

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 16

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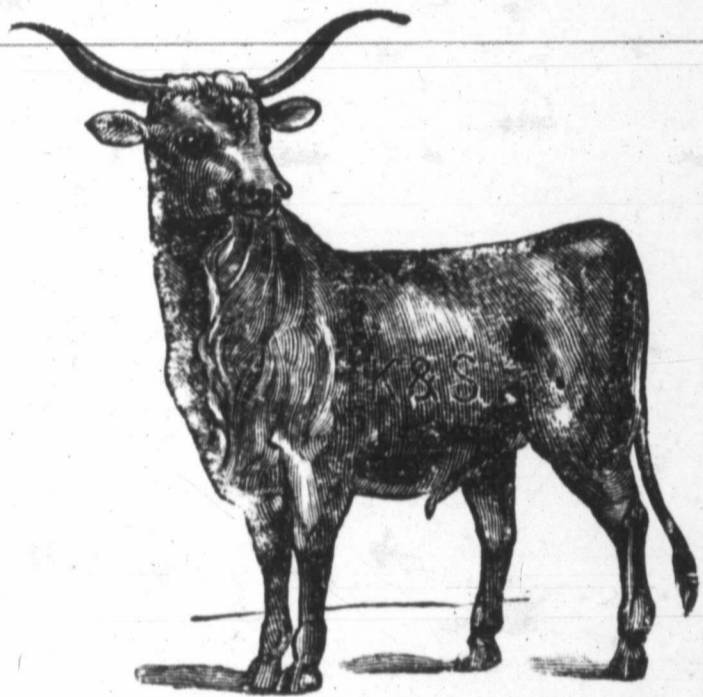
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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To Make Room for the Sales.

A great deal of interesting and valuable matter is crowded out of this issue of the JOURNAL to make room for the lengthy sales and market reports. These are regarded just now as being of especial interest to our readers generally.

The Cause of Breaks.

Here is what breaks cattle markets. Saturday's Drovers' Journal said: "Arrivals of range cattle at Chicago last week were 19,600 Texas and 16,000 Westerns, making 100,092 Texas and 20,300 Westerns for July 1891, against 95,162 Texas and 4,692 Westerns for July, 1890."

A Big Sale.

The Nunn Bros. & Wilkes ranch consisting of about 60,000 acres of land 120,000 cattle, located on the Staked

Plains, was sold at public outcry in Colorado City, by A. B. Robertson, receiver, on the 4th. The property was bought by Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, the principal creditors. The price paid, including encumbrance assumed on the land, will aggregate about \$130,000. This is a fine property and certainly a very cheap one.

Range Cattle.

July arrivals of Texas and Western range cattle at Chicago were 120,000 head, against 100,000 for July 1890. Native cattle fell about 60,000 short of 1890. St. Louis and Kansas City had about the same experience but the figures are not yet available. At all the markets such natives as arrived were mainly green to medium cattle, which explains, why choice natives still bring \$6.00@6.25 at Chicago, while Texas and common natives have declined heavily to last year's figures, or near it.

The Market.

As will be seen by our market reports and cattle sales printed elsewhere in the JOURNAL, the markets continue dull and low. This may be accounted for in several ways but is mainly dull to the oversupply of unmaturing grass cattle and the general stringency in money matters. If the shipment of green cattle could be stopped, and the country could be supplied with enough money to transact business the market would be good. But until these two obstacles can be removed, but little improvement can be expected.

The Alliance Camp-Meeting.

An Alliance camp-meeting, largely attended by Alliance men from all parts of the state, has been in session at River Side, a suburb of Fort Worth, for the past two days. The meeting has been well attended and was addressed by quite a number of prominent speakers and was, as far the JOURNAL knows, a great success. The object of the gathering was to boom the sub-treasury move, and was therefore of a political nature, and can not therefore be discussed by the JOURNAL.

Canadian Market Busted.

The Toronto Empire quoted the Canadian market last week as follows: The cattle market was quoted dull and weak, and at the close a considerable number of offerings were left over unsold. There is a glut at nearly all the Eastern markets, giving no outlet for what stuff is not wanted here. At the same time, the quality of the stock was poor and much below the average, only a few loads having any fat on to speak of being offered, and all such were in demand at firm prices, but the poor stuff was not wanted. Export steers sold all the way from \$4.90@5.10. Extra \$5.20. Best butchers cattle \$4 per cwt. down to \$2.75 for fair lots. Sheep declined from 15@25c. Hogs ruled steady with the former week.

Thoroughbred Sheep.

The JOURNAL has been favored with a few wool samples from the thorough-

bred Merino flock owned by Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, Tex. These samples which are now on exhibition at this office, prove unmistakable that Texas will grow as fine sheep as can be produced anywhere. Col. Haynie's sheep will compare favorably as to size, quality, length and weight of fleece with the best bred flocks of the East. Col. Haynie now has forty or fifty bucks from eighteen to thirty months old that can be bought at much below their actual value, with a view of reducing his large and increasing flock. He also offers for sale, at greatly reduced figures, 250 or 300 thoroughbred young ewes. Those contemplating the purchase of stock of this kind will no doubt find it largely to their interest to correspond with Col. Haynie.

Good-Bye Delinquents.

The JOURNAL is again compelled to part company with a big list of subscribers. It parts with them with regrets, not so much on account of losing their patronage, as the amounts due on their subscription. The JOURNAL is published at a heavy expense; it is a readable and valuable paper to those who are directly or indirectly interested in any kind of live stock or agriculture. It is worth the price asked for it, and unless this amount is promptly paid in advance, the paper will not be sent. It has been found necessary to adopt this rule to prevent imposition and loss and will, as a matter of business, be strictly adhered to in future. The JOURNAL wants subscribers who are willing to pay for the paper, and wants them badly, but is not willing to bankrupt itself by continuing on its subscription book a long list of names who will not pay.

Demand for Feeders.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is an unusual amount of feed in the country, and a fairly good outlook for good, well-fed cattle, yet there is but little demand for feeding steers. The explanation for this unnatural state of affairs is easily made. It is simply caused by the fact that there is no money in the country with which to buy the cattle. Cattle feeders, as a rule, are borrowers, and depend on borrowing at least a large percentage of the money used by them in feeding. This they cannot now do, consequently they are virtually forced out of the business. If there was any money in the country for investments of this kind the demand for feeders at fair prices would now be good; but as long as the present panic in money matters continues, no one can even approximate what the result may be.

The Texas Wool Growers.

It may be a little too previous to begin so far in advance to urge the sheepmen of Texas to take more interest in the work of the Texas Wool Growers' association, but considering the want of interest shown by the wool growers, the JOURNAL feels that it is always in season to urge the importance of this

organization. The sheepmen of Texas as without organization and a united effort, can do nothing to protect the interest of the business they represent, but by a united effort much good can be accomplished. The JOURNAL has gladly consented to assist Col. Haynie, the president of the association, in working up an interest in the affairs of the association and promises in future to do its duty in that direction. It only remains with the wool growers themselves as to whether their organization shall go down or grow into an influential and useful promoter of much good Wool growers of Texas, what do you propose to do about it?

Bad Everywhere

The cattle market is in a bad fix all over the country. Eastern centers have been glutted and disastrous results follow. Friday's Buffalo Mercantile Review said: "To-day the market is in about as weak and unsatisfactory a condition as possible, 18 to 20 cars of unsold stock still hold over unsold, most of it has been here since Monday and some of the unsold cattle are fairly good butchers grades of stock, but with the butchers all well supplied from the "overflow" of Monday and no orders in for stock it is impossible to get rid of it, and there is no enquiry whatever for the common poor cow stuff and undesirable steers.

78,000 too Many for Them.

The demoralized condition of the cattle market during last week is but the natural result of an excessive supply and shows how easy it is to turn the current of market values downward at a break-neck speed. When sales have to be forced the buyer has the seller at his mercy and can demand very radical concessions, which he never fails to do. At this season of the year when fruit is so abundant and the consumption of meat at low tide it requires no great strain to produce a break in prices. The supply of 78,000 head in one week is the largest run ever known at this season of the year, and considering the fact that the percentage of common to medium grades was excessively large it is not surprising that prices should take a disastrous tumble. A decline of 75c@ \$1 per hundred in one week is a thing which does not often occur, but it shows that even a great market center like Chicago can, at times, be overtaxed.

Feed While Young.

There are two points to be gained by the liberal feeding of young animals. First it costs less for each pound of flesh made than it does to make the same weight on older animals; and second, it lays a good foundation for future development, so that all subsequent feeding will give the largest possible profit. If an animal is stunted in the beginning it often requires so much feed to overcome this defeat that it destroys all the profit that might otherwise be made.

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CATTLE.

Feeding Cattle for Market.

The beef producers of Texas who have been most successful this year were those who fed their steers last winter and fully ripened and prepared their cattle for market before offering them for sale. It is generally understood that those who used ordinary judgement in feeding last winter, realized at least fairly good returns, while in many instances the profits were much larger than were expected even by the most sanguine. This, together with the fact that there will be grown this year an abundance of feed in this state, and the further fact that there are a great many steers in the state that will not get fat enough for market without being fed, will perhaps cause a larger number of cattle to be fed this winter than ever before. In view of this it behooves the prospective feeder, especially if he be a novice in the business, to carefully study the situation that he may intelligently map out the line he proposes to follow before engaging in the venture.

Cotton seed meal with cotton seed hulls for roughness will, perhaps, give the best results to those who wish to finish their cattle on feed and market them from the feed pens. But as there will probably not be meal enough for all who may wish to feed in this way, and as there may and no doubt will be something of a monopoly or corner in this particular feed, it may be both interesting and valuable to those who contemplate turning off their beef this winter to investigate other kinds and qualities offered with a view to using them, should it appear feasible and should they be unable to obtain cotton seed meal.

The corn crop in the corn-growing part of the state will be an unusually large one, consequently it can be bought at figures that will enable feeders to use it at a profit. The value of corn and its fattening qualities are well known. Its value or rather its cheapness in producing beef may be greatly increased by adopting modern and improved methods in preparing and feeding it. For instance corn should no longer be fed in ear as has heretofore been the custom, but should, together with the cob, be ground into a fine meal. Mills to do the grinding cost but little, while the cob when pulverized along with the grain makes a splendid feed.

The large wheat crop of Texas ought to enable feeders to buy bran at a price that will enable them to feed it at a profit. Under the heading of "Bran as Food for Stock," a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says:

"I have recently learned of some experiments in feeding cattle on hay and bran that have interested me greatly. Fifteen ordinary scrub steers were selected for the experiment, and they were stall-fed for four months, being allowed exercise a part of each day in a small barn-yard. The steers averaged 914 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. These steers were fed all the hay and bran they would eat, and during the four months the average amount of hay eaten per day was about sixteen pounds. The average daily ration of bran was a

small fraction over thirteen pounds per day for the entire time. The average gain of the herd for the time was two pounds per day, or a gain of 240 pounds each for the period of four months. These cattle when slaughtered were ripe, and showed well on the block. This experiment was made at Minneapolis, Minn., and the bran fed was made from spring wheat at the Pillsbury mills, and was so thoroughly cleaned that there was literally no flour left in it.

"Some experiments made by Dr. Doessman, at the Massachusetts experiment station show that a ton of bran contains about sixty pounds more of digestible protein than a ton of corn, and that the bran has about one-fifth more of this valuable ingredient than the corn. In my market bran usually costs more per pound than corn, but when I can exchange a pound of shelled corn for a pound of bran I would always feed at least half bran to fattening stock, and a much larger proportion to young growing stock; and even when bran costs fifty per cent. more than corn I always use it in preference for calves and colts under a year old.

"The most satisfactory and economical feed for cattle that I have ever used is cob meal and bran, used in equal bulk. With the modern mills geared to run at a high rate of speed, the cob can be ground so fine that one can scarcely detect it in the meal, and a mill costing one hundred dollars or less will grind from 25 to 50 bushels per hour, the smaller amount when ground very fine. I paid but four cents a bushel for grinding, and with corn at thirty cents a bushel this feed costs but half a cent a pound. This meal weighs for a given bulk nearly or quite twice as much as bran, and with bran at \$14 a ton the ration of cob meal and bran mixed for a thousand pound steer must exceed 15 pounds to cost 9 cents. I think this would constitute a ration heavy enough for a steer that would finish off to about 1200 pounds. For the first month the feed would be somewhat lighter. If the cattle had the run of a straw stack for a part of each day the ration of hay might be reduced or corn fodder substituted for it, or with good, bright straw by adding a few pounds to the grain ration the cattle would do well without other rough feed.

The profit in feeding cattle is not confined to the increase in weight, but we can usually count on an advance of a cent a pound or more on the weight of the carcass, and then the manure will pay for the labor. Careless feeding and handling of cattle will give no profit, but economy, personal attention to the stock, and a knowledge of the foods will enable us to consume the coarse foods of the farm and furnish all our own fertilizers at a fair profit."

When the idea is to feed through the winter and finish on grass in the spring there is nothing as good as cotton seed with access to a good grass pasture. The cotton seed seems to especially fit cattle for taking on flesh, rapidly when turned on the grass in the spring. There are, however, numerous other feeds, such as sorghum, Johnson grass, alfalfa, silo, maize, etc., that may be successfully used when it is only intended to rough the cattle through the winter and finish them in the spring on the grass. In fact, any feed that will

keep the steers in a thriving condition through the winter can be fed to an advantage, and will prove a big improvement over the old way of allowing the cattle to rustle for themselves on the range, and especially when the range is old, worn and eaten out, as is now generally the case throughout the range country of the Southwest.

Scattered Cattle Feeding.

National Stockman and Farmer.

A great deal of beef-making on a small scale will probably be carried on in the next year. It has been the case for some time that small farmers with light supplies of surplus feed have done but little in the way of ripening beeves and gathering up and placing them on the market; but under current conditions there is considerable incentive for the man who can even do nothing more than finish up two or three steers or one or two cows to make the best possible out of them, and sell them to some shipper gathering up his supplies over the country.

Feeding even in this scattered way has a greater effect upon the aggregate supply of beeves in the country than people are frequently disposed to think. Not only is the aggregate of ripe stock largely increased by this means, but the average weight of the animals marketed is also seriously affected. Where every man is in position to do a little feeding the individual attention given to beeves is somewhat increased, and the weight at which they are placed on sale is correspondingly augmented. Fifty or one hundred pounds per head on the beeves of a single state will make a good deal of difference in the aggregate of beef marketed from that state.

It is the case, too, that when cattle are ripened in this way local butchers gather up a large part of their supplies right around home, and are saved the expense of having their stock shipped from the West. This is a good thing, too, for the local feeder; for if he can dispose of two, three or half dozen head to a local butcher without the expense of having them sent to market, and paying freight and commissions, he is in position to know just what he is doing and to get the most out of it. It is when cattle feeding can be carried on in this way, and when local demand is sufficient to use up the stuff produced, that farmers make beef to the best advantage.

Cattle-Feeding.

We are under obligations to Prof. F. A. Gulley, Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment station, for a copy of Bulletin No. 10, from the Brazos County Station, devoted to the subject of experiments in cattle feeding. The conclusions reached may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. The experiments of the two winters show that of our different cattle foods, a ration made up of cotton-hulls and cotton-meal is equal if not superior to a ration of any other two feed-stuffs used for fattening cattle, but a cheaper ration may be compounded of silage and cotton seed or of corn, hay, and cotton seed, at the prices given.

2. That the addition of some other feed-stuff to the cotton-hull and cotton-meal ration makes it more palatable to cattle and produces better results in

gain in weight. Corn-meal, hay, silage and molasses, each one added to cotton-hulls and cotton-meal, made larger gains than hulls and meal alone, in the order named, molasses giving the best result.

3. Of the several rations containing silage, silage, cotton-hulls and cotton-meal gave the best gains; silage and cotton-meal second; silage and boiled cotton-seed third; silage, corn-and-cob meal and cotton-meal fourth; silage and corn-and-cob meal fifth. Dry corn-fodder did not give as large a gain as silage. Molasses did not improve the ration containing silage.

3. Cotton-hulls and cotton-meal with hay, corn, silage and molasses gave larger gains than silage and cotton-meal, or silage and cotton-seed.

5. Cotton-seed meal with other feed-stuffs and fodders gave larger gains than cotton seed with other feed-stuffs and fodders.

6. Cotton-seed with other feed-stuffs and fodders made gains at less cost for food per pound gain than cotton-meal with other feed-stuffs and fodders.

7. After feeding any of the rations used without change for sixty days, the daily gain diminished, until finally in some pens it ceased entirely; but with a change of ration the daily gain in all of the pens was largely increased, in some pens exceeding the average of the first period of feeding.

8. Corn and hay alone is more costly and will not fatten cattle so rapidly as rations containing cotton seed and cotton-meal, with cotton-hulls or silage; and boiled cotton seed added to the corn and hay ration makes more rapid gain than corn and hay alone, and at considerable less cost per pound for food consumed.

9. The waste from cattle fed hay, corn, silage and raw cotton seed was worth considerable more for hogs running after the steers than the waste from cattle fed silage, cotton-hulls and cotton-seed meal.

Consumers at the Mercy of Slaughterers.

Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

It has been many years since the quality of beef retailed at the butchers' stalls of this and other cities has been so low a grade. "Mule meat" would be a fitting designation for much of the stuff being sold at many shops usually handling prime beef. This simply means that on the strength of the admitted scarcity of choice fat cattle the tailings and range stuff are being forced upon those who would be buyers of No. 1 beef even at a higher price if they could get it. In short, if all who desire and are ready to pay a good round price for the highest grade of loins and ribs could find them at the usual markets the price of fancy bullocks would go skyward. But no. Rather than pay seven or eight cents for such steers, the big slaughterers will force the retailers (and they in turn the consumer) into the use of low-grade and half-finished meats. Verily great is the power of the combination, and "no fancy price for cattle" is its *raison d'être*, i. e., the object of its existence. Consumers are quite as much at their mercy as producers.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Poor water, poor sheep.

Fat sheep, happy sheep.

Happy sheep, smiling flockmasters.

Never mind the tariff, hold on to your sheep.

It is stated that the demand for Montana wool to mix with Australian wool is on the increase.

On the 20th inst. 77,000 pounds of wool were sold in Colorado City, at 14¢ cents per pound.

The JOURNAL is not surprised to learn that the Dorsets are gaining ground in the estimation of American sheep growers.

Among the Chicago sales of Texas sheep reported were 946 head belonging to J. Theile at \$4.20 and 161 head at \$3.50. P. D. Newell also sold there 106 ewes at \$3.50.

An interesting feature of a new play called Carl's Folly, now having a run in England, is a sheep shearing scene. An actor uses a power machine and manages to clip an animal in about seven minutes.

If there was money in good sheep before the McKinley bill passed, there ought to be money in good sheep now. At any rate, it don't look as if the high tariff on wool has done the wool grower much good to date.

The Mexicans are slow to adopt "yankee ideas," but there are a goodly number of Americans in Mexico, which perhaps will explain why it is that Cotswold and other fine rams are in active demand down there.

The Devils River News reports that W. C. Jones of South Concho sold to R. J. Turner 1225 stock sheep at \$2.50 per head, and that A. W. Mills of Crockett county, a raiser of cattle and sheep, has purchased Wall's Spring from Isaac Miers for \$1250.

Mr. J. L. Hibbard, of Alzada, Mont., says he has a lamb that weighed 28½ pounds at 15 days old; 41½ pounds at 30 days, and 66 pounds at 54 days. This lamb was sired by an Oxford Down ram, out of a western ewe of less than 100 pounds weight. It takes the weather and his feed as it comes with the rest of the herd.

A gentleman said to us a few days since that the Texas wool-growers were down on Roger Q. Mills, and he could not understand it. A Texas wool-grower, who was in the crowd, said: "In his Providence speech, made to wool manufacturers, he said his policy was to give to them the full benefit of the tariff up to that time imposed on raw wool in addition to that imposed on woolen goods. That ought to be explanation sufficient."

There are no means of ascertaining the number of sheep in the colonies prior to the Revolution, but it is known that before the close of the Seventeenth century spinning, carding and weaving of wool and the dressing of cloth were introduced in all of the old colonies by the successive arrivals of English and German artisans, and were encouraged by statutes, and it was said that New England then abounded in sheep.

In 1645 Massachusetts passed laws encouraging the raising of sheep, and in 1656 another statute was passed requiring each family to spin three pounds of wool, cotton or flax per week for thirty weeks of each year. In the same year, 1658, the first weaver who settled and commenced weaving at Lowell, Mass., was encouraged to do so by a grant of thirty acres of land. In Texas there are at least 100 communities that will cheerfully donate land and money, too, to weavers who will come here and establish wool factories.

Evidently the boys are after the jack rabbits, but according to the San Angelo Enterprise there is prospect of trouble ahead for them. Says the Enterprise: "The jack rabbit scalp law is likely to make some work for lawyers in the West. Howard county will not pay the bounty and Midland county openly talks of refusing to pay it. The killers of rabbits will have to bring suit for the money. Competent authorities say it will bankrupt a western county to pay the bounty."

Mr. R. Elliot Blake, of Villa de Musquiz, Coahuila, Mexico, writes under date February 3, 1891, to Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, as follows: "I have used your dip for some years and consider it, all round, the best and handiest scab cure sold. There being no scab law here, and as there is not sufficient cold to kill the insects in corrals and on the range, I now give one dip every six months and find that sufficient to effectually check the disease. As regards the continued use of same, I certainly shall use it if I remain in the sheep business."

Sheep thieves and tramp flock masters have been getting in their work in the New Mexico and South Colorado country, and an association has been organized up there for protection against the former and to have laws passed to suppress the latter. A reward of \$1200 will be paid by the association for the arrest, conviction and punishment of any one stealing sheep from a member of the society. A resolution was passed to petition the legislatures of New Mexico and Colorado to pass a law requiring all sheep raisers to keep their flocks free from scab; also requiring railroads at all shipping points to make and preserve a record of marks of all sheep shipped and name of shipper.

The JOURNAL does not endorse the sentiments expressed in the clipping given below, taken from the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, but it is only fair that its readers shall know what so excellent an authority on sheep husbandry in general thinks about a matter of so much importance to those engaged in it. Says that paper: "Lime and sulphur are the greatest enemies the American Wool Grower has to fight. If you want to help keep the standard of American wool below that of other wool producing countries use lime and sulphur. May the day soon come when our wool growers will discard it. As an enemy it has wrought far more damage than the wolf or coyote."

Every mail brings to us reports of bank failures, and the same reason is assessed in every case, viz: want of

confidence, scarcity of money in circulation and consequent difficulty in the matter of making collections. Necessarily all these matters are having an appreciable effect on the business interests even that are not really endangered by them. As a rule the newspaper publishers are managing to "get along" in spite of the hard times, and we dare say not a publisher in Texas but will keenly appreciate all the remittances that his patrons will make to him during August. The wool growers of Texas, most of whom are patrons of the JOURNAL, have prospered during the past twelve months. The JOURNAL has assisted something in the way of securing to them their prosperity, and to such of them as are now in arrears for subscriptions, it will be very much obliged if they will kindly remit to cover what is due the paper.

Holding and Selling.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Flockmasters are annually confronted by the problem of whether it is better to hold wool for hoped-for better market or to sell as soon as the clip is ready for disposal. All things considered, the holding policy has probably not been a profitable one, and yet there are times when it is certainly wisdom to hold. It is unquestionably true that the fact of eagerness to part with such a producer as wool has the effect of supplying buyers with a readiness which enables them to easily bear the market. Taking advantage of this circumstance they are often able to place the product in a very disadvantageous position. There are times when it seems that he cannot well do otherwise than in some degree yield to the pressure of circumstances of this kind.

There are other times, though, and we are inclined to think this season is one of them, when there would seem to be better grounds than usual for indulging in the policy of holding. Especially is this true if a large number of producers can be induced to act in concert in the matter. If the general understanding of the situation in wool, as to the volume of wool available for manufacture, is correct, there certainly cannot be more of the product in this country than will be needed. If, therefore, producers can, with sufficient understanding of each other, hold their fleeces long enough to give the buying interest to understand that their own views in the matter must be consulted, they can probably do so to advantage. It depends, though, altogether on the proportion of wool-growers who will adopt this policy. Holding will not do for one man if twenty-five of his neighbors are ready to sell to the first man who comes along. This seems to be one of the years in which concert of action ought to be of unusual value to the wool-grower.

Management of Sheep.

American Cultivator.

There is no farm stock that will so quickly run down if poorly cared for as sheep. None requires more care in feeding. The average usefulness of sheep does not extend above seven or eight years, and they are at their best when four to six years old. Unless old ewes are sold off a little before they pass their limit they will prove barren, or their lambs will lack vigor and vi-

talidity. In one case only is it allowable to sell young and vigorous ewes, and that is where the ewe lost her lamb and has become too fat for breeding. This does not often happen until the ewe has a full mouth, for while the teeth are growing sheep will not become too fat on ordinary pasture alone. If a ewe loses a lamb she should be put in the poorest feed, and every effort made to keep her from becoming too fat. But when sheep get past age put them in a flock by themselves, and feed a few oats every day through the summer. They will be fat by fall, while if allowed to remain poor and then be grain fed, when put on dry feed for winter the sheep will lose flesh and probably die before spring, in spite of all that can be done. A half-pound of oats per sheep daily at pasture will put more flesh and fat on old sheep than any feed can do in winter. Oats are the best grain for beginning to feed old sheep. They do not need grinding. If on this they show a gain, replace a small part of the oats with beans or corn, but decrease the amount in doing so until it is seen that the sheep are not cloyed. Every time a new feed is given decrease the grain ration for a week or more. A very little oil meal mixed with oats fattens old sheep better than anything else.

Wool Prices.

The wool market is very dull and unpromising just now for some reasons which are quite apparent, and probably for some which are not quite so well understood, but whatever else is affecting the situation it is evident that a somewhat strained condition of financial matters has much to do with it. There seems to be a lack of confidence in manufacturing circles which is preventing such free operations as is desirable. It is also being made the excuse for bearing the market, rendering the situation for the seller even more gloomy than is warranted by the causes legitimately affecting it. We regard the outlook as very uncertain, as much because of the condition of the finances as for any other reason. It does not look as if the market were liable to become much worse; at the same time there is no absolute grounds for stating that it will soon be better. We do not regard the case, though, without hope.

Strength of American Wool.

Speaking of the comparative strength of American and Australian wools, Consul Griffin of Sydney says in a recent report: There seems to be a general impression here that American wools are not equal in strength, fineness and luster to those grown in Australasia, and especially in Western Victoria and the Riverina district. The samples of American wools, and especially those grown in the state of Ohio, sent to the Melbourne International exhibition did much to remove the false impression in regard to American wools. These samples were admitted by experts to be far superior to anything of the kind ever grown in these colonies. American farmers, however, have to admit that these wools can be more economically grown here than in the United States, or else manufacturers could not afford to pay the cost of transportation and the duty of ten cents per pound on them.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 29—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Ira Johnson, Eagle Pass, 95 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.60; August Berring, San Antonio, 25 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.95; 27 cows, 743 lbs, \$2.50; J Atkinson, Wichita Falls, 24 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.50; A J Harris, Colorado, 156 steers, 782 lbs, \$2.40; East & Cobb, Wichita Falls, 72 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.75; Bellah & Cobb, Wichita Falls, 25 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.40; O Durant, Catoosa, 32 cows, 705 lbs, \$2.10; J M Dougherty, 18 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.35; 52 mixed, 756 lbs, \$2.25; 75 cows, 663 lbs, \$2.10; 159 cows, 645 lbs, \$1.90. July 30—A Myer, Sabinal, 70 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.50; Annadale C Co, Sabinal, 49 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.15; Hughes & R, Talpa, 86 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.35; J Rothwell, Talpa, 37 steers, 773 lbs, \$2.30; 17 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.85; C A Dillard, Hondo City, 47 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.40; W F Murray, Hondo City, 24 calves, 252 lbs, \$2.50. August 1—Jot Gunter, Tioga, 160 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.40. July 31—J C Smith, Big Springs, 370 sheep, 82 lbs, \$4.10; 230 sheep, 75 lbs, \$3.60; 88 sheep, 71 lbs, \$3; 17 sheep, 68 lbs, \$2.75; M Half & Bro, Amarillo, 213 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.20; 80 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.20; S B Porter, Hearne, 22 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.30; W B Rider, Catoosa, 96 calves, 139 lbs, \$4.75; O Durant, Catoosa, 108 calves, 125 lbs, \$4.75. August 3—Jot Gunter, Tioga, 274 steers, 755 lbs, \$2.40; Fletcher & B, Pettus, 144 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.30; W L McDonald, Franklin, 20 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.35; J S McCall, Colorado, 68 calves, 147 lbs, \$3.75; Q Bone, 43 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.40; A B Robertson, 25 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.40; Stack & D, Henrietta, 25 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.50; W E Cobb, Dundee, 66 steers, 902 lbs, \$2.40; 36 cows, 574 lbs, \$1.70; W Wheeler, 24 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.35; 27 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.90; J P Daggett, 88 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.40; 32 cows, 549 lbs, \$1.75. August 4—J T Beal, Amarillo, 100 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.50; 62 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.50; J C Smith, Big Spring, 878 sheep, 77 lbs, \$4; 253 sheep, 73 lbs, \$3.30. July 29—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for W W Wilson, Taylor, 70 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.50; 60 cows, 661 lbs, \$2.10; 21 bulls, 1006 lbs, \$2; T W Lee, Albany, 15 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.55; Holstein Bros, Albany, 24 calves, 217 lbs, \$3.50; S B Owens, Kansas City, 22 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.50. July 30—McFall & Co, Kansas City, 158 calves, 189 lbs, \$4; D Thompson, Kansas City, 95 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.35; 24 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.50. July 31—R G Head, Kansas City, 82 calves, 152 lbs, \$3.50. August 1—Crane & L, Kansas City, 61 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.60; 317 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.25; T S Hutton, Kansas City, 43 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.25. August 3—Oshley & C, Lockhart, 25 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.2; M A Withers, Cotulla, 46 steers, 824 lbs, \$2.20; C Thompson, Kansas City, 71 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.37. August 4—Half Bros, San Antonio, 41 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.40; 78 cows, 702 lbs, \$2; 77 cows, 706 lbs, \$2. July 29—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for W D Veck, San Antonio, 12 calves, 218 lbs, \$2.75; 74 calves, 184 lbs, \$4;

Fitzgerald & P, Elgin, Kans, 100 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.85; 54 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.45. July 30—W H Godair, Tulsa, I T, 331 cows, 767 lbs, \$2.05; 127 calves, 155 lbs, \$4.64; Ferguson & Doyle, Kansas City, 124 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.75; 224 1007 lbs, \$2.60. August 4—C B Metcalf, San Angelo, 70 calves, 170 lbs, \$3.50; 15 calves, 253 lbs, \$2.50. July 29—James H Campbell Co. sold for Fitzgerald & P, Elgin, Kans, 177 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.60. July 30—Espuela L & C Co, Dockums, 390 sheared sheep, 817 lbs, \$2.25; Silverstein & A, Minco, 229 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.90; G W Miller, Kansas City, 82 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.95; P W Parrott, Kansas City, 98 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.50. July 31—H G Williams, Kansas City, 51 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.35; Z T Addington, Gainesville, 55 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.35; J M Shelton, Canadian, 216 steers, 1037 lbs, \$2.50. August 3—G W Miller, Ponco, 300 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.60; J Miller, Ponco, 25 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.60; M Miller, Ponco, 25 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.60; Matt Wolf, Washita, I T, 26 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.45; C W Henderson, Henderson Store, I T, 75 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.45. August 4—C M Conden & Co, Coffeyville, Kan, 100 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3.60; 186 steers, 956 lbs, \$3.50; 60 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.40; 44 cows, 767 lbs, \$2.15. July 29—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for J A Mathews, Albany, 110 cows, 715 lbs, \$2.10; 71 calves, 156 lbs, \$4.37; 21 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.95; 20 calves, 248 lbs, \$2.70; J O Wood & Son, Seymour, 29 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.50; 36 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.90; J M Tharp, Seymour, 40 steers, 830 lbs, \$2.40; 8 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.75. July 29—R. Strahorn & Co. sold for P M Burnett, Ruthford, 67 steers, 1052 lbs, \$3.20; S B Burnett, Ruthford, 133 cows, 757 lbs, \$2.35; 161 cows, 781 lbs, \$2.35; 161 cows, 781 lbs, \$2.35; J W Corn, Mustang, 31 calves, 140 lbs, \$4.25; 59 cows, 658 lbs, \$2; Harrold & E, Dundee, 108 cows, 745 lbs, \$2.35. July 30—B Hackett, Stephensville, 80 calves, 211 lbs, \$3.25; W E Halsell, Tulsa, I T, 166 cows, 689 lbs, \$2.05. July 31—21 steers, 1002 lbs, \$3; 61 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.40; Kimberlin & P, Canadian, 22 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.75; 27 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.65; 112 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.55. August 1—White & R, Canadian, 29 steers, 807 lbs, \$2.30; 27 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.35; Mann & S, Dundee, 56 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.30; Stiles & E, 35 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.30; S Pierce, 13 cows, 594 lbs, \$1.75; Rust Bros, 67 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.35. August 3—Daggett & McF, Dundee, 67 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.40; W W Mann, Dundee, 20 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.40; Mann & Wheeler, Dundee, 15 heifers, 518 lbs, \$1.60; 92 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.40; 248 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.35; 420 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.95. August 4—E M Daggett, Dundee, 150 cows, 702 lbs, \$1.90; S B Burnett, Ruthford, 160 steers, 1086 lbs, \$2.90; Burk Burnett, 178 steers, 1093 lbs, \$2.90. July 29—Scaling & Tamblin sold for Espuela L & C Co, Dockums, 384 heifers, 822 lbs, \$2.25; L A McGee, 31 cows, 676 lbs, \$2; J T Spears, Quanah, 110 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.70; Polk Spears, Quanah, 26 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.40; W G Ross, 25 calves, 184 lbs, \$4; 15 calves, 298 lbs, \$2.75; 31 cows, 776 lbs, \$2.10; 8 bulls, 982 lbs, \$2. July 30—W Scott, Catoosa, 100 steers, 1090 lbs, \$3; Mrs W Scott, Catoosa, 22 steers, 1236 lbs, \$3.45; W Noble, Edna, 28 steers, 1038

lbs, \$3; W Scott, Catoosa, 145 steers, 1070 lbs, \$2.90; J S Higgins, Higgins, 54 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.85; Scott & F, Catoosa, 232 steers, 1011 lbs, \$2.65. August 4—Dimmitt C P Co, 153 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.85; 22 steers, 818 lbs, \$2.35. July 27—Wood Bros sold for J Wynn, Itaska, 25 steers, 810 lbs, \$2.40; 24 cows, 691 lbs, \$2; City National Bank, Corsicana, 49 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.40; Burns & P, Taylor, 44 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.30; 22 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.30; 14 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.20; C M Keyes, Kansas City, 109 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.35. July 30—The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for Ingham & Son, Abilene, 678 sheep, 82 lbs, \$4.10; 287 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.70; 32 sheep, 73 lbs, \$3.10. July 31—Brownson & R, Kansas City, 245 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.25; J B Sparks, 166 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.25; H G Williams, 48 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.30. August 3—W A Wade, Minco, I T 527 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.60. July 29—Keenan & Sons sold for F Grimes, 25 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.70; 16 cows, 751 lbs, \$2.10; 22 cows, 765 lbs, \$2. August 3—H B Shriver, 74 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.40; 18 stags, 1056 lbs, \$2.05. July 31—Gregory, Cooley & Co sold for Colorado & Chicago L C & I Co, Ponco, I T, 325 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.25; Houghton & H, Purcell, I T, 47 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.90; Col. & Chi. L C & I Co, Ponco, I T, 25 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.25. August 1—G R Greathouse, Dundee, 23 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.50; A B Robertson, Colorado, 250 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.50. August 3—C R Byrne, Pettus, 95 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.40; 26 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.40. August 4—Smith & Hampton, Durant, 214 steers, 824 lbs, \$2.35; 134 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.35. AT KANSAS CITY. July 27—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for W Andrews, Crawford, 24 cows, 788 lbs, \$1.80; San Simon L & C Co, Reese, Kans, 213 calves, 159 lbs, \$4.12. July 28—Western Inv & Sec Co, Clarendon, 27 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.35; 120 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.85; 293 calves, each, \$6.50; Fred Taintor, Englewood, Kans, 213 calves, each, \$7.25; 13 bulls, 1358 lbs, \$1.50; 26 cows, 914 lbs, \$2.15; R K Perry, 211 calves, each, \$7.25. July 29—J H Parramore & Co, Leliaetta, I T, 206 calves, 152 lbs, \$4.00; 29 cows, 714 lbs, \$1.90; J J Medarres, 18 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.85; 7 cows, 880 lbs, \$1.85; B M Steel, 23 cows, 892 lbs, \$1.85; C T Herring, Woodward, I T, 325 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.90; 47 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.85; 145 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.90; 15 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.40; R S Rollins, Ardmore, I T, 12 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.75; 65 steers, 939, \$2.55; Dyment & Lane, Durant, I T, 23 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.30; Purcell, 24 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.30; S Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 81 calves, each, \$4.75; 12 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.40; 30 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.80; D L Middleton & Sons, 31 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.80; J S & D W Godwin, 30 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.80. August 3—W H Hopkins, Canadian, 16 calves, each \$6.75; 24 cows, 869 lbs, \$1.80; J E Jones, 24 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.80; Thos Riley, 17 cows, 971 lbs, \$1.80; 28 steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.50; 45 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.20; L W Lee, Elgin, Kans, 27 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.75; August 4—J Guthrie, Enid, I T, 97 steers, 1049 lbs, \$3; 112 steers, 1117 lbs, \$3.40; W Dunlap, 98 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.90; Western Inv and Sec Co, Clarendon, 476 calves, each \$5.75. August 5—G W Littlefield, Chillico, I T, 50 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.70; W C Gilliland, Carlos, Kansas, 32 cows, 645 lbs, \$1.65; R G Head, 57 cows, 800

lbs, \$1.65; 47 cows, 961 lbs, \$1.85; 49 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.75; 82 calves, each \$6. July 28—The James H Campbell Co sold for J S John, Cash City, Kansas, 19 calves, per head \$6.35; 41 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.50; 3 bulls, 1403 lbs, \$2.10; 10 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.65; H G Williams, Ponca, I T, 50 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.70. July 29—G W Miller, 175 calves, per head, \$5.50; 31 calves, per head, \$4.50; M L Addington, Marietta, I T, 73 calves, per head, \$6.25; 108 cows, 675 lbs, \$1.50; 55 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.80; M L Thorne, Healdton, I T, 41 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.75; J W Ormes, 36 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.85; 22 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.15; H H Mayburn, 14 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.85; 4 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.75; 11 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.40. August 1—W B Marchbanks, Strawn, 7 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.50; 16 bulls, 930 lbs, \$1.25; M Wolf, Washita, I T, 58 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.70; J C McNeil, Brazoria, 210 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.35; 5 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2. August 3—Wm Hull, White Bead Hill, I T, 39 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.25; 11 cows, 868 lbs, \$1.75; H Fry, Mobeetie, 19 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.85; 34 cows, 794 lbs, \$2.15; Fry & Spiller, 40 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.80; 22 cows, 802 lbs, \$2.15; E T Vanvoorhis, 1927 sheep, 63 lbs, \$3.25. July 30—Greer, Mills & Co sold for G W Boyd, Mangus, 30 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.85; 1 cow, 1010 lbs, \$2; 1 steer, 1080 lbs, \$2.25; 24 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.60; P S Doxey, 66 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.75; 24 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.75; 4 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.75; I L Barnett, 23 cows, 807 lbs, \$1.75; 2 cows, 630 lbs, \$1.50; Risinger & Poston, 7 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.25; 9 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.75; 13 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.75; S Richardson, 19 cows, 688 lbs, \$1.75; 5 cows, 838 lbs, \$1.75. August 1—E W McKenzie, Minco, I T, 99 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.30. July 27—Cassidy Bros. Commission Co sold for S B Owens, Purcell, I T, 21 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.40; M B Sherwood, 131 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.80. July 28—Witherspoon & Stevens, Talala, I T, 104 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.90; 79 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.90; 77 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.90; A Bourbormais, Shawneetown, I T, 51 steers, 856 lbs, \$1.85; 1 bull, 1400 lbs, \$1.60. July 29—R K Halsell, Purcell, I T, 24 steers, 1033 lbs, \$3.25; Thomas Watson, 36 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.35; 1 steer, 920 lbs, \$2; 19 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.90; J L Simpson, 33 cows, 635 lbs, \$1.90; 28 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.85; 67 calves, each \$6; 2 calves, each \$4; 3 calves, each \$4; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 57 calves, 124 lbs, \$3.50; 11 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.90; Gibson & Cowan, 26 cows, 836 lbs, \$1.65; 84 calves, 120 lbs, \$4. July 30—T L Hutton, Dundee, 22 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.70; C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 19 calves, each \$5.25; 17 cows, 849 lbs, \$1.75; Baird & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 51 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.60. July 31—W C Edwards, Wagoner, I T, 24 cows, 632 lbs, \$1.65; J H Tuttle, Minco, I T, 44 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.40; W P Leeper, Leeper, I T, 10 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.40. August 1—Witherspoon & Stevens, Talala, I T, 49 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.50; 60 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.50; 71 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.50; B & F W Witherspoon, 1 cow, 1180 lbs, \$2.50; 45 calves, each \$6.25. July 29—Fish & Keck Co. sold for J R Graham, Purcell, I T, 22 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.95; 10 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.45; John Hazel, 69 steers, 1211 lbs, \$3.50; 26 cows, 826 lbs, \$2.05; 20 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.60; Ed Thomson, 25 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.85; Baird & Ingram, 98 steers, 1107 lbs, \$3.20; 98 steers, 1105 lbs, \$3.15; 12 cows,

900 lbs, \$2.10; 31 calves, each \$6; 40 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.50; L H Harrison, 23 steers, 758 lbs, \$2.05; 2 oxen, 1625 lbs, \$4; 22 steers, 832 lbs, \$2.35; Henry Warren, 68 steers, 1193 lbs, \$2.30; D Koper, 38 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.50. August 30—Joe Hooten, Sulphur Springs, 30 heifers, 563 lbs, \$1.70; 23 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.65; W R Hext, Mangum, 53 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.85; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 28 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.55; W A Wade, Parr, I T, 42 calves, each \$6.50; 121 cows, 722 lbs, \$2; 10 heifers, 482 lbs, \$1.50; Woods & Graham, Purcell, I T, 28 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.45; R E Duncan, Ardmore, I T, 22 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.75; Sparks & Williams, Purcell, I T, 12 steers, 1079 lbs, \$2.45. July 31—Wm McChire, Oklahoma City, I T, 22 steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.25; 29 cows, 807 lbs, \$1.85; Millett Bros., 24 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.90; 117 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.30; Short Bros., Kiowa, 115 steers, 1062 lbs, \$3.15; Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, 80 calves, each \$6.25; J H Tuttle & Co, Minco, I T, 54 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.40. August 3—W F Murray & Bro, Coleman, 36 calves, each \$6; 20 cows, 768 lbs, 1.75; J R Wright, Canadian, 24 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.65; Thos O'Loughlin, 23 cows, 860 lbs, \$1.80; Coleman & Bugbee, 57 cows, 850 lbs, \$1.90; 27 cows, 908 lbs, \$1.65; 77 calves, 209 lbs, \$4. August 4—W M Cook, Fred, I T, 26 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.85; 24 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.20; C L Campbell, Minco, I T, 54 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.80; 26 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.25; Sparks Bros, Purcell, I T, 50 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.50; 27 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.40; Woods & Sparks, 29 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.15.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

July 30.—Scaling & Tamblin sold for D W Light, Pilot Point, 45 calves, at \$7.50 each; 12 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.90; W J Strange, Chelsea, 52 cows, 735 lbs, \$2.10; 33 calves, \$6.50 each. July 29— for S Joins, Spanish Fort, 72 calves, \$7.50 each. July 28—W J Pirtle, Honey Grove, 4 calves, \$4.50 each; 51 cows, 696 lbs, \$2; 15 yearlings 552 lbs, \$1.70; 6 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.60; 23 mixed, 828 lbs, \$2.15; 3 stags, 976 lbs, \$2.25; A J Davis, Gainesville, 51 cows and heifers, 696 lbs, \$2.20; 2 cows, 1010 lbs, \$1.80; 55 cows, 722 lbs, \$2.10; 8 bulls, 1200 lbs, \$2.15; 8 bulls, 1251 lbs, \$2.15; J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 48 steers, 990 lbs, \$3; W F Rutherford, Honey Grove, 22 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3.10; 4 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.50; 7 cows, 884 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 770 lbs, \$1.50. Aug 1—for J L Huggins, Henrietta, 3 bulls 1076 lbs, \$2. July 31—for H M Frazier, Brandon, 20 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.75; 8 cows, 747 lbs, \$2; 1 steer, 1080 lbs, \$2. July 30—for Palmer Bros, Mt. Walsh, I T, 128, steers, 919 lbs, \$2.55; 9 cows, 751 lbs, \$2; A L Taylor, Mt. Walsh, I T, 78 cows, 772 lbs, \$2; 3 bulls, 1276 lbs, \$2.25; 125 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.55 W E Tomlinson, Mt. Walsh, I T, 35 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.65 32 cows, 808 lbs, \$2.10; 7 cows, 899 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1290 lbs, \$2.25; J P Evans, Mt. Walsh, I T, 38 cows, 752 lbs, \$2; H C Campbell, Mt. Walsh, I T, 9 cows, 852 lbs, \$2; 21, 1001 lbs, \$2.65; G D Campbell, Mt. Walsh, I T, 22 steers, 1052 lbs, \$3; 29 cows, 766 lbs, \$2. August 4—for H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 2 bulls, 985 lbs, \$1.90; H B Bowen, Henrietta, 12 cows, 779 lbs, \$2; 30 heifers, 561 lbs, \$1.90; 32 calves, \$6.37; R E Crowley, Henrietta, 11 calves, \$6.37; 12 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.75; S T Richardson, Henrietta, 27 cows, 746 lbs, \$2; 16 cows, 761 lbs, \$2; Nutter & Neville, Henrietta, 28 heifers, 777 lbs,

\$2.40; 43 steers, 1049 lbs, \$3; H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 61 cows and heifers, 682 lbs, \$1.70; Diminant P Co, Eacina, 194 calves, \$6.50 each; 54 yearlings, 330 lbs, \$1.60; W B Fisk, Brownwood, 22 bulls, 1005 lbs, \$1.80; A J Davis, Gainesville, 30 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.90; 27 steers, 774 lbs, \$2.30; 100 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.55; R F and W R Woodhouse, Cresson, 67 calves, \$6.25 each.

July 29—Cassidy Bros, & Co, sold for F Witherspoon, Rutherford, Tex, 222 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.45; C W Turner, Muskogee, I T, 54 cows, 865 lbs, \$1.85; J H Tanner, Catoosa, I T, 29 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.85; 24 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.50; 27 steers, 781 lbs, \$2.35; 35 heifers, 562 lbs, \$2.10; 1 bull, 1570 lbs, \$2.25.

August 1—for F Witherspoon, Rutherford, Tex, 343 steers, 919 lbs, \$3.35; J M Chillum, San Antonio, 153 steers, 1029 lbs, \$2.40; E H East, Wichita Falls, 87 calves, \$6.50 each; E H Harrold, Wichita Falls, 40 yearlings, 430 lbs, \$1.75; Jones & W Antelope, 12 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.37; 8 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.37; 3 cows, 910 lbs, \$1.85; 7 cows, 782 lbs, 1.60; 21 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.50; J H Tanner, Catoosa, I T, 33 calves, \$5 each. July 29—for E L Halsell, Tulsa, I T, 84 calves, \$8 each; 15 cows and heifers, 827 lbs, \$2.40; 2 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.75; 9 steers, 972 lbs, \$3; 1 steer, 960 lbs, \$2.50; W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 260 calves, \$8 each; 23 cows, 932 lbs, \$2.25; Harrold & East, Wichita Falls, 9 cows, 685 lbs, \$1.85. July 30—for Skinner & Witherspoon, Tallala I T, 45 steers, 1104 lbs, \$3.36; 22 steers, 1066 lbs, \$2.80; Skinner & Yocum, Talala, I T, 44 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.75; 10 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.60; Skinner & Co, Tallala, I T, 255 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.75; McClellan & Witherspoon, Tallala, I T, 236 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.60; 3 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.70; A C Cowen, Wagoner, 22 steers, 1163 lbs, \$3.25; 23 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.90; 1 heifer, 910 lbs, \$2.50; Harrold & East, Wichita Falls, 40 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.10.

July 27—Greer, Mills & Co sold for A B Robertson, Colorado, Tex, 92 calves, \$5.00; H C Beal, Colorado, 75 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.65; W A Johnson, Colorado, 25 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.30; G Kennedy, Colorado, 50 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.45. July 28—S A Dillard, Sabinal, 29 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.90; 25 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.50; W E Cobb, Dundee, 181 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.80; 1 stag, 1020 lbs, \$2.20; 1 stag, 1100 lbs, \$2.20; J P Daggett, Dundee, 163 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.80. July 29—for W H Rheiner, Sabinal, 22 cows and heifers, 646 lbs, \$2; Wandell & Rotan, Colorado, 81 calves, \$6.50 each. July 30—B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 57 cows, 811 lbs, \$2.10. August 1—Byers Bros, Henrietta, 323 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.50; 56 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.65; 172 calves, \$6.75 each. August 3—for A H Bevering, Henrietta, 13 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.65; 9 cows and heifers, 751 lbs, \$2.25.

The Rain Party.

On board the West-bound Texas and Pacific railway on Wednesday was a party of distinguished gentlemen, composed as follows: Gen. Dyrenforth, as general director of the work; Prof. Myers, and C. W. Casler, balloonists; Dr. Rosell, chemist; Paul A. Draper, electrician; George W. Curtis, Meteorologist.

These gentlemen are in charge of the experiments which the government is about to make as to the practicability of producing rain by the firing of ex-

plosives in the upper strata of the air.

They were accompanied by Mr. Rannels, manager of the Neison Morris ranch, at Midland, Texas, where the experiment will be made.

The party had with them 100 balloons from ten to twenty feet in diameter and capable of holding from 1500 to 5000 cubic feet of gas, hundreds of kites from six to twelve feet high, miles of copper wire, quantities of nitro-glycerine and powder, batteries for generating electricity and machinery for generating hydrogen and oxygen. These machines devised for generating oxygen will make more oxygen in an hour than was ever made by any machine before in a day. They look like sheet iron stoves with steel cylinders stuck in at the top and connected by rubber hose that leads to the balloon. The tubes are filled with potassium chlorate and black oxide of manganese, and by heat furnished by the gasoline burners in the stove the gas is generated.

In making these experiments a line of explosives will be placed in about the position that a line of battle is arranged, stretching about three miles in length and half mile in width. There will be various kinds of explosives. On the ground there will be mortars for firing "rack-a-rock" powder and dynamite, so that the earth may do its part in conveying the sound and motion from the concussion, and that the smoke which is supposed by some to have some bearing may also be present. There will be large kites from six to twelve feet high, which will be sent aloft bearing a bunch of explosives at their tails and connected by a fine copper wire with a battery. In order to get the required height with these they will be "driven tandem," attaching the end of as much line as the first one will carry to the second kite and sending both on up, attaching the second to the third and so on. This plan will also be pursued where necessary in getting balloons, with wires attached to the necessary height. The mortars planted and the kites in the air, the balloon will be sent up at a distance of say 1000 feet apart, and the racket will begin. It is the intention to keep up this din to the god of rain for two or three days or perhaps longer, noting the atmospheric changes both on the earth and in the air at various heights constantly as the "battle" goes on. These observations will be taken and officially and scientifically noted both as to atmospheric and electric conditions. There is enough of the sound-producing material to hold about three of these "battles," and it is intended that each one shall be the beneficiary of all the observations of those preceding it.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

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

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 6.—Wool—Receipts, 56,600 pounds. There is a ready sale for choice bright stock, which is in moderate offering, but heavy and inferior is rather slow.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 6.—Wool—good demand, steadier prices; an advance of Ohio and Michigan fleeces asked, but not obtained.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 6.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	18@20	17@19
Medium	19@22	18@21
Fall		
Fine	17@20	15@18
Medium	17@20	16@19
Mexican improved	13@15	12@14
Mexican carpet	12@13	11@12

Sales, 119,000 pounds.

South American Sheep.

Relating to the sheep in Uruguay, South America, an English contemporary says:

The total of sheep in the country are about 12,000,000 head—a decline of probably thirty per cent. in two years. The average yield of wool is three and one-half pounds. The native sheep have long, straight wool, much resembling hair. The English breeds are mostly of the Lincoln type, Southdown and Romney Marsh. The Merinos are Negrettis, bred in Germany from Spanish stock, and those known as Mestizos, from which comes the Mestiza wool imported into the United States.

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive!

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is get the news to her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little Regulators. Only 25 cents a vial.

Excursion Tickets to Summer Resorts.

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

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

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

Summer Days, Where Shall we Spend Them?

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

W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent.

AGRICULTURAL.

The only safe plan during hard times, and the best one at any time, is to stay out of debt. There are always unscrupulous men ready to take advantage when they can get it; and the right way is to not allow any one to get the "drop on you."

Most young men living on a farm, if they would be as frugal of their time as professional men and mechanics, and study diligently, would become learned in the art and science of agriculture. This course of action, pursued till middle life, would place a man high in the esteem and confidence of his countrymen.

The scarcity and high price of wheat in Europe this year will doubtless lead to a greater use of corn as food. Our corn crop last year was poor, but indications are fair now for a good yield the present season. In southern Europe corn bread is already used to a large extent, and its use has been increasing in England. The cheapness of corn a few years ago made it popular, and better ways of cooking corn meal brought it into use among those who not long ago thought it fit only for feed of cattle and hogs.

Farming to be profitable is just as much a profession as law or medicine. The tiller of the soil should know just as much about the details of agriculture as a surgeon knows about the anatomy of the human frame. The reason that so many farmers fail is because they don't give the business enough study, but sow their crops in a purely mechanical way without special reference to the adaptability of the soil. A little attention at the right time and place will make a great difference in the end. It is not how much a man farms, but how well that brings success.

In these days almost every occupation looks down upon farming, and their depreciation is shown by calling the farmer "hayseed" and "country Jake." Even the farmer himself does not view his occupation with favor, and when he has an unusually bright son, begins to educate him for a doctor, lawyer or some other calling. Yet the greatest minds of our age are those who were born and raised on a farm and stayed with it. What the people want to drive away this prejudice is education and preparation to make the calling dignified and respected. All the trades and professions require several years apprenticeship to make the subject competent for work, and this training is just as much necessary on the farm as in any occupation.

The Borrowing Neighbor.

It is at this time of the year that the borrower becomes unbearable. Farmers must be neighborly if they expect to live a pleasant life. Few can afford to own all the tools that are necessary on a farm, and it is pleasant to have a neighbor to whom you can lend and from whom you can borrow when necessary. A man who lends tools always takes good care of the ones he borrows and usually returns them promptly. But in every locality there is a chronic borrower, who has no tools but his field

implements and depends on the neighbors for the rest. He is very friendly. At first he always asks for what he borrows. By degrees he gets more familiar. The fence is down and the wire stretcher is needed at once. Can't be found. Finally turns up in the hands of the borrowing fiend, who got it without permission. The hand saw and brace and bits go the same way. The pitch fork he always has when haying begins. The wrench for your mower is out in the field. He goes on the principle that "what's thine is mine," and is angry if you become desperate and refuse to lend. He is absolutely ungrateful for any favors you show him. The sooner you get rid of him the better it will be for all concerned. If possible it should be done pleasantly. But with such a lazy, shiftless person as the "borrowing fiend," it is hard to be friendly and keep his hands from your tools. We would rather have the enmity of such a neighbor than his friendship. It is better to lose a worthless friend than to sacrifice the comfort of yourself and family, to say nothing of the financial loss resulting from his carelessness.

Seed Bed for Wheat.

Fineness and compactness are essential conditions of a seed bed properly prepared for wheat. The compact seed bed is not a hard, lifeless seed bed. It is not like unplowed ground in which the soil particles have coalesced and capillarity has been destroyed, and from which the air has been excluded by the elimination of the minute avenues along which it coursed. A fine, compact seed bed is made up of a multitude of small but distinct particles of soil, not fused, but in close contact; not losing their individuality in masses, but existing in close neighborhood. Through such a seed bed the moisture is generally and equably diffused by capillary action, and through it air and heat are uniformly diffused. The soil—in a state of fine division—is in the condition most favorable to solution and decomposition, hence more ready to furnish plant food freely; the compactness of the ground conserving moisture and giving the roots of the wheat a firm hold, at the same time permitting of higher and firmer ridges being thrown up by the drill to protect the wheat from cold winter winds and to hold the snow over it, insures a larger percentage of the plants enduring the stress of the winter. He that would make wheat raising highly successful must make a fine, compact seed bed.

The Crops and Seasons.

"Badly distributed rainfall" is the report from nearly all sections of the country except the Southeastern states, which were visited by what appears to be very general rains, which broke a drouth of some duration. These rains extended into Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. The Central West has suffered in some places from excess of moisture, with not a few severe electrical disturbances, and in others from prolonged drouth, which is beginning to tell seriously on the corn crop. Illinois has had some rain in the northern counties, but much complaint comes from the central and southern parts of a lack of sufficient moisture. The temperature generally has been

below normal. Great crops of small cereals have been harvested. From Minnesota to the Pacific coast the entire great Northwest, including Manitoba, sends accounts of bountiful harvests, and the railroads of that section have contracted for a large increase of rolling-stock in order to handle the grain to the markets as expeditiously as possible. All reports from Britain and the continent agree that the wheat crop in the Old World is very short.

No Wheat in Europe.

The great shortage of the wheat crop in Europe will give the American farmer a market this year which is not often available. No relief can be obtained from the great fields of Russia this year, for that nation is storing away every bushel of grain for her own uses and then will probably not have more than will fit her own requirements. It is estimated that European powers will require 300,000,000 of bushels from the United States and estimating our total crop at 550,000,000 bushels it does not look probable that the amount can be spared. The fields of India and Argentine Republic are also short, so that the eyes of nearly all the world are turned to the fertile fields of the United States. According to the Millers National Association report, France alone will invest \$190,000,000 in our wheat. This great demand ought to be a source of much gratification to the American producer, for it is not often that a large yield and a good demand happen simultaneously.

The Good Old Times.

For the benefit of those farmers who are always grumbling about hard times and "low prices for what they have to sell, and high prices for what they must buy," we condense an article in the Minneapolis Tribune, which compares the prices of the old times and the present prices. It says: "In 1790 calico cost 58 cents a yard; in 1830 29 cents; in 1860 11 cents; in 1891 5 cents." In 1790 sugar cost 18½ cents for cheap brown grades; in 1830 15 cents; in 1860 26 cents; in 1891 5½ cents for granulated. In 1790 the farmer received for butter 11 cents; in 1830 18 cents; in 1860 26 cents; in 1891 30 to 35 cents. In 1790 the farmers sold dressed beef for 3½ cents; in 1830 7½ cents; in 1860 12 cents; in 1891 12 to 18 cents."

The farmers of revolutionary days dressed in cotton jeans and shirtings that cost fifty cents a yard, slept on ticking that cost 90 cents, and wiped their brows upon 50-cent handkerchiefs, if rich enough to own them. Their wives dressed up in muslin at 75 cents, gingham at 50 cents or cambric at \$1 per yard. They paid 15 cents for a paper of pins, and had to go to the neighbors to borrow a brand to light the fire if it went out.

This list might be much extended, even without going back to revolutionary days. There are women now living who do not hesitate to acknowledge that they went to church barefooted, and in calico or "linsey-woolsey" gowns after they were seventeen or eighteen years old, and carried their stockings and calf-skin or raw-hide shoes under their arm, to be put on when within a quarter of a mile of the meeting house, and going home they stopped at the same place to take them off again.

Farm hands of only forty years ago worked for fifty or seventy-five cents per day, "from sun to sun," and a good hand could get the fifty cents and his meals, which was considered as good as 87½ cents per day, but many who had homes and a garden, a cow and hens, would prefer the seventy-five cents in cash, or in such farmers' produce as they did not raise. But the farmer when he had a chance to work a day for his neighbor got no more, unless he took his oxen and plow, when they earned as much as he did.

What farmer would care to go back to those "good old times," and begin to cut his grass with a hand scythe at three o'clock in the morning, and after mowing till noon, with brief intervals for breakfast and luncheon, then work until nine o'clock at night taking up the hay, while his wife and daughters fed the hens and pigs, and got the cows up from the pasture and milked them.

Fine Stock

Will sell in lots to suit, 150 high-grade horses, 600 Shorthorn stock cattle, 125 two-year-old Shorthorn steers. Will also sell at a bargain the entire outfit, including ranch lands and live stock, one of the best and most complete fine stock farms in the state. Parties wishing high-grade or thoroughbred cattle or horses, should call at "Sand Valley Ranch," on the Brazos river, northwest corner of Palo Pinto county, or write W. B. Bowne, Finis, Jack County, Texas.

To the Rockies and Beyond.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co. and the Union Pacific system are now offering unequalled facilities to summer tourists contemplating an outing during the heated term. Special round trip tickets are now on sale at greatly reduced rates to all the principal summer resorts in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon and Washington, good to return October 31st, except Pacific coast tickets, which are good for six months from date of sale.

This route takes you through the great Panhandle of Texas and the mountains of Colorado by daylight, and is the quickest and best route to all summer resorts. Elegant day coaches, buffet sleeping cars, and perfect service have made this the favorite line to all points West and Northwest. Be sure to see that your ticket reads via the Fort Worth and Denver City railway and Union Pacific system.

HOME-SEEKERS, ATTENTION!

The Panhandle country tributary to the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, is now recognized and admitted to be the greatest wheat producing, agricultural and fruit country in the United States, offering to home-seekers inducements not to be met with elsewhere.

For rates, pamphlets, etc., call on or address any coupon agent in Texas, or

W. V. NEWLIN,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

E. L. LOMAX,
G. P. & T. A., Union Pacific System, Omaha, Neb.

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

SWINE.

Always calculate that the April or May pig shall furnish the family supply of pork. It can be done, and not hold till after New Years for slaughter.

Generally the pigs that return the best profit are the ones that are ready to market in the shortest time. This implies a quick growth and an early maturity.

It has been demonstrated by several experiment stations that it requires much less food to produce one hundred pounds of meat on a range hog than it does on an old one.

The strongest point in making a pig a success is to start him right. A bad start, such as stinting the amount of feed, may runt the pig so badly that it will never recover.

Some one remarked when looking at a choice lot of pigs, "Well! those pigs have never been hungry." Of course not; we do not keep pigs to allow them to suffer with hunger.

Valuable points secured in a family or breed by selection, running through a term of years, may be and often are entirely lost in two generations by ill treatment and neglect in feeding.

The poorest economy that can be practiced in hog farming, next to starving the hogs, is to feed all kinds, sorts and sizes together—the breeding stock, male and female, stockers and pigs. Sort them out if you would succeed, and give every one an equal chance with his fellows.

It is not advisable to empty the slop bucket into the troughs at any time convenient, but rather have regular times for doing it. The pig should have regular feeding hours, which, if he is not over-fed, will find him at the trough. In the morning if not fed on time or nearly so they will go out to graze. Even if called in again to feed it will interfere to some extent with their growth.

A breeder may select a herd of sows from a number of different herds bearing such similarity as will entirely please him, but it can hardly be expected that their offspring will bear this similarity. This can be obtained only by the most careful supervision and selection for a term of years. But few general farmers have the patience to work for this uniformity in a herd. It would add much profit to their swine breeding if they would.

Keep Young Breeding Hogs Growing.

Western Farm Journal.

A favorite argument with many hog breeders in showing for sale is that they are selling heredity, not weight; and then they try to make the buyer believe that their six months old pigs that only weigh from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds are just as good for breeding purposes as those raised by a neighboring breeder, which weigh one hundred and seventy-five and over at the same age. Many breeders will advance this argument this fall: "Well, feed was so high and hard to get this summer that I just run 'em along on grass until new corn came. The pigs didn't have half a show, but the stock is there just the

same." We doubt it. What makes "stock?" Feed mainly. There are some characteristics that cannot be fixed by feeding. The size and shape of the ear, the color and markings, some peculiarities of the feet, the position of the tail, must be fixed by breeding. The length of the nose and shape of the head to a great extent, the size of the hams and shoulders, the heart girth and shape of the entire body, the length of the legs, in fact all of the characteristics that go to make up a valuable pork-producing hog, must first be acquired by generous and wise feeding. That done they can be perpetuated by breeding, providing THE SAME KIND OF FEEDING IS KEPT UP.

The improved hog is an artificial animal. He was originated by an improved system of feeding. His principal value to the farmer is that he can make better and quicker use of food given than can the scrub. Obliterate that characteristic and his value to the pork producer is gone. He can be stunted quicker than a scrub, because it is his nature to mature quicker. Stunt him during the first six months of his life and he will never recover. If timothy has been pastured late in the spring and the summer is dry, it is stunted. When the time comes for heading, it throws up heads no matter how short the stalk is. Same way with an improved hog. He is going to mature on time. If the feeder has not done his part the hog will be under size, and a stunted hog is not reliable as a breeder. It is true there is some "stock" in him, but it would be better if there was a little more "hog."

The man who aspires to supply his fellow farmers and breeders with breeding hogs is foolish if he does not keep his pigs growing steadily. He does not deserve the patronage of men who raise hogs for pork. They can not afford to patronize him. It is sometimes advisable for the farmer to run his older hogs through the summer on grass with only a little grain. Such a summer as this for example when corn is high and scarce and hogs low. But the breeder always makes money on his hogs if they are good ones and he does his part, and there is no excuse for him when he stints the pigs he expects to sell for breeders. The old argument about "breeding condition" is nearly worn out. It has done more harm than it ever did good.

Hogs will Rise.

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Nothing shows more conclusively than the recent advances in hog prices that the general crop of hogs is decidedly short of last year. Of course farmers are busy harvesting and caring for their annual crops at this season, but the rapid advancement in values would be most likely to induce a larger supply if the marketable hogs were available. So long as a good shipping demand continues it is a matter of speculation at best how high prices will go before the top of the hill is reached. It is generally the case that a heavy crop succeeds a light one. Everybody goes to raising hogs as soon as they become scarce and prices high. The splendid crop of corn which seems to be general this year will put farmers on a good feeding basis, but it takes time to raise a crop of hogs, and for a while, at least, it looks as if hogs would go higher, and corn lower.

How to Hold Your Grain!

Grain Bought

Grain Stored

Cash Advanced

Receipts Guaranteed.

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer

at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to

Take Advantage of any Change in Market

at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm. WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:

Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.
Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/2c.
Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/2c.
Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

Cherryvale, Kas.	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas.	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas.	20,000 "	Atchison, Kas.	200,000 "
Elk City, Kas.	20,000 "	Kansas City	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas.	20,000 "		
Oxford, Kas.	15,000 "	Total.....	2,150,000 "

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO., C. T. PEAVEY, Prest. Kansas City, Mo.

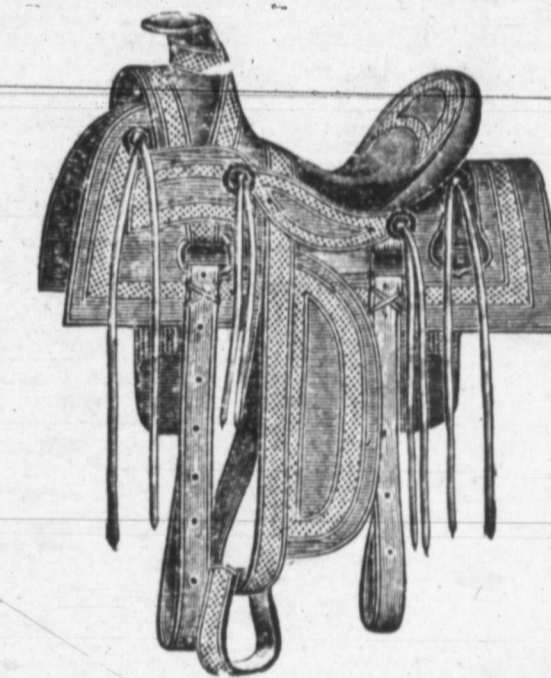
M. R. LOVD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

First National Bank, CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,750,000

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Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
Whips, Blankets, Etc.

We make a specialty of the celebrated Tackabery saddle. The demand for this saddle requires much effort to keep orders promptly filled, and parties wanting it will do well to place their order at once to avoid delay. We will spare neither pains or cost to keep this saddle up to the reputation obtained for it by the firms whom we succeed. Nothing but standard goods will be manufactured. Send for catalogue and prices.

ZABEL & SAETTLER,
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BEST Utensil in the universe.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR
DAGGETT'S
SELF-BASTING
ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family,
SAVES 20% Per Cent
in Roasting, and Takes 1/2
Best Bread in the world.
Address nearest office for terms:
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. China, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Ore. Oakland, Cal. Galveston, Tex.



THE GREAT, LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards
J. T. SAUNDERS,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.
THOS. C. SHOEMAKER,
Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Tom Andrews, has gone to Mineral Wells.

J. P. Laughlin of Quanah, was in the Fort a few days ago.

Tom C. Shoemaker, spent most of the week in Fort Worth.

"Jeems" Wilson, is still talking Chicago and Alton.

Wm. Hittson of Fisher county took a run into Fort Worth Tuesday.

Sam Cutberth the Baird cattle dealer was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Door Clark of Clark & Plumb, has returned to his Dakota ranch.

Horace Simms, the Colorado City cattleman, spent the week in Fort Worth.

T. J. Petty, a well to do cattleman of Lipan Hood county, was in the Fort Thursday.

Col. E. C. (Cal.) Sugg, the well known Indian Territory cattleman, was in the city Thursday.

W. K. Bell, one of the solid cattlemen of Palo Pinto county spent Thursday in Fort Worth.

Charley Ware the Fort Worth and Denver Live Stock Agent, was in the city again Wednesday.

Lee York, came down from Strawn, Wednesday and is spending a few days with his Fort Worth friends.

L. L. Moore, who now talks Godair Harding and Co., went down the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Thursday.

D. M. Devitt, a prominent San Angelo stockman, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

Ed. W. Rannels, manager of the Nelse Morris ranch on the plains, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Col. J. S. Godwin, has returned from his Jones county ranch looking hale and hearty.

Col. W. C. Young, has recovered from his recent illness, but may relapse when he reads those 240 sales.

J. B. Neil a well to do Cattleman of Buffalo Gap, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth this week.

C. O. Joline, the enterprising and well known land agent of Wichita Falls, was in Fort Worth Thursday night.

W. T. Waggoner, who lives at Decatur, but has large cattle interest in Texas and the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

John T. Beal the Colorado City cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Beal has 1000 fine two-year-old steers for sale.

Lark Hearn of Belle Plain, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Hearn says grass is good and live stock doing well in Callahan county.

H. B. Sanborn of Houston, who owns more fine horses and cattle than Carter ever had oats, was circulating among the Fort Worth cattle men Wednesday.

Cap. John A. Lee, Manager of the Louisville Land and Cattle Co., who own a big ranch in the Southern

MARMADUKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Sweet Springs, Mo.

A High-Grade School for Boys and Young Gentlemen. Thorough training, morally, mentally and physically. Health features unrivaled. Mineral waters and Salt baths free to students. Prepares for Business College or University, West Point and Annapolis. Thorough work in Civil Engineering and Chemistry. Beautiful grounds, 30 acres, elegant buildings, steam heat, gas and electric light from our own plants. Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drill. Faculty are graduates of Harvard, West Point, Johns Hopkins, Missouri Universities and Virginia Military Institute. Fall term begins September 15, 1891. For Illustrated Catalogue apply to

COL. T. E. SPENCER, Principal,
Or LESLIE MARMADUKE, Business Manager, Sweet Springs, Mo.

Panhandle country, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. W. Freeland a prominent young cattleman of Cresson, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Freeland wants to sell a lot of good two, three and four year-old-steers.

Capt. J. P. Moore, Live Stock Agent of the T. & P. is as genial and obliging as ever, notwithstanding the hot weather, and the working of the railroad commission.

H. C. Clark of Dallas, who owns large cattle interest in Texas and the Indian Territory, and who is said to own several good sized farms in the city of Dallas, was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. Hunter, the popular and well known Texas representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Hunter reports good rains at Big Springs, Sweetwater and other points along the line of the T. & P.

J. M. Shelton has returned from his Panhandle ranch, and is now spending a few days with his many friends in Fort Worth. Mr. Shelton, says cattle are doing much better than they did last year in the vicinity of his ranch. He has already made one shipment of fat steers.

M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto county, who has spent the spring and summer with cattle in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route home. Mr. Lynn says the Texas cattle now being grazed within the territory are doing well and will generally speaking, soon be fat and ready for market.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, sold on Thursday to Waggoner & Son of Decatur, fifteen hundred two-year-old steers to be delivered at Harrold Texas, on the first of next month. The cattle sold belonged to B. H. Caraway, Z. Abell, W. A. Cook and W. K. Bell, all of Palo Pinto county.

E. E. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Kansas City Stock yards company, is back from his trip east and is as busy as usual, nevertheless as genial a gentleman to meet as ever. He states he had an elegant trip, but thinks more of Kansas City than ever. K. C. Live Stock Indicator.

Mr. William Amos, of Show Low, Ariz., write under date June 27 1891, to Messrs. MmCooper & Nephews, Galveston Texas. I have used "Cooper Dip" for the last six years, both in the fall of the year and spring, with six month's wool on, and soon after sheering, when the lambs are about two month's old. I have always found it to cure the worst cases of scab, and improve the growth and condition of the wool, and have not lost any lambs or sheep hurt from the sue of the-dip. I can thoroughly recommend "Cooper's" as the best, cheapest, and simplest dip in the market.

Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice Texas,

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. The management of the Merchants bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with the least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers will have no cause for complaint.

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

WAGNER BROS. & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

avored the JOURNAL with a pleasant visit on Thursday. Col Haynie will be remembered as the president of the Texas Wool Growers association, which position he is now filling for the second term with credit alike to himself and the association. Col. Haynie is one of the progressive solid stockmen of the state, one who always makes a success of anything he undertakes. He however has his hands full and a big undertaking a head of him in his efforts to rebuild and place on a sound business footing the Texas Wool Growers Association. If the sheepmen of Texas will give the attention to and take the interest in the affairs and workings of this association that its merits demand, it will under Col. Haynie's leadership soon become a powerful and useful organization, one that can and will do much to advance the interest of the wool grower's of Texas and the Southwest.

The Texas Live Stock Commission company, of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, is the only firm that sells exclusively Texas and Indian Territory cattle and no other. We are prepared to make cash advances on consignments and assist our patrons in marketing their stock. We furnish market reports by mail or wire free of charge. Give us a trial is all we ask.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

Stockmen, Attention:

Our stock pens at Brownwood are completed. We will be ready to receive and ship your live stock from that point on and after Friday August 7th. Short line, smooth road, quick time. Try it.

RICHARD LORD,
General Freight Agent.

A Great Discovery.

Nature's law that governs the sex, sworn statement. Reports received that amounts to 95 successful cases in 100. Send stamp for particulars. With this knowledge I guarantee you can have either male or female as desired.

W. G. TILGHMAN,
Palatka Fla.

Stock Yard Notes and Personals.

Bud Daggett shipped five cars of cattle to Chicago. They were sold on Thursdays market and only brought \$1.90.

Young & Kuhlen shipped out 3 cars of these brewery fed steers. They were fat and weighed over 1000 pounds, but only brought in Chicago \$2.40. These cattle should have been sold here at \$30.00 per head.

C. P. Clay, of Ballinger fed four cars of cattle en route to Chicago Sunday.

J. W. Cole of Zephyr had 3 cars cattle at the yards this week.

R. A. Smith of Ballinger fed four loads of cattle Monday en route to Chicago.

Farmers Bros. & Forley of this county marketed a lot of cattle Monday.

Hughes and R. Coleman had 8 car loads of cattle here Tuesday. They were consigned to Chicago.

J. H. Williams of Talpa fed 7 cars of cattle Tuesday. He was shipping to Kansas City.

J. F. Cooper shipped one car of horses and mules to Vernon Tuesday.

Miller & Getsendaur of this city shipped 2 cars of cows to Chicago Tuesday.

The union stock yards telegraph office is now open and ready for business.

George Beggs of this city shipped one car of yearlings to New Orleans.

V. S. Wardlow, who was recently elected secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, is also cashier of the Union Stock Yard Bank. Those having dealings with Mr. Wardlow will find him an agreeable, pleasant gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to do business.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison the popular and reliable live stock commission firm at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards will on application send the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL free to their customers. Shippers to the Fort Worth market cannot do better than consign their stock to this firm. They have splendid connection in all the eastern markets.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug. 7, '91
 Receipts of cattle for past week 1196; shipments 860; market weaker except on common cows. The Market on best class of steers, has declined 10 to 15 cents this week, while the decline on good cows has been from 5 to 10 cents on the 100. The best grade of grass steers would not bring exceeding \$2 a hundred, while bulk of sales are made at about \$1.75. Best cows are worth from \$1.40@1.45; medium cows, \$1.20@1.30; common \$1.

The stag and bull market is steady at \$1@1.25; calves are 50 cents lower, bulk selling at \$3.25@3.40 per 100 lbs.

The receipt of hogs for the past week were 661, not equal by fully one-half to the demand, consequently there has been no decline in the Fort Worth hog market, while East it has declined 15 to 20 cents. Best class of hogs are now worth from \$4.50@4.75, with other grades selling firm at last week's quotations. The Fort Worth Packing company bought all the hogs offered at good prices and would gladly have taken as many more.

Receipts of sheep 1086, shipments same; market, in sympathy with Eastern markets, declined 10 to 15 cents. Good muttons are worth from \$3@3.25 per 100 pounds; Stockers \$2.25@2.50 per 100 pounds. There is a good demand here now for stock sheep. One party alone having given an order for 6000 to go to Kansas.

One lot of 38 kid goats were received during the week. They were sold by Messrs. Eldridge, Campbell & Robison at 60 cents per head. Fat goats in limited quantities could be sold at fair figures.

There were 27 horses and 39 mules received at the yards during the week. They were bought and shipped out over the Fort Worth and Denver, consigned especially to Colorado.

Taken altogether the local market for the past week has been rather dull and quiet.

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. Suter, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - - Illinois.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
 August 6, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 400.—Receipts of Texas cattle, 1000; Market dull slow and lower; bulk of Texans sold at from \$2.25 to \$2.35, for good grass steers; cows at from \$1.60 to \$1.75.—The following are representation sales for to-day:

M. A. Clifton, Seymour, Texas, sold 27 steers, 770 lbs, \$2.25.

E. P. Atwood, 21 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.75.
 Mark Allen, Throckmorton, 25 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.00.

D. P. Dupree, 93 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.30
 Col. A. C. Head, Emporia, Kan., 112 steers, 1195 lbs, \$2.85.

M. Allen, Throckmorton, 74 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.37½; 125 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.30.

T. F. Lemon, Seymour, Tex., 20 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.30.

W. A. Ernest, 28 calves, 180 lbs, \$4.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 8000. Market dull and lower; all grades \$4.50 and \$5.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 3000. Market slow and weak to lower; ewes, \$3.00 and \$4.50; mixed and wethers, \$4.75 and \$5.25; Texans and West-erns, \$4.40 and \$4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
 August 6, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 3900; shipments, 3300. Market dull. Good to export native steers, \$4.90@5.75; fair to good export native steers, \$2.80@4.90; Tex-ans and Indians, \$2.10@3.60; canners,

\$1.60@2.15. Receipts amounted to 122 cars range cattle, and the quality was from common to choice. Best grades were nearly all weighed up before 10 o'clock at about steady prices, and then the market weakened 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs, and some of the bids went as low as the lowest days of last week. Liberal receipts are reported to arrive, and there is little prospect for improvement in values this week, and with continued heavy runs the lowest point of the season may yet be touched.

S. T. Graham, Nocona, sold 25 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.12½.

Charles McCant, Dundee, sold 26 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.50.

R. A. Houston, Gonzales, sold 79 calves, \$6.50 per head.

Baker & Woodward, Cuero, sold 70 calves, \$7 per head.

Dr. J. B. Frank, San Angelo, sold 22 steers, 1032 lbs, \$2.25; 50 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.40; 21 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.25; 137 steers, 946 lbs, at \$2.40; 16 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.25.

Newcomb & Co, Terrell, sold 47 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.35.

T. J. Holmsby, Comanche, sold 20 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.25.

Clem Hayden, Choteau, I. T., sold 44 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3; 34 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.55.

C. W. Turner, Muscogee, sold 20 steers, 1137 lbs, \$3.20; 20 steers, 1089 lbs, \$3.25; 20 steers, 1094 lbs, \$3.30; 30 steers, 1213 lbs, \$3.35; 20 steers, 1190 lbs, \$3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 3000. Market lower. Prices ranged \$4.90@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 5500. Market steady; fair to choice muttons, \$2.75@4.75.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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

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

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Darlington, Quick & Co.,

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We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

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



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 6—Cattle—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 4100. Market dull. Natives, about steady; Texans, steady to lower; steers, \$3@5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 1100; Market slow and lower; all grades \$4.75@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, none. Market steady.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1098	1295	314
Calves and yearlings	2134	2288	345
Hogs.....	265	473	169
Sheep.....	588	808	816

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb, 2½@3; common to fair beeves, 2@2½; good fat cows, 2@2½; common to fair cows, \$9@13; calves, \$4.50@8.00; yearlings, \$6.50@10.00; good milch cows, \$20@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5@5½; common to fair, 4@4½.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3; common to fair \$1.25@2.

The market continues lightly supplied with good, fat beeves. Prices firm and movement fairly active. Cows and common to fair beeves in full supply and dull. Liberal receipts of calves and yearlings and the supply on hand is mostly poor and inferior stock. Good stock firm and sell readily. Milch cows dull.

Hogs in moderate supply; good corn-fed stock steady.

Sheep market continues in an unsatisfactory condition, and is heavily supplied with poor, trashy stock.

Quotations unreliable except for good fat muttons.

Save money;
 " time;
 " feeds;
 " cattle;

By shipping over the Rio Grande.
 RICHARD LORD,
 Gen'l Freight Agent,
 Fort Worth.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
Consignments Solicited.

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

See that the horse pasture has good grass, good water and good shade and plenty of it.

In the morning first water the horse, then hay, then the grain, recommends the Farm Journal.

A little sweet oil injected into the rectum will almost invariably stop a horse from rubbing his tail.

It will be pleasanter for yourself and horse to do the driving in the morning or the evening when possible.

Fly nets, light harness, careful feeding, frequent watering and breathing spells are good things in summer weather.

Watch the feet of the young horse with his first shoes on. Many cases of bad feet are caused by carelessness with the first set of shoes.

Be easy with all horses this hot weather, and especially with the young ones. They are apt to be free and easily driven sore or permanently injured.

Keep the feed troughs free of sour feed and the stalls free of everything that will attract flies. A little fly paper in the stable will help lessen the number of these pests.

Pet the young colt occasionally and give it and the mare a little salt or sugar now and then. Colts petted too much are apt to be spoiled; get acquainted with them, but don't let them get too familiar.

When a horse shies nine men out of ten when they get by the object at which the animal frightened say, "I'll give you shy enough," and lay on the whip. They only ruin a horse's disposition. The moment he was past the object that frightened him he was all right again, and he does not know why he is being whipped. The time to use the whip is to touch him with it lightly when he shies, speak to him, and let him know he has a friend behind him. Give him confidence in you.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that after a horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is 12; if four, 13. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get at it.

The Illinois legislature has passed the following law: Whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not less than \$25 or more than \$200.

If a stranger should drop down from the skies in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., he would be unable to fall anywhere that he would not be in sight of a race track. A series of social race matinees

are always in order amongst resident owners and trainers and the keenest enjoyment in the home speed tests can be had any day, with good weather and track. The social features of such gatherings has been an important factor in the advancement of the horse interests in Kentucky. What a benefit to the breeding business would result from an infusion of a little of this spirit in some of our western speed centers.

It is evident that many of those who have been breeding draft horses are turning their attention to trotters, coachers and roadsters, thinking that these will be more remunerative. But draft horses are selling for fair although not fancy prices, and the man who stays with them for a term of years is not likely to get left. The heavy horse has become an indispensable power in our large cities and he is here to stay. So long as cities increase and horses are needed for any purpose, heavy draft horses will be in demand, and we believe raising good ones will be a paying business for the man who is so fixed that he can do it at a reasonable cost.

When we see a runaway horse coming, advises Southern Cultivator, do not try to check him by a rush from the opposite direction or the side, for you will be immediately knocked flat by the collision, but instead, prepare for a short run with the horse. Measure with your eye the distance, and start for the run while he is yet some way off, perhaps ten feet in the case of fair to medium runaways. You may depend upon him keeping a straight line, for a really frightened horse is half blind, and will not veer for a steam engine. He will go straight ahead until he smashes into something. So do not get close to the line on which he is running, and, as he passes you, grab the reins near the saddle. Gather the reins firmly, and then leaning backward as you run, give them a powerful yank. You may be able to brace yourself as you give this yank, half sliding on your feet. The strong jerk on the bit tells the horse that he again has a master, and prepares him for the final struggle. A step or two forward after the first yank, do it again. This is the finishing stroke. It never fails when given by a determined man. The horse is on his haunches. Keep a firm pull on the reins till you grasp the horse by the nostrils, and hold him so until he is pacified.

Don't Burn the Hoof.

The Horseman.

In fitting the shoes, says Joseph Cairn Simpson, many Smiths apply the shoe red hot, and keep it to the foot sufficiently long for the shoe to burn a bearing for itself. This is an extremely dangerous and pernicious habit, and should not be permitted under any circumstances. The result of the application of red-hot shoes to the foot is to set up a certain amount of inflammation in the sensitive portion of the foot. The shoe should be only applied sufficiently long to ascertain where the irregularities of the wall exist, and these should be reduced either with the knife or rasp, the latter for choice. The shoe should be fitted to the foot, not the foot to the shoe, as is done in many instances. The shoe being fitted, it should then be nailed on. Five or seven nails

are quite sufficient if the horse has a good, sound foot; too many nails have a tendency to split the external wall and in many cases cause lameness. The nails should not be driven more than half-way up the external wall, as the wall becomes thinner toward the coronet, and there may be a possibility of laming the horse by driving them too high. In many cases side clips are used, and in most cases toe clips. The clip is equivalent, or should be made so, to one or two nails. The clip should be of moderate size and should not be hammered down too tightly.

Another common practice is to rasp the external wall after the nails are clinched. This should never be permitted. A smith will remove in one rasping more than nature can produce in three months. The continual rasping will so weaken the foot that after a time it becomes almost impossible to keep a shoe on.

Horses are frequently shod with shoes of great weight. This is entirely unnecessary except in exceptional cases. Horses that are regularly shod can be fitted with a shoe of much lighter weight than those now used.

If one takes into consideration the amount of weight a draft horse lifts daily in iron for shoes it will be found to be something very considerable. Now for a few items which will not be allowed in horseshoeing: Never allow the soles or foot to be pared out. Never allow a red-hot shoe to be applied for a long time. Never allow the nails to be driven up to the hair, and, lastly, never permit the rasp to be applied to the external wall of the hoof.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss:
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

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Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.
Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

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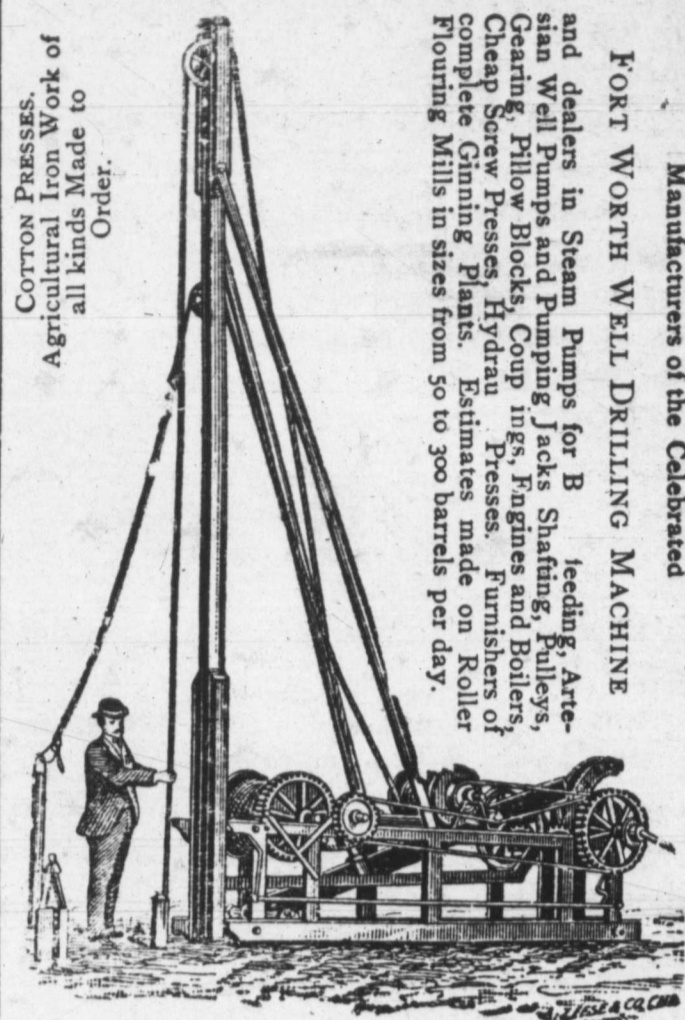
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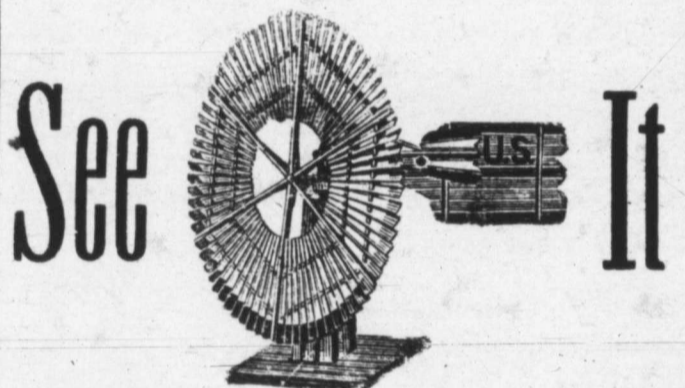
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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.
LONG STROKE,
SOLID and
DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
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Machinery and Improvement Co.,

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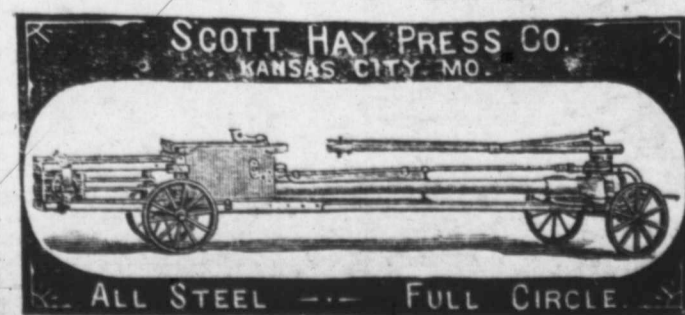
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A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



ALL STEEL FULL CIRCLE

What the Commission Merchants Say.

The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. of Chicago refer to the market on Texas cattle at the close of business last week, as follows:

"Receipts of Texas cattle for the past month are 107,000, or about 12,000 head in excess of last July. For the year thus far the increase over last year is insignificant. Receipts this week are 20,000 head, or 10,000 less than last. During the past ten days our market on Texas and native cattle has been going from bad to worse, to-day it was completely demoralized; plenty of nice, handy little dressed beef Texas steers sold at \$2.45 here to-day and \$2.15 to \$2.25 was the ruling price for fair to good 950 pound canning steers. We can only call to mind one day last year when we saw Texas cattle sell as low as they sold here to-day."

Messrs. Wood Bros. & Co., the live stock commission merchants, referring to the Chicago market, say:

"As a sample of the condition of the trade in common cattle, a grade of steers that sold one week ago at 5.00@ \$5.25 could not get a buyer to-day at \$4.10@4.30, thus showing a decline of fully 90 cents for the week. Prices on good cattle may recover next week, but there is not much encouragement to offer dealers in common material. Cows and low grade material are practically 'no price at all.'"

Messrs. Keenan & Sons describe the Chicago market on Texans at the close of business last week, as follows:

"Receipts for the week, 18,000 head. Opened Monday a little stronger, but since then prices have steadily declined until we have to quote prices to-day the lowest of the season. Cannors have full control of the market. The better class of Texans selling badly on account of the large supply of Western range cattle that are better weights and in excellent condition. The greatest decline is in the best grades of Texans, which amounts to 50c per cwt. during the week, while canning, or the lower grades, have not declined to 20c per cwt."

Messrs. Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, write the JOURNAL under August 1st, as follows:

"Westerns received the past week were generally of better quality, while the Texas averaged poorer. Prices for the best Westerns showed very little change, but the general market, outside of the best grades, closed 25@40c lower than a week ago. Dealers are expecting continued liberal receipts of Westerns and from present appearances the outlook is anything but encouraging, still current prices are about \$1 higher than a year ago. Through Texas cattle declined 15@30c during the week, closing as follows: Grass steers, \$2@3; fed steers, \$2.90@3.65; calves, \$2.50@4.25; cows, \$1.70@2.35."

The James H. Campbell Co. of Chicago have this to say in regard to the fall market:

"The outlook now is that we will have a healthy stocker and feeders trade during the fall months, and we would advise our customers to keep their light cattle back till later on, as we believe they will bring more money in October than now."

Essential and Non-Essential.

Amber in Chicago Horseman.

I would rather be a burr on a burdock bush than dwell in a home that was presided over by one who showed no discrimination as to the essentials and the non-essentials of life. There is absolutely no comfort possible to the inmate of such a home. Whenever and wherever I see a woman with premature wrinkles and hollow cheeks I know she is a victim to the non-essentials. Whenever I see a scared-looking man, or a man who spends his time in billiard-halls and clubs, I know that he has a wife who devotes herself to the non-essentials. Whenever I see a little child without any sunshine in its eyes, and with more frills on its petticoat and tucks in its summer costume than smiles on its lips or dimples in its cheeks, I know that that child's mother is an over-zealous "Martha," more concerned about the non-essentials of conventional house-keeping than she is about the essentials that go to make a happy home. It is not essential, my dear, that the children should be taught to dance or sent to Delsarte schools, but it is essential that they shall be early grounded in the law of universal kindness and taught the value of unselfish service. It is not essential that they learn to speak a foreign tongue, but it is essential that they be taught the grammatical use of their own. It is not essential that mothers should sacrifice and deny themselves everything approaching luxury to buy party fixings for their daughters and help their sons to lead a fast life, but it is essential that they should give constant attention to the shaping of the morals and the uplifting of the standard their children are to follow. It is not essential to devote strength and power and service to the material needs of life, but it is essential to devote a good share of time to preparation for the future that awaits us all when dress fabrics and social parades are forgotten. It is not essential that we clean our windows every week, but it is essential that we post ourselves upon the laws of hygiene sufficiently to bathe our bodies daily. It is not essential that the silver be polished every day, but it is essential that we see to it that no rust or tarnish gather upon our code of manners. Without good manners the king underneath his crown is a boor, and the queen in her diamonds is of no more account than the scullion in a charity kitchen. It is not essential that we turn the house into sheol and drive our best beloved to the brink of madness by stated yearly clearings and domestic upheavals, but it is essential that we follow the law of system and order from day to day, and keep every closet and hidden place in systematized and perfect array. It is not essential that when we fall in love we do so with our eyes shut or our wits bandaged, but it is essential when we choose either a friend or a life partner that we manifest at least as much good sense as we do in a bargain or a business deal. What would you think of a man who tore into a tailor's shop and bought the first suit of clothes that took his fancy without regard to cost or fit, or what would you think of a board of trade man who went into a deal with no knowledge whether he was buying

SHEEPMEN, READ THIS! 'Tis of Great Value to You.

Letter to the proprietors of the COOPER SHEEP DIP, from Mr. H. Brachvogel, Manager for Mr. L. Huning, Los Lunas, New Mexico.

CIENEGA AMARILLA, June 2, 1891.
P. O., St. Johns, Apache Co., A. T.
DEAR SIR: Yours of May 29th came to hand to-day, and in reply would say that I have used Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder for the last ten years, to a large extent, and it has never disappointed me. This year the flocks belonging to Mr. L. Huning were in very bad shape, so much so that quite a number of sheep have died from scab. It was hard scab, on some animals one-quarter inch thick, especially on the backs. We sheared in April, and immediately after I dipped 27,000 head of sheep. A great many uphold the theory that Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder will not cure hard scab, as the water is cold and does not penetrate. My experience is otherwise, and the effect on the hard scab in this case has been the same with me as always since I used Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder. I was a little afraid, as I had not used Cooper's since '86, when I was with Mr. Meyer, at Fort Garland, Colo., and most medicines of any kind, if ever so good, after establishing a reputation, deteriorate. But I found Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder, after five years, the same old reliable friend of the flockmaster as it was when we got first acquainted. If there is no scab among the sheep, it will pay anyhow to dip, as the increase in the wool makes up for the cost of the powder. The cost to Mr. Huning now is about 1 cent per head, and the sheep are all sound; the hard scab has dropped off, and a new skin and new wool have appeared and not an animal is scratching. To make sure, though, I shall dip again, as it is no great work, even to dip 50,000 sheep, the dip being so handy, and our dipping apparatus being, so to speak, perfect.
Respectfully,
H. BRACHVOGEL.
I hope you will keep up the quality of the powder. I am recommending it wherever and whenever I can, as I consider it the only reliable medicine for scab I know, and I know I have used the most of them.

Every Sheepman can get similar results. COOPER'S DIP is the easiest to use, cheapest, and

Only Reliable Scab Cure in the World!

Order of your merchant, and don't take any other. If you experience any difficulty in procuring a supply write to the proprietors,

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS,

Galveston, Texas.

Copy of a valuable work entitled "The Sheepman's Guide to Dipping and Cure of the Scab," mailed free to all applicants.



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Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

wheat or catnip? It is quite essential that one should have their wits about them in the affairs that touch the heart as well as in affairs that touch the pocket. It is not essential that we should set apart a time to worship God, and special occasions for recognition of His loving kindness, but it is essential that from Monday morning before sunrise to Sunday night five hours after midnight we do our best to hold ourselves in readiness for the summons to go hence and hand in our account. It is not essential that we should merely treat our wives and children and husbands well and give them all they want to eat and wear, but it is essential that we let them know by every act and word of our daily life that we love them and are proud of them, and appreciate what they do to make us happy. It will be too late before very long, perhaps, to tell them how dear they are to us, for no word can penetrate the silence that falls between two loving hearts when death shakes down its sable pall of soundless shadow between them.

It is not essential that we should

always wear gloves in public places, but it is essential that we should be low voiced and modest if we would win the title to gentle breeding. It is not essential that we go dig our grave if we happen to commit the horrible solecism of eating with our knife, but it is essential that we comport ourselves at the table as though there were nobler and purer aims in life than getting our full share of the eatables, even at the expense of other people's needs. The person who eats as though this life's happiness and the next world's meed of glory depended upon what he put into his poor little mortal stomach may perhaps pass for a human, but ranks really with live pork. It is not essential that one spends money and goes abroad to see Italy and enjoy the beauties of mountain and sea, but it is essential that one have Italy in his heart and the glory of the sea in his imagination before he can fitly enjoy his opportunities. It is not essential that I sit here all night to tell you things that the best and dearest of you know, but it is essential now and then that I speak my mind, else would I not be.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. Strahorn & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Monday, August 1, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

With only 2000 Texas cattle last Tuesday prices were barely steady. P. D. Armour gave us 3 cents for a train of 325 of the Burnett cattle weighing 983 lbs, while Nelse Morris paid us 25c less for several bunches, averaging about 100 pounds lighter and not so good. Wednesday we had 4000 and a 10c decline. Our train averaged 992 @1052 lbs and sold at \$3@3.20. We also sold a train of light cows at \$2@2.35. Thursday we received 3000 and buyers took off another 10c, our cows and heifers selling at \$2.05. Friday we called receipts 4000 and a worse market, although we sold the tops (out of a bunch of cattle for which we could get but \$2.50) at 3c and the tailings at \$2.40, making \$2.65 for the lot, averaging over a thousand pounds. We also sold 7 cars 1030, 1050 and 1080 averages at \$2.55, \$2.65 and \$2.75.

Saturday, with over 1500, our trade was no better, and we sold our steers at \$2.30 and \$2.35, averaging 800 to 900 lbs. To-day with but 3500 head of Texans, or little more than one-fifth of the total receipts of cattle of all kinds here, we advanced the Southern stock 5@10c, our steers bringing \$2.35@2.40 for 825 @950 averages, and our train of cows, \$1.95—all to canners. Dressed beef men took all off-rings of good fat cattle in Texas division averaging 950@1100 lbs and over at \$2.50, \$2.60 and \$2.70. We make quotations as follows: Cows and heifers, 14@34; steers, 21@24; while for Northern rangers the Texas bring \$4 to \$4.70 and the natives from the same range about same prices to-day, while the averages are from 1200@1400 lbs and very fat.

Yours, truly,

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Stewart & Overstreet's Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
August 4, 1891.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

Our last letter, bearing date of July 25, gave your readers to understand that the market on Texas and range cattle was in a healthy if not flourishing condition. The very moderate receipts was the cause, coupled with a good demand. Activity and strength was the order of the trade; but alas! a change in our fondest hopes. On Wednesday, the 26th, unexpected large receipts, with discouraging reports of more following. The market gave way under the strain; the quotations were lower than, quarter off, and still the cattle came. Take off one-half and we will buy them was the cry. The end was not yet. A Waterloo? No, not quite. Consternation, but not rout. On Saturday the market reached the lowest of the season, and fair steers, 950 lbs, went over the scales at 24 while cow stuff did not suffer quite so much, yet weakened to a considerable extent. There were several car-loads of cattle forwarded in first hands to Chicago and swelled Monday's receipts at that point. Under light receipts Monday and to-day the market toned up and a better feeling exists. Light receipts will be required for several days to make a healthy, growing market, as the beef

coolers are full all over the country. With heavy receipts, demoralization.

Respectfully,

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

Market Letter from Kansas City.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,
August 6, 1891.

The week opened with comparatively light receipts, but notwithstanding this the market showed no signs of improvement. On Monday the small receipts were 2599, calves 672, sheep 2343. There seemed to be a general want of confidence on the part of the buyers causing them to take hold slowly and cautiously. This feeling was caused by the reports of heavy runs for the week and out of sympathy for a further decline reported from Chicago. The receipts for Tuesday were 5827 cattle, 1639 calves and 1265 sheep which was too many for the present market.

The run was liberal and too much for the demoralized condition of trade. Around 60 cars went to the Texas division and there was a good supply of Panhandle and Western stuff in the native division. Good killing stuff was scarce. The demand was limited. The shippers did little or nothing, leaving the market to the dressed beef men.

After they got what they wanted trade practically stopped. Traders did not agree on fluctuation in prices. Some quoted a 10c change from yesterday but others made 5@10c decline on both cows and steers which would make last week's bottom figures or worse.

A big supply of calves made a big break of around \$100 per head. Good calves were plenty enough to make the common grades drag.

Yesterday the receipts were still heavier, these bring 7569 cattle, 1280 calves, with only 329 sheep. With these heavy receipts together with the fact that many of the cattle were of a class not wanted the market declined another 10 to 15 cents.

Around 4000 head went into the Texas division yesterday and there was a liberal supply of Panhandle and Western stuff in the native division, besides more or less held over from Tuesday, making a big supply. The quality was nearly all of one kind—common—and the dressed beef men could not get as many decent cattle, either natives or rangers, in the 11,000 stale and fresh offerings, as they needed.

A good many of the cattle were limited in price, to more than Chicago prices, and were not salable. The few good cattle sold brought about Tuesday's bottom figures, but there were not near enough buyers of common cattle to take the supply and many could not be sold. Some traders found their experience the worst of the year. The stuff was lower than any time last week and at low point of the year. Calves opened \$1.25 per head lower than last week, but closed better with a good demand.

The best Texans sold yesterday at \$2, one extra good lot going as high as \$3. The market to put it moderately is rotten and will continue so as long as it is glutted with green, washy, half fat cattle.

TEXAN.

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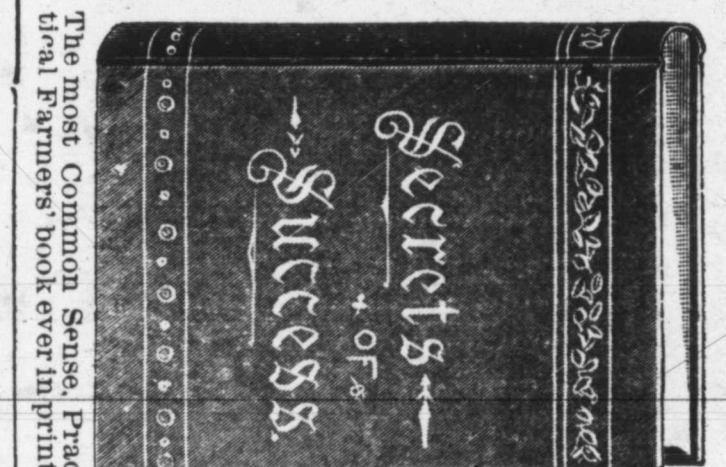
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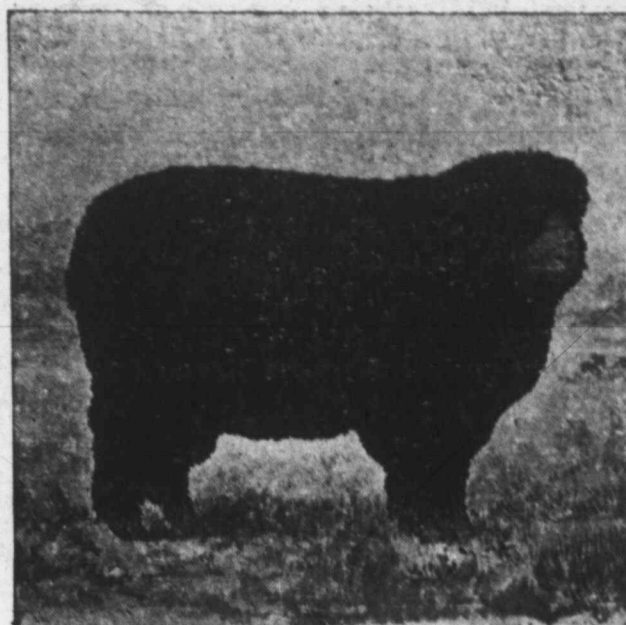
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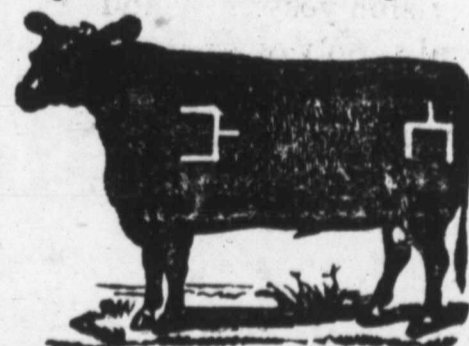
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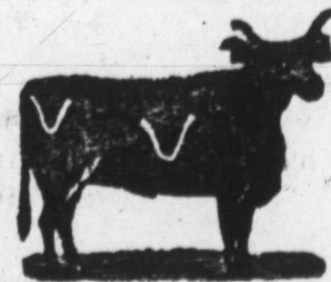
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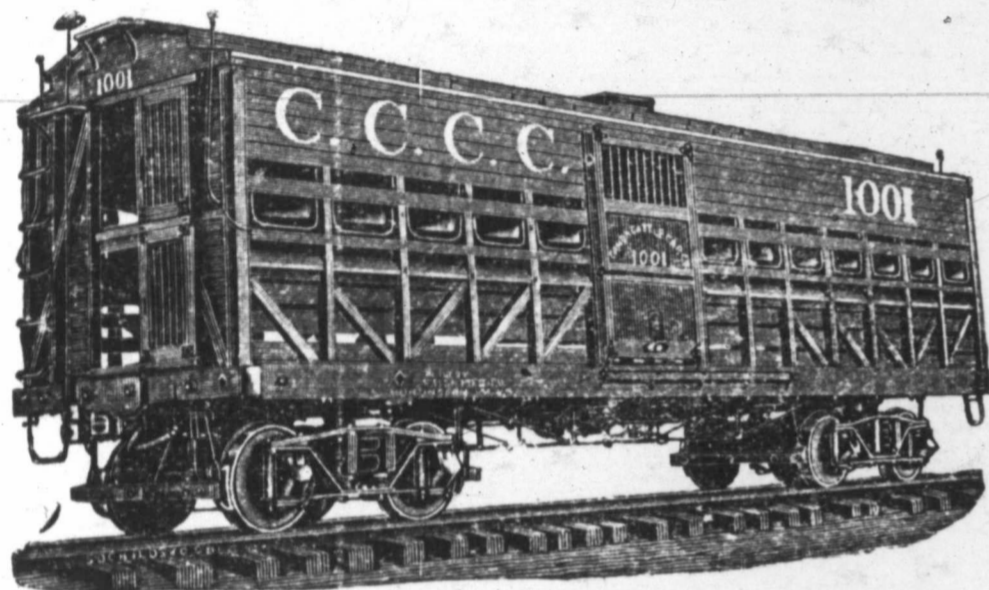
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The largest and best live stock market in the world.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards of Chicago the most accessible point in the country. To establish this market, with all its unequalled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and as a result of this great expenditure no other place in the world affords the accommodation to be had at this point.

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle.....	3,484,280
Hogs.....	7,663,828
Sheep.....	2,182,667
Calves.....	175,025
Horses.....	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,567.	

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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

GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Chas. G. Baird, Manager.

Headquarters for Stockmen. First-class in all its appointments. Centrally located.

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent. STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J.C. LYON NEWARK N.J.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,010 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,	\$1,018.99

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
 18 Broadway, New York.

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

FINEST FINISHED. BEST PAINTED. MOST DURABLE. BEST IRONED. LIGHTEST DRAFT.

THE BAIN The KING of WAGONS

Has stood the test of time. It has been before the American people for over 30 years, and wherever known is admitted to be the best. The BAIN is not claimed as a low priced wagon, but the Very Best that can be made, and is richly worth the small advance asked for it over those made to sell cheap. It is the best painted, most durable, best ironed, finest finished, and lightest draft wagon in America, and will in all cases please you.

FARMERS! You, who have been buying the cheapest wagons you could find, try a BAIN, and you will thank us in after years for recommending it. We are also Sole State Agents for COOPER & STERLING WAGONS.

THE GOLD MEDAL FARMER'S HACK

Ten years of thorough test and usage in every part of the Western countries have proved this to be one of the most desirable spring and axle combinations ever offered. We claim for it the following:

- First—The length of the spring insures an easy motion, and its shape insures a perfect brace.
- Second—The springs, grasping the axles at the collars, remove the strain and weight from the weakest to the strongest part of the axle.
- Third—There is no wood work in the running gear. Everything below the box is steel.
- Fourth—The body hangs lower than any spring wagon in the market.
- Fifth—It is as easy riding as the platform spring wagon, and is much lighter in the draft, because the draft is all from the axle.
- Sixth—Its simplicity.
- Seventh—We fully guarantee every bolt and every stick and every bar in its composition.
- Eighth—The New Orleans Exposition and World's Fair gave it the Gold Medal over all competitors. Hence its name—The Gold Medal Spring Wagon of America.

We also furnish the GOLD MEDAL WAGONS with Express Tops and in Delivery Wagon styles. Full catalogue sent on application.

Mr. C. B. DECAUSEY, of Archer, Archer Co., Texas, furnishes the following remarkable testimonial to the capacity of this wagon to endure severe and continued rough usage: "I have one of your Gold Medal Spring Wagons, which I have run fifty miles six days in every week, and sometimes on Sundays, in the mail service, and not one thing has broken yet. At times I have three passengers, and six to eight hundred pounds of baggage and mail. I have run this wagon twenty-six thousand miles, and nothing broken."

If you live where our goods are not handled, write us. You can deal direct with us if your dealer don't handle them. We ship Thousands of Dollars worth of goods annually to responsible farmers all over Texas. We handle all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wind Mills, Pumps, Wagon Scales, Sorghum Mills, Etc. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Manufacturers and State Agents, DALLAS, TEX.