

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

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NO. 2

R. W. ELDRIDGE. M. C. CAMPBELL. E. C. ROBISON.  
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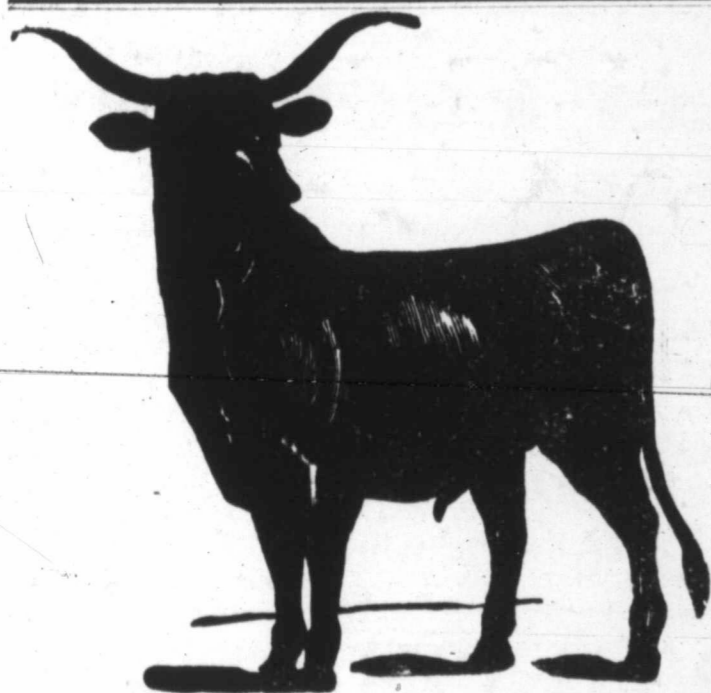
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No. 2.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

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The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;  
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor.  
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**BREEDERS** of live stock having breeding animals to sell are very short-sighted when they fail to advertise in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, provided they care for the Texas trade.

THE wheat production of the world, so far as known, has not materially increased in recent years. But more people are born than die every year, consequently there are more mouths to feed.

DURING the last week in March the industrial advancement in the South was greater than was ever known in the same length of time before. In Texas a \$1,000,000 steel company, a \$1,000,000 compress manufacturing company and a \$500,000 compress company, a \$200,000 cotton seed oil company, and a \$100,000 brick company and \$150,000 brick company were inaugurated. So says the Manufacturers Record.

### Undeveloped Resources of Texas.

In another column of this issue of the JOURNAL will be found the report of Prof. H. P. Atwater as to some of the undeveloped resources of Southwest Texas. This gentleman is a naturalist of ability and learning, and in 1884 had charge of the Texas natural history exhibit at the New Orleans exposition, and was also superintendent of the wool, cotton and fiber exhibit. What he says, therefore, will be read with inter-

est, and doubtless with profit by all the readers of the JOURNAL who are interested in the subjects touched on or discussed by him. In the last Spring Palace exhibit there was a fine display of Texas fiber-producing plants, and Prof. Atwater now has a good deal to say about them. He suggests that the Southwest Texas soils and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growth of such plants. But it is safe to say that in nearly every part of the state they can be grown with good results. So with native gum. The mesquite is found all over Northwest as well as Southwest Texas, and the silk industry can be made as profitable in one part of the state as the other. Some of the greatest pecan groves in the world are in North and Northwest Texas, and when it comes to honey, there isn't a county in Texas but could make it pay to take care of "the busy bee." The people of Texas themselves have as yet but a slight conception of our vast undeveloped resources, and the JOURNAL takes great pleasure in publishing such reports as the one in question, which is furnished this paper by Mr. R. W. Andrews, the very efficient and wide-awake general passenger agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway, at whose request the paper was prepared by Prof. Atwater.

### The Governor's Late Appointments.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the governor of Texas has made some very important appointments. Among them he has accepted the resignation of Hon. Jno. H. Reagan as United States senator, and has placed him at the head of the railroad commission of Texas. As Mr. Reagan has studied closely the problem of railroad transportation, it is doubtful if a better man than he could have been selected for the place. As author of an Inter-State commerce bill while he was in the lower house of congress, he was widely and favorably known as a staunch advocate for reasonably cheap and fair railroad transportation, and the JOURNAL congratulates the people of Texas that one so intelligent, so well informed and so honest, is to be in the chair when the commission is discussing matters that must claim its attention. The railroad companies, too, will have no reason for complaint, as Commissioner Reagan will be as careful to protect them in their legal rights as he will be to protect those who will have to patronize them.

The acceptance by Mr. Reagan of the appointment as commissioner left a vacancy in the United States senate to be filled by appointment of the governor, and no one at all posted in the public affairs of Texas need be surprised that Hon. Horace Chilton, of Tyler, was appointed. As he is a man of intelligence, and well posted, he will doubtless fill the place with credit to himself and profit to his state. Indeed, the JOURNAL will not be surprised if he proves a very acceptable man.

But the appointment of these gentlemen to so prominent, important and lucrative positions by a governor who

is himself an East Texas man, will naturally suggest the inquiry, is not Eastern Texas getting a big share of the good places under this administration? The inquiry may be made even more pointed, and it is very likely to be noted, that the county of Smith, or rather the city of Tyler, is being specially favored. Mr. Reagan is an East Texas man; the governor is a Tyler man, and so is Mr. Chilton. The secretary of state, Hon. Geo. W. Smith, is an ex-Tyler man (and by the way a most excellent gentleman), and Tyler hasn't suffered, to date, so far as other appointments are concerned. And it is rumored that another ex-Tyler man (and a very deserving one) now in Dallas, is going to get another good place by appointment of the governor.

So far as the JOURNAL is concerned, as long as Governor Hogg makes as good appointments as he has done during the past week, there is not going to be any very loud-mouthed fault-finding, but it may not be out of place to remind his excellency that there are good men living out of Tyler, and indeed, outside of Eastern Texas.

### The Alliance and the Commission.

The Farmers' Alliance, while in session at Waco last week, resolved that they were entitled to one representative on the railroad commission, and they not only recommended Mr. Duncan for the place, but they formally demanded of Governor Hogg that he appoint Mr. Duncan. But it didn't happen to suit the fancy of the honorable gentleman in the executive office to comply with this demand. On the other hand, he named Judge Reagan for president of the commission, and Hon. L. L. Foster as one of his associates, and to date has not appointed the other associate. The Austin Statesman says the governor stated that Judge Reagan was appointed instead of Mr. Duncan, and it remains to be seen whether the alliance is going to be satisfied. As Commissioner Reagan is not and never has been a farmer or specially identified with the agricultural interests of the state, it is not easy to understand how and in what sense he can be said to represent that interest. Mr. Foster might more properly be credited to the alliance, as he has been for some years at the head of the agricultural department of the state, but it is surmised that the farmers of the state will not accept such. They demanded not only a farmer but an alliance man, and considering their numbers in Texas, this demand does not strike the JOURNAL as an unreasonable one.

However, Governor Hogg has a head and a will of his own, and he may and he may not recognize the right of the alliance to dictate to him who he shall appoint to fill that or any other place.

And yet it may be prudent for him to think twice before he refuses to give practical recognition to this body as one of the political as well as industrial factors in the state.

The alliance can organize the next Democratic state convention and can

determine the policy of the next state administration. It can elect a governor and the legislature that will have to determine whether or not Mr. Chilton is to continue in the U. S. Senate. And it can elect thirteen congressmen in Texas.

The governor has the power to do as he pleases in the matter of his appointments for the present, but if he is not prudent he may so antagonize the farmers and workingmen of Texas that at the next election for state officers and state legislators in this state, he may be retired to private life and Mr. Chilton may not remain in the United States senate, and even Mr. Reagan may have cause to regret that he did not hold on to a place in that body.

### War at Chicago.

The big slaughtering concerns of Chicago and the Union Stock Yards of the same place, are at war. The former, who have a great many of their own cattle shipped into Chicago, unloaded and driven direct to their slaughtering establishments, object to paying 25 cents per head yardage. To avoid this Nelse Morris has built his own yards, but the Stock Yards company object, and will endeavor to force Mr. Morris and all other slaughterers to unload at the Union yards and pay the regular fees. The matter will be settled in the courts. Referring to this the Drovers Journal says:

The battle between the large Chicago slaughterers and the Stock Yard company over the rate of yardage develops one point that is worth remembering. It settles very effectually the somewhat widespread belief heretofore held that the large packers were getting inside favors from the Yard company. The slaughterers who buy many thousands of cattle at outside points and merely have them unloaded and passed through the yards to their houses, felt that they were entitled to at least a very low rate of yardage, and objected to paying 25c on cattle, or as much as a farmer who feeds one car load a year would have to pay even if he wanted to hold his cattle in the yards a week.

### The Scalp Law.

For the benefit of those of the JOURNAL readers interested in having their ranges rid of coyotes, bobtail cats, prairie dogs and jock rabbits, the scalp law enacted by the late lamented Texas legislature is given in full in another column.

The progressiveness of the South is indicated by the rapid increase in the mining industry, no less than forty-six mills having been built in the Southern states during the first quarter of this year.

Ohio and Indiana were early in the field to take advantage of the recent reciprocity arrangements between this country and Brazil. Ohio sent 500 kegs of lard and Indiana three dozen barrels of pork.

The Kingan Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., have added a cattle slaughtering department to their packing business. The capacity will only be fifty cattle per day at present. Heretofore they have killed only hogs,

## CATTLE.

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The Aberdeen-Angus (black polled) cattle are all that can be desired in a beef breed. The form is "blocky" with the greatest weight just where it is wanted to make good beef.

The annual increase in the volume of the dressed beef trade is remarkable. Last year a total of 3,730,000 cattle were slaughtered in the West against 3,050,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent.

The use of well-bred bulls and a practical knowledge of the requirements of the great centres of consumption, are the factors which will best aid toward a quick improvement of the cattle industry.

Local buyers and outchers prefer lighter animals in summer than in winter. From May 1st until October 1st beeves that weigh from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred pounds will command the top prices.

The quarantine line for Wyoming, Montana and other northern ranges has been changed back to the old line, and northern ranchmen who had bought cattle below the line, as recently fixed by Secretary Rusk, are now happy.

Well fed grade steers are the most profitable to convert into beef because they dress well. Coarse, immature heaves dress below a just average. A steer to be profitable must make fifty-six pounds per hundred weight net.

So far this season Colorado City has shipped out 614 car-loads of cattle, the latest shipments being Kellogg & Hudson, sixty-nine cars; J. H. Paramore, thirty-one cars; H. W. McGutsey, eighteen cars. More than 200 car-loads more will be shipped this week and next.

It has been some years since feeders of distillery cattle have enjoyed a particularly good season, but they seem certain to do so this time. Nobody connected with animal food production has better promise just now than the distillery feeder. As far as can be learned, the number of cattle available from this source will not be excessively large, which is a pointer in favor of strong markets.

For several years pure bred and grade Aberdeen-Angus have been prize winners at the fat stock shows, and the champion of 1887 at Kansas City, "Black Prince of Turlington," weighed 2000 pounds at two years old, an example of the early maturity that is a feature of the breed. They fatten rapidly, the beef is of fine quality, and the fat instead of lying on in masses is finely marbled all through the lean.

The following is from the Greenville Banner: "Some of the cattle feeders of Hunt county who have sent fat beeves to Chicago and St. Louis this season have made a clear profit on each beef of as high as \$18 over cost, and all expenses. One man made an even \$1800 clear on 100 head of steers. They were fattened on cotton seed hulls and meal. They averaged 1100 pounds each and sold in Chicago for over \$50 a head on an average."

The following communication from O. H. Brown, assistant general freight agent of the Atchison system, will be read with interest:

TOPEKA KAN., April 27, 1891.  
J. M. Steere, Assistant General Freight Agent, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, Dallas, Tex.:

Arrangements are now effected so that Southern Texas cattle will be admitted to the Osage Nation without restriction. It would be better so far as possible to bill everything to Ponca. Please advise any that may be interested.  
O. H. Brown.

The Texas Live Stock Commission company, of Chicago, in their recent circular letter, say: "The supply of Texas cattle of late has been so limited that it has been impossible to secure a very satisfactory list of sales. Some common, thin grass cows, were on the market and brought \$2.50. Some light steers, medium quality and flesh, sold on Thursday at \$4.35, and to-day we got \$4.65 for some 952-pound grass steers, about two-thirds of which were good enough for dressed beef, the balance were good canners. At the close of last week some 1060-pound fed steers brought \$5.75 here, but they were very prime both in quality and fat, and were a credit to the producer and the state of Texas. All classes of cattle have declined this week and export cattle most of all. Extra heavy native steers are selling very low relatively. The sheep market closes active and higher this week; \$4.85 @ 5.05 was paid for a good many Texas fall clipped, corn fed sheep. No spring clipped grass sheep coming of consequence."

### Cattle are "Solid" Again.

The best thing in connection with the situation in cattle is the fact that the position in prices which is now held has been materially unchanged for some weeks. To make a sudden, even if great, advance would show nothing in particular as arguing solidity in the market, but to not only make a great advance but to hold it substantially, and to really increase it, means "business" to cattlemen. We do not question that the turn in the long lane has been safely made, and that the advance steps recently taken are not to be retraced.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### Retail Beef Advancing.

Ever since the advance in cattle began some time ago, says the National Stockman and Farmer, butchers have been threatening to force up retail prices of beef, and this threat has finally materialized in the large cities in an advance of most decided dimensions. In Pittsburgh, for instance, the current quotation for tenderloin steak is 25c; for sirloin and porterhouse, 22c; for rounds, 15c to 20c, and roasts, 12½ to 20c. This increase in prices is not greater than the advance in beef, yet late ruling prices were the same as when years ago cattle were selling about as now. All of which suggests this query: Were butchers not making enough then, or are they making too much now?

### New Route Opened.

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

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

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

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

## Report on the Undeveloped Resources of Southwest Texas.

By Prof. H. P. Attwater, Naturalist.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 17, 1891.

I take great pleasure in calling your attention to a few of the undeveloped resources, not usually noticed in the agricultural reports of this section—the country, and, which in my opinion, are of vast importance, and well worthy the careful consideration of those who are now desirous of placing before the world the advantages of this particular portion of the state of Texas. Since 1884, I have spent much time in explorations in this region, collecting specimens and making observations in connection with Natural History subjects, and consequently, I have had peculiar advantages for becoming acquainted by personal experience, with the subjects in question. There is to the south and west of San Antonio, in the state of Texas, a region of country probably the size of the state of Missouri, of which, until recent years, very little was known to the outside world. Strangers and speculators, arriving at San Antonio, supposed this point to be about the southern limit of civilization and agricultural possibilities, and that the country to the south of us was a semi-desert, and they passed on to California and other places, leaving behind them one of the finest countries on the American Continent. The building of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway a few years ago, through the center of this region, not only opened up the country, but opened the eyes of many, who have thus been called to see for themselves, and experiments recently made have proved this country to be susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and for horticultural purposes especially, surpassing any other part of the United States. Prominent members of the National Horticultural Society, who recently made a tour of the country from San Antonio to the Gulf, have since expressed their surprise at the richness and productiveness of the soil, and Mr. J. M. Rice, secretary of the Southwest Missouri Fruit Growers' Association, sums up the matter pretty carefully when he says: "To waste so much land as a pasture for scrub cattle is a national sin, while thousands of bread winners of our common country are clamoring for homes."

### FIBRES.

First among the undeveloped resources of this great region, I particularly call attention to the Fibre Industry, and do not hesitate in stating that in my opinion, this industry heads the list, as being of great commercial importance. The climate and soils of Southwest Texas are peculiarly adapted to the growth of plants of the Hibiscus and other fibre producing varieties of plants known as Ramie, Jute, Hemp, Okra, etc. They grow here in perfection. Millions of dollars worth of these fibres are annually imported into the United States, for the manufacture of bagging and sack cloths, ropes, twine, carpets and textile fabrics. I think I am within the bounds of reason when I say that every stalk of this fibre could be raised in Southwest Texas. Mr. Felix Fremery, an enterprising citizen of Yorktown, DeWitt county, Texas, who has made the subject a special study, in a letter to the Texas Stockman and Farmer in October last year, writes as follows: "The rapid extension of cotton culture to the United States has caused the Southern farmers to be completely deaf against every reasonable argument in favor of the introduction of the culture of leaf fibres, but nowadays this pod fibre cultivation having just reached a dangerous culminating point, planters are being put to the alternative, either to continue its exclusive cultivation, and to die of starvation, or to diversify their crops in raising leaf fibre plants, which yield immense returns, and for the filaments of which industry, states of both this hemisphere and Europe are in urgent need, in such pressing want, that a veritable fibre famine has come upon us, which cannot be better illustrated than by the facts that, for instance, Sisal hemp is now quoted at the rate from 11 to 12½ cents per pound, while some two or three years ago, any quantity of this material could be bought at the rate of 4 cents per pound, and that even the precious ramie fibre has found its way into the manufacture of binding twine. As soon as it will be known that Texas is producing fibres in noticeable quantities, manufacturers from the north will hasten to get the first in the market, to purchase what has been grown and prepared, and to contract for any quantity that will be marketable in the future. If I am allowed to draw a conclusion from my experimental culture of Okra, upon extended plantations, I have no doubt but that one acre in two crops will easily yield over 60,000 pounds of marketable merchandise." Before leaving the subject of fibres, I should mention that I have in my collection a sample of indigenous or wild hemp, which grows in some parts of southwest Texas. Another valuable fibre product is the Spanish or Hanging Moss, which grows in great quantities in some parts of the region in question, and which is now assuming great prominence as a Southern industry in Louisiana and other states. Last among the fibre plants, to which I now call special attention, though by no means the least of many others, is the Yucca, of which we have two or three varieties. Of special interest among these is the Maguey (Agave), the celebrated Aloe, from which the Mexican national drink, "Pulque," is made. A spirit is distilled from Pulque tasting something like Scotch whisky. Good vinegar is made from stale Pulque. The thick roots of the Maguey are used by the natives instead of soap. Brushes are made from the base of its prickly leaves, twine and paper from its fibers. The dry part of its leaves serve as hones for sharpening razors. Textures are made from its filaments, and its sprouts, when young, are eaten half roasted. Another

industry worthy of serious attention is the manufacture of paper. We have raw material enough in Southwest Texas to supply the world with paper. I have some bleached paper pulp, made from cotton stalks, grown near San Antonio, which is superior to any I have ever seen.

### NATIVE GUMS.

Next on the list, I call attention to the commercial value of our Native Gums. We have a great number of leguminous plants, chief among them the Algarobia Glandulosa (Mesquite). The Acacia famesiana and the Sophora, from which has been obtained a valuable sedative alkaloid called "Soporine." In regard to the mesquite tree, I will leave the proprietors of future Texas furniture factories to speak of the value of mesquite wood, and while time will only permit me to mention the mesquite bean, as possessing wonderful medicinal properties, as yet little understood or appreciated, I will especially call attention to the mesquite gum. Samples of this gum which I sent to a colonial merchant in London, were said to be equal to the best gum arabic, and valued from \$350 to \$400 per ton. What a change has come across the great so-called desert of Southwest Texas in the last twenty years! The "scrub" cattle have done their part and scattered the seeds over the boundless prairies and we have now a growth of valuable timber covering thousands of square miles, attracting the rain, which the Southern winds bring as clouds from the Gulf of Mexico, to the great region which lies east of the ninety-seventh meridian in Texas. Many forest trees producing woods of great commercial value, such as ebony and walnut, thrive well in most of the river bottoms in this region.

### DYES.

Other trees and shrubs producing berries, nuts, galls, roots and bark, all of which as material are largely used and imported into the United States, for the manufacture of dyes, are to be classed among the undeveloped resources of this country. Southwest Texas because of its peculiar character, and zoological position, comes within the latitude adapted to the Cochineal insect, and here they appear to thrive quite as well as in Mexico, and some of the Central American States, which export large quantities of this valuable dye, and experiments with this industry are well worthy of future attention.

### SILK INDUSTRY.

It has long been known that Silk Worms can be successfully raised in Southwest Texas. There are no obstacles to the building up of an immense industry in silk products. This was clearly shown at the New Orleans exhibition in 1884. Many varieties of Pepper and Wild Spices, which grow wild in profusion, would, under cultivation, I have no doubt, show very satisfactory results. I must not omit to direct attention to the

### PECAN NUTS.

Persons who are enterprising enough to set out an acre or two of Pecan trees will reap a rich harvest in a few years' time. Another very important industry which ought to attract attention in the near future, is the manufacture of

### GLASS.

Within a few hours' ride of the city of San Antonio, are inexhaustible supplies of the finest white flint sand. I think it would be well to call the attention of glass manufacturers to this fact, and invite them to send competent persons to investigate. The officials in charge of the Texas State Geological Survey have recently published much valuable information regarding the mineral resources of Southwest Texas, that I feel it is only necessary for me in passing to refer to the occurrence of vast coal and iron deposits, and granite and marble mountains, equal in quality to any in the world, and as yet to be classed among the undeveloped resources.

### KAOLIN.

I might, however, call your attention to some valuable deposits of Kaolin, at several points on the line of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, and remind you of the fact that a quantity of this raw material was sent to Belgium in 1889, and as sample specimens manufactured from it were returned here (on which a high duty was paid), the quality of which equalled the finest Dresden China.

As a Honey Producing Country, Southwest Texas has no equal. The conditions seem exactly suited to the life of the honey bee. I have seen numerous caves in some of our canyons which are estimated to contain tons of honey and those who have taken up bee-keeping as a business, are becoming rich, and honey, without doubt will become one of our chief productions.

### TOBACCO.

We can raise as good tobacco as any other state in the Union, though little attention has been given to its cultivation.

### MANIOC.

One other product which will undoubtedly attract much attention in the future is Manioc, a tropical plant, from which cassava and tapioca is prepared. It is indigenous to Africa and warm climates generally, extensively cultivated in the West Indies, where the natives grate it and use it for bread. John Jackson, of Dallas, who recently went to Sinaloa, Mexico, says one acre of cassava is sufficient to feed 600 men per year. It does not require planting every season, but if left in the ground continues to grow from year to year. Several of the Southwest counties of Texas showed remarkably fine samples of Manioc in their fair exhibits last year. It is more delicate in flavor than the ordinary potato and is said to be a good milk producing food for cows.

I must state before closing that experiments in Artesian Well Boring have proved very successful throughout this region. A great proportion of the country appears to be underlain with a natural system of sub-irrigation, which at some points comes very close to the surface. To sum up the matter, what Southwest Texas needs most, in my opinion, is some of those industrious, hardworking Northwest Farmers, who are struggling to pay off their mortgages with twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and burning their corn crop because they have no fuel.

H. P. ATTWATER,  
Naturalist.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep are sheep in Texas in 1891

There continues to be scabby flocks in Texas.

Don't go back on "the meek and lowly sheep."

It is not so much in the sheep as in the man who handles it.

January 1, 1890, there were 44,336,072 sheep in the United States.

The flocks of the country touched low water mark January 1, 1889, with a total of 42,599,079.

When will the work of raising subscriptions for new woolen mills in Texas be begun in earnest?

The taste for well-fattened mutton continues to grow among the great American meat-eating public.

The flocks of the country touched high water mark on January 1, 1884, with a total of 50,626,526 sheep.

When shearing look out for scab and hunt for it rather than shut your eyes to it. And when you find it, destroy it.

Abel, the illustrious son of Adam (whose grave was discovered by Mark Twain) was a sheep herder and a wool grower.

Suppose every wool grower in Texas would take stock to the value of one year's wool clip in one or more factories to be operated in Texas, wouldn't the investment be a paying one?

The decline of sheep since January, 1890, in the face of an increased duty on wool, must be discouraging to the advocates of the advanced rate of duty.

The only way to get actual experience in the matter of sheep husbandry is to go to handling them for yourself or some one else. You can't get it in the books or in the papers.

At the beginning of the year 1891 there were 43,431,136 sheep in this country, according to the latest report on the subject from the agricultural department at Washington City.

The mutton that is from a sheep that never was otherwise than fat is juicier and better every way than that from one that never was fat until the process of stuffing him for market was well under way.

According to the American Financial Reporter the mortgages given in Texas in 1889 on realty and personal property, except chattel mortgages to secure supplies, foot up \$258,816,920.76. Sheep are the best mortgage payers in creation.

If there is one thing that an average Texas legislator loves better than coyotes, bob-tailed cats and scabby sheep, it is a mangy cur that has developed a special fondness for mutton and is enterprising enough to prefer to butcher it himself.

As a proof of its antiquity there are records in existence quoted to show that in 1437 Cotswold wool was imported to Spain, and in 1468 Cotswold rams were shipped to that sunny southland as presents from English to Spanish monarchs.

When one can trace his pedigree back to A. D. 41 he is getting back and "looking backward," and no mistake. As early as that date it is a well authenticated fact that there existed in Spain a breed of coarse long-wooled sheep. Were they Cotswolds? or what?

Historians and poets have not been slow to write and sing of Cotswold wool as being "most fine and safe," as "held in passing great account among nations," of "abundant fleece" and "wealthy locks." At least that is

what the American Wool Reporter says on the subject.

Book learning is a good thing in its way, but the man who undertakes to run a sheep ranch "by the books" without bringing to bear on the business the exercise of principles of common sense is likely to verify the correctness of the old saying "the fool and his money is soon parted."

It is rumored that a big syndicate from the East is preparing to invest several millions of dollars in wool manufacturing plants in Texas, provided wool growers themselves will subscribe liberally for stock and so become personally interested in the success of the mills.

In Texas during 1889, 12,000 farmers gave mortgages on their properties, which went on record. The JOURNAL now puts on record the prediction that those of them who have sheep on their farms are going to be the first to get their mortgages paid off.

The total number of mortgages on realty recorded in Texas during 1889 was 24,212, which fact induced the JOURNAL to suggest that there are about 25,000 persons in Texas who now have additional and strong reasons for investing in sheep.

The wool buyer don't want any market value fixed for any class of wool. The more prices fluctuate the better he is pleased, since he is, as a rule, better posted as to charges than the wool-grower and seller. Hence it is that the grower generally suffers when these fluctuations occur.

The cur-dog, (by the way, the special pet of the late Texas legislature) is still having a merry time killing the sheep of men who are "cussin'" representatives and senators instead of turning their attention to the business of decreasing the number of worthless dogs in this great big state of Texas.

Just at this time the mutton breeds seem to be in the lead. But in the business of sheep husbandry, or in all other departments of business, fashion rules. Next year the demand may be for "heavy-wooled sheep," and the big carcass fellows may have to take a back seat for a spell.

It isn't prudent for a man to carry all his eggs in the same basket. Nor is it best for the stock breeder to have all his money invested in one class of stock. He may find it to his taste to handle cattle or horses, but he will find it to his interest to also handle a few or many sheep, as his means or facilities may justify.

From every part of the state the news comes to the JOURNAL that the lambing so far has been perfectly satisfactory. There has been a large percentage of lambs considering the number of ewes bred last fall, and the season has been favorable to the health of both ewes and lambs. The flockmaster is already busy figuring on what his profits will be on his lamb crop.

When a thoroughbred cow dies, the owner counts his loss by the tens or twenties, or even by the hundreds. When he loses a fine sheep he is not so "eternally busted up," so to put it. And, yet, proportionately his loss of income is greater in the death of the sheep than in that of the cow or horse. Sheep pay better than anything considering their cost.

The following states show an increase of sheep since January 1, 1889, viz: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, the most marked growth being in Montana, Utah and Wyoming. The other states and territories are either stationary or else show a positive decline.

Fernoline is purely vegetable in its nature, being the product of the Yellow Pine tree, and it ought to command attention from this fact alone.

Denver Field and Farm says: "The Colorado sheep growers, who have tried Fernoline, the new dip, pronounce it a superior article and are going to use greater quantities of it.

The following states and territories contain more sheep to-day than at the time when the total number in the United States was largest, viz: Delaware, Florida, Arkansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. In the territories the increase is enormous, while in Texas, Ohio and California the decline has been marked.

There are men in Texas, as elsewhere, who swear they are going to sell out their sheep at a sacrifice and quit the business just as soon as the duties on the wool are lowered. On the other hand there are plenty of men in Texas, as elsewhere, who are ready to go into the business whenever these gentlemen are ready to make said sacrifice. Good sheep will continue to be good property in Texas, when free wool even is decreed by law. Leaving out their value as wool producers entirely, they are now and will continue to be as reliable income producers as any other farm stock.

The Woodhull brothers are said to have 45,000 to 50,000 sheep on their two ranches, which are located north of the Sunset route in the trans-Pecos region near Ft. Clark. And there are 30,000 to 40,000 sheep on the McCamitt ranch in Val Verde county. Couldn't the owners of these ranches "combine" with Hon. Albert Urbahn of the Callaghan ranch and build a "daisy" woolen mill, that would secure a permanent home market not only for their own wool but for every pound to be grown in the future in Southwest Texas? The JOURNAL begs leave to suggest to these gentlemen that there are "millions in it."

The Hico Courier says: The wool growers entertainment will be immense this year. It is intended to eclipse anything of the kind ever gotten up before in Hamilton. Sheepmen and pleasure-seekers at home or abroad can hardly afford to miss it. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be given in prizes to competing brass and orchestra bands; fireworks to the amount of \$50 will spangle the heavens and delight the lovers of pyrotechnic display. Liberal premiums will be awarded to the finest sheep of the various classes and grades, and everything will be done that will tend to render the stay of visitors pleasant and entertaining.

The JOURNAL just at this time of the year desires to propound to Texas wool-growers the following questions, viz: First, how are you fixing your wool for market, or are you fixing it at all? Are you not simply letting it fix itself? Second, how will your wool be classed in the market? Third, do you know what the differences are in the matter of values between the different classes of wools? Fourth, do you know what wool such as yours is fairly worth in the market at this time? Fifth, unless you handle your wool sensibly, and keep posted on the points suggested, how do you expect to be able to hold your hand in a trade with a thoroughly posted wool buyer, who is after bargains.

The Callaghan ranch supports about 55,000 sheep, that shear on an average about five pounds of wool per head. This means about 275,000 pounds of wool as the yearly production of one ranch. How would it suit Mr. Urbahn, who owns this ranch, to take stock in a woolen mill to be located in Southwest Texas, convenient to him, to the value of a single year's clip? Putting his wool at even 15 cents per pound, here would be \$41,250 as a starter for such a mill. But he got 19 cents for the fall clip of 1889 and his last spring's clip,

which he sold together. If he does as well in 1891, he can with a single year's clip pay for stock in such a mill to the extent of \$52,250 and own it all himself.

The Homestead gives the following plan and specifications for making a sheep rack: "Take 2x4 scantling cut two feet long for legs, then nail or bolt two rough pickets to them, the upper one four inches from the top. Now stand them up, lay on a 12-inch board and nail to cross pickets. Nail four-inch fencing to this and to the posts and it gives two troughs 14 or 16 feet long and 3-inches deep, and makes foundation for hay rack. Take 2x4s, six feet long, or willow poles will do; stand on the inside and let them lean out so that they will be 3½ feet apart at the top. Nail on 4-inch fencing at the top; fencing on trough will do for bottom. Then take rough pickets and nail to this and you will have two troughs and hay rack combined and portable."

Mr. J. H. McKibben, of Marshall county, Iowa, says: "Take three acres of pasture that will keep two two-year-old steers from spring until fall—say six months—and that your steer will weigh eight hundred pounds May 1st, and that that eight hundred pounds is worth \$3 per hundred, which will be \$24. Then on the 1st of November this steer weighs 1100 pounds, at \$3 per hundred, or \$33, making a net profit on the two steers of \$18, which is a good rent for land in this country, it being \$6 per acre. Now as to the sheep, we will take \$48, the same amount that we have invested in the steers, and we will buy eight ewes at \$6 per head, and those ewes will shear eight pounds of wool per head, which would be sixty-four pounds of wool, and at present prices would be worth \$18.08. Then these ewes will, if cared for as they should be, raise eight lambs that by the 1st of November will weigh eighty pounds apiece, at 4 cents per pound or \$3.20 per head, which with the wool of the eight ewes would make a total of \$39.68, or a profit over and above the steers of \$21.68, or \$3.68 more than double what your steers make on the same outlay and same cost."

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THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 1, 1891.—The market has been steady this week for all good stock, both cattle and hogs. Receipts were liberal, but everything sold readily, according to quality. The demand for good stock is unabated. The ruling prices to-day are as follows: Good steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs, \$3@3.50; 800 to 1000 lbs, \$2.75@3.25; medium cows, \$2@2.50; good cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1@1.75. Good corn-fed hogs, \$4.50@4.75; lights, 125 to 150 lbs, \$4@4.50.

BY WIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 500. Steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.00@5.75; fair to good natives, \$4.00@5.10; Texans and Indians, \$3.80@5.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 1700. Market stronger. Prices ranged \$4.40@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Stronger. Good to choice, \$4.40@5.80.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 1800. Market active and strong to higher. Steers \$3.75@5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4800; shipments, 3900. Market active and up for all grades, \$4.50@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 200. Market strong.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Bees—Receipts, 1000. No trade; feeling firm. Dressed beef steady at \$4@10c.

Sheep—Receipts, 1300; 1c per pound higher. Unshorn sheep, \$6.75@7.50; clipped sheep, \$5.00@5.75.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 5000. Market active and strong. Steers \$4.50@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 10,000. Market active and strong; for all grades, \$3.85@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 4000. Market steady. Natives, \$4.75@5.60; Westerns, \$5.90@6.80; Texans, \$5@5.55.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2457 head. The run of native shipping and export steers has been light during the past week,

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.  
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and trade has ruled slow at lower prices than were realized the previous week. Prime steers could be good enough to command \$5.80 to about \$6 per 100 pounds, but the highest price paid by shippers during the week was \$5.70@5.80, as prime or fancy cattle were not shown. Buyers are neglecting the heavy shipping beefs, and are partial to light and medium weight stock of good quality, which has ruled fairly active and steady to firm all the week under moderate receipts. There are ready buyers on the market for handy corn-fat steers at steady prices, but rough and common steers are weak. Cow stuff that is fat and of fair quality meets with ready buyers at strong prices, but common and inferior grades are no more than steady. Texas cattle are in demand at about steady prices; but trade appears to be slow when buyers demand over \$5 per 100 pounds, and the beefs have to be good in the strictest sense of the word to command \$5 or better. The market closed quiet, with pens well cleared. A load of Texas veal calves sold at \$6.25 per head.

Representative sales: 22 Tex. cows, 701 lbs, \$2.40; 26, 682 lbs, \$2.40; 31, 699 lbs, \$3.40; 14, Tex. mixed, 946 lbs, \$3.75; 50 Tex. steers, 754 lbs, \$3.35; 23, 891 lbs, \$3.75; 24, 875 lbs, \$3.85; 72, 838 lbs, \$4; 43, 903 lbs, \$4.30; 21, 1,043 lbs, \$4.30; 88, 1,034 lbs, \$4.35; 24, 924 lbs, \$4.374; 21, 929 lbs, \$4.40; 21, 927 lbs, \$4.40; 22, 925 lbs, \$4.50; 20, 991 lbs, \$4.55; 25, 981 lbs, \$4.60; 23, 962 lbs, \$4.60; 16, 1,057 lbs, \$4.70; 65, 1,055 lbs, \$4.85; 57, 1,058 lbs, \$4.90; 48, 1,086 lbs, \$5.10.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4141 head. The market has been on the down turn all the week. The good fat corn hogs have met with ready buyers at comparatively strong prices, but the soft hogs are neglected. A few days since the speculators handled the soft hogs, but they have more on hand at the present time than they can place to advantage, and refuse to bid on fresh arrivals unless they can be bought at nominal figures. The market closed weak.

Representative sales: 54, 144 lbs, \$3.70; 106, 138 lbs, \$4.60; 50, 127 lbs, \$4.25; 13, 140 lbs, \$4.25; 199, 194 lbs, \$4.50; 78, 179 lbs, \$4.55; 42, 150 lbs, \$4.60;

85, 179 lbs, \$4.75; 82, 154 lbs, \$4.70; 12, 250 lbs, 4.75; 76, 197 lbs, \$4.75; 85, 168 lbs, \$4.80; 37, 210 lbs, \$4.90; 58, 274 lbs, \$4.95.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 359 head. There has been an active demand all the week for fat sheep and spring lambs, and receipts have failed to supply the local demand at current values. Buyers are looking for fat shorn sheep, averaging 85 to about 100 pounds.

Representative sales: 12 lambs, 60 lbs, \$8.00; 20 lambs, 40 lbs, \$6.00; 8 Nat. mixed, 103 lbs, \$5.75; 1 sheep, 120 lbs, \$5.50; 3 bucks, 106 lbs, \$5.25; 139 Nat. clipped, 81 lbs, \$5.00; 54 Nat. mixed, 94 lbs, \$5.00; 2 clipped, 110 lbs, \$4.75; 53 clipped mixed, 74 lbs, \$4.50; 8 clipped mixed, 127 lbs, \$4.25; 60 clipped mixed, 66 lbs, \$4.25.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., April 28, 1891.

Estimated receipts, 30,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, 6,000 sheep. There would have been a light business transacted in the market if it had depended altogether on fresh receipts, but a good many were held over from yesterday, which made a fair supply for Tuesday. There wasn't much life in the market, for buyers were indifferent and bought only because they thought prices might advance to-morrow. The feeling in the trade was inclined towards weakness, but prices remained about stationary. Sales to dressed-beef men were at \$4.10@5.80 for steers averaging 922@1628 pounds. Shippers took 946@1472-pound cattle at \$4.50@5.75. Exporters were not buying. A load of distillery bulls, weighing 1459 pounds, sold at \$4.25. There was an abundance of cow stock, which, comparatively speaking, sold poorly. Sales were mainly at \$2.50@3.50, with a few choice cows at \$4.50. Stockers sold at \$2.75@4.75.

Receipts of hogs were considerably lighter than anybody expected, and holders very promptly asked higher prices. The demand from the East was very light, however, and there was no

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Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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W. M. DARLINGTON. R. F. QUICK. FRED BOYDEN. JOHN P. BEAL.

Darlington, Quick & Co.,  
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We are Always in the Market for Fat  
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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.

disposition here to buy at higher prices. The market was not very different from yesterday's average, though prices were lower than yesterday morning and the market closed very weak. Mixed sold at \$4.45@5.05; heavy, \$4.40@5.05; light, \$4.45@4.95. Packers took 8500 head, shippers 4000, leaving 6000 unsold.

There was a clean advance of 10c in the sheep market. Receipts were about 6000 head, against 12,272 last Tuesday. Supplies were extremely light at Eastern points and of course the shipping demand was strong, but buyers could not fill all their orders. Everything sold as soon as it arrived at fully 10c advance. The Jansen sheep sold at \$6.10; some fall-clipped Texans brought \$5.10 and lambs sold readily 10c higher, the top Western lambs going at \$7.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 28.—The market on heavy beef cattle such as were suitable for the export trade was quoted only steady, with sales made fairly well early in the day. The demand for nice handy weight dressed beef steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,250 lbs, continued unabated and holders had no trouble at all in placing them at strong prices. A few salesmen said the market was about a nickel higher, but the general opinion was that the market was active and strong. There were very few good butcher cows among the arrivals and what few did come in were sold without much work at strong figures. The heifer market was active and strong and they sold better than anything else in the cattle line. Stockers and feeders were a little lower—about 10c—than Monday. There were more on sale than could be disposed of to advantage, and a number were left in the pens unsold. Common stock was very dull and bulls and calves were quoted steady. Sales were made at the following figures: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4.75@5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.15; bulls, \$2.10@3.85.

The hog market opened up steady on the best grades and this condition existed throughout the day, but the common and medium stock was 5c lower on most every sale, although a seller was occasionally found who said his common stock went at a dime lower. Sales were not very active, as there were a great many on the yards that had been carried over from the day before. The yards are full of common stock, being the result of accumulations from yesterday. The bulk of sales went at \$4.55@4.70, while \$4.90 was the top of the market.

There were no sheep on the open

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.  
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 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
 Fish & Meek Co.  
 (INCORPORATED)

# Wool Funsten Commission Company, Wool

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING. WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

market to speak of, as most of arrivals went to killers from first hands. There was quite an inquiry for muttons and if here they would have brought strong prices.

## SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, May 1.—Cattle receipts are liberal, but there is a very active demand for strictly choice fat cattle at the following quotations. Fat heaves, 24@24c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 24@24c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.

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

Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$3@3.50 per head.

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

### Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 30.—Wool—Receipts, 69,391 pounds. Offerings are gradually increasing, but market is rather dull on anything except best stock.

BOSTON, MASS., April 30.—Wool—Quiet. No material change.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 30.—Wool—Market quiet.

Unscoured wool—

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

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

### Chicago Wool.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1891.

Quite a number of manufacturers have been on the market the past week to replenish their stock of the raw material and considerable wool has moved out, thus further reducing the already light stocks. Values are steady and strong, particularly for the better conditioned wools, which now, as always, are much preferred by the manufacturer. Well grown, strong staple, fine and fine medium wools are wanted but are now scarce. There is considerable call for light medium and low Texas wools, but there are none here at present. Very little of the new clip has yet been received. A few small lots of new medium Texas have arrived and have sold readily. They receive the decided preference of manufacturers over the more dingy and heavier looking old wools that remain.

If raisers realized how eagerly manufacturers will bid for a good conditioned, bright and light wool in preference to the poorer conditioned lots, they would see the encouragement for putting up their wools in the best possible shape. In the former instance the manufacturer wants the wool and the seller has the advantage, while with the poorer conditioned the manufacturer is indifferent and only very low prices will interest him.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

The exports of canned meats from the United States have increased from 43,050,588 pounds in 1886, when the record was first made, to 104,913,390 pounds in 1890.

## SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, May 1, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

There is considerable quiet preparation going on among the cattlemen preparatory to the regular spring shipments to northern markets, which are expected to commence next week and steadily increase until June 1, when they will probably be at their height. Last year the northern shipments were a month to six weeks earlier and the market cattle and the Territory cattle were moving at the same time, the result was that there was a scarcity of cars and both classes of shippers were greatly inconvenienced. This year the shipments to the Territory are about over and there are plenty of cars for the northern shippers. The cattle are also fast getting in fine condition with the abundance of pasturage since the late rains, and with rapid transit to market will arrive at Chicago and St. Louis so as to realize top prices. This is the outlook now and the cattlemen are in high spirits over their improved condition.

Buyers are scarce in this city; they are all out on the ranches completing their last purchases and preparing for their shipments. The dullness in the horse market has converted a large number of former horse traders into cattle buyers this year, so that the number of cattle shipped from Southwest Texas will undoubtedly be larger than during previous years. Should prices hold up in the northern markets as they now promise to do, there will be plenty of money here during the summer months.

A prominent local banker in course of conversation to-day said: "I regard the outlook locally as very promising. The large movement of cattle at higher prices is certain to have its effect on the local money market, and besides there will be more wool handled here this spring than for a number of years, if ever before, and at what now promises to be good figures. Wool buyers have already made their appearance here and are busy sampling the clips already complete. These men are never boomers of prices, but this year they talk less of low prices than usual and this I regard as a favorable sign for quick sales at good figures which will put the sheepmen in excellent condition. Then the crop prospects since the late rains are much improved and the farmers are in good spirits. The real estate men are also awakening to the fact that the stability of this city's prosperity depends largely upon the prosperity and development of the agricultural districts directly tributary to this city. They are now offering more small farms, 50 and 100 acre farms, than ever before and are bringing in a prosperous farming element. This is a lasting benefit, but its first good effects will be felt this year. So far as money is concerned it is already easier and must continue to become more plentiful as the above causes are developed."

Mr. E. U. Cook, who has well earned the title of the "Cow Boy's Poet Laureate," arrived here Monday with his brother, Mr. S. B. Cook, a banker of Muskatine, Iowa, en route to their Frio county ranches to arrange for their spring shipments of cattle.

The following are among those prominent in live stock interests who registered at the Mahncke hotel during the past week; Fred Hilcoot, Kinney county; D. R. McCormick, Del Rio; J. W. Samble, La Grange; John Vining, Kerrville; S. B. and E. N. Cook, Mus-

# WOOL SHERMAN HALL & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1856. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILLI

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 old. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegram when desired.

katine, Iowa; T. C. Nye, Cotulla; J. B. Wells, Gonzales; D. R. Fant, Goliad; R. Mecke, Bulverde; J. B. Johnson, Edwards county; J. W. McInnes, Twohig; J. J. Burk, Eagle Pass; A. B. Briscoe, Goliad.

Mr. J. W. Campbell, the veteran woolgrower of Del Rio, who together with his wife, son and foreman have been very ill with la grippe, is reported convalescent. He has had a very close call. The others are also reported improving.

Wool receipts have been large during the past week and there are now close upon 4000 bags of the spring clip stored in local warehouses. Several Northern buyers have also made their appearance and are busy sampling the wools preparatory to the opening of the spring sales. It is predicted that the sales will be of short duration as the active demand and the generally good condition of the staple will force buyers to be prompt. The only thing that can prolong the sales will be delay in shearing. It is expected that last spring's prices will prevail at the opening of the sales. Even the buyers admit this.

### The Horse Market.

The increased activity previously noted in the horse market is continued, though the total receipts and sales fall considerably below the totals of previous years. The good effects of the recent rains are expected to be shown in the condition of future receipts. One of the immediate effects has been to arouse the interest of local buyers who have near by pastures where they can hold their purchases until they are in good condition. One good sign has been the presence of more buyers from other states and some from the Northern states. Some of these have not been here for two years and their coming here now is an evidence of a revival of the Northern demand for the better class of native Texas stock. The receipts thus far have not equaled the demand, and it is hardly possible that they will do so. Most of the receipts last week were driven in and do not show in the railway totals.

The receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 40 head, against 537 head during the corresponding week last year, and 575 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

The shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 287 head against 589 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1015 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Among the shipment of horse stock by rail to points outside of Texas were the following: W. K. McMaster shipped 28 head of horses to Brewton, Ala.; H. L. Todd, 30 head of horses to Cincinnati, O.; W. P. Carter, 29 head of horses to East St. Louis, Ill.; W. S. Garnor, 30 head of horses to Vinita, I. T.; S. J. Wishard, 30 head of horses to Kansas City, Mo. The following quotations rule here at present:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	12@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.....	17@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.....	13@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded.....	8@ 8

Yearling fillies, unbranded.....	8@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.....	10@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.....	15@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.....	22@ 50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.....	75@ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.....	23@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.....	18@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.....	17@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts.....	7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands.....	18@ 25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.....	35@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved.....	18@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved.....	30@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.....	12@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.....	18@ 20

### The Cattle Market.

So far as numbers are concerned there is nothing to complain about regarding the receipts during the past week; quality and condition are other matters. Choice fat cattle of all kinds are in urgent demand, and top prices are paid for them without any of the former dickering. Fat sells the animal on sight. Thin stock are taken by pasture men but at prices below market quotations. There appears to be hardly any possibility of this market being overloaded with fat cattle this season.

### Goats and Muttons.

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

### Hogs.

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

To prevent the spread of pear blight, cut off all diseased branches and rake up and burn all fallen leaves from diseased trees.

W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS. Established 1854.

# W.A. ALLEN & CO.

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

## WOOL

### Commission Merchants.

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

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.

## AGRICULTURAL.

What does the old set-fast office-seeker think now of the "hayseed" in politics?

Kerosene, that will cost next to nothing, if applied to tools will keep them from rusting.

The old splatter dash of the crock or cedar churn is now a cherished memory along with the "Old Oaken Bucket."

Country school houses always add to the market value of the farms in the neighborhood. Every farmer wants to live near one.

Elevators on the American model are about to be established in India by the government for the storage of wheat and other grains.

Many farmers annually lose a small percentage on their capital by carelessness in respect to their mowers and other implements.

In Ontario, where the children are sent from the farms to agricultural schools, more than 85 per cent. of them, it is stated, go back to the farms.

The proper time to dig a well is when the ground is very dry. If one gets a very strong well at such a time he is quite sure of a strong well at all times.

There is no calling free from disappointments. The farmer therefore must not conclude that his is the hardest of lives when he fails to make the big crop he expected.

In July next the weather bureau will be turned over to the department of agriculture, and thus one more of the appliances of war will be changed to the pursuits of peace.

There are about seventy-five named varieties of sugar cane under trial in the Louisiana experimental stations, gathered from nearly every portion of the habitable globe.

If you didn't begin the year by balancing accounts to determine how much you lost or made in 1890, you might attend to this now. And if you would open and keep accounts for 1891 you would not repent it.

At this season of the year it is difficult to understand how any farmer can feel or say that he has nothing particular to do. The plows should be running every hour of sunlight and the preparations be well on for the big crop of 1891.

The JOURNAL does not propose to teach farmers how to farm. It does propose to try and keep them posted as to what farmers are doing and how they are doing, and in these ways aid them in determining how best to do what they have to do.

A Western paper says that the attempt to stop the "farmers' movement" by raising the cry of "rebel yell" is not going to work. Further, that nine out of every ten of those who are trying this dodge never did a year's honest work in their lives.

Frost is a powerful agent in reducing the soil. Heavy land when turned up to the action of the frost is pulverized by the expansion and contraction of heat and cold. A lump of earth that is soaked and then becomes frozen is pulverized to a fine powder.

It is one thing to attend a farmer's institute and hear things worth hearing and remembering. It is quite another thing to be able to carry home in mind such things. Some men shed information worth having about as persistently as water is shed from a duck's back.

To turn hard times in to good times the farmer must do something more than follow the handle of his hoe. He

must think more and read more and observe more and endeavor to determine more accurately than ever before what is best to be done and how it is best to do it.

In a list of 52 names of potatoes tested at the Wisconsin experiment station, four had the name of "Beauty," one "Dandy," one "Pride," one "Perfect Gem," one "Favorite" and one "Perfect." This habit of giving laudatory names amuses the Albany (N. Y.) Cultivator.

The farmer has a right to look to congress and his state legislature not to ignore his rights and claims to consideration. But after all he must work out his own salvation. Let him labor with his hands and head and he will command prosperity in spite of indifferent law makers.

The Inter-Ocean says: "The taxes on land in the British Empire average seven shillings sterling, which is equal to \$1.75 per acre. This is the estimate of Mullholland, an eminent statistician, and who happens to be a vehement free-trader. The tax on land in the United States averages 12½ cents per acre.

Mr. David Dodge of Vance county, N. C., don't believe in farmers going in debt to merchants, but he says they can all get credit and most of them do and suffer for being imposed on. He thinks "the humorous search for anyone so poor or dishonest that he could not get 'run' by somebody has \* \* \* always ended in failure."

The farmer of all others should be an educated man. Not that he should be deeply learned in the technicalities of science and all that sort of stuff, but he should possess the broad information that is acquired by those who from day to day and year to year work in order that they may learn how to work to the best advantage.

When your harness breaks in the field and you have to lose two or three hours while you go to the house, hunt up scraps of leather and mend it, you feel like going behind the house and kicking yourself for not overhauling, oiling and mending it last winter, when you thought you had nothing to do but loaf around and kill time.

Deep plowing is necessary for storing the rain water and for keeping the surface mellow and in good condition. If the people of Kansas who are calling frantically on the good people of the outside generally to save them from starvation, the result of the drouth there, had practiced this idea, they would be in better condition.

The man who said his grandfather was a poor man and so was his father, and thanked God he was born poor and had "hilt his own," is numerously represented in nearly every farming community in Texas. Too many men there are who are prone to trot along in the old ruts, notwithstanding they see those who are out of them prospering more than they do.

If you tried an experiment last season and it succeeded, there is good reason why you should try it again this season. But don't keep on doing what every year fails to pan out with you, because according to your theory it ought to succeed. Have you not learned something in the past that by persistent application you will work to your advantage in the present and future?

The farmers of Western Texas report that their crops so far are looking exceedingly well. The wheat has not been severely injured by the late freezes, nor have the oats. Corn is coming up and doing all right. Gardening is rather late, the ground still being quite cold, but the soil after the freezes and rains of last winter is said to be in splendid condition. There is nothing like freezes and rains as pulverizers.

Those who stick to farming in season and out of season are not those who believe or claim to believe "that there is nothing in it." They are the growers who are frequently changing their base of operations and never remain long enough in one place to learn the peculiar conditions for farming of that place. The old trite but true saying that "the rolling stone gathers no moss," is exemplified daily in the history of such men, who if they gather moss at all, gather and wear it on their backs.

The American Farmer says: "For each square mile of our territory we appropriate the vast sum of about thirty-one cents for agriculture, while Great Britain appropriates about \$12.75 for each square mile for agriculture, or about forty-one times as much as we do. Germany appropriates more than Great Britain, while France appropriates nearly forty dollars for each square mile within her limits, or nearly one hundred and thirty times as much as the United States. Where is agriculture more prosperous, more advanced, or better understood than in France or Germany?"

"A stitch in time saves nine," says the old proverb. But in fact it often saves ninety-nine. A box of copper rivets, a few awl blades and large needles, a ball of shoe thread and a piece of shoe-makers wax; all these things would have cost you but little last fall, and a little leather added would have added but little to the expense. But you never thought of it, or if you did you put off getting them. And now about every other day you have to do some mending when your plow ought to be running or you should be doing something else in the garden or farm that is imperatively calling for attention. Will this experience teach you anything?

The suggestion is being made and proposed in nearly all the states having boards of agriculture that at least a working minority of the members should be selected from the ranks of the practical agriculturists. At present the general rule is that these boards are made up of professional men, and gentlemen of elegant leisure, who often couldn't, to save their souls, distinguish a Merino ram from an Angora billy or a sugar-beet from a hop vine. The fact is there is too much political juggling over such places, and that is one of the reasons why these boards accomplish so little that is of real practical value to the farming communities.

Every farmer in Texas doubtless thinks he knows a good deal about cotton culture, but perhaps the readers of the JOURNAL may get some ideas from the following article on the subject taken from the Southern Enterprise: "The secret of successful culture of any crop rests on rapid and clean cultivation. While it is true that cotton will 'wait for work' with less injury than corn, rapid and thorough cultivation is necessary for the full and successful development of the plant. For this the plow must be the main reliance. If the plow is frequently and skillfully used, very little hoe work will be necessary after the cotton is reduced to a stand. No matter how recently corn or cotton has been worked, the plows should be rapidly run over before a crust forms after our spring rains. Southern journals assume that our farmers are neglecting their provision crops for a larger crop of cotton. We cannot believe they have so soon forgotten the severe lesson of the past. We again suggest the planting of special patches of select seed, giving unusual distance, that the plants may develop fully and naturally. From these patches extra fine seed may be selected for future planting. Every planter should select his planting seed from the land and best cotton each year. Now is the time to arrange for growing improved seed.

At the New York experimental station some interesting experiments have been made to determine the relative

values of ripe and unripe seeds for planting purposes. In 1883 it was found that flint corn, sweet corn and dent corn, harvested before glazing, germinated freely, and that peas planted while at the edible state vegetated freely. In 1884 ripe and unripe seeds of the early Dutch turnip were planted. Fifteen roots from the green seeds weighed on the average 4½ ounces each; thirty-four roots from the ripe seed averaged six ounces each; very green seeds of Cook's favorite tomato yielded ripe fruit in 126 days from planting; ripe seed yielded ripe fruit in 146 days from planting. The first ten ripe fruits were gathered in 137 days from the green seed plants, in 152 days from the ripest seed plants. The green seed gave better results than the ripe seed with the Danish drumhead cabbage and green peas, but no difference was observed in lettuce between the green and ripe seed. The best results were with the tomato, where a gain of fifteen to twenty days in earliness was obtained. The JOURNAL trusts some of its former friends will experiment in the same lines this year and report the result to this paper for publication. In this rapid age, when the rush is to get early vegetables and other farm stuff in the market as early as possible, Texas can not afford to be behind the other states. If the above experiments had been conducted but a year or two the results indicated would not be worthy of special attention, perhaps, but Prof. Arthur has been making them carefully since 1883 and he reports that the gain mentioned in tomatoes, particularly, has been maintained to date. Can not Texas try the difference between ripe and green water-melons and other such seed and go in for supplying the Northern and Eastern markets next year?

### Will the Cotton Crop be Short?

The commissioner of agriculture for the state of Georgia says that in 40 years the arrangements for the cotton crop have not been so backward at this time of the year, and he is satisfied there will be a considerable shortage in 1891. Others who are close observers of the weather and its influence on cotton say the prospects are unfavorable so far for an average crop, and some of them are fixing the shortage now at 500,000 bales. Last year, January and February, were phenomenally favorable months for the preparations for the crop, and the result was an early planting with excellent seasons and a grand yield. Then, too, the weather during the picking season was about all that could have been reasonably desired. The crop of 1889 was 350,000 bales in excess of that of 1888, and that of 1890 was nearly 1,000,000 bales in excess of that of the previous year. And yet the world's consumption of cotton has been increasing steadily for many years at the rate of 400,000 bales a year, so that any ordinary increase of the American crop has been absorbed at good prices by the world. Last year, for instance, in spite of the 350,000 bales in excess of the previous crop, prices ruled high. And the prices for the crop of 1890 have not been unsatisfactory on the whole, notwithstanding the 1,000,000 bales increase over the crop of 1889. Up to the first of this year it was thought the acreage in cotton in 1891 all through the South would be much greater than in 1890, but the Atlanta Constitution, from which the statistics above given are taken, now says the indications do not point that way. At all events Texas farmers may rely on there being no great increase in 1891, and as the world's consumption is very likely to continue to increase, the supply is almost sure to fall short of the demand next fall. Consequently good prices are very apt to rule.

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



## SWINE.

A good sow, whose pigs sell readily at good prices, is worth saving from year to year as long as she will produce good litters.

If Germany has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo upon American pork you can look out for a high time in the hog business.

Will the plan of inoculation ever prove a complete preventive, as it has in small-pox by vaccination? If so, it will revolutionize swine breeding.

When any animal is confined and fed, it is important that it receive, not only food, but all the elements necessary for life. Hogs should have salt, lime, charcoal and alkali.

Corn alone should not be fed to pigs. The prevalence of diseased livers in corn-fed pigs is a convincing proof of the unhealthfulness of this grain, unless its excess of carbonaceous matter is neutralized by the addition of skimmed milk, with cut clover, hay or clover ensilage, which is readily eaten when wet and mixed with corn meal.

A brood sow should have bran, meal, potatoes, roots, offal from the garden, and residue from the dairy, but no fattening food. As soon as she is pregnant her rations should contain additions of grain, but such increase of nutritious food should be discontinued two weeks before farrowing, and until a few days thereafter, when the increase should be again allowed.

Unfortunately the hog is subjected to more diseases than all other stock that produces one-half as much at maturity, and yet the beast is a money-making machine for its owner, when it is given a fair chance. If he could be so inoculated against diseases, and hog-raising could be made as safe from all risks from disease as cattle, what a profitable animal it would be, to be sure.

The first thing to be done in feeding young pigs is to measure their food judiciously, so as to avoid the evils that result from overfeeding. Swine are greedy animals and will gorge themselves if permitted to do so to such an extent as to stunt their growth and induce disease. Two quarts of milk and four ounces of solid food such as bran, oats, or corn meal, is sufficient per day for a pig of forty pounds. This will keep it in good condition and suffice for steady growth.

The principal of the agricultural college at Victoria, Australia, is our authority for saying that when wheat is below seventy-two cents per bushel it would pay better to feed it to pigs than to sell it, especially if it was grown at a great distance from market or from easy and cheap methods of transportation. Obviously, however, the question of profit would depend largely upon the price of hogs, and we would advise our farmers to figure it out for themselves by careful experimentation.

Every now and then we find a farmer or villager who keeps a swill barrel for the pigs and who clings to the idea that the contents must always stand until sour and decayed before being ready to feed. We suppose—if they think about it at all—that they imagine pigs particularly relish spoiled food, and that the flesh formed in this way will make fine pork. If a swill barrel is kept at all, it should be kept clean and sweet. It ought to be entirely emptied out at least once every 24 hours, and then rinsed with water. Good, healthy pork can not be grown upon the acid poisons of an old swill barrel.

If the present outlook for higher prices for hogs is realized many will be tempted to engage in hog raising at once. It is not always a good plan to rush into a thing just when prices are up, but as many will do it we want to put in a word of advice. Some begin

ners will be inclined to purchase a good sized herd at the start; it would be better to purchase one or more good sows, as these would soon give all the stock wanted, and enable one to work into the business by degrees, learning as he goes along. In getting your stock hogs, get the best that you have the money to procure. Quality is of more importance than quantity, and if the market goes down again before you are in line for it you can always sell good pigs at a good price as stock hogs for somebody else.

## THE COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.)

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

Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

The Only Line FROM TEXAS, RUNNING Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

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The Shortest Route to all points in the Southeast.

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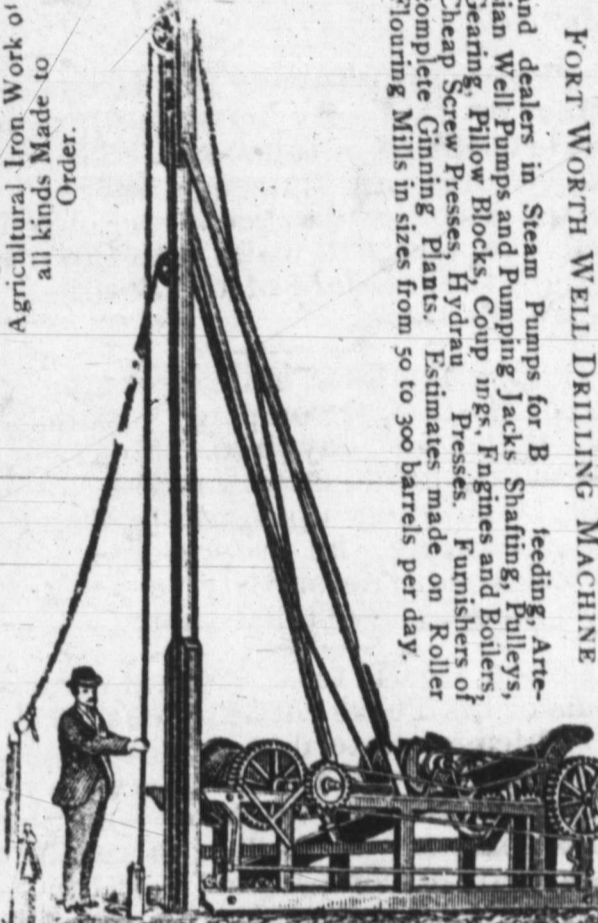
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STANDARD FOWLS—LL Brahmas, Langshaus, Silver and White Wyandotts, L. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

PIT 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.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE



and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Wells, Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gear, Mill, and Pumping Blocks, Couplings, Frigates and Boilers, Graining, Saw Presses, Hydrant Presses, Furnishers of Complete Ginning Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

Cotton Presses, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.

45 sold in '88  
2,288 sold in '89  
6,268 sold in '90  
20,000 will be sold in '91

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



FOR \$60 and freight, we erect on a 40 FT. STEEL TOWER a Steel Wheel that equals all other wheels in GREAT REDUCTION TO FIRST PURCHASER.

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1st. To the fact that before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigation and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5,000 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, by which were settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of all surfaces the resistance of air to rotation, obstructions in the wheel, such as heavy wooden arms, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill, and numerous other more abstruse, though not less important questions. These investigations proved that the power of the best wind wheels could be doubled, and the AERMOTOR daily demonstrates it has been done.  
2d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Company, that guarantees its goods satisfactory or pays freight both ways, and  
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If you want a firm Fixed Tower made of Strong, Stiff Steel, and a Wheel that will cost you less than wood, and last 10 times as long—IF YOU WANT THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO CLIMB (The Tiling Tower) and THE WHEEL that RUNS when all others STAND STILL, or if you want a wheel that will churn, grind, cut feed, pump water, turn grindstones & saw wood, i.e. A GIANT AERMOTOR THAT WILL DO THE WORK OF FOUR HORSES AT THE COST OF ONE (\$100) write for copiously illustrated printed matter, showing every conceivable phase of Windmill construction and work, to the AERMOTOR CO., Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., or Branch, 12 Main St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

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ALL STEEL FULL CIRCLE



## 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.  
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FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.  
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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'y the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets.  
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**TANSY PILLS!**  
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD" Wilcox Specific Co., Pullman Co.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Col. Ed. Hewins, of Kansas, was in the city this week.

Col. Miles, of the Osage Agency, I. T., was in the city this week.

A. C. Edwards, of the Indian Territory, was in the city a few days this week.

E. T. Goodwin, a well-to-do cattleman of Bosque county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Hackett & Elliot, of Fort Worth, Tex., sold 105 head, 1,055-pound steers at \$4.85.—National L. S. Reporter.

Capt. W. K. Bell, of Palo Pinto, was in the city this week. He has sold his steers, 3 and 4 years old, at good prices.

D. B. Gardner, of the Pitch Fork Cattle company, whose ranch is in Dickens county, was in Fort Worth this week.

L. A. Mosty, who now lives at Fort Scott, Kansas, but who was at one time an extensive operator in Texas cattle, is in Fort Worth.

Col. J. J. Laney, of Decatur, Texas, one of the old-time cattlemen, and still largely interested in the cattle business was in the city this week.

J. L. (George) Edwards, of Greer county, was in the city this week and called on the JOURNAL and had his name added to the subscription list.

J. T. Beal, of Colorado, Texas, was in the city this week and says the cattle in all the ranges north of the Texas and Pacific railroad are in fine shape.

J. J. McAlister, of McAlister, I. T., was in the city this week. Mr. McAlister is one of the leading business men of the I. T. and a large dealer in cattle.

D. W. Godwin of this city is home again from his Jones county ranch, and says his cattle are doing splendidly and the country generally looking well.

Mr. John Bryson, near Comanche, sold last week 500 head of fed beef cattle, threes and upwards. It is understood that the price paid was \$25 per head.

Ed. W. Rannels, who manages a big cattle ranch on the plains, was in the city Wednesday, returning from the Indian Territory, where he is grazing 3000 steers.

B. H. Dennis, a leading cattleman of Hood county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. "Crowd," as he is familiarly known, says stock are doing well in Hood county.

R. L. Dunman, of Coleman, Tex., was in the city several days this week. Mr. Dunman is a large dealer in cattle, and reports the cattle in his country as being in good shape.

J. M. Batchelder, of Ferris, Texas, was in the city this week. Mr. Batchelder has recently sold 1000 head of yearling steers, said to be a prime lot, at satisfactory figures.

H. C. Clark, of Dallas, Tex., a large dealer in cattle, was in the city this week and has made arrangements to drive a large number of steers to the Osage nation, to fatten them for the market.

J. B. Johnson, a prominent cattleman and citizen of Rannels county, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Johnson reports grass good and live stock of all kinds doing well in his section of the country.

L. R. Crosby, of Powder River Live Stock company, was in with 72 yearlings weighing 822 lbs, which sold to Swift at \$5.55. They were fed at Pilger, Neb., half heifers and half steers.—Drovers' Journal.

J. K. Rosson, of this city, has just come home from San Angelo, Texas,

where he bought and shipped about 100 head of fine grass steers to Chicago. Mr. Rosson says they will weigh 1100 pounds or over.

P. C. Harmison, of Greer county, Tex., was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Harmison is a cattleman ranching in Greer county, and says grass is fine and all classes of stock are improving in flesh.

To-day W. W. Brauer, of Texas, sold a train of meal-fed cattle, 257 head, 1,058 pounds, at \$4.90, and yesterday sold 235 head, 1,065 pounds, at \$5. The cattle to-day were not quite so good.—National L. S. Reporter.

F. G. Bloom, of Trinidad, Col., was in the city this week and while here bought of Messrs. Powell & Rhome 150 head of Hereford bulls, and also subscribed for the STOCK JOURNAL. Mr. Bloom is owner of a large ranch in Mexico.

The W. H. Taylor Dry Goods company of this city have another page advertisement in this issue. This company carry an immense and well selected stock of dry goods and clothing and can and will make it to the interest of the readers of the JOURNAL to deal with them.

B. R. Thompson, state agent for the Canda-Cattle Car company, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Thompson makes headquarters at San Antonio and is building up a good business for the company he represents. The cattle cars are deservedly very popular with all who have tried them.

Nelson Morris tried to get several car loads of his Texas cattle to his new pens in Chicago yesterday. The attempt was rewarded with defeat, as it is necessary to use the tracks of the Stock Yark company in order to reach the pens, and the company refused him the use of their tracks.—Drovers' Telegram.

Frank Houston, of Argenta, Ark., shipped in to-day a train of Texas cattle, the property of Mr. Samuel Scaling, 204 steers, 1,068 pounds, sold at \$5.15, and 24 head of long yearlings, 937 pounds, sold at \$5.00; the yearlings were half breed Herefords and Angus cattle raised by the famous Matador Cattle company of Motley county, Texas.—National L. S. Reporter.

Col. Dan Waggoner, of Decatur, Tex., one of the pioneer and wealthiest cattlemen in the state, was in Fort Worth Thursday. D. Waggoner & Son are moving by trail 10,000 steer cattle to the Cherokee nation, where they hope to fatten them for market. This firm owns about 60,000 cattle, but for want of range are compelled to cut their herds down.

Dr. Gresweld, of Denver, who has been in the city a few days, has about determined to locate near Fort Worth for the purpose of breeding and raising a superior quality of coach horses. Dr. Gresweld is a graduate of the Royal association of veterinary surgeons of England, and is a thorough-going, wide-awake gentleman, and is a successful breeder of fine stock.

Funsten's Reporter, one of the fullest and most complete wool reporters ever issued, is being extensively circulated among wool growers and is no doubt being read with much interest by them. The JOURNAL has been greatly benefited by closely studying this sheet and would advise its readers who have not seen it to send their address to the Funsten Commission company, of St. Louis, who will furnish the Reporter free of charge.

J. D. Beauchamp, one of the old time cow boys, well and favorably known to the stockmen of Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Beauchamp is now state agent for Messrs. Little & Broderick, live stock commission merchants at the National Stock yards, East St. Louis, Ill., and will devote his entire time in future to working in the

interest of the above firm. Mr. Beauchamp has had a life long experience in this kind of work. He also has many friends among the live stock shippers, and will no doubt do a fairly good business. His headquarters are at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. L. B. Haynie, wife of Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, Texas, died last Monday, the 27th, at the family residence near the above named place. Mrs. Haynie had for years been a sufferer from consumption. Everything that medical skill, money, climate and loving hands could do was done to prolong her life, and, if possible, restore her to health, but all in vain. On the above date Mrs. Haynie quietly and peacefully passed away. While this will be sad news to the many friends of the family, their grief will in a measure be assuaged by the knowledge that this kind-hearted and lovable woman died as she lived, a true, faithful Christian, and that their loss is her gain. To the sorrowing and grief-stricken husband and relatives the JOURNAL, in common with many friends, extends sympathy.

## Fort Worth Union Stock Yards.

The Fort Worth Union Stock yards were begun in a quiet, but determined, way a few years ago and while the projectors and owners of the yards have not made any big display or hurrah about it, they have nevertheless expended for land and in improvements a large amount of money, and have established in Fort Worth a business that will henceforth prove of great advantage to both this city and the stock business generally, and also a paying investment to the enterprising citizens who have put their money into the venture.

These yards are beautifully and conveniently located across the Trinity river and just north of the city. They are supplied with all the modern conveniences, including artesian water, fine hotel, electric car connection and telephone communication with the city.

The Fort Worth Union Stock yards are ample in every respect to feed and properly care for all live stock that may pass through Fort Worth en route to other markets. They are also rapidly becoming the live stock market of Texas. Shippers consigning their stock to these yards can always find ready buyers at top prices in the Fort Worth Packing company, who are now in the market daily for all the fat cattle, sheep or hogs that are offered. Or failing to find satisfactory market here shippers always have an outlet at reasonable shipping rates in the eastern markets.

The Fort Worth Union Stock yards will not only prove a great convenience but fill a long felt want to the stockmen of Texas and deserves their moral and financial support.

## The Scalp Law.

The following gives the full text of the new scalp law, introduced by Representative Erskine, and as passed by both houses and approved by the governor:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas: That hereafter when any person shall kill any wolf, either coyote or lobo, panther, Mexican lion, tiger, leopard, wild cat, catamount or jack rabbit, he shall be paid in the county in which he kills such animal or animals the sum of \$2 for each coyote, and the sum of \$1 for each wild cat or catamount, and the sum of \$5 for each panther, lobo, Mexican lion, tiger or leopard, and the sum of \$1 per dozen for jack rabbits and 30 cents per dozen for prairie dogs so killed.

Sec. 2. The commissioners' court of each county in this state shall order to be paid to the person or persons having killed any of said animals in their respective counties, and fixed in section 1 of this act, upon their exhibiting the scalp or scalps of the animals so killed by them to the commissioners' court of said county, accompanied by the written affidavit of such person or persons, stating when and where such animal or animals were killed, the kind of each, and that affiant or affiants and no other killed said animal or animals; provided that no money shall be paid for any scalp which was taken from an animal that was killed prior to the taking effect of this act.

Sec. 3. The scalps named in section 2 of this act shall consist of a sufficient portion of the hide of the animal killed, including the ears thereof, to enable the court to determine the kind of animal killed, and said court shall, in all cases where it is not satisfied of the truth of

the matters set forth in said affidavit, reject any and all claims. The said court shall slit each ear of the scalps as received and destroy the same as soon as warrant shall have issued for the payment of said scalps, but shall cause the affidavit mentioned herein to be filed by the clerk of said county for inspection of the public for two years from date of filing.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioners' court of the several counties of the state, at each regular session of each year, to make an itemized statement showing the several amounts paid, to whom and when paid, by order of said court under this provision of this act, said statement shall be entered upon the minutes of said court and a certified copy of such statement shall be transmitted by the clerk of said court to the comptroller of the state. Upon receipt of said certified copy by the comptroller, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for one-half (½) of the aggregate amount paid out by such county under the provisions of this act, as shown by said certified copy of statement, payable to the treasurer of said county, which said amount, when received by said county treasurer, shall be by him credited, one-half to the fund of the first-class and one-half to the third-class of said county.

Sec. 5. The sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon which the comptroller shall draw his warrant as required in section 4 of this act: provided, that the exhaustion of the appropriation hereby made shall terminate the liability of the state and absolve it from any future claims of any and all persons who may have claims, real or pretended, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. Chapter 119, entitled "An act to protect stock raisers, providing for the destruction of wolves and other wild animals," approved April 2, 1887, be and the same is hereby repealed.

## AN OBJECTION REMOVED.

## Two Bridge Companies Now Deliver Stock at the National Yards.

National Live Stock Reporter.

The stockmen who have avoided the St. Louis market because their consignments had to go through the tunnel in order to reach the National Stock Yards, need not do so any longer for the reason that the Merchants' bridge, now open for live stock, will receive stock from all western and southwestern lines, provided the shippers see that the stock is routed that way. There are now two bridges across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and the stock shipper having any preference in this matter must exercise it at the time his bill of lading is made out. This improvement in facilities for reaching the National Stock Yards is expected to increase the volume of receipts, as bridge competition in the matter of good and expeditious service is doing away with all the objections formerly alleged against the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards on account of delays after the stock reached the west bank of the river.

## Old Nursery Favorites.

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

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

## 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.

**HORTICULTURE.**

In growing tomatoes the earliest fruit will be obtained on light soil with little manure. The crop will be less and sooner over, but the prices obtained, if grown for the market, will overbalance the deficiency in bulk.

One advantage claimed for the practice of spraying fruit trees, beside preventing damage by insects and fungus, is that the fruit will ripen much earlier. This is because the leaves are not killed. The foliage remaining green and healthy, materially assists the development of the fruit.

The garden spot should be rich, and it should be spaded or plowed deep. No implement can supersede the rake in the garden, especially for fine seeds. Haul out manure for the garden, and use it liberally. If this is done early the frost will largely assist in breaking the lumps, thus better enabling you to incorporate it with the soil later on.

In selecting apples for Southern planting it must be remembered that the Northern varieties lose a portion of their acidity in Southern climates, hence we must select those most abundant in acids. Among the best winter varieties of such we would name the Newtown Pippin, Monmouth Pippin, yellow Bellflower and Rhode Island Greening.

The thinning of fruit on the tree is not only valuable because it results in producing better specimens and more valuable fruit, but as well for the sake of the health of the tree. A tree loaded with too much fruit is overtaxed, and very often a feeble growth is the result; in a few years the tree gets sickly, and premature decay follows, for the vitality of the tree has been sapped by one year's overbearing.

French gardeners are now obtaining the same results as the Japanese in the production of dwarf trees, which are in great demand, their fruit being just as perfect as if it had grown on a full sized tree. Their methods are kept just as secret as those used in Japan, where one sees trees 200 and 300 years old which have been treated in such a manner as to stunt their growth and prevent them from attaining a height of more than two feet at most. Their trunks are gnarled and twisted by age, but they bear no trace of the pruning knife, and they constitute an exact representation in miniature of the grand old sycamore, oak, cedar or apple trees which line the magnificent fifty-mile avenue which leads up the sacred shrines of "Nikko."

**Buffalo Going to England.**

Montana Live Stock Journal.

Attached to a stock train which passed through Cheyenne for the East on Saturday was a car containing six buffaloes, four heifers and two bulls—being three yearlings, two two-year-olds and one three-year-old. These animals were from Tynett & Glassman's herd of buffaloes at Salt Lake, and were consigned to C. J. Naylor, of North Wales. It is the intention of Mr. Naylor, of North Wales, to attempt to cross these animals with his West Highland Galloway cattle. We wish him luck in his undertaking, but confess that we are not sanguine as to results. Experience has demonstrated that breeding down is easy but breeding up most difficult. Translated the above remark means there is no trouble in getting a half breed from a full-blood buffalo cow and a domestic bull, while there is serious trouble in the way of getting half breeds from common cows and a buffalo bull.

**Interesting Experiments.**

Some time ago the JOURNAL made reference to some interesting experiments made by Sir J. B. Lawes in reference to the percentage of food utilized by different domestic animals, and as they presented the sheep very favora-

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

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

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

**The Standard Dip of the World.**

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



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

**SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.**

**Do You Ship Stock?**

If so, we offer special inducements to the stockmen of Texas for forwarding their stock to summer ranges, as well as the markets. We offer several good things; and if a Texas cattle raiser doesn't know a

good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

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

We are talking of that favorite line

**Santa Fe Route.**

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

**W. H. MASTERS,**

General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex.

**J. L. PENNINGTON,**

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

bly, the attention of shepherds was especially called to them. The Montana Live Stock Journal has a very interesting article on the same subject which is here reproduced as follows: "Can mutton be more cheaply produced than beef? As bearing upon this subject Stewart calls attention to the fact that the sheep is a source of double income—meat and wool. He refers, too, to the experiments of Sir J. B. Lawes, in reference to the percentage of food utilized or stored up by different animals, and these experiments presented the sheep in a very favorable light. Of the dry food consumed he found that the sheep stored up increased weight 12 per cent., while cattle only laid up in increased weight 8 per cent.; that is, 84 pounds of dry food increased the live weight of cattle. So that, relying upon these experiments, sheep must be considered as excellent utilizers of food, as producing as many pounds of mutton, besides the wool, from a given quantity

of food, as can be produced of beef; and, as the best mutton brings as high a price as the beef, it would appear on this basis the sheep would give the fleece as extra profit over cattle. If this is not too favorable a view, the sheep on suitable lands must be considered among the most profitable of farm stock. It is true the dairy cow brings her profitable flow of milk to offset that of wool, but the dairy cow does not lay on flesh while producing milk as does the sheep while producing wool. A fleece of five pounds of wool grows in a year requires only a daily growth of one-fifth of an ounce, which can take but a small portion of food to produce. The mineral matter taken from the soil by the fleece is only 1.6 ounces per year, and if six half mutton sheep represent a cow the whole mineral constituents taken by the six fleeces would only be 9.6 ounces and about 1.9 pounds of nitrogen, while the ordinary cow yielding 4,000 pounds of milk would take 26

pounds of mineral matter or ash and 25 of nitrogen, or 43 times as much mineral matter and 13 times as much nitrogen as the fleeces of the sheep."

Some horse breeders adopt the plan of having a portion of their mares foal in the fall, and this method has much to commend it. Thus the teams need not be so badly broken in the spring, or the mares subjected to too severe exertion. The colts can be weaned on grass, and so suffer the least from change of food; and they are out of the way when the mares must go afield. This last point will be appreciated by those who have had colts injured by implements in the field while running by the dam at work. There is more time also by this method for properly handling the colt.

In blistering horses, when the work is not done by an experienced veterinarian, much needless suffering is almost always caused the animal. Before applying a blister, the edges all around the surface to be treated should be carefully coated over with raw suet, for a space of an inch. This prevents the blister from running, and saves much distress. The best blistering medicines are, in light cases, tincture of cantharides. The best absorbing blister is tincture of iodine; creosote ointment is a gentle irritant.

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

Evans-Sulder-Buel Co.,

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

**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.

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.

H. T. FRY. L. G. STILES.  
**H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,**

**Wool-Commission Merchants,**

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

**Chicago, Illinois,**

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Never feed a horse when hot.

It often pays to grind feed for old horses.

If you are breeding mules make it a point to raise and breed good ones.

Generally it is poor economy to work a horse hard all day, and then turn him out to pick around all night.

While matched teams are desirable so far as appearances are concerned, yet it is of more importance to have them matched in gait and strength.

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

Impure water is as bad for stock as impure food. A cow may drink filthy water and in three hours the impurities will be found in the milk. Even the odor of the water will sometimes be apparent. If it affects the milk it certainly would effect the flesh. Impure water affects the horse more than any other animal, making him sickly and diseased.

The use of cotton seed meal as food for horses, as well as for other stock, is increasing each year. It is similar in its composition to the flat beans which form so important an item of horse feed in England, but is a highly concentrated food and should be used with great caution. It may be sprinkled on cut and dampened hay, straw or corn fodder, using not more than half a pound of the meal at first, and then increasing slowly up to about four pounds per day for a horse of ten to eleven hundred pounds.

The Morgan horses well deserve all the popularity they ever enjoyed. They are hardy, docile, intelligent, spirited and finely built, and combine more good qualities for general purposes than any other family of horses ever known in this country. But they are small, rarely exceeding 1000 pounds, although their fine quality of bone and fibre compensate somewhat for this lack of weight. Another drawback in the eyes of American horsemen is the lack of speed. But against this is their ability to make extraordinary long journeys in a day.

In a recent report of horse sales in Chicago we notice the shipment of a lot of "extra quality" horses to Germany for use in the military service, and the statement is made that if these come up to the standard of requirement it may lead to extensive exports for this purpose in the near future. We have often urged upon farmers in these columns the more extended breeding and raising of good horses, and we would again repeat that this work now promises as good financial returns as any department of farm industry.

An English writer calls special attention to the spirit and great endurance of the Hackney horse race. They will not tolerate the whip, but trot up and down hills, and the great trouble is to get them to take it easier on the road. He further says: "But they are too anxious in themselves—too sensitive and proud to ever think of standing the lash—and I have not infrequently seen them almost clear from the shafts when treated in this way. In the common lack of good roadsters in this country, it would seem desirable to procure a liberal infusion of Hackney blood."

A colt's education should begin at weaning time. Kind treatment and care in handling and breaking to the halter are essential. He should be made thoroughly halter wise and not

afraid of those who are to handle him at an early day. There will not be the trouble or danger usually attendant at breaking time if he be broken gradually thus. When he is first driven it should be with a steady, gentle animal, but he should not be taught to drive beside a slow horse. If he is he will always be a slow poke, and a slow walking horse on the farm loses much money and precious time.—Montana Farm and Stock Journal.

A speed indicator has been invented that is said to possess great merit. It is fastened to the left wrist of the driver in such a position that he can see the dial of the indicator at all times. A small cord runs from his novel device to the hub of the sulky wheel. The driver can tell by glancing at the machine how fast he is going at the time. The indicator also registers the greatest flight of speed at any part of the mile; for instance, should a horse trot a two minute gait for two rods, by consulting it after finishing the mile the indicator would show the wonderful burst of speed.

We notice some inquiry as to just what the English hackney horse, or "hack," is. First, it is pre-eminently the road horse of England. It is an artificial style of horse, originating in a cross of thoroughbreds with the heavier mares of the country. The hackneys are all trotters, but are different in conformation and action from the American standard. The gate is not a long swinging stride, but a high knee action. They combine blood with power, being noted for their high spirit and great powers of endurance.

It may be a new idea to some that "blood" is to be considered in the breeding of mules as well as in horsebreeding. But it is no less important with the one than with the other. The finest looking and best shaped mules are grown in Kentucky and Missouri, but Kentucky carries off the palm, as the mules from that state are worth, on an average, over ten dollars per head more than those from Missouri. This is because they are better bred. There is more thoroughbred blood diffused generally among the horse stock of Kentucky than in any other state in the Union, thus giving a better class of mares to breed from.

### The Horse that Sells Best.

The attention of those interested in horse raising is directed to the following, written by a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer:

The horse that sells for the best average figure now is the heavy horse. The fast horse may sell for more money if he is fast enough, but taken altogether the average price of heavy draft horses is above that of trotters. There is a constant demand for such animals—a demand that is increasing faster than the supply. The demand is not only from this country, but from all Europe excepting Russia. There is no longer a ready sale for the light horses that were used not many years ago. They find buyers it is true, but at prices that will hardly pay for raising them. All farmers who raise horses at all know this to be true, as they are often brought to a realizing sense of the fact when on taking horses to the buyers they are met with the statement that they are too small. Large horses are wanted in the great cities, railroad centers, factories, foundries, mills machine shops, quarries, and in the lumber woods. Thousands more are now annually purchased than were needed years ago. The American farmers are also beginning to find deep tillage and a more systematic and economical method of cultivation necessary, and in which a class of large horses is indispensable. Thus on every hand we see the plane of usefulness of the large, strong work horse extending, while that of the small family horse is becoming narrower. The demand that is thus opened will never be supplied. The price of such horses is also increasing,

## POULTRY.

Every cock used should be a pure-bred.

When we improve our flock of birds we are adding to its usefulness and also to its value.

A few dollars extra invested in the best cocks to be secured will often double the value of the pen.

If a hen is healthy and has a good appetite, the nostrils adverted to make her lay cannot improve her.

The feeding of poultry is a most important thing. To get the best results they must be fed carefully and regularly.

In selecting the cock, have an eye to form and style, and don't overlook the important matter of constitutional vigor.

A stick of common 5-cent black liquorice steeped in water until discolored given to fowls with roup is said to be a sure and quick cure.

A few years ago poultry were considered worthy of attention by the women folks alone. Now many thousand men are devoting their whole attention to the poultry business.

Instead of boarding colonies of rats and mice in the barns and lots, why not have a general house-cleaning at least once a year, and give to your fowls the waste grain?

Where the farmer has a surplus of milk and lives too far from the market town to sell it, he can solve the problem of what to do with it by adding to the number of good grade fowls.

The fowls either do or do not pay their board. Those that do pay for their board are those that have the power to give to the person whose food they eat as much in return as the fowl is worth, and something over.

The character of the "boss" is often reflected in his fowls. If he is of a gentle nature and humane, he will have gentle birds, but if he be a boisterous, quarrelsome, irritable man his fowls will be apt to "flee at his coming."

When judges are examining exhibits, it is, to say the least of it, in poor taste for one exhibitor to hang around them for the purpose of offering hints and suggestions as to the excellencies of his own birds and the defects of others.

Just now the hens seem to be giving their undivided attention to egg-making, filling the egg-pockets to overflowing, and evidently endeavoring to repay the provident and thoughtful owners for their care during the past winter.

Domestic fowls of all kinds will eat a large amount of grass and tender weeds if given a chance. When the farmer is suckering his corn he can utilize the suckers by cutting them in small bits and throwing them over into the poultry yard. The fowls will devour ravenously.

The largest buyers of geese are said to be the Jews, according to the Baltimore Sun. After making the purchase they put the goose in a pen too small to allow any other motion than that absolutely necessary for seizing and swallowing the food. At this stage men who make a profession of goose fattening play a little joke on the goose—that is, they put it through a stuffing process. The goose is taken by the head, its mouth forced open, its throat moistened and the food stuffed in. The goose is then left to convert the food into fat.

The Farm and Fireside gives the arithmetic of the hen business as applied to her expense account as follows: "A hen is said to consume five pecks of grain food in one year, or forty quarts. Hence, if one hen eats forty quarts of food in 365 days, then 365 hens should

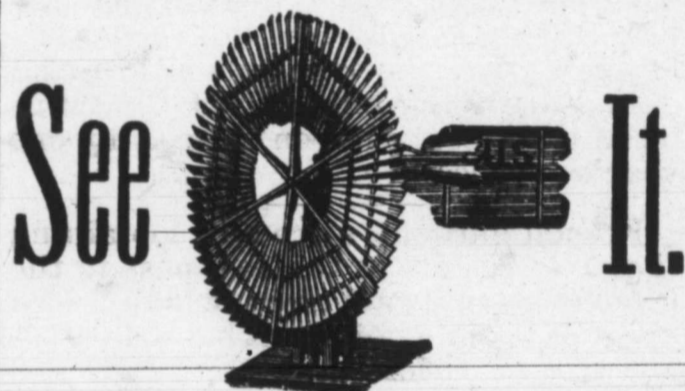
eat 40 quarts in one day, or about one quart a day to nine hens. It has always been the rule that one quart of corn is the proper allowance for ten hens in one day, giving a pint in the morning and a pint at night. This, however, is the estimate of the total quantity of food required. If green food or meat is given, the amount of corn must be reduced proportionately.

If any one hesitates to go into the poultry business on the idea that it is "small potatoes and few in a hill," let him examine carefully what a London correspondent says as to the egg supply of England, as follows: "Australia has begun to send us eggs, which must be at least six weeks old before they are put on the English market. Up till now, however, the quantity has been inconsiderable. From Russia we had nearly 75,000,000 eggs last year. France and Germany between them sent us over 714,000,000; we have even 2,000,000 from Portugal, and we draw smaller quantities from Norway and Sweden, the Channel Islands, Morocco, Malta, Italy, Egypt, and Turkey. It seems that, altogether, we go abroad for eggs representing in value over \$15,000,000.

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

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.

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.

Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.

Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.

Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil.

Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds.

Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue. U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

# For the Benefit of Out-of-Town Customers

We Furnish Below a Condensed Price List of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Carpets, Etc.

## All Mail Orders Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

HOSIERY.		MITTS.		wool, olive green and navy blue; per yard 35c.		ton ingrains, 45c.	
X	401 Ladies' standard fast black cotton hose, guaranteed not to fade or stain, 25c.	A	6201 Ladies' black pure silk mitts, ten inches in length, good quality, with black silk stitching on back, 25c.	C	3751 36-inch Gray stripe and plain serges, black, gray and white; per yard 40c.	F	6155 36-inch Union extras, 50c.
X	451 Ladies' standard fast black cotton hose, good quality, guaranteed not to fade or stain, three pairs for \$1.	A	6001 Ladies' black heavy pure silk mitts, twelve inches in length with black silk stitching on back, 50c.	C	4699 36-inch Shepherd plaid cashmeres and serges; per yard 50c.	F	536 36-inch Medium all wool fill, 60c.
X	525 Ladies' standard fast black lisle hose, fine finish, guaranteed not to fade or stain, 50c.	A	6101 Ladies' fine heavy pure silk mitts, thirteen inches in length with black silk stitching on back, 75c.	C	1954 36-inch "Crepe Laine," all wool, pink, Nile, sapphire, tan; per yard 50c.	F	6403 36-inch Extra all wool fill, 65c.
X	830 Ladies' standard fast black lisle hose, fine finish, good quality, guaranteed not to fade or stain, 75c.	A	6035 Ladies' extra fine heavy pure silk mitts, thirteen inches in length, with black silk stitching on back, \$1.	C	5098 36-inch "Henrietta," silk finished, all new colors; per yard 50c.	F	731 36-inch Medium all wool, 65c.
X	570 Ladies' standard fast black ingrain lisle hose, guaranteed not to fade and stainless, dropped stitch, fine finish, 75c.	C	5086 36-inch Colored henrietta, wool-filled, choice colors and grades, per yard 20c.	C	4708 36-inch Kamenio cords, one of the leading bargains, shades, buttercup, electric, bluet, silver, turquoise; per yard 50c.	F	6657 36-inch Standard all wool, 75c.
Y	615 Ladies' standard fast black, four thread, brilliant finish lisle hose, guaranteed fadeless and stainless, \$1.	C	4680 36-inch Striped serges, blue, tan, gray and black; per yard 25c.	C	3451 38-inch Camel's hair, "summer weight," all wool; per yard 50c.	F	6656 36-inch Best grade, all wool, extra superfine, 85c.
X	2601 Children's standard fast black ribbed cotton hose, full length, double heel and toe, full regular made, sizes 5 to 9½, 25c.	C	4734 36-inch Gray and black figured mixtures, new materials; per yard 25c.	C	4692 40-inch "Check camel's hair," brown, gray, blue, cardinal, black and white, old rose, "combination checks;" per yard 65c.	F	6152 36-inch Union three ply, 75c.
X	2701 Children's standard fast black plain cotton hose, full length, regular made, double heel and toe, sizes 5 to 8½, 25c.	C	4672 36-inch Plaid and stripe novettes, gray, heliotrope, tan, drab; per yard 35c.	C	2151 40-inch Check lustre, light ground with bright checks; per yard 75c.	F	763 36-inch Wool fill, three ply, 85c.
X	2651 Children's standard fast black ribbed cotton hose, full length, double knees, heels and toes, regular made, splendid value for school wear, sizes 5 to 9, 35c or three pairs for \$1.	C	3493 42-inch Rayatines, stripe and plaid combinations; per yard 35c.	C	1990 40-inch Henrietta laine, all colors, beautiful finish; per yard 90c.	F	6653 36-inch Best grade all wool, three ply, 11c.
X	2751 Children's standard fast black plain cotton hose, fine finish, extra long, full regular made, good quality, 5 to 8½, 35c or three pairs for \$1.	C	2171 42-inch Colored brilliantine, all colors, (extraordinary value), colors, tan, turquoise, old rose, gray; per yard 40c.	C	1994 40-inch English batiste, feather weight, elegant; per yard \$1.	F	TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
X	5669 Children's standard fast black fine ribbed cotton hose, extra fine finish, full length and regular made, light weight	C	2612 33-inch Figured mousselines, sheer and handsome; per yard 35c.	C	4703 40-inch Armine suiting, silk stripe, all wool, tan and gray; per yard \$1.	F	6859 27-inch Mottled hall and stair, 50c.
		C	2601 22-inch Figured mousselines, "exquisite designs and colors;" per yard 25c.	F	6007 32-inch Striped hemp, 15c.	F	6874 27-inch Parlor patterns, assorted, 60c.
		C	1974 22-inch Stripe crepe, all wool, choice colors; per yard 35c.	F	6006 36-inch Striped hemp, 18c.	F	6851 27-inch Parlor patterns, assorted, 65c.
		C	1974 22-inch Crepe, solid colors, all wool, choice colors; per yard 35c.	F	6004 36-inch Checkered plaid, 20c.	F	6872 27-inch Parlor patterns, assorted, 75c.
		C	2901 33-inch Solid challies, all	F	6002 36-inch Checkered plaid, 25c.	F	We call special attention to our line of seventy-five cent Brussels, and consider them the best goods ever shown or sold for the money.
				F	6009 36-inch Three-ply hems, assorted, 35c.	F	6871 27-inch Assorted patterns, 85c.
				F	6158 36-inch Cotton ingrains, 25c.	F	6851 27-inch Assorted patterns, \$1.
				F	242 36-inch Cotton ingrains, 30c.	F	One dollar grades sold either with or without borders.
				F	240 36-inch Cotton ingrains, 35c.	F	BODY BRUSSELS.
				F	550 36-inch Mixed wool and cot-	F	1210 27-inch Assorted patterns, 90c.
						F	1258 27-inch Assorted patterns, \$1.
						F	1234 27-inch Assorted patterns, \$1.15.
						F	Can furnish borders with all grades.
						F	7826 36-inch White matting, 15c.
						F	7825 36-inch Fancy matting, 17½c.
						F	7803 35-inch Fancy matting, 20c.
						F	7821 36-inch Fancy matting, 25c.
						F	7809 36-inch Fancy matting, 30c.
						F	7817 36-inch Japanese fancy matting, 30c.
						F	7824 36-inch Fancy matting, 35c.
						F	7829 36-inch Japanese inlaid matting, 40c.
						F	7812 36-inch Fancy matting, 50c.

# THE W. H. TAYLOR DRY GOODS CO.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## In-Breeding.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The subject of "in-breeding" is one that has always had much attention from stock breeders, and its advantages have been strenuously advocated, and as strenuously opposed. The terms "in-breeding" and "inter-breeding" are often used synonymously, and has led to some confusion as to the meaning of each. In-breeding means the mating of animals which are more or less closely related; while inter-breeding is the mating of cross-bred animals, that have no relationship to each other.

On behalf of in-breeding, it is known that this system when skillfully followed will result in fixing a type with greater certainty and permanence than any other. On the other hand it is claimed that it has a tendency to weaken the constitution of the progeny and to pre-dispose them to disease. When followed by an unskillful breeder it may result in loss of size, thrift and constitution, and finally in barrenness. But against these objections, which are more or less theoretical, we may instance the Jersey cattle as a striking example of the non-deleterious effects of in-breeding in actual practice. These cattle are all necessarily more or less in-bred; their native island possesses much less area than the average American country, and there the entire race has been kept and bred for centuries with no fresh blood from the outside. No cattle have been more successfully bred than these to produce a "special purpose" type, and none have their characteristics more permanently fixed; and there has been evidently no loss of constitutional vigor.

JAMES K. REEVE.

## Crockett County Notes.

HEMBRIE, Crockett Co., Texas, }  
April 15, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Some time ago I was handed a slip of paper which read about like this: "N. H. Graham, you are hereby summoned to attend court, etc.," so I caught my yellow-eyed horse for a trip of one hundred and seventy-five miles to Del Rio, Val Verde, county, Texas, carrying with me a petition of over 200 voters, praying for an early election to organize Crockett county. The petition was left with Mr. J. C. Perry to file and await the action of the commissioner's court of Val Verde county.

After riding old Yellow-eye one day and a half I arrived at Mr. F. W. Schwalbe's, a prominent sheepman, and judge from his nice stone house and many other valuable improvements, that he is one of the successful wool growers of Crockett county. Ninety per cent of lambs is further evidence of his skill as a sheepman. So on getting acquainted with the above gentleman he invited me to turn my horse in his buck pasture and take passage with him in his family hack, which invitation I accepted at once. So Kate and Jack were hitched up and on we went. The most prominent points were Juno postoffice, Fred Peaser's ranch and Dead Man's pass. Two and a half days hard drive brought us to Del Rio, where we found as clever people as one would wish to meet in any country.

Shearing season is on hand and the sheepman is happy. The dry weather is all the drawback. Mr. M. B. Pullivan of San Angelo is moving his cattle off the Pecos. Mr. J. C. Perry is in the San Antonio market for young steers to mature in Crockett county.

N. H. GRAHAM.

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

# TEXAS WOOL!

## ! LOOW SAXET

# TEXAS WOOL.

## Wood, Holloway & Co.,

### WOOL BUYERS

Burnet, - - - Texas.

## Boston Wool.

BOSTON, April 25, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The wool market has been exceedingly dull and uninteresting during the past week, except that there have been

perhaps more sample bags moving and more of a disposition on the part of manufacturers than there was last week to test the wools that are offering, especially the new wools, some of which are now coming in from California and the territories. These are attracting considerable attention on the part of manufacturers, both from those who want to test the new clip and also from those who are needing a little wool to piece out with, and who do not find anything in the stock of old wools offering that seems attractive. Stocks held by manufacturers, as a rule, are so large, and those in the hands of dealers are so much depleted, that the present apathetic state of trade is not to be wondered at, and is perfectly normal and healthy. In spite of the dullness of the past month prices do not alter much, and can be quoted at about the same level as a year ago, when we were having a much brisker market; in fact, the values of wool have been wonderfully steady for some years now, and there really seems very little reason to expect any material alteration during the coming season, particularly in view of the large supplies of foreign wools of various descriptions that are coming to the United States, and the improbability of any change in prices in the near future in the English markets, except possibly a decline. To-day fine Australians grading about XX are being sold to our manufacturers on about a basis of 70 to 75 cents clean, while our Pennsylvania and Ohio XX will cost 71 to 75 cents for all sorts, and for the leading sort actually more than the Australian. An Australian grading about X can be bought for 67 to 70 cents scoured, and a Cape or Montevideo at from 62 to 66 cents, while our Michigan X sells on a basis of 64 to 66 cents, and our fine or X territory wools on a basis of 60 to 65 cents. While the foreign markets remain at their present level, therefore, it is

quite easy to see that we cannot look for any alteration worth mentioning in the prices of domestic. Manufacturers are well aware of this fact also, and since, as a rule, they are not having a very profitable time of it, and some of them are even talking of shutting down a part of their machinery owing to cancellations of orders, and they will resolutely contest any fictitious or unwarranted advance in values that may be inaugurated, therefore, there is no speculation in the air and the general tone is very conservative.

From abroad we learn that the London auctions are progressing with a good attendance and fair strength and are expected to close firm.

Sales for the past week foot up about 2,125,000 lbs. against about 2,250,000 lbs. for the corresponding week of last year, and about 2,400,000 lbs. for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of foreign, about 950,000 lbs.; of territory about 275,000 lbs.; and of pulled, about 250,000 lbs.

FERMO BROS. & CHILDS.

## A Model Ranch.

TAYLOR, TEXAS, April 25, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Taylor is surrounded by one of the richest and best improved sections in Texas. We visited the San Gabriel ranch nine miles from town and traveled the entire distance in one continuous lane, enclosing rich fields and productive pastures.

The San Gabriel ranch is an emporium for fine stock. There are Hereford and Holstein cattle, Berkshire hogs, Hamiltonian horses, blooded sheep and chickens of various breeds. There are eleven thousand acres in this ranch, two thousand of which are under cultivation to furnish feed for the stock during the winter.

These are the things we saw there: A Hereford bull of tremendous size and weight, with "steak clear down to his ankles;" the fine stallion "San Gabriel," Hamiltonian registered; a new breed Berkshire hogs, having long, woolly hair which protects them from winter's cold and summer's heat; vol-

unteer oats, which need but one planting; an orchard of apricots with trees loaded with fruit; a field of artichokes for the hogs; the whole, perhaps, the finest ranch in the state.

We learned that all the land, both pasture and farm, was worth from thirty to forty dollars an acre, and we said to the gentleman who gave the information:

"What I can't understand is how you can afford to pasture cattle on land worth forty dollars an acre."

He replied: "The secret is this: We do not waste our pasture feeding scrub stock."

The Williamson county fair will begin May 6th and will continue three days. Many improvements are being made and the grounds put in excellent order. Three thousand dollars is offered in prizes and purses and this, the eleventh session, promises to far exceed all others. TOM.

## \$100 Reward. \$100.

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## DAHLMAN BROS.

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

**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 \$5 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, \$3 per acre.

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

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

**For Sale!**

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

**JNO. HARRIS,**

Colorado, Tex.

**For Sale.**

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

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

**FOR SALE!**

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

**J. S. GRINNAN,**  
Terrell, Texas.

Registered and Graded

**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

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

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

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

**4600-Acre Pasture**

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

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

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.

**For Sale!**

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

**J. C. LOVING,**

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

**FOR SALE!**

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

All of good pedigree and individual merit. We have a large lot of Berkshires, all ages and both sexes; also far 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.) 1;  
25 single and double harness horses, 25;  
15 Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, all guaranteed, 15;  
8 Registered Holstein bulls, 8;  
5 Registered Jersey bulls, 5.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

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
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

**Terrell & Harris,**

Terrell, Texas.

**Steers For Sale.**

I have 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,**

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**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,**

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.

**Holstein-Friesians.**

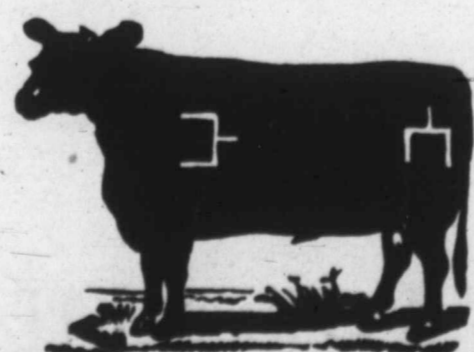
Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South—Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address CLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Tex.

**THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.**

(Limited.)

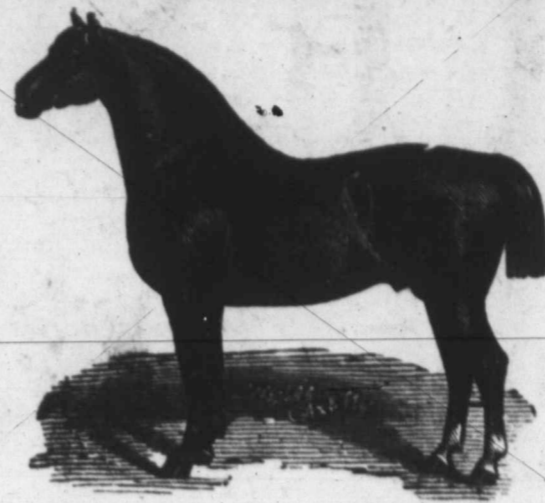
Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

**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.

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

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

Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, 1000 head two-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



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

PROPRIETORS.

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We have recently stocked this beautiful Farm with Fifty-Six head imported thoroughbred and Fifty-Nine head highbred grades.

**Percheron and French Coach Horses**

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

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

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

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**FOR SALE—STEERS.**

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

**For Sale—After Shearing.**

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

**BOROUGH & WALKER,**

Ranch—Deep Creek, San Saba Co., P. O. Pontotoc, Mason Co., Tex.

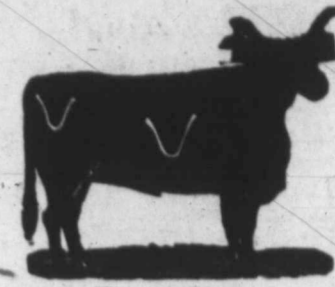
**Notice**

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

J. D. JEFFERIES Supt.

**Matador Land & Cattle Co.**

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.  
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

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Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

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Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

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

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

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Southern Pacific (Atlantic System), T. & N. O. R. R. Co., G. H. & S. A. Ry., N. Y., T. & 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.

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F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt.,

G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas.  
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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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Between Galveston, Fort Worth, Kansas City and Chicago, making close connections with fast limited trains from these points for the North and East. Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet drawing room sleeping cars are run on all through trains.

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

For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, sleeping car reservation, etc., call on

C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot; W. M. DOHERTY, C. P. and T. A., 316 Houston St., Fort Worth; H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., Galveston, Tex.

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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.

# Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 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.

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,239 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

## ∴ Horse and Mule Department, ∴ W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

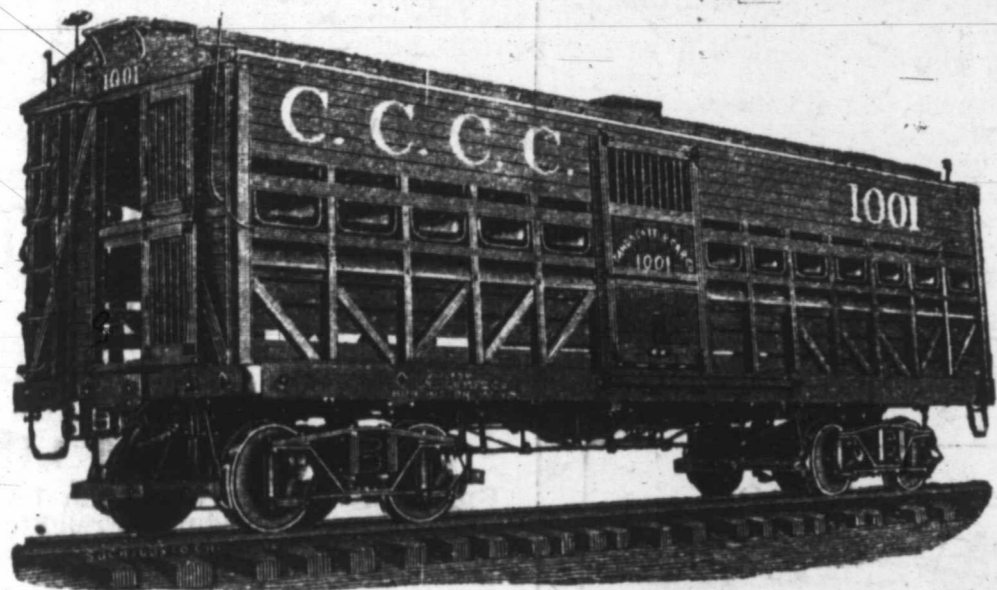
This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed when stock is sold.

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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

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Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

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Chas. G. Baird, Manager.  
Headquarters for Stockmen. First-class in all its appointments. Centrally located.

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### 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 stakes Bull Harkaway. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the state since May last. Have also choicely bred, Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas Raised.  
RHOME & POWELL, Rhome, Wise county, Texas.

## PURE TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO. SEEDS

Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc.  
Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free.  
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An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

#### WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?



Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
<b>ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,</b>	<b>\$1,018.99</b>

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

Mr. J. E. Coleman, Montell, Uvalde Co., Texas, says: "FERNOLINE DIP does not only kill the scab but softens and promotes the growth of the wool, and I can also recommend it for screw worms."

If your dealer does not keep FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP, ask him to write to

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A COPY OF  
"How to make MONEY with SHEEP"  
Will be mailed free to any address upon application.

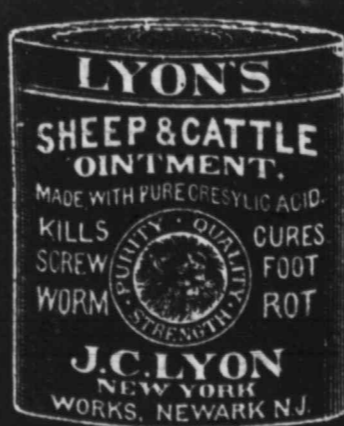
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MADE WITH PURE CRESYLIC ACID.  
KILLS SCREW WORM. CURES FOOT ROT.

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