

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 51.

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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 stop-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  
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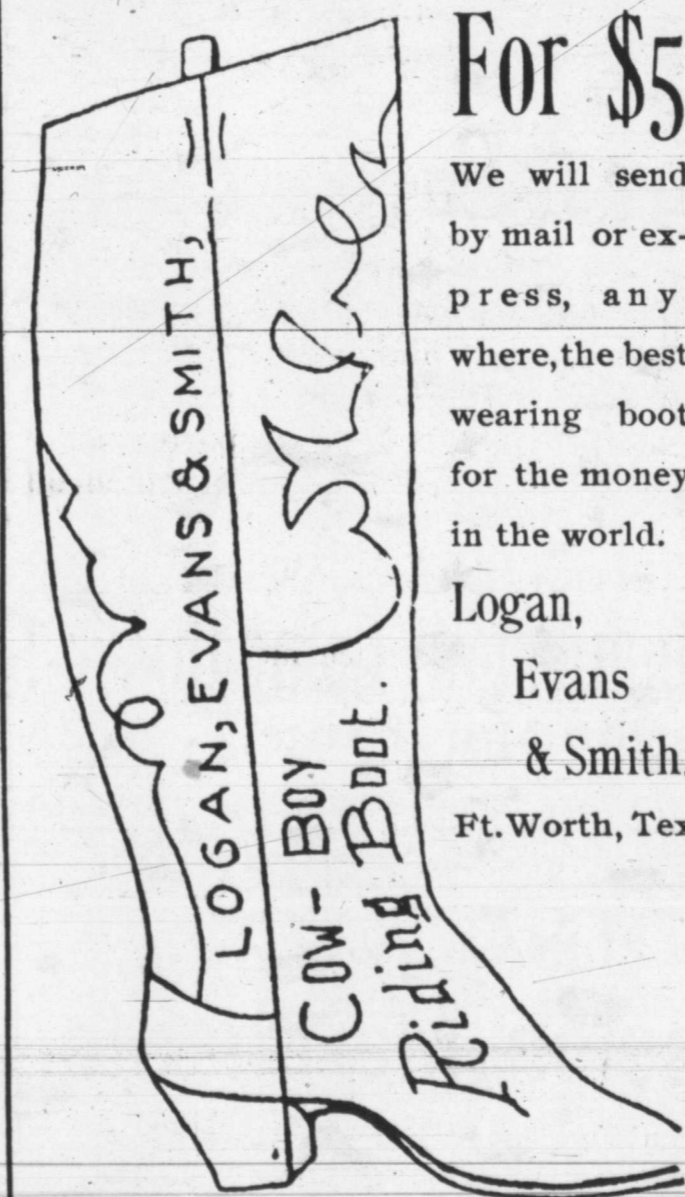
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PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—

Headquarters Department of Texas, Office  
of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, San Anto-  
nio, Texas, March 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals,  
in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement  
attached, will be received at this office and at  
the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Sub-  
sistence at the following named po-ts, 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  
addressed to the undersigned, or to the A. C. S. at  
the post for which the proposal is intended.  
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lowing is a few of the many patients whom I  
have cured. Write to them and be convinced.  
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Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.;  
Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew  
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J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O.  
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and convenience of all brethren patronizing  
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Vol. 12.

Fort Worth, Saturday, April 11, 1891.

No. 51.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

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

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second-class.

THE prospects for American meat products is looking up.

THE range of prices between poor meat and first-class meat doesn't become any narrower.

THERE never was a substantial boom of poor stuff. Sometimes in the boom of good stuff the poor stuff gets a benefit.

THERE has been no scarcity of rains in Texas during the past month, consequently live stock are all right, and the farmers, too, are feeling good.

MR. JOSEPH NIMMO says that during the year 1890 our exports of products of agriculture to Brazil was less than one-fourth the imports of such products into the arid region of this country from other parts of the Union. This region it seems is an important market for our surplus farm products.

### Meat Inspection Law.

The secretary of agriculture has prepared and published regulations for the inspection of live stock and their products under the inter-state meat inspection act, which became a law March 3d. Naturally the packers are very much delighted at the passage of this measure, since it will greatly relieve them from the annoyance incident to the conflicting local and state laws. And it is more than probable that the bill will prove to be in many ways advantageous to the live stock interests of the United States. If the regulations are rigidly and honestly enforced, the chances are that the prejudices against American meat products, which now largely exist throughout Germany, France and Great Britain, will be speedily very much modified and gradually will give way until such products will be as freely admitted to those countries as American cotton and wheat.

The law seeks to regulate the slaughter of cattle, sheep and swine, and the rules referred to are substantially as follows:

All slaughtering establishments intending to ship their products out of their states, must give notice to the secretary of agriculture, and state the character and estimated number of animals to be slaughtered per week and agree to strictly conform to all regula-

tions on the subject made by the secretary in carrying on the work of inspection in the establishments.

The secretary will give an official number to each establishment, and will appoint a veterinary inspector to take charge of the examination and inspection of animals and their products for same, and this inspector and his employes will have free access to all parts of the building used in the slaughter and conversion of animals into food products. No animal will be slaughtered until thoroughly inspected and if one is found diseased it shall be condemned and the owner shall at once remove and dispose of it as provided for by the laws of his state. So with the meat; it shall also be carefully inspected, and if any of it is found to be diseased, it will be condemned and in like manner destroyed.

Every carcass packed after inspection will be stamped with a numbered stamp issued by the secretary and a record sent to him at Washington. And every article of food product made from the carcasses of animals inspected and passed will also be officially labelled.

In the matter of swine intended for inter-state trade or for export, in addition to the general inspection, a microscopic examination for trichinae will be required.

The inspector will furnish a certificate for inspection of all carcasses of animals or food products which are to be exported to foreign countries, the same to state the number of factory, name of owner, date of inspection and name of consignee and country to which the same is to be exported, and also the numbers of the stamps attached to the articles.

There should be no politics in the enforcement of these regulations, to the end that confidence may be established abroad as well as at home.

### American Pork in Germany.

The dispatches this week announce that Germany has at last determined to do away with its discrimination against the American hog, but this statement as yet needs confirmation, though the JOURNAL inclines to the opinion that while the announcement as now published may be premature, at no very distant day Germans will be substantial consumers of the American pork product. When this long deferred hope becomes a reality American swine breeders will wear smiling faces. The fact is, the Germans are "gorgeous feeders," as well as drinkers, and once they get fairly introduced to American sugar-cured hams, spareribs, all-pork sausage and other hog-ish delicacies, known and fully appreciated by the American people themselves the cry will be for "more hog meat from America!" So breeders of the beast in Texas may as well be now considering the advisability of enlarging the facilities for supplying breeding animals to Texas farmers. If the Germans will readily take to American hog meat (and how can any one doubt it?) the exportation from the United States will be greatly increased during the

next year, and to the extent of this increase there will necessarily be a shortage here. This shortage will have to be made up by somebody in some sort of way, and the JOURNAL can not suggest a better solution of the problem than to advise Texas farmers to go in largely in the near future for "hog and harmony."

### The Prices and the Farmers.

The New York Tribune is the great exponent of a protective tariff policy in this country, and naturally seeks generally to make all significant facts that will possibly bear such an interpretation contribute to its fund of argument in favor of its policy. The JOURNAL is not going into a discussion of the statement hereinafter set out from a tariff standpoint, but it quotes from the tribune such statement for the entertainment of its farmer readers. Says the Tribune:

The aggregate of all farm products which cost \$100 in 1860 would cost at this time in the same market \$9.79, showing a decline of only a fifth of one per cent. But the aggregate of all other products, less the intergal taxes above specified, which would have cost \$100 in 1860, would cost now only \$76.43 for the same articles in the same market, a decline of \$23.57 on every \$100. On what the farmer sells, therefore, he is getting about as much in New York wholesale markets as he received thirty-one years ago, but on all the products that he buys, taken together, he is paying 21 1/2 per cent. less than he paid in 1860. It ought to be observed that the gain for the farmers in nearly all parts of the country is much greater than these figures indicate, because the cost of transportation has also been greatly reduced, thus giving to him a larger share of the price obtainable in the seaboard markets for his products, and also giving to him imported and manufactured products at less advance above their cost at the seaboard.

How the above represents the actual facts the JOURNAL is not at present prepared to determine. But one thing is quite certain, and that is, that even if this statement is true the American farmer has failed to date, to realize that his condition is so greatly improved as the Tribune would have him believe. Their forefathers 100 years ago may have been systematically oppressed, and, comparatively speaking, those of 1891 may be in a better condition than they, or even those who tilled the soil in 1860, as has been the case, doubtless, in many respects. Nevertheless, there is still vast room for improvement, and farmers should never rest satisfied until, in a strictly non-partisan spirit, they shall have secured for themselves equal privileges before the law with all other classes.

### The Farms Versus the Towns.

The JOURNAL had something to say a few weeks since in regard to the disposition on the part of the rural population of the United States to leave the farms and crowd the cities and towns. The census report for 1890 had not then been published, but the prediction was then ventured that it would show fully 50 per cent of our entire population living away from the farms. Bulletins from the census bureau have now been issued and from them some very significant facts have been collected.

In 1790 only 3 per cent of our population lived in cities of 8000 inhabitants and upwards. The proportion in 1890 was about 30 per cent, and it is quite reasonable to estimate that fully 20 per cent live in towns having under 8000

inhabitants. This will make 50 per cent of the entire population of the land not on the farms. The JOURNAL confidently believes that its estimate on this point, made as above, will be shown to be not far wide of the mark when the full report for 1890 is published. In Massachusetts the population in 1890 is 2,238,941, of whom 1,564,931, or 70 per cent, reside in 47 cities and towns of 8000 people and upwards. In all probability this proportion is not maintained in the less densely populated states, but it is safe to say that every year the disposition on the part of our people to leave the farm is increasing. Agriculture a hundred years ago was not only the most honorable, but one of the most profitable branches of industry. It has been declining in importance regularly since, however, and it is worth while for our farmers to study the matter with the view of determining the reasons for the change. That farmers are not prosperous in any part of the United States is a well-recognized fact. They are not making enough on their farms to supply themselves with the comforts, much less the luxuries, of life, and it is not to be wondered at that the younger rural generation is become more and more dissatisfied year after year. Is there a remedy for the evil? Is this people to become a nation of consumers? In Europe the urban population has long been in excess of the rural. And the fact has not proven a happy fact for the people. If the evil is to be effectually checked in this country two things are necessary, one being fair laws both national and state. In other words, the farmer must be given an equal chance before the law with others. When this is done the army of producers will begin to increase, the farms will again be more generally occupied and cultivated and once more it will be thoroughly respectable and fairly profitable to live on the farm and till the soil. But all the good laws imaginable may be passed by legislatures and still the boys and girls will have a hankering for town life, and will drift in that direction unless the farms are made more attractive to them. How this can be done cannot be told in a single newspaper article, and no general rule or direction will fit every case. Every single farm household has its own peculiarities, and parents must consider these things in determining how to make farm life more attractive for their children. In future issues of the JOURNAL this subject will be discussed at greater length. In the meantime, the JOURNAL'S readers are cordially invited to send in their expressions of opinion in answer to the inquiry: How are the boys and girls to be made more satisfied to remain on the farm?

THE cattle receipts are dropping off at all the markets, and high prices may be relied on for sometime to come. Up to date there is a decrease of 102,848 cattle at Kansas City compared with the heavy receipts of the corresponding period last year.



**CATTLE.**

Good feeding always pays.

The quality of the meat rather than the gross weight determines the price.

In breeding grade cattle for the butcher something else should be considered than size.

Don't forget but keep constantly in mind that among the recent changes made in cattle business, the scrub has been laid on the shelf.

Some stockmen can and do accomplish more with scrubs than others do with high-bred stock. The results of good feeding are oftentimes put down to the credit of blood.

There will be big money in cattle for the next few years, but it will require good judgment, which means good breeding and fat cattle, to get the full benefit of the boom.

Under the prevailing conditions of competition, early maturity, superior quality of flesh and the ability to give a large return for feed consumed are essentials in profitable meat production.

It is better to feed a well-bred animal than a scrub, but a scrub that is well fed will show up better than the best bred animal that ever lived that is half-starved or otherwise mistreated and maltreated.

To make cattle-raising on the range profitable the numbers must be kept down to a proper ratio of cattle per square mile, and the herds must be improved—not by chance breeding but by the careful observance of a well laid out system.

Many of the losses and reverses experienced by cattle growers have been due to the fact that men absolutely ignorant of the business plunged into it heavily, attracted by the huge profits reported a few years ago. Knowledge, as well as capital and pluck, are prime requisites in this work.

Cattle pastured in swampy or muddy grounds are especially liable to "foul in the foot." The clay and mud accumulate and dry between the claws of the animals, and produce constant irritation. In the beginning the trouble may be overcome by keeping the feet clean and pasturing on dry ground.

Every now and then some writer in the stock journals suggests a proper ration for an animal based on its size or weight, in spite of the fact that this is about the least reliable guide one can have. Almost every one knows that men do not eat in proportion to their size and weight, and neither do cows.

When cattle were away down it was a comfortable reflection indulged by those who owned them that when a business strikes bottom there is but one way it can go, and that is up. The cattle business has struck bed rock, has turned and it now has the upward tendency. When it is away up again you will be glad you stuck to it.

An animal may be considered matured at the earliest moment in its life that it has attained sufficient size to bring a fair average market price. And the stockman is going to be the envied man who succeeds in developing the much wanted and much dreamed of "best early maturity" cattle. Too much feed and money is now being wasted in feeding too long.

Under favorable conditions the short-horn cross is the very best for beef, but where herds range at will and must sometimes for weeks at a time pick up a precarious living, a hardier race will do better. The polled breeds are a good cross for the range; they are of robust constitutions and can rustle even better than the coarse, loosely built cattle that now so greatly prevail.

The foreign outlet for American cattle is better than it has been for many years.

High prices will be confined to good cattle, scrubs and thin stuff will always go begging.

If you want to buy cattle, now is the time; they will not be as cheap again for many years.

Buy thoroughbred bulls now. They will soon advance in price, besides you need them bad and need them now.

The Drovers' Journal, which has always been so conservative that it is almost bearish, is at last compelled to admit that good cattle are booming. It says: The cattle market for good cattle is booming whatever the future may have in store. There have not been so many people "bullish" on the situation since the great boom collapsed.

According to the Prairie Farmer, "it has been too much the fashion to breed improved farm animals on a plan based mainly upon the idea that certain peculiarities of form or color on certain lines of descent were considerations first in importance. Such views have oftentimes clouded the judgment and to secure points of minor importance considerations of the greatest necessity are passed over."

If a fence post shows weakness from rot the farmer knows at once that he must remove it, putting a better one in its stead. So, when the bull that has done good service for years shows signs of decreasing vitality and virility, the stock-breeder will recognize the importance of disposing of him and replacing him with a young and vigorous animal. And yet it is hard to give up a good bull, no matter how old he is.

The French believe in good veal and have their own method of feeding. They feed nothing but milk, commencing with six quarts a day for a few days. The calves are muzzled to prevent the possibility of their eating anything else, and are kept in darkened stables. The milk is gradually increased to what the calves will take with relish. After six or eight weeks, to make the meat white and inviting, from two to six eggs are given daily in the milk.

The secretary of agriculture now has authority under a recent act of congress to inspect all vessels employed in the cattle export trade and prescribe such regulations as will insure the arrival of cattle at foreign markets in a healthy condition. The Edmunds meat inspection law enables the department to guarantee the quality of cattle and meats exported, and this new measure will enable us to insure that guaranty. This bill removes the last plausible excuse given by European countries for discriminating against American meat products.

The Harz cattle, whose home is in the Harz mountains, in the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, is a hardy and useful breed that seems specially adapted to wild and rugged regions. They are rather small, short legged, with fine bones and small compact hoofs. The cows yield from twenty-five hundred to thirty-two hundred pounds of milk per annum. No attempt has yet been made to introduce them in this country, but it would seem as if they might profitably be tried in certain parts of Texas, New Mexico and Colorado.

Colman's Rural World sums up the situation as follows: "The market prices for all meat producing stock is on the rise. The time long promised has come. The tide has turned and the breeding and feeding of cattle and hogs, will, in all probability, pay higher prices, and (if judgment in buying, feeding and handling is used) better profits than for a number of years past. Beef cattle of the better sorts are in great demand, because the supply is abnormally short. Many pointers have been given within the past few years in-

dicative of such an event. Farmers having such stock may now watch the market reports with interest."

Mark Lane Express, commenting on the fact that doctors, lawyers, stock-brokers, clergymen and even members of parliament are often sent from Canada to England in charge of cattle, says: "This is said to be done to secure free passage for the bipeds, who never trouble themselves about the quadrupeds when once on the voyage. For the sake of the British parliament, I am glad to be told that the 'members' do not belong to us. Our own legislators have quite enough to answer for without this. With a stockbroker to look after the stock, a doctor to administer physic to the animals when they want it, a lawyer to settle the disputes or foster the fighting between them, a member of parliament to promote the pleuro and other sanitary laws, and a clergyman to add the 'grace' to the proceedings when at last the meat finds its way to the dinner table—the arrangement seems a pretty one. But it does not work; and the whole thing will have to be altered. Henceforth, instead of pitying the poor animals, we shall have to sympathize with the quondam stock attendants, who find it more congenial to play 'poker' than to run the risk of being poked with the horns of infuriated or terrified beasts."

**FACTS AND FIGURES.**

**Interesting Statistics of Cattle and Cattle Products.**

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I hand you the following statistics, compiled from the records of the treasury department at Washington, D. C., Union Stock Yards record at Chicago, and Board of Trade records at Chicago, showing the movement of cattle and cattle products during the time covered by the statistics:

Value of our exports of cattle and cattle product in 1870 ..... \$ 5,754,639  
Value of our exports of cattle and cattle products in 1890 ..... 61,850,913  
Equal to 1,292,258 head, made up as follows:  
Canned beef, 104,913,390 lbs., \$ 8,610,490  
Dressed beef, 182,505,816 lbs., 13,887,378  
Salted beef, 110,897,355 lbs., 6,126,097  
416,777 live cattle ..... 33,207,948

Besides these were exported of tallow 119,221,626 lbs. \$ 5,738,844  
The export of cattle and cattle product in 1887 was equal to 669,600 head ..... 25,690,018  
The export of cattle and cattle product in 1888 was equal to 755,808 head ..... 30,017,647  
The export of cattle and cattle product in 1889 was equal to 999,017 head ..... 48,603,031

The bulk of these exports were from Chicago. Assuming that all were, the exports were, in proportion to the receipts—

Year.	Cattle exported.	Cattle received.	American consumption.
1887, 28 per cent.	669,600	2,382,008	1,712,408
1888, 29 per cent.	755,807	2,611,543	1,855,735
1889, 33 per cent.	999,017	3,023,281	2,024,264
1890, 37 per cent.	1,292,258	3,484,280	2,189,964

You will see that while the gross receipts look large, the net that is left for American supply is not large, and a large per cent. of this goes into cans and does not enter into the fresh beef supply of the country. From the best estimates that I can obtain Chicago alone takes 2500 head a day.

There are receipts of fresh and canned beef at Chicago that do not appear in any records that I have been able to reach.

Taking the receipts for 1890 at Chicago, 3,484,258 head; there were shipped out of Chicago of live cattle, 1,275,860 head:

	Head.
Of dressed beef East equal to .....	1,280,743
Of dressed beef West equal to .....	359,481
Of canned beef East equal to .....	240,904
Of canned beef West equal to .....	51,372
Of salted beef East and West equal to ..	62,765
Dressed beef for Chicago, 2500 a week ..	730,000

Equal to ..... 3,991,125  
These estimates are based on—  
300 lbs. of canned beef equal to a carcass.  
600 lbs. of dressed beef equal to a carcass.  
500 lbs. of salted beef equal to a carcass.

And I arrive at these figures in consultation with men who are or ought to be posted.

The average weight of cattle at the yards for 1890 was 1089 lbs. per head; 1,275,860 head were shipped out alive; and those were the tops and the heaviest cattle, leaving 2,208,398 head for dressed beef—cans and salt.

Again, P. D. Armour & Co. reported for the year ending October 1, 1890, the killing of 650,000 head, or 2080 head for every working day. It is said that Morris kills as many or more, and that Swift kills more than either, and that Hammond kills 1500 a day. Here is 8000 a day, say that Armour is an average; this is nearly 50,000 a week. This summing up may be called exparte, but it closely approximates these totals; and the difficulty is to see how the cattle that are received at Chicago can be made to meet the demands of the market rather than to see what they can do with them.

I said in articles written for different papers during 1890 that if cattlemen would hold cattle so that the receipts at Chicago would not exceed 60,000 a week it would change the market from a losing figure to a paying one in eight weeks.

I will call your attention to the January and February market of 1890:

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards for	
January .....	274,359
Shipments of live cattle .....	93,046
Dressed beef East equal to .....	94,345
Dressed beef West equal to .....	29,371
Canned beef E. equal to .....	17,518
Canned beef W. equal to .....	71,783
Salted E. and W. equal to .....	5,438
Chicago supply (estimated) .....	60,000—208,455
Receipts at the U. S. Yds for February ..	223,081
Shipments of live cattle .....	88,083
Dressed beef E. equal to .....	96,795
Dressed beef W. equal to .....	23,565
Canned beef E. equal to .....	15,094
Canned beef W. equal to .....	1,881
Salted E. & W. equal to .....	5,639—142,974
Chicago consumption .....	60,000

592,558 497,440  
Drawn from stock in storage ..... 95,118

**Export of cattle and cattle products for:**

January, 1891—	No.	Value.
Live cattle .....	27,235	\$2,225,245
Canned beef, 7,105,704 lbs. equal to ..	23,686	567,692
Dressed beef, 13,448,583 lbs. equal to ..	22,414	1,030,269
Salted beef, 8,530,218 lbs. equal to .....	17,060	526,736
.....	90,395	4,349,942

January, 1890—		
Live cattle .....	20,617	1,724,952
Canned beef, 5,527,192 lbs. equal to ..	18,414	445,660
Dressed beef, 11,254,353 lbs. equal to ..	18,757	819,118
Salted beef, 8,357,677 lbs. equal to .....	16,713	442,550
.....	74,591	3,432,280

February, 1891—		
Live cattle .....	27,363	2,293,153
Canned beef, 6,051,789 lbs. equal to ..	20,139	493,729
Dressed beef, 11,316,883 lbs. equal to ..	27,195	1,265,407
Salted beef 8,231,437 lbs. equal to .....	16,463	445,788
.....	91,160	4,498,077

February, 1890—		
Live cattle .....	27,707	1,702,287
Canned beef, 4,647,842 lbs. equal to ..	15,493	372,500
Dressed beef, 14,553,129 lbs. equal to ..	24,255	1,113,080
Salted beef, 11,363,048 lbs. equal to ..	22,726	645,792
.....	90,181	3,833,659

These figures will enable you to judge somewhat of the future of the cattle business. We now have Germany and France opening to us, and other European countries will follow, and the question will not be how to dispose of good cattle but where we are to get them.  
T. L. MILLER.  
Beecher, Ill., April 3, 1891.

**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.



SHEEP AND WOOL.

It is stated on good authority that in Wisconsin sheep are paying better than any other class of stock.

The lamb that is being half starved now will never catch up what he is missing if he lives to be a centenarian.

From all parts of the state the information reaches the JOURNAL office that the lambing so far has been very satisfactory.

An old proverb says: "The foot of the sheep is golden to the land." This should be heeded by such as look to get gold from their land.

To fail at everything else and then take to sheep with the idea that any one can make them pay will in all likelihood add one more to the list of failures.

Sheep should be given their food with the utmost regularity, whether it be hay and grain fed in the barn yards, or grass that they have to gather for themselves on the range.

At this season of the year when the lambs are young the ewes should be given milk-producing food. If green weeds or grass can be secured for them they will ask for nothing better.

Experience must teach the flockmaster what breed of sheep will do best in his particular locality. It is safe to say there is no breed known in the country that will not pay well if properly handled.

Howard H. Keim of Elk Lick, Penn., says he has Cheviot ewe lambs that at one-year-old will make a weight of 140 to 150 pounds and shear 10 to 12 pounds of wool without any care except salting during the summer.

The men who fail in the sheep business are generally those who would fail in any business. On the other hand, the men who succeed in other business are the men who in all probability would succeed as sheep breeders and wool growers.

A writer in the Philadelphia Enterprise says that there is only one thing on a farm that will beat sheep judiciously handled and that is poultry. As for poultry, he says for the amount of capital invested it will pay a larger profit than the Standard Oil company.

Whatever may be the condition of the wool market there is always a demand for fine mutton and lamb, at good prices. Besides this, the present home consumption might be greatly increased with advantage. An occasional wether or lamb slaughtered on the farm would furnish a welcome variety in the meat diet.

Although Merinos are the best sheep in the world as producers of wool, and though they have shown their ability to flourish better than any other in large flocks, they are not mutton sheep and cannot become so. But they are hardy, moderately prolific, and easily kept. Bear these points in mind when considering a change.

D. M. Roseberry of Lovett, Ind., says that dogs and politicians are the sheep's worst enemies. He recommends strychnia as being a sure remedy for the dogs and suggests a No. 9 boot with a stiff sole for the politician. So says also Mr. Wm. E. Goudy, who has been writing on the subject "Wool Growers and Farmers versus Legislation."

If desiring a cross with Merinos for production of mutton, and of spring lambs, the Leicesters might be tried to advantage. Their chief characteristics are early maturity and ability to lay on fat rapidly. The mutton is not so finely marbled as that of the Southdowns, the tendency being rather to lay on fat in masses. But the lean portions are juicy and delicate, and as the bones are small there is little waste.

The fashion of docking sheep prevails generally in all parts of this country. A correspondent asks if there is any good reason for the practice. The JOURNAL knows of no very specially good reason beyond this, that a bob-tailed sheep looks trimmer and handsomer than one with a long tail. As the Mexican herder explains it: "Here Mexican sheep, you cut he tail off and here Mexican sheep."

The Dorset horned sheep have long been favorably regarded in England for producing both early and late lambs for market. Within a few years past several importations have been made of them into this country with the same object in view, and particularly for the purpose of getting lambs for the Eastern markets. The sheep are excellent nurses and the lambs are ready for the butcher at ten to twelve weeks of age.

Says the sheep breeder: During the reign of Elizabeth, 1558, an act of parliament was passed forbidding the exportation of wool. As a memorial of the event and to make the people keep it in mind, sacks of wool were placed in the house of lords on which the judges sat. The Lord chancellor who presides over the house of lords still sits upon a sack of wool over which is thrown a red cloth. Hence the expression, "sitting on a wool sack."

The disposition on the part of breeders of fine sheep in the East and North to say mean things about each other is not a newly developed characteristic. But—it is the long pull, the strong pull and above all else the pull all together that is needed among sheep men to make the business of sheep husbandry permanently successful. There is neither rhyme nor reason in this constant interchange of incivilities among those who should be the best of friends.

One reason why the flockmaster is often dissatisfied with the price received by him for his wool is that his ignorance of the real value of his wool places him at the mercy of the wool buyer. The flockmaster does not know the grade of his clip, nor is he posted as to its market value, while the buyer is posted thoroughly on both points. The remedy is to study up and become posted as to the rules controlling in grading wool and to keep up with the market reports.

A correspondent who has recently invested in sheep asks the JOURNAL to advise him when to couple his ewes and rams to have his lambs come by March 1. A ewe carries her lamb 140 to 150 days. He will have to turn the bucks into the ewe flock from about the 1st to the 10th of October. For the benefit of the same gentleman it is suggested that one vigorous ram to every 50 ewes is about right, if extra care can be given to the ram during the breeding season. But it will pay to use about three rams to every 100 ewes, and they should be fed some grain daily.

While the report comes from cattlemen generally throughout the state that owing to the unprecedented scarcity of surface water on the ranges they have lost heavily of their cattle during the past three months, the reports from the sheepmen are all encouraging. Sheep can live and even appear to thrive a long time during the hot season without any water. But at this season there is no danger of them dying from thirst even if they don't taste water for weeks. And yet when they can get it conveniently sheep will drink some water almost every day except in cold weather. After all sheep are very satisfactory property in 1891.

A writer in the National Stockman says: "It is said that an extensive stock dealer in our county (Green county, Pennsylvania) and Virginia made the remark last summer that there wasn't a sound flock of sheep in the county. Of a certainty there are owners of sheep here who will take exceptions to this, but one would be surprised how few entirely sound flocks

there are." The trouble there is foot rot, a disease that is practically unknown in Texas, except through the books. It is to be hoped that it will long continue to be an unknown quantity in sheep husbandry here, especially as it is thought by many that if a sheep once gets bad with it it can never be cured entirely, and that sooner or later it will break out again though apparently well for a great while.

Hot-house lambs, so-called, are those that are grown in warm quarters and slaughtered and sold before they are eight weeks old. The business, says the Stockman and Farmer, has grown to great proportions in recent years and is practiced in many states. It was thought three years ago that the business would be overdone, but the demand keeps pace with the largely increased production. One man is reported to be able to put in bank an average of \$1000 a year from the lambs and wool of 100 ewes, he growing most of the feed required for them on his farm. Dorsets being much given to bearing twins, are held in high esteem by hot-house lambsmen.

Mr. Mortimer Levering of Lafayette, Ind., secretary of the American Shropshire Registry association, is the author of a statement, viz: that his association has over 23,000 recorded sheep, and boasts of more recorded sheep, more active members and more assets than all the present sheep organizations of the United States, Canada and England combined. But E. N. Ball, secretary of the Michigan Merino S. B. association, enters a general denial and by way of special plea shows that in Vermont alone there have been over 250,000 sheep recorded, and in Michigan over 84,000. Total 284,000. It looks very much as if somebody is badly "off" in his figures, and Mr. Ball seems to be willing to make affidavit that he is not the party.

Referring to the communication from Baird which appeared in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, the writer has to say that he has been frequently troubled in the same way that Mr. Claggett has, but knows of no way to prevent it. The ewes about lambing time seem to have become feverish and not only shed their belly wool, but sometimes that on their sides as well, and it was noticeable that those in the poorest condition as to flesh lost the most wool. It is suggested that Mr. Claggett's ewes might now be shorn to good advantage, not only to save wool that otherwise is likely to be shed by them, but in view of the fact that while they are giving milk to their lambs their wool will not be growing to amount to anything.

The suggestions as to the best way to handle sheep on the range are not intended for those who "know it all" already, but for those who are comparatively new in the business and not only need to be advised as to details, but are modest enough to say so. If, therefore, knowing ones see a paragraph explaining what to them seems much too plain to need explanation, they can skip it and look lower down in the column for something that is more to their taste. The purpose of the JOURNAL is to give each week a varied "bill of fare," so to express it, that each one of its wool-grower readers will find something in the sheep and wool department that is worth at least four cents to him, about the price the entire paper costs him.

Robert Taylor in 1884 had little more than a good Scotch heart and the thrift bred in him. He went to sheep herding, took a band on halves and has just returned from California where he invested \$30,000 in pure bred bucks. J. B. Okie of Lost Cabin was working for wages on a sheep ranch only a few years ago. Now he is rated at near \$100,000. State Sen. or J. D. Woodruff went to Wyoming a poor man less than half a dozen years since. He is worth to-day \$250,000 in sheep. The JOURNAL would like, however, to ask the American Sheep Breeder, from which these stories are taken, did these men make their

fortunes breeding sheep and growing wool, or did they do it speculating? It is true that the business of sheep husbandry is a profitable one and there are hundreds of flockmasters in Texas today who have accumulated considerable property in the business. But it is hard to believe that any man has started poor and in six years has made a quarter of a million dollars in any legitimate business, having in it none of the elements of speculation. If Senator Woodruff, for instance, made his fortune trading in sheep, is it quite fair to hold him up as a howling example of what can be done in a short time in the business of breeding sheep and growing wool?

The Louk sheep, although little known to the outside world, may be regarded as one of the oldest, if not the very oldest breed in the United Kingdom, and it has some qualities that should make it known and popular elsewhere. They are native to the mountainous region marking the boundary between Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the breed is remarkably hardy, as it must be to hold its own upon the bleak, barren hills of that district. They are noted for fecundity, and for traits of good motherhood which makes them especially valuable as breeders. Their fleeces are good and few breeds excel them for the production of mutton. The joint living weight of three good specimens was 727 pounds, the dressed weight being forty pounds to the quarter.

For the benefit of those who expect to attend the State Wool-Growers' association next June, the JOURNAL begs leave to suggest that perhaps some such programme as that carried out during the 16th annual meeting of the Indiana Wool-Growers' association at Indianapolis might be adopted and carried out profitably. Following the president's address the following practical subjects were discussed: "The wool and mutton industry of the United States;" "Care and management of sheep as regards better profits from sheep husbandry;" "The merits of Cotswolds for mutton;" "How can we produce a sheep that will yield the heaviest fleece and the largest mutton carcass combined, and what are the comparative values of crossing the different breeds with each other?" "Have we now in Indiana the number of sheep which our improved lands will warrant us in keeping profitably, not diminishing our herds of other stock?" "Are Shropshires the best sheep for the common farmer?" The subject, "What would free wool do?" was also discussed. But in the estimation of the JOURNAL the other subjects were of more importance, and their consideration was calculated to accomplish a great deal of practical good. Will President Shepherd send the JOURNAL for publication the programme for the San Antonio meeting?

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.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

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

Leave Ft. Worth	8.00 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
" Plano	9.44 p. m.	10.18 a. m.
" Wylie	10.08 p. m.	10.46 a. m.
" Greenville	11.20 p. m.	12.10 p. m.
" Commerce	12.00 night	1.10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.	12.45 a. m.	2.03 p. m.
Arrive Memphis	8.45 p. m.	8.55 a. m.
" St. Louis	7.40 a. m.	

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

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



**THE MARKETS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 10, 1891.

The Fort Worth Packing company continue to buy all the good cattle, sheep and hogs that are offered and pay top prices for same.

The receipts of marketable stock are not equal to the demand, consequently prices on all classes of good fat stock are steadily advancing.

Good fed steers are bringing from \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

Fat, smooth, fed cows are worth from \$2.50 to \$2.75, with the supply far short of the demand.

Hogs are still looking up, the receipts being short of the demand. Good hogs sell readily at from \$3.75 to \$4 per 100 pounds.

**BY WIRE.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 600. Steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.00@5.60; fair to good natives, \$4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; Texans and Indians, \$3.15@3.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 3200. Market strong. All grades, \$4.90@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 100; shipments, none. Good to choice, \$4.50@6.00.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1100; shipments, 1900. Market strong. Steers \$3.75@6.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 9500; shipments, 4800. Market higher. All grades \$3.35@5.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 700. Market steady.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000, shipments, 4000. Market steady to strong. Steers, \$4.00@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 15,000. Market moderately active, strong. All grades, \$4.50@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 5000. Market active, higher. Natives, \$5.00@5.75; Westerns, \$5.25@5.80.

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

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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**CHICAGO.**

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }  
April 7, 1891. }

Estimated receipts: 4500 head of cattle, 20,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep. Offerings of cattle were surprisingly light, but the demand corresponded very well with the supply, and no change in prices was noticeable. The market, in fact, was slow and dull, and the general feeling was towards weakness instead of strength. Exporters did almost nothing and shippers bought very sparingly, claiming that the kind they wanted were not offered. Sellers, therefore had to depend largely on local demand, which was weak. Good to choice cattle were very scarce. Excepting two sales of prime cattle at \$6, nothing brought more than \$5.50. Sales included six car-loads of corn-fed Colorado cattle, averaging 1220 pounds, that sold for \$5.10. The cow trade was fairly active, and good fat stock sold readily at steady prices. A strong inquiry prevailed for stockers and feeders, the latter selling mostly at \$3.60@4, being 25c higher than last week.

The Texas market was unchanged. 1220 head, averaging 951 to 1000 pounds, sold at \$4.10@4.20.

The bulk of the hogs sold at a decline of 10@15c. Early in the morning there was a sharp demand for choice hogs, and some fancy ones, averaging 306 pounds, sold at \$5.50. All grades below choice sold 10c lower, and there was very little activity in the market at the decline. Rough hogs and pigs were not wanted, even at a sacrifice. Mixed sold at \$4.50@5.35; heavy, \$4.60@5.50; light, \$4.50@5.30. Packers took 6100 head, shippers 13,000, leaving 5000 unsold.

There was a liberal run of sheep today, but the market ruled steady. The feeling was weaker on the general trade, and some sheep sold 5@10c lower, but the majority showed a very little change in prices. Business was not brisk, though sellers managed to get rid of the supply. The lamb trade was strong and in some cases 10c higher, making an advance of 15@25c since last Friday. Some choice native

lambs sold at \$6.40; natives, \$4.50@5.85; Western, \$5.25@5.80; lambs, \$5.25@6.40.

**ST. LOUIS.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 7.—Cattle receipts to-day, 1749 head. There has been a lower tendency in the trade during the past week. Choice shipping and prime export steers are quotable at \$5.75@6.00 per 100 pounds; good to choice shipping steers, 1100 to 1400 pounds, are quotable at \$4.90@5.50; fair to good butchers' steers, averaging from 1000 to 1200 pounds; at \$4.60@4.90, and ordinary light to medium butchers' steers at \$3.65@4.25. Good to choice native butchers' cows and heifers are selling readily at \$3.00@3.90; fair cow stuff, \$2.25@2.90; common old cows, \$1.25@2.00; veal calves, \$4.25@4.75 per 100 pounds for light, averaging 81 to 100 pounds. Bulls are selling at an extreme range of \$1.50@3.50 per 100 pounds, as to quality. Milk cows with calves, \$15@27.50 for common to pretty good. There is an active inquiry for fat Texas cattle of all weights, prices to-day ranging from \$3.65@4.50 for fair to good. Texas stags and mixed stock, \$2.25@3.50 per 100 pounds. The market closed about steady for all grades at quotations.

Representative sales: 10 Texas stags, 792 pounds, \$2.25; 21 Texas mixed, 1024 lbs, \$2.25; 21 Texas mixed, etc., 1006 lbs, \$3.10; 64 Texas stags, 1149 lbs, \$3.50; 21 Texas steers, 992 lbs, \$3.65; 41 Texas steers, 1111 lbs, \$4; 91 Texas steers, 1032 lbs, \$4; 46 Texas steers, 1063 lbs, \$4.10; 45 Texas steers, 1029 lbs, \$4.10; 151 Texas steers, 1144 lbs, \$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6200 head. There has been a light run of hogs during the past week, and there has been an upward tendency to values, with but slight fluctuations. The highest price during the week \$5.25 for choice hogs; to-day best prices realized was \$5.15. A large proportion to-day were mixed loads, and there was a heavy drag on pigs, roughs and old sows. The common hogs, pigs, etc., fair mixed loads, sold at \$3.80 to \$4.50; good mixed hogs



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

**We do a Strictly Commission Business.**

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

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

sold at \$4.55 to \$4.95; rough to fair packing grades sold at \$4 to \$4.25, and good heavy hogs at \$4.50 to \$4.80. The good lights sold at \$4.85 to \$5; butcher hogs and best heavy grades sold at \$5 to \$5.15, but there were really no choice hogs on the market. The prices averaged close to Monday's figures, but the market closed 5c to 10c lower.

Representative sales: 27, 203 lbs, \$3.80; 66, 189 lbs, \$4; 81, 133 lbs, \$4.10; 101, 122 lbs, \$4.30; 65, 213 lbs, \$4.45; 22, 121 lbs, \$4.50; 93, 142 lbs, \$4.60; 86, 163 lbs, \$4.65; 48, 147 lbs, \$4.75; 78, 208 lbs, \$4.80; 32, 185 lbs, \$4.85; 46, 190 lbs, \$4.85; 66, 194 lbs, \$4.90; 60, 182 lbs, \$4.95; 70, 183 lbs, \$4.95; 112, 193 lbs, \$4.95; 63, 204 lbs, \$5; 76, 226 lbs, \$5.10; 46, 229 lbs, \$5.15.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 491 head. There has been a light run of sheep during the past week and prices have been fully sustained. To-day some choice 120-pound wethers sold at \$6.25; good mixed sheep averaging 93 to 97 pounds sold at \$5.50 to \$5.90, and common 56 to 71-pound sheep at \$4 to \$4.25. Texas stockers of about 64 pounds average, \$2.85 to \$3.15. Fat Texas sheep sell well up to quotations for natives of equal quality.

**KANSAS CITY.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 8.—Cattle—An irregular and unsatisfactory market was had yesterday. Receipts were not large, yet the buyers were cautious. Good dressed beef steers sold fairly well at steady prices, but when it came to heavy cattle they were again lower, much of the premium paid for them Monday having been lost since then. Cows and heifers in marked contrast with steers were active and best lots firm under the influence of scarcity. Bulls quiet. Calves unchanged. Stockers and feeders still selling slowly; there were some lookers around, but sales light. Milch cows and springers were steady and good to choice in good demand. Common, \$16@18; fair, \$20@24, and good to choice, \$25@35. Sales ranged as follows: Shipping steers, \$4.40@5.40; cows, \$2@4.50; bulls, \$2.60@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@3.40.

Hogs—An active and fairly steady market was had yesterday. The receipts were again good in number and poor in quality. The sharp advance in provisions checked the bearish disposition of buyers, but further than this had no influence upon the market. Mixed hogs were hardly so firm as Tuesday, but most sales were at steady prices. Packers and shippers both buying. Range of packers' hogs, \$4.45@5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.70@4.85.

Sheep—Fresh receipts were moderate

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

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

**Live Stock Commission Merchants,**

Kansas City Stock Yards, - - - - - Kansas City, Kansas.

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

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**Darlington, Quick & Co.,**

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

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

**Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.**

J. B. ARMSTRONG, President, WM. DORAN, Secretary, F. H. DORAN, General Manager

**Consignments Solicited.**  
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**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**Fish & Meek Co.**  
 (INCORPORATED)



and mostly confined to killers. Hence trades slow. Some stale offerings were on sale and all good lots found ready sale at firm prices, but when it came to poor and medium stuff the market was quiet.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]  
NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	331	303	170
Calves and yearlings	549	306	223
Hogs	101	101	
Sheep	136	35	101

**CATTLE.**—Fair to choice corn-fed beeves, per lb, 4@5c; choice grass beeves, 3½@4½; common to fair beeves, 2½@3½c; good fat cows, 3@3½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@15; calves, \$7.50@10.50; yearlings, \$9@14; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

**HOGS.**—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 4@4½c; common to fair, 3½@3¾c.

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

The market is lightly supplied with good beef cattle, calves and yearlings. Prices firm. Good corn fed hogs steady. Common to fair sheep in full supply. Fat muttons firm.

**SAN ANTONIO.**

SAN ANTONIO, April 10.—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, 2½@2½c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2@2½c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.

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

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

Hogs, are in large receipt and there is a good demand for fat animals. Average hogs, 3½@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4½c per pound, live weight.

**Wool Market.**

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 9.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

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

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 9.—Wool—Receipts, 2595 bags. There is a fair sale for offerings. Some lots held over on speculation. Few lots of new wool have appeared on market.

BOSTON, MASS., April 9.—Wool—In steady demand at full prices.

**Wool at Chicago**

CHICAGO, April 6, 1891.  
We enclose herewith a report of the wool market for the week ending Saturday: Receipts were 218,230 lbs, shipments 293,651 lbs. Receipts to date, 2,637,155 lbs, as against 1,727,819 lbs of last year. Shipments were 4,783,857 lbs, as against 5,325,698 lbs last year. There has been no change in the demand for wool, which is very urgent for the better grades, stocks of which are exceedingly light, and any shipments are bringing outside prices. The grades in best demand are year's growth, fine and fine medium wools. The shrinkage cuts no figure, provided prices are based on actual value. Prices are strong with occasional advances, where the wools will warrant same, by virtue of the condition. Prospects are good for an active trade upon receipt of wool in sufficient quantity to make it interesting to the manufacturers. SHERMAN, HALL & CO.

**SAN ANTONIO.**

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

Since the last report from San Antonio was written there has been an improvement in the tone of this market though it has been more in sentiment than in actualities. Dreams of booms have passed, and now the depression which followed the awaking has given way to a belief founded on the results of some plain business figuring. San Antonio is no longer the largest horse market in America. That dream is over and the dreamers have sought other employment. Still there is a steady, conservative trade left which in the course of years can be increased, but never to former proportions as long as the present restrictive tariff remains a barrier to the importation of cheap horse stock from Mexico. What is left is a moderate ranch trade with some good lots for shippers to other states. The cheap stock will gradually be eliminated and the large stock yards that were formerly devoted to this trade will be cut up into building lots. Vale, "greatest American horse market!"

The break in the Southern Pacific railroad near New Orleans has not yet been repaired, nor is it likely to be for some time, but the difficulty has been partially removed, so far as the shipment of live stock to New Orleans is concerned, by a transfer of through stock to steamer at Morgan City and thence by water to live stock landing at New Orleans. This necessitates more handling and more time is required in making the trip, but it is an improvement over the complete cut-off which had existed since the washout occurred.

Complaints of continued dry weather in the district south of this city are as plentiful as ever. Long continued and heavy general rains are needed in this portion of the state. Reports from some sections show a serious condition of affairs.

Mr. W. R. Prince has shipped another lot of horses to Indian Territory to fatten. Later in the season he will ship them to the most available markets.

Mr. C. A. McCormick, a cattle buyer from Arkansas City, Kansas, has been here after stock during the past week.

Col. Charles Moss of Millett has sold 500 head of three and four-year-old beeves at \$25 per head, ranch delivery. Messrs. McDaniel & Blackstone of Muskogee, I. T., have bought all the stock cattle on the Dooley ranch in Kinney county at \$6 per head. There are about 2000 head all told in the lot, and they are now being shipped to Indian Territory.

The following well known cattlemen and wool growers have registered at the Mahneke hotel during the past week: H. C. Tarde, Del Rio; George W. Ames, Comstock; C. A. McCormick, Arkansas City, Kansas; Charles Moss, Millett; T. B. McDaniel and P. N. Blackstone, Muskogee, I. T.; J. S. Powell, Pettus; P. Maurice, Kinney county; W. J. and S. C. Butler, Karnes county; G. F. Hines, Pearsall; A. B. Briscoe, Goliad county; M. R. Braggins, Junction City.

**The Horse Market.**

There is a more hopeful feeling in the horse market, though it is based on anticipations rather than actualities. Judge George H. Noonan, whose reputation as a breeder of fine horses is as fully recognized as is his reputation as a sound jurist, states that in all the years he has been here he has never before seen the horse market anything like as dull as it is now. So it will be seen that the hopeful feeling is the result of faith rather than of acquirement. But there certainly is a better feeling. Quite liberal receipts are expected and desirable stock are promised. Scrubs are not wanted at any

**WOOL**

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

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

price—The demand is for well-broke saddle horses in good condition for immediate use upon the cattle ranches. Such stock will sell on arrival at about \$30 per head. There are several buyers here wanting good saddle stock.

Total receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 106 head, against 761 head during the corresponding week last year, and 856 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Since January 1st the decrease in the receipts by rail has amounted to 9,897 head as compared with the receipts by rail during the corresponding time last year, and 8633 head as compared with the receipts by rail during the corresponding time in 1889.

Total shipment of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 121 head, against 509 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1000 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Since January 1st, the decrease in the shipments by rail has amounted to 5629 head as compared with the shipments by rail during the corresponding time last year, and 8778 head as compared with the shipments by rail during the corresponding time in 1889. The only shipments of horse stock and mules to a point outside of Texas during the last week was to Muskogee, I. T.

The following quotations rule in this market:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands	\$ 86	12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands	126	16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	176	25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	136	17
Yearling fillies, branded	66	8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	86	10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	106	15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	156	20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	226	50
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½	756	200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands	236	42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands	186	25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands	176	23
Weaned, unbranded colts	76	10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12½ hands	186	25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ hands	356	50
Yearling mule colts, improved	186	22
Two-year mule colts, improved	306	40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	136	15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	186	20

**The Cattle Market.**

Receipts of cattle continue heavy but the most of them were undesirable for butchers stock. Good fat cattle of all kinds are in active demand at full quotations, but the thin animals go to the pastures at lower figures. The continued dry weather is reducing the pasturage and stock water so that the outlook is far from encouraging.

**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.

"How delicious is the winning  
Of a kiss at love's beginning,"  
sings the poet, and his sentiment is true with one possible exception. If either party has the catarrh, even love's kiss loses its sweetness. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a sure cure for this repulsive and distressing affliction. By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing properties it cures the worst cases. \$500 reward offered for an incurable case.

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

W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS.

Established 1854.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.  
**WOOL**

Commission Merchants.

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

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

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

**Fort Worth and Rio Grande RAILWAY.**

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

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

Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

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

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

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THE OLD SPECIALISTS.

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

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**LIGHTNING WELL-SINKING MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.**  
Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boilers, Wind Mills, Pumps, Encyclopaedia, 1,000 engravings, Earth's Strata, Determination quality water, mailed, 25c. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.  
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Constructed by the Fathers of the Holy Cross. Unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness of location. Commercial and Classical courses. Special facilities offered for the study of modern languages, music, phonography, typewriting, telegraphy and drawing. For catalogue and particulars apply to REV. P. J. HURTH, O. S. B.



AGRICULTURAL.

In truck patch work, forethought is certain of ample reward.

There is a right way and a wrong way to split wood, or do any and every thing else on the farm.

Farm-yard manure increases the amount of albuminous matter in grain and particularly in wheat.

In no pursuit of life is it more necessary to provide in advance for contingencies than in that of farming.

The farmer who thinks and really wishes to succeed is not going to neglect to prepare his soil for the seed until he is ready to begin planting.

In feeding a ton of meal to cattle only about 20 per cent. of the fertilizing materials are taken out and in proportion to the care given to the residue is the fertility of the soil kept up.

Mangel-wurzels are an admirable root crop if given a rich soil and culture; it will not pay to grow them without these. The yellow varieties are to be preferred above the red.

Milk is somewhat variable, but what is called Borden's standard—five and five-eighths pounds per gallon—is now accepted as the standard for milk, not only in our own country, but in all Europe.

The farmer needs and wants money and other property. He also needs ideas and correct ones. If he will get the ideas and then use them, he will be able also to get the money and other property.

The farmer who has water at hand and is too indolent to use it when his plants need it, don't deserve to be blessed with rains. To work weeks to get seeds planted and up, and then to lose them for the want of a few hours work is poor economy.

Good highways are impossible as long as the highway tax is worked out by the tax-payers. The first step toward a reform in road-making will be to collect the tax in money and then let the work publicly to the lowest responsible bidder.

Practical farmers may well laugh at those who talk about corn being deficient in protein and phosphates. It is the grandest crop in the world. A well filled corn crib makes the farmer and his horses, cows, sheep and pigs happy and contented.

The Alliance and Grange are sending out lecturers to enlighten the farmers as to their duties in matters political and governmental. This is well. But just now the average farmer also needs to be talked to by lecturers who are up in matters pertaining to agriculture, stock raising, etc.

In planting out the spring crops it will be found a good plan to arrange for some soiling crops to be used during the summer. By having a supply of green feed to use when the pastures fail in mid winter a larger number of stock in proportion to the average in pasture can be kept.

The man who figured on it and ascertained that he could purchase his corn cheaper than he could grow it, is not apt to lose money every year in a fruitless effort to make money out of corn. When he knows exactly where his profits on the farm come from he can and will naturally turn his attention to them.

Rats and mice often cost about as much as the wintering of the other farm stock. Farmers should clean the barns out thoroughly once a year at least, and not leave the unthreshed grain or marketable hay for the use of such vermin. Then, too, rat poison is not costly, and the best rats are the dead ones.

The best use to which corn can be put is to feed it on the farm and not sell it. Feed it out, stalks and all, to hogs, sheep and other stock, and so get two profits on the crop.

Farmers' institutes and the experiment stations are doing much to educate the farmer. The pity is they are not accessible to every farmer in the land. Would it not be a wise appropriation for the Texas legislature to make say a few thousand dollars every year to pay for holding institutes generally throughout the state?

Corn cobs contain some nutritive matter and are useful for feeding when ground with the corn if the meal is made fine enough to be digested. A number of mills are now made for grinding the cob and grain together, but some of them only crush it. In buying select a mill that reduces it all to fine meal.

Analyses of cotton seed indicate that in one ton of it are 134.6 pounds of nitrogen, 60.5 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 35.8 pounds of potash. This would show the material to be rich in manurial constituents. With this right at our door in unlimited quantities and low in price it would seem that the fertilizer question could be easily settled.

The growing of parsnips has been confined mainly to the kitchen garden, but this could be profitably made a root crop for stock feeding. It is about as nutritious as the carrot, which has long been accepted as especially valuable for horses. If not convenient to harvest them they may be left in the ground all winter and dug as wanted for use.

Kentucky blue grass is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, but it requires three years to become well set and is not at its best as a pasture grass before five or six years. This explains why it is not highly prized in some sections—it is not allowed to grow long enough. But no matter how much seed is sown no one grass will make as dense a sward as a variety.

The JOURNAL believes in the farmer taking an active hand in governmental affairs and appreciates the fact that he has too long neglected this duty. But, while he is studying politics, it may not be out of place to suggest to him that weeds are going to grow and flourish during the spring and summer of 1891 precisely as they have been doing since the dawn of creation.

Have you any land on your farm that costs you money every time it is plowed, but produces nothing? How about the little low, wet places about in the fields? Don't they fill up with water every time it rains? And are not the crops planted on them drowned out pretty regularly? Why not drain them? Don't you know that if you will do so they will make about the best land on the farm?

The prospects for good crops were never better in Texas at this season of the year than they are now. The winter grain has come through the freezes all right and there has been so far plenty of rain and about the right proportion of cold and warm weather. There has been a scarcity of water for stock purposes on the ranges and the loss of range stock in consequence has been unusually heavy.

To neglect the immediate destruction of insect pests results in such an overwhelming increase that it is impossible to stay its progress. It is easy to destroy a nest of young caterpillars or to crush a potato beetle, but if this is neglected until the brood is perfected and spread abroad one cannot keep up with its increase and consequent damage. This is a matter in which the "stitch in time" is always needed.

If every time a farmer attends his alliance or grange he "catches on to" a single idea that is worth something to him in the practical affairs of his farm, he will not fail to recognize the fact,

and will not willingly miss the meetings. But if he has to lose a half a day out of his field and can't think when he gets back home of one new thought or idea that he got at the meeting, he is very apt to stay at home next time. The way then to make these meetings attractive to practical men is to make them not only interesting but instructive. At this season of the year, farmers can't afford to neglect the farm business even for a few hours for nothing.

A whole chapter would not suffice to tell how much farmers—and other people too—lose by putting off necessary work until they "have to" do it. It is the man of forethought and forehandedness who wins; and he is the only one deserving success. In the autumn and winter get everything possible out of the way of the rush and throng of pressing work in our short spring and hot summer.

Land in the vicinity of our growing cities increases rapidly in value, and farmers must therefore turn their attention to using such land for the production of the most profitable crops. An acre in strawberries or vegetables will bring more money than several acres of wheat. We do not advise all farmers near the towns to become small fruit growers or market gardeners at once, but it will pay every one of them to look into this matter.

J. D. Welborn of Bowie county, Texas, says: "If I were asked what is the cheapest food for all kinds of stock not including hogs I would say peavine hay, and for hogs the peas. If asked for the best single food I would reply 'pea vine hay,' if for the crop which can be grown with least waste I would recommend cow peas; if for the best renovator of the soil, I would still say the same, and if asked for the best way to rid the soil of insects I would repeat, 'cow-peas.'"

There are thousands of farmers doing too much hard work for a mere living, but many of them are struggling under the weight of more land than any one man need or should have. It is possible to make a snug living on a well-managed eighty to 160-acre farm, but there are many men who are working out their life energy in trying to run farms from five to ten times too large, without sufficient capital to do it to the best advantage.

We find that many people have a notion that tomatoes will do better on comparatively poor soil than on such as is very rich or heavily fertilized. Prof. Bailey has been trying some experiments at Cornell university for the purpose of determining this. He found that excessively heavy manuring gave nearly twice heavier yields than unfertilized soil. It may be regarded as an axiom that there are few crops worth cultivating but that will do better on good land than on poor, and give better returns with manuring than without.

Where a crop is desired that will bring in more per acre than cotton or the grain staples, we would recommend farmers to try growing beans. We now import large quantities of these annually, so there is no question as to market or over-production. The crop is a generally profitable one—always so when good yields are obtained, as the price never sinks to extremely low figures. Beans may be planted late, after the corn and other main crops are in, and do not require very much labor in cultivation if they have clean land to start with.

The man with the hoe may turn up his nose when he is invited by his spouse to prepare some flower beds for her and to purchase some flower seeds. And yet he will really enjoy the sight of a well-kept flower garden when he visits his more aesthetic or more enterprising or more accommodating neighbor. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" and it is really so easy to have a few flowers about the yard or in the garden that there is little or no excuse for the farmer who either wilfully

refuses or neglects to supply both the flower beds and the flower seed.

There is never any over-production of the honey crop, and Texas, by reason of its many honey-yielding plants and long season for gathering, might well give attention to this industry on an extended scale. To make a success in bee-keeping one must, however, not only know how to produce, but how to dispose of the crop. The greatest mistake in this direction is to run the new crop of honey upon the market early in the season. It not only tends to lower the price to put it on the market when fruits and vegetables are abundant, but the honey itself is not then in the best marketable condition.

Some people have singular notions on the subject of using water in the garden and truck patch. When they think the usual time for watering has arrived, they take it for granted that the plants must have water, and so they give it. But there is no regular time for such attention; to plants. They differ widely in their demand for water. Some are very thirsty, others require less attention. The season of the year and the state of the atmosphere have also to be considered, as well as the fact that a heavy soil is more retarding of moisture than a lighter compost. A watchful eye and a willing hand will seldom err on this point.

There are many sections of Texas in which apple-growing could be followed successfully. There are sometimes great profits in this work, and nearly always a good average return from the time, labor and money invested. During the past year some growers in Arkansas and Missouri have received more for their apple crops than the whole farm was previously valued at. A man in Fremont county, Colorado, planted an orchard of five acres in 1881, and since then has sold from it in one year 1300 bushels of apples at an average of \$1.75, making a grand total of \$2275. Pretty fair for five acres; Better even than corn or cotton.

The suggestion has been made to change the time for paying taxes. Farm and Home says: "The farmer is compelled to sell his produce at the low prices of fall and early winter or borrow money at ruinously high interest to tide him over until the high markets of late winter and early spring. Now if the time of paying taxes and debts by farmers was changed to June, July, or August there would not be this terrible demand for money when produce is most plentiful and prices lowest." The JOURNAL believes the change could be made without injury to anyone and the suggested reform, being both simple and feasible, has much to commend it.

Is it not a fact that there is more guess work among farmers than any other class of workingmen? How large a proportion of them can tell how much he makes on his corn, or cotton, or potatoes, or cattle, horses, sheep or hogs? How many of them can tell, indeed, whether they make or lose on any one thing? And yet most of them have been to school themselves or have sons and daughters who have been to school at their expense. There are published now farm account books that cost but a trifle and any man of average intelligence who can read and write can understand them. How many of the farmer readers of the JOURNAL will supply themselves?

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

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



## SWINE.

Hogs breed certainly and increase rapidly.

No animals turn grain and grass into money so quickly as stock.

A grade male should never be used for breeding purposes, that is the way to perpetuate scrub stock.

It is said that nine-tenths of the swine crop of the United States is put into market under a year old.

Swine are natural grass eaters and the best of meat is produced by those breeds which are known as grassers.

Some swine breeders claim that the pig pays more farmers' debts and buys more home comforts than any other stock.

Western Texas is particularly a great country for root crops. And these are particularly suitable for swine growth.

Careful breeding has perfected the hog so that he meets all the requirements of a well-nigh perfect meat producing machine.

During the summer months pigs of 150 pounds will suit the butchers better than any other weight. But they must be well-fed, not too fat, but well rounded up.

That many hogs are used as scavengers and then butchered for market is one of the crying evils of the butcher business. There is no reason why hogs should be made to do the work of buzzards.

One of the reasons why so many people are prejudiced against hog meat is that swine are often fed in a manner that is contrary to all the requirements for the health of the animals and that disease thus becomes prevalent.

One point of advantage in hog-raising is that the animals may be fattened off quickly at any time in the year when the state of the market makes it desirable to sell. A hog-grower need seldom be without ready cash.

There seems to be a decided reversion of feeling against the practice that has so long obtained of breeding immature sows. One point in favor of breeding old sows is that if properly cared for they will bring forth two good litters a year.

The old standard by which a good pig was judged, in proportion to the light offal—12 per cent. of the live weight, or less, and the thickness of the clear fat—is no longer popular. The present demand is for "streaks of lean and streaks of fat.

It does not pay to be continually investing in fancy breeding stock at high prices, but it does pay to always keep your herd up to the best average. To do this may require the occasional infusion of new blood, and when you do buy, buy the best.

K. Ogden in the Western Agriculturist says: "We found the hog on our hands to be a wolf. We have bred him to be an opossum. An animal all richness, idleness; all stupor except his receptive capacity for taking rich food and converting it into luscious flesh and oil."

The large, muscular development of the Berkshire swine makes them hardy, active and thrifty. They are very profitable and the pigs are hardy and easily raised. At ten months a well fed Berkshire will weigh 280 to 300 pounds, dressed, and at eighteen months, 400 to 500 pounds.

Young pigs must be kept growing. The first object with these is to grow a frame-work, and they have no need of fattening food. Skim milk and wheat bran is a good combination to make them grow, and if to this can be added a good range, the foundation for a good hog will be well and cheaply laid.

"Jack Spratt would eat no fat, his wife would eat no lean." To the Spratt family, therefore, the subject of feeding and breeding for a mixture, streak and streak, was doubtless an interesting one. And as they still continue to be numerously represented, the subject is not likely soon to be devoid of interest.

The milk of the sow is very rich, containing ten per cent more solid matter than that of a cow and one-half more of caseine and albumen and one-half more of the various salts, but only about half as much fat. It is thus well adapted to the rearing of healthful, strong and vigorous pigs with ample bone and muscle and a constitution which will safely bear the high feeding that is required for fattening.

J. L. McAlister in the Ohio Farmer says he has an opinion as to how swine can be handled to make lean meat. His plan is as follows: "Eighteen months of natural growth would be sufficient time to develop the fibers into bone and muscle in one of the small boned varieties; then say from 70 to 90 days full feeding with corn and an occasional ration of ship stuff or clover, would round up a 300 pound hog with thick leaf lard and a ham not too large for curing and cooking whole."

Poland China swine are properly recognized as one of the leading breeds. They possess great powers of assimilation, making the most of every particle of food that they receive. They are of a quiet temperament, make a fine quality of meat, and give but a very small per cent of offal in the dressed carcass. They are good graziers, thriving and making growth on grass and clover from spring until autumn. And they possess the valuable quality of being able to "fatten off" rapidly at any age, as soon as put on grain.

Suffolk swine are particularly valuable for crossing successfully with other strains. The present Suffolk is a breed of admirable symmetry, a quick fattening temperament, short legs, rather small in size, and a singularly compact body. It matures early with a weight of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds. Crossed with the improved Berkshires they give an animal of good medium size, compact, early matured and fattened, and available to the last and most useful extent for every purpose of the feeder and shipper, and economical to the consumer in all points.

Pigs are frequently troubled by constipation, the most common cause of which is the excessive use of highly stimulating food, without allowing the animals sufficient exercise. Animals so affected will appear dull, refuse to eat and hide themselves from their companions; they also walk in a cramped manner and show signs of pain; when lying down it is always with the abdomen upon the ground with the forelegs stretched out. Brisk purgatives, two to four ounces of Epsom salts, together with five to ten grains of calomel, should be given, together with linseed tea.

The oldest improved breed of swine bred in this country are the Berkshires. Their introduction into the United States something over half a century ago was the first step toward the great and general improvement that has since been made in the breeds of swine in America. The distinguishing feature of the Berkshires is abundance of muscle. The hams and shoulders are massive, and made up mostly of lean meat. For heavy yields of lard or clear, fat, side pork they are surpassed by many other breeds, but for tender, juicy hams, shoulders and other smoked meats they are highly prized wherever known.

Two men, neighbors, experimented at the same time and in the same direction with a view to determining as to the best treatment for brood sows. One fed his through the winter on slops made of bran and shorts with a thick feed of oats and but very little corn,

and fed cooked feed. The other fed corn exclusively. When farrowing time came the sows of the former were right up to time and there was no trouble. The litters ran up to ten and twelve and instead of tender weaklings, the pigs were strong, large, growthy fellows that kept on as they began and at nine months some of them weighed 300 pounds, averaging 260 pounds, with more than double the number he had ever raised from the same number of sows before. The latter had no end of "bad luck," and swore it was "all luck anyway."

### Withdrawn at Last.

BERLIN, April 6.—It is announced that Germany has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo placed on American pork, but official notice will probably be deferred some time.

## BREEDERS' CARDS.

### CATTLE.

#### C. F. ESTILL,

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

### 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

### 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 India Games.

PIR GAMES—Shawnecks, 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.

## GEORGE E. BROWN,

AURORA, ILLINOIS.

PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

THE oldest, largest and most complete collection in America. Established in 1874. Has been the Champion stud ever since. From 200 to 300 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acclimated and of prizing quality. A particularly choice importation just arrived.

150 Choicely-bred

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

GEORGE E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. Branch stable at Gainesville, Tex. Address Aurora, Ill., or Gainesville, Tex.

## Pearson Bros.,

Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas.

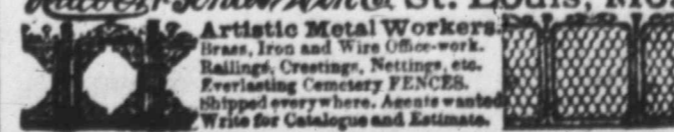
IMPORTERS OF

## Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire

COACH HORSES.

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

Hubert & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

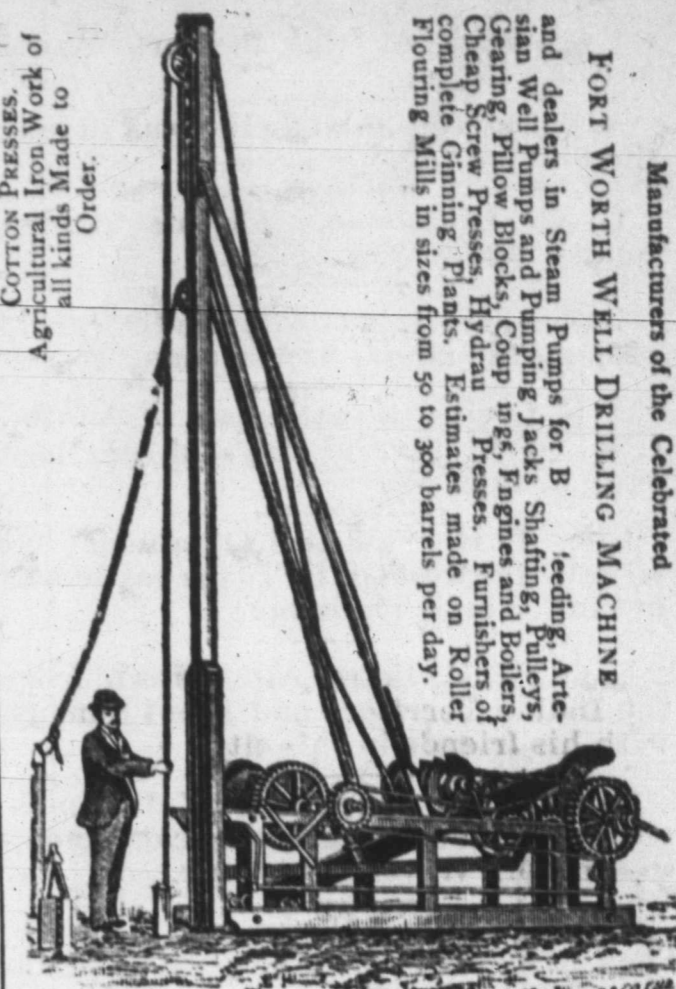


READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

## FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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



Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shifting, Pulleys, Gearing, Pully Blocks, Comp. mfg. Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydrant Presses, Furnishers of complete Mining Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

## G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, - - Texas.



## JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.



THE GREAT

## LIVE STOCK EXPRESS

### ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

## Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT,

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

J. A. WILSON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

JEROME HARRIS,

Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

JOHN R. WELSH,

Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

J. T. SAUNDERS,

National Stock Yards, Ill.



## PERSONAL MENTION.

Sam Bean, the Henrietta cattleman, is in town.

C. Goodnight was in Fort Worth Monday.

Will Harrell of Amarillo was in town the first half of this week.

D. C. Plumb left for his Archer county ranch Wednesday.

Dave Godwin is down from the ranch, visiting his family and friends.

J. P. Green, a cattleman of Vinita, I. T., spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth.

Geo. T. Reynolds, of Oklahoma, but largely interested in Texas cattle was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Capt. E. F. Ikard came down from the Indian Territory and spent Sunday with his friends in this city.

Capt. T. W. Abney, one of Denton's wide-awake and progressive cattlemen, was in Fort Worth this week.

James Dulin of Paola, I. T., was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Dulin wants 500 good steer yearlings.

Nat Skinner was again in Fort Worth on Tuesday looking after his cattle shipments to the Indian Territory.

W. W. Perkins & Co. of Kansas City want to buy a well stocked ranch. See their advertisement elsewhere.

L. R. Hastings, the well-known live stock commission merchant of Chicago, was in Fort Worth several days this week.

Hank W. Cresswell, president of the American Live Stock Commission company, spent the past week in Fort Worth.

Messrs. Carter & Carter of Abilene, Texas, offer a bargain in 3000 cattle. Read their advertisement and then write them.

W. B. Root, of Healdton, I. T., writes the JOURNAL that cattle wintered in his locality without any loss, but are very poor.

Lark Hearn, of Belle Plain, passed through Fort Worth on Wednesday en route to the Indian Territory with a train of cattle.

Sherman Hall & Co., the leading wool commission merchants of Chicago, have an interesting wool letter in this issue of the JOURNAL.

J. E. Campbell, of Al-u-wee, I. T., passed through the Fort on Wednesday with a train of cattle, en route to his Indian Territory ranch.

M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday, returning from the Creek nation, where he has been in charge of a herd of the Hittson cattle.

J. H. Pugh of Independence, Kansas, was in this city the first of the week. Mr. Pugh handles quite a number of Texas steers each year, hence his visit to Texas.

W. R. Curtis, of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his return from Washington, where he had been visiting his son, who is in business in that state.

Geo. W. Williams, an old-time Texas cattleman, who is now making his home at Galeto, Mo., but who is largely interested in Texas cattle, spent Sunday in Fort Worth.

A. Putnam, Jr., of Lowell, Mass., was in Fort Worth Monday en route to the property of the Erath Cattle company of Erath county, in which he is largely interested.

James L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash, with headquarters at

San Antonio, was visiting Jim Wilson, of the Chicago and Alton, in Fort Worth a few days ago.

Wm. Colton, who owns a large cattle ranch in the Panhandle, passed through Fort Worth Thursday en route to the Indian Territory with a shipment of cattle from Southern Texas.

N. B. Danenbury, of Chelsea, I. T., passed through Fort Worth the first of the week en route to Comanche, from which point he expects to make a shipment of cattle about the last of this week.

William J. Smith of Red Rock, Texas, writes the JOURNAL renewing his subscription, and adds: Continue to send your valuable paper regularly. I would not be without it for twice the amount.

Col. J. S. Godwin and wife have gone to Mineral Wells to spend a few weeks, with the hope that the waters and change may prove beneficial to the colonel, who has been quite unwell for some time.

W. J. Strange, postmaster and merchant of Chelsea, I. T., and also largely interested in cattle, went down the Fort Worth and Rio Grande this week to look after the shipment of a lot of cattle bought at Comanche, Texas.

Murdo Mackenzie, manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company, with headquarters at Trinidad, Colorado, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Mackenzie is also manager of the Prairie Land and Cattle company.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, successors to the Fort Worth Investment company, offer bargains in steer cattle. They also have several large and small tracts of fine land cheap. Write them for full particulars.

Mr. Brooks Davis, connected with the Home Land and Cattle company, bought at San Antonio, Texas, 160 head of cow horses to be used in driving young steers from the Panhandle to Montana. Price paid, \$27.50 and \$30 per head.

J. G. Cash, the well-known and popular live stock commission merchant of East St. Louis, died at his home in St. Louis on the 4th. Mr. Cash was senior member of the firm of Cash, Stewart & Overstreet, and was well liked by all who knew him.

J. M. Frazer, of St. Joseph, Mo., president of the Loving Cattle company, who owns a fine herd and ranch in Lost Valley, Jack county, was in the city Thursday, returning home from a trip to the ranch. Mr. Frazer reports cattle thin with an occasional dead one on the company's range.

Maj. W. V. Johnson, of Colorado City, is in the city. The major has two fine ranches on the plains which he offers for lease for a number of years on very liberal terms. The properties offered are among the best in the state. Those wanting fresh range should correspond with Major Johnson.

O. P. Beatty, of Fairy, Tex., writes the JOURNAL enclosing his renewal for another year and says: "I appreciate your efforts and think the JOURNAL a great help to the live stock and agricultural interests." Mr. Beatty has 600 good yearling steers that he will deliver at Dublin, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, at \$7 per head.

E. C. Sugg, the well-known Indian Territory cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Sugg is a thorough, practical cattleman, one that has been very successful and will no doubt make a large amount of money this year. Mr. Sugg has been an extensive buyer in the southern part of the state during the past few months.

The Canda Cattle Car company is doing good business to and from the National Stock Yards. Last month, which is the dullest of the season, this

company hauled 135 cars of stock into the yards, and out of 170 patent cars shipped from the yards, the Canda Cattle Car company furnished 123.—National Live Stock Reporter.

W. E. Rayner, a prominent stockman of Haskell county, is in the city. He reports the loss in cattle not unusually large in most localities in his section, but says in certain pastures and outside ranges where they were overstocked the loss has been heavy. Mr. Rayner says wheat is looking fine and the indications are that the crops will be unusually good.

Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, the well known live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, have a card in this issue. These gentlemen are already well known to the Texas trade, to those however, who do not know them, the JOURNAL wishes to say that they are not only reliable and honest but are thoroughly up in their business, and may be relied on to get full value out of all stock consigned to them.

G. B. Hosier of the firm of Hosier Bros., who now own the Independence creek ranch in Pecos county, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday. This firm has recently bought the property formerly owned by the Independence Cattle company, which is reputed to be one of the finest ranches in the state. They now have on this property about 18,000 cattle, out of which they are now shipping 3000 steers to the Osage nation.

Hon. Al Bowie, range manager for the Swan Land and Cattle Company, came in this week from the Chug. He has been riding the feeding grounds for two months and makes a favorable report of the condition of cattle. Mr. Bowie says that while there are a few weak animals out, most of them are looking better than for years at this season.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Stock Journal.

J. M. Ford, of St. Joe, Mo., a prominent business man of that city, also a large shareholder and director in the Loving Cattle company of Jack county, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Ford has recently visited his company's ranch in Lost Valley and feels quite hopeful as to the outlook. The Loving Cattle company will have a big string of steers for market during the coming season. They are now branding annually about 3,000 calves.

Wood, Holloway & Co., the well known and reliable wool merchants of Burnet, Texas, have a large display advertisement in this issue. These gentlemen are too well known to the wool growers of Texas to need endorsement from the JOURNAL. It will, however, venture the statement that those having wool to sell will find in this firm men of liberal, broad views, who will treat them fairly and squarely and give them the top of the market for their products. Knowing them to be gentlemen of high standing, both socially and commercially, the JOURNAL bespeaks for them a share of the wool trade of the state.

Eldridge & Campbell, who are now doing a lucrative and satisfactory live stock commission business in Wichita, Kan., have opened an office at the Fort Worth Union Stock yards, where they will hereafter be prepared to handle all kinds and classes of live stock on commission. They have associated with them in the Fort Worth business Mr. E. C. Robinson, a thorough and practical cattleman, who will be in charge of the Fort Worth office and give the business at this point his entire time and attention. Parties shipping stock to the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards can now consign them to a first-class live stock commission firm with the assurance that they will be handled to the very best advantage.

M. F. Perry, junior member of the firm of Wagner Bros. & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. The senior

member of Wagner Bros. & Co. has been actively engaged in the live stock commission business at Chicago for over twenty years, he has served two terms as president and is now a director in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. The firm of Wagner Bros. & Co. is not only one of the oldest, but is also one of the reliable institutions of Chicago. Mr. Perry has spent the past month traveling over Southern Texas, during which time he has arranged to secure a large amount of business. He will now look over the Panhandle country with a view to selecting a good, competent man to represent them in that section. This firm propose to make a specialty of Texas trade and will no doubt give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

### Good Times Coming.

A few years ago quite a number of live stock journals and other newspapers throughout the country contended that the Big Four were the cause of all the reverses and depressions in the cattle business, and that until this gigantic monopoly was broken up there could be no improvement in the markets.

These journals howled themselves hoarse, but the Big Four continued to do business at the old stand. Now that the results have proved that it was over marketing and not the Big Four that kept prices down, these papers are giving the monopolists a rest and are gradually joining the procession and helping to whoop up the boom. The New Mexico Stock Grower, which a few years ago thought the cattle business forever gone unless the combines were put out of the way, now comes to the front in good shape, and seems to think there is yet a bright future in store for cattlemen. In a recent issue the Stock Grower says: "The silver lining which the stockmen have so long looked and prayed for is now visible on the horizon, and the prospects are favorable for the sunshine of prosperity soon shedding its longed-for rays over every branch of the stock raising industry." In another column of the same issue the Stock Grower again becomes enthusiastic and says: "After years of floundering in the slough of adversity it now looks as if the steer was getting his feet on dry land and ready to climb the golden stair. That happy time when the calf, as soon as dropped was thought to be worth a ten dollar gold piece is so long in the past that it seems like the memory of some lovely dream, but it looks now as if it will soon come again as a reality."

### 20,000 Acres Farming Land.

We are authorized to sell 20,000 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the state at \$6 per acre on easy terms.

This land is in a solid body, located in one of the best agricultural counties in Texas; is immediately on line of railroad and within two miles of a flourishing town. There is no waste land on the entire tract. This property can be cut up and sold to farmers within the next two years at from \$12 to \$15 per acre. This is a safe investment, with a sure, certain profit of 100 per cent. in two years time.

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

### Montana Shipments.

The Stock Growers Journal of Miles City, Montana, estimates that the shipments of young steers from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to Montana this spring will foot up in round numbers 100,000, divided as follows: Berry & Boice, 10,000; Major Smith, 10,000; Towers & Gudgell, 10,000; Continental Live Stock company, 10,000; Henry Tusler, 3000; Erl Coggshall, 3000; John Holt, 7000; Montana-Chariton Cattle company, 2000; J. S. Day & Co., 1000; Ed Marron, 2000; C. A. Dole, 2000; Capital Syndicate, 10,000; Snyder & Mabry, 4000; Home Land and Cattle company 15,000; Phillips Bros., 3000; Murphy Cattle company, 2500; Howes, Strevell & Miles, 1000.



**HORTICULTURE.**

In planting peaches choose the standard sorts of freestones almost wholly. There is now almost no demand for clings.

If peach trees are heavily mulched after the ground has frozen and the mulch left on until late in the spring, the opening of the fruit buds will be retarded and possible destruction by early spring frosts averted.

Not every strawberry is valuable because it is new. The New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, has done much work in crossing varieties, and in 1888 and 1889 fruited 1,000 seedlings. But 20 out of the whole number were saved, and 15 of these are now discarded, leaving five subject to still further tests.

Pruning trees and vines in the spring may not result in any serious injury, yet it should be done in the late autumn or winter when possible. If done after the sap has commenced to flow there will be more or less oozing wherever the knife is used. This will attract various kinds of insects that are always liable to damage the swelling buds and tender foliage.

If making a new strawberry bed this season, have the soil rich, deep and firm and somewhat moist. If it can be arranged so as to irrigate if needed, it may save a crop. Bubach and Jessie are among the best of the new sorts, while Sharpless, Crescent and Cumberland Triumph are among the other sorts that one can place confidence in. If a beginner, do not make the mistake of trying too many varieties.

For three years or more the United States department of agriculture has been engaged in the investigation of grape diseases, the object being to discover, if possible, cheap, practical, and efficient remedies for such troubles as downy and powdery mildew, black rot, anthracose, etc. A means of preventing all of these diseases have been discovered and now thousands of grape growers all over the country are saving crops which a few years ago were totally lost. Farmers' Bulletin No. 4, which will soon be issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, gives full directions for treating these diseases in such a way that any grape grower will be able to recognize them, and closes with full directions for manufacturing the remedies, and an estimate of the cost of the entire work.

A good many people will be grafting fruit trees this spring, and it will come handy to know how to make a suitable grafting wax. It may be in the proportion of four parts resin, two parts beeswax, one part beef tallow. Wax made according to the foregoing formula simply needs to be melted together, when it is all ready for use. It should not be worked with the hands before applying. Apply to the tree with a thin hard-wood stick about an inch wide and long enough to handle conveniently. After applying to the trees smooth well with the fingers; in doing this use a little tallow to keep the wax from sticking to the hands. If much work is to be done the wax should be kept covered with a pane of glass and sheltered from the wind. Thus protected, in a mild day it will keep fit for use three hours without remelting.

**Transplanting Fruit Trees.**

Many people make a mistake when setting out an orchard by having the trees too large and by leaving on too much head. The younger the tree is, when transplanted from the nursery row, the better chance it will have to live and flourish, provided only that it is old enough to have a good equipment of roots. Peach trees in particular should not be more than one year from the bud. Before planting trim the ends of all bruised or broken roots smooth with a sharp knife. Then trim off all branches that have been made in the nursery and cut the stem square

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

J. P. SMITH,  
President.

B. S. MATSON,  
Gen. Man'gr.

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

Special Attention Given Texas Shipments

**Texas Land & Live Stock Agency,**

401 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Headquarters for all kinds of Real Estate and Live Stock.

If you want to buy or sell any class or kind of land.  
If you want to buy, sell or lease a ranch.  
If you want to buy or sell cattle, sheep or horses.  
If you want to contract cattle for future delivery or exchange one kind or class of property for another, call on or write the

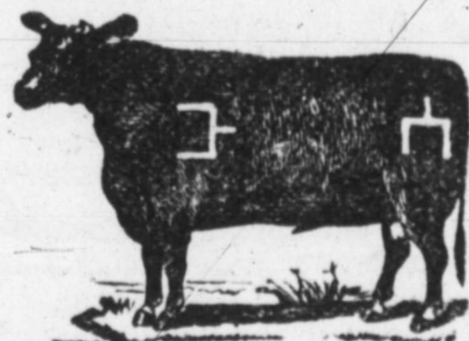
TEXAS LAND and LIVE STOCK AGENCY,  
Or GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth.

off at the height you want to form the head, leaving the tree about the size of an ordinary walking stick. When growth begins new buds will start out all along the stem, many of which, if left alone, will form branches. These should all be nibbled off as fast as they form, except three or four at the top, which should be left to form the future head. It is very easy to control the shape of a tree if proper attention is paid while it is young. An orchard started in this way, from one year old trees, will soon overtake one started with more mature growths. While the latter are recovering from the effect of transplanting the former will be making new growth right along.

**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.

**THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.**  
(Limited.)  
Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.  
FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

**The Texas and Pacific R'y.  
EL PASO ROUTE.**

The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

**Take "The St. Louis Limited"**

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

**IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.**

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

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

DALLAS, TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 10, 1891.  
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 9th day of May, 1891, and then opened, for transportation of Military Supplies on following described routes in Department of Texas, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891: Wagon Transportation, No. 1—Between Pena and Fort Ringgold, Texas; No. 2—Between Spofford Junction and Fort Clark, Texas; River transportation, No. 3—Between Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas. Local transportation, No. 4—At San Antonio, Texas; No. 5, at Brownsville, Texas. All information will be furnished on application to this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —" and addressed to the undersigned, GEO. H. WEEKS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

**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; L.L. on side and L on the hip.  
Correspondence solicited from cattle buyers.

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

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS

AND ALL POINTS BEYOND.  
Free Reclining Chair Cars  
and Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

**The Only Line**

FROM TEXAS, RUNNING  
Through Coaches and  
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

**MEMPHIS.**

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

**The Shortest Route to all points in the Southeast.**

All Texas Lines have through tickets on sale via

**The Cotton Belt Route.**

Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or

W. H. WINFIELD,  
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.  
R. M. CARTER,  
Traveling Pass'r Ag't, Fort Worth, Tex.  
H. G. FLEMING,  
Gen'l Manager and Chief Engineer, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.

**The Granitic Roofing Factory,**  
—AT—  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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

**Fort Worth Granitic Roofing Co.,**  
11th and Rusk Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.



**THE GLORY OF MAN  
STRENGTH, VITALITY!**

How Lost! How Regained,

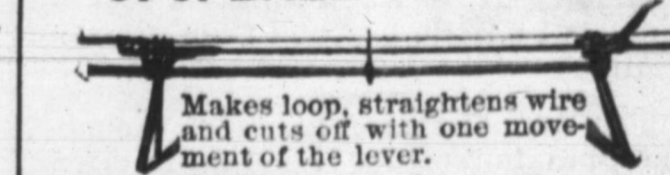


**KNOW THYSELF.**  
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE  
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

**EXHAUSTED VITALITY  
AND THE  
UNTOLD MISERIES**

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

**U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.**



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



**RUPTURE  
NO TRUSS**

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

**TANSY PILLS!**

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



**HORSE DEPARTMENT**

Blood will tell.

A horse appreciates gentle handling and humane treatment and is not slow to show it.

Good common sense management seems to be the secret of success in the breeding of horse stock.

To understand blood with breeding requires not only practical work with animal life but also scientific study.

Isaac Murphy, the jockey, is worth \$100,000 and swears he will never again mount a horse at the risk of his health.

For development of both bone and muscle, oats have no superior. Colts should now be given a light feed of them every day.

Mendon, Ohio, rejoices in having a mule that can trot a mile in 2:30 or thereabouts and Baco county, Kansas, has one that is about as fast.

Use an inferior stallion, have a lot of inferior colts, and hunt for buyers. Use a first-class stallion, have good colts and have the buyers hunt for you.

The filthy stall causes sore feet and injures the horse's health. By strict cleanliness a larger amount of manure can be saved and the thrift of the animal promoted.

Never hitch a colt so that it can break loose, even if you have to use a log chain. If he once learns that he can get away when tied, he will never be safe afterwards.

Keep a good sized lump of rock salt where the horse can nibble at it at pleasure. They will then take just so much and no more than is needful and the appetite craves.

Millet hay is not injurious to horses if it is cut early enough. When suffered to stand until the seed is even partially ripe it becomes hard and woody, makes poor feed and has a bad effect upon the kidneys.

Lampas may often be cured by simply feeding hard corn, the mastication of which will wear the formation away. The corn may at first give some softness to the gums, if so stop it for a few days until relieved and then feed again.

Unless a horse is wet it is not necessary to blanket him in the stable. A sheet may be used to advantage to keep the skin clear of dust. But when standing in any exposed position, especially during windy weather, he should always be blanketed.

A horse should always be watered in the morning before being fed, otherwise it might wash more or less of the food just eaten undigested from the stomach. After a few minutes let the horse eat a little hay and then give the grain or meal ration.

The Suffolk Punch is one of the most valuable horses for teaming in cities, and for heavy work upon the farm. It combines both strength and ambition to an unusual degree and will never give up a load that is within the power of flesh and blood to pull.

The fastest stallion record in the world at a trot is 2:10 1/2 for the mile; trial of a mile in 2:09 and for one-half a mile 1:03, all to the credit of the Maine horse, Nelson. The fastest pacing record in the world was made by a horse bred in Wisconsin.

Let the colt learn to eat oats with the mare. The mare may be fed two to three quarts twice a day and bran three or four times a week extra. It is a good idea to force the early growth of the colt and by feeding a little grain its value will be certainly enhanced.

The curb-biter has acquired the habit of seizing with his teeth the manger, feed box or other convenient

object and while holding it he endeavors to belch out air from his stomach. This is a stable vice connected with derangement of the organs of digestion. In treating for it the health of the horse must be first looked after and it will be well to keep salt and water in the stall where he can get at them freely.

Examine the teeth occasionally, especially the back ones, and see that none have grown up longer than the others. If so the horse cannot masticate his food properly, and they must be filed down to a level with the rest. Files are made expressly for this purpose.

The average price received by the producers of grade draft horses, that is, horses sired by pure bred stallions, is \$167. The average paid for horses got by grade and scrub sires is \$97. These figures speak for themselves. The difference of \$70 on the animal may nearly all stand for clear additional profit, excepting only the added cost of service.

H. G. Toler, of Kansas, says: "Facts do not justify the assertion that the produce of a good mare bred to a reputable standard stallion whose qualities are easily demonstrated, is worth less than the produce of the same mare bred to a common cross woods stud horse, who never got a colt worth over \$50 in the whole course of his lubberly life."

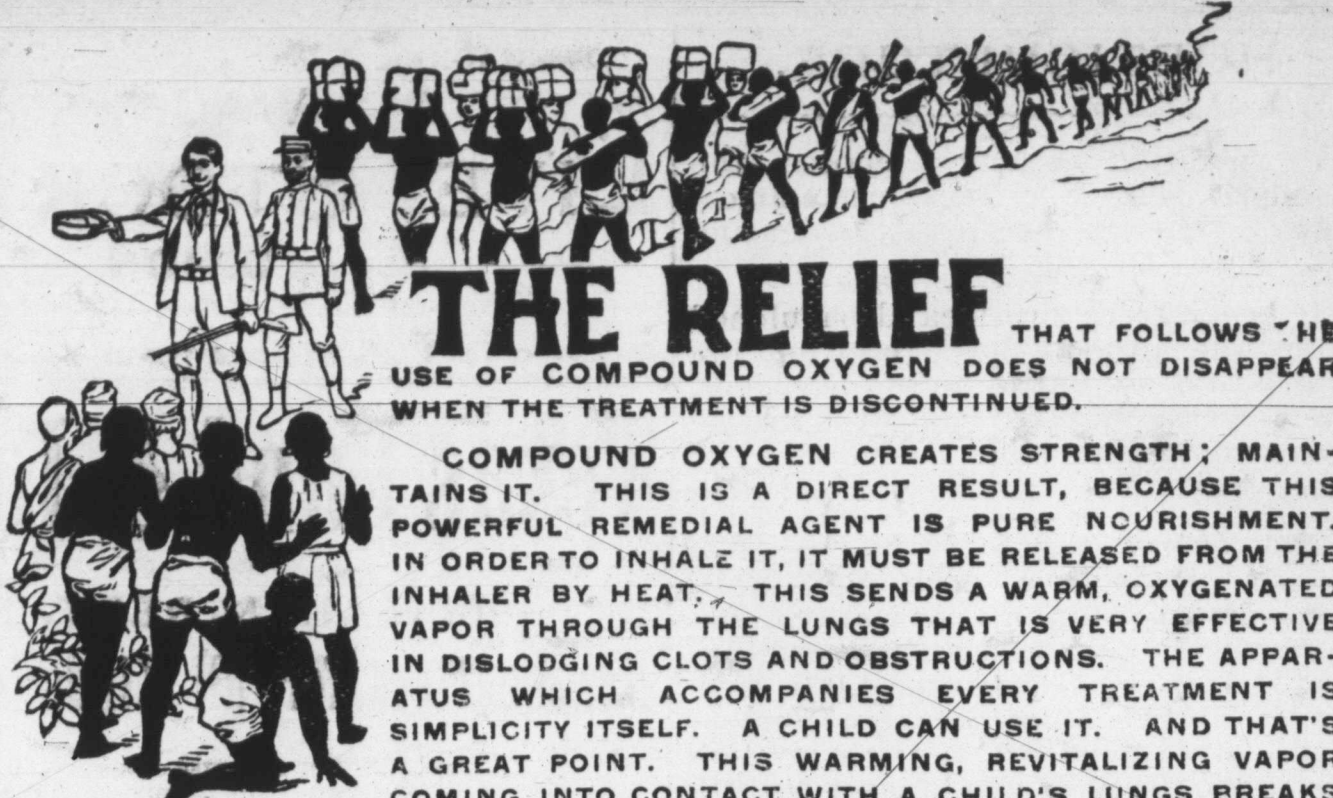
The farmer who studies the habits of each horse on the farm will have a great advantage in feeding for the best possible results. Some animals will digest and assimilate certain foods which would not be beneficial to others. No two horses are alike in this matter in every respect. The feed that gives the best results is that which is most easily digested and assimilated.

To show how much our English friends are ahead of us in some things, we may cite a measure recently introduced into parliament, providing for the official registration of farriers and shoeing smiths throughout that country. It is proposed that no one will be permitted to shoe horses who has not obtained a diploma from the Farriers' Company, and this can be had only after careful examination of the man's practical and technical knowledge of the business.

Scratches are apt to prevail among horses that are fed mostly on grain and the contact of mud or wet with the skin will aggravate the eruption. It should be treated by giving twelve to sixteen ounces Epsom salts; followed by diuretics, such as sweet spirits of nitro. The legs should be washed with warm water and fine soap, followed by applications of a solution of one dram of sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. A change of food is always helpful, giving bran mashes or roots in place of grain.

Mr. T. W. Thornton, of Steward's Mills, Texas, in Farm and Home, gives the following remedy for colic in horses: Three ounces of turpentine, one ounce of laudanum, one pint of ale. If ale cannot be had, a pint of warm water will answer. Mix in a strong bottle, and when your horse lies down, put your knees on his neck, turn his mouth up and pour it down, and let him be quiet. He will be a little drunk and very sleepy, but when that wears off he will get up and go to eating. This simple treatment has saved many a good horse in this country.

Barring accidents, a sound horse should be as good at twenty as at any other age, yet we find but few horses that old that are able to do a full day's work without fatigue. If horses had better care on the farm they would last much longer, and the operating expenses be thus materially reduced. A horse should never be overworked, no matter what the demands of a crop may be, and it should never be needlessly worked in inclement weather, nor worked for a single day without a ration that is fully adequate to restore the wasted strength and tissues.



**THE RELIEF** THAT FOLLOWS THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN DOES NOT DISAPPEAR WHEN THE TREATMENT IS DISCONTINUED.

COMPOUND OXYGEN CREATES STRENGTH; MAINTAINS IT. THIS IS A DIRECT RESULT, BECAUSE THIS POWERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT IS PURE NOURISHMENT. IN ORDER TO INHALE IT, IT MUST BE RELEASED FROM THE INHALER BY HEAT. THIS SENDS A WARM, OXYGENATED VAPOR THROUGH THE LUNGS THAT IS VERY EFFECTIVE IN DISLODGING CLOTS AND OBSTRUCTIONS. THE APPARATUS WHICH ACCOMPANIES EVERY TREATMENT IS SIMPLICITY ITSELF. A CHILD CAN USE IT. AND THAT'S A GREAT POINT. THIS WARMING, REVITALIZING VAPOR COMING INTO CONTACT WITH A CHILD'S LUNGS BREAKS

UP INCIPENT COLDS AND COUGHS, AND RELIEVES CROUP IN A WONDERFULLY SHORT TIME.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN. THIS BOOK IS FILLED WITH THE SIGNED INDORSEMENTS OF MANY WELL KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE BOOK YOU WILL GET IT FREE OF CHARGE-- POSTAGE PREPAID BY US, IF YOU WILL WRITE TO ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
120 SUTTER SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 58 CHURCH ST. TORONTO, CANADA.

Good feet are among the absolute essentials to good horses, yet many are very careless concerning this important point, knowing little about it and apparently caring less. The feet of foals very seldom receive the care and the frequent inspection that are so necessary to their future perfection of form and soundness. From the want of this horses' feet often become imperfectly formed, defective and unhealthy. Farmers are especially careless in the matter of shoeing and of taking off shoes, trusting the work often to a smith who knows no more about it than they do. Farm horses should not wear shoes unless necessary, and they should never remain on longer than from four to six weeks at a time. Then when a shoe is to be taken off it should be done carefully, and not violently wrenched, at the risk of splitting off a large piece of hoof with it.

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

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

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

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

**Santa Fe Route.**

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

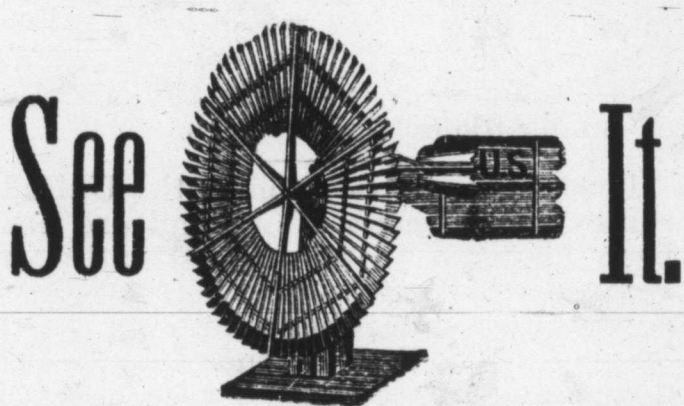
**THROUGH TRAINS**

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

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

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

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



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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

**The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,**

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

**"SUNSET ROUTE."**

Southern Pacific (Atlantic System), T. & N. O. R. R. Co., G. H. & S. A. Ry., N. Y. C. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys.

**—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—**

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

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. W. J. CRAIG, G. F. Agt. N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria. E. G. BLEKER, G. T. Agt. G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. Houston. F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt. G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas. R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt. N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beville, Texas.



## POULTRY.

Experience insures confidence in any business.

No success can come from the breeding of unhealthy fowls.

A large fowl not more than half fat is always poor in symmetry.

Set a few dollars worth of fine eggs and raise many dollars worth of fine fowls.

That it pays to have good fowls and attend to them is no longer a matter of doubt.

Thirteen eggs now—a breeding pen of fine fowls at the end of the season; eggs by the hundreds next season.

A moulting bird may be ever so perfect in shape, but it will have to be cut on the score of being in poor condition.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says he is certain that none of the contagious diseases can be permanently cured.

It would not do for every farmer to become a fancier and raise high-soaring birds, but all can engage profitably in breeding high grades.

The best posted, most intelligent and successful breeder can improve his first-class stock by now and then purchasing eggs from other experienced breeders.

Outside of the convenience of having the egg baskets full and the comfort of having spring shicken in season, is it worth nothing to have beautiful plumaged birds around?

In breeding it is often necessary to establish and perpetuate certain characteristics deemed desirable, but it should be practiced as little as possible and only for such purposes.

On the vitality, virility and natural force of the male depends very largely the character of the future flock, and on the same things depend his value. These are self-evident propositions.

Fanny Fern once said she never had much opinion of Boston culture after being called to the window by a Boston woman to "see the dear little chickens run in under the maternal hen to get their lacteal nourishment."

A hen is in the prime of her life at two years old. She will then give better results in the matter of laying and her eggs will hatch better than those of pullets. When three years old she has about done her best work as a layer.

The "White Wonder" is a brand new fowl originated in Vermont, the males of which weigh from ten to twelve pounds and the females from seven to eight pounds. The Boston commission merchants esteem them highly for table purposes.

While a cock having extra good points will be likely to impress them on his progeny, he will be almost certain to also impress his bad points on them. See to it, therefore, that your cocks have a maximum of good and a minimum of bad points.

Ground green bone for poultry is said by Miss Helen Williams, editor of the poultry department of the Poultry Keeper, to be very fine. Her egg record after using it is as follows: Before using, 54 eggs; after two weeks' use, 183 eggs; after three weeks' use, 220 eggs, laid in 14 days.

The poultry papers published "up North" are teeming with expressions of good will on the part of visitors to the great meeting of the American Poultry association at Charleston, S. C., towards the people of the "City of the Sea." They say the hospitality of the people there was open-hearted and unstinted, and leaves no place for regret over the trip.

# TEXAS WOOL! ! LOOW SAXET TEXAS WOOL.

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

The Charleston meeting was a grand success. The catalogue names 1344 entries in the poultry department, 505 pigeons and 144 dogs, a total of 1993 entries. The black Langshans and brown Leghorns were all in force, and to judge from appearances these are the most popular varieties of fowls in the South.

The man who sneers at "experts" is very apt to be one who realizes that he hasn't first-class birds and that his chances for taking prizes at the poultry shows are better when picked-up judges do the judging. In other words, the denser the ignorance of the judges, the better his prospects. The leading breeders are almost a unit in favor of having expert judges.

The Feathered World says a good system of keeping eggs in good condition for hatching is to pack them in fine meal as soon as they are laid, with the large end downwards, and store them in a cool place. The reason for placing the large end downwards is that this end of the shell is the most porous part and consequently through it the egg is most likely to be injuriously affected either from loss of moisture by evaporation or by atmospheric influences. The atmosphere acts upon the shell of an egg, wasting it away more especially at the large end because it is much softer there.

The breeding pen should be made up early in the season and if the cock has not already proven himself he should be carefully watched. And if he does not "pan out" he should be "put in the soup" no matter how handsome and perfectly marked he may be. Instances have been known where extremely good looking cocks have proven so inefficient that not more than half the eggs laid in his pen were fertile. Of course this resulted in serious loss, to say nothing of the exasperating feature of the business. If ever a man is almost excusable for getting real mad it is when he has "banked high" on such a male and found out that he was after all a very shabby fellow.

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

## DAIRY.

Give a variety of food to the milk cows.

The quality of the butter fixes the price.

In building up a permanent dairy, the first thing is to make choice of a pure-bred bull of some acknowledged dairy breed. Then in three or four generations, the progeny, if well selected, will partake of the good qualities of this pure breed.

It is authoritatively stated that nearly one-fourth of the dairy cows are kept at loss, while one-third are kept without profit, which makes about one-third of the capital invested dead capital. How many dairymen in Texas keep any record of the milk and butter yield of their dairy cows?

Brie cheese, one of the best of the many good French cheeses is now made in at least three or four factories in the United States. One of these, located in Orange county, New York, turns out a product equal in every way to that of the French dairies. The industry might be profitably developed here.

In making up a milk ration the albumoids should form a prominent part, if butter is the object; peas make an excellent item for this purpose, as they contain a large amount of albuminous food element, nearly double the quantity found in oats. Dairymen would do well to experiment in growing and feeding them, observing cost, results, etc.

The length of time a cow should go dry depends upon the breed and the animal, so that no definite rule can be given. It is hardly possible to dry off some cows, but all should have a period of rest before calving, when it can be effected. Four weeks may be regarded as long enough for any cow to go dry, a longer period than this interferes seriously with the profit to be attained from her.

An average of 14 pounds of hay, six pounds of corn meal and two pounds of

bran per day when fed to a 1028-pound, six-year-old Jersey, that had recently calved, produced nineteen and two-tenths pounds milk per day, containing nineteen and two-tenths ounces fat. With hay at 25 cents, corn meal 80 cents, bran 20 cents per hundred pounds, one pound of fat costs eight and eight-tenths cents per pound.

In the great majority of cases diarrhea is caused by overfeeding and consequent indigestion. Calves gorged with milk, or given cold or sour milk when used to warm or sweet milk, or under other sudden changes in the feeding, suffer seriously from this disorder. Cows that are gorged with grain or immature fodder or supplied with impure water, become diseased in the same manner. The remedy is to give a gentle purgative, soft and emollient, and soothing to the irritated membranes. A pint of raw linseed oil is useful, and should be followed by well boiled oat meal or linseed gruel with soft, easily digested food given in small quantities.

The manufacture of cheese is one of the most important industries connected with the preparation of human food from raw material and should have more attention from us than it does. Milk is a complete food. That is, it contains every chemical element required for the perfect nutrition of an animal. It contains the fat and sugar needed for combustion in the lungs to support the animal heat, and the respiratory powers; the caseine to make flesh, and the salts to furnish material for the bones, and cheese is the most convenient permanent form in which milk can be preserved for consumption. It contains the caseine or nitrogenous part of the milk and the fat, leaving only the sugar and the animal salts in the whey which escapes. These chemicals are not easily made up or substituted in the form of bread; and hence bread and cheese make the most nutritious food for its weight that can be produced.

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



CORRESPONDENCE.

Fine Stock in Hood County.

GRANBURY, TEXAS, April 6.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I had the pleasure of a short conversation with Dr. E. A. Hannaford, who owns a profitable stock farm four miles from Granbury. His manner of conducting the business is to buy young cattle in the fall and keep them through the winter by feeding cotton seed and cane, and pasturing them, allowing five acres of pasture to one head of stock.

Granbury has become a great shipping point for stock. The Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway, to accommodate this feature, has enlarged and otherwise improved the stock pens. By the conclusion of spring shipments there will have been as many cattle shipped from this station as there has been in the three preceding years combined. The largest shipper so far is Senator Sam Mayes, of the Cherokee nation, who purchased the young steers and surplus stock cattle of Dennis Bros., who are among the largest stockmen.

Green & Lewis have been disposing of some of their surplus stock at good prices. Kell Bros. are fast getting rid of their low-grade stock and putting their means into good stock-farms.

E. D. Scott, the enthusiastic horse breeder living near Thorp's Spring, reports that his stock are doing well.

Hood county is making vigorous efforts to improve all kinds of stock. The first Monday in each month is set apart for stock show and to-day was a lively time in the city. Fifteen stallions and several jacks, with a great number of their colts, were exhibited. J. R. Couts' famous racer, Bailey, was a general favorite though not a Hood county horse. Jeff Ryley's Steel Dust and Noah Gibson's registered Clydesdale were probably the best utility horses exhibited. Your correspondent saw these exhibits three years ago and is pleased to note a vast improvement.

I spent a day in Thorp's Spring and was entertained by Prof. R. Clark, of Add-Ran Christian University, who took pleasure in showing his fine Jersey cattle, orchard, garden and fish pond. Prof. Clark is a thorough believer in improvements of all kind, whether in agriculture, stock or the moral and political condition of man. Add-Ran University is in a flourishing condition, and is being improved by means of an additional large three-story rock building on the right wing of the building. Nearly 500 pupils have been enrolled this year. TOM.

Where Are the Best Wool Markets?

Wool growers are very much interested in determining this question. Some of them in Texas ship regularly to markets out of the state, while others as regularly sell in the Texas markets. Which of them realize the most satisfactory prices it is impossible to tell. Much can be said in favor of both plans, and an argument in favor of a Texas market is offered to the JOURNAL readers, it being a part of a letter received from Mr. E. W. Gruendler, of Houston, as follows:

"In taking the liberty of suggesting some pertinent subjects to which your valuable influence could be directed with beneficial results, I may plead in extenuation a direct personal interest in the welfare of sheepmen and an earnest desire to promote and assist the continued development of this important industry.

The first question I beg to allude to is the matter of acceptance of future advances by growers predicated upon the consignments of their clips, which is quite usual in some sections of the state, and unquestionably seriously detrimental to the growers' interests in that it deprives them of that discretion

in the disposition of their wool so necessary to an advantageous result and frequently subjects them to exorbitant charges and unnecessary freight expenses in shipping their clips to lenders regardless of remoteness of market. In this manner growers often sacrifice a sum on their annual clip equivalent to a good annual income.

"Growers should aim to retain absolute control over the disposition of their clips, and when sheared after a careful consideration of the merits of the different wool markets, select such as will enable them to place their clip before the largest number of representative buyers without incurring any losses in local freights or other unreasonable charges.

"There was a time when ranch sales were prevalent, but to-day few if any of the leading buyers care to subject themselves to the worry, expense and fatigue incidental thereto, as a result of which what few clips are sold that way go through the hands of one or more intermediary parties who naturally and justly claim a share of the profit. The history of Corpus Christi, Waco, Lampasas, Abilene, etc., teaches the instability of interior or local markets, and as every new mile of railroad built tends to further dissipate the trade, it can be readily seen that no permanency can attach to any market in Texas until growers concentrate upon an accessible seaboard center. The folly of attempting to maintain interior markets at the losses through local freights, etc., has frequently been demonstrated, and the disadvantage of having the wool product of Texas scattered over the vast area of the state when offered for sale, is readily conceivable when the fact is considered that the bulk of the purchases are made by a very few buyers. That the prevailing methods of handling wool are faulty is conclusively argued by the large number of clips annually shipped to St. Louis, Chicago and other far away markets, generally resulting in a lasting disappointment to shepherds."

Forty Years Ago To-Day.

The Pioneer Newspaper Advertising Agency of S. H. Parvin's Sons was established in Cincinnati on the 27th of March, 1851, forty years ago. It has kept pace with the advancement of civilization and the demands of the times. From a small beginning the business has gradually grown into one of immense proportions, having unlimited credit with the entire newspaper press of the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

One noticeable feature is the fact that during all these years having maintained a high standard of integrity, the Parvin Agency have, through fair dealing, gained the confidence and good will alike of both advertisers and publishers, thus enabling them to secure for their many patrons the most favorable consideration at the hands of publishers.

The success of such a reliable firm is chronicled with pleasure. The Parvin Agency, infused with the spirit of progressive men of experience, and a thorough knowledge of the advertising field, has gained for them a world-wide reputation and produced fortunes for many of their customers.

After forty years of creditable business experience in the field of advertising, the firm of S. H. Parvin's Sons deserve the hearty and cordial recognition, as well as congratulation, of the entire press of the country.—Cincinnati Enquirer, March 27, 1891.

The Sample Book.

It is a fact that a great deal of study is now being put upon the advertising pages of our leading periodicals. Experts write advertisements, the best artists design illustrations, and it is a matter of considerable interest, therefore, when one of the leading advertising firms of the country announce that they have published a sample book, in which they show 200 or more different advertisements they have written and designed for their customers. Alden &

Faxon, Cincinnati, Ohio, well known in the advertising field, have just published a book with this title, and will send it on receipt of six cents in stamps. The collection is quite unique and shows what versatility there is in the American mind regarding the wants and necessities of people who read newspapers. In addition to the advertisements, information and hints are given to advertisers, whether they are old and experienced, or whether they are just starting on the road to fame and fortune, with the newspapers as their capital.

Interesting to Texas Cattlemen.

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

Although the JOURNAL gives from time to time many items of value from the different experiment stations, farmers should not let such work take the place of actual and practical experimentation by themselves. The advantage then is that the man who makes the experiment knows exactly how it is done, and the adaptability of it to his own land and line of work, and, if successful, he can then venture confidently on a large scale. Where one is not inclined to try original experiments, it would often be well to follow out some line of work that is doing by the state station, and so prove whether it is practical and adapted to a certain locality. It is by this very work of suggestion that the stations should prove of the greatest value.

Good Work.

N. M. Stock Grower.

The legislature of Arizona, during the late session, passed an act exempting from taxation all beet sugar plants for a period of ten years. It also passed a number of laws in the interest of stockmen.

Cattlemen Working.

N. M. Stock Grower.

The round-ups are at work in the lower Pecos valley. The range in that section is in fine condition and cattle are looking well.

DISPATCHES from New Mexico say that the great snow storm of the last few days came to that section in the form of a warm rain, and did a great deal of good, insuring good crops for next summer.

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

**L. AUGUST & COMPANY**  
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS  
HATTERS FURNISHERS  
SHIRT MAKERS

Steer Cattle for Sale.

We offer the following bargains in Texas cattle:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IF YOUR BACK ACHES.

Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

European Steamship Business.

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



TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. R. the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets.  
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.  
W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent  
GEO. A. EDDY, H. C. CROSS, Receivers.  
J. J. FREY, Gen. Supt., Sedalia, Mo.  
G. WALDO, General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo.  
G. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.  
GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.



**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-failing water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre.

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

OWNER,  
Care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

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

**Grazing Land for Lease.**

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

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

**STEERS FOR SALE.**

2500 fours and up;  
1000 threes;  
1000 twos;  
1000 ones;  
All straight cow cattle, none raised in timber. Address

W. P. McFADDEN,  
Beaumont, Tex.

**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE.**

**Grazing Lands With Permanent Water in Colorado.**

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

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

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

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

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

**"HEREFORDS"**

—CALL ON THE—

**RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,**

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

**Cleveland Bay Stallions**

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

**Polled-Angus and Shorthorn CATTLE.**

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

JNO. A. BOHRER,  
Southmayd, Texas.

**Steers For Sale.**

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

**E. R. STIFF,**  
McKinney, Tex.

**FOR SALE!**

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

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

EUBANKS & MILLER,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

**BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.**

Polk Bros. have at their stock yards:

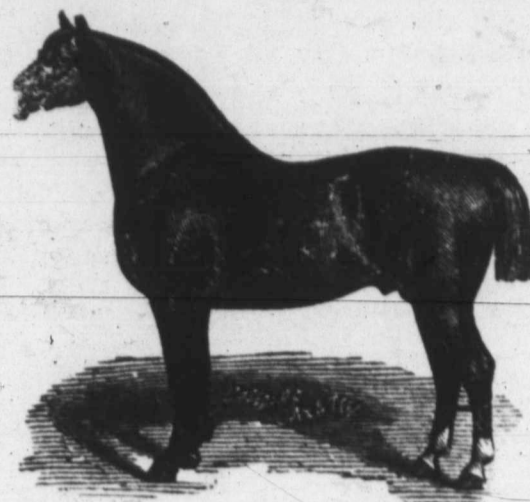
4 Tennessee bred saddle stallions, 4;  
1 Tennessee bred trotting stallion, 1;  
6 Missouri bred trotting stallions, 6;  
1 Welch Pony 13 hands (sire and dam Imp.);  
25 single and double harness horses, 25;  
15 Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, all guaranteed, 15;  
8 Registered Holstein bulls, 8;  
5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

**STEERS FOR SALE.**

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

H. H. CAMPBELL,  
Matador, Tex.

**FOR SALE.**



For Sale, Season of 1891.

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

Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

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

100 head of mules, from two to five years old.

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

Also 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.**

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

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

J. S. ALEXANDER, San Antonio, Tex.

**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 CATTLE**

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

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

**For Sale or Trade.**

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

**A. S. WHITENER,**

BURTON, TEXAS.

**STALLION FOR SALE.**

Stallion 5 years old. 17 hands high, weight about 1500 pounds, color is dark bay. Has fine action and is perfectly gentle, and a sure foal-getter. Sired by an English Coach stallion out of a fine Morgan mare. Will sell at one-half value. Address

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,  
Fort Worth, Tex.

**For Sale!**

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

**A. B. & M. R. KENNEDY,**

TAYLOR, TEXAS.

**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 Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozzens.

**FOR SALE.**

**Bargains in Cattle!**

**3,000 Cattle,** including 900 one and two-year-old steers, with a very favorable lease on an extra fine pasture. Will divide in two lots, or sell the steers and stock cattle separate. Cattle have been in this pasture, and on this range ten years, and are extra Western cattle. Pasture has fine grass and protection, and can be run at very small expense. Ranch has averaged for the last five years, over 90 per cent. of calves, and less than 1 per cent. of losses. The best investment in cattle in Texas, and a bargain for cash or bankable paper before May 1. Call on or address

**Carter & Carter,**

ABILENE, TEXAS.

**For Sale!**

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

**Terrell & Harris,**

Terrell, Texas.

**For Sale,**

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

RAYNER CATTLE COMPANY,  
Rayner, Stonewall County, Texas.

**Bulls for Sale!**

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

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex.

**FOR RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS, AT \$94** per section annually, 40 alternate sections of splendid grazing lands in blocks 323 and 334, Buchel county, Texas. Address R. T. Hicks, Pittsfield, Ill.

**FOR SALE—STEERS.**

From 1000 to 2000 yearling steers prairie raised. Address

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

**FOR SALE**

Trotting stallion, Chestnut Bay, 4767, foaled 1875 by Burger, dam Lady, by Addison, son of Vermont Blackhawk; Burger by Boston Boy, son of Dover Boy, by Mambrino Paymaster; dam by Medley, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. The horse is standard and registered, and has a record of 2:28 1/4. Price \$2000 cash, or in exchange for land. Horse is perfectly sound in every particular. Address

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Tex.

**Jack Wanted!**

A first-class Texas raised three or four-year-old black Jack.

Address stating lowest cash price.  
JOHN WIGGINS,  
Sweetwater, Tex.

**WANTED!**

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

**WANTED—A WELL-STOCKED CATTLE** ranch worth from \$50,000 to \$250,000; must be cheap. Give full particulars. Address

W. W. PERKINS & CO.,  
502 American Bank Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.

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



**Star**

**SHEPHERD'S CROOK**

The only perfect tool for catching and handling Sheep. Spring steel and light, but very strong. We guarantee it to hold the largest as well as the smallest sheep every time without injury to the animal. Sample

STAR CROOK \$3.00, 000.

For sale, by president, Roswell Z. Herrick, Louisville—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozzens.



# KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

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

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

Receipts for 1889 were 1,230,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,968 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

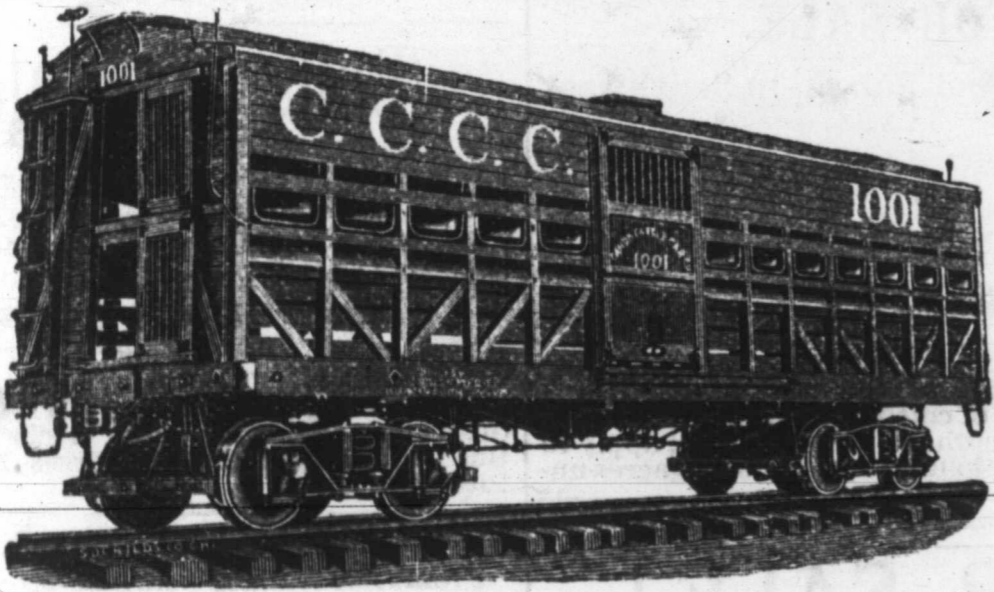
## Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET, W. S. Tough, Manager.

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, 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, 205 La Salle street, Chicago. W. P. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, 11 Pine St. New York. 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 1/4 miles East of Rhome on the F. W. & D. C. R. R.

Have on hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweep detrimental to the eye. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the eye. Also a choice lot of Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas bred. It deprives them of that

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. 1428-1429 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 supersede the use of all other materials for the dipping of sheep for scab.

Yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN.

If you cannot obtain FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP from your dealer, ask him to write for it to Fernoline Chemical Co., 18 Broadway, N. Y.




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

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

### DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium,



ALWAYS STANDARD

### SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

### SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

## OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

## START RIGHT

— 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.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

H. G. THOMPSON,

G. P. and T. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Ks. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & Galveston, Tex.