

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 11.

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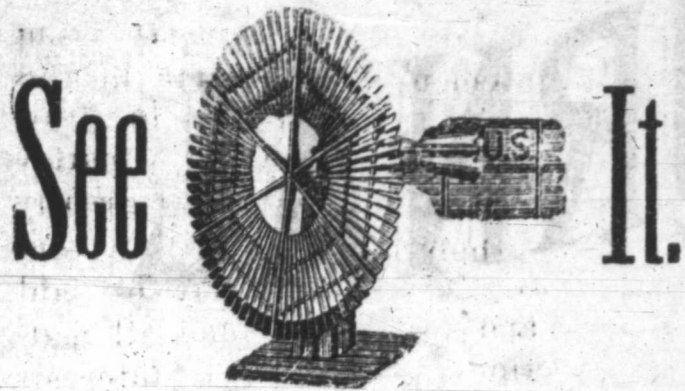
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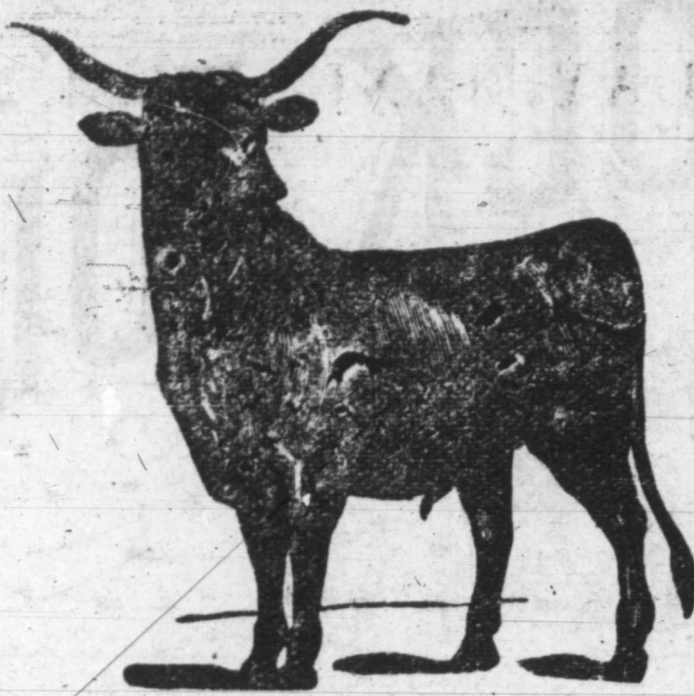
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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NO SINGLE grain will supply all of the elements of nutrition needed by a growing or fattening animal.

BREEDING, feeding and culling are three essential items in profitable stock raising, whether with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry.

If the legislature wants to do something to encourage immigration, they can make a good beginning by passing a liberal bounty law, and in this way rid the state of the thousands of wild animals that are doing more to retard immigration than could be offset in any other way, even by the expenditure of thousands and thousands of dollars. The courts of Texas might without any additional outlay help the cause of immigration along, by simply enforcing the laws that have already been enacted.

It appears to some stock farmers and ranchmen that the stocking with pure breeds is expensive, and for that reason they are slow to use something better than stock they have; but it is not expensive to grade up the stock, as a single male may improve an entire herd or flock. Improvement adds size and productivity, and it is a loss to him who fails to make his young stock superior to the old ones. By aiming for something better it will be but a few years before the entire herd is changed in characteristics, and will possess a greater value as well as give a larger profit.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

The above named organization is being severely criticized and censured by quite a number of the newspapers throughout the country and more especially by the agricultural press. The JOURNAL claims to be independent and outspoken, and to have the courage to wage an unceasing war on any organization or combination that is inimical to the interest it represents. Neither is the JOURNAL afraid to espouse the cause (however unpopular it may be) of those who are, in its opinion, being wrongfully accused. In following its convictions of right and wrong the JOURNAL has found it necessary to defend, or at least claim that justice be accorded to the dressed beef men and packers of Chicago. It has done this in opposition to the expressed views of almost the entire newspaper press of the country, and on the correctness of the stand taken by it in regard to the Big Four it is still willing to stand or fall. Believing that an injustice is now being done the Chicago Live Stock Exchange by a great many people and a large number of the newspaper fraternity, the JOURNAL insists that we call a halt and discuss the other side of the question. In discussing this matter it may as well be stated in the outset that this paper believes and therefore takes the position that the exchange as a whole is a good and important organization. It not only affords protection to the live stock commission men in the conduct of their legitimate and honorable business, but affords a like protection to the shippers and others interested in the live stock trade. By the strict enforcement of good and wholesome rules the exchange has been able to weed out all unreliable, dishonest men who in former days set themselves up as commission merchants. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the fact that out of the many millions of dollars worth of business handled at the Chicago yards annually by these men, not an instance of fraud has been detected since the exchange has had full control of the business. Prior to the formation of this organization shippers were occasionally defrauded out of the entire proceeds of their shipments, while petty rascalities, whereby the shipper was the loser, were of frequent occurrence. There was then no way of reaching the slick Ikes, who used their position and opportunities as commission merchants to fleece the shipper from the country. This class of people are now refused membership in the exchange and in this way are denied the privilege of carrying on their dishonest practices. The only way the business could be brought under the supervision and control of the better class and the good name of Chicago as a cattle market be maintained was by organization. The only way the organization can be maintained and perpetuated is for the buyers who are also members to refuse to buy from commission dealers who are not members of the exchange in good standing. There is no combination or monopoly,

Any good, reliable, reputable buyer, seller or commission merchant can become a member of the exchange and remain so as long as he complies with the rules and regulations of the organization. The members are subjected to strict rules, their actions, books, accounts and transactions of every nature are subject to the inspection of the directors and officers of the organization, and they are held to a strict account for any conduct or transaction of a questionable character. To accuse the live stock commission merchants of being in collusion through the exchange with the buyers, dressed beef men, packers, etc., is worse than nonsense and shows, to say the least, an unpardonable ignorance on the part of those who make the assertion. The Texas cattlemen have dealt for years and had millions of dollars worth of transactions with the commission men of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. They have always not only been fair and square in their transactions, but have shown a disposition to help their customers and friends to the full extent of their ability. They have done more than any other class of men to help the cattlemen of Texas financially, and in doing so have furnished them money at a lower rate of interest and taken more chances than any one else would have done. For these and various other reasons, chiefly among which is the sense of justice and right, the JOURNAL asks its readers to consider well all sides to this question before joining in the hue and cry against the men and the organization that have in the past been their best friends. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange, in addition to taking all the precautions necessary to fully and thoroughly protect the interests of their customers and friends, the shippers, have also very naturally embodied rules regulating the commissions to be charged by its members, and in this way protect the interests of the commission merchant. This is in keeping with all other organizations, and is regarded, even by the labor unions, to be absolutely necessary to insure good service and keep out irresponsible, unskilled, or, as it is usually termed, "scab" labor. The commission merchant should not be expected to spend several years of his life preparing and qualifying himself for the work, and then devote his means and his skill and his energy to the business for just what it cost to run it. It takes money, brains, close attention to business, hard work and lots of it, to make a successful live stock commission merchant and, those who have the ability, and by close attention to the interest of their customers succeed in building up a good business, should be allowed to reap the profits. In other words, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and it should not be taken from him.

It is not the intention of the JOURNAL to espouse the cause of the exchange in its fight with the American Live Stock Commission company. The issue between them has been litigated in the courts of the country to which

it was referred for settlement. It will, however, in its next issue give a statement of the facts in the premises, leaving its readers to draw their own conclusions. It is a matter on which shippers seem to be greatly divided in their opinions, and in connection with which much may be said both pro and con. These and all matters affecting the live stock interests will, in future, receive a full, free and impartial discussion in the editorial columns of this paper, while its readers and friends are invited to make free use of its correspondence department in expressing their views, criticizing the opinions of the JOURNAL, etc.

The Financial Situation.

Nothing new has developed in the financial situation since the last issue of the JOURNAL. Money is getting some little easier, but the change is so slow as to be almost imperceptible, to the borrowers; at least the promised plentifulness comes distressingly slow. In Fort Worth the banks are in good condition and are able to take care of their regular customers, but very few loans are made to outsiders or for speculative purposes. But little money is offered on the streets. Loans of this kind can only be secured on first class collateral and at a very high rate of interest. Taking the situation as a whole it may be regarded as a big improvement over the condition thirty days ago, but is still far from what the JOURNAL and the people generally would like to see. Fort Worth and all Texas, as well as the country generally, are governed and regulated to a great extent by the condition of the finances in the money centers.

St. Louis bank reserves have increased largely of late and the volume of loanable funds is largely above the demands of borrowers, yet discount rates are held firm at 7 to 8 per cent, except to a few borrowers whose accounts are of special value.

In New York money on call is lending at 5 to 2 per cent., average 3 per cent. Banks are lending very little, but from other sources funds are plentiful through brokers on good stock exchange security. Rates are 4 1/2 @ 5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 5 1/2 for four months and 6 per cent. for six months.

A Sufficient Excuse.

An Eastern exchange very truly says:

We have alluded elsewhere to the fact that the producer does not ordinarily, under existing conditions, receive a due share of the ultimate profits arising from his labor. Much that should be his goes to the manufacturer, the middle man, the retailer. In this connection we find in an exchange figures showing a difference of more than 100 per cent. between the prices of beef as received by the producer and as paid by the consumer. This fact in itself is a sufficient excuse for alliances, for combinations and for co-operation.

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CATTLE.

The Chicago market opened with 11,000 cattle. The receipts last Saturday were only 1000 head.

As long as cattlemen refuse to improve their cattle and insist on raising scrubs they may depend on selling at low prices and to canners.

Bulls are not like wine, improved by age. Let the old worn-out ones go and fill their places with young, vigorous animals of a better quality.

It would be much more profitable to raise and sell beef suitable for dressed beef and shippers than to be confined to canners. The latter, however, are only buyers for scrubs.

The spring shipment of beef steers from this county will be unusually large. The Alexander ranch alone will have something over two thousand to ship.—Cotulla Ledger.

The National Live Stock Reporter of East St. Louis says: Since January 1 the receipts of cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards have not amounted to one-half the supplies of good steer cattle which could be disposed of on the market.

A cattleman a few days ago gave as a reason for the few sales being made that the buyers wanted to pay about one-sixteenth cash and the balance in "wind." The stringency in money is probably the cause of the small proportion of spot cash, while the "wind" is used as the most convenient substitute.

In the notes and news column of this issue of the JOURNAL will be found mention of the sale of the Waddingham ranch, located in New Mexico near the Texas line. This is perhaps the biggest deal that has been made in some time, and shows that eastern capital is again taking hold of the ranch business.

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Texas has 5,500,000 head of cattle, valued at \$137,000,000. This won't do. Texas cattle are not worth \$25 a head by about \$15. Newspapers who care to give the story the semblance of truth must either cut down the total value or increase the number of cattle.

Cattle all over the state and the entire range country seem to be going through the winter in fine condition. Unless the weather turns out unreasonably bad there will be but little loss. The recent snow and beautiful rains have put a fine season in the ground. The prospects are therefore very fine for an unusually good crop of grass next year.

Buyers of southern steer cattle, says the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, are already on the lookout for bargains in New Mexico and Texas. That there will be a demand for southern steers to fill northern ranges is patent to all observers of range conditions, but the size of the demand will depend on the weather between this date and April 1st. Snowfall and rain in quantity sufficient to insure an abundant growth of grass next summer will more than double the demand for steers, while little moisture will render present prospective buyers timid and curtail their purchases.

Exporters were active buyers of heaves last week, but met with considerable difficulty in securing the right sort of cattle. Nevertheless, their influence was felt in the market to such an extent that on several different days really choice bullocks could have been sold as high as \$5.60 per cwt.; but, as usual when prices reach a profitable point, feeders have not the cattle. Fancy prices may or may not be recorded this spring for gilt-edged steers, but one thing is absolutely certain, the best will top the market, and those who continue to breed and feed for the bottom are sure to find it.—Breeder's Gazette.

Referring to the recent convention of cattlemen held at Santa Fe, N. M., the Deming Headlight says: There was no brass band business or attempt at display, in connection with the recent reunion of cattlemen at Santa Fe, but it was the best attended and most earnest gathering of leading ranch and stock owners that has ever been seen in New Mexico. The names of those connected with this association are a sufficient guarantee as to its character. The old Territorial association had been suffered to go into decay, but this new body which has sprung from its ashes is full of life and vigor, and truly represents the united live stock interests of New Mexico.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture very appropriately says: That choice beef cattle sell well is shown by the sale at St. Louis of thirteen 2-year-old Hereford steers at \$6.50 per hundred—the highest price paid for years. They averaged 1524 pounds, realizing \$98 per head of beef. This is encouraging to farmers to grade up to that high-class standard of early maturity and superior quality. Scrub cattle still sell at 1 to 3 cents, and strange it is that the markets are yet glutted with the poorer class of cattle. The wide range of prices should indicate to our readers which kind of cattle to raise for the markets to grade up to the full-blood sires of the beef breeds. These high grades begin at last to find an appreciative market demand. But how few there are who have any to sell. Let us lose no time raising all we can.

As previously stated in these columns there can be but little activity in cattle or anything else until money becomes more plentiful. Quite a number of would-be buyers are compelled to keep out of the market for want of funds. Some of these relied on borrowing from the banks while others expected assistance from their commercial firms, and in both instances they have been disappointed. Both the banks and commission men would gladly supply their customers were it in their power, but the money is simply not in the country. Just how long this state of affairs will continue to exist is more or less a matter of conjecture. The money trouble has, however, already greatly damaged the cattle business and will probably exert considerable influence in keeping prices down for several months yet. This is simply in keeping with the many misfortunes and backsets with which the cattle business has been forced to combat during the past six years, and is, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, the last one to be overcome.

The Outlook.

While the stringency in money matters has had a depressing effect on the cattle business and in a great measure temporarily retarded the activity that would otherwise have existed, yet this depression is only temporary and can at most last but a short time. In addition to the scarcity of money, the steer buyers who are desirous of stocking up before prices advance are proving very industrious bears on the cattle market just at this time. They may naturally want to keep prices down until they can load up. They are, or at least many of them will, necessarily be slow in buying, for on account of their inability to make the necessary money arrangements, any advance in prices will be strenuously opposed until these "bears" have had their fill.

Returning Confidence in the Cattle Market.

Breeder's Gazette.

The weakness that was a feature of the cattle market one week ago to-day (Monday) quickly disappeared. After Tuesday there was a steady strengthening of prices and the range is now higher than at any one time within the last twelve months. In addition to the home demand, which displayed more than the usual activity, there were export orders here for a very considera-

ble number of cattle, and the advance was made in the face of exceptionally heavy receipts. Regarding the future course of the market there is practically but one opinion. All who have studied the situation are agreed that that there must be a further and very material enhancement of values. Although numerically the receipts are as large as at the corresponding time last year they are greatly inferior in quality, yielding a much less number of pounds of beef. That the difference will be still more pronounced as the season advances is entirely probable, and as there is also certain to be a decrease in number a further upward movement in prices for fair to best grades is as good as assured. Of the current receipts not one car-load in five hundred answers to the description of choice, and it is generally admitted that there are fewer fat cattle in the country to-day than at any previous time within the last five years.

Some Seaboard Cattle Prices.

National Stockman and Farmer.

While New York is no longer the market of the country which more than any other is a gauge of live stock prices, yet a table before us giving statistics of the trade at that point for some years past is significant as showing something of the condition and tendency of prices in that time. It is estimated that the average light weight value of the cattle marketed at that point in the year 1884, was \$6.23 per cwt. In the year following it was \$5.62, and in succeeding years \$5.03, \$4.60 and \$4.93 respectively, the lowest point having been reached in 1889, when the figure was placed at \$4.20. In 1890 a slight advance on this ensued, bringing the average to \$4.41. A still better average is hoped for in 1891, though this is of course a matter of conjecture.

Light Cattle Exports.

National Stockman and Farmer.

The light cattle export trade for the year 1890 is starting off somewhat light than for the year preceding, the last few weeks having been marked by the smallest exports known for some time. This is not highly significant, though, of what may be done in exporting cattle during the coming year, inasmuch as we are now in the season of storms, and operators have learned that this is a time when incurring the risks of exportation is attended by very unsatisfactory results. However, we are not sanguine that the exportation of live cattle will show material growth in the coming year, if indeed the extraordinary volume of 1890 is sustained. Should the lightened shipments so far noted continue for a few weeks next summer's trade will have to be simply immense if the year's business is to fall below that of last year.

The Outlook for the Wool Trade.

An increased business has come to the wool trade with the beginning of new year, says the Boston Wool Reporter, and the outlook is for the continuance of a healthfully active market. The improvement is the natural result of the demands of the large worsted, cassimere, flannel and hosiery mills, which ordinarily purchase more freely at this time of the year. Their needs, this season, however, are likely to be somewhat larger than usual, due to the fact that more goods are selling and consequently more machinery running. Prices of heavy weights, it is true, are generally no higher, so that it seems doubtful if manufacturers will be willing or able to pay materially higher figures for the raw material, but with the goods market in its present healthful condition, there is not likely to be any decided weakening in the prices of wool, which to-day are not radically in advance of those of last year. The statistical position of the wool market, also, is not favorable to any declining tendency in values. The amount of

wool in dealers' hands may in a few instances, it is true, slightly exceed that of the corresponding date last year, but a recapitulation of the total stocks on hand and the visible and invisible supply, as near as can be estimated, shows a less amount of wool than in January, 1890, and it is several months between now and clip time, during which there is a every probability of a good demand certainly as compared with the corresponding time in 1890. With no respect, therefore, of the market being weighed down with any accumulation of the raw material and a good seasonable demand for goods at present existing, the prevailing feeling in the trade is and should be one of confidence and strength.

Profits on Sheep.

One of the saddest mistakes made in the flush times among sheepmen in Texas was the notion that any man could get rich fast by investing a few thousand dollars in sheep. In almost every western county were men who had been phenomenally successful in the business, and the papers in their neighborhoods were in the habit of boasting of their success. This was all right possibly, as such notices served to encourage the prudent and careful flockmasters. But they also inspired the careless and thriftless with the idea, that, they too could have as great success without attention to correct business methods. The result to this latter class will not be soon forgotten by them or their neighbors. The business is honestly profitable, and it is not strange that it is again becoming popular. Still there is danger in such newspaper notices as the following, coming to us from the West: "Some reliable reports of sheep-herding sounds almost like fiction. Even North Dakota, mostly given up to wheat, is beginning with sheep. One man started in there with \$600 capital two years ago. He has sold \$700 worth of wool, \$300 worth of sheep, and still owns 400 sheep worth \$3.50 per head." While not questioning the truth of the statement, it is probably misleading. Did this flockmaster originally pay \$3.50 per head for his sheep? If so he could have purchased less than 200 head with his \$600—to be accurate only about 170 head. Did he invest none of his \$600 in leases, or provisions or anything else necessary to the business? Or did he buy out some poor devil of a "busted" sheepman who was compelled to sell, and sell for anything he could get? No man yet ever invested \$600 and no more in sheep at fair prices, and after running them but two years sold \$1000 worth of sheep and wool and still had \$1400 worth of sheep left. So Texas flockmasters must not be discouraged if they fail to accomplish quite as much as the North Dakota man is said to have accomplished.

The New Departure.
Las Vegas Optic.

Col. J. W. Dwyer very correctly sets forth the new departure which this territory is gradually taking in her agricultural interests. A few years ago it was the ambition of every ranchman to have the largest herds of range cattle; now it is their ambition to have smaller herds of better cattle. To this end, pastures are being enclosed and efforts are making to raise alfalfa, hay and grain. Almost every stockman in his section is endeavoring to farm more or less. All the streams are being diverted to irrigation canals and ditches; and all the water sheds are being drained to central points, where reservoirs can be made.

The question of water storage is being elaborately tested in Colfax county. Hon. S. W. Dorsey, one of our brainiest and most progressive citizens, says the Raton Range, is building a number of extensive reservoirs on his land in the eastern portion of the county and will intelligently and effectually demonstrate the feasibility of this system of supplying moisture for grass and crops. His experiments will be watched with general interest.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Get ready for the lambs!

Look out now for the first indication of green weeds, and be sure to give the ewe flocks the benefit.

It is better to pay \$25 for a really good ram to breed from than to use an inferior one, even if a present.

During the late wet spell, didn't you find that shelter under which you could put your sheep a real blessing?

A little salt on food that is good for sheep, but which they do not particularly like, will cause them to eat it frequently.

Sheep take naturally to weeds and even to small brush. And they will eat and thrive on what other stock will not touch.

The sheep interests have their times of prosperity and times of adversity, but, upon the whole, sheep have been a good thing for the farmer.

We never like to see the hint given that sheep require less attention than other kinds of stock. A flock should have good and constant attention.

Salt—water—shelter—green food—good ventilation—a healthy flock of sheep. Sickness comes to the flock as the result of a violation of the laws of nature.

Don't forget that it's easier to run flesh off of sheep than it is to feed it on them. The moral of which is, that it is no good herding to run sheep, especially ewes heavy with lambs.

The sheep men of South Colorado have a standing reward of \$1200 for the arrest and conviction of anyone caught stealing sheep. This should prove pretty effectual in civilizing that country.

If in the flockmaster's experience he has lost a good many lambs, he may conclude with a solite certainty that there are bad defects in his management, and he should strive to find out what and where they are.

Reports from all parts of Montana are encouraging as to the outlook for sheep. But little snow has fallen and the flocks thus far have wintered well without being fed any hay to speak of. There is good mutton to be had in every flock.

While a thoroughbred ram will sire a better lamb than a scrub, much depends on the ewe. It is not reasonable to expect even the best blooded sire to beget a lamb his equal when bred to a ewe with naked belly and naked sides.

To say nothing of the duty of flockmasters to feed their ewes for conscience sake, it might be well to remind them that a part of the profit to be realized on the next lamb crop, will depend on the condition the ewes are in at lambing time. Fat ewes will insure fat lambs.

No wonder sheep-raising is again becoming popular. This stock is honestly profitable. Some reliable reports of sheep-herding sound almost like fiction. Even North Dakota, mostly given up to wheat, is beginning with sheep. One man started in there with \$600 capital two years ago. He has sold \$700 worth of wool, \$300 worth of sheep and still owns 400 sheep worth \$3.50 per head.

Gainesborough painted a picture of Eliza Ann Lanley (Mrs. Sheridan) and it became the property of Lord Sackville. Now one of the Rothschilds has purchased it for 12,000 guineas—say at the rate of \$105 per square inch. Great Scott, boys! Hadn't some of you better go to painting pictures yourselves? Or are you doing sufficiently well as it is, taking the best possible care of those Merino beauties that are paying you well for the care of them? After all, perhaps it is best to let well enough alone.

Farmers in Western Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas are finding that the dry climate is better for sheep than

corn and wheat. While it prevents the growth of grain it is beneficial to sheep, making impossible some diseases. Again, many who own rough farms have learned that a small flock (twenty or thirty) can be kept profitably and without adding to the expenses of the farm or making its product less, and are going in to it. Still further west many are buying and breeding sheep largely, so reports an eastern exchange.

Along the foot of Sierra Grande quite a number of Mexicans own some good flocks of sheep, and during the heavy snow storm of week before last lost something over 3000 head by the herders allowing them to wander away. Parties from that neighborhood say the hill is fairly covered with carcasses. Half of the money lost by the flocks perishing would have been sufficient to build good sheds. But it seemed they would rather run the risk of losing all their sheep than to build shelters.—Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

The action of the wool growers, says the Raton Range, of Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado, at their meeting in Trinidad last week, is most commendable. They are determined to protect their business from the ravages of thieves and they should be assisted by every good citizen and officer is eliminating from this country the despicable parasites known as sheep thieves. The association also asks essential legislation from New Mexico which should be promptly and cheerfully granted to one of our leading industries.

The man Succi beat Tanner's record "all hollow" it seems, and it is now an accepted fact that a man can live without eating at least forty, if not fifty days. A few years ago such an assurance would have been comforting to a great many shepherds in Texas. But if the signs are not misleading those now in the business are going to be more interested in determining how many rich, square meals a fellow can get on the outside of in twenty-four hours. It looks reasonable, don't it, that after being hungry so long they should now enjoy a feast?

There are so many "branches" to the sheep business that almost any farmer who considers the matter carefully in all its bearings will find some handle by which he can grasp it to advantage. One may find his best profit in feeding sheep, another in raising mutton lambs, another in finishing sheep that can be bought up cheaply as stockers. In this way the business offers good inducements for keeping a small flock. Larger farmers, who have good areas of pasture, will find their best profit in handling for wool, or for wool and mutton together. There is no question but that at present selling prices mutton can be made cheaper, proportionately, than any other meat.

For sheep ticks or scab, crude petroleum is, says Field and Fam, one of the best remedies. It will kill a tick every time and every other parasite that it touches. To apply for ticks, part the wool along the back of the sheep and pour on the oil and let it run down the sides next to the skin. For scab, cut away the wool from the effected parts and rub it in the sores with a stiff brush. Break up the scab and rub it in well. Where the crude oil is expensive it may be mixed with lard or fried meat fat in equal parts and then be strong enough to kill anything. The light thin oil of a dark grass-green color is best and the cheapest way is to buy it by the barrel.

The wool-grower is not the only man who has good reason to complain of the power of the rings and monopolists. Cattlemen have been groaning under the oppressions of certain live stock exchanges, but it does look as if they will have to grin and bear it. Says the Chicago Farm and Home: "A curious decision of a Chicago court seriously interferes with the improvement of the cattle business. A number of stockmen, disgusted with the outrageous charges at the Union Stock Yards,

formed the American Live Stock Commission company, through which they proposed to sell their stock themselves. The Chicago Live Stock exchange refused to admit this company to a seat, and prohibited its members from doing business with them. The company sued to compel the exchange to admit it, but the judge decided it was a combination to control the live stock market, and could have no claim to the aid of a court of equity to accomplish such a purpose. In other words, the combination which now monopolizes the Chicago market is entitled to the protection of the courts, while the poor cattlemen have no standing in the eyes of the law when they undertake to compete in a legitimate way with this monopoly. This is neither common sense nor common law.

A tailor recently sent a bill to a customer with a suit of new clothes, and when taken to task for it apologized by explaining that it was the fault of his new book-keeper who got the said customer mixed up with those who paid for their clothes. When wool growers find bills sent in with their orders they must not get on their ears about it, since they are now again recognized not only as the men who are doing reasonably well, but as the fellows who always pay their bills promptly and cheerfully. You see what a wise thing to do as you are doing, viz., taking the very best of care of those silver-footed, gold-lead-fleeced, frisky creatures now worth money, but a few years ago hardly worth picking out of the road.

The JOURNAL has a suggestion to make to the boys who are getting to feel a little lonesome on their ranches, with thousands of sheep and never a woman around. The widow of the late President Barrios of Venezuela is stopping in Washington, and she is as pretty and fresh-looking as a ripe peach, even if she is the mother of half a dozen children. They do say she is a little lonesome, too, and why not go and fetch her to Texas and even up things. You are sticking to business and making money, you know, and can take care of her and the Barrios children too. And besides, she won't have to ask you for pin-money as she is the owner of her own right of several millions of good solid dollars, each one worth 100 cents in the market.

The old time notion in Texas was that only matured sheep were fit for market. Not only shepherds but cowmen agreed on this point. But several years ago the cowmen caught on to the idea that calves would fetch good prices in the eastern markets, they made the experiment and succeeded. Then the sheepmen started in to shipping lambs and made the business pay. Nevertheless they soon realized that lambs dropped as late as March in Northwest Texas or even in February in Southwest Texas, were not the most salable stock. So, many of them have arranged it that their lambs begin to come as early as Christmas or early in January, and by providing shelter for the early ewes and their lambs they were able to protect them and get the lambs into market in the early spring. Lamb and fresh green peas make a dainty dish.

A writer in one of our exchanges, discussing the feeding of ewes to lamb in early spring, says that both mofthy hay and corn are constipating and are therefore unsuitable, as they tend to check the formation of milk. He says further: "In no case should corn be given before the lambs are dropped; if at all, let it be after. The easiest way for the inquirer to do under such circumstances, is to feed bran and oil meal, one-half of the bulk of both." Merino-breeding ewes should never be fed corn. Generally they secrete little milk, and such feed only should be given as will have a tendency to increase its flow. For this purpose bran, oil meal, oats and barley are excellent, and they are of value in such cases in the order stated. A mixture of the first three, or the first two and the last, makes an excellent grain ration for breeding ewes."

The California Goat-breeders association have resolved that the Angora goat, already popular as a flock protector, has still another good quality—delicious meat for the table. If the JOURNAL wanted to be flip and smart it would say "that settles it." But it so happens that the writer has had a chance to judge of the quality of fat Angora mutton and can certify that it is first-class, about as good as fat venison. It should also be stated that as a wool producer it should not be ignored. The wool fluctuates in market value, but within the past few years it has sold as high as one dollar per pound for the mohair in the grease or unworke state, and very often 65 to 75 cents per pound. It is to be hoped that more Angora goat ranches will be established in Texas.

The JOURNAL is wondering if the old-time Drexels were not once engaged in sheep husbandry. Where fair profit can be made by attention to business, as in handling good sheep, it is not surprising that practical sheepmen's children have plenty of money to spend or even to give away if they prefer it. But here is the daughter of this man Drexel, who has just turned over about \$8,000,000 to a convent, and the wonder is where the old man got it to leave her when he died. They do say he made it banking, but he must have had an interest in a Texas sheep ranch. Miss Drexel has founded a new religious order to be known as "The Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament." She is to be known hereafter as Sister Catherine, and she and her associates are going to see what her money can do to make Indians good Indians without first making them dead Indians.

Running a sheep ranch, even in Texas, is not all poetry. Only a week since a certain flockmaster not many leagues from San Antonio had to dip a flock of about 2000 wethers because a scabby ewe was allowed to stray into the flock last November and remain there. One diseased sheep can scatter more scab in a day than the best manager in America can get rid of in a month, and still there are men in the sheep business who think, or pretend to think, inspection laws are oppressive and unnecessary. The writer knew a herder once who always carried on the route with him a double-barrel shot gun, heavily charged with large shot and a plenty of them. And he made it a rule never to permit a stray sheep to get into his herd. His theory was that his employer could better afford to pay for a stray sheep shot on his range every year than to take the chances on the strays coming out of scabby flocks.

No Mixing of Breeds.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Some sheepmen, new at the business of course, are proceeding on wrong lines to build up valuable flocks. The operations of one are a fair sample. He commenced with scrub ewes and a full blood Merino ram, second year a Southdown ram, third year a Shropshire and fourth back to Merino again, "to fine the wool which had become too coarse." He claims now to have "pretty nearly a full blood stock! but somehow they don't turn out to be much better than scrubs; some have too coarse wool, some too fine, and the lambs don't run as even in size and quality as the scrubs did." He does not seem to realize that he now possesses mongrel-scrubs, the least satisfactory of any kind, because he cannot foretell what his unborn lambs will be. Such men do not read first-class agricultural papers; and it is useless for the Stockman to attempt to advise them how to proceed to create desirable flocks, for they would never see the article. Perhaps some one may be kind enough to tell them this rule: No mixing of breeds.

The Fort Worth Investment company have moved their office to Main street, opposite the Pickwick hotel.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Better Prices—Ruinous Hog Market.

[The following letter, while not intended for publication, contains so much valuable information that the JOURNAL takes the liberty of reproducing it in full.—ED.]

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, January 23, 1891. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Yours received. We enclose herein receipt for enclosure received by us.

Your editorial on "What the Big Four have Done" is a commendable and comprehensive view to take of the matter. Unbiased observers at this end of the line realize that there are two sides to this question, and while we have no interest whatever in the matter, we are glad to see so prominent an organ as the STOCK JOURNAL look at the matter from an unbiased standpoint.

We are hardly prepared to express any definite views as to the probable receipts of live stock for the present year. This is likely to be an "off year" for those whose guesses have heretofore been remarkably accurate.

The general impression among the sellers and buyers both here is that we will see much higher prices for cattle this year than we did last year. It is believed that the present year will be another good year for the sheep producers.

For some time past the hog producers have suffered enormous losses. The "old timers" say "we never saw hogs so low and corn so high at one and the same time before."

Hog packers have seldom reaped such a harvest, and while they have grown rich many farmers have become bankrupt. We see letters every few days from the interior in which hog raisers cry "monopoly, oppression, etc." But just who to blame they hardly know, for instead of being in the hands of the "Big Four" there are between forty and fifty hog packing houses in the state of Illinois alone.

Millions of bushels of 40 and 50 cent corn has been and is being fed to hogs the sale of which do not bring a price equal to 25 cents per bushel. Did cattlemen ever labor under greater oppression? If the hog packing was done by four firms alone, what a fine chance it would be for sensational writers to vilify them and cry monopoly and declare that there was "no such thing as competition between buyers." But would it be true? We think not. Chicago is the greatest live stock market in the world. Our shippers and killers are trying harder to get rid of cattle than the producers are to grow them, and we hope and believe we have reached that point where the cattle grower can't keep up in the contest. Would be glad to meet you in February, but cannot, too busy. Will send you an add before long. With best wishes we are yours, THOS. B. LEE.

For the Texas Live Stock Commission company.

Plenty of Cattle But Better Prices.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 27.—Yours of the 19th inst. duly received and contents carefully noted. Replying would say, first, that we are inclined to the opinion that there will be as many cattle shipped to the market centers, especially Chicago, during the year 1891, as there was during the year 1890. However, some of our western markets may not receive quite so large a number of cattle, owing to the fact that the Indian Territory and the Southwest will not contain or graze so many cattle for the Southwestern markets in the near future as it has for the past ten years. But notwithstanding this fact, we are of the opinion that there is an abundant supply of cattle in the country, and while cattle may sell

relatively a little higher in '91 than they did in '90, I think the advance will come largely from the increased demand for our beef. We have had a steady and constant increase in the number of cattle each year for the past ten years, and the demand for our products is constantly increasing, but not hardly sufficient to absorb or consume the products of our ranges and farms, except at low prices. We are of the opinion that with the constantly increasing population, and with possibly no increase in the numbers of our cattle, that prices will gradually grow stronger for the next few years, or at any rate will be governed largely by the amount of corn raised in the country, which was not as heavy in '90 as it was during the previous five years. So far this year we have been receiving very liberal receipts, equally as much if not more than for the same period last year, and while the cattle may come from the different ranches of the country in so large numbers, in this market at least, we do not anticipate any diminution in the receipts. However, we fully anticipate better prices on good ripe corned cattle, as our European demand has constantly increased recently, and this demand consumes a large amount of the best of our beef, and with a slight decrease in the corn crop and at a high price in the country, it is only one of the natural laws of trade that cattle, such as are suitable for the European trade, will sell stronger, and other medium and fair grades of cattle in sympathy with the better grades may sell relatively better in '91 than '90.

In conclusion let us say to you that any man's opinion in regard to the future numbers and prices of cattle is all guess work with the best of us, and one man's opinion is worth just about as much as another's, but at your earnest solicitation, I write you candidly just as I feel upon the subject. But with a remarkably warm winter throughout the corn belt or feeding district the supply of corn will go a great deal further than if it had been a bad, stormy winter, and corn is slightly lower at present than it was sixty or ninety days ago, and a large number of cattle are going on feed for the early spring and summer months. Yours truly, JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Future Cattle Prices.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., January 26, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Replying to your favor of recent date, would say that we think good heavy cattle will show a shortage in 1891, and will sell materially higher. That would cover smooth fat steers averaging 1050 lbs. up. We see no reason why there should be much shortage of the lower grades, but taking into consideration that prices were about the lowest ever known last season, it is reasonable to expect higher prices on all grades of Texas cattle, provided they get fat. One reason for such extreme low prices last season was the failure of a great number to get fat. Upon the whole, we look for better times in the Texas trade. While we may not get war prices, we ought to get considerable better than were paid last year. Yours, etc. CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Fewer Cattle and Higher Values.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., January 27, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Replying to yours of the 19th inst., requesting our views as to the movement of live stock, outlook for future, etc., we beg to say that indications point to lighter supplies at the markets of the country in 1891 than ruled during the year just closed. Prevailing conditions seem to warrant the conclusion, too, that higher values will obtain for stock marketed this season. Surely, prices will not penetrate the bed-rock that formed the basis of last year's figures. Many half latted native

cattle have been marketed already, because feeders are not disposed to take the risk of putting high-priced corn into them. This will, undoubtedly, give remaining feeders a better chance to command good figures for well matured beef.

The better classes of range steers are beginning to find favor among the dressed beef slaughterers and Eastern butcher trade; and if Texas and Southwestern steers are permitted to get fat and smooth they will command good, strong prices at the hands of the buyers named.

We regard the general outlook as encouraging, and see no reason why a season of general prosperity in the live stock trade should not be realized.

We extend to the JOURNAL and the people of Texas kindest wishes for a prosperous year. Very truly yours, EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

At Least \$1 Per Hundred Higher.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL., January 23, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Pursuant to your request we will endeavor to give you a little information regarding the live stock situation. We make a specialty of keeping ourselves posted regarding the supply of stock to be marketed, and on all things pertaining to the live stock industry. From the best information we have at present we believe that the receipts of cattle for 1891 will show a reduction of at least 20 per cent. compared with 1890, and owing to this reduction together with the advanced price of feed, especially of corn, we believe prices will improve, and that before the year is out cattle will sell at least one dollar per hundred higher than they did in 1890. We are inclined to believe the supply will be on a liberal scale during this month and next, but as the demand is large we think each month will show an advance in prices after this month. We think the supply of hogs for 1891 will also show a reduction of at least 15 per cent. compared with 1890, but owing to the enormous stock of provisions at all the market centers we do not look for any material advance in prices for several months at least, but believe that prices next summer will be at least \$1 per hundred higher than they are at present. Trusting this information will be of service to you, and thanking you for the favor, we are Yours truly, MALLORY, SON & ZIMMERMAN CO.

In and Around Albany.

ALBANY, TEX., Jan. 27, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I am stopping at the beautiful little town of Albany, at the terminus of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, for a few days, resting up and visiting my old friends, some of whom I cow-hunted with in olden times, when Albany was inhabited by prairie dogs and coyotes. The writer killed his first wild buffalo in '75 where Albany now stands, and many a time has gone out before breakfast and brought back all the wild turkeys he could carry; and he never knew the time he couldn't catch all the fish he wanted. The buffaloes, of course have long since been exterminated, but turkey, deer, antelope and other game are to be found, and fishing is as good as ever. Many a time have I camped out with Peter Hart (who is now dead) and little Cap Robson on the north prong of Hubbard, and brought back enough fish the next day to make chowder for the whole town.

They have had both rain and snow in Shackelford county recently. The farmers say the ground was never in better condition, and as Shackelford county dirt will produce anything, they anticipate splendid crops this year.

Our old-time friend G. E. Waters, from Hulltown, was in yesterday, and says his cattle are doing splendidly. He is one of Shackelford county's largest cattle owners, and believes in fine

stock. Brother Waters is a friend of the JOURNAL.

Capt. June Peak, for years captain of the rangers, was also doing Albany yesterday. He has a fine ranch six miles east of Albany, and is extensively in the cattle and horse business.

I also met Judge J. C. Lynch, the oldest cowman in Shackelford county. He has lived near his present home, eight miles east of Albany, on Hubbard creek, for the past twenty-five years. Also John Hor eycutt, John Shelton, H. C. Arendt, D. A. Nance, Eli Meyer, Dick Rogers, Chas. and Pat O'Loughlin, Ben F. Reynolds, all cattlemen and doing well, who report cattle in good condition. All they need is buyers who will pay a good price for cattle. These boys all take the JOURNAL—wouldn't do without it.

Webb & Hill and Carlisle & Wilkerson, two of the most enterprising real estate firms the writer ever knew, report business in their line fairly active, and expect to do a large business this spring. They handle live stock as well. The first named own a nice ranch near town, and have it well stocked with cattle and fine horses. ED.

Are You Improving?

If the increase of your live stock was no better last year than the year before, or if the increase is no better than their mothers then there must be something radically wrong and it should be looked into at once. The live stock breeder on either a small or a large scale, who expects to make his business profitable must keep up with the demands of the times. The consumers and the markets demand a better grade of live stock. These demands must be met if you would make your business a success.

The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, under above heading, says: American agriculturists or breeders, no matter what branch of live stock husbandry they are engaged in, will do well to give an intelligent answer to the above query. If the reply is in the negative there must be some reason assigned, consequently there should be a studious mental inquiry into the cause for stagnation or retrogression, which should be found out and a remedy applied suitable to the circumstance of each case.

A few days ago a private, received from a prominent breeder, of whom much is expected some day, was read with genuine pleasure, and especially the following quotation: "I do realize great enjoyment in looking at them and seeing them grow and improve, and to see and know the young ones are better than the older ones. By this I am convinced that I am improving and making better cattle." Right here the pertinent inquiry comes home to every breeder, no matter what breed of cattle he is handling: "Can I say as much? Are my young cattle an improvement on my older ones?" It would then be interesting to know just what percentage could answer in the affirmative.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Texas is rapidly becoming a live stock state. Fort Worth has recently established a pork packing plant. Several stock yards have been built in various portions of the state, and farmers who have heretofore been raising thunder have begun to raise live stock. Only yesterday the state took a hand in the new industry and put James S. Hogg in the governor's chair.—Drovers Telegram.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 30, 1891.
 Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.
 The event of the past week which attracts the most interest here occurred on Monday night, when representative sheepmen met in this city and after a full discussion of the subject adopted the following as their view of the subject, and appointed a strong committee to visit Austin and lay the matter before the legislature:

Whereas, The destruction of live stock in Texas by wolves and other wild animals imposes a grievous burden upon owners of such live stock; and, whereas, the number of such wild animals and consequent destruction of taxable values are increasing at an alarming extent;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the welfare of the live stock interests of the western and central portions of the state imperatively demand aid from the state in the shape of an adequate bounty for the destruction of beasts of prey.

And be it further resolved, That less than \$2 for coyotes and \$5 for loafer wolves and panthers would not be effective.

This meeting of the cattlemen and woolgrowers has attracted quite a number of stockmen to this city during the past week, some of whom, however, after expressing their views on the subject and seeing that public sentiment was all right here, went at once to Austin to consult with their legislative friends on the subject. Among those who remained here and took part in the meeting were: Capt. Charles Schreiber and B. H. Ross, of Kerr county; Capt. A. E. Shepard, of Buchel county; Col. R. S. Crouch, Capt. John T. Lytle, John Little and David Little, of Frio county; John Almond, of Val Verde county; N. T. Wilson, of Kimble county; a large contingent from Bexar county and a number of representative stockmen from other counties, whose names were forgotten by my informant.

The leading feature of this movement is that it is not merely a woolgrowers kick. The horsemen and the cattlemen are as much, if not more, interested than the woolgrowers. Said Capt. A. E. Shepard, "My nearest neighbor has just had two large work horses killed by lions. Those horses were worth at least \$60, and represent twenty head of sheep at \$3 per head. If it was the sheepman alone who was damaged it might be harder to get justice done them, but it is every live stock interest that is damaged. Incidentally every business interest in Western Texas is affected by these losses from wild animals. The stockmen who appointed me their delegate to represent them at Austin own 150,000 head of sheep besides horses and cattle. I have their sworn statement that their losses from the depredations of wolves, panthers, lions and bears last year amounted to \$12,000 in the value of the animals killed, to say nothing of the resulting damage."

Col. B. C. Crouch, the well-known stockman of Frio county, in discussing the subject of the meeting said: "The proposition that the state establish a reasonable bounty is one of business. It interests the whole state. Draw a line from Gainesville, through Austin and Victoria to the border, and you divide the state into nearly equal parts. West of this line there is estimated to be 4,000,000 head of cattle and the annual calf crop amounts to about 1,000,000 calves, and it is estimated that at least 3 per cent of this calf crop falls a prey to wolves and other wild animals. This per cent would be 30,000 head, which would represent a value of \$100,000. This is exclusive of the hogs and horses which suffer in proportion. But the greatest harm is done to the sheep interest. West of the line I mentioned there are not less than 4,000,000 head of sheep. I have calculated that at least 4 per cent, or 160,000 of this num-

ber succumb to the ravages of the wolves, or \$160,000. Aside from the value of the sheep thus destroyed there are other sources of loss. Owing to the presence of wolves the sheepmen are obliged to resort to close herding, which reduces the value of the wool as much as 15 cents per sheep, which entails a further loss of \$600,000. The region of country under consideration sends out annually 800,000 head of muttons. So closely are we obliged to herd them on the range that free feeding is curtailed, which detracts from the gross weight of the animal, which for each individual sheep may be estimated at 40 cents, which adds \$300,000 to the grand total. Put the total of all losses together and we find that \$2,000,000 vanishes into the hungry stomach of the cattlemen's pests. Mark you, this is the showing for one year, and at present we see no other prospect but that this drain is to go on forever. If this continual loss were stopped, the tax derived by the state from the property thus saved would be at least equal to the amount paid out by the state on bounties."

Mr. George W. Haley, an old time horse trader on this market, who has lately returned from the eastern cotton states, says: "You may think that buyers are unnecessarily tough in their dealings just now, but if you had been with me on my trip through Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia with a bunch of Texas bronchos to sell, you would change your opinion. Why, sir, it has just rained and rained all over that country until there is no bottom to anything. When you meet a citizen there he either has the grip or else he is financially busted. Hard times! I never saw worse. Go back? No siree, not until it stops raining."

Captain A. E. Shepard, of Marathon, speaks in the most hopeful terms of the prospects for early pasturage in the so-called arid portion of Western Texas. He reports several snow storms when the snow lay on the ground for more than twenty-four hours this winter, and says this insures good grass. The weather was favorable for more snow when he left home and the ground had more moisture in it than during the previous four winters. He says that all the stockmen in his neighborhood need now is the enactment of a liberal bounty law for scalps of "varnints," and that then this will be a banner year for the live stock interests not only for Western, but also for all Texas.

Mr. T. H. Gilroy has sold his standard bred gray gelding, "Harry," to Mr. Charles Viques, of Gonzales, for \$750.

For several years it has been the custom to refer to Mr. W. G. Hughes as "the blue ribbon woolgrower of Kendall county." But this cannot be done any more. The wolves, he says, are too many for him and he has traded his sheep to Henry Fink & Co., of Leon Springs, for Angora goats, and says he will make a specialty of wolf-fighting billies.

The following stockmen and woolgrowers were guests at the Mahneke hotel during the past week: Capt. A. E. Shepard, of Marathon; Nat. R. Powell, of Pettus; Henry Fink, of Leon Springs; W. P. Gerfers, of Shavano; R. Mecke, of Bulverde; J. W. McInnes, of Twohig; George West, of Oakville.

Mr. J. W. McInnes, of Twohig, is at the Mahneke hotel suffering from an attack of dengue.

Mr. Nat R. Powell, of Pettus, is here with a shipment of fat steers.

The Horse Market.

Although the total shipments of horse stock and mules by rail during the past week show a gain over the previous week, yet the number is considerably below that of the corresponding week during previous years, and there is general complaint of dullness about the stock yards. Receipts have been very light and were mainly of undesirable stock. The weather, too, has been unfavorable for driving in stock and for trading. The roads are very heavy on account of frequent rains, and outside buyers have been in

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.
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 sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circular. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

light attendance and hard to suit with the stock in sight. The shipments by rail included 324 head of horses, mares and mules, and were to the following points outside of Texas: Lafayette and New Orleans, La.; Harrison and Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Ala.; Donaldsonville, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn. The demand is only for fat animals, and for them outside quotations are paid, but the supply is limited. Previous quotations are continued as follows:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	\$ 8 1/2 @ 10
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	12 1/2 @ 15
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	17 1/2 @ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	13 1/2 @ 17
Yearling fillies, branded	6 1/2 @ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	8 1/2 @ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	10 1/2 @ 16
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	15 1/2 @ 22
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	22 1/2 @ 50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2	75 1/2 @ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	23 1/2 @ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	18 1/2 @ 35
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	17 1/2 @ 33
Weaned, unbranded colts	7 1/2 @ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands	18 1/2 @ 25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands	33 1/2 @ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved	18 1/2 @ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved	30 1/2 @ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	13 1/2 @ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	18 1/2 @ 20

The Cattle Market.

There has been no change in the cattle market during the past week. Receipts of thin scrubs continue very heavy, while the demand is only for the best fat animals. Buyers for the regular spring shipments are coming in now and a number of large sales are rumored, among them being one by Buck Pettus, of Pettus, involving a large amount of money, though the particulars are not obtainable in time for this report. The recent rains have done the pasturage a vast amount of benefit, and early fat grasses are now assured.

Goats and Muttons.

Goats continue in good receipt, but only those that are fat attract buyers. Muttons are scarce and the local demand is hardly worth mentioning. Muttons for shipment to Northern markets are beginning to attract attention.

Hogs.

There is a large over supply of hogs on this market and commission men say they cannot handle any more at present. It is only choice fat animals that attract the attention of local traders.

Sorghum.

Now that sorghum is again attracting the attention of farmers throughout the country, it is well to know that the Sorghum Hand Book, a valuable treatise on the cultivation and manufacture of sorghum, may be had free of charge on application to the Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

Makes Butter Better in Looks and Quality.

It is unwise to neglect to market your butter in an attractive form. Parchment paper is rapidly taking the place of all other wrappers, for not only butter, but cheese, lard, meat, sausage, etc. Elliot's Parchment paper is made from the choicest selected cotton and linen stock, and chemically treated until it forms one of the best wrappers on the market. Ask for Elliot's. Manufactured by A. G. Elliot & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cattle Wanted.

Parties having cattle for sale are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment company. This concern makes a specialty of handling cattle and cattle ranches, and are in position to render valuable assistance to those wishing to sell. Office, 409 Main street, opposite Pickwick hotel.

JOHN OWENS, Manager
 Wool Department.

ADOUE & LOBIT
 BANKERS

—AND—
 WOOL Commission Merchants,
 GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.

W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS.

Established 1854.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

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

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

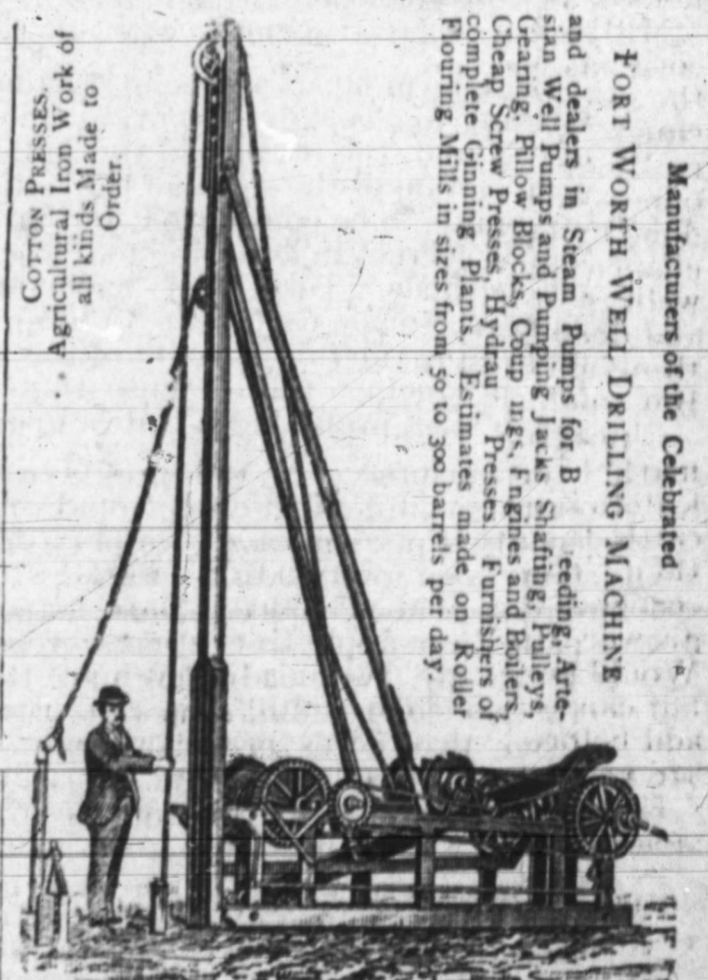
WOOL

Commission Merchants.

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

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



DR. E. C. WEST'S
 NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1 a box, or six for \$5, sent by mail prepaid. With each order for six boxes, will send purchaser guarantee to refund money if the treatment fails to guarantee genuine and genuine sold only by M. WELLS, Druggist, sole agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

C. H. Edwards' music house of Fort Worth has removed from No. 308 to No. 409 Houston street.

AGRICULTURAL.

A new use for the corn plant has been developed in Australia, paper and cloth being now made from the fibre of the husks.

As rotation of crops prevents the exhaustion of the soil, so variety of food will prevent exhausting the constitution of live stock.

It takes an extra good farm and extra good farming to yield six per cent on the capital invested. Consider this before you borrow money to buy more land.

There is much farm fertility in wise legislation, but the wisest legislation must be supplemented by the best possible methods of agriculture to fully realize its possibilities.

Running a farm is just like running a grocery store or a newspaper or any other business. It's not every fool can do it successfully. It requires thought, education, watchfulness, care, and above all, attention to business.

A little space may be profitably devoted to growing onion sets in almost any garden. Sandy land is considered best for them, but they will do equally well on a finely worked clay soil, if it is thoroughly drained. The seed should be put in as early as possible, and the soil made very rich.

It has been said that the inevitable laws of trade are teaching us that we must look for relief in agriculture, as in other branches of industry, not in higher prices, but in cheaper and better products. The only way to cheapen our production is by the application of more labor and greater skill.

A good general plans his campaign in advance; a sagacious merchant studies his market before sailing his ship to foreign ports; a successful manufacturer weighs well the cost of material and labor, consults the possible wants of his customers, before producing his goods. Why, then, should a farmer prosper who never considers beforehand what crops he shall plant, what stock he will rear or what demand he will supply.

Each farm needs a special system of farming to a certain extent, as the lay of the land, the texture of the soil, the composition of the soil and the climate are points to be considered; but no farmer is correct in adhering too closely to old methods. Tests and experiments should be made each year in order to determine the full capacity of the farm for producing those crops that will prove most profitable if grown upon it.

As instances of the profits in fruit culture, Judge Felton of Fremont county, Col., reported receipts from his fruit farm for 1889 to be \$6023, with an outlay of about \$2400. This is principally from apple trees that were set in 1881. Mr. Wilmore of Wheat Ridge, in the same state, reported receipts from two acres of strawberries to be \$1200. These results can be paralleled in almost any portion of the United States where there are good markets.

That there is not much that is new under the sun, even in vegetable "novelties" may be inferred from the fact that asparagus is mentioned by Cato 200 years before Christ, and Pliny mentioned a sort that grew in his garden at Ravenna of which three heads would weigh a pound. The moral which is that we had best stick to the good old sorts and not waste much money on novelties until they have been well tested.

Farmers who wish to get all the facts and information about sugar beets that are available up to date, should send to the agricultural department for bulletin No. 27, which has recently been issued. This contains a resume of all the matter heretofore published on the subject, and brings the history of the industry down to date. If we will, we can within ten years be making all the sugar in the United States that is required for our own consumption.

Farmers' institutes having proved of so much value in New York state as a means of disseminating agricultural information and awakening farmers to better methods, the horticulturists of the state are now endeavoring to have some institutes held solely for that branch of agricultural industry. There is room for the expansion of the institute work in every state, and farmers will serve their best interests in seeing that their representatives in the legislatures and in congress give hearty support to measures looking toward its extension.

If fermentation goes on violently in the manure pile, the heat becomes so great as to practically burn it. In this condition it is called "fire-fanged," and the manure is greatly injured or quite valueless, according to the combustion. One of the immediate losses from the overheating is that of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia in volatile form, and this can usually be detected by the sense of smell. Loss by overheating may be prevented by working the pile over and bringing the center to the outside. Whenever the pile smokes, or the odor of ammonia can be readily detected the pile should be turned.

Every farmer knows from experience that corn is especially a heat producing food, and, therefore, in summer substitutes oats as much as possible for working stock. This suggests another fact, that it is especially valuable for winter use, and not for working stock only. It should form a principal item of food for fowls in the winter, but not in summer. Corn is largely starch, and in summer will soon make a hen over-fat, so that she will not lay at all. In winter it keeps her warm and helps to maintain the conditions of temperature necessary to the production of eggs. Do not waste corn any longer by feeding it to the hens in hot weather.

One of the great needs of our Western and Southern agriculture is a fodder plant which will stand hot, dry seasons. William Wagner of the college of agriculture at Westphalia, Germany, has been experimenting in that line for the past 18 years, and seems at last to have discovered a plant which embraces the necessary requisite. This is the wild flat pea (*Lathyrus silvestris*), and he has for some time devoted himself to the cultivation and gradual improvement of the species. Most favorable reports have been sent out regarding the plant by all who have visited the experiment station for the purpose of investigating it. It is pronounced to exceed in all valuable properties all other fodder plants now grown, including clover, lucerne, common field peas, etc. This is a pretty strong claim, but the authorities are so good that our stations would be warranted, at least, in taking up the investigation.

The broadcast seeder is a profitable implement to use in putting in the oat crop. In sowing wheat with a drill our object is not only to get an even distribution of seed, but to make a furrow which will help to hold the snow over the plant, and whose edges may gradually crumble down upon the roots and cover them as they are heaved out by the frost. With this we do not aim at any of these things, except the even distribution of the seed, and the seed in this case should be distributed over the whole surface of the ground, in order to give more complete root-shading and to better retain the moisture in the soil. There is frequently a better yield obtained by drilling oats, but this is because the ground is put in better condition for the use of the drill than it would have been if the seed was to be broadcasted. Give the ground the same careful preparation, and the results will be uniformly better from broadcasting.

For restoring the color, thickening the growth, and beautifying the hair, and for preventing baldness, Hall's Hair Renewer is unsurpassed.

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

The Farmer an All-Round Man.

The great tendency of modern industry, says the Homestead, is to make specialists. We have no more shoe makers, or wagon makers, or watch makers. Even the butcher will soon be an extinct species. Men now confine themselves to learning part of a trade and to do this extremely well. The modern operative is merely a pulley, a crank or a pin in a vast piece of machinery. He is educated to the highest point in doing some one thing and in that attaining supreme excellence. To a certain extent farming yields to this tendency of the age. Some farmers make specialties of one or another department of the farm, as, for example, one makes cattle the main crop, another hogs, and another horses, while others still make grain farming or some one kind of grain farming the specialty. The business of farming cannot, however, be specialized to the extent that narrows character and develops one-sided men. The farmer must always be an all-round man, who can do some one thing extremely well and can do many things reasonably well. In the nature of things, his education, so far as it is education, will not be of the narrow and narrowing order, for the reason that it is not obtained largely from books, but from his own observation and reasoning. He comes more nearly to being a self made and self educated man than any other profession. He has the best of opportunities for developing an all-round character, which is able to take broad and comprehensive views of great questions, and, while not able to explain or argue the minute points, gets very near to what is at once the common sense question and the very right of the matter. It is, we believe, this all-round education in youth, as the physical vigor and simple morals of the farm, that makes the farmer boys such excellent material for the schools and colleges and gives him such distinguished success when he turns his attention to other professions. But the farmer is not necessarily an all-round man. He may shut his eyes and close his ears to the educational influences of his business and become a plodder and a drudge, doing the same things at the same season of the year and in the same way his father did or his neighbors do. Having eyes, he may, like many other men, see not, and having ears, hear not. He may take up with some thing or hobby in farming or something else and become a theorist and rainbow chaser. He may become soured and a mental dyspeptic as well as the business or professional man. Farm life gives opportunities to cultivate an all-round character, but it by no means secures it. The rest rests with the farmer himself.

Navy Beans.

A crop which can profitably be grown to a much greater extent, and over a much larger area of country, than is now done, is the common navy or field bean. We do not grow enough to satisfy home demands, many being imported every year, although it is a crop of comparatively easy cultivation, and one that pays better than most field crops. Clean land, of good quality, should be selected and the beans planted in drills immediately after the corn is in. Cultivate as soon as the plants are above ground, and when there is no dew or rain on the leaves, that will spot and spoil the foliage. Cultivate thoroughly until the growth of foliage covers the ground and stops the growth of weeds. When two-thirds of the pods are ripe, pull by hand and lay in rows until well dried. Thresh on a dry, clear day, otherwise the beans will not come out of the pods. The same land may be used again and again by sowing rye each fall and plowing it under in the spring. Under equal conditions as many bushels of beans as of wheat can be grown per acre, and the selling price of good clean stock is

commonly twice as great. The labor of cultivating, or rather of harvesting and threshing, is somewhat greater, but still leaving a much better profit that can possibly be obtained from an ordinary yield of wheat.

Methods for Effectually Stamping Out Scab.

As Australia is the only country that has succeeded in effectually stamping out scab in sheep, it may be worth while to look at the methods which have been used there. In the first place, the authorities take every precaution against the introduction of the disease by compelling that all sheep imported, whether known to be diseased or not, shall be treated by dipping in a special preparation before being permitted to mingle with others. This dip (the composition of which I will give further on) has the sanction of the chief inspector of stock, who says that he has never known a single dressing, carefully prepared, to fail of accomplishing the desired end. Nevertheless, the legislature compels three dressings for imported animals. Two preparations are in use, the simplest of which consists of one pound of sound leaf or manufactured tobacco and one pound of flowers of sulphur to five gallons of water. The tobacco is prepared the night previous to dipping by boiling the water and adding the tobacco in proportion not exceeding one gallon of water to one pound of tobacco. Allow the infusion to stand all night in the boiler, well covered over. Mix the bath with hot water to the desired heat and strength in the morning. Thoroughly mix the sulphur, in a separate vessel, to the consistency 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 second preparation consists of ten pounds of sulphur and five pounds of quicklime, boiled in ten gallons of water. The bath is made to the required quantity of mixing one gallon of the solution with three gallons of hot water. The temperature of the bath should never fall below 110 degrees nor exceed 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and the duration of the bath should be from 50 to 80 seconds. The whole body, except the head, should be kept under all this time, and the head dipped as the sheep is put in and taken out of the bath. An essential point to be observed is that the sheep shall swim or float in the bath, so that every part of the body may come in contact with the mixture. It is also important that the dip should be used at a high temperature. It has been found by actual experiment, that, whereas, the scab acarus will live for some minutes in the mixture when cold, it succumbs in about 40 seconds when the mixture is at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Many hundreds of thousands of sheep have been cured by means of these dips in Australia, and, as we have said, the disease has been effectually stamped out there.

A Good Suggestion.

Mansfield Chronicle.

If the legislature should decide that it is its duty to spend money for advertising Texas let it invest the cash in employing genius which shall write us some good common sense laws for those of us who are here now to live under. That will attract other people.

The American Cultivator says, very truly: "It is impossible to exercise too much care while handling dead animals, especially those that have died with any disease, or have lain long after killing. The slightest cut or even contact by an open sore with the dead animal may, and often does, result in the most serious consequences. Physicians understand this, and often refuse to perform some operations which those who know less about such matters undertake without fear.

SWINE.

After hogs have passed the growing stage they cease to be profitable animals to feed.

No single food for the pig will be found as good as a combination, and joined with this combination for meat making we want good blood. It will show up every time.

The object of every pig grower for the first four or five months of the pig's life should be to grow plenty of bone and muscle; the next two months to lay on fat. By this plan a choice article of meat will be made.

In practice from 6 to 18 pounds of pork is made from a bushel of corn. These extremes show the difference in blood and the management of the feeders. The lower weight shows a loss all the time; the higher a profit.

Some men say, "Why preach better treatment of the hogs? If every one puts in practice these teachings there will be no profit," and so they are content to follow shiftless ways for fear of competition in a better line of work. It is well to remember in this connection that the best lines of farming have never been crowded, and from prospects will not be during the lifetime of those who read this.

The cable, says the Breeders' Gazette, brings the pleasing intelligence that there is strong probability that France will lift her embargo on American pork. The subject has been thoroughly discussed and the movement in favor of removing the prohibition has very influential backing. It is proposed to place a round tariff on our pork and lard, however, in case it is decided to admit it, but we are effectually stopped from protest on this point on account of our positive policy. The main cause of our grievance will be removed when the prohibitory order, based on the alleged unwholesomeness of our pork products, is revoked. The great American hog appears to be in a fair way of getting his deserts.

Cause and Preventive of Hog Cholera
A breeder of hogs gives his opinion on this subject in the Breeder's Guide as below:

I have been farming and raising hogs for market the past eleven years, and wish to give my experience and observations with reference to the so-called disease, "hog cholera." For three years during my operations here I have like many of my neighbors, lost some hogs from the disease, but think I have now discovered a cause as well as the preventive. It will be observed that the disease makes its appearance in the early fall, when hogs are being fed on new corn, and runs its course in from two to three months. I have no doubt but that the new corn is the true cause of the disease. It comes at a time when the farmer has about fed up the old corn, and he commences to fatten for market on the new. Now, the past season I raised a large lot of pumpkins and fed two rations of new corn and one of pumpkins, of the latter all they would eat, and while a number of my neighbors, far and near, lost the bulk of their stock I lost none. Again, another farmer tells me that the disease broke out in his herd, some dying, the others sick. He then changed their food to that of oats and pumpkins and every sick one recovered.

Some experts may differ with me about the cause of the disease and the cure or preventive I used, claiming that as an epidemic it must either run its course or recourse must be had to medicine, disinfectants, etc.; that extreme cleanliness and removal of the sick to a separate inclosure is necessary to a complete cure or salvation of the herd. I do not take much stock in such doctor's opinion and advice, as I have tried nearly all the remedies offered, but will risk the health and lives of my hogs on the diet I fed them this season.

I hope that farmers will profit by my experience and give the pumpkin diet at least a fair trial. Feed them plentifully every day in the early season and I think you will not be disappointed in the result.

Profits in Hog Raising

As an indication of the profits in hog raising and feeding, the following is vouched for by a Clay county farmer, says the Kansas City Indicator, whose word is as good as his bond. In 1889 he purchased ten shoats and an old sow for which he paid \$75. His wife and neighbors laughed at him and he refused to tell them what they cost, the figures being considered high, but he told them he would make the old sow and her pigs pay for the entire lot. About the middle of June the sow farrowed eight pigs, and was sold in November, together with the ten shoats, for 131.50. One of her litter farrowed the last week in December a litter of seven pigs, again the latter part of July 1890, a litter of eight, and the first week in this month, another litter of nine, producing twenty-four pigs before she was twenty-one months old. Four barrows of her first litter were sold last November for \$51.35. Three of the first litter by the young sow farrowed last September, about six pigs each, while the grandmother, only twenty-one months old, will pull down the scales at about 500 pounds, and as fine looking as half of the show stock seen at the fairs. The original sow was a cross-bred Poland-China Berkshire, and the boar used since is a Poland-China. Figure it up and see how much profit there is.

Poultry Notes

Tarred felt paper makes a good lining for a hen house, and is obnoxious to vermin.

Brahma, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock hens, mated to Leghorn cockerels, make a good cross for eggs and broilers.

A hen, like a man, is fond of variety in her diet, and will serve her owner more faithfully if she is not fed continually upon the same food.

The interior of the average chicken house can be made much cleaner and lighter by the liberal use of whitewash. In summer the whitewash serves as a guard against vermin.

Fowls suffer more than almost any of the live stock from dampness. Nothing was ever lost by having a dry, snug, warm hen house, or by keeping the hens indoors during rainy weather.

Nothing is more convenient for the average farmer to feed his hens in order to make them lay in winter, than pretty hot milk. A teaspoonful of cayenne pepper mixed in occasionally has a good effect. Feed the hens early in the day, and give them with the milk some hot, chopped food. Furnish once daily also pure water, and occasionally a pile of coarse sand or gravel.

While it is an important item at this time not to get the fowls too fat, it is also fully as important to see that they do not get too lean. Avoid either extreme.

As a general rule one breed of poultry is enough on the farm, because they need considerable attention in the spring, at a time when work is usually very pressing.

Pure bred fowls cost no more to breed than common barnyard stock, but will give much better returns. Why not begin this spring and renovate your poultry methods by buying a few settings of eggs of the best breeds?

If poultry have the run of the fruit lot they benefit it and themselves in three ways: They destroy the worms and insects, get good, wholesome food for themselves in that way, and the droppings constantly enrich the soil.

By a very ingenious and original process, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass., are enabled to extract the essential properties of the materials used in the preparation of their famous "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," thus securing a purity and strength that can be obtained in no other way.

The Kind of Protection Wanted.

Eagle Pass Guide.

Protect our sheep from decimation by a strong scab-law.

Protect our manhood from dummy voters by the Australian ballot.

Protect our young stock from the wolf by an adequate scalp bounty.

DAHLMAN BROS.

The Oldest Clothing Merchants in Fort Worth.

There are very few, probably, of the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL who are not familiar with the firm of Dahلمان-Brothers of Fort Worth. This is the oldest firm of clothing merchants in the city, and they have built up a trade in that line of business which justifies their reputation for doing business "on the square."

Stockmen when visiting Fort Worth, can make a good deal by calling at their store and seeing what they have in the way of elegant and serviceable dress goods. Any representations in regard to goods made by Dahلمان Bros. may be relied on, for they sell just what they profess to sell. Their store is on corner of Houston and First streets.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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



JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

GEORGE E. BROWN,

AURORA, ILLINOIS.

PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

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

150 Chocely-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

J. P. SMITH, President. B. S. MATSON, Gen. Man'gr.

The Granite Roofing Factory,

—AT— FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest roofing offered in Texas. Suitable for steep or flat roofs. Cheap enough to cover a hen coop; good enough to roof a palace. Specially adapted to stockmen's barns and out buildings.

Shingles, tin and corrugated iron may give way before our goods. For further particulars write to our office.

Fort Worth Granite Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

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



Ellis Hotel,

GEO. D. HODGES, MANAGER, Fort Worth, Texas.

The best appointed hotel in the South. Commercial travel solicited.

W. C. YOUNG, J. M. KUHN

Young & Kuhn,

Dealers in

Live Stock and Real Estate.

Office 509 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Bargains in real estate and ranch properties. Special advantages in future delivery of cattle. Advances made on consignments of stock. We are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of cattle, horses, mares and mules at any point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

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

-FAST FREIGHT LINE-

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

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do not cease. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

W. J. CRAIG, G. F. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria, E. G. BLEKEN, T. Agt., G., H. S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston, F. VOELCKE, S. Agt., G., H. & S. A., and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas.

R. W. BERRY, S. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G., W. T. & P., Houston, Tex.

N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.,

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

Drs. Pollock & Keller

410 Main Street,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty

MRS. M. E. KELLER, M. D., specialty diseases of women and children.

Dr. J. R. POLLOCK successfully treats Pile, Fistula, Hemorrhoids and all diseases of the rectum.

OXYGEN AND ELECTRICITY

for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all cases of nervous system.

Best of my references given upon application. Correspondence solicited.

SAVE YOUR CATTLE

by making strong fences. No sagging or spreading of wires. Use

Wheeler's Practical Fence Stave

Protects Cattle From Lightning. Fort Hog Fence. Leading barb wire dealers in every town sell them.

WHEELER & CO., 91 to 101 38th St., Chicago

PERSONAL MENTION.

Berry Anderson, the Wichita Falls cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Tom Shoemaker, of Decatur, is mixing with the boys in Fort Worth this week.

W. B. Hayes, a cattle buyer of Vinita, is in Fort Worth and wants 1000 good steers.

W. A. Poage, a well-to-do cattleman of Waco, was prospecting in the cattle center this week.

C. W. McGehee, the well known horseman of Weatherford, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. K. Zimmerman, a well known Kansas City cattleman, is spending a few days in the Fort.

C. G. Burbank of Fort McKavett, Tex., advertises a fine lot of young steers for sale in this issue.

M. O. Lynn, the Palo Pinto cattleman, was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends Thursday.

George Simmons, a prominent young cattleman of Weatherford, spent a day or two in Fort Worth this week.

L. Schick, a prominent sheepman of Throckmorton, offers 4200 sheep for sale in the JOURNAL'S For Sale column.

John A. Blair and L. P. Williamson are continuing their hunt for a ranch. They left for San Antonio Monday night.

Geo. L. Abbott, the enterprising land and live stock broker of San Angelo, has a card in this week's For Sale columns.

J. S. Alexander, the well-known San Antonio banker, offers a valuable ranch property through our For Sale columns this week.

Joseph Baker, a wealthy cattleman of Slater, Mo., is in Fort Worth hunting for steers. He wants 2000 head of four-year-old steers.

D. W. Moore, a prominent cattleman and banker of Llano was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Moore has a big string of young steers for sale.

John L. Dickerson of Mobeetie has bought the W Cross and Rat brand of cattle formerly owned by Woodman.—Panhandle City Chronicle.

Wm. Powell, the well known Hereford breeder, came down from his Hartley county ranch and spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

W. S. Talbert, who owns a fine cattle ranch in Tom Green county, was in the city Tuesday. He reports cattle doing well in his section of the state.

Cassidy Bros. & Co., the well-known live stock commission firm of East St. Louis, Ills., have an interesting communication in this week's JOURNAL.

Wm. Harrell, one of Amarillo's most popular cattlemen, is shaking hands with his old Jacksboro friends this week. So says the Jacksboro Gazette.

Duncan Bros., breeders of Berkshire swine, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock chickens, Fayetteville, Ark., have their card in the breeder's directory of this issue.

Mallory Son & Zimmerman Co., the the well-known live stock commission merchants of Chicago, have an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL.

W. P. H. McFadden, the well-known Beaumont cattleman, offers 5,500 steers in the For Sale columns of this issue. Mr. McFadden owns a large herd of good coast cattle.

C. L. Ware, the popular Fort Worth and Denver live stock agent, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Mr. Ware's friends will be glad to learn that the many changes recently made in railroad circles has not affected him.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, who looks after the interests in Texas of Cassidy Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, was among the many visitors in Fort Worth this week.

Charley Hensley, a native of Jack county but now a voter of Panhandle City, was circulating among the Fort Worth boys this week. Charley can take care of himself in most any crowd.

A. J. Long, of Sweetwater, stopped off Monday in Fort Worth on his return from San Antonio. He says considerable trading in young steers has recently been done in Southern Texas.

J. P. Smith, N. C. Galloway, W. T. Shugart, Jno B. Wennmohs and R. H. McNatt all reliable stockmen of Round Mountain, Blanco county, offer 3000 young steers in the JOURNAL for sale.

James H. Campbell, the well-known live stock commission merchant, at the earnest solicitation of the JOURNAL favored its readers with a very interesting letter to be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Lee-Scott Cattle Company of Oldham and adjoining counties, have dissolved, W. M. D. Lee going out, and his partner, Lucien Scott, continuing in the business.—Panhandle City Chronicle.

Will Harrell, of Amarillo, who knows more cattlemen than any man in the state, and who seems to never tire when talking of the advantages offered by the James H. Campbell Co., is in the cattle center.

Nat Skinner, the well-known cattleman and merchant of Vinita, I. T., was inquiring for cheap steers in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Skinner enjoys the reputation of having been a very successful operator.

Berry Gatewood, the well known cattleman of Ennis, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Gatewood owns a fine cattle ranch in Arizona. He says that his cattle in that territory are doing nicely.

Geo. S. Tamblin of Kansas City, son of the well-known live stock commission merchant of Chicago, left for San Antonio Monday night after having spent a week in Fort Worth. Mr. Tamblin wants some fat steers.

P. R. Clark, the well-known Comanche county cattleman, brought up a shipment of hogs on Wednesday and sold them to the Fort Worth Packing company at \$3.50. Mr. Clark has a big string of steers for sale.

Henry Hamburg, banker, cattleman and merchant of Canadian, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Hamburg says Canadian is prospering and cattle through the Panhandle country are wintering in good shape.

Maj. W. H. H. Lewellyn, the efficient live stock agent of the Santa Fe, was in town Tuesday, looking after the preliminaries of what promises to be a heavy stock-shipping season even for Deming.—Deming Headlight.

M. P. Buel has returned from a Western trip. He says the Omaha boys are looking for lighter receipts of stock before long, owing to the shortage of feed and fat stock west of the Missouri.—Chicago Drivers Journal.

John C. Ford, a prominent cattleman of Jeff Davis county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night enroute to Kansas City. Mr. Ford says his cattle are in fine condition; the dry cows and heifers being fat enough for good beef.

Seitz Bros. reported that sheep were doing well. Their herds are fat and healthy and they have a great number of lambs; have lost very few of them. The prospect for success with herds was never better.—Nolan county Record.

J. K. Rosson, the obliging representative of the well-known live stock commission firm of Wood Bros. of Chicago, has been quite busy during the past week talking the merits of his firm to the many cattlemen who have been in the city.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta returned from Southern Texas a few days ago.

Col. W. C. Young, the well known Fort Worth cattleman, has recently recovered from a severe illness.

Wm. Bevans and R. R. Russell will ship 2000 steers to the Creek Nation about the 20th of March.—Devil's River News.

Judge W. H. Peckham, of Throckmorton, was in Fort Worth this week. The judge is an enthusiastic admirer of Throckmorton county, and thinks it will yet come to the front as one of the leading agricultural and stock farming counties of the state.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. have responded to the request of the JOURNAL by favoring its readers with a well written communication. These letters, coming as they do from the best posted men in the country, are entitled to careful consideration.

Thos. B. Lee, manager of the Texas Live Stock Commission company of Chicago, in a private letter to the editor of the JOURNAL gives some valuable information as to the outlook, prospective markets, etc. The letter is published elsewhere.

A. S. Nicholson, the well known live stock commission broker and dealer, of Fort Worth, returned from Garza county a few days ago. Mr. Nicholson says the cattle in the section visited by him are looking well, and will go through the winter in good shape.

W. E. Halsell, formerly a pioneer Texas cattleman, but now of Vinita, I. T., spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Halsell has recently purchased about 15,000 young steers from the King herd in Corpus Christi county, now owned by the Texas Land & Cattle company.

D. H. Snyder, of Georgetown, Texas, who owns a large ranch and pasture on the plains in Lamb and Hale counties and another in Tom Green county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Snyder is one of the pioneers in the Texas cattle trade, and is a strong believer in the future of the business.

J. P. Mitchell shipped twenty-three head of cattle from the Folsom yards Monday. They were billed for South Omaha, Nebraska, with stop-over privileges at Denver. Mr. Mitchell purchased the bunch last week of Messrs. Theo. Luce and Wm. Parsons, paying \$18 per head. So says the Metropolitan.

R. H. Overall shipped 84 head of three-year-old spayed heifers to Kansas City last Thursday night. They were beauties and the best lot of beef cattle that has left Coleman in ten years. We are anxious to hear returns from them. Be the state of the market good or bad they will command the highest price.—Coleman Voice.

Joe Rhodes was in the city last Saturday. He reports that he will start for the southern part of the Territory about the last of March to gather about 1,000 head of cattle which are ranging on the Pecos. Mr. Rhodes sold these cattle last fall to a gentleman near Pueblo. He will probably drive them through.—Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

L. J. Thomason has sold one-half of his section to Milt Bowles of Fort Worth. Lance thinks 320 acres is all a man needs to farm. If our farmers would dispose of one half of their sections and place that money in horses and young cattle, we think it would only be a short time until the plains would bloom as a rose.—Panhandle City Chronicle.

Mr. C. M. Tilford of the 2 Buckle ranch will soon be at home; if he has not already arrived. The News is very glad to report that the rumor current here, that Mr. Tilford would not spend any more time on the ranch, is unfounded. Crosby county needs such men as C. M. Tilford, and we are glad to know he has no thought of leaving.—Crosby County News.

G. A. Lee of Desdemonia, who handles quite a number of live stock in his section, was in the Fort Thursday.

M. C. Cliff, a well-to-do cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Cliff is feeding a fine lot of steers consequently feels considerable interest in the success of the Fort Worth Packing Co.

A. M. Maloney of Alexander, Texas, brought in a car load of fair cows a few days ago. They were sold to the Packing company at 2 cents. They had been partially fed on rough feed and weighed a little over 800.

C. H. Gamon, a prominent feeder and cattle dealer of Waxahachie, was prospecting the outlook for cattle in this city a few days ago. Mr. Gamon lives in one of the best feeding sections in the state, and he is feeding a good lot of steers for the early spring market.

J. M. Williams, the JOURNAL'S friend at Snyder, Texas, and who is also manager of the Sealing cattle ranch, writes: "We had quite a little snow storm the night of the 22d. but it soon disappeared. I have been pretty well over the range since my return from Fort Worth and find stock doing better than I expected—no loss yet. But few sales have been made in this locality. Send me buyers for two-car-old steers for spring delivery."

Major W. C. Lewis of Austin, who represents in Texas the well-known Chicago live stock commission firm of W. T. Keenan & Sons, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night. Major Lewis has just returned from Kansas City and other points in Missouri. He says there is an unusual scarcity of beef cattle throughout the corn country. The high price of corn has caused farmers to rush their cattle on the market that they might sell their corn and thus realize more than by feeding it to steers.

S. T. Archer, the cattle buyer of Minneapolis, Kansas, who is known to nearly every stockman in the country, started for his home Monday last under the care of his brother, J. B. Archer, and his partner, W. M. Lacy, dying with consumption. Mr. Archer was only twenty-four years of age, and was considered one of the best business men of his section, and certainly no one who has visited this section in years made as many and as good friends as he. He was a noble-hearted, generous boy, and many here will mourn his untimely fate.—Silver City Sentinel.

STEER CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will contract for spring delivery any required number or class of steers. Will deliver same at any accessible point desired. Correspondence from buyers solicited. Address SAM J. WILM, Kopperl, Texas.

Wanted.

A home in the country on farm or ranch, by widow lady with two boys aged nine and eleven years; understands country life; wages no object. Would prefer place near Fort Worth. Address Mrs. L. O., care Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Indian Territory Pasture to Lease.

Parties wanting either open range or enclosed pasture in the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee or Creek nations can secure the same on favorable terms by addressing or calling on the Fort Worth Investment company, Fort Worth, Texas.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS



NOTES AND NEWS.

The Sutton County Woolgrowers' association will meet at Sonora February 7th next.

Ed Hornsby bought 500 head of cattle from R. B. Hemphill, at \$7.00. So says the Devils River News.

The outlook is favorable for plenty of grass on the Colfax county range next spring and summer.—Raton (N. M.) Range.

Kansas exchanges report very flattering prospects for a good wheat crop. The trouble down in Kansas is that most of their crops are prospective.

Jno. F. Steagall bought of W. A. Stewart, this week, 1600 stock sheep at \$2 per head, which increases his flock of breeding ewes to 3,500 head.—Devils River News.

It is thought by the stockmen, says the Eddyville (N. M.) Argus that our late heavy snow did not cause much drifting of cattle, as it was not accompanied by any wind to speak of, and therefore will not cause any loss.

Mr. McKenzie, manager of the Prairie Cattle company, has recently been also made manager of the Matador Cattle company. For this reason the office of the last named company is soon to be removed from Forth Worth to Trinidad, Colorado.

Representative Funston of Kansas has introduced a bill in congress proposing a commission "to take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various causes which, in their judgment, may relate to the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of this country."

A man in Jackson county, Oregon, has been plowing this fall with a steam engine, and has found that it works quite successfully. He pulls eight plows with his engine, and turns over the soil at the rate of sixteen acres per day. The cost of running the outfit is not over \$5 per day.

A cattleman in the city, speaking of the condition of cattle on the range, said: "They are the most finest beeves which I have ever saw." While the grammar is probably not good, the idea was expressed in a way which would carry conviction to his hearers.—Miles City (Montana) Stock Grower.

While the snow storm was rather severe in this part of the territory, says the Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan, it did the cattle no harm whatever, but the young calves on the range did not fare so well, but as their numbers are not very great we can almost count the loss as nothing among all classes of stock except sheep.

The Southwestern Stockman, of Wilcox, Arizona, says: Chiquito Smith, a brother of B. F. Smith, was killed by the Apaches at his ranch about fifteen miles from Fort Bowie, in the Chiricahua mountains, on Thursday of last week. After the killing they ransacked the house, taking everything useful to them and destroying all else in sight.

An important conference was recently held in Chicago, between a representative of the Kansas Live Stock commission and the Illinois live stock commissioners, which will undoubtedly result in extending the present United States quarantine forty-five miles further south in Texas, embracing about 7500 square miles, and including fully 30,000 head of cattle.

It is reported according to the Las Animas Leader, that many range cattle have drifted with the recent snow storm, south from the northern range to the fences surrounding the farming land on the north side. The cattle were checked by the fences and are now wandering along, back and forward with the lines of the wires, unable to proceed farther south. They appear thirsty and hungry and are suffering some with the severity of the weather.

An Arizona exchange says: The cattle ranges in our (Graham) county remain in excellent condition. No beeves have been sold yet, although a few buyers have been in the county.

Ed Lassater, of the cattle commission firm of Aycock & Lassater Bros., New Orleans, is in town hunting beef cattle. Good prices are now holding, he says. He is offering \$20 and \$25 per head. Del Rio Record.

On Wednesday night of week before last a thunder storm accompanied by a furious snow storm traveling with the rapidity of a northern cyclone passed over Socorro and western Lincoln counties. The storm came from the west, and spent itself against the mountains of western Lincoln county. This was followed by a severe snow storm that lasted until Saturday morning, covering the whole country with snow from a few inches to several feet.—Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

A man named Bulson, from the neutral strip, one day last week killed and dressed eight hogs belonging to B. Hopkins, on Oasis creek, and was on his way home with them when he was arrested and lodged in jail at Lipscomb. He claims to be a minister of the gospel. Neutral strip preachers must be a hard lot. It's not so very long ago since one of them was arrested and taken to Dallas on a charge of cattle stealing. The strippers had better get a new invoice of preachers and see if they can't get a better lot.—Canadian Enterprise.

The Dallas News of recent date says: A notification was received here yesterday which will probably sadden the heart of the cattle raiser. It came from New York and was to the effect that the Southwestern railway and steamship association at the meeting now being held in that city had agreed to advance the rates on live stock. The telegram, for such it was, stated that the advance would be 3 cents per hundred pounds from all Texas points to St. Louis, Chicago and the east. The date on which the rate takes effect was not given, but under the rules of the Southwestern railway and steamship association fifteen days must elapse after its adoption before any rate is effective.

Senator Kearby has introduced a bill lessening the punishment of horse-thieves, or in other words putting the man who steals a horse on an equal footing with the thief who steals other articles of the same value. It provides that the punishment shall depend on the value of the horse. If the value of the stolen beast is less than \$20, then the crime is a misdemeanor and the punishment is made the same as in other cases where the value of the stolen article is under \$20. Where the value of the stolen property is over \$20, then the crime is a felony and punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than seven years. In case the beast is a cow or steer, the punishment is from two to five years.

The Cattle Trail--2,000 Head Now en Route to California.

Tucson (Arizona) Star.

On Sunday last Messrs. C. M. Bruce and J. M. Land, of the Babocomari's Cattle Company, arrived in the city. They have started a herd of 2,000 cattle over the trail to California from their Babocomari herds. The herd will be driven to Salinas, Cal., and will arrive at their destination in about two months.

THE COST PER HEAD for the drive will be \$1.00 as against the cost of transportation by rail which, including the feed, is \$6.00 per head. In the drive alone Mr. Bruce estimates the company will save the snug sum of \$8,000, and as the feed is good all along the line of the trail they confidently expect the cattle to be in better condition when they arrive at their des-

tinuation than when they started on the trip.

THE FEASIBILITY

of the drive has been fully determined by drives which were made last year, and in 1854 Mr. Land drove a large band of cattle over the trail from Texas as far as Stockton, Cal. He found no difficulty in making the trip save they had to fight their way through the Indian section of Arizona. Mr. Land says he cannot see why the drive is not even more feasible, and practical now than 37 years ago.

THE REASON WHY

these cattle are taken to California on foot, Mr. Bruce says, is on account of rates charged by the railroad, and if this drive is successful all the cattle of Southern Arizona for California will go by trail unless the railroad agrees to carry them at the same rate it will cost to drive.

AN EASTERN DRIVE.

The Babocomari companies expect in a few weeks to send off another herd of 2000 cattle to Kansas. The company says the charges over the Santa Fe railroad are also beyond the means of the cattlemen of Southern Arizona to pay.

The herd which goes to Kansas via Wilcox, Bowie, down the Membres to Las Cruces, on the Rio Grande, and from there through the Panhandle into southwestern Kansas, where they will be placed on pasture. The company propose to continue in the future to drive to Eastern markets unless the railroad can transport their stock at as low rates as they can be sent over trail on foot.

THERE ARE OTHER

large cattle company in Southern Arizona who are now arranging to make similar drives both East and West.

The drive will be watched with interest, as it will no doubt fully determine whether the cattle of Southern Arizona will reach the outside markets by rail or by trail.

Hall Bros., Griffith & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., desire to say to any parties having sheep to ship to the Chicago market, if they will consign the same to Hall Bros., Griffith & Co., Chicago, can be accommodated with good tame pasture and good water for 1c a head per day. Also good yards and facilities for unloading and loading their sheep at Sibley, Ill., 100 miles from Chicago on the Wabash railroad. Sheep coming by way of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Hannibal, Mo., and Kansas City Stock Yards can all have good accommodations via the Wabash railroad to this pasture. We solicit your correspondence and consignments.

Attention is invited to our card on page 3. All correspondence is promptly attended to. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL Co., live stock commission merchants, Chicago, Kansas City, and National Stock Yards, Ill.

An Attractive Combined POCKET ALMANAC and MEMORANDUM BOOK advertising BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, the best Tonic, given away at Drug and general stores. Apply at once.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Kansas Seed House of Lawrence, Kan. This house issues a fine descriptive catalogue, which is mailed free on application. Send for one now.

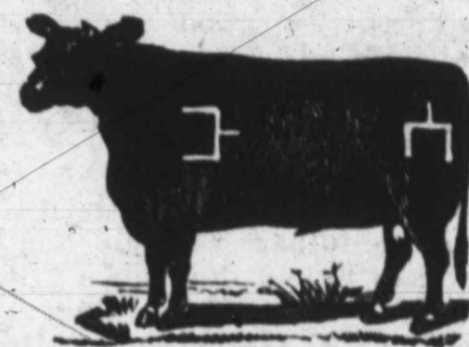
To Cattle Buyers.

We are prepared to fill orders for all grades of cattle for spring delivery. In writing us give the number and classification desired. Address Land-Live Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Weatherford, Tex.

MESSES. DAVID R. FLY & CO., Galveston, Tex.—Gentlemen: I have been using your Fly's Eli Liver Pills for about twelve months, and find them the best I have ever tried for constipation, disordered stomach, lazy or torpid liver, indigestion, loss of appetite and insomnia. I would not be without them. I take great pleasure in recommending them. I find them especially adapted to the necessities of men who travel and change water, diet, etc., and lose sleep. They are certainly a panacea for all those ills. Yours, respectfully, J. E. McCOMB, U. S. Att'y, E. D. T. For sale by C. Grammer, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.) Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.

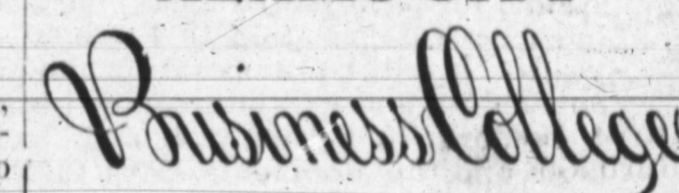


Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

HILL'S BUSINESS COLLEGES

Are leading all others in the South. They have the largest attendance and strongest faculty. Course of study practical and comprehensive. Equipments not surpassed North or South. Three gold medals and seven diplomas from Dallas and San Antonio fairs. New illustrated catalogue free. Address R. H. Hill, president, Waco or Dallas.

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AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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Largest, Cheapest, Best. Temporary Capitol Austin, Texas. Eight teachers, six departments. All the English and Commercial branches, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. A Boarding department, offering the lowest rates to students. Special inducements that no other college can offer. Facilities equaled by none. Catalogue and College Journal free upon application. Write to-day L. R. WALDEN, President.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

BUCHAN'S Cresylic Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers NEW YORK CITY.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The kind of a horse you breed matters not so much if you breed the best of that kind.

A nice foot brush and a little kerosene oil will take the dirt and rolls out of the horse's mane and tail, promote growth of hair and add to the appearance of the animal.

There is one rule that can always be safely followed in breeding horses or any other kind of stock, viz., always breed to something which is an improvement on what you now have.

In making the necessary preparations for spring work, remember that the lighter the harness for farm work the better. There is no benefit in loading down the horses with unnecessary leather.

With many farmers there is no doubt that with good care in the management, a good grade colt can be raised ready for market at no greater cost per pound than a good steer, while certainly a much better price may readily be realized.

When it is fully realized that the future usefulness and the length of the lives of horses depends a great deal upon the way in which they are treated during the winter, more attention will be paid to their surroundings and general management.

Little account is taken of a few pounds added draft to a team at work, but when this is continued all day, as in plowing, it is surprising what it amounts to. A little calculation of the amount of force necessary to draw ten pounds unnecessary weight all day shows surprising results.

It is reported that Pierre Lorillard and his associates in the reform of the turf recently held a meeting at which it was decided to establish the licensing system for jockeys, one that has been in successful operation in England for years. It will be in operation the present season, and will be sustained by the New York and Coney Island jockey clubs and the Monmouth park association. It is a reform that will receive a hearty welcome.

A Minnesota stockman now in Germany writes: "I am so favorably impressed with the coach horses here that I am surprised our American breeders and importers do not import more of them. They are very stylish, have good action, are clean limbed and are of dark color, in dark browns and blacks. They have great endurance and are light feeders. The stallions weigh from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds when three to four years old."

Exercise the Stallions.

The greatest secret of success in the management of a stallion during the breeding season lies in keeping him strong and vigorous. For this purpose no drugs or medicines are needed, but exercise is absolutely indispensable. This will harden his muscles, strengthen his digestive and assimilating powers, and give tone to his entire system; and under these conditions he can bear liberal feeding without danger. No draft horse should have less than five miles a day on the road, and the lighter types should have from six to ten miles. The main point is to so feed, groom and exercise as to keep the horse up to the highest possible pitch of strength and vigor during the season of service in the stud. The idea that feeding this or that "medicine, or drug, or nostrum, will increase the ability of a horse to get foals is the merest nonsense. Anything that adds to the health, strength and vigor of a horse will increase his virility or sexual power, simply because the sexual organs will partake of the general tone of the system; while, on the contrary, whatever tends to impair the health or lessen the general vigor of the system will weaken the sexual organs.

American Stallion Show.

At a meeting of the horse breeders in Chicago it was resolved to form an association to be known as the American Stallion show. Their objects are to improve the horses of the country, and to give annually an exhibition to be known as the American Stallion show. The first of these shows is to be given in the spring of 1891.

The association will also be directly interested in aiding to prepare a creditable live stock display at the World's Fair in 1893. All horse breeders in good standing throughout the country are invited to become members of the association and aid it in all ways. Committees have been appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new society, and the fee for certificate of membership was fixed at \$10 each.

Applications for membership can be filed with either of the following gentlemen: S. D. Thompson, Chicago; Charles Burgess, Winona, Ill.; R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Ill.; J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Ia.; Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Archie Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; Charles E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Ia.; J. D. Connor, Wabash, Ind.; and W. H. Goodpaster, Nashville, Tenn.

Following are the reasons set forth for the formation of the organization, together with some of the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, The profit in breeding horses largely depends upon the advantages enjoyed for selling stock at an advance over the cost of production, and

Whereas, The demand for stallions of approved breeding and individual excellences of the various breeds of horses largely exceeds the present supply, and

Whereas, The great majority of breeders of stallions lack the necessary facilities for meeting purchasers, and making advantageous sales, at the season when stallions are generally selected, and

Whereas, The development of the commercial industries and the rapid extension of the various farming interests of this country will make a corresponding increase in the future demand for good horses, and

Whereas, The interests of breeders of stallions and parties desiring to purchase the same can be greatly promoted by the establishment of a spring stallion show that will bring such parties and the stock together at some accessible point, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the breeders and importers of horses here assembled favor the establishment of an organization to be known as the American Stallion Show, and invite breeders of the recognized breeds of stock to become members of the association.

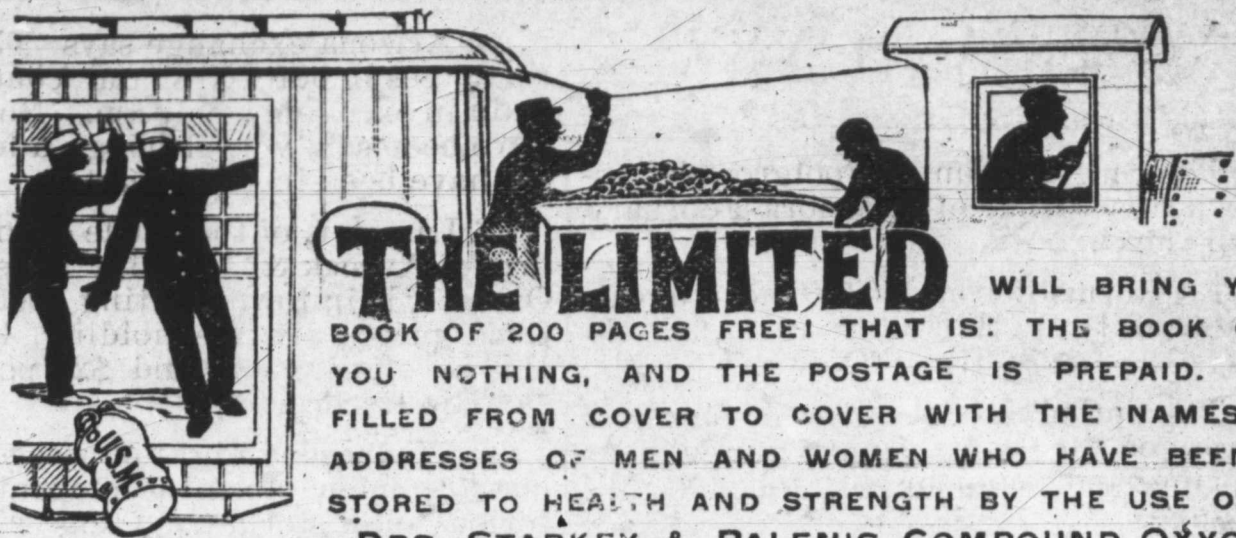
Resolved, That each of the associations engaged in the publication of stud books for the improved and distinct breeds of horses be requested to designate a representative breeder, making a specialty of the breeding of such stock, to serve on the advisory committee of the association.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of the Stud Book association referred to above should, in the opinion of the meeting, be appointed superintendent and clerk to take charge of and make full report relating to the exhibits of the breeds represented by their respective organizations.

Resolved, That the judges appointed to pass upon the various improved breeds of horses exhibited at the American Stallion show should be selected by the official board of the respective stud book associations.

Without the means at hand for combating it, a cold may prove more dangerous than the smallpox. No family is safe unless provided for such an emergency. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is an invaluable specific.

Weak men, we cure. Get vigor and strength. No belt. Write quick. Columbian Medicine Co., Albion, Mich.



THE LIMITED WILL BRING YOU A BOOK OF 200 PAGES FREE! THAT IS: THE BOOK COSTS YOU NOTHING, AND THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID. IT IS FILLED FROM COVER TO COVER WITH THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF **DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S COMPOUND OXYGEN.**

MANY WELL KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN TESTIFY IN ITS PAGES. IN EACH CASE THE INDORSEMENT IS SIGNED. YOU CAN FIND EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN CURED. YOU CAN CORRESPOND WITH THEM, IF YOU LIKE, AND GET THEIR OPINION OF COMPOUND OXYGEN—NOT OURS.

COMPOUND OXYGEN IS A CONDENSATION OF NATURE'S OZONE. IT IS CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY. INHALED TO THE LUNGS IT SENDS A REVITALIZING GLOW ALL THROUGH THE SYSTEM. THEN A DELIGHTFUL SENSE OF RETURNING VITALITY AROUSES THE DESPONDING INVALID TO RENEWED EXERTION. BEST OF ALL—THE STRENGTH THUS AROUSED DOES NOT DISAPPEAR WHEN THE USE OF THE OXYGEN IS DISCONTINUED. IT REMAINS TO ERADICATE DISEASE. FOR STRENGTH IS NATURE'S BEST SPECIFIC.

IF YOU WANT THE BOOK, ADDRESS

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, NO. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

58 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

Market Horses.

The live, wide-awake, successful merchant or manufacturer keeps his merchandise and wares in an attractive shape, and their merits constantly before the public both by expert exhibition and judicious advertising. Why shouldn't stockraisers and farmers be wider awake, and on the same business principles put their stock in better shape for market, exhibit them to prospective purchasers in better style, and let the public know what they have for sale by an advertisement in some good newspaper or stock journal, or by a small circular printed at a trifling cost and distributed through the neighborhood and through the mail. Farmer as a rule have not pride enough in shaping up and exhibiting the horse they desire to sell. Time spent in grooming the horses—especially those for sale—sponging and cleaning, the buggy or cart, is certainly time profitably employed. A horse with a clean shining coat, with mane and tail nicely brushed out, a clean set of harness on, hooked to a clean rig, presents a much more attractive appearance to a prospective customer, or those who admire the noble animal and might become purchasers. The farmer's profits in these days are so small that it behooves them to do that which will bring them in the best returns. Why is it that "middlemen" sell horses for such good prices? The secret is in thorough grooming, good shoeing, stylish hitching and expert showing. The farmer can do all this, and by so doing get better prices.

"In six weeks we had 18 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal."—Col. L. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Leddick, manager of A. His Sons' plantation.

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1890 I commenced using the bots and colic specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Darlem plantation, Texas.

Ask your druggist for it. Put up in 2-ounce bottles, at 5 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to

C. F. JENSEN & CO.

Burton, Tex.

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

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, Texas.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By base imitations of the **SPOONER PAT. HORSE COLLAR.**

All genuine have the following **TRADE MARK** stamped on the belly of each collar. None are genuine without it.



J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,
Sole owners and manufacturers,
Washington Ave. & 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate)

AND **Leading Specialist.**

-CURES CANCER-

Lupus, Rheumatism, Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

A POSITIVE CURE

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

Pearson Bros.,

Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas.

IMPORTERS OF

Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire

COACH HORSES.

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

JAMES H. FIELD. THOS. F. WEST.
TILLMAN SMITH.

FIELD, WEST & SMITH

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Over City National Bank, Corner Third and Houston streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of Texas, rendered at El Paso, Texas, on the 8th day of October, 1880, in the cause of Gregory, Cooley & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Nunn Bros. & Wilks et al., defendants, I as special master in chancery, appointed by said decree, and duly qualified as therein required, will, on the first Tuesday in February, A. D. 1891, it being the third day of said month, at the door of the courthouse of Mitchell county, in Colorado City, Texas, sell the property hereinafter named, to the highest bidder at public auction, all accepted bids to be paid as follows: Fifteen per cent. of such bids paid to me in cash before the sale closes, and the balance to be paid to me at El Paso, Texas, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1891, said fifteen per cent. to be forfeited upon failing to complete said purchase by payment of balance of said bid. The property to be sold is as follows: All that stock of cattle belonging to John W. Nunn, running and ranging in Terry, Hockley, Scurry, Mitchell and adjoining and adjacent counties, branded NUN and marked crop and under-bit in each ear, estimated to be between 10,000 and 12,000 head.

All that undivided one-half interest of John W. Nunn in and to that certain stock of cattle running and ranging as aforesaid, branded V and marked crop and under-bit off of left ear and half crop off right, estimated to be between 750 and 1500 of said undivided interest.

Also all the saddle and stock horses running and ranging in the counties aforesaid, belonging to Nunn Bros. & Wilks, branded in any of the following brands, to-wit: NUN, POL, W, and some unbranded, estimated to be from 100 to 300 head; also the following lands, to-wit:

IN TERRY COUNTY.

Four sections of land described as follows: Survey No. 59, block 4x, granted to C. and M. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 320, 640 acres; survey No. 23, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co., certificate No. 1305, 640 acres; survey No. 33, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 1305, 640 acres; and survey No. 57, block No. 3, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 1259, 640 acres.

IN HOCKLEY COUNTY.

The four leagues of school land granted to Wichita county, known as surveys Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, amounting to 4428 acres each. The four leagues of school lands granted to Wilbarger county, known as surveys Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, amounting to 4428 acres each. The four leagues of school lands granted to Donley county, known as surveys Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, amounting to 4428 acres each, said twelve leagues containing in the aggregate about 53,136 acres of land. Said property, as is provided in said decree, will be sold in the following manner:

I will offer each brand of cattle by itself, and the stock of horses by itself, and then offer the cattle and horses altogether as a whole. I will then offer the lands as follows: All of the four sections of land in Terry county, or perhaps one section at a time, as I may on the sale day determine to be best.

Then the four leagues of Wichita county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000 due in 1905, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

Then the four leagues of Wilbarger county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000, due in 1905, with interest at 8 per cent, per annum payable annually.

Then the four leagues of Donley county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000, due in 1905, with 8 per cent, interest payable annually.

Then I will offer all the lands as one lot.

Then I will offer all the lands and all the cattle and horses as one lot, and whichever bid or aggregation of bids shall be the highest will be accepted by me, and the sale made and declared accordingly.

Said sale is to satisfy certain indebtedness adjudged against John W. Nunn, T. N. Nunn and Sam C. Wilks, and the firm of Nunn Bros. & Wilks, in favor of Gregory, Cooley & Co., amounting at date of said decree to about \$80,000, besides costs of suit and interest since then accrued, as shown in the face of said decree, to which reference is here made and inspection thereof invited, said indebtedness secured by first mortgages on the property aforesaid, and which are duly foreclosed in said decree, and this sale ordered; and also to satisfy certain other indebtedness adjudged against John W. Nunn in said decree in favor of James H. Hill, for the sum of about \$14,000, besides costs and interest to accrue thereon, as shown in the face of said decree, which indebtedness to said Hill was secured by two mortgages on the property aforesaid, which mortgages are duly foreclosed in said decree; and also to satisfy certain other indebtedness in said decree mentioned, amounting to about \$20,000, with costs and interest thence from the date of said decree, as stated therein, and to secure which a mortgage was given by John W. Nunn on all the cattle, horses and lands aforesaid.

I will begin this sale at 10 o'clock a. m. on the third day of February, 1891, and continue it from day to day until completed, according to the provisions of said decree, a copy of which can be seen at the First National Bank of Colorado, Texas, at all times.

A. B. ROBERTSON, Special Master.
January 1, 1891

DEEP WATER

AT

Corpus Christi, Texas!

The Steam Dredge, "Josephine," More than Half Way to the Gulf.

ROPES PASS,

From Corpus Christi Bay directly into the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico is being dredged night and day, the work being prosecuted Twenty hours a day. It will be cut to a depth of THIRTY FEET and admit the HEAVIEST SHIPS.

It will be supplemented by stone jetties if necessary. It has the best tidal basin on the entire Gulf Coast West of Mobile. Corpus Christi Bay is the deepest bay West of Mobile. Its deep waters lie close to ROPES PASS. It will receive and discharge more water with each tide than any Bay on the Coast.

More Water will "Scour" Through Ropes Pass

with each tide than through any Pass West of the Mississippi. THIS IS WHAT PRODUCES AND MAINTAINS DEEP WATER ACROSS ANY SAND BAR. The more water passing through a Pass, the more "Scour" and the deeper water across the bar, if properly directed.

NO BAR EXISTS in front of Ropes Pass. Should one ever form we shall build jetties across it, just as is now being done at ALL OTHER PASSES. A jetty at

ROPES PASS

Will give deeper water than one at any other Pass, simply because more water will be received and discharged through it, with every tide than is received or discharged through any other Pass. Indeed whatever results can be obtained with jetties or any other engineering appliances at any other Pass, will be SURPASSED at ROPES PASS by similar appliances, because they will have a greater volume of water acting with them. A jetty which will maintain thirty feet at any other Pass, must therefore maintain more than thirty feet here.

CORPUS CHRISTI

Is Bound to Have the **DEEPEST** Water on the Gulf Coast.

In addition to deep water we have at Corpus Christi the richest farm and garden lands extending miles into the interior. Our planters raise one bale of cotton to the acre, and not uncommonly more. Also we have the most beautiful situation overlooking Corpus Christi Bay.

THE "CLIFFS" RISE FORTY FEET

out of the Bay and command a charming view. They have an "Ocean Drive" 120 feet wide; a grand double Boulevard 200 feet wide; a steam rapid transit railway; a Seaside Camp-meeting ground covering 101 acres, with table-nacle seating 5000 people now building; a sea-side park three miles long with a \$100,000 hotel now building in it; other hotels projected; sailing, saltwater bathing, fishing; crabbing, turpon fishing, sea breezes, the coolest summer, the mildest winter weather, and the

BEST HEALTH RECORD

of any city in the Southwest. Green sea-turtles are abundant in season. Corpus Christi Oysters have a reputation throughout the entire Southwest. In Winter the Bays and Ponds abound with ducks and geese, while in spring and autumn the prairies are covered with quail and plover, and sea-shore with snipe.

A HINT: You can buy a lovely sea-side home on "The Cliffs" much cheaper now than you can a few months later! The same is true of choice farm and garden tracts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, ENTIRE BALANCE in one straight VENDOR'S LIEN RUNNING FIVE YEARS.

This gives the buyer time to realize the full benefit from deep water before making any further payment.

For circulars, prices and terms address:

THE PORT ROPES COMPANY,

Corpus Christi, - - - - - Texas.

THE MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Jan. 30, 1891.

The Fort Worth Packing company have killed about 250 cattle during the past week and are now prepared to increase the number right along, provided they can get good cattle. They do not want scrubs or shells at any price, but will pay fair prices for good cattle. Good fed steers would now bring from \$2.25@2.75 while fat cows are worth from \$1.75@2.

The Packing company killed 2800 hogs last week and are handling all the good ones that are offered at their full market value. Good fed hogs weighing 170 lbs. and over are now bringing from \$3.35 to \$3.50. Light weights of from 100 to 150 if good and fat are worth from \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Farmers should bear in mind that there is no market here for light, half fat pigs, piggy sows or other inferior hogs. This company will, however, buy and may be relied on for paying full market value for all hogs that are offered.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 1000. Market easier. Good to fancy native steers, \$4.40@5.10; fair to good native steers, \$3.75@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.40; Texans and Indians, \$2.30@3.80. Hogs.—Receipts, 550; shipments, 2100. Market a shade higher. Prices ranged from \$3.10@3.55. Sheep.—Receipts, 400; shipments, 300. Market strong. Good to choice, \$4.00@4.30.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 1400. Market dull. Steers, \$3.40@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@2.35.

Hogs—Receipts 41,600; shipments, 2700. Higher. All grades, \$3.00@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 430. Market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1510; shipments 4000. Market slow and weak. Steers, \$5.00@5.10 for best, others \$3.50@4.60; stockers, \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs — Receipts, 45,000; shipments,

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill.

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

10,000. Market active and higher. All grades, \$3.45@3.70. Sheep.—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 3000. Market stronger. Natives, \$4.00@4.85; Westerns, \$4.25@4.80; Texans, \$3.75@4.80.

CHICAGO.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Jan. 26, 1891. }

Combined receipts at four markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, last week were 99,000 cattle, 571,000 hogs and 59,000 sheep, against 120,000 cattle, 404,000 hogs and 63,000 sheep the previous week. Compared with the corresponding week last year these figures showed no change in cattle, 106,000 increase in hogs and 9000 increase in sheep.

The week opened with the cattle and hog markets fully 10c better. Cattle sales were at \$3.50@5.55 for 1000 to 1783-lb stock including fat 900 to 1000-lb yearlings at \$3.70@4.25, 1300-lb cows at \$3.85; export bulls at \$3.25@4.35 with 40 cars of 1300 to 1780-lb steers at \$5@5.55, while inferior cows and over-grown calves sold at \$1@2.

Hogs sold at \$3.50@3.85, and pigs at \$2.75@3.40.

Sheep were lower at \$4@5 including good 125-lb Nebraska corn-fed muttons at \$4.75.

The hog market rallied 20c in two days as a result of a decrease in the receipts. The general opinion is that the market was never more sensitive than now to the influences of supply and demand.

The Hammond Dressed Beef Co. is reducing expenses and has dispensed with the services of two cattle buyers, one at \$10,000 and the other \$3000 salary.

Cattle and hog buyers get large salaries, but when it is considered how easy it is for them to make or lose several times their salaries for their employers it is not surprising that the large institutions are willing to pay liberal prices to secure competent men.

The same rule should hold with farmers and shippers and commission men. Live stock can be sold for less money than is charged for the service, but reputable and reliable salesmen are entitled to all they get. Those who offer to work for really less than a fair compensation are to be watched. Men who nominally do valuable service for little or nothing usually have some inside way of getting even.

The Chicago Stock Yard company is adopting the policy of reducing the size of many of the six and ten-car-load cattle pens. It is a good one.

Do you notice that prime fat cattle are bringing pretty good prices? True there are not many of them, but the fact that choice to fancy cattle sell at \$5@5.50 shows that there is a pretty good demand for them.

A Mercer county, Ill., man says there

is a large number of two-year-old cattle on feed in that section.

S. O. Osterhout, of Center, Mo., says fat hogs are scarce and farmers are tired of putting 55-cent corn into pork at present rates.

"Cattle are just as fat as they were in September," says a well posted man from the Wyoming range country.

This phenomenally mild winter has undoubtedly been a great factor in keeping down prices for live stock.

A letter from White Sulphur Springs, Mont., says the winter is the mildest since 1878-9.

Wisconsin men say that stock cattle are now being picked up very closely in that state.

About forty loads of Texas cattle, averaging 818 to 1402 lbs, sold a year ago to-day at \$2.50@3.55 for steers.

One lot of 48 grass Texans, averaging 839 lbs, sold to-day at \$2.55.

No fed cattle are coming just now, but they would sell well if good.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Jan. 29, '91.

The receipts yesterday were, cattle, 2358, hogs, 7800, sheep 1315. The cattle market ruled fairly active and steady for smooth shipping steers of all weights, and desirable butchers' steers sold readily at about steady prices, but common grades were a little slow, and prices realized were a shade easier. There is a fair inquiry for thrifty stockers and feeders. Cow stuff is meeting with ready buyers at fair prices. Handy butchers' cattle are 15c to 25c higher than last week, and butchers' cow stuff 10c to 15c higher, but there is no improvement on common grades.

The following sales of Texas cattle were made yesterday: 15 Texas cows, 762 lbs, \$2; 24 Texas steers, 898 lbs, \$2.90; 82 Texas steers, 936 lbs, \$3.10; 48 Texas steers, 907 lbs, \$3.15; 288 Texas steers, 976 lbs, \$3.65.

The hog market opened lower, and a steady decline progressed as the day advanced, showing a decline of about 10c per 100 pounds at the close. Light weights and Southwest mixed hogs sold irregularly at \$2.75@3.20; fair to good mixed hogs, \$3.34@3.40; and best heavy packing and butchers, \$3.45@3.50, and a load of choice heavy at \$3.55. The market closed active.

The market for fat sheep and lambs is steady on local account, and Eastern buyers are ruled out of the market for want of supplied. Sales to-day embraced 88 head common mixed sheep and lambs, averaging 84 pounds, at \$4.37½; fair 140 to 150 pound ewes at \$5, and 109-pound bucks at \$3.50 per hundred pounds.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 30.—Market overcrowded with thin stock. Demand only for choice fat cattle at the following

quotations: Choice fat steers, three-year-olds and up, \$14@18 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@13 per head; good fat cows, \$10@12 per head. There is no demand for thin cows, and they can only be sold at very low prices. Fat yearlings, \$6@7.50 per head; fat calves, \$4@6 per head.

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

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

Hogs in large supply and average demand at the following quotations: Fat light-weights, 3@3½c per pound; heavy fat, 3¼@4c per pound. No sale for thin hogs.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	227	254	417
Calves and yearlings	289	222	869
Hogs	342	93	1568
Sheep	22	22	

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beefs, per lb, 3¼@4c; good grass beefs, 3@3¼; common to fair beefs, 2@2¼c; good fat cows; 2@2¼c; common to fair cows, per head, \$8@12; calves, \$4.50@8; yearlings, \$7@9.50; good milch cows; \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 3¼@4c; common to fair, 3@3¼c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4¼@5c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.75.

Good beefs in light supply and firm. Cows, calves and yearlings in large supply. Mostly poor to medium stock. Hogs dull and in heavy supply. Sheep scarce and in demand.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—The receipts of cattle yesterday were 3031 head. The market was steady on good grades of cattle, but barely so on common stuff. Dressed beef and shipping steers weighing from 1100 to 1300 lbs. sell at from \$3.75 to \$4.50. Good butchers' steers weighing from 900 to 1100 are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.75. Cannors are still going at from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Not enough good Texans on the market to establish price on that class of cattle.

The hog market was 5c lower on heavy weights and 10c lower on common and medium. Packers were free buyers at the decline and there were few hogs left unsold at the close. The bulk went at \$3.25@3.30 and the top notch was \$3.60. Among the offerings was one lot of 94 head, weighing 238 pounds, that was docked 1200 pounds, owing to the presence of 40 sows, and they brought but \$2.90 per hundred.

Sheep were strong and in some instances a little higher than yesterday. One lot of fancy brought \$5.50.

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.	8.56 a. m.
" St. Louis	7.40 a. m.	

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

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

The Fort Worth Investment company have moved their office to Main street, opposite the Pickwick hotel.

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

Fish & Heck Co.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

We are Always in the Market for Fat
HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP
Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

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

S. F. HALL.

WM. HALL

HALL BROS., GRIFFITH & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants

Offices 134 and 136 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Special attention given to Western cattle and sheep. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in a solid block in south central part of Archer county. Price \$6 per acre, of which less than one-third is to be cash, balance on a long time and low interest. Two sections in Baylor county, \$4.50 per acre. One section in Archer county, \$5 per acre. 715 acres near Dundee Station, in Archer county, \$9 per acre, 100 acres in wheat. 1300 acres, black land, cultivated farm in Ellis county, \$15 per acre. 90 acres in town of Ennis, Ellis county, \$100 per acre. I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the title sound and in good shape. S. M. SMITH, OWNER. Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

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

Mules, Mules!

I have for sale a car-load of choice young mules at Terrell, Tex., 4 to 6 years old, 14 to 16 hands high and corn fat. M. CARTWRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

Lespedeza Stifata (commonly called "Japan clover") seed. Bed-rock prices. Descriptive circulars sent free on application. J. BURRUSS MCGEHEE, Laurel Hill, La.

Elmdale Ranch,

Ellis Richardson, Proprietor, Baird, Tex. Breeder of and dealer in Registered and acclimated

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Bulls of any age for sale on reasonable terms. Cows and heifers are registered for sale. All cattle sold are guaranteed against Texas fever, no matter to what country shipped. Write for particulars to ELLIS RICHARDSON, Baird, Tex.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-failing water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre. A. F. SHULTZ, Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex., or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

75 acres, 40 acres in cultivation 8 miles from Fort Worth, price \$25 per acre. 640 acres, 12 miles from Fort Worth, acres in cultivation, price \$10,000. 320 acres, 20 miles from Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Denver City rail, rice \$15 per acre. All of said property is good and well located, and will execute an oil well in part to good stock cattle and store houses, young mules, or wild lands; that is, in both and rich land. Also have 100 head of North Texas stock horses; one fine station (Percheron), one fine "Jack-horn" jack; four fine Jennett in foal; fine jacks; and one extra fine yearling jack. Will sell all of said stock up, or exchange for good smooth Western hogs. Correspondence solicited.

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

DEVON CATTLE

We are headquarters for this breed. Hardest, healthiest and best rustlers of any breed. Adapted to Texas in particular. Send for circular.

RUMSEY BROS., Emporia, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

Johnson grass seed, Bermuda, Alfalfa, Cane, Millet, white and red Clover seed. MILAN & PATTERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

For Sale!

On Bates ranch, six miles east of Abilene Tex., I keep constantly on hand 3 to 4 cars of fat horses and mares. Correspondence solicited from purchasers. Address P. L. WHITE, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

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. 11434, 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.

Best Early-Beef Ranch in Southwest Texas.

Itka ranch, formerly owned by Dr. Carothers, 40,000 acres under fence, eight miles from Comita, LaSalle county, Tex., bordered for fifteen miles by the Nueces river, and additionally watered by abundant lakes and wells; well grassed with curly mesquite and grama. Would be sold stocked with either steers or breeding cattle, or the land alone. Large profits in cutting into farms and colonizing; land rich prairie suited to corn and cotton. A bale of cotton to the acre has been raised in neighborhood. Terms easy; apply to owner. J. S. ALEXANDER, San Antonio, Tex.

TEXAS STEERS!

If you wish to buy steers of all ages, and in any quantities, for spring delivery, or to lease a pasture in the famous Concho country, send particulars of your requirements to

Geo. L. Abbott,

Land and Live Stock Broker, P. O. Box 60, San Angelo, Tex.

FOR SALE.

4300 head of Merino sheep. For particulars apply to L. SCHICK, Throckmorton, Tex.

NOTICE!

3000 mixed cattle in Blanco and Llano counties for sale. Apply to J. P. Smith, N. C. Gallopway, W. T. Shugart, John B. Wenmohs, E. H. McNatt, Round Mountain, Blanco county, Tex.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

Ten Bulls, imported and from imported sires and dams, up to two years old. Also a few choice bred heifers. Bull at head of heard weighs 2000 pounds. A larger class of Devons than are usually seen in America. Only imported herd in the United States. Send for catalogue. JOHN HUDSON, Moweaqua, Ill.

New Range.

Two wells with an abundance of good water have been developed on entirely new range (Government land) with no living water within ten miles of each, and where grass is 12 to 20 inches high throughout the range. Each well is fitted up with Star windmill, improved oil well pump, 10,000-gallon tank and 60 feet of troughs. Will sell one or both. Will also take sheep or cattle in trade. Address R. R. ELDER, care Elder & Co., Albuquerque, N. M.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

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

FOR SALE.

600 one year, 300 two year, 300 three year, and 100 four-year-old steers. C. G. BURBANK, Fort McKavett, Tex.

FOR SALE.

Jacks For Sale!



Twenty-five well-bred Tennessee Jacks from yearlings to four-year-old. Some Texas raised from same stock. For further information address

KNIGHT & WILSON,

Fort Worth, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN

from the Cotton Belt depot in Fort Worth, one bay horse, about fifteen hands high, branded F D on left shoulder; has large white spot on forehead; white hind foot; with 4 dle marks on withers. Any information leading to the recovery of the horse will meet with suitable reward. W. E. Edwards, Mansfield, Tex.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the farm of J. E. Whitmire, on Mud Creek, Healdton, in the Chickasaw Nation, one light bay horse, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, branded on left shoulder T B connected; also one dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, branded on left shoulder J P connected, and about 6 years old. They strayed or were stolen about Aug. 10, 1890.

WANTED!

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

BIDS WANTED.

To build about twelve miles of wire fence, to complete the enclosure of the land in Lynn county known as the "Wilson County School Land," the fence to be made as follows: Three strands of Glidden barbed wire; cedar posts six feet long, eighteen (18) inches in the ground, and four inches in diameter at the top or small end; distance between posts, sixty (60) feet, and three substantial stays between the posts. This body of unsurpassed grazing land is in an exact square, and contains 17,712 acres, or four leagues. On each league there is a windmill and facilities for watering 1000 head of cattle. Bids for leasing this land will be received by the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, either for fencing or leasing. Address RHOADS FISHER, Agt., Austin, Texas.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Do You Want the Best?

Send for catalogue of the only herd in Texas that has in it over 100 head of acclimated registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. The only herd that has in it Advanced Registry cows from records made in Texas. The only herd that has at its head a bull whose dam and granddam have the largest record ever made. The only herd in Texas that has won at the same time both the milk and butter prizes (open to all breeds) at a state fair. Young bulls to head herds, backed by largest records ever made, at all times for sale. Address CLIFTON STOCK FARM, or W. E. HUGHES, Dallas, Texas.

Joe Gunter's Grayson County Ranch.

Thoroughbred and grade shorthorn and mixed cattle. We produce over 1000 calves per annum. The largest herd of thoroughbred shorthorn in Texas. Bulls sold from this ranch are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States or Mexico. Address NAT GUNTER, Manager, Tioga, Texas.

OAKLAWN JERSEY HERD.

Auvergne, Jackson Co., Ark.—The home of Turbigo, son of the grand old Tormentor. This young bull has taken first prizes at Memphis, Tenn., at St. Louis, Mo., also sweepstakes at both places and first prize at the great Dallas fair, and was never beaten in a ring. A few of his daughters for sale from choice cows. Buyers will find in this young herd some of the best butter strains of Jerseys in America. Selected with great care, regardless of expense. All Southern buyers will find it to their interest in selecting from this herd, as we are located south of the fever line. Special invitation to all wishing to buy to visit me and see my herd one-half mile from depot. JAMES T. HENDERSON, Auvergne, Ark.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

SWINE.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.



The Valley Stock Farm herd of Berkshires and Duroc Jersey swine contains more animals that won prizes at American and English fairs in 1888 than any other herd in the world. If you want the best come and see us, or write for catalogue. TERRELL & HARRIS, Proprietors, Terrell, Texas.

DUNCAN BROS.,

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. Breeders of Berkshire swine. Herd headed by St. Louis prize winner, "Nick." Also L. Brahmas, P. Rocks, and Bronze Turkeys. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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



HAZLEHURST STOCK FARM.

Shire horses, Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Swine, and Shropshire sheep. Holstein-Friesian cattle of the most noted families, bred for best milk and most butter with milk and beef form. Berkshire and Chester pigs of prize-winning quality. Personal inspection desired. Send for prices and catalogue of breeding stock. KIRKPATRICK & SON, Hoge, Kansas.

J. A. AYERS, LA PLATA, MO.

Breeder of thoroughbred Chester White, Poland-China and Small Yorkshire Swine, Jersey cattle and 20 varieties of fancy poultry. I make a specialty of individual merit and fancy points. Catalogue free. Mention this paper.

Chicago Herd of Chester Whites



I make a specialty of choice stock for breeders. No hog equals them for crossing on Poland-Chinas and Berkshires for pork purposes. Pedigree sent with each pig. W. C. VANDROOKE, Cherry Valley, Ills.

C. F. ESTILL,

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

POULTRY.

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P. O. Box, 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine. STAN AND FOWLS—Ll. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, J. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Capas and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

PIE GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Stain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pie games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

SORGHUM

HAND BOOK, with full information as to seed culture and manufacture, sent free. Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

Receipts for 1889 were 1,230,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 31,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 2,658 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

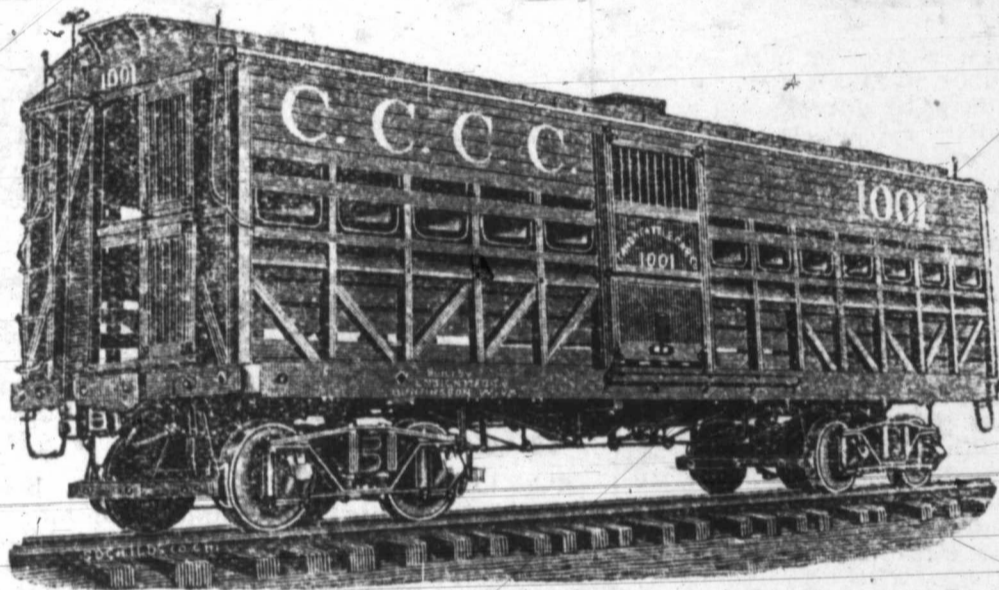
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. **E. RUST,** Assistant Superintendent.

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



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO

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

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

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

S. P. CADY, **W. M. DUNHAM,** **C. B. CADY**

CADY, DUNHAM & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Room 118 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
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Insko, Smith & Redmon,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Yards opposite I. & G. N. shipping pens. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

M. B. LOVD, President. **D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President.** **E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.**

First National Bank,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

DIRECTORS—J. E. Price, President; J. H. Presnall, Vice-President; John T. Lytle, Treasurer; W. H. Jennings, Secretary; G. W. Saunders, General Manager; John Blocker.

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INCORPORATED \$50,000.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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prompt and quick returns. Market reports and information as to shipments cheerfully given. Correspondence solicited. Telephone No. 401.

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Open Day and Night. Orders by Telegraph Receive Prompt Attention.

PURE SEEDS

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.
 Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc.
 Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free.
 1420-1422 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

Is an Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



Purely Vegetable. Safe to Handle.

It is sure to promote Health of Sheep,

And thereby increase quantity and quality of the Wool.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

PRESCOTT JUNCTION, ARIZ., Dec. 30, '90.

A. H. HUMPHREYS.

MESSRS. FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO., 18 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

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

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

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

TESTIMONIAL.

NEPHI, UTAH, Oct. 13, 1890.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

MESSRS. FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO., New York.

GENTLEMEN:

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

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

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

Yours truly,
 (Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN.

If you cannot obtain FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP from your dealer, ask him to write for it to

Fernoline Chemical Co., 18 Broadway, N. Y.

1891.



Home Grown, Honest, Reliable.

I offer you my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1891 FREE. Note the immense variety of seed it contains, and that all the best novelties are there. Not much more show about it (you don't plant pictures) but fine engravings from photographs of scores of the choice vegetables I have introduced. Would it not be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm in the United States making mail and express business a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honorable dealing is the only foundation this can rest on. My Catalogue is FREE as usual. A matter on second page of cover will interest my customers. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

1891.

KANSAS SEEDS

Our Novelties: Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon.
 Our Specialties: Alfalfa, Espersette, Kaffir Corn Cane, Millet, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries. Everything in the seed line. Catalogues mailed FREE on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

MEN

The reason thousands cannot get cured of Special Private Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Gleet, Varicocel and results of abuse or excesses which unfit men for marriage or life's duties, is owing to a complication—Prostatitis. Consultation Free, personally or by letter. Address, DR. LIEBIG & CO., European Specialists, 301 and 303 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. Will visit all Western and Southern cities quarterly.

Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Invigorator, the greatest remedy for above complaint. To prove its power, trial bottle sent Free.

THOS. H. MORIN.

MORIN BROTHERS,

W. L. LUBBOCK, Manager,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN ANTONIO.

Feed and Sales Yards, South Flores Street. Make a specialty of handling Spanish stock of all kinds. We offer for sale all classes of live stock, at any point in Southwest Texas and Mexico.

THOMPSON & BLAND,

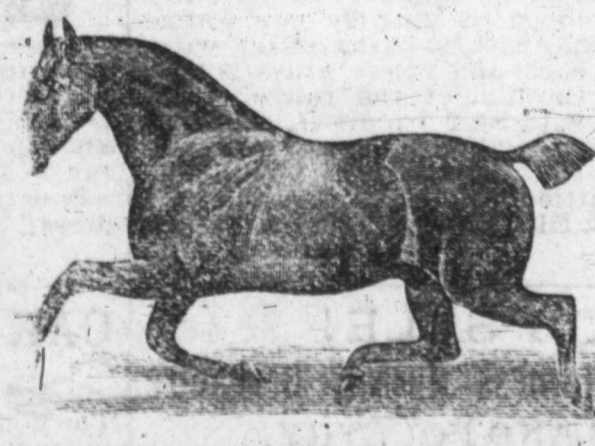
Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Importers of Hackney "Coach."

Will exhibit some of the finest stock ever imported

—AT THE—

Texas State Fair, Dallas, Tex.,

October 18th to November 1st, Inclusive.



THE MARTIN-BROWN CO.,

— WHOLESALE —

Dry Goods

Corner Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Only Exclusively Wholesale Dry Goods House in the City.