

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 7

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

All communications pertaining to the editorial or business departments, or to matters connected therewith, for any or all departments of the paper, should be addressed to the Stock Journal Publishing Company, and not to any individual connected with the establishment.

WHILE the markets are overrun with half fat live stock, the demand continues firm and strong for good ones.

SPECULATIONS of all kinds seem to be dead and dragging. This, however, should not materially injure legitimate business.

FOSTER says this year will be noted for its numerous and severe storms, but adds that storm years are always good crop years.

WORRYING over troubles that never come and delaying sensible ways of living until "to-morrow" which is always in the future, robs half of the people of the real pleasures of life.

"THE man who never makes a mistake seldom makes anything." Men who make the greatest successes in the end frequently make mistakes that would ruin and discourage ordinary men. Mistakes of judgment become valuable experience when men are not cast down but helped by them to avoid others.

Fort Worth Packing Company.

Notwithstanding the dull times the Fort Worth Packing Company are pushing and increasing their business right along and have succeeded, in the face of all opposition, in establishing in Fort Worth, a successful packing house that is an honor to its projectors and a credit to the entire country.

THE "Bankers' Monthly may be considered good authority on the subject of farm mortgages. According to its statement, the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas farmers is \$235,000,000; of Indiana, \$645,000,000; of Iowa, \$567,000,000; of Michigan, \$600,000,000; of Wisconsin, \$356,000,000; of Ohio, \$1,127,000,000; the aggregate of these six states alone being \$3,530,000,000. The annual interest on this debt, taken at six per cent. (which is far below the actual average) is over \$200,000,000.

Best Season in Ten.

New Mexico Stock Grower.

Not in the past ten years has the Southwest been favored with such general rains as has fallen this season, and in consequence there is a very cheerful feeling all along the line. A review of the situation shows that there is not one unfavorable feature, and the owner of the old cow has struck the turn in the long lane of adversity and is now hitting the highway of prosperity on the elevated points.

Texas Crops.

The crops in Texas never looked better than they do now. With abundant crops, plenty of fine grass, lots of fat cattle and everything marketable bringing top prices, Texas ought, and will soon have flourishing times.

All that Texas farmers and stockmen need now is confidence. Texas lands will soon double in value, the country will in a few months be in a more flourishing condition than ever before. There is no cause for complaint, on the other hand, everything gives evidence of an unusual prosperous era in the near future.

Smalls Numbers in Herds.

Careful comparison of heavy weights at an early age will bring out the fact that the heaviest weights are made with small numbers fed together. As a rule farmers herd too many together. It would pay to take pains to find out at what point the increase of numbers in a herd destroys the profits. In considering it the cost of feeding, in dividing up lots, and additional shedding must play an important part. Too many reckon profits only by large numbers and a big pile of money, forgetting that the ratio of expense increases with the increase of numbers. It is a question whether the single dose of excessive numbers in the hands of the farmers fed at a loss, as has been the universal complaint for the last six months, will cause a sufficient cutting down of herds to make a scarcity of fat hogs during the year to come. The question should be how many hogs and what number together can be grown on the farm to secure the greatest growth.—National Stockman and Farmer.

To Produce Artificial Rain.

The National Provisioner.

The experiments in the production of an artificial rainfall which are to be conducted by the United States government next month will be watched with much interest by producers in all parts of this country, and doubtless by for-

eigners. An appropriation of nine thousand dollars was provided by congress to make these experiments, and Western Kansas has been selected as the place where the most satisfactory trials can be had. Col. Dyrenforth of Washington City will be in charge and various methods will be tried. The one which seems to offer the greatest probabilities of success is that of releasing balloons filled with hydrogen and oxygen gas, and to which electric wires are attached, and, when a proper elevation has been reached, exploding the balloons by electricity. Simultaneously with the aerial explosion, a large quantity of dynamite will be exploded on the ground, producing, by the combination, a most powerful concussion. Should the experiments be successful in producing a rainfall, the area covered will be noted and the relative expense and benefit will be figured out. The benefit to the grain and dairy interests of the great plateau which embraces Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and, in fact almost the entire strip of territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, would be very great should it be demonstrated that rain may be induced at will by artificial means at a moderate cost. The Bears on the produce exchanges would be deprived of a large portion of their ammunition, as droughts would have no terrors for the producers of cereals. When nature delayed too long in supplying the requirements of the parching earth, a balloon or two, and a charge of dynamite, would bring down life-giving showers and the Bulls would gore their adversaries without mercy. The chief cause of crop failures would disappear, and the western farmer could till his soil in comparative comfort with a reasonable assurance that he would reap a remunerative harvest. It would then be in order to discover some national preventive against the invasion of the destroying insects, after which the lot of the agriculturalist will be "a happy one."

Keep Up With the Times.

There was a time, several years ago, during the good old days of fine grass, when there was a good profit in raising any and all kinds and grades of live stock. There was money then in scrubs, because it cost but little to raise them. The range was fresh and fine, stock thrived the year round without feed other than the natural grasses. The range was absolutely free, consequently the principal cost of maintaining a ranch was the comparatively small amount paid for herders. Consumers then were not so well educated as they are now; they were then content to eat scrub meat and pay fair prices for it. The situation, however, has naturally changed and those who would continue to make money raising live stock must keep up with the times.

The grass is no longer free, those who graze it must own or lease it. This item alone will usually add from one and a half to two dollars a year to

the expense of keeping cattle or horses, with a corresponding cost for grazing sheep. The range is not as fresh and good now as it was ten years ago, consequently the stock is inferior and the quality, even of the scrubs, is not as good as it was then. In many localities where cattle would keep fat the year round on the range, it is now found necessary to give them some feed during the winter. All this is expensive and makes a big difference in the cost of an animal. Besides, as above stated, consumers have become more exacting in their demands. They now want good, well-bred beef, mutton and pork, and will have no other kind. They not only want them of good grade, but they must be fat. If Texas stockmen and farmers will only study the demands of the times and then go to work with a determined effort to fill those requirements, they will be astonished at the improvements that can be made in Texas live stock. They will also be surprised at the increased profits of the improved, fully matured animal over and above the half fat scrub. Common stock will always be sold at low figures, and after the increased cost of raising them under the new order of things is deducted from the selling price, the owner will have at best but little margin left.

No better argument can be used in favor of good stock than the sale of the Wilson cattle in St. Louis last Tuesday, which is reported elsewhere in the JOURNAL. A shipment of 309 graded Texas steers net their owner, after deducting all expenses of shipping and selling, \$62.50 per head. On the same day there were other Texas steers of the same age sold on the same market only netting their owners \$18 to \$20 per head, a difference of over \$40 per head in favor of the good cattle, while the cost of raising and maturing the good ones had probably not exceeded the cost of the scrubs more than \$10 per head. Other and similar instances of the folly of holding on to the scrubs are being demonstrated every day. The same argument applies to sheep, horses and hogs, and should be sufficient to convince any sane man that to be successful he should at once discard scrubs and raise better animals, or as stated in the above head lines, he should "Keep up With the Times."

Cattle Sales.

The JOURNAL publishes in this issue quite a lengthy list of sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle. These sales are fresh, having all been made during the past week, and are complete as far as they go. Arrangements are now being made by which it is hoped that the JOURNAL will, in future, be able to publish in full all sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle.

Texas Range.

Reports from all parts of the state are of the most encouraging nature as to the condition of both the range and live stock. The grass as this time is better and the outlook for the season is better than it has been in five years.

CATTLE.

Ship your cattle before they get fat and then cuss the Big Four because they didn't bring top prices.

It is not the bad market, but the inferior cattle that are playing havoc with everything.

Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight Texas cattle in Chicago last month.

Because the market advances a dollar on the hundred it is no indication that all the scrubs in Texas are wanted at once.

The man who raises scrub stock should not complain if he does not get thoroughbred prices.

One good way to make your steers bring more money is to buy better bulls and more of them.

Never breed an inferior or scrub heifer, and always keep a good-blooded bull and in a few years the stock will be greatly improved.

Good fat cattle are all right, but it looks like Texas shippers will never learn that the range is the proper place for the half-fat ones.

Stock cattle may be greatly improved without introducing fine breed, by carefully culling out inferior stock, not breeding till fully matured, and keeping them well cared for.

Good two-year-old Texas raised thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls can be bought for \$40 a head, yet there are thousands of scrub bulls on Texas ranges.

Notwithstanding the fact that cattle receipts have very materially fallen off in Chicago, yet there were 8578 more Texas cattle on that market last month than in May of last year.

Cattle raisers, especially farmers and owners of small herds, should now begin to take especial care of their young cattle. Don't part with them at a sacrifice, they will soon bring good money.

Some stock cattle require a great deal more food than others to keep them in condition. When improving stock it is well to notice those of the breeding stock that require so much feeding and cull them from the herd.

Calves may be dehorned at little expense and but little pains, and there are two advantages to be gained. It requires less food to maintain and fatten them, and the trouble caused by hooking done away with.

The pasture, if closely eaten, will cease growing. If not closely grazed, grass will act as a mulch and conserve the moisture and keep it ready for use. This is another argument against overstocking.

The offspring of all animals are generally of the same sex as the heartiest of the parents. The conclusion is that we may breed whichever sex we wish by the proper treatment of the dam and sire. If males are wanted keep the males well fed and cared for and vice versa.

Feeding cotton seed has worked a great change in the cattle business of Texas. Formerly the May and June runs from Texas were very light; this year these two months will probably turn off more thorough Texans than any other months in the year.

A general complaint comes up from the range country that there is a shortage of bulls and on that account a prospective shortage in the calf crop. In view of the low prices that have prevailed for good animals during the past two years there is no excuse for this condition of affairs, and those who held back their demand and neglected to supply themselves at moderate figures,

at the same time sustaining the market for this class of stock, will probably have to pay considerably higher rates because of their neglect.

In their circular letter of May 30, the Texas Live Stock Commission Co. says: Arrivals of Texas cattle this week, 19,454; same week last year, 13,700. During May of this year 55,838 Texas cattle arrived, against 47,260 last May; increase for the month over last year 8578 head. The excessive supply of the past two weeks has seriously depressed prices and all medium and common Texas cattle are now selling at about the same range of prices that prevailed at the close of May last year. Best grades are considerably higher than this time last year.

Secretary Rusk's ruling on the Texas cattle drive is the most arbitrary and unjust in the history of the trade, says the Denver News, and further asserts that "Colorado cattlemen are especially indignant, and are not backward in expressing it. If the herds now on the southeast border of the state are compelled to remain there for ninety days, widespread financial loss is certain to ensue." The JOURNAL thinks that Secretary Rusk's ruling is all wrong, and that the quarantined cattle should be permitted to go through, but it does not agree with the news as to the detention of these cattle causing widespread financial ruin. They are on good grass, the range is fine, the cattle are doing well, and their owners are growing in wealth every day instead of sustaining financial loss. Besides from the best information obtainable there are but three or four herds quarantined.

The following extract is made from the circular letter of Wagner Bros. & Co. of Chicago: "On Wednesday of this week the general market for Texas cattle was lower than the close of last week, the chief difference being on the common or coarser grades which amounted to 25 cents per hundred, buyers making a wider distinction in prices than formally on all rough and inferior cattle. This weakness has not been confined to Texas cattle alone, common native cattle had kept pace in the downward course with Texans from the start, and this week the best corn fed cattle have suffered a decline, because of a lessened export demand. A feature of the trade this week was the sale of over fifty cars of young cattle, mostly two year-olds, (shipped from southern Texas) at from \$1.35 to \$1.65 per hundred. These averaged 618 and should never have been sent here; such cattle are worth much more on the ranges."

The following sales of Texas and Indian territory cattle are reported by C. L. Shattuck & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Monday May 18th: 80 grass steers, 966 lbs, \$3.40; 277, 944 lbs, \$3.60; 22 fed steers, 1065 lbs, \$4.35; 22, 1165 lbs, \$4.70. Tuesday, May 19th: 19 grass bulls, 1005 lbs, \$2.10; 175 grass steers, 857 lbs, \$2.70; 21 fed steers 1004 lbs, \$3.85. Wednesday, May 20th: 79 calves, 193 lbs, \$4.65; 8 stags and oxen, 1381 lbs, \$3; 145 grass steers, 899 lbs, \$2.90; 16 grass steers, 947 lbs, \$3.40; 57 fed steers, 962 lbs, \$3.85; 141, 1013 lbs, \$4; 18, 1200 lbs, \$4.85. Thursday, May 21st: 44 grass steers, 947 lbs, \$3.15; 104 fed steers, 1126 lbs, \$4.30; 30 grass steers, 940 lbs, \$3.40; 19 fed steers, 992 lbs, \$4.35; 56, 1060 lbs, \$4.35; 88 grass steers, 850 lbs, \$2.70; 88, 937 lbs, \$3.35; 20 fed steers, 1084 lbs, \$4.20; 6 stags, 1185 lbs, \$2.75; 23 grass cows, 731 lbs, \$2; 44 grass steers, 888 lbs, \$3.15; 22 fed steers 999 lbs, \$3.75; 47, 1076 lbs, \$4.25; 70, 1067 lbs, \$4.25. Monday, May 25th: 27 grass cows, 747 lbs, \$1.90; 160 grass steers, 917 lbs, \$2.90; 79 calves, 170 lbs, \$4.50; 366 fed steers, 952 lbs, \$4; 90, 881 lbs, \$3.65. Tuesday, May, 26th: 16 grass bulls, 1035 lbs, \$2.25; 16 common grass steers, 854 lbs, \$2.25; 32 grass steers, 856 lbs, \$2.90; 291, 951 lbs, \$3; 26, 855 lbs, \$2.90; 44 fed steers, 1015 lbs, \$4.05. Wednesday, May 27th: 60 coarse grass steers, 1051 lbs, \$3.10; 181 fed steers, 1022 lbs, \$4; 9 fed stags, 1266 lbs, \$2.95.

The Decrease of Market Cattle.

National Stockman and Farmer.

In each month since the first of January the totals of cattle placed on sale in the leading markets of the West have fallen below those of the corresponding time last year. At Chicago it is estimated that the decline in numbers will have fallen against the close of the present month (May) to very considerably over 150,000 head. It was confidently predicted that this year's marketing would show just such an outcome, but it is doubtful whether many persons expected the difference to be so pronounced and so regular as it has proved to be. Had not the volume of the export trade fallen off somewhat in the past month this increased deficit must have resulted in higher prices for cattle; but as it has been prices established earlier in the season have been almost maintained. The export trade has been improving again for a short time, and while this may not have the effect of still further advancing prices, it is certain to have a stimulating influence in the way of preventing a serious decline on the better grades.

Secretary Rusk's Quarantine Order.

Secretary Rusk, who is now manipulating the department of agriculture, has issued an order that all cattle being moved to northern ranges from south or east of what is known as the government quarantine line must be held in quarantine ninety days before they can be admitted into Colorado or any other western states or territories. In other words, no difference how healthy the cattle may be they must be detained three months in that part of the state exempt from the quarantine regulations, before they will be permitted to proceed on their journey.

Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and the other states and territories interested have heretofore been allowed to regulate the introduction of Texas cattle, and had established the quarantine several counties south of the one fixed by the general government. The last named line gave general satisfaction to all concerned, and as far as the JOURNAL knows afforded ample protection to all. It seems, however, that the honorable secretary of agriculture seems to think that he knows more about Texas cattle fever and the business generally than all the sanitary boards and stockmen combined of the above named states and territories, consequently proposes to run things his way in the future. Uncle Jerry is dead wrong, but as he is boss, suppose he will have things his way.

The Cattle Market.

Cattlemen are very naturally disappointed at the heavy and continued decline in the market. Many of them are already discouraged and beginning to say: "I told you so." The JOURNAL, however, has lost none of its faith in the future outlook for cattle, and proposes to stand by and contend for the verification of all its predictions. If these predictions are not verified in full the fault will be with the shippers, and not on account of a failure of the natural results of the laws of supply and demand.

The receipts of cattle at all the principal markets has been gradually falling off for several months, yet the run of Texas cattle has been greater than ever known before. These runs, however, large as they have been, would not have depreciated prices had the quality of the offerings been such as the demand required. The demand has mainly been for good fat steers, such as would fill the requirements of the export trade, Eastern shippers and the dressed beef men, while a large percentage of the offerings have been suit-

able only for the canners—none but cheap beef is ever put into cans. The object of the canner is to supply the trade with cheap beef, put up in convenient form for immediate use. They cannot afford to buy any but cheap inferior beef, otherwise they would not be able to find a market for their products. On the other hand, the dressed beef men, the Eastern shippers and the exporters must have good thick fat cattle and can not use any other kind, but for the class wanted they have all along and are still paying good fair prices. Unfortunately a large percentage of the offerings from Texas have been only suited for canners, consequently had to go at canning prices. Every shipment of strictly good fat Texas steers during the past ninety days has brought good prices; prices that have been, or at least ought have been, satisfactory. This statement will also prove true as to the future, and after the market rallies from its present depression strictly good cattle will in all probability bring better prices than ever before.

The recent decline has been brought about by an over-marketing of immature half fat cattle and has not in the least done away with the fact that the supply is and will for several years continue to fall far short of the demand.

A Top Sale.

On Tuesday the 2nd, at the St. Louis National stock yards J. B. Wilson of Dallas again topped the market with ninety-seven steers, 1470 pounds average, at \$5.65 per 100 pounds; also seventy-two steers, 1410 pounds, at \$5.10, and 140 steers, 1200 pounds, at \$4.75 per 100 pounds. The telegram conveying the above information also says: "These prices for some of the best cattle ever shipped from Texas will unduly excite stockmen unless they understand that 1500 inferior steers sold to-day between \$2.40 and \$3.50 per 100 pounds, and that 1500 steers, 900 to 1170 pounds, sold at \$3.60 to \$4.60 per 100 pounds."

The sales made by Mr. Wilson, if reported alone, might, as suggested, unduly excite those who have cattle for sale or shipment, consequently it is both proper and right to remind the JOURNAL readers that on the same day there were other Texas cattle that could not, on the same market, be sold for over \$2.40 per hundred. It will therefore be readily understood that Mr. Wilson's cattle were extra good and that the \$2.40 cattle were a hard lot. The entire shipment made by Mr. Wilson, numbering 309 head, grossed \$68.65 per head, allowing \$6 per head for freight and other shipping expenses, the net proceeds are \$62.85 per head, which is certainly a good price for Texas cattle on any market.

This sale not only establishes the fact that the market is still a fairly good one on Texas cattle, but also proves conclusively that it pays and pays well to make them good before sending them to market.

The JOURNAL is reliably informed that this sale, as well as nearly all sales made this year of Mr. Wilson's cattle, were made by Mr. Wilson in person without the aid of a commission merchant. The fact that Mr. Wilson tops the market and makes the sales in person ought to be sufficient to forever stop the cranks and growlers from contending that the Live Stock Exchange is a monopoly, and that said exchange has or will boycott all those not members who attempt to sell their own cattle on the yards.

The markets are as free and open to those who wish to sell their own cattle as are the local markets or ranges in Texas. It is only the live stock commission merchants, who try to obtain business by violating established rules of the exchange, that are barred and none others.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Wool should never be folded and tied while it is damp, or it will heat and become discolored and smell bad.

The American Sheep Breeder says "a folder is really worth higher wages than a shearer."

There were 52,000,000 pounds more of wool shipped from the Argentine Republic in 1889 than in 1890.

The sheep fever is said to be raging in the Marzon Illinois country in an epidemic form. That is to say, people there are almost crazy in their anxiety to become owners of sheep.

It takes two to make a bargain. Don't conclude therefore, that because the wool buyer offers you as his "best price," a certain sum for your wool, that you must take it.

The man who permits a lamb to die for want of necessary and proper attention, loses the profit of the mother of the lamb for one year, since her wool will almost pay the expence of her keep for the year.

You have been troubled during lambing season this year with ewes that wouldn't own their lambs. We venture the suggestion that in nine cases out of ten, the reason was that the ewes were thin in flesh and had no milk for the lambs.

The day is past when fortunes are to be made in a day, or a month, or a year, breeding sheep and growing wool. Speculators may make big profits trading in sheep, but that sort of profit can not be charged up in favor of legitimate sheep husbandry.

If you want fat ewes in the early fall, don't permit their great lubberly, half-grown lambs to pull them down by sucking after the hot debilitating weather comes. They (the lambs) will be abundantly able to rustle for themselves and the grass being good, they should be made to do it.

A number of leading flockmasters of Texas say they will not breed their ewes next fall, not that they have not had fair success this year in the matter of their lamb crop, but they say they believe they will be able to purchase lambs at weaning time cheaper than they can raise them to that point.

Those opposed to sheep are in the habit of stating that they really injure grass lands by tramping out the native grass. It may be that they do destroy native grasses to some extent, but it is believed that sheep grazing produces a stronger grass. And it is estimated that a Western sheep pasture after five years grazing will support 40 per cent. more sheep than it did the first year.

There are indications here in Texas that sheep will go up in price, and that too, before many months. When the upward tendency in prices becomes marked, look out for a rush on the part of buyers. It is funny, isn't it? that when everybody wants to sell, nobody wants to buy, and when everybody wants to buy nobody wants to sell. And yet, it is good business to sell when others want to buy, and to buy when others want to sell.

The Shropshire Sheep Breeders association of England will register all pure bred Shropshire sheep purchased for America, and furnish the buyers with export certificates. This will be done in order to comply with the regulations of the McKinley tariff bill. Purchasers, therefore, will do well to be cautious about buying from English breeders who are not prepared and willing to comply with the regulations of entry.

According to the report of the comptroller of public accounts of the state of Texas for the year ending Aug. 31, 1890, there were 4,281,812 sheep in the

state, of the value of \$5,454,810, say \$1.27 per head. In 1889 there were 4,280,111 head, valued at \$5,032,293. The increase in the value of the sheep in 1890 over 1889 was \$422,517, although the increase in numbers was only nominal say 1701, showing a marked improvement in the per capita valuation in the year of 1890.

The "buck-men" will be coming around soon, and you may as well be looking out for them. And you will have to keep your eyes wide open if you hold your own in a trade with them. If they offer you really No. 1 rams, at fair prices you won't lose, even if you find out later that you could have saved a dollar or two. But no matter how cheap you get your supply, you will be the loser, if they are not really No. 1 animals. You can't afford to use poor rams if they are given to you.

Have the wool buyers called on you yet to communicate to you as a great secret that "wool is bound to drop?" If not you may look out for them; and when they show up you can place the index finger of your right hand on the right side of your proboscis, close your left eye, and—never say a word. There isn't going to be any great big change in the market in a week. So you need not be scared when you are told "now or never is your time." If the buyer makes you a good offer, take it, of course, but don't let him stampede you.

At an alliance meeting in Taylor county recently, one man made the sweeping assertion that any man with brains and energy will succeed in whatever line of business he may adopt. This proposition was denied by a well known alliance leader who said there were hundreds of farmers in the county who worked all the time and were men of fine intelligence, and yet they were not getting rich fast. The party's reply was a stunner. Said he, "go and tell your men to invest in sheep, and with brains and energy, they can't help making money." See?

A representative of the JOURNAL has been "out West" on the sheep ranges and reports that the grass is fine, the sheep, as a rule, fat and saucy, and there is not as much scab as he was led to believe he would find there. The lambing has been very satisfactory, and the yield of wool not disappointing, though, owing to the very mild winter, the per capita yield was not "big to hurt," as one sheepman expressed it. It now remains to be determined who of the western flockmasters sorted, packed, and otherwise handled their clips after shearing to the best advantage.

The term "dyed in the wool" as used in common parlance, refers to the state of a person who is "set in his ways," so to put it, that he can't be changed, or having deep convictions and unchanging opinions. This term grew out of the fact that originally, dyed woolen clothes did not hold their colors as well as those clothes made from yarns previously dyed. In this connection it may be mentioned that the first record of any attempt to dye woolen clothes in England was in 1608; and six years later, in 1614, mixed yarns "dyed in the wool" were first introduced in manufactures. Are Texas wool-growers "dyed in the wool" in their indifference to wool-growers' organizations?

Mr. J. K. Wiess asks: "Suppose I cross coarse-wooled sheep and fine-wooled sheep, will the lambs take most after the ewes or the rams?" In reply it is stated, on the authority of several well-know writers on the subject, that the produce of a breed from a coarse-wooled ewe and a fine-wooled ram is of a mean quality between the two, but half-way nearer that of the sire. By coupling the female thus generated with such a male as the former, another improvement of one-half will be obtained, affording a staple three-fourths finer than that of the grandam. Hence the importance of excluding from the flock all coarse-fleeced rams, if the

purpose of the breeder is fine-wool instead of mutton.

The discriminating wool buyers will, in all probability, offer more for first-class wool, if not very carefully packed, than for inferior wool, however carefully it may have been handled. But if all grades of wool are carefully handled, they will command better prices in any wool market than the same goods poorly handled. So if your neighbor, having the same class of sheep that you have, reports to you the sale of his clip at about three cents per pound more than you get for yours, don't go off and say he lied to you, or fall out with your neighbor and swear he robbed you. Possibly your neighbor understands the art of sorting and packing his wool to the best advantage, and used his information.

A correspondent writing from New Sweden, says: "You evidently are not stuck on cur-dogs. I see you have something mean to say about them nearly every week. Don't you make any exception to your rule, that they should be butchered wherever found? I have an old fellow that I rely on to show up the coons for me when I go a hunting, and I would hate like the mischief for one of your sheepmen to shoot or poison him. And yet, if he was to develop an undue fondness for mutton, I couldn't blame the owners of the mutton for perforating his hide with slugs." Exactly! That is what the JOURNAL has been preaching, viz: that the cures that are too fond of mutton should "go," and when they will persist in hanging around the sheep-camps it is quite fair to presume that they are there for business. If, therefore the gentleman from New Sweden, wishes to insure the safety of his coon-hunting cur, he will act wisely if he will keep the "old fellow" away from his neighbors' sheep. There is danger to the cur on the range of the sheepman, and almost certain death to him if caught prowling around the corral or bed-ground of the flock, after sun-down.

From a special report issued by the U. S. treasury department, relating to wool, etc., the JOURNAL gathers some interesting statistics, in regard to sheep in Texas, as follows: Prior to 1850 the few sheep owned in Texas were of the old Spanish or Mexican breed, greatly degenerated, producing only about one pound to the fleece, and of inferior quality. From 1850 to 1860 greater attention was devoted to sheep raising in Texas, and pure Merinos were imported and crossed on the native stock with the happiest results. In 1860 the number of sheep in Texas had increased 700 per cent. over that of 1850, and the wool-clip was much better. From 1860 to 1870 there was no increase, but a slight decrease in numbers, the decrease being only for the years 1868-'69. In 1880 the number of sheep had doubled since 1870, and the wool clip had increased 300 per cent. In 1880 the native Mexican sheep, which in 1850 produced only one pound per fleece, produced on an average 2.17 pounds, while the half-breed Merinos produced 3.17 pounds, and the grades above half-breeds produced 4.75 pounds per fleece. The writer concludes that in Texas, as well as elsewhere in the United States, practical experience has demonstrated that the best sheep for the country generally, is about three-fourths Merino, the grades above that being less hardy and more liable to serious diseases.

Cures for Scab.

The attention of the JOURNAL has been called to the fact that a late issue of the paper contained a recipe for sheep dip that was not altogether a safe one, perhaps.

We are not able now to identify this particular recipe, but take it for granted that in the proportions published of lime and sulphur some typographical error crept into the article. To avoid any misapprehension on the subject by anyone who now wishes to use the lime

and sulphur dip, the following is given as the correct proportions, viz: Take in the proportion of 10 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 5 pounds of quick lime; boil in 10 gallons of water; keep mixed by constantly stirring until a clear dark orange colored solution supervenes. Then make up the dip bath to the required quantity by mixing one gallon of this solution with 3 gallons of hot water. In using the bath never allow the temperature to fall below 110 degrees, nor exceed 120 degrees Fahr. From 50 to 80 seconds is about the proper time for holding sheep in the bath. The whole body, with the exception of the head, should be completely immersed during that time, and even the head should be immersed on the sheep being placed in and taken out of the bath. In from eight to ten days after the first dipping, dip thoroughly a second time and at once place the dipped flock on a clean range. If possible the sheep should not be exposed to rain for at least one day after dipping.

The above is the recipe, substantially, as recommended by the chief inspector of stock in Queensland. The same authority also recommends one pound of sound leaf or manufactured tobacco and one pound of flowers of sulphur to five gallons of water. Infuse the tobacco the night previous to dipping by boiling the water and adding the tobacco in a proportion not exceeding one gallon of water to one pound of tobacco. Allow the infusion to stand all night in the boiler, well covered; mix the bath with hot water to the desired heat and strength. In the morning thoroughly mix the sulphur with the hand, in a bucket or other vessel, with water to the constituency of gruel before putting it in the bath, and keep it well stirred before immersing the sheep, so as to keep all the particles of sulphur afloat.

The following is what is known among the old sheepmen of Texas as the California sheep dip: 30 pounds of sulphur, 30 pounds quick lime 12 pounds concentrated lye. Boil gently for 2 hours, and to this preparation add hot water as necessary, one part of the preparation to 12 parts of hot water. It will be noted that in the Queensland recipe it is recommended that the sheep be held in the dip from 50 to 80 seconds. If the temperature is kept up to 120 degrees perhaps this is about correct, but the rule among the old-time sheepmen in Texas was, and is still, to keep the bath as hot as one's hand can stand, immersed in it, and hold the sheep in it about two minutes. This will necessarily consume a great deal of time where there are a large number of sheep, but—it will do the work for the scab.

We have seen used lime and sulphur, lime, lye and sulphur and tobacco, and they are all good. If the above directions are followed closely we are satisfied the results will be satisfactory.

We have had no experience with a mixture of tobacco and sulphur, and if any such recipe has at any time appeared in the JOURNAL it was a clipping from some other journal, which the JOURNAL can neither approve nor endorse.

We have never personally had any experience with concentrated lye, but Mr. J. P. Hodgson, well-known particularly to the old-timers, says he has used it in the proportions as given above, and endorses its use thoroughly.

We are asked to express an opinion as to the different dips advertised for use in Texas, known or patent dips. As we have never used any of them, we cannot venture to do so. We dare say they all have merits, but we know that the lime and sulphur and the tobacco dips are safe and effective.

Objection is often made to lime on the idea that it injures the wool. If sheep are dipped after shearing, while the wool is short, the lime will not injure it, in our opinion; and we regard it as safe, even when the wool is not so short.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, June 5, 1891.—The cattle market has strengthened up on good steers about 10 cents in the past week. Good cows are barely steady, and thin stuff of all kinds is 25 to 35 cents lower than a week since. Following are ruling prices to-day:

Choice steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs, \$3.20 @3.30; choice steers, 900 to 1000 lbs, \$3@3.20; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs, \$2.75@3; choice cows, 900 to 1100 lbs, \$2; good cows, 800 to 900 lbs, \$1.75@2; good cows 700 to 800 lbs, \$1.50@1.75; thin cows, 75c to \$1; bulls, \$1@1.25; good veals, \$3.

Hogs—The hog market has gained about 10 cents in the past week, but to-day on light receipts is quoted weak. The bottom has no doubt been reached, and prices will in all probability be better in the near future.

Do not ship light, half fat, grassy pigs unless you expect them to be sold at a sacrifice. Following are ruling prices on hogs to-day:

Choice, 250 to 300 lbs, \$4.10@4.20; 200 to 225 lbs, \$4@4.10; 175 to 200 lbs, \$3.90@4; good, 150 to 175 lbs, \$3.75@3.80; 135 to 150 lbs, \$3.40@3.60; lights and culls, \$2@3.

Muttons—Sheep have declined nearly \$1 per hundred in Chicago during May and are active here live at the decline. Good wethers bringing \$3 to \$3.50.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
June 2, 1891. }

Estimated receipts, 6500 head of cattle, 19,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. The cattle ruled steady. Only 2500 natives were on sale, and no extra good cattle were among them. The feeling was rather weak but because of the light supply sellers managed to get rid of all the stock at steady prices. Exporters were not buying, and only five or six car-loads went to shippers. Sales were mainly at \$4.90@5.55, with a few bunches at \$5.75@5.90. Among the sales were about 500 head of stillers which sold principally at \$5.50@5.75. Fat cows and heifers were in small supply and good demand and sold at strong prices. The canning kinds on the other hand sold slowly and at very low prices. The canning kinds on the other hand sold slowly and at very low prices, being in ample supply and small demand. Calves were in larger supply, selling lower at \$3.25@4.85;

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Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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

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two-thirds of the receipts were Texans. The market was strong for choice steers, and steady for other grades. Grassers, 897@863 lbs, \$2.75@3.40; fed steers, 927@1183 lbs, \$3.60@5.15; cows and bulls, \$2@2.60; calves, \$2.50@4.

The hog market opened strong, but soon became weaker. The demand from shippers was lighter, which gave packers a chance to bring a good deal of bearish pressure on the trade. Prices did not average notably different from yesterday, though the late sales were 5@10c lower. Business was slow and rather tiresome for sellers. Mixed sold at \$4.30@4.75; heavy, \$4.30@4.75; light, \$4.25@4.70. Packers bought 9000 hogs, shippers 7000, leaving 4000 in the pens.

There was about enough demand to absorb the moderate supply of sheep to day without causing any quotable change in prices. Buyers wanted only a few heavy sheep and the market seemed to be a little weaker of this kind. Feeders were buying quite freely, and on the whole the movement was active and the supply well covered. The inquiry for lambs was very light. Natives, \$4@5.50; Texans, \$@5; lambs, \$5.50@6.75.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June, 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 5873 head. There has been a light run of native cattle during the past week, and the demand has largely exceeded the receipts. A string of choice 1322-pound steers sold at \$5.85, and the fair to good shipping steers, averaging 1300 to 1350 pounds, sold at \$5.50 to \$5.70. Medium-weight shipping steers of fair to good quality averaging about 1250 pounds, sold at \$5.20 to \$5.50; fair to good light native steers, averaging 1050 to 1150 pounds, at \$4.60 to \$5. Light and fleshy native steers are in competition with Texas beeves, and are slow sale except at prices that correspond with beeves from the range. The inquiry for native stockers is limited, and the few occasional buyers on the market want good style cattle at

low prices. There is a fair inquiry for choice native can stuff, but common stuff is hard to dispose of even at low prices. Sales to-day ranged from \$1.50 to \$3.80 for common to choice. Fair, fleshy bulls, \$2 to \$2.60 per 100 pounds; Texas veal calves, \$6.50 to \$8.40 per head for good to choice. Texas cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds for common to good grassers, with bulk of sales at \$2.20 to \$2.35. Receipts of Texas cattle have been liberal during the week, and trade has ruled active on all grades. The tendency of the market has been toward lower value for common and fair fleshy canning stock, and prices are a shade easier on fair range cattle, and the good to choice Texas cattle are in demand at strong prices. J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Texas, had a string of prime steers on the market averaging 1407 pounds, that sold to Eastman Company at \$5.10@5.65 per 100 pounds; the latter were claimed to be the best matured and best bred cattle ever shipped from the Lone Star State. There were nearly 5000 head of Texas cattle on the market to-day, and liberal receipts were reported to arrive, but nearly everything offered was sold before 12 o'clock, a few cars going forward in first hands. Armour, Hammond and Nelson Morris, three of the Big Four cattle dealers, represented on the market for Texas beeves, and were active competitors for all desirable grades of range stock.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4596 head. There has been a light run of hogs on the market the past week, and but little change in prices. There is an active demand for corn-fattened hogs, but the buyers shun the soft hogs unless they can be bought at low prices. A few choice butchers' hogs sold to-day at \$4.65, but the bulk of the hogs sold at \$4.35 to \$4.55. The extreme range was from \$3 to \$4.65 per 100 pounds for common light to best heavy. The market closed quiet.

Sheep—Receipts of Texas sheep have been excessive during the week; choice Texas sheep are selling at \$4 to \$4.20. Texas stock sheep are slow sale at \$2.85 to \$3.10 per 100 pounds.

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

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 3.—About fifty loads were on sale in the range division. The quality was generally good and trade was fairly active at steady to strong prices. Local houses and speculators were well represented and the range trade was the best feature of the day's market. A fair clearance of the better grades was had by noon. Common were dull and 10@25c lower.

Representative sales—25 corn fed Texas, 1049 lbs, \$3.60; 16, 969 lbs, \$3.40; 48 Texas steers, 936 lbs, \$3; 40, 1106, \$4.05; 29, 866 lbs, \$3; 51, 918 lbs, \$3; 24, 919 lbs, \$2.90; 48, 1105 lbs, \$4.05; 28 Texas cows, 863 lbs, \$2.40; 186 Texas calves, each \$6.75; 16 Texas bulls, 1340 lbs, \$2.10; 68 Texas heifers, 601 lbs, \$2.50; 23 Indian Territory steers, 896 lbs, \$3.20; 24, 1002 lbs, \$3.85; 30 Texas stockers, 791 lbs, \$2.75.

Sheep—The fresh arrivals were light. Together with the stale offerings, the supply was equal to the demand. The offerings ran mostly to common muttons and stockers. Traders quoted the market dull and barely steady except for choice muttons. The following are representative sales: 265, 88 lbs, \$4.25; 382 stockers, 75 lbs, \$3.12; 5, 126 lbs, \$4; 111, 77 lbs, \$4.12; 148 stockers, 67 lbs, \$2.50; 26, 125 lbs, \$4.50.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2400; shipments, 5200. Market firm. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.70@6.00; fair to good native steers, \$3.90@5.20; Texans and Indians, \$2.80@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5500; shipments, 2600. Market lower. Prices ranged, \$4.00@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1500. Market steady. Good to choice \$3.40@4.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 2300. Market steady. Steers, \$3.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 5400; shipments, 2500. Market dull and lower for all grades, \$3@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2620; shipments, 900. Market dull and quiet.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 3700. Market steady and stronger. Steers, \$4.25@6.10; stockers, \$3@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; shipments,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
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 LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING.
 WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

12,000. Market lower. All grades, \$3.95@4.55.
 Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 3000. Market steady. Texans, \$3.25@4.55; Westerns, \$5@5.25; natives, \$4.65@5.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., June, 1.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	434	271	600
Calves and yearlings	608	626	718
Hogs	161	165	77
Sheep	550

CATTLE.—Fair to choice beeves, per lb, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; common to fair beeves, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3; good fat cows, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3; common to fair cows, \$10@13; calves, \$4@7.00; yearlings, \$6.50@10; good milch cows, \$20@35; good attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c; common to fair, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.25.

The market is fully supplied with beef cattle, mostly common to fair beeves, which sell slowly. Good fat beeves fairly active and they will bring quotations. Good, smooth, fat cows firm, poor and light stock neglected.

The calf and yearling market continues heavily supplied and is in an unsettled condition.

Hogs in fair supply. Good corn-fed stock steady.

Sheep market quiet; supply large and quotations hardly reliable.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 4.—Wool—Receipts, 168,700 pounds. Market dull and depressed, manufacturers and other buyers continue indifferent, and as holders are desirous of selling, concessions are freely offered, especially on heavy sandy Texas and Territory wools.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 4.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
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.

Stock Yard Notes.

Steed Bros., Grafton, marketed one car of cows at \$1.65.

Thin stock are dull sale at low figures. In fact, it is difficult to dispose of them at any price.

The Packing company received twenty-one double-decked cars of hogs from Kansas City, and fifteen cars from Wichita, Kan.

Mr. R. W. Eldridge returned to Wichita, Kan., Thursday night.

Messrs. Cunningham and Hardcastle marketed a bunch of cattle at satisfactory figures.

Bud Daggett made several shipments to Eastern markets this week.

Lem Hunter of Kansas City, was a visitor at the Yards Friday. Mr. Hunter, while yet a comparatively young man, is one of the largest operators in the country. He claims to have bought and handled altogether, 4,000,000 head of cattle.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison bought

two cars of cattle on orders from Denver parties.

Houston & Hanks bought several bunches of cattle during the week for shipment.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at Kansas City, by the commission merchants named for week ending June 3:

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

No. Grade.	Shipper.	Av.	Pr.
50 steers,	Wm. Harrell, Amarillo	939	\$2 50
1 stag,	same	1090	2 00
1 bull,	same	1160	2 00
25 steers,	Wm. Hull, Paul's Valley	905	3 35
31 steers,	N. H. Daniels, Walnut, Tex.	1012	4 10
11 same,	same	813	3 00
1 bull,	same	1560	2 00
500 sheep,	same	90	4 55

At National Stock Yards, Ill.

BY CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

22 steers,	Jas. Blanton, Hutto, Tex.	744	\$2.90
5 cows,	same	932	2 65
24 steers,	J. P. Davis, Hutto	875	3 30
2 cows,	same	1070	2 95
90 calves,	E. B. Carver, Vinita, I. T.	each	7 50
357 calves,	S. B. Burnett, Rutherford	each	7 50
12 calves,	same	each	4 00
14 bulls,	same	1287	2 25
17 cows,	Botts Bros, Gonzales	811	1 75
9 steers,	same	753	2 75
25 steers,	J. Barstfield, do	1006	3 20
114 steers,	Isaac Hart, Spoford Junct.	979	2 80
414 steers,	J. M. Chitten, San Antonio	967	2 75
24 cows,	Ramsey Bros, Lampasas	633	2 20
37 steers,	same	997	2 85
5 stags,	same	1088	2 25
22 steers,	Davis & Byars, Hillsboro	930	3 20
34 steers,	same	701	2 60
24 steers,	same	882	3 15
54 steers,	D. B. Sloan, Brandon	908	3 50
20 steers,	same	1060	4 00
59 steers,	same	955	3 15
10 stags,	same	1178	2 50
22 steers,	Hugh W. Ross, Baird	930	3 25
5 stags,	same	1058	2 25
19 steers,	J. B. Wilson, Dallas	1130	4 15
97 steers,	same	1407	5 65
72 steers,	same	1410	5 10
140 steers,	same	1301	4 75
52 steers,	W. D. Oliver, Meria	919	2 75
56 steers,	J. H. Blewett, Plano	837	3 10
73 steers,	W. W. Anderson, Kyle	1021	3 80
23 steers,	J. T. Blank, Kyle	984	3 65
147 steers,	Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co., Aransas Pass	926	2 85
45 cows,	same	790	2 35
135 heifers,	same	780	2 35
144 steers,	Blewett & Wilson, Mexia	993	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
48 steers,	same	1004	4 20
24 steers,	same	940	3 65
25 steers,	same	931	3 30
201 calves,	G. B. Perryman, Tulsa, I. T.	each	5 25

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

2 stags,	T. P. Brothers, Kosse	925	2 25
20 steers,	same	877	3 25
6 cows,	same	840	1 75
12 cows,	same	715	2 50
18 steers,	same	691	3 00
116 steers,	J. C. Kimmel, Midlothian	968	3 60
65 steers,	P. W. Lowe, do	977	3 65
65 steers,	W. W. Pierson, do	1109	4 25
5 steers,	same	974	3 25
78 steers,	Kelly & Ricketts, do	1176	4 60
24 cows,	A. J. Walcott, Mansfield	887	2 65
43 steers,	D. C. Hill, McKinney	1033	4 00
7 steers,	same	977	4 00
26 steers,	Hill & Glenn, do	968	3 35
13 stags,	same	1300	2 50
22 steers,	Hill & Gowers, do	1027	3 90
37 steers,	same	1029	4 00
14 steers,	same	895	3 35
22 steers,	D. C. Hill, McKinney	953	3 65
7 stags,	same	978	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 stags,	same	890	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 steers,	Jno. B. Neill, McKinney	1092	3 10
42 steers,	same	1150	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 bulls,	same	1355	2 30

STUART & OVERSTREET FOR TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

25 fed steers,	J. T. Hamm, Will's Pt.	954	3 80
28 fed steers,	same	833	3 55
21 fed steers,	same	1102	4 00
2 fed stags,	same	1065	3 00
49 grass steers,	Willbur & D., Sabinal	917	2 90

BY STEWART & OVERSTREET.

20 steers,	J. N. McFadin, Circleville	1020	3 40
31 steers,	same	1003	3 90
21 steers,	O. M. Breeden, do	5030	4 00
46 steers,	same	862	3 25
5 steers,	same	1032	3 50
3 stags,	same	812	2 25
114 steers,	Lamb & Kimmel, Midlothian	955	3 60
78 calves,	J. L. Harris, Cuero	200	4 20
22 steers,	J. N. McFadin, Circleville	981	3 15
4 steers,	same	852	2 40
22 steers,	O. M. Breeden, do	1006	3 15
84 steers,	H. B. Shimer, Cotulla	1031	3 25

At the U. S. Yards, Chicago.

BY GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

772 sheep,	J. Thielle, San Angelo	89	4 10
236 sheep,	Cushenbury & H., do	86	3 90
625 sheep,	same	88	3 85
119 sheep,	same	77	3 25

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1850
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
 Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

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

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.
W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
 Commission - Merchants,
 Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special reports of market-furnished on request.
 REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

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 EXPORTERS OF
Fine Northern Furs.
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 DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
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 Dry Hides, Pelts,
 Furs, Wool, Tal-
 low, Grease.
 GINSENG & SENECA ROOT.
 REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:—Security Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.; First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.; First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.; First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.
 BRANCHES:—Chicago, Ill., 137 and 139 Kinzie street; Helena, Mont.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Lincoln, Neb., 920 R street.
 Liberal Advances Made on Shipments Against Original Bill of Lading.
 Shipments Solicited. Write for Circulars. Texas shippers correspond with and consign to Chicago House.

490 sheep, same 82 3 60
 300 sheep, Jno Huffman, Colorado City 76 3 40
 438 sheep, same 80 4 00
 61 sheep, same 82 4 00
 BY TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
 76 steers, Greene & Co, Bastrop 983 3 35
 20 steers, same 974 2 90
 96 steers, Geo. W. Pierce, do 971 3 40
 46 steers, J. M. Chittim, San Antonio 928 2 80
 56 steers, J. A. Kuykendall, Royse 1168 5 00
 1 stag, same 1500 4 00
 9 stags and cows, same 1102 3 60
 44 steers, J. D. Hurst, Royse 1112 4 75
 1 calf, same 230 4 75
 1 stag, same 1290 3 50
 1 bull, same 1270 2 60
 1 cow, same 930 2 00
 16 steers, T. C. Coats, Hunt 1090 4 50
 4 stags, same 1250 3 50
 60 steers, D. Anderson, Royse 1037 4 30
 1 bull, same 1320 3 00
 2 stags, same 1155 3 00
 15 steers, Ben Boydston, Rockwall 904 4 00
 7 cows, same 1027 3 25
 1 bull, same 1100 2 50
 81 steers, L. W. Christian, Weatherford 976 3 40
 3 stags, same 1173 3 00
 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.
 H. T. FRY. L. G. STILES.
H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,
 Wool Commission Merchants,
 201 to 209 Michigan Street,
 Chicago, : : Illinois.
 Correspondence pure Consignments solicited.

MOHAIR!
ANGORA GOAT SKINS!
 Consignments solicited. Thorough personal attention given to each shipment. Prompt cash returns. Reliable market reports and quotations given to correspondents. Write for prices and shipping tags. J. K. CHILLEY & Co., Commission Merchants, 101 Gold St., N. Y.

The New Mexico Stock Grower and Farmer, published at Los Vegas, N. M., has changed hands. Mr. R. F. Hardy, its former owner, has sold to Messrs. John N. Schick and Charles M. Strong. Mr. H. H. Peirce, who has for some time been connected with the paper, will remain as its editor. Mr. Hardy was, at the last elections, elected county clerk of San Miguel county, which, of course, beats running a newspaper these hard times.
 Wood or coal ashes are good to apply around fruit trees and plants, when worked well into the soil.
 The horse cultivator is better than the hoe for general stirring of the soil between the-fruit rows, and small fruit plants should be set out in long rows, so that they can be mainly cared for with a cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ontario, Canada, has an agricultural text-book in her common schools.

It saves money to learn by the experience of others.

Good roads are the highways of wealth.

The moment a farmer tries to cultivate too much land he becomes a drudge and farmin' don't pay.

Market gardening is more profitable than farming to those who live close to market.

A good road would be worth from \$2 to \$5 to the farmer for every load of produce hauled to market.

There is enough grain and forage lost every year by exposure to pay for building a shelter.

To raise forage to feed stock and make meat is the most profitable thing for our Texas farms.

Even the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, England, are talking of adding agriculture to their curriculum.

To secure an early crop, select those plants for seed that ripen first. In a few years there will be a marked change.

One plan to kill out the weeds that are steadily increasing in our Texas pastures is to mow them just before the seeding of the weeds.

The value of farming land should be determined by the profit it returns on a given amount without reducing the fertility.

Different soils require different modes of cultivation and it depends upon the farmer himself to learn how to cultivate his own soil.

The weight of the grass and weeds allowed to grow on a farm in a year is equal to the weight of that much grain and hay that is displaced by them.

If the roads were in such a condition that the farmers living some distance from market could make quick trips, truck farming could be made a source of profit.

In dry climates frequent stirring of the soil retains the moisture and absorbs it from the air. Corn will grow from atmospheric moisture if the land is in proper condition.

Theory and practice are generally done by two different persons. As a rule an agricultural paper can only give the theories, while the practice lies entirely with the farmer.

Fence corners are often very expensive, for they are the seeking places for weeds. The seeds are scattered over the field through the many different ways nature has provided for that purpose, and costs the farmer many hours of hard work.

A practical farmer will not credit absolutely the result announced from an experiment station until he has thoroughly tested it on a small scale himself. Yet every practical farmer ought to try such experiments as appear reasonable.

While giving your attention to, and raising fine crops and fine stock, don't neglect to educate and encourage the boys and girls. To raise one upright and honorable man will cause you greater pride than a thousand of the finest houses.

Who has not noticed the beauty of the wild flowers of Texas? Why should we send east and north for yard flowers, and cherish and water and try to make them grow, when on our own soil we have more beautiful ones which are acclimated and healthy?

"Grow what you are obliged to have for your own stock, if you have land

and labor to spare. But if you can devote what land and labor you have in such a manner as to produce twice as much cash as would be spent to supply your stock, what then?" Reflect and act.

All timbered countries have plenty of rain. The scientific reason of this is easily understood. But the problem is how to get the trees on our prairie land, and whether the rich soil, unproductive for lack of rain, would readily pay the expense of planting a sufficient amount of timber to give the desired result.

Those living in the Western counties where rains are not certain, will do well to remember this fact: That the local moisture that is drawn up by the sun during the day is precipitated in the same locality at night as dew. The more lakes and ponds on the plantation the more moisture the crops will have. This is the cause of the damp soil on the creek and river bottoms.

"Whatever you do, do it well." Though there are a good many maxims that are faulty, this one is certainly right when applied to farming. But it can not be applied to farming when a man plants more than he can cultivate well. Thorough cultivation not only increases the crop, but makes the land more fertile. Keep the ground well stirred so it will hold and collect moisture.

Early work has the advantage the season through. A good beginning makes a good ending. There is a right time for everything on a farm, and to be out of time is to be "out of joint" the year round. The early sowed crops, so as to have all the season to get in their work, are always the best. Wheat and oats put in after season never do well. A few days, sometimes, makes a great difference in the prosperity of the crop.

Scales can be made to pay a good interest on the investment where considerable numbers of stock are bred, fed and fattened for market. It does not pay to sell anything by guess, and even with farm products it is fairer to both buyers and sellers to have everything weighed or measured rather than guessed at. The margin of profit between the value of the grain, hay and other feed is too small to admit of guess work. It is only by weighing not only the feed, but the animals, that we can know accurately that a fair profit has been realized.

An experiment was made by the Ohio experiment station which resulted in a fifty per cent. greater yield of corn by removing the tassels from alternate rows. The theory of this result is, first, that in the economy of nature, pollenization being left to accident, pollen is produced far in excess of amount required for the purpose of fecundation and, second, that there is a fixed amount of vitality or strength in a given stalk of corn, and that if a portion of this is employed in the production of unnecessary pollen, just so much is divided from the production of grain. Would it not be a good plan for some of our enterprising farmers to try this experiment this year. Fifty per cent. increase, especially where it costs nothing, is not to be slighted.

Our Canadian neighbors are in advance of us in some particulars, and there is one thing at least to which we can call attention, in which we might do well to follow their lead. In Ontario agriculture is taught in the common schools, just as are grammar, mathematics and geography. The "first principles of agriculture," which are taught, relate to definitions and explanations, and embrace: The plant, soil, tillage, improvement of soils, preparation of soil for seed, rotation of crops, crops of the farm, growth and management, needs of the farm, diseases of crops, insects, outlines of the principles of feeding, care and management of horses, cattle and sheep, breeds of live stock, dairying, silo and ensilage, the cultivation of forest trees, etc., etc. It

might be a good thing for the farmers' alliance to turn its attention this way, and use its influence to have such instructions introduced in our schools.

The reason why the silo provoked so much opposition and made so many enemies at first was because the methods of keeping silage were not well understood, and too much unnecessary work was done, and that without producing good results. Farmers took too much pains, and did more work than was needed. Heavy weighting, for instance, which is now known to be rather a disadvantage, was considered most important. The silage for some distance down under the heavy weight was usually spoiled, because the weight, being solid and not porous, would retain the heated and moist air which rises as fermentation begins. The too close packing, which was also practiced, proved to be a great mistake, as it prevented fermentation by partially excluding the air. Fermentation should be allowed to begin, then keep the top of the silage covered with a foot of dry straw, and the air will be expelled through it. If air is kept out of the sides and corners not enough fermentation can occur to make sour silage. A well filled silo will be among the best preparations you can make for good times this winter.

The Illinois station gives the following as some results of last season's experiments in corn culture: The medium maturing sorts, such as leaning and white varieties of similar season, gave a higher yield, without exception, than those maturing either earlier or later. Planting at one inch in depth gave larger crops on the average than deeper planting. (The result in this respect will, however, depend much upon whether the season, at the beginning, is wet or dry. If very dry, deeper covering would be found beneficial.) Better results were obtained from planting in hills than in drills, probably because in hill culture the corn could be kept cleaner. No practical benefit was derived from the use of commercial fertilizers. The increased yields from the use of stable manure probably repaid the cost of application, and left some profit. To derive any knowledge of practical value from the last portion of this statement, we should know something of the nature of the land. If new, rich land, commercial fertilizers would perhaps have no appreciable benefit upon the corn crop, but if the land had been long cultivated, certain elements could be supplied to advantage, and would be almost sure to produce some good result, but whether enough to justify the added expenses would be an open question.

Fix Up.

Any one who takes the pleasure or the trouble, as it may be, to himself to go through the country, will soon be made aware that there are "farmers and farmers." It is easy to distinguish the one from the other and yet this ought not to be so.

The difference arises because the men are differently constituted—the one may have good taste and the other may have the misfortune to have none at all. The former believes in farm conveniences and will have them, while the other gets along without them, and may even think that he does not stand in need of them.

See the difference in the places of the man who believes in farm conveniences and has them, and that other man who scorns them and does not have them. The farm of the former is "neat as a pin." There is a place for everything and everything is in its place. Work on it is easy to perform and can be made profitable, because it can be applied with an intelligent purpose. It is pleasant for this farmer to look upon his possessions. There are gates, and doors, and lofts, everywhere, that they may secure the convenience of the farmer. The tools necessary for the business of the place have been provided and they are kept in order, not

occasionally, but all the time. He is the embodiment of system, and finds pleasure and profit in it.

But now turn around and look upon the other place—the farm of the sluggard, of the man who has no system, and knows nothing of convenience. He either has no tools, or if he has any they are never in good working order. Possibly he has no gates, but if he has them, the chances are that they have no latches; and a man would rather "let down the fence" than attempt to go through the place where the gate is allowed to "swing free and easy." The roof leaks, the stable door is off, the granary leaks, the plow stands in the furrow where he left it last fall, rusted and weather beaten. The stock looks poor and neglected. Nothing thrives because nothing is cared for. He does not seem to know the simple fact which is ever before him, that things of themselves tend to go to pieces unless protected from the tendency to decay.

The farmer, or any man, who fails to recognize that there is economy as well as right living in having all the conveniences around him, makes a mistake. He may not be aware of it, but others will be. There is no place on earth where improvidence is so little desirable as on the farm, and yet some people seem to think it is the proper field for slothfulness.

Fix up. Consult your own good, and have all the farm conveniences.

Remember

That as a general rule you should plow deeply.

That money spent in painting and otherwise improving farm buildings is a good investment.

That brain work is the first requirement for successful farming; that plans should be thoroughly matured before the work begins.

That when you take grain from the soil the elements which compose it, in like quantities, must be replaced in order to keep up the present condition of your land.

That because a given product brought a good price last year is no reason for believing that it will this year. As a rule large prices one year bring low prices the next.

That only the best is good enough for the successful farmer. The best stock pays the best, the best buildings are the most useful and the best crops that can be raised yield the largest returns for the outlay.

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.

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.

PLAYS

Dialogues, Dramas, School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

SWINE.

The nimble penny for the farmer is found in a good stock of hogs.

In no kind of stock does a little good blood tell more than in swine.

Brood sows must have attention before farrowing as well as after.

Early maturing hogs can be fattened at any time after weaning, lessening the liability to disease.

Hogs when given dry food consume it more slowly than when wet, consequently they masticate better.

Good grass-fed steers will dress about 50 per cent of their live weights, on the average, while well fed hogs will dress about three-fourths of their weight, if the head and feet are left on.

The practice of letting go the hog stock that farmers fell into last winter has not altogether ceased. There are men to be found who want to let all go except what is needed for their winter's meat.

The swill barrel should always be as sweet and clean as possible. The sour, greasy, dirty one has sent many a fine lot of pigs to the bone-yard, and the wonder with the owners was what ailed the pigs.

The reputation of a sire or dam should never sell the pig, but rather the qualities of the pig itself. Without individual merit pedigree and a noble ancestry stand for naught. We wish all men who breed hogs or any other stock would recognize this fact.

The care given a young sow with her first litter will, to a great extent, determine her future value as a brood sow. The dairyman exercises at all times all his skill in handling a young cow to develop to the greatest degree her milking qualities. The farmer should be no less careful with the young sow if he expects great returns.

It is well to remember that the sow is one of the most pliable machines in the hands of the farmer, and that according to the feed and care will be the work done. Periods of rest must follow the hardest work if she is to be a long-lived worker. In no case should this valuable animal receive any less careful attention than the machinist bestows on his costly and much prized machinery. Lack of attention limits the life and working powers of both.

The feeding of swine, as a rule, receives less consideration as far as the food material is concerned than does any other domestic animal. To gain the greatest profit from them the proper feeding of a wholesome and well-balanced ration is as important as with any other stock. Because they will eat almost anything that is given them is not a good reason for only giving them almost anything.

It is pretty generally conceded now that the most profitable age at which to sell hogs is from six to nine months, when they will weigh from two to three hundred pounds. This is the practice of most of the best swine breeders. They recognize the fact that the first hundred pounds is easier to put on than the second, that the second is easier than the third, and that as the hog increases in weight there is danger of passing the profitable time to sell, and if kept much longer, the hog, true to his nature, will turn around and begin to eat the profit.

The pig grower if he would have the greatest success at farrowing time would do well to imitate the shepherd, who always has the best returns in numbers saved when the lambs are dropped on grass. The dams are in the best condition for this important work when fitted for it with grass, nature's best ration. With a great many men it would be much better for them to have the pigs farrowed on grass than earlier,

for the reason that they do not push them as they should, and they are partially stunted before grass comes. If farrowed on grass they will in a measure escape this stunting and make better hogs.

After getting rid of the idea that a hog must be fed through two winters in order to make it marketable, let us take up and study the matter of feeding in small lots. The heaviest weights are made on the least food in the shortest time, when small numbers are fed together, and the animals fed together should be as nearly one age and size as is possible. Then there will be an even distribution of the food given, and the herd will grow along at the same rate. In small lots, also, the hogs keep cleaner and quieter, and are less liable to disease. Where large numbers are kept upon one farm it would pay to have separate pastures, sheds and feeding pens.

The Money in The Best.

Everybody knows that blooded live stock, as compared with scrubs, pays an exceedingly larger profit, but very few, compared with the whole, avail themselves of this proffered advantage, either because they think they cannot afford the necessary expense to get a start in pure-bloods, or because they do not read up enough on the subject to get thoroughly imbued with the desire to do better in the line of keeping profitable stock.

A farmer whose neighbors thought he did not possess "gumption" enough even to improve his breed of fowls recently surprised them all by receiving at the express office a full blooded boar and sow. Before making the purchase, however, it has transpired that he went about among his neighbors and contracted services enough for the boar more than to pay for both animals and the expense of getting them home. Thus by reading, reflecting, planning and acting, he is in possession of these valuable animals at really no expense, and he will soon have pure-bloods of his own for sale. He will increase the value of swine in that neighborhood, in two or three years, more than 50 per cent. While he does it for profit he is, at the same time, a benefactor. Ten years from the advent of that pair of full-blooded swine in this locality great things in the hog business can be traced directly to the efforts of this thoughtful man.

There is need for just such transactions in nine-tenths of the communities throughout the land; and if some farmer in these neighborhoods, more enterprising and far-seeing than others, will do likewise and send off to some reputable breeder, he can meet with equally flattering success.

How's This!

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

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

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.

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

DAIRY.

Yes, dairying pays, but if everybody went into dairying the profits would step out.

If grain feed gets cheap this summer give the cows a little morning and night and see if it will pay.

If you have no ice the butter can be lowered into the well and will there harden beautifully for market.

The most profitable dairy cow is the one that helps you to make the most butter in the winter. Butter sells quicker then, brings more, and leaves a better margin of profit.

Make the best milk, butter and cheese. Even if you do not get more money for them at first, the time will come when appreciative customers will be found.

If you pack your surplus butter in summer for winter use, try packing some while in granules in strong brine. For family use you can try it in glass fruit jars.

The better the butter the better it will "stand up." Overworked butter or butter churned at too high a temperature will "lie down" as soon as it is exposed to the warm air.

We believe that in the nature of things, a cow should not be milked clear up to calving, notwithstanding that the practice is sometimes advocated.

Be honest in dairying, says an exchange. That is good advice. Be honest in every step. Be honest with the cow. To neglect her or to underfeed her is downright dishonesty.

If you wash butter with brine don't put so much salt in the first water as to render it unfit for pig feeding. The second and third waters may be made more salt, for they will contain but little feeding value and may be cast away.

Remember that in working brine-salted butter the object sought is to get rid of the extra moisture and to make the butter compact. After these two objects are accomplished all further working is injurious.

Do not select the "slick" cow for a heavy milker. It is a good rule to go by in selecting dairy stock, that cows which put on fat naturally tend to beef, while those which appropriate from their feed the carbonaceous elements are sure to look more peaked, but their fat goes to the milk and you have a butter cow.

An exchange has the following good advice, aptly expressed: If your cow, after behaving like a lady for months, surprises you with a kick do not kick back, but find out why she kicked. She had good reason for it, else she would not have done it. Perhaps one of her teats may be cracked or scratched and very sore, or her udder may be inflamed.

The dairyman needs to bear constantly in mind the fact that nature must be first sustained, and that only after that has been accomplished does the food go to milk. The last handful of feed contains the largest per cent. of profit. The food must be so abundant and nutritious as to leave a surplus above the needs of nature before the profit can begin.

A calf ought never to be reared from a cow of weak constitution, or from one suspected of organic disease. It frequently happens that milking powers of a high order exist in cows from which it would not be wise to breed. Any cow liable to garget, swelling in the throat, or other tuberculous disease, is unfit to propagate her species, and her individual excellencies in other respects should be no temptation in that respect.



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 longer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given. J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex. JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex. JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. J. T. SAUNDERS, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill. THOS. C. SHOEMAKER, Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

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

Through Tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The quickest time from Fort Worth and all points in Texas to Denver, San Francisco and Portland. Tourist sleepers are run on all trains to the Pacific coast. For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, sleeping car reservation, etc., call on C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot; W. M. DOHERTY, C. P. and T. A., 316 Houston St., Fort Worth; H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., Galveston, Tex.



DOCTOR SMITH,

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was in the cattle center Monday.

D. W. Godwin of this city left for his Jones county ranch Wednesday.

J. K. Rossen of this city is in San Angelo.

Jerry Beauchamp, the Dallas cattle buyer, was in the city Wednesday.

Thorp Andrews after making a hurried visit left for Amarillo Wednesday.

Col. J. F. Shepherd, traveling agent for the National Stock Yards of East St. Louis, was in the city Tuesday.

H. R. Martin, a wealthy stockman and banker, of Comanche, was in the city Tuesday.

Jas. R. Robinson, the attorney, returned from a flying trip to Jacksboro on Tuesday.

C. L. Ware of Henrietta, the rustler for the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, was in the city Tuesday night.

J. T. Jamison, a prominent stockman of Azle, this county, was among the JOURNAL callers on Monday.

Lem Hunter of Kansas City, who is well known to the Texas cattle trade, is in Fort Worth.

W. A. Briggs, a well known cattle feeder and dealer of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. T. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe, left for San Angelo Wednesday.

D. D. Swearingen, the Quanah cattleman, made a flying visit to Fort Worth this week.

J. K. Zimmerman, a Kansas City cattleman is making one of his periodical visits to the Fort.

J. M. Day, the Austin cattleman, who is also proprietor of the Driskill hotel, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Mr. W. L. Gatlin, Abilene, Tex., and M. O. Lynn, Palo Pinto, Tex., visited the National Stock yards Monday.

A. Putman, Jr., who owns a large cattle ranch in Erath county, was in the city Thursday.

J. W. Corn of this county had two cars of cattle on the St. Louis market Tuesday.

Messrs. Allen & Beatty of Fairy, Hamilton county, offer 500 steer yearlings at \$7 per hundred. Look up their advertisement and write them.

Jno. L. Pinney of Menardville, Tex., wants to sell 400 head of good horses. He will give some one a good bargain. See his "ad" elsewhere.

O. J. Wiren, formerly of Colorado City but now of El Paso, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Wiren has many warm friends in this part of the state.

Geo. M. Casey of Shawnee Mound, Mo., passed through Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Casey is one of the largest cattle owners in the Southwest.

T. J. Penniston, a former citizen of this place but now a prominent Panhandle cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. H. Cage, a prominent stockman of Stephenville, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Amarillo where he expects to meet a herd of steers from his El Paso county ranch.

Eugene McKenzie of Midland was in the Fort Monday. Mr. McKenzie has great faith in the future of the cattle business as is evidenced by the large purchases recently made by him.

Captain J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, Tex., was at the yards to-day. He is now making temporary headquarters at Catoosa, I. T. Captain Daugherty had some calves on the market.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Tom Andrews and R. M. Graham dissolved copartnership. Mr. Graham will continue the real estate and live stock brokerage business at the old stand in the Mansion Hotel. Rom will make a full team alone.

William Hunter, the whole-souled, big-hearted representative of the Evans Snider-Buel company, has fitted up an office just below the State National bank on Main street, where he can usually be found.

R. N. Graham offers 1500 acres of fine grazing and agricultural land located on line of Fort Worth and Denver, in the For Sale column of the JOURNAL. This is a chance for some one to buy a good property at a bargain.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Robertson is one of the most successful cattlemen in the state, as is evidenced by the valuable properties accumulated by him.

Col. J. S. Godwin was bitten by a poisonous spider at his Jones county ranch last week, causing great suffering for several days. He was brought to Fort Worth for medical treatment and is now himself again.

Trowers & Gudgell, cattle buyers are in Clayton this week buying cattle, but it seems that they are not buying a great number owing to the fact that they and the stockmen cannot agree on prices.—Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

J. H. Hyatt, cashier of the First National bank of Stephenville, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. It has been the good pleasure of the writer to know Mr. Hyatt for over thirty years. He is one of the solid substantial business men of Erath county.

J. M. Neeley of Newbury, Comanche county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Neeley is a native of Comanche county and one of the solid stockmen of that section. He and his neighbors offer a bargain in 1000 one and two-year-old steers.

W. H. and J. W. Snyder of Georgetown, Tex., proprietors of the San Gabriel Stock farm, are making quite a reputation for their Percheron and French Coach horses. The stock owned by these gentlemen is said to be the finest ever brought to the state.

E. H. East, the well known and popular cattleman of Archer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. East is one of the largest operators in the state and is also largely interested in real estate in and around the booming town of Archer.

H. H. Deweese, a successful farmer of Piqua, Ohio, and also author and publisher of "Secrets of Success," has an advertisement in to-day's JOURNAL. Mr. Deweese's book has already gained quite a reputation among farmers and stockmen, and will, no doubt, prove a paying investment to all who may buy it.

Col. E. R. Stiff of McKinney, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Col. Stiff is one of the best known stockmen in the state. He makes a specialty of breeding high grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. He now has forty two-year-old bulls which he offers for sale at a bargain.

W. V. Turner, manager of F. D. Wight's Travercia sheep ranch, had business in the city one day the first of the week. He stated that lambing would last about twenty days more at his ranch. They will have an average lamb crop this season.—Folsom (N. M.) Metropolitan.

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. 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. Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

Geo. H. Moore, of Jack country, is in the city.

Thomas J. Allen, the traveling agent of the Kansas City Stock Yards, is in the live stock center.

H. G. Bedford, the well-known pioneer cattleman of Knox county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Charles Coppinger, owner of cattle in Scurry county, is in the city, and says that the range is all that one could wish, grass plentiful and cattle getting fat.

J. P. Addington, a prominent cattleman of Gainesville, Texas, and member of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, is in the city.

E. C. Robison, of the live stock commission firm of Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, returned Thursday from a visit to his old home at Wichita, Kansas. He reports everything flourishing in that section of the country.

A. P. Bush, Jr., president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, is in the city attending the meeting of the executive committee. Mr. Bush is one of the substantial, wide-awake cattlemen of Texas.

C. L. Kendall, of Quanah, who represents in that locality, the well-known live stock commission firm of Scaling & Tamblin, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Kendall says grass is fine and cattle are doing well in his section of the state.

J. C. Loving of Jack county, secretary and treasurer of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, is in the city attending a meeting of the executive committee, of which he is a member. Mr. Loving says grass was never better on his range.

R. W. Eldridge of Wichita, Kansas, and of the live stock commission firm of Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, of the the Union Stock Yards of this city, spent this week in the city. Mr. Eldridge is a thorough practical stockman, and an AI salesman.

S. B. Burnett is down from his ranch attending the meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association. Mr. Burnett has entirely recovered from his late illness, and is now the same jovial, good humored fellow as of yore.

Frans Garst of Blue Water, Dona Ana county, N. M., was in Las Vegas this week on his way to Clayton, where he will deliver a number of steers sold to Montana parties. Says that in the past seven years he has never seen the country looking as well as it does at present, and grass is fully a month ahead of any previous season.—N. M. Stock Grower.

Major Llewellyn, the active Santa Fe live stock agent, was in Las Vegas this week on his way to Clayton, where he will be for several days. He says the Santa Fe road has to date, moved more cattle than at the same time last year, and the present prospects are that a much larger business will be done during the balance of the year than for several years past.—Stock Grower.

J. C. Dyer, a well-to-do stockman of Bynum, Hill county was in Fort

Worth Thursday. Mr. Dyer was returning from St. Louis, where he has been with a shipment of cattle. He says his best ones brought him \$4 per hundred, while his lighter, thinner cattle only brought \$2.40 per hundred. Mr. Dyer says fat cattle are all right, but advises shippers to hold their half fat stuff till they are fat.

M. J. Farris left Las Vegas this week for Clayton, where he goes to meet a herd of steers he has coming up from the Pecos valley. While here he was offered \$19 per head for his three and four-year-old steers, but holds for \$20, and the well-known quality of the Jinglebob herds justifies the price. Mr. Farris has proved his faith in the future of the business by recent investments in stock cattle, and is now on trades for several lots.—Las Vegas Stock Grower.

G. D. Oaks of Mineral Wells, Texas, has been visiting with T. P. James, at Spring Hill during the past week. He states that he is very much inconvenienced by the new rules adopted by the last round-up committee which objects to strangers, who do not own land or water, ranging stock in the country. He has a large bunch of cattle that he is holding in the eastern part of the county and which he lately drove from his range in Texas.—Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

R. P. Robertson, manager of the Nunn ranch in Hockley county, in a private letter says rains have been plentiful and general, grass is unsurprisingly good. Cattle are doing exceedingly well and prospects bid fair for an unusual calf crop. By the way this property will be sold on the 4th of August by A. B. Robertson, master in chancery, and the man or men who are fortunate enough to buy it will surely have a bonanza in one of the finest herds of cattle in Northwestern Texas.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas tapped the St. Louis market on Tuesday. Referring to his sale and the market on Texas cattle generally the National Reporter says: "To-day there was a run of Texas cattle which amounted to over 200 cars, and included cattle from the commonest to the best. Canning stock and cattle which sold at \$2.25 to \$3.50 were weak, but good cattle were strong and a shade higher. The cattle at \$4.75, \$5.10 to \$5.65 were shipped by J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Texas, and the tops were the best he ever sent to this market."

Messrs. William Cooper & Nephews manufacturers of the well known Cooper Sheep dip, who have recently opened a branch house at Galveston, Texas, in a private letter to the STOCK JOURNAL says: "We notice in a recent issue of the paper that you advise sheepmen to dip immediately after shearing to cure the scab. It sounds reasonable enough but in practice is not generally found to be, by any means, the best plan. We have known a great many cases where every care having been taken a cure has not been gained, simply because the sheep were just shorn and there was not a scrap of wool on them to hold any of the liquid and consequently it had no chance to kill the parasites. The proper time to dip is about two months after shearing, then there is a growth of wool sufficient to hold the liquid while not enough to prevent it reaching the scab spots. This custom is the one most usually in vogue as we well know from experience."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Good Ones Higher.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 1, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The receipts of Texas cattle have again been moderate, being about 5,000 less than last week at this time; and with a good general demand the market on good to choice steers and fair to good cows is 10 to 15c higher, while common and medium grades are selling about steady. There are not many choice cattle coming and as long as this continues to be the case we look for prices to be maintained on this class. Good handy, fat steers and choice cows and heifers are in best demand. The receipts of bulls and calves have been light and the demand good, consequently prices have held about steady.
GREER, MILLS & CO.

Sheep Market Glutted.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

While the shipping demand for sheep during the week now closing has been the same as last week, we have had an increase of 5500 in the receipts, leaving that many more for slaughter at this point.

The market has been glutted all week with common to fair Texans, and the result has been a weak and declining market, and we now quote a further decline of 15 to 25 cents per hundred on all grades. Texans are now selling as follows: common to fair \$2.25 to \$3.00; fair to good \$3.00 to \$3.75; good to choice \$3.75 to \$4.25; choice to fancy (grain fed) \$4.25 to \$5.00.

We do not look for any improvement in these prices while we have such heavy runs of common to fair sheep.
WAGNER BROS. & CO.

Cassidy Bros. & Co on the Outlook.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
May 29, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

We received your favor some days ago, but have been too busy to answer until now. The month just closing has been an eventful one to Texas trade, prices having declined fully one dollar per hundred on all except the very best grades, something we have never experienced in so short a time, harrasing financial or great railroad troubles. At this writing the situation is about this: the bulk of the high priced cattle have been run, and if people will once more come to their senses, we think from now on they can buy cattle so at least they will pay out if not make a little money. We believe that there has been more money lost for the period of only a few weeks than will be made the remainder of the season. We think all fat stock will command much better prices than last year, but other kinds must necessarily sell low, in order to get rid of them.

CASSIDY BROS. & Co.

Good Ones Hold Their Own.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
June 2, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Texas cattle have experienced some little change within the last week. The latter part of the week they gained ten to twenty cents per cwt., and were steady Monday, but to-day under excessive receipts (being over 200 cars) the advance was all lost and sold around last Tuesday's prices, and in some instances lower. Although fed cattle have more than held their own, selling at prices which will compare very favorably with our best native cattle, with regrets we notice the scarcity of this class of cattle.

As reported prices will indicate, the common class of canners and medium butchers have fallen off under the heavy receipts, and we would advise shippers to get their stock in good con-

D. C. WAGNER.

WAGNER BROS. & CO.,

M. F. PERRY.

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 Shepherms.
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.

PANHANDLE LANDS.

Valuable Ranch Property for Sale Cheap.

60,160 acres of land in a nearly solid body, located in and covering the center of one of the best counties in the lower plains country. Above is all under fence and improved, with eight wells, with windmill attachment, ranch house, etc., and consists of ninety per cent smooth, rich land, suitable for agricultural purposes, and unsurpassed for grazing, the remainder, principally around natural lakes, being rough and broken, affording excellent protection for cattle. Also, have for sale a number of smaller tracts and single sections in Hale, Floyd, Lubbock and Castro counties, at reasonable figures. For prices and other particulars apply to

LOFTON & HARRISON

Corner Fourth and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

dition before shipping, as quality brings the prices, good grassers selling at fairly steady prices.

Our receipts to-day being over two hundred cars of Texans, and nearly all sold, speaks well for the National Stock yards as the market for Texas cattle.
STEWART & OVERSTREET.

More Big Pigs.

SMILEY TEXAS, May 28, 1891

Texas Live Stock Journal.

I your issue of May 16th you ask if a "pig can be made to weigh 150 pounds at five months." They certainly can. We have had a good many that beat that, without being crowded. We had a pig last fall that weighed 180 pounds at five months, and had had only good care. We decided to show him at San Antonio, increased his feed, and at at five months and fifteen days he weighed 210 pounds. We were then afraid he would get too fat to have action, and cut his feed down. Then at five months and twenty-six days, after having been carted twelve hours, and hauled twenty-seven miles, he weighed in public at Gonzales, 220 pounds. I am satisfied that a good pig

can be made to weigh 200 lbs at five months, by crowding from the start. Our pig was a registered Berkshire. I am satisfied that any farmer can make a lot of seven months' pigs weigh 200 pounds by having them come in February and march, so as to take advantage of warm days, green feed, etc.
LEBARON & BRO.

Excursion Tickets to Summer Resorts.

Commencing June 1st the Santa Fe Railway will begin the sale of summer excursion tickets to the principal points north and east at reduced rates. The quickest time from Fort Worth to Chicago and the east is made via this line, and the only line running a through sleeper on night trains to Kansas City. Be sure your ticket reads via SANTA FE ROUTE.

All information as to rates, folders sleeping car accommodations furnished on application to

WM. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, 316 Houston St.
C. D. LUSK,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

Grass-Land Ranch.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

Accepting the invitation of L. W. Christian of Weatherford, the writer had the pleasure a few days ago of visiting Grass-Land ranch, located in the Southeast corner of Parker county, and owned by Capt. J. L. Kane of Galveston and L. W. Christian of Weatherford.

This property contains 3700 acres of very fine grazing and agricultural land, covering for several miles the beautiful and never failing stream known as Middle Bear creek. Several hundred acres of the above named tract are in a high state of cultivation, on which are growing splendid crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye and other crops suitable for feed during the winter months.

A large proportion of the land is used for grazing purposes and is divided into four different pastures. In these are 400 fine fat steers, all of which will soon be ready for market. Among these are a few full-blood short horn steers that will in a short time weigh an average of fully 1500 pounds. These steers were fed cotton seed through the winter and are now being finished on grass. The feed is as fine as can be found in the state, and may always be relied on to fatten cattle very rapidly at this season of the year. The owners of this property have found the feeding branch of their business, especially feeding cotton seed to steers, very profitable. They have also made money on their hogs, and also on their farm.

The most attractive feature of this beautiful and well arranged property is the thirty-six head of choice selected Holstein heifers. These are each and every one as pretty as pictures. They were all carefully selected from some of the best and purest herds of Illinois and shipped to this ranch last year while yearlings. They are now as fat and sleek as molds, and as pretty cattle as can be found in any state in the Union.

Altogether Grass-Land ranch is not only a valuable property and one that is paying, and will continue to pay handsomely, but is so located and surrounded as to make it an attractive place for a beautiful home, one on which an enterprising man can enjoy all the comforts to be found on a beautiful country home, and at the same time increase his worldly possessions with each succeeding year, and within a few years time find himself a wealthy, healthy, happy man.
GEORGE.

There's a patent medicine which is not a patent medicine—paradoxical as that may sound. It's a discovery! the golden discovery of medical science! It's the medicine for you—tired, run-down, exhausted, nerve-wasted men and women; for you sufferers from diseases of skin or scalp, liver or lungs—its chance is with every one, its season always, because it aims to purify the fountain of life—the blood—upon which all such diseases depend. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The makers of it have enough confidence in it to sell it on trial. That is—you can get it from your druggist, and if it doesn't do what it's claimed to do, you can get your money back, every cent of it.

That's what its makers call taking the risk of their words.

Tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, are what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are. The best liver pills ever invented; active, yet mild in operation; cure sick and bilious headaches. One a dose.

Summer Days, Where Shall we Spend Them?

The Cotton Belt route will place on sale June 1, excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to all prominent summer resorts. Write to any agent of the company for a copy of "Summer Days," and for any information desired in regard to a summer trip.

W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Bathe feverish sores with cold water.

Heavy harness is oppressive in hot weather.

Eternal vigilance is the price of success in the horse business.

Well arranged stables are as good testimonials as a farmer can offer.

Clean the watering troughs every day. Impure water is a fruitful source of disease.

Most cases of sore shoulders are attributable to carelessness on the part of the driver.

Lime scattered in the stalls will destroy the impurities arising from the decayed matter.

Do not overlook the fact that your horses need a refreshing drink of water as often as you do.

A mare that suckles a colt and makes a full horse in the team needs very nutritious food and careful attention.

An occasional bran mash is a good thing to bring a horse to his appetite that has dropped off in his feed from hard work.

A good, quiet rest of an hour at noon is worth a good deal to the team that has to labor hard in the hot sun.

It is a hard matter to subscribe to the theory that there is no hell when witnessing the cruelty that is so often inflicted upon horses.

Every horse on the farm should be earning his own living or else growing more valuable. It does not pay to keep anything for nothing.

Whitewashing the stalls and disinfecting the stables are in order now if you have not already attended to this kind of work. Well regulated stables are as pleasant and comfortable as pasture fields.

Give the horse that is losing flesh fastest the lightest work, or the advantage in a longer end of the double-tree. You can kill a good horse by making him do as much as one that is much stronger.

When the horse is first taken out from the stable it should not be allowed to move at a fast pace for the first mile or so. Its stomach is then full and fast driving may easily injure its wind and bring on the heaves.

Farmers who are trying to raise light harness horses, will find there is more profit in raising good roadsters, that are capable of making ten miles an hour, than in trying for an exceptionally fast trotter.

It is a very easy matter to save a few dollars now in the difference in the service fees of a scrub or grade stallion and an imported or pure bred one, and lose fifty to a hundred dollars when the produce is old enough to market.

Money invested in fly-nets will come back again with interest in the way of an increased amount of labor from your horses. A horse that worries and frets on account of the annoyance of flies loses lots of strength that could be utilized to advantage.

The influence of the human voice on all animals should ever be kept in mind, especially in managing horses. Not loud and boisterous, but quiet, confident and masterful. It should also be your rule invariably to speak to a horse before approaching it.

Why should farmers complain of the prices obtained for their horses when they are so careless and indifferent about the mares they breed, and want to breed to the cheapest stallion available, while all the horse buyers are eagerly hunting for big heavy draft horses and fine stylish coachers and

willing and anxious to pay big prices for them if they can find them. If we raise the right kind of horses we will not complain of the price.

Horses require especial care during the early days of summer, when they are not yet accustomed to heat. See that the collars and harness are well fitting, and kept clean whenever they come in contact with the skin. Never leave them on while resting during the noon hour. Attention to this may prevent annoying sores.

It would be a good thing for the live stock interests of the country if all our breeders would follow the example set by Senator Palmer. He has instructed the manager of his extensive breeding farm to castrate all inferior colts, and to sell all fillies below the standard for work horse prices, without certificate of registration or means of identification.

Don't give a young horse a chance to run away, for if he runs once he is apt to run again on the slightest cause. If not allowed to run while young he will grow up in blissful ignorance of his power or ability to do so. Accustom a horse to all kinds of noises and accidents, by gently yet firmly restraining him when frightened, and he will in time become almost incapable of fright.

One who is well posted remarked the other day that the demand for first-class coach horses was not nearly supplied in the great cities. The difficulty, according to his view, is to get horses with the requisite size and style and of a coach type. This he attributes to the fact that they have not been bred sufficiently long in this country to secure the proper dams to produce them.

Horse faces are as full of character as are men's faces. It is easier, perhaps, to read a horse's character in its face than it is to sum up the hidden traits of a man or woman by the facial expression. The horse's head is a correct indication of the character, the human expression oftentimes is counterfeit. The kicking horse can nearly always be singled out by the vicious gleam in his eye, which stamps him a born kicker. And, too, the kicker is nearly always a restless, impatient animal, who seems to imagine that his born right to freedom is being interfered with.

Some one who has been looking into the matter claims that Kentucky's good roads are in a large measure responsible for her good horses. And it seems to be reasonable enough that in a country affording good roads for traveling by horse power we should find the highest degree of development of the horse calculated to make the best time on the roads. No doubt thousands more horses would be kept by those able to do so in many sections if they but had the assurance of being able to enjoy them a greater part of the year on the road. Good roads and good horses go together, and the better the roads the more people keep horses, and the more willing they are to pay well for them.

Before deciding to patronize a scrub stallion, on account of a low service fee, it is well to remember that a scrub colt that will only bring fifty to seventy-five dollars at three years old will eat just as much grain and fodder and require just as much stable room and care as a good draft coach colt that will sell at from \$150 to \$200 when ready for market. The saving of a few dollars in service fees at the beginning means a big loss in the long run. Those who raise scrub horses neither figure or plan for the future. No practical business man will try to save five or ten dollars to-day if it is sure to result in a loss of fifty to a hundred dollars or more three years from to-day.

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


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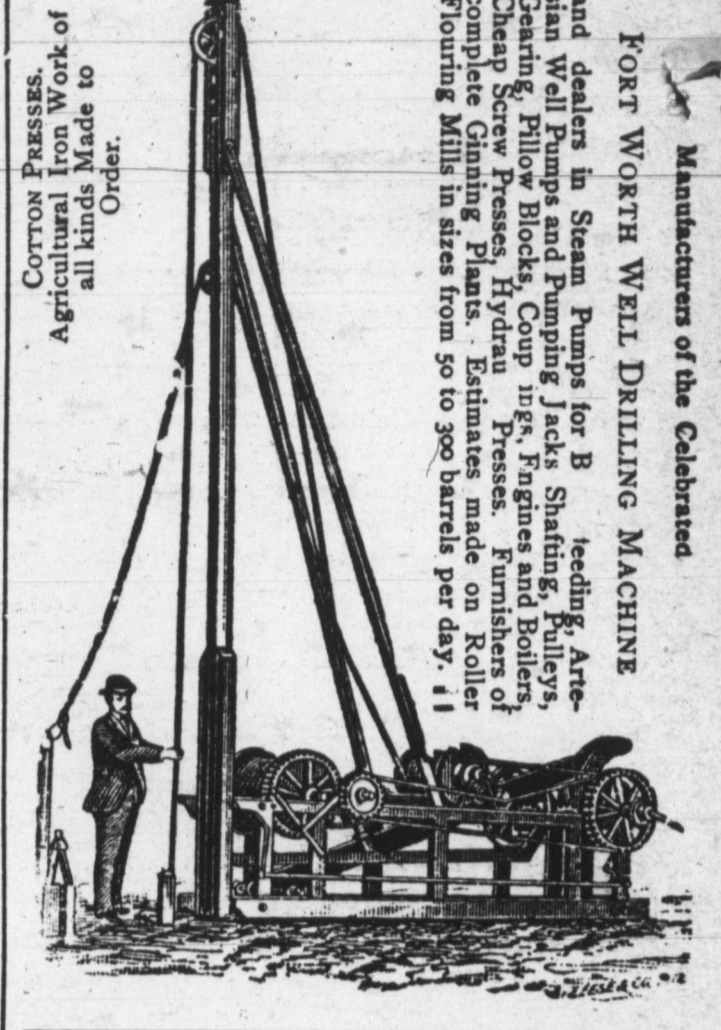
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

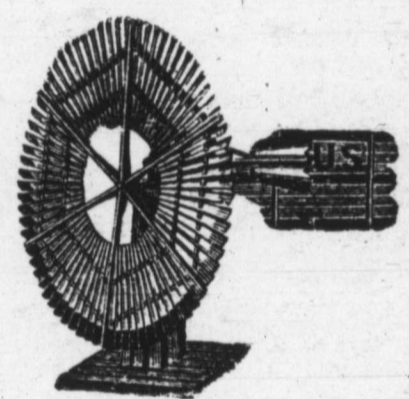
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An Interesting Communication from Col. Wm. L. Black.

The following, prepared by Col. Wm. L. Black, the well known stockman of Fort McKavett, was read before the Texas Wool Growers convention at San Antonio, and will prove interesting and valuable to the readers of the JOURNAL, especially those interested in wool growing:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Wool Growers' Association of the State of Texas.

At our last annual meeting I was appointed on a committee to confer with merchants and dealers in the East with a view to improving the present system of handling the wool product of our country.

Whether it is due to the efforts of that committee or not, I am glad to report there is a decided tendency towards a reform, and I think we are on the eve of a change which cannot but result in great good to wool growers.

Mr. Frank Bennett, the editor of the American Wool Reporter, has taken a very active interest in the matter, and has recently offered a series of valuable premiums, to be awarded to the growers of the best handled, and most carefully packed wool of different kinds, which will have the effect of attracting attention of growers to the importance of a more uniform system of preparing their wools for market, and there is very little doubt but his commendable effort will result in great benefit to the trade.

Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, was the first one to abolish the old custom of quoting wool on the "grease basis" and has, for some time, in his quarterly review of the principal wool markets, reduced values to a "scoured basis" and quoted prices accordingly.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin very soon followed the example of Mr. North, and referred to the change in the following language:

"We desire to call especial attention to the market quotations this week. They are arranged upon a plan similar to that adopted by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. There are so many grades of wool now sold on a scoured basis, rather than the grease price, and the shrinkages under the old geographical classification differ so materially, that where wool is actually bought on the scoured basis the scoured basis is a better criterion of the market than the grease price, and will, in future, be given as the market quotation."

It is to be hoped that other leading papers will adopt a similar course, and put a stop to the absurd custom of quoting "wool in the grease," which can give no proper idea of correct value, and is on a par with quoting and selling cotton in the seed.

With reference to the system of preparing and packing wool for market, there is no doubt this is a most important feature to be considered, and I am pleased to report the subject will, in all all probability, be made a leading question for debate at the next quarterly meeting of the National Wool Manufacturers association, which meets in Boston October next.

The absence of any rules and regulations to govern growers in packing wool on their farms and ranches, has given rise to much confusion, and I am sorry to say has prompted some unscrupulous men to pack their wools fraudulently. I am convinced the percentage of such men, compared with the whole, is very small indeed, yet the existence of these rogues, cause the buyers of wool to be very suspicious; and to guard themselves from any possible loss, they are usually disposed to offer a less price for wools in the interior than they would otherwise do if no such contingency for loss existed.

I am quite sure that I voice the sentiment of 99 wool growers in every 100 when I say that we are exceedingly anxious that this should be remedied,

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and I am equally sure there will be no difficulty in having wools prepared, and packed systematically, and in conformity with the wishes of dealers and manufacturers, wherever there is a proper organization to agree upon rules and regulations to govern the same.

In our efforts to bring this matter to the attention of the trade in Eastern markets, we have always maintained that a "Wool Exchange" on the plan of the cotton exchanges of our country would be the proper kind of an organization to control growers in this regard, and we would respectfully urge this meeting to consider the question, and pass resolutions asking the wool merchants of Boston, Philadelphia and New York to unite upon some satisfactory method of preparing and packing wool for market, and to publish the same as the standard for merchantable wool.

A "Wool Exchange," would accomplish, in our judgement, exactly what is needed in this particular, and could regulate market quotations through the agency of a committee whose report would be regarded "official" by all the trade, and might be telegraphed daily through the Associated Press in the same way that cotton is now reported.

Before the organization of the New York cotton exchange in 1870 very much the same evils existed in the cotton trade as now exists in wool. It was not an uncommon thing for cotton to be "mixed packed," or fraudulently packed with sand, water, stones, or other foreign substance, and it was quite common for a buyer to "pick up a bargain" in one end of a county while another buyer was paying one cent per pound more for the same class of cotton in the other end. But there has been no such confusion in the cotton trade since the cotton merchants of New York organized the "Cotton Exchange," and agreed on what should constitute a merchantable bale of cotton. The dishonest cotton grower soon found that he could no longer continue packing sand or water in his bales, as the expenses attending the rejection of his cotton for being unmerchantably packed was far more unprofitable than to conform to the rules and regulations of the exchange, and the telegraphing

of official quotations every day has had the effect of informing every person interested of the market values, and has resulted in great benefit to all.

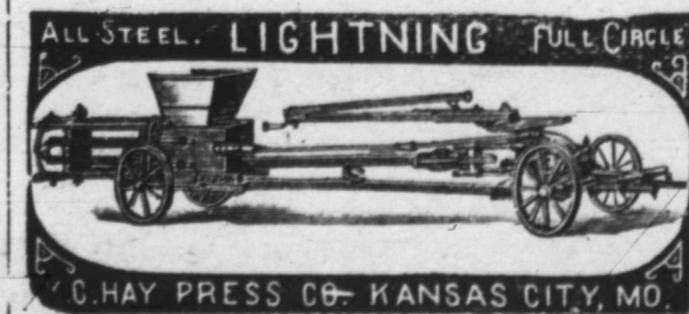
We feel quite satisfied that the same happy result will follow the organization of a Wool Exchange and that there will be very few bags of wool packed dishonestly, after the wool merchants of Boston, Philadelphia and New York have taken the matter in hand, as the cotton merchants did to regulate the cotton trade, and we would respectfully suggest that this meeting make an appeal to these leading markets to introduce this much needed organization.

Respectfully submitted
W. L. BLACK, Chairman.



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SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 5, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The attendance of wool growers in this city has been larger during the past week than for some time, but many old familiar faces were missed. Young men are now becoming the representative men at annual meetings, although the old fellows continue to get the offices yet they are thinning out so rapidly that they look lonely sitting in the high seats all by themselves. For fourteen years the writer has reported annual gathering of Texas wool growers held in this city. What changes there have been in that time! The hand of death has touched lightly the old band of the faithful, but Father Time has made his marks on the honest faces and frosted heads. Well, we are all growing old and perhaps garrulous; sometimes, when I read in cold type what I have written, I think I detest the verbosity and repetition of age. Perhaps so; but then, you can't get any of us old fellows to admit we are losing our grip. On a bright clear morning I feel as young as I did in the old days, when with honest Phil Palmer, I used to crack jokes and imbibe spiritual refreshment in the Centennial. Let's see, that was—well, Phil's hair was a strawberry blonde then and the roof of my dome of thought didn't look like an over-grown billiard ball. Those were the days when there could not have been a genuine wool growers meeting unless Phil Palmer was present; but Phil wasn't at the meeting this year.

I wonder if we can't get up a meeting that will draw out all of the veteran wool growers, those who have been in the business not less than ten years, and those who were in the business ten years ago and who have since engaged in other pursuits. What a reunion that would be. Have it for the wives and little ones now grown old as well as for the veterans. Make it a family reunion. A very attractive program could be prepared with music and speeches and discussions of new and old methods of flock management. A reunion of this character might be arranged to last several days and be of the greatest interest, not only to the veterans and their families, but also to all who are in any way connected with or interested in the wool industry.

Captain W. L. Black's resolutions were regularly slaughtered by the Wool Growers association merely because no one present appeared to understand their real intent and purpose. Had Captain Black himself been present, backed by two or three thoroughly posted speakers, the resolutions would have been carried with a rush.

The following were among those prominent in live stock interests who were registered at the Mahucke hotel during the past week: George Cresson, Alpine; Robert Thompson, Eagle Pass; Thomas Sheldon, Encinal; R. Meske, Bulverde; B. C. Flower, Eagle Pass; Lawrence Haley, Brewster county; George H. Flatto, Shiner; Frank Newton Charco; John Wickland, Martines; John Shelly, Refugio; Geo. Ray, Goliad; J. A. Carr, Encinal; Geo. H. Brown, Eagle Pass; E. H. Carll, Eagle Pass; Hy. Cupples, Pearsall; F. F. Albrecht, Goliad; Syllas Butler, Kenedy; John L. Morgan, Mexico, Mo.; J. M. Doughty, Collins; D. Hart, Lang-trey; J. K. Burr, Eagle Pass; F. M. Stelwagon, Uvalde.

The Horse Market.

"Dull" fails to express the condition of the horse market during the past week. Trading was stagnated. Yet there were a number of bunches of stock on the market, such stock as would have had a ready sale at the corresponding time in former years. And there are buyers here. But the market is out of joint. The tight money market has its influence, but it is not all owing to the tight money that there is so little doing here. There is

a cloud over the market, and buyers from other states feel it as soon as they get here. The buyers come here to buy, but they don't find the kind of stock they want to answer the requirements of their customers. The ranchmen bring in their stock in small bunches and place them in pastures. Commission men are notified of the fact, and when the buyers apply to them, a trip is made to the pastures and the stock is rounded up for inspection. The weather is warm and the boys don't show any of the old time enthusiasm in their work, and so it goes. The buyers contrast the present lethargy with the former energy, and zeal and they become harder to please. There is no snap in the business now and the result is shown in the reports of the receipts and shipments by rail.

Receipts of horses, mares and mules during the past week amounted to 189 head, against 510 head during the corresponding week last year, and 607 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

Shipments of horses mares and mules during the past week amounted to 172 head, against 702 head during the corresponding week last year, and 953 head during the corresponding week in 1889. The shipments of horse stock and mules by rail during the first five months of this year show a decrease as compared with the shipments during the first five months of last year of 7581 head, and as compared with the totals of the first five months of 1889 the decrease amounts to 14352 head. Shipments by rail last week to points outside of Texas were 30 head of horses and mares, 5 head of colts, 2 head of yearlings and three head of burros shipped by E. R. Coe to Chattanooga, Tenn., and 25 head of horses and mares and 1 colt shipped by N. P. Stallmouth to Mobile, Ala. The following quotations ruled in this market.

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands.	\$ 8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands.	12@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.	17@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	13@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded.	6@ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	8@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.	10@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.	15@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.	22@ 50
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½.	75@ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands.	23@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands.	18@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands.	17@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12½ hands.	18@ 25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ 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@ 30

The Cattle Market.

Receipts are larger but there is no surplus of choice fat stock on this market. Where the scrubs come from is a wonder to the uninitiated, and half ripe stock also. Anything really choice fat has a quick sale at quotations, but prices for about everything are lower owing to the demoralization caused by the declines in northern markets.

Wool Growers in Convention

The annual meeting of the Texas Wool-Growers' association of the state of Texas, was held at San Antonio, Tuesday, June 2. Convention Hall was secured for the meeting and 10 a. m. was the appointed hour, but it was an hour later when, after some preliminaries, Vice-President B. L. Crouch, entered the hall and called the meeting to order with the following members present:

B. L. Crouch, Frio county, president; Wm. Campbell, Bexar county secretary; J. M. Campbell, Don Campbell, John W. Almond, Fred Ignor, Geo. W. Ames and Messrs. Davie and Beal, Valverde county; Lawrence Haley, Brewster county; J. K. Burr and Robert Thompson, Maverick county; C. W. Standart, Kinney county; Thos. Chalmers, Edwards county; John Humphries, Presidio county; Thos. Conally, Frio county; Sol Half, Ed Cotula, R. R. Claridge, C. P. Stafford, C. C. Cresson, V. P. Brown, T. C. Frost, Walter Napier, J. Devine, A. J. Beauregard, Bexar county; Also representatives of the local press; J. D. Carwile of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL; W. C. Easterling of the Del Rio Record; H.

C. Wilson, Lincoln, England, representative of Hayward's Sheep Dip. Jean Amand, San Antonio.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with and the secretary and treasurer then read the records of the meeting of the board of directors and reported a cash balance of \$169.15 in the treasury. This put those present in good spirits, and the acts of the board of directors were formally approved with recommendation for their zeal in aiding in the work of informing the members of the legislature of the necessity for a wild animal bounty law, which was passed at the last session of the legislature.

Owing to the absence of President L. B. Haynie of Navarro county, who is confined to his bed by serious illness, the annual report had to be omitted, and instead an interesting and valuable communication was read by Col. Wm. L. Black, which appears on another page.

The reading of this communication showed that Captain Black should have followed Ben Franklin's advice and not sent, but come. Mr. S. Half was on his feet at once in defense of the honesty of Texas wool-growers and testified at considerable length as to the superior manner in which they always pack their wools.

Editor Claridge followed with an attack on Eastern commission men, and he and Mr. Half had quite a discussion as to what degree of benefit buyers for manufacturers and buyers for eastern commission men are to Texas wool-growers. Meanwhile the wool-growers present sat still and wisely said nothing.

The president said he thought Mr. Half was entitled to thanks for his testimony as to the honesty of the Texas wool-growers, but just as a vote of thanks was about to be offered him Mr. Half disclaimed any intention to offer "taffy" to his friends, the wool-growers, and said he considered it no compliment to tell an honest man that he wasn't dishonest.

A recess for dinner was here suggested to enable the members to fortify themselves for further proceeding and Editor Claridge asked those present to consider the expediency of appointing a committee to formulate a scab law to be presented at the next annual meeting of this association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This was the lively part of the meeting. Proceedings opened shortly after 3 p. m. with an address by President Crouch on the advantages of co-operation by wool-growers for their own benefit. He then called on Lawrence Haley, the veteran wool-grower, to give his experience in pasturing his sheep.

PASTURES FOR SHEEP.

Mr. Haley was not prepared to make a speech, but in answer to questions from the president and others he gave the following information: He said he began his sheep raising in Texas years ago under the herding plan, but when he moved his flocks to Brewster county, where there is an open rolling country, he tried keeping them in pastures. As to the size of the pastures he had found that large pastures—say from 1700 to 7500 acres—are better than smaller pastures. As to the benefit of the pasture plan over the herding plan he had no doubt. In weight of fleece he found a gain of not less than a quarter of a pound per sheep, although the wool of pastured sheep is much cleaner than that of herded sheep. Pastured sheep are no wilder than those that are herded and are as easily handled, fatter quicker, are less liable to scab and cost less to the owner. He stated that he handles 18,000 sheep with but three men whose main duties are to look after the fences. Of course, he had extra help at lambing and shearing time; the lambs grow faster and larger; do not get heated; the percentage of loss of lambs is smaller in pastures than when herded, and the loss from wild animals is less. If it was not for the depredations of wild animals he would recommend pasturing to wool-growers in

brushy country. He concluded his remarks by stating that if he had to herd his sheep he would quite the business. His sheep are all well bred Merinos.

After the thanks of the association had been tendered Mr. Haley for the information imparted, Mr. Half called up the following resolutions, which accompanied Captain Black's communication.

Whereas, There has never been established any standard for preparing and packing wools in the United States, and

Whereas, It is very important that there should be some rules and regulations to govern growers in this respect, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the wool dealers and wool manufacturers of the East to unite upon some standard for preparing and packing wool, and to publish the same as the standard for merchantable wool.

Whereas, The custom of quoting the wool markets of our country is very confusing, some wools being quoted in the grease, some in a washed condition, and some scoured; be it

Resolved That the wool merchants are requested to adopt a uniform system for quoting wools; and that the scoured basis be regarded as the standard of value.

Whereas, There has never been any organization in the wool trade of the United States through which rules and regulations could be made to govern the trade; and

Whereas, It is very necessary that there should be such rules and regulations in order to harmonize their different interests in a trade so widely extended; be it

Resolved, That the wool dealers of the foremost wool markets of the country are requested to establish a wool exchange in each prominent market, through which such rules and regulations can be made, and official quotations can be promulgated; and that a record of the supply and demand of wool be published at stated intervals for the information of the trade at large.

Mr. Half proceeded to ridicule the idea of classifying wool like cotton. Said it is impossible. Let the grower say if he wants any change in the method of putting up wool; he is the man to be consulted. Scouring wool is too costly to be thought of, and it will only open the way for great frauds on the wool growers.

Col. Frost opposed the resolution because it is impossible to grade wool by types as is done in the case of cotton, the same sheep yielding a different grade of wool in different seasons and under different conditions of soil, climate and feed.

President Crouch in answer to Col. Frost's inquiries, stated that it is almost impossible to produce similar fleece in grade and condition from the same sheep for successive seasons.

Mr. J. M. Campbell moved that the resolutions be tabled, but accepted an amendment offered by Mr. S. Half that the resolutions be received and filed, which was done by two votes, no one voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Claridge the acting president was authorized to appoint a committee of five members of the association to formulate a scab law and present it at the next annual meeting of this association. The president being added to the committee, making it six in number.

The Secretary was directed to express the regrets of the association at the illness of President Haynie and his inability to be present at this meeting.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at sixty dollars a year.

The old officers were then re-elected with the following board of directors: C. C. Cresson, Ed Katula, S. Half, J. P. Devine, T. C. Frost of San Antonio; John W. Almond, Val Verde county; John Humphries, Presidio county; C. G. Burbank, Menard county; John Fitzpatrick, McMullen county.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in San Antonio on the first Tuesday in June, 1892.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.
715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.
640 acres of good creek valley land twelve miles southwest of Archer; price \$5 per acre.
Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land.
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel,
Fort Worth Texas.

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. S. no stamp for Circular.

For Sale!

Five hundred extra steer yearlings of Hamilton county can be seen in pasture near Fairy, ten miles south of Hico, on H. & T. C. railroad. Will take \$7 per head.

ALLEN & BEATTY,
FAIRY, TEXAS.

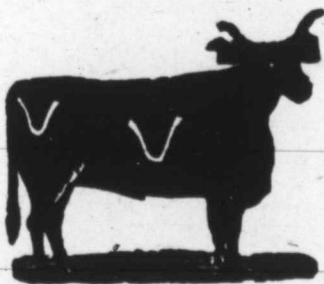
FOR SALE.

FIFTY YEARLING MULES.

I offer for sale 50 good trim yearling mules, nearly all blacks and bays, from thoroughbred Kentucky and Tennessee jacks and well graded Texas raised mares. Address.

JNO. B. CAVITT,
WHEELLOCK, TEXAS.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.
(LIMITED.)



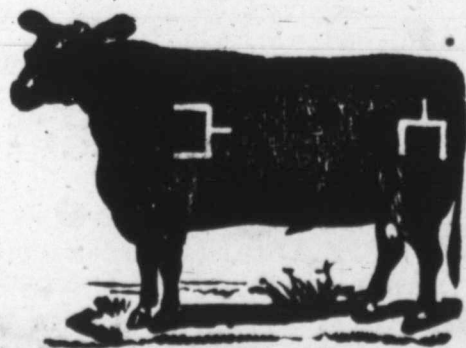
Ranch Brand.

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.

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

Cattle For Sale!

The T brand in Archer county, numbering about five or six hundred. This is a mixed herd and includes the steer cattle, four years and under. Address

A. T. MABRY,
BIG SPRINGS, TEX.

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	1,800
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500
Total	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

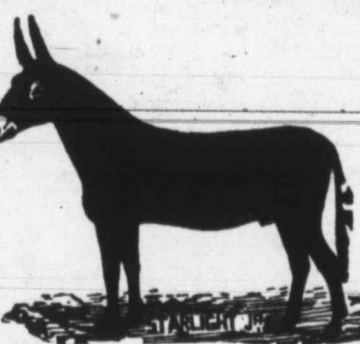
S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

For Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,
Terrell, Texas.



100
Head of Jacks and Jennets.

Native and imported. Last importation April 29, 1891. Stock registered. Write for catalogue. H. C. EZELL, Wilkerson, Tenn. Seven miles Southeast of Nashville.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

For Sale!

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. E. 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, 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, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.

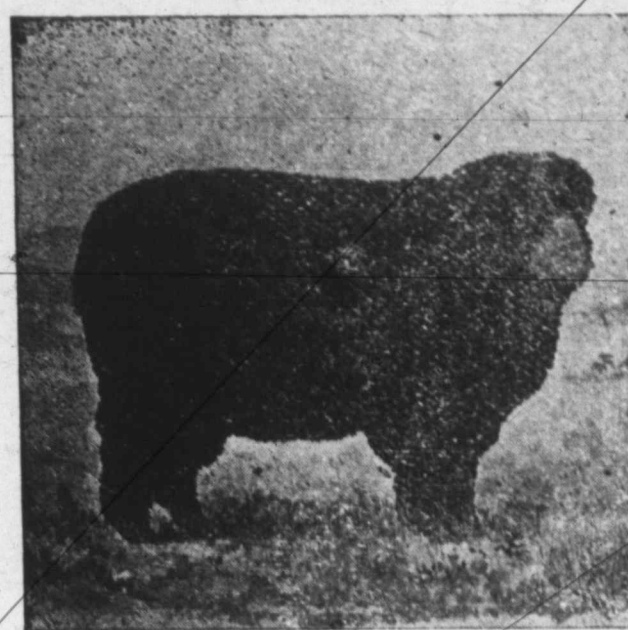
For Sale!

1,500 ACRES of fine grazing and agricultural land, all under fence and bountifully supplied with lasting river water. This property is located on the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, thirty-three miles from Fort Worth. One of the best and priciest little ranches in the state. Will be sold at a bargain. Address

R. N. GRAHAM,

BOX 193, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.



National Dickinson Breed

Polled Mutton Merinos.

The great Ohio sheep, large, pure and prolific, constitutionally bred, warranted good to acclimate without loss. Send for descriptive catalogue free. H. G. McDOWELL, Canton, Ohio.

The Eighteenth Annual Sale of

Highly bred trotting and pacing horses, handsome, young and gentle ponies and Tennessee Jerseys of the most fashionable strains fixed for Wednesday, May 27, 1891. For catalogues write to CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Tenn.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

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

A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.

Breeders of Registered and Grade

DEVON CATTLE

Largest herd in the South. 44 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address A. Y. WALTON, JR. & CO., San Antonio Texas.

Bulls For Sale!

Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Tex.

Two-Year-Old Steers.

I have for sale 300 two-year-old steers. Address W. W. STUBBS, Alexander, Texas

FOR SALE.

400 Head of good stock horses. Address JOHN L. PINNEY, Menardville, Texas.

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD," Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.
READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

Secrets of Success.

The most common sense, practical Farmers' book ever in print.



History has taught me that success never comes to any person without personal effort. Some of our most able financiers said that Hon. John Sherman never could accomplish his act in resuming specie payment while Secretary of the Treasury, but with self-will and personal effort he did, to the surprise of all. So with the book I offer, when I state that I grew 100 bushels of beans, oats and corn, and 500 bushels of potatoes per acre. I did not accomplish all this in one year, but by personal effort I claim I have solved the problem. Through this one book I tell you all for \$1.25. It contains more practical information than many books sold for double the amount. All subjects are brief but to the point. Mailed on receipt of price, \$1.25. H. H. DEWESE, The Gilt-edged Farmer and Seedsman, Author, Piqua, Ohio.

MULES WANTED.—The United States wants to purchase 50 Draft Mules, to be strong, stout, compact, sound and kind, free from defects in every particular, 4 to 6 years old, 900 to 1200 lbs. in weight; 15 to 16 hands high, and well broken to harness. Parties wishing to sell will be expected to board at their own expense mules in stables if necessary for 24 hours after they are accepted and branded by the United States. Mules to be weighed and shod in the presence of the purchasing officer to show that they can be shod without difficulty, and to have front shoes on when inspected. The United States will buy one or more mules from the same party. The undersigned, purchasing quartermaster will be at Fort Worth, Texas, about the 12th instant. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army. Dated San Antonio, Texas, June 1st, 1891.



Fort Worth and Rio Grande

RAILWAY.

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

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

Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

Shipments from Comanche make from eighteen to thirty hours better time than from any competing point, and save one or two reeds. 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.

The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.

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

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,

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

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

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

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or

C. P. FEGAN, B. W. MCCULLOUGH, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tr't Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

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 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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.

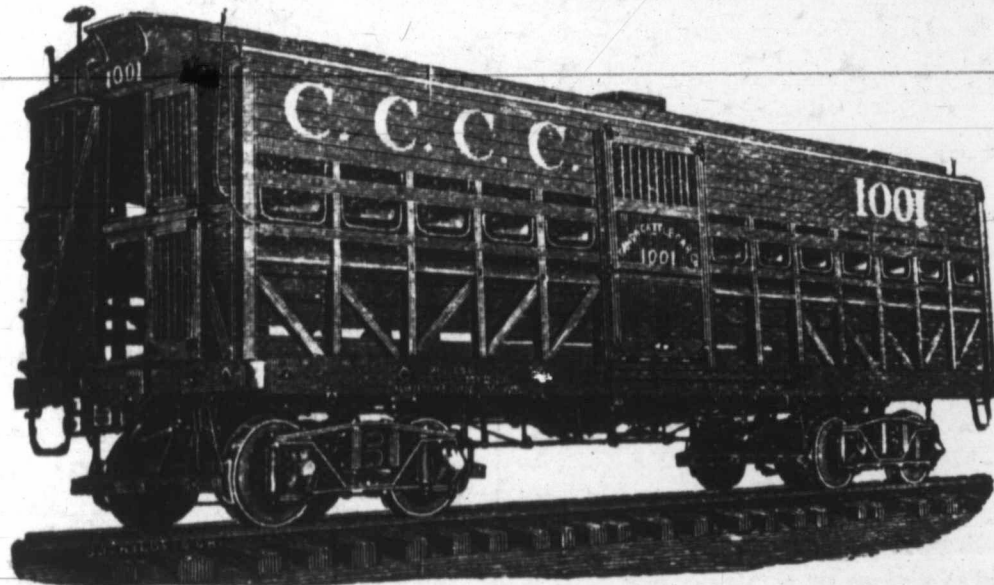
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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.

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

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



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards of Chicago the most accessible point in the country.

To establish this market, with all its unequalled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and as a result of this great expenditure no other place in the world affords the accommodation to be had at this point.

One yardage charge covers the entire time stock is on sale; the quality of feed cannot be surpassed. The great city of packing houses located here, the large bank capital, and large number of buyers for the Eastern markets, make this a quick, active and independent market. Agents are constantly here from London, Paris, Hamburg, Liverpool and Manchester. We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890: □

Cattle.....	3,484,280
Hogs.....	7,663,828
Sheep.....	2,182,667
Calves.....	175,425
Horses.....	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,557.	

These figures must convince every interested party that the Union Stock Yards of Chicago are, above all others, the place to ship live stock to.

Strictly a Cash Market.

N. THAYER, President, JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent, J. C. DENISON, Ass't. Sec'y & Ass't. Treas., JOHN B. SHERMAN, V. P. & General Manager, GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

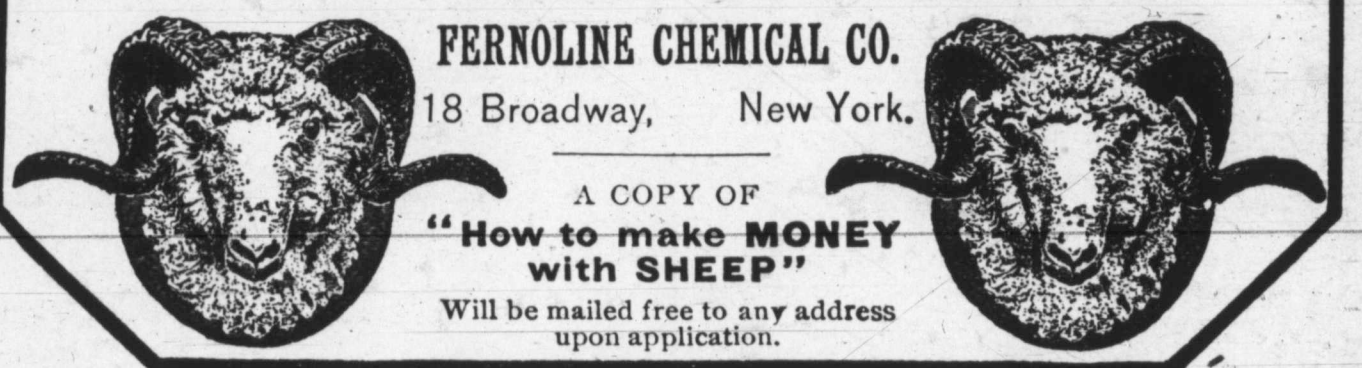
Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO. 18 Broadway, New York.



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

THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.



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

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

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

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

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness. \$24.50. For 18 Years have dealt direct with consumers, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. Any one who can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us, as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middleman to order for them. We give no credit, and have

No. 15 Cart. \$21.

No. 41 Wagon \$50.

No. 31. \$65

ONE PRICE ONLY
Platform, Three-Spring or Combination Wagons, \$60; same as others sell at \$85.
Top Buggies, \$65; good as sold at \$90.
Ours at \$100 fine as sell for \$135.
Phaetons, \$110; same as sell at \$150.
Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$15.
Boazing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

OUR HARNESS
Are all No. 1 Oak Leather.
Single, \$9 to \$20. Light Double, \$20 to \$40.
64-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

J. T. BRENFORD, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT, STOCK LANDING, P. O. Box, 794, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Albert Montgomery, COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, Post Office Box 558, Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. No agents or rebates paid.

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J.C. LYON NEWARK N.J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS