reported to have very fine stock.

H. H. Hallsell, of Decatur, Texas, advertised in the JOURNAL a few weeks ago for 3000 yearlings. He now writes as follows: "Have bought all the yearlings I want. Answers to my 'ad' continue to pour in please stop it."

Col. Jesse Evans of Kansas City is in Texas on his usual yearly visit among the cattle dealers. Col. Evans has been a buyer of Texas cattle for a number of years, and generally get just what he wants to make him money.

J. K. Rosson, the well known cattle dealer of this city, has gone to San Angelo to look after the interests of the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards. The interests of the latter could not have been placed in safer or more-deserving hands.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Texas, was at the yards to-day. He had in 22 bulls, 1290 pounds, which sold at \$3.45; also 64 steers, 1092 pounds average, at \$4.75, and 178 steers, 1297 pounds, which sold at \$5.40.—National Live Stock Reporter.

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, Geo. W. Dice, general agent of the New England Live Stock Car company, with several friends, spent two days in the city last week, looking out for their fences.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Evans-Snider-Buel company sold a lot of Southern Texas grass steers in St. Louis last Monday at four cents. They weighed 996 pounds average. This is pretty good for grass cattle in March. They will, however, go 50 cents to \$1 per 100 higher in May and June.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Cattle company, of Dickens county, spent several days of this week in Fort Worth. Mr. Horsbrugh is taking an active interest in the organization of Dickens county. His company own perhaps one-half of the county, which they expect in the course of time to sell to actual settlers.

Robert Robinson, a prominent cattleman of Spearfish, S. D., is in the cattle center.

J. S. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., but who owns large cattle interests in South Dakota, is in the city.

A. J. Rife, of Lytton Springs, Texas, renews his subscription and says: "I can not do without the JOURNAL. It is a good paper."

Col. James A. Wilson, the youthful, modest and unassuming commercial agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, is now rustivating at Separ, New Mexico. The Colonel's friends claim that the hollow of his foot does not make a hole in the ground.

M. L. Sikes, of Christian, Palo Pinto county, who advertises 1200 three and four-year-old steers in the JOURNAL, says: "Stock are doing well; the Keechi valleys are looking almost as green as a wheat field in many places. We have lost some stock but principally old ones."

J. Baker, Jr., of Slater, Mo., who owns a large steer range in the Indian Territory, spent a part of the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Baker has already bought steers enough to insure him a profit of \$50,000 for this year's work, and is still in the market for a few thousand more.

Wm. Hunter, the well-known Texas representative of the Evans-Snider-Buel company, is again in Fort Worth on one of his periodical visits. Mr. Hunter has recently returned from a trip over the Texas and Pacific west, and says the loss in cattle about Abilene and Sweetwater will be heavy.

Capt. Henry Warren, manager of the Aztec Cattle company of Arizona, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. The Captain reports his cattle as in good condition, and says his sale of 3000 two and three-year-old steers to H. S. Boice of Montana was at \$12 and \$16 and not at \$13 and \$17 as heretofore reported. Captain Warren has also recently sold his blooded stock farm in Parker county.

C. L. Shattuck, the well-known live stock commission man of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Thursday returning from a trip through Southern Texas. Mr. Shattuck says that while they are making a few shipments of grass cattle from Southern Texas, yet the bulk of shipments will be later than usual on account of the backward season. He says, however, that buyers are plentiful and that the cattle trade is lively.

Jas. R. Robinson, who has for twenty years been a leading attorney of Jacksboro, Texas, has become tired of being isolated from the busy world and decided to remove to a better field. In looking around for a location Mr. Robinson very naturally decided on Fort Worth. He has associated with him Mr. Arthur Springer, an attorney of considerable ability, formerly of Burlington, Iowa. They have opened offices in the Hurley building and are now ready for business. Mr. Springer comes to Texas strongly recommended by the press and business men of his former home, while Mr. Robinson has already established in Texas a reputation both as an attorney and an upright, correct, business man, second to none. Having known Mr. Robinson for many years, and during that time having had many business transactions with him, the JOURNAL feels that it speaks knowingly and risks nothing in saying that he is entitled to the confidence of the people generally, and that those who entrust him with their business may confidently rely on the same being attended to promptly and satisfactorily. The JOURNAL predicts for the new firm of Robinson & Springer a large and lucrative business, and does not hesitate to recommend them to those requiring legal services.

Arthur Springer, a heretofore leading attorney of Burlington, Iowa, has recently located at Fort Worth, and in connection with James R. Robinson,

the well-known attorney, formerly of Jacksboro, will engage in the practice of law in this city. These gentlemen have taken offices in the Hurley building and will no doubt soon build up a fine practice. Referring to Mr. Springer's removal from Burlington, Iowa, the Hawk-Eye, the leading daily paper of that city, says: "The many warm friends of Mr. Arthur Springer, of Columbus Junction, will be sorry to hear that he is going to remove from the state. He is about to found a new home for himself and family in Fort Worth, Texas, to which place he will remove by the first of April, continuing in the practice of law. In Mr. Springer Iowa, as well as his immediate town, loses a valuable citizen, whose many excellent qualities and high qualifications, have endeared him to hosts of people. A man whose private character is above reproach, possessed of the happy faculty of gaining friends easily and the rare one of being able to retain them, he is also an adept in his profession. He graduated from the Iowa law school in 1877 and has since then devoted himself steadily and with zeal to his profession and has gained the most gratifying success, justifying the desire for a larger field for the use of his talents. He has chosen Fort Worth, a rapidly developing city. To the citizens of that place, Mr. Springer and his family will be a valuable addition. May success attend him."

Steer Cattle for Sale.

We offer the following bargains in Texas cattle:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regulating Feed Charges and Commissions.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature which makes it unlawful to collect a greater rate of yardage than 15 cents per head for cattle, horses or mules, 8 cents when under one year of age, 8 cents per head for hogs, and 4 cents for sheep, nor more than 50 per cent in addition to the current market, wholesale price, for bedding supplied. The bill also fixed the commission to be allowed for the sale of live stock as follows: For hogs and sheep per car load—single deck car, \$4; double deck, \$7.

Cattle in car loads of twenty-four or over, \$10 per car load; in less number, 35 cents per head.

Calves in single car load lots, \$6; double deck, \$10; in less numbers, 25 cents per 100 lbs.

The bill furthermore forbids extortions in the way of water charges, country stock, disposition of dead animals, etc. The penalty provided is from \$70 to \$200 for each offense.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Governor Routh of Colorado recently appointed J. L. Brush, H. H. Metcalf and C. E. Stubbs members of the state veterinary sanitary board. These appointments were heartily endorsed by the Colorado Cattle Grower's association.

Prospects for grass on the ranges are good in all sections of the country heard from. The snowfall in the mountains insures water in all the streams for irrigation purposes and this again is a guarantee of a large hay crop for next winter's use.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal.

Only a few cattle are reported in bad shape in the southeastern part of the state. It is the opinion of most of the stockmen that the late snows have really done, but slight damage, and these only in isolated instances. This snow will make the grass come quick and grow heavy.—Denver Field and Farm.

Judge Pepper, the new Kansas senator, thinks all young persons should be taught substantial handicrafts. He has eight children, of whom three are daughters. The boys have all learned the printer's trade, and the eldest daughter has been taught to set type. One son is a locomotive engineer. One daughter does amanuensis work and reporting, but also sets type. The second daughter has been trained to keep accounts, and the youngest daughter is the stenographer in the Kansas Farmer office, of which paper the father is editor.

Somebody who has tried all kinds of high bred chickens declares that the best "setters" are full blood mongrels. Then again, there are many stockmen who firmly believe that good common cows and common steers are more profitable in the long run than the pure bred cattle. It all depends. There are some men so skillful that they can produce better results from "full blood mongrels" than other men can get from the purest strains of pure breeds. Too many people expect the blood will do everything, when, as a matter of fact, it is only one of the means to produce the perfect result.—Drover's Journal.

Fort Worth Packing Company.

Work is being pushed on the addition to the Fort Worth Packing company as fast as men and money can do it. This company is one of the solid institutions of the country, and is rapidly proving a blessing to the town and entire state.

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.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

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It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

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

L. AUGUST & COMPANY
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS
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Cattle Sales.

Some cattle for April delivery were sold at Fort Collins the other day for \$51.50 a head. For beef cattle this is the best sale that has been made in Larimer county for many days. There were 104 animals thus disposed of by Gage & Prout and Q. Schang was the purchaser.—Denver Field and Farm.

George Gilland of Egbert yesterday sold 40 head of alfalfa-fed steers, 2s and up, to L. Kabis for \$48 per head. They will probably average about 1200 lbs, thus making the price 4 cents.—Cheyenne L. S. Journal.

Cowden Bros., whose ranch is on the Staked Plains northwest of Midland, have recently sold to J. Baker, Jr., of Missouri, but whose range is in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, 900 four-year-old steers at from \$17 to \$18 per head.

The Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is near Midland, Texas, recently sold to J. Baker, Jr., of Slater, Mo., 1200 four-year-old steers at \$18.

E. W. McKenzie, of Midland, Texas, has sold to J. Baker, Jr., of Missouri, 700 four-year-old steers, at from \$18 to \$19 per head.

Frank Crowley, of Midland, Texas, has recently sold to J. Baker, Jr., 600 four-year-old steers, at from \$17 to \$19. Mr. Baker has, in addition to the purchases reported in the JOURNAL, bought several small lots, amounting in all to about 4000 head, all of which will be shipped to his range in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory.

M. Sansom, of Alvarado, Texas, has bought S. D. Felts' ranch, located south of Midland, in Upton county. The transfer, including leased lands, covers about 40,000 acres and 2000 cattle. Consideration \$65,000.

Runge & Henderson, who own a big cattle ranch in Menard county, have sold to A. S. Nicholson, of Fort Worth, 2000 three and four-year-old steers at \$15, to be delivered at Comanche, Texas.

John T. Beal, of Colorado, sold on Thursday to A. S. Nicholson, of Fort Worth, 800 three and four-year-old steers at \$15 and \$18.

Sheep Sales and Notes.

From the Devil's River News.

E. L. Huffman started 2200 muttons for San Angelo Tuesday. They are in good condition and may be shipped before shearing.

D. B. Cusenbary started 3000 muttons for the railroad Monday in charge of Mark White.

Jo Thiele bought of Caraway & Brooks 700 muttons at \$2.75 after shearing.

W. H. Sowell bought 1500 stock sheep from Geo. S. Allison at \$2.10 after shearing.

J. Q. Adams & Sons bought of James Lindsey 1000 stock sheep with wool at \$2 a head.

T. M. Waddell and H. M. Rascoe, sheepmen of Midland, are in the Stockman's Paradise and want about 4000 young wethers.

At a special meeting of the commissioners court held in Sonora Wednesday, J. E. Fulcher was appointed sheep inspector of Sutton county.

We note the following in an advertising circular of Fernoline Chemical Company: The relative cost of two dippings, actually figures out on a basis of 10,000 sheep as follows:

Fernoline Sheep Dip for 2 dippings.....	\$ 200.00
Lime and sulphur for 2 dippings.....	127.00
Difference in first cost.....	73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in Fernoline Sheep Dip produced 45,532 lbs of wool at 18 cents per lb.....	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in lime and sulphur produced 40,019 lbs at 17 1/2 cents per lb.....	7,003.27
Difference.....	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of dip	73.00
Actual saving by use of Fernoline Sheep Dip.....	\$1,018.99

This statement seems incredible, and yet the dip deserves a trial, for should these figures be correct, Fernoline Sheep Dip would be of inestimable value to all sheep raisers.

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

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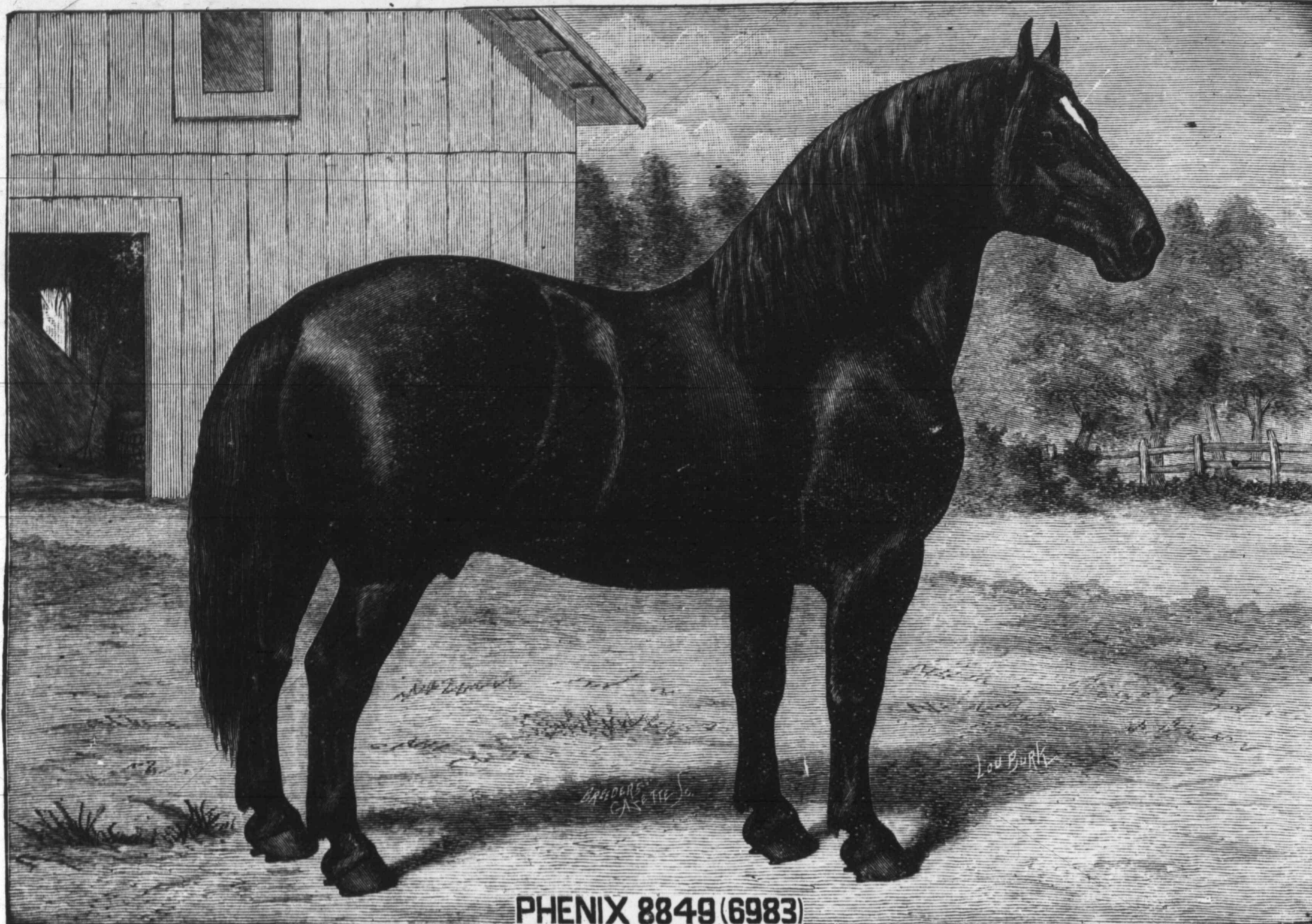
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HORSE DEPARTMENT

The Future Outlook for Horses.

Statistics show that in many of the best breeding states horses are on the decrease. It is also a well known fact that the demand for good horses is largely on the increase. These two facts alone are sufficient to justify the conclusion that if horse breeders will only take the pains and trouble to raise the kind and class of horses that are in demand that they will readily bring better prices than have heretofore been paid.

A few weeks ago a correspondent of The National Stockman and Farmer, on writing on the future of horses, takes the position, or rather seems to believe "that the substitution of electricity for horses as the motive power of street cars is to make the market overstocked with the class of horses used for this purpose," to which another correspondent replies:

"An erroneous idea prevails to the effect that the street car horses are of a poor and unsound class. In the smaller cities and towns this condition may prevail to a large extent, but in larger cities really good and sound animals alone are wanted. I have seen a span of horses hitched to a street car for the first time that showed as much life and style as the perfect coacher or gentleman's driver. I know street car companies who employ a veterinary to look over every horse they think of buying, and only on his declaration

that the horse is free from blemish and disease will the purchase be completed. Only young horses are taken. The service required soon wears out a sound animal, even with good care, and the lame and sprained, wind-broken and rheumatic animals are turned off and replaced by young and fresh ones. The cast-offs go into the hands of men who would rather work and drive a poor animal that cost from \$50 to \$100 than pay \$150 to \$200 for a sound one. Now if the street car companies do not use horses after a few years, they will have no old worn-out ones to sell, and the men who have depended on that supply will be forced to buy better ones. That deduction is clear, I think.

"Years ago, before I saw the light of day, railroad trains were unknown. People traveled in stages, and freight was towed along canals with horses. I have been told that when railroading was introduced many people became alarmed, and declared that in a few years there would be no demand for horses. What has been the result of the introduction of steam cars? The demand for horses has increased and prices are more than double to-day those which ruled when stages were the means of travel. Railroads have made possible the development of the country, and with the development has come great business activity. Where four horses were required to draw coaches or canal boats 4000 are to-day required to draw freight to and from the depots. To me it is as absurd to fear a decreased demand and a slump in prices for horses because electricity is coming into general use on street car lines as it was when steam cars began to crowd out the stage coaches. We are marching forward in the development of our country, and where we substitute one power for another, we

find a new purpose or use for the other. So when the last street car shall be equipped with its motor we will find that there has been created a new demand for horses.

"I have no sympathy for or patience with the man who breeds scrub animals. Such have always been hard to sell and always will be. The common horses I do not class as scrubs, or rather do not class scrubs as common. The common horse, if sound, is not usually a drug in the market. It does not sell as quickly as the perfect animal, but the perfect horse is not always bred even with care in selecting sire and dam. From well bred animals inferior colts have come, but as a rule the offspring is a duplicate of one parent or combines the good or bad point of both.

"Now the wise breeder will select his dam with care, and then get his eye upon a stallion that is such an animal as he wishes the colt to be. This he will do whether there is likely, in his opinion, to be an over-supply or shortage of horses. He will reason, and rightly, that if his colt is a little better than the average he stands a better show of selling it on an overstocked market, and will be able to sell at a handsome profit if there is a shortage. Whether the supply be two small or two large, the better animals will always sell first and bring the highest prices.

"From the present indications the demand for horses through the East promises to be better the coming spring. It is also clear that many more colts will be bred in the East than ever before. It is plain that the industry is being revived, and it is very gratifying to note that more common sense and sound business principles will govern the business in the future than in the past. This means success for the

breeder, and increased wealth in the country. Too many horses have been bred with the idea that the street car companies will buy the colts. The best are the ones which sell. It is not necessary to breed to the most fashionable animals, paying fancy prices, to make breeding successful. The less fashionable animals will sire salable colts that will pay. There is a rule to follow if one would secure success. It is this: First get the very best mare your means will allow, of the style desired, and breed her to a stallion as much superior to her as you can find or afford—bearing in mind that no one can afford to breed a poor animal, or to a poor one.

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

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

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

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

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Burton, Texas.

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

POULTRY.

A little bone dust given to fowls will help make the eggshells.

Ground corn and oats, such as are fed to the milch cows, when mixed up with hot water and the dishes set in the henhouse, are greatly relished by fowls.

Bumble foot consists of an abscess at the bottom of the foot. It may be treated with an application of iodine. If matter forms open the abscess with a sharp knife.

On male with ten hens and one drake with five ducks is the proper proportion. If two or three males are kept together in the same yard they will quarrel and the whole be useless.

On a new white apply a lighted match to the straw you have laid in the nests, and you will find it a simple and effective solution of the lice problem. There is nothing like sending lice to purgatory.

Leg weakness in fowls is often caused by a too stimulating diet and lack of exercise. They should have free range and instead of corn plenty of vegetables, meat, etc., and bone dust mixed in meal.

Fowls love to scratch and wallow in a bed of fine coal ashes or in clean sand. Or if you will go in dry weather and get them a few bushels of thoroughly pulverized road dust you will make them happy.

Mix a gill of crude carbolic acid with a quart of dry air-slacked lime, mix this with a half bushel of lime and use it to dust over every part of the poultry house and yards. It will prove a good disinfectant and will kill the germs of disease.

A recent writer on the subject of poultry feeding says it will be a good idea to heat the corn intended for the fowls every meal. This can be done by placing it inside the cook stove, and on a cold day the fowls will greatly relish it.

Where fowls are kept in runs they should be forced to take exercise. By throwing straw or chaff on the floor of the henhouse and under it placing buckwheat, barley, oats or other grain, the fowls will have to scratch to find the grain.

The JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1 of The Southwestern Poultry Journal, a creditable monthly magazine, published at Dallas, Texas, and devoted exclusively to the interest of poultry breeders. The JOURNAL wishes it success.

A bird suffering with scaly legs may be cured by applying to the legs a mixture of lard with one-twentieth part of carbolic acid, or if more convenient, a mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene. Be sure to apply thoroughly so as to penetrate through the crevices between the scales.

Give the chicks this spring just the food they need for their best and most complete development, and see if you do not find more profit in the poultry business than heretofore. Among the items that we would recommend is a little bone meal in the food daily. This will help to form bone upon which the other food may build flesh.

A palace poultry car has just been put on a Western railroad for the shipment of live poultry to the Eastern markets. The car holds about five thousand chickens. The claims for this car are that there is less likelihood of suffocation, and that with the improved system of feeding there is less shrinkage in weight and the advantage of holding the poultry for the market.

If keeping fowls for eggs it will be difficult to find a breed that is more profitable than the brown leghorn. Give a good range, and these fowls will keep at work from morning until night

foraging for food, when others would be sitting about waiting to have their food brought to them. This constant activity keeps them healthy and vigorous, which are first essentials in egg production.

Fowls should be fattened away from the flock, and for this purpose a small fattening coop should be provided large enough to accommodate the fowls without crowding. Feed then on sound wheat, oats and bran chop, and in two weeks they may be made ready for the market or the table.

T. Bennett of Trenton, New Jersey, has had many year's experience in the poultry business. In a letter to the New York World he says he has kept his poultry the past year without any corn to speak of and with the best results—plenty of eggs and no sickness. They were fed almost exclusively on vegetables, with an occasional handful of bran or meal. Boiled potatoes with now and then a few red peppers were the staple diet, but chopped cabbage was given quite frequently.

An Ancient Industry.

Solomon said "there is nothing new under the sun." But the public for some years have had an idea that the ancients were not ahead of us in the matter of the chicken business. But the public is mistaken.

The art of hatching eggs by artificial means is popularly supposed to be of recent or, at least, a modern invention. A common expression often applied to it is "raising chickens by steam." But it is older than the present civilization. The practice was in vogue in Egypt when Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem, and chickens by the million have been brought into being annually by this artificial means.

The United States consul general at Cairo, Egypt, John Cardwell, made a personal inspection of the methods of incubation practiced in Egypt, and in one of his reports gives full details of his investigations. He writes: With the purpose of seeing the ancient industry for myself I went into the district of Abae Abbasseeyeh, north of Cairo, where I had the good fortune to find a very respectable establishment in full operation.

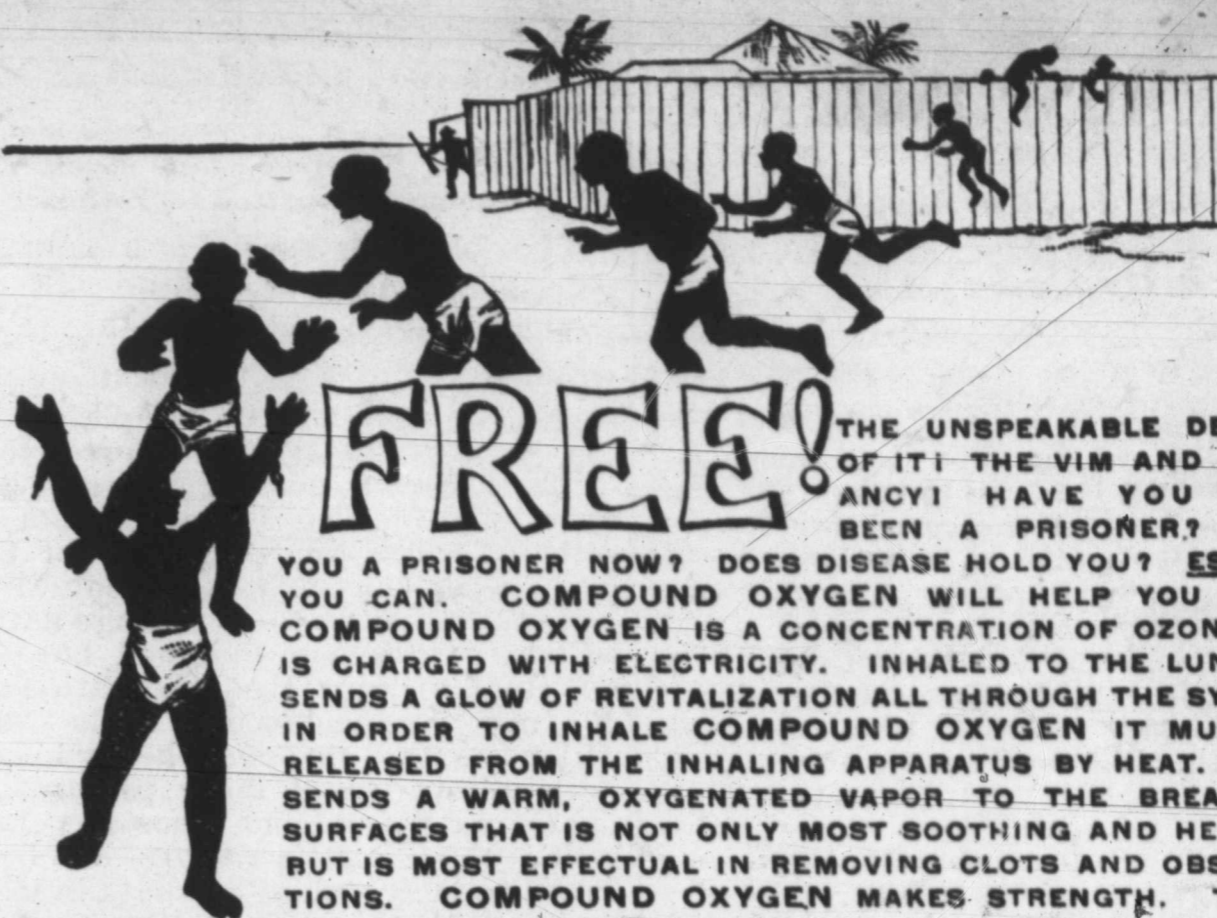
Though I had never seen one before, I recognized the incubatory in the distance by the six heat escapes, which extended a short distance above the structure. I directed the hackman toward the building, but on reaching it not a sign of life was visible about the premises. There was a door in one corner of the structure and a window near it, but both were shut up with heavy wooden shutters, and the door was locked from the inside.

A mystical rap on the window by my guide brought to the door one of the attendants. In a few moments I was in dark passages, peering into huge brick ovens or chambers, in which were tens of thousands of eggs, and in two in which were thousands of little chickens just from the shells, and not able to look after food. In a recess there was the remnant of the last hatch of a few days before, four or five hundred active, healthy, vigorous chicks not yet marketed."

Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have \$42 clear money. I am charmed with the business. I bought my Plater from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, for \$3, and feel confident if people knew how cheap they could get a Plater, and how much money they could make, we would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewelry there is to plate; and if persons now idle would get a Plater, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money. MRS. J. E. NASH.

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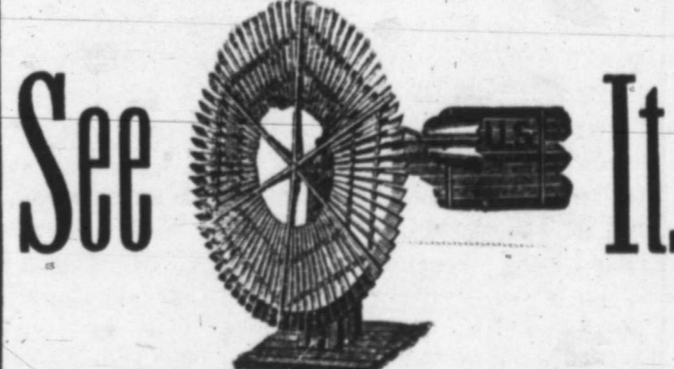
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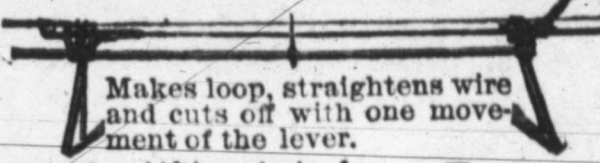
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CORRESPONDENCE.

Why do Ewes Shed Wool?

BAIRD, TEX., March 20, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In the past two years I have been greatly troubled by my ewes shedding wool on the belly, last year I feel safe in saying one pound or more per head. It is strictly confined to the ewes. Can any one give me the cause for it, and what will stop it? I see them beginning again this spring. There is little or no underbrush on my range. I like the change of administration of the STOCK JOURNAL very much but always have liked it and have been reading it since the first copy was printed.

J. F. CLAGGETT.

Appreciates the Poultry.

NECHESVILLE, TEX., Mar. 11, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I note that you have given some space to poultry and you should. Fully three-fourths of my customers are readers of your paper, and I know that many others are interested in poultry culture, and know too, that there is no industry under the sun so little understood. Hope you will continue this department of your paper, and a page would only add more interesting matter for hundreds of your patrons. I will hatch this year not less than 750 chicks, perhaps, 1000, and believe 500 of them will go to readers of your paper.

J. G. McREYNOLDS.

He Sees no Bad Effects.

BRIGHT SIDE RANCH,
COLUMBIA, Texas, March 20, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In your issue of the 14th instant there was an article on feeding cotton seed cake, in which it was claimed that stock went blind after eating that feed from ninety to one hundred days. If that theory is correct I would like to have it fully discussed in the JOURNAL. Why will the cake cause blindness when hulls and the cake fed together at the oil mills have no bad effects. The entire cotton seed is fed, and I have never heard of a case of blindness from feeding. I have been feeding thirty yearling and two-year-old Gallo-way and Hereford bulls on the entire cotton seed since last August, and see no blindness or bad effects. The bulls have been yarded every night, fed hay or sorghum fodder, and all the seed they could eat. They are all in good condition and ready for service when the season opens, and some of them are fat.

F. N. BULLOCK.

All Along the Line.

SEYMOUR, TEX., March 23, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Have been a reader of the Wool Grower and STOCK JOURNAL all along the line from the first commencement. Started in the sheep business in '81 and stuck to it through thick and thin, and have seen some pretty rough experience in that time and am glad to thank the STOCK JOURNAL for its words of cheer and advice. Think the STOCK JOURNAL one of the best papers published in the United States for the stock farmers and wish it the best of success.

W. B. OGDEN.

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.

OSAGE RESERVATION.

Cattlemen Notified That Stock Will not Be Permitted to Enter.

The following special from San Angelo, under date of March 25th, and published in the Dallas Morning News, will be of interest to stockmen and especially those who contemplate grazing cattle in the territory referred to:

O. H. Brown, general stock agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, wired W. H. Godair of this place that Government Agent Miles, had sent marshals to the Osage nation to notify cattlemen they will not permit stock to enter that reservation under any circumstances. This order will cause the stockmen heavy losses, as they have leased large pastures in the Osage nation, and since the 14th instant the Santa Fe railroad has been forced to their utmost capacity in moving stock to this reservation, none of which are allowed to go on the leased grounds. No one seems to know why the government has taken this step, and cattlemen are at a loss as to what disposition they shall make of their large herds, purchased with a view of grazing on these lands until fall. There are yet some hopes of this matter being arranged satisfactorily soon, but as it now stands it has thrown a decided damper on the stock interest of Western Texas.

A representative of the JOURNAL called at the Santa Fe office, but could get no further particulars in regard to the above. Col. Jno. G. Taylor, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, was seen and expressed the hope that the matter would be settled satisfactorily with the authorities and that the cattle would yet be permitted in the Osage reservation. Quite a number of cattlemen have leased pastures in the above named nation. Many of these cattle have already been shipped. If they are not permitted to enter the reservation it will be a great disappointment and work a serious hardship to their owners.

The Kansas Legislature.

The Denver Field and Farm seems to think the Kansas legislature is a failure. Referring to same, it says:

"In looking over the work of the session, the farmers have no cause for congratulation in what has been done, and some of the performances of the house it will be hard for them to explain to their enlightened constituents. Among the most important bills which found their way through both houses and have become laws are: The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair; the bill extending two years the limit of time in which judgment can be executed on real estate foreclosures; the bill providing for experiments in the extermination of chinch bugs, and bill prohibiting the alien ownership of lands, and for the confiscation of such lands if not disposed of by the owner within two years."

Our esteemed contemporary seems to have overlooked the fact that this same legislature snowed under the heretofore inimicable J. J. Ingalls, which alone was quite a good deal.

For months a band of cattle thieves have been carrying on a brisk business in the southeastern corner of the state. They had a regular organized slaughter pen for range cattle, at times killing as many as fifteen head a day. Along the railroad stations the traffic is good in the fresh meat line. Cattle Inspector Joseph N. Wyatt has made several arrests and will succeed in breaking up the gang.—Field and Farm.

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.

Stock Yard Notes.

Hog market higher.

Cattle market ruled steady and unchanged.

There was a liberal supply of hogs on the market.

Receipts of beef cattle were quite light and good butchers' stock is in demand.

Bulk of hogs sold for \$3.50@3.65; top price paid, \$3.70 for a car of choice stock.

Mr. G. B. Paxson, secretary and treasurer of the Union Stock Yards, spent a day last week in Dallas on business.

J. T. Day was on the market with a nice bunch of butcher cows.

A. S. Nicholson marketed a load of sheep.

W. A. McGaughey shipped in three cars of hogs from Purcell.

W. M. Hopkins was at the yards with a car of horses and mules from Cameron, enroute to Sweetwater.

J. F. Terry, Lometa, had a car of horses in the yards, billed to Childress.

J. B. Fulton, Ardmore, shipped in a car of hogs.

Young & Kuhlen marketed a car of stock hogs.

S. R. Cade, Cisco, had a car of choice fat hogs on the late market. The whole car lot averaged 284 pounds, and were fine smooth hogs indeed, and demanded the top price, \$3.70. Anyone seeing such stock as these could not doubt for a minute that Texas can produce just as fine stock of any kind as any state in the Union. Come again, Mr. Cade.

Mr. N. S. Skinner had six trains, sixty-eight cars, 2075 head of cattle at the yards to feed, enroute to Vinita, I. T., from his large ranch at Ballinger, Texas.

W. H. Godair has commenced shipping his cattle from his ranch at San Angelo to his 100,000-acre pasture in the Indian Territory, near Tulsa. Over 2000 head (about 64 carloads) have already stopped and fed at the yards this last week.

Business at the stock yards has already begun to assume a lively appearance this spring. The hog market is taking an upward inclination, and the hog receipts this week have been larger than any week since the packing house started. Although the market has not been well supplied with good butcher stock there has been a very large run of stock cattle. Besides the live stock business the yards are now presenting a decided change in the form of building improvements, among which the new long alley leading from the main alley to the stock pens of the packing house, which facilitates the conveyance of the packing house stock. The erection of a new tank which is elevated over fifty feet from the ground, and is supplied with artesian water by a pump operated by both steam and a windmill. Also new roofed hog pens are being constructed, and large stock scales are being put in with a new scale office. The new scales are 12x40 feet. On the whole the yards are receiving the latest and best modern improvements, and when completed will be a credit to any city and will ever be a monument to its president, M. G. Ellis, who is too well known in this city as a man of push, energy and enterprise to need further introduction.

If farming don't pay it can be made to pay. A good flock of any breed of sheep well cared for will always pay. They will keep the farm rid of weeds. They add to the productiveness of the fields and make the pastures better. They will supply the farmer with cash, or wool, which is cash. They will help supply the table with wholesome, toothsome meat. In fact, they will give two or three incomes during the year, and are not as troublesome as some other kinds of stock. And they will help to smother the eternal howl that "farming don't pay."—Ex.

A Big Deal.

The sale of the Maxwell land grant, located in Northern New Mexico and owned by an English company, is reported to have been recently made to a New England syndicate. The consideration was \$3,000,000. The deal was made by A. A. McKnight of Denver, who received as his commission the snug little sum of \$100,000.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

A Beau of 1829.

When grandpa went a-wooing.

He wore a satin vest,

A trail of running roses

Embroidered on the breast.

The pattern of his trousers.

His linen, white and fine,

Were all the latest fashion

In eighteen twenty-nine.

Grandpa was a fine-looking young fellow then, so the old ladies say, and he is a fine-looking old gentleman now. For the past score of years he has been a firm believer in the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. "It renewed my youth," he frequently says. It is the only blood purifier and liver invigorator guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money promptly refunded. It cures liver disease, dyspepsia, scrofulous sores, skin eruptions, and all diseases of the blood. For lingering coughs and consumption (which is lung scrofula in its early stages) it is an unparalleled remedy.

Martin & Beaman of Comanche county sold a few days ago to S. H. Mayes of the Indian Territory, 800 head of three and four-year-old steers. Charley Bryson of the same county sold to Mr. Mayes 250 of the same class. The price paid is reported to be \$14 per head.

Fine Ranch for Lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE

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

W. THOMSON,
Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

For Sale!

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

Address
W. MAYFIELD & CO.,

Alvarado, Texas.

For Sale!

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

Address
COFFIN BROS.,
Itaska, Tex.

FOR SALE!

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

J. S. GRINNAN,

Terrell, Texas.

Registered and Graded Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

A. F. SHULTZ,
Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex.

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

FOR SALE.

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

OWNER,
Care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

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

Grazing Land for Lease.

Nine hundred thousand acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 cents per acre. Address

B. D. OWEN, Attorney-at-law,
Waco, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Grazing Lands With Permanent Water in Colorado.

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

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

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

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

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

CALL ON THE

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
\$6 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.

Steers For Sale.

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

E. R. STIFF,
McKinney, Tex.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

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

EUBANKS & MILLER,
Bowling Green, Ky.

MULES AND HORSES.

Thirty to Seventy-five 1 and 2-year-old mules, well bred, carefully selected, extra good; \$45 for yearlings and \$50 for 2-year-olds. Also saddle and harness horses unbranded or small brands at \$50 to \$65 each; also mares and general stock. For sale cheap for cash. **WEBB BROS.,** Baird, Callahan Co., Tex.

BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.

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

Steers For Sale.

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

W. G. BUSK,
Coleman, Texas.

FOR SALE.



For Sale, Season of 1891.

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

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

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

Also 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.

FOR SALE.

Best Early-Beef Ranch in Southwest Texas.

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

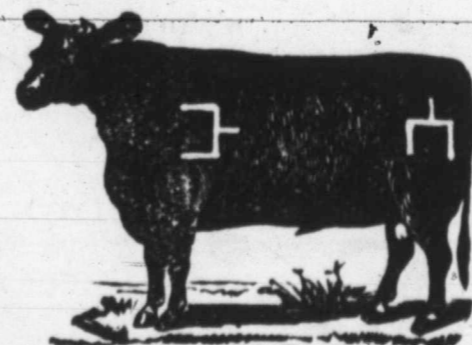
Large profits in cutting into farms and colonizing; land rich prairie suited to corn and cotton. A bale of cotton to the acre has been raised in neighborhood. Terms easy; apply to owner. Also adjoining lease of 60,000 acres under fence and fully stocked.

J. S. ALEXANDER, San Antonio, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

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



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

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

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

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

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

For Sale.

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

RAYNOR CATTLE CO.,
Raynor, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

From 1000 to 2000 yearling steers prairie raised. Address

B. E. & C. D. SPARKS,
Bosqueville, Texas.

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

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.

A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.

Breeders of Registered and Grade

DEVON CATTE

Largest herd in the South. 41 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address

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

Polled-Angus and Shorthorn

CATTLE.

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

JNO. A. BOHRER,
Southmayd, Texas.

For Sale or Trade.

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

A. S. WHITENER,

BURTON, TEXAS.

Beeves For Sale.

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

Notice

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

J. D. JEFFERIES, Supt.

WANTED!

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

N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.,

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

THE SELF-RESTORER

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

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TANSY PILLS!

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

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.

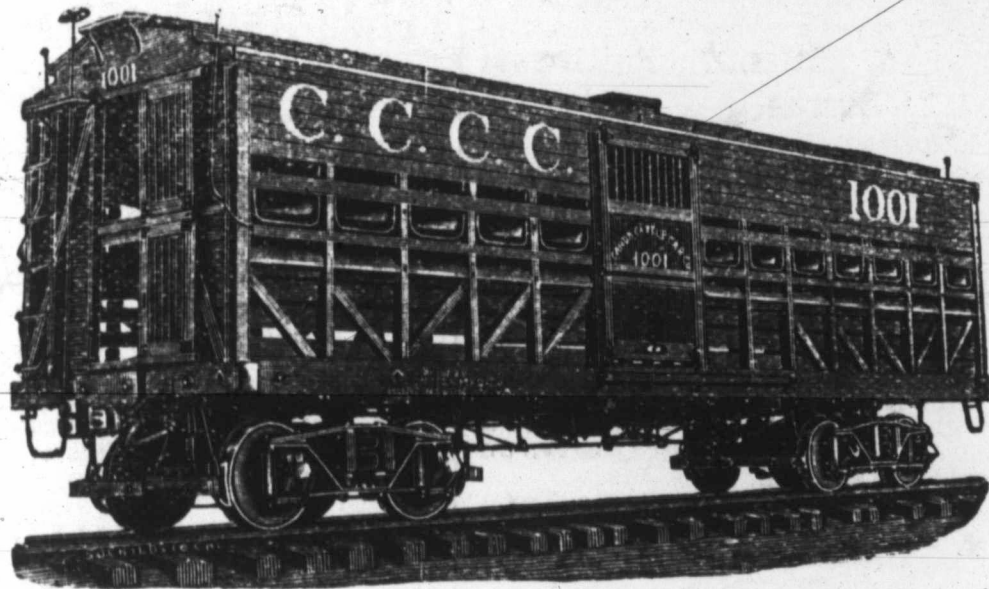
All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically 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, 535,809 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET, W. S. Tough, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive horse and mule market, known as the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in car-load lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. In connection with the sales market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best attention. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlement will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, H. P. CHILD, Superintendent, E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, A. MARCUS, Treasurer, F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, J. W. SAVIN, Secretary, R. M. HARRISON, Counsel, EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant Superintendent, W. P. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, New York and 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.

SAM J. HUNTER, SETH W. STEWART, IRBY DUNKLIN, Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin, Attorneys at Law, 500 MAIN STREET, OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Texas. Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

JAMES R. ROBINSON, ARTHUR SPRINGER, Robinson & Springer, Attorneys at Law, Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Wines, + Liquors - and - Cigars. Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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. hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweep away. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the have also choicely bred. Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas RHOME & POWELL, Rhome, Wise county, Texas.

PURE TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO. SEEDS

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

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

Is an Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



Purely Vegetable. Safe to Handle.

It is sure to promote Health of Sheep,

And thereby increase quantity and quality of the Wool.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

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

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

Yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN.

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