

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1891.

NO. 17

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, August 8, 1891.

No. 16.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

BY
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

Office of publication, 1008, Houston Str.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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

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For the benefit of a few subscribers who continue to send us \$1.50 for their renewals, the JOURNAL wishes to again say that its subscription price since January 1 is, and has been, \$2 a year. New subscribers and renewals will please govern themselves accordingly.

KEEPING salt where the stock can help themselves will be an item in maintaining health.

SHEEP, hogs, and poultry can nearly always be allowed the run of the orchard with profit.

It is not enough to work. To obtain the best results work systematically, methodically, and wisely. Work to an end.

It is very desirable to keep the breeding stock in a good, thrifty condition. A failure to do this will show in the off-spring.

EVERY citizen has a right to amass property honestly if he can, but it is not the duty of the government to amass property for the citizen.

KEEPING the dams too fat during

gestation will nearly always cause the off-spring to be weak and sickly. All that is necessary is to keep thrifty.

The Chicago Stock Yards.

The much talked of removal of the Chicago Stock Yards, together with the fight between the Stock Yard Company and the Big Four, seems at last to have been settled. Both the stock yards and packing houses will remain where they are. In fact there will be no change in the business, except that the Big Packers will, in future, get some of the "sugar."

Mortgages in the United States.

The count of mortgages on homes and farms in the United States was recently completed by the census statistical department. There were reported to the enumerators 2,491, 930 farms and homes occupied by owners, which are encumbered by mortgages. Some of these belong partly to owners and part to tenants. Deducting these it is estimated that 2,250,000 families occupy and own encumbered homes and farms. By a rough estimate and comparison of state figures the amount of these mortgages is about \$2,560,000,000.

A Bitter Legal Contest.

The recent appointment of a receiver of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association is the first step in what promises to be a long and bitter legal contest. Chief Joel B. Mayes is backed by the Cherokee Nation and the association by a mint of money. The Cherokees are suing for \$100,000 which they claim is due them for rent from January 1 to July 1, according to the contract, but on the other hand the association refuses to pay the amount because they had been ordered off the Strip by the president's proclamation. Receiver C. A. Gambrell is in possession of the association's books, papers, personal property, etc., and an interesting litigation will be in progress before long.

The Wheat Crop.

Though not our most valuable grain crop, wheat, owing to the large quantities that are exported, receives the most attention from the public. For this important cereal the year has been very favorable, and a great yield is now assured. The harvest is completed, except in the Northwest, and threshing shows that the average per acre has not been exaggerated. Of course there is a great amount of guessing concerning the size of the crop, but these estimates do not vary much, all being in the neighborhood of 550,000,000 bushels, the government statisticians concurring.

Fortune has favored the American wheat farmer in another respect. There have been many reports about deficient wheat harvests in Europe, and much of the news is conflicting, but the fact cannot be questioned that Europe will be compelled to import much more wheat than usual. There is but one country for her to turn to, and that is the United States. What is Europe's loss is America's gain, and this circumstance is likely to assure the American

farmer a good price for his wheat, despite the fact that our own crop is 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels larger this year than it has ever been before.

Rain at Will.

Last week's JOURNAL gave a full account of the experimenting party sent to the Staked Plains to try the experiment of producing rain. Last week was spent in conveying the supplies to the ranch of Mr. Nelson Morris of Chicago, which is located twenty-three miles northwest of Midland. Saturday and Monday part of the apparatus was set up and a test of it was made in which a number of explosions were fired. The explosions of the bombs caused great concussions and were heard and felt distinctly at a considerable distance from the field of operation. The explosives were all fired on and in the ground by means of electric batteries. The trial was made primarily to test the apparatus and was not calculated to be on a scale extensive enough to insure rain. However, in about ten hours after the explosions, clouds began to form and gather over the Morris ranch and surrounding country, and about seventeen hours after the operations the rain began to fall in copious quantities. The storm seemed to gather directly over the ranch, and the fall of rain was heaviest at that point.

The storm extended over a space of over 1000 square miles, and at the ranch the rain continued to fall for a space of six hours. About two inches fell at that point. This storm breaks a drouth of long duration in this locality, and is the best rain that has fallen on the Morris ranch for more than three years. All the apparatus will be in position in a few days when full trials will be made which will be watched with the greatest interest.

The people will be slow to believe that the contrivances of man can be made to produce rain at will, especially on the dry plains country where the rain-fall heretofore has, as a rule, been distressingly light, but should the second and third tests promised by Gen. Dyrenforth prove successful all doubts will be removed, and the new discovery will be hailed with delight while the parched plains will be made to blossom like a rose. Future developments will be eagerly watched. The JOURNAL will keep its readers fully advised as to the results.

Money in Pecan Culture.

Pecan culture is beginning to attract considerable attention in this state, which will no doubt result in planting quite a number of pecan orchards.

Mr. Herbert Post of this city, in a letter to the Southern Cultivator on this subject, says:

One great thing in favor of pecan culture is the fact that the tree has no enemies, and goes on bearing for generations; and it costs so little to plant an orchard, which should always be from the nuts, as it has been abundantly shown that while success may be secured by experts, yet the masses would fail if they transplanted trees or at-

tempted to graft them on anything else. No member of the hickory family grafts well, so the surest way for all concerned is to plant the nuts, and only the best Texas soft-shell, to get the best results. When you plant the soft-shell pecans, and have no other in your neighborhood to fertilize them, you can be reasonably sure that your product will be like what you plant. The medium sized of the hardshell pecan sell from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound in most markets. The product of your planting of the soft shell will hardly ever go to less than fifty cents per pound for consumption, while for seed they will be worth twice that for several years after bearing.

The pecan is the favorite nut and always will be, and the demand will increase.

If an orchard is planted where the soil can be cultivated annually in some crop, the trees will come into bearing much sooner than where planted in a forest of trees. Nothing ever grown increases land values as much as orchard fruits and nuts. A pecan orchard of fifty acres costs but little for the nuts to plant it, yet when the trees are but one year old a man would be foolish to part with the land at \$100 per acre; not only this but the value of the whole farm is increased very materially by having a pecan orchard on it. For a fortune at ten years from planting it, is as sure as the sun rises, and those who plant this fall will come in on the top wave.

Good Crops and Fair Prices.

Drovers' Journal.

There is every indication now that the export of grain this year will be the largest in the history of this country. It will be a bonanza for vessel men who will not be slow to take every advantage of the helpless shipper. Already there has been an advance in grain rates, though not very consequential. Vessel room is being chartered weeks in advance, and all the available space is taken as fast as the ships arrive in port. It is feared that this immense flow of grain would naturally weaken the European markets, but as yet prices are good and everything goes to show that our grain products are badly wanted. The wheat crop is now moving to market at the rate of nearly a million bushels per day and still on the increase. Farmers are realizing very good prices and should be satisfied. The corn crop, too, promises to be a splendid yield, and, taken all around, such abundant crops and good prices have not been known in many years.

The Average Meat Consumption.

The average per capita consumption of meat in the United States is one hundred and seventy-five pounds per annum. This is almost twice as much as any other nation uses.

It is not the amount of money that we make that affords the truest happiness. The surest happiness results from the wise use of our resources.

CATTLE.

With the financial stringency and heavy runs of washy, immatured cattle, no one ought to expect the market to hold up.

The Drovers' Journal says: "Western range cattle are coming entirely too fast. If the range is in a good condition what is the use of flooding the market and bringing prices down to a year ago."

Now while times are dull and but little else can be done, cattlemen should formulate and put in operation plans for the improvement of their cattle. The man who insists on raising scrubs won't be "in it" in future.

If you have good grass and plenty of it why not hold your cattle even if they are fat? By so doing you will harden their flesh and stand a good chance to find a better market later on after the heavy rains are over.

Don't think because your steers are puffed up and look sleek that they are fat and ready for market. Beef of this kind may do early in the season but not now. Better let them remain on the range until they are thick fat and the flesh is solid, otherwise the long shipment will reduce them to third-rate beef.

Palace Cars.

Chicago Live Stock Reporter.

The use of palace or stable cars for shipments of cattle has had the closest attention of a great many shippers and receivers during the past three years. At first their use was viewed with considerable skepticism, but it may now be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the most intelligent shippers and receivers consider the benefit accruing to cattle owners greatly in excess of any additional expense which may prevail for their use in comparison with common stock cars.

A great many test shipments in train-load lots have been made from Montana, Dakota, Texas and New Mexico, as well as from Chicago to the seaboard, and the result shows conclusively that from one-half to two-thirds of the ordinary shrinkage in common cars has been saved to the shipper in the use of stable cars. In addition to this the construction of these cars is of such character as to almost entirely prevent losses from bruising and crippling.

In the construction of these cars elliptic springs are generally employed, giving the cars a motion almost as easy as that of the ordinary passenger coach, while the devices for feeding and watering cattle in transit without removing them from the cars make it practicable for direct runs from the ranch to the market. This feature alone results in economy for the shipper, as his cattle are upon the road for a much shorter period, and he can calculate to a nicety just when they will reach a given market.

So popular have these cars become that from Montana alone it is estimated that ninety per cent. of the cattle to be shipped from that section this season will move in these cars.

From a railroad standpoint it would seem that their use is also economical, since a much greater quantity of stock can be moved in a given season with

the same number of cars than could be moved in common cars.

Loss and damage claims are so infrequent as to entitle them to almost no consideration, whereas, the use of the common car results in a large number of claims, the settlement of which must necessarily reduce the net revenue of the carrier appreciably.

From humane grounds a great deal could be said, but it seems unnecessary to enlarge on this point as every cowman is aware of the fact that aside from the virtue of humane treatment the result of such treatment must always be a gain of dollars and cents.

3,000,000 Cattle in Kansas.

Mr. Keenan Hurst, Howard, Kans., a member of the Live Stock Sanitary commission, says: "There are about three million head of cattle, and they are worth on the average \$20 apiece. Sixty million dollars worth of cattle in good health, and plenty of feed in sight, is a bright prospect for Kansas stock raisers. There are more four-year-olds in the state this year than usual. Many farmers who expected to feed cattle last year held them over—'roughed 'em,' as they call it, on account of the corn. This year they will feed everything that is large enough. As a consequence, we will ship not only more cattle but larger cattle than usual. Its the big cattle that bring the best prices. A great many farmers will get out of debt this year. Of course there are farmers who are speculators, and have got themselves so badly mixed up that they will never get their debts paid, but they are in the minority. Men who came to the state without capital and by poor farming have failed to make a living, can hardly expect to get a good farm for nothing."

Cows for Breeding Purposes.

Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal.
The best authority on the selection of sows for breeding purposes would recommend a course somewhat as follows: Get them large and roomy but not necessarily coarse, possessed of a good constitution, standing on good strong legs of average bone, and possessed of a large number of well and evenly placed teats. Select from dams which uniformly nurse their litters well, and which breed not only regularly, but which produce large and evenly developed litters. Now the point which we more particularly desire to emphasize here is this—the much stress that is laid upon the selection of sows for their good milking and good breeding qualities. Who will say that pork breeders who give much attention to the observance of the foregoing rules are not acting wisely in so doing? If, then, this be a wise course for the breeders of pork to adopt, why would not the adoption of a similar course in the breeding of beef cattle be equally wise? Why should not as much attention be given to the selection of cows which are good breeders and good nurses as the selection of sows which possess these qualities? If good practice in swine breeding discards dams that have failed to make good nurses, why should not good practice in cattle breeding do the same thing? We often see dams of the beefing types kept until old age simply because they are possessed of fine shapes and are therefore pleasing to look upon.

This matter of selection in cattle breeding is a foundation principle of success, as has been proved a thousand times in the experience of those who have succeeded. Without giving it due attention, no man can ever gather together a truly profitable herd.

The July Haul to Chicago.

Following are receipts of Texas cattle in car-loads at Chicago for the month of July, 1891.

| Roads | Cattle and calves | Cars. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Rock Island | 78 | 78 |
| Illinois central | 203 | 203 |
| Maple Leaf | 210 | 210 |
| St. Paul | 229 | 229 |
| Chicago, Burlington and Quincy | 524 | 524 |
| Santa Fe | 639 | 639 |
| Wabash | 896 | 896 |
| Chicago and Alton | 1,354 | 1,354 |
| Total | 4,133 | 4,133 |

CATTLE AND SHEEP RECEIPTS INTO CHICAGO FROM ALL POINTS, JULY, 1891.

| Roads | Cattle and calves | Sheep. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Chicago and Alton | Head. 53,533 | Head. 45,872 |
| Chicago, Burlington and Quincy | 68,644 | 19,151 |
| St. Paul | 27,053 | 17,588 |
| Northwestern | 22,354 | 12,478 |
| Rock Island | 22,609 | 2,654 |
| Santa Fe | 36,274 | 13,633 |
| Maple Leaf | 21,334 | 10,654 |
| Illinois Central | 18,471 | 8,222 |
| Wabash | 35,337 | 1,825 |

Decrease of all kinds of livestock into Chicago for July, 1891, as against July, 1890, 5394 cars.

Grass-Fed Beef.

Drovers' Journal.

The kind of feed used for fattening stock makes quite a difference in marketable values. Cattle fed exclusively on grass fatten rapidly and do not have the solidity and firmness which characterize beef fed on corn and dry products. The depression in the Northwestern range cattle trade which now prevails is quite a case in point. Buyers claim that these cattle kill out "green" and "soft" and therefore are not as good for their purpose as the native stock. This view of the case is very plausible, and it begins to look as if stockmen who wish to procure the highest market values which have to "corn up" their cattle. In British markets it is said that "grass-fed" cattle bring the highest market price, but then where stock is slaughtered for immediate consumption quality is looked at without reference to the chances of perishing in refrigerators. In this country where beef is shipped thousands of miles buyers have to look more closely into its keeping qualities.

Grass Cattle Drift.

National Stockman.

Grass-fed cattle arriving at this time are drifting to an extent unusual even at this season of the year. Grass, in consequence of the continued rains, is quite soft, and cattle fed upon it arrive in a very different condition from that in which they leave home. Shippers are consequently compelled to take prices decidedly below what they expected to receive; and cattle lose so much beside in weight that it is a fortunate man indeed who comes out whole on shipments of anything below corn-fed cattle. The remedy for this is obvious.

Breeding Luck.

Luck has no meaning worth the name to any sensible man. No breeder secures a good calf, colt, or litter of pigs through luck. This vague thing called luck rests upon no law of nature; while on the other hand, all our domestic animals, the scrubs as well as those improved to the highest point attainable, produce their kind through natural laws—exact duplications, or what is akin to this, being the rule. It is no nearer the truth to say that we get a superior animal through luck than that a deep colored, vigorous growth of corn comes through a like untrustworthy channel.

Steers that at two years old weigh 1200 to 1300 pounds do not reach this weight through luck, or anything akin to it. Good breeding and good feeding from the day of birth to the day of marketing do the work. The man who has faith in nature and meets nature half way, or beyond, need not spend his time watching the clouds as a source of luck. Neither will he expect a scrub steer—no matter how well fed—to bring him six cents per pound in the market.—Ex.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sell off the old ewes as fast as they are ready to market.

The best mutton is that which is fattened upon good grasses.

There never was, is not now, and never will be a "scab-proof sheep."

Cut off the milk rations of the lambs and force the rascals to rustle for their living.

Properly managed, the raising of early lambs for market can readily be made profitable.

If sheep are kept for mutton and wool, take well selected ewes and breed to thoroughbred rams.

A handful of grain to every ewe to be bred next fall from now on to October, every day, will be food well fed.

You have a ewe that don't eat much and is growing thinner every day. She has loose teeth, perhaps, which should be pulled out.

Too close breeding should be avoided with sheep fully as much as with any other class of stock. Change the same every two years at least.

Always provide feeding racks and troughs for feeding sheep. It is poor economy to feed any kind of food to sheep on the ground.

Have you placed your orders yet for rams? If not remember the oft-repeated advice of the JOURNAL—be sure you order and accept only first-class animals!

There never was a time when a fat lamb went begging for some one to purchase and eat it. But a poor lamb is little if any to be preferred for culinary purposes to a coyote.

If the sheep are turned into the corn-field, care should be taken to see that they have access to plenty of water. It is hardly good economy to turn sheep into any place where there are cockle burrs.

Don't look backward in the sheep business. Keep your face to the front and watch the van of the procession. It is the breeder who has a fixed purpose who will win. It will not be the breeder of scrub sheep.

The farmer who keeps sheep has, presumably, supplied himself already with oats. Now let him get ready for a big turnip patch. Turnips and sheaf oats make a first rate winter ration for sheep.

Without taking up the time of our wool-grower friends with our comments, we simply invite their attention to the fact that the price they are receiving now for their wool ranges from one to nine cents below the foreign price for same wool of the same grade.

A gentleman, well known to the wool-growers of Texas from 1880 to 1884, dropped in on us a few days since and explained why he was "out of sheep." He said: "Between tramp sheep men, scattering scab everywhere, and var-mints, I didn't think I had a fair chance, so I quit."

The lamb flocks should be given extra attention and care just at this time. They have been so long depending, in

the main, on their dams for the bulk of their feed that they won't at once "catch on to" the idea that with them in the future it will be "eat grass or starve!"

Now is the time for the herder to show himself master of his business. The ewes, freed from the burden of supporting their lambs, will fatten like corn-fed hogs, if given half a chance. But the recently weaned lambs need to be taken to, and kept on, the best possible range.

Notwithstanding the low price of wool, stock sheep are in good demand in the Northwest. In some Illinois counties the sheep fever is still raging fiercely in something of an epidemic form. The wise men are those who, having no sheep, are supplying themselves; or, having sheep, are holding on to them.

Mr. W. G. Cannon of Buffalo Gap has a shepherd dog now very old, however, that when younger could be trusted to take a flock of sheep to the range, keep watch of it all day, and bring them to the bed ground at the proper time. She was more intelligent in the care of the sheep in her charge than many shepherds, and no shepherd was ever more faithful.

Every reader of the old Texas Wool-grower will remember D. E. Bentley, who was for a long time one of its editorial writers. He is now in Louisville, Ky., in attendance on the Baptist Theological Seminary; and, while prosecuting his theological studies, is in pastoral charge of a church near the city. If he proves to be as strong in the pulpit as he was in editorial work, he will take high rank as a preacher.

Texas wool growers are realizing that the JOURNAL knew what it was saying when it urged them weeks ago to place their wool on the market in the best possible shape. A correspondent writes that he has not received what, in his opinion, his wool was worth though he adds, "My merchant says in justification of the short prices that the stuff was poorly packed and not half stored."

Do not forget that sheep are subject to internal as well as external parasites. In addition to the dip, they should have a little hardwood ashes or finely pulverized tobacco occasionally, which will usually be sufficient to keep them free from worms. It is of the first importance, in sheep raising, that the health of the animal should be closely looked after, and we advise flock masters not to neglect any item, however trivial, that will help toward this end.

The Texan sheep and wool industry is becoming second in importance only to cattle raising. The product is figured now by the million pounds of wool and by the hundred thousand head of sheep; and it is a notable fact that a much better grade of animals is handled than was the case a few years ago. A bunch of 100-pound muttons is not now infrequent. A few years since such a lot would have been a matter of great surprise.

The question is frequently asked, "Will wool go up soon?" As we are neither prophets, nor sons of prophets, we will not undertake to answer. But,

if we had any considerable quantity of wool on hand, and it was well packed and housed, and not disposed to sour, we would certainly take the chances on holding for better prices. There is no good reason why wool shall continue down, and we confidently expect a very marked increase in market value early next fall.

A few years ago every wool-grower in Texas knew J. T. Hodgson of Tom Green county. He was one of the best posted sheep men in the state, and was authority on all matters incident to the business of sheep husbandry on the range. He is now in the real estate business and any day can be seen figuring in Dallas, Fort Worth and West Texas properties. His many friends will be glad to know that he is "reaching for the rag," and unless the bush grows out of sight, he will be pretty certain to take it down.

The JOURNAL takes it for granted that very few lambs in Texas are still running with their dams. If, however, any of our friends have not yet separated the ewes and lambs, we advise them not to longer delay the matter, if they intend to breed the ewes next fall. They should have time before going to the rams to rest up and recuperate from the exhausting business of suckling their lambs. The recent showers reported in many parts of the range have greened up the grass and put it in good shape to enable the lambs to do nicely without milk. At all events, they can do without milk better than the ewes can do without rest.

The sea-board wool trade is unquestionably better than a month ago. Prices have not greatly changed, but the volume of business has grown, and with this growth a better and more confident feeling has developed. The interior has as yet benefited little by the change, but there is evidence of a more general recognition of the conservative position of producers and increased respect for their opinions. This is all that is positively "in sight," but it probably portends greater strength in markets to come. Indeed that is the logical outcome of the somewhat strained relation existing between grower and buyer throughout the season. It looks as though wool would, one of these days, do better.

A letter just received from a good friend of the JOURNAL says: "I am dead sickened out on what you call cheap herders. I had a man for two years who was receiving only \$15 a month, but when he struck me for \$20 I got mad and let him go, and hired a chap that rated himself as a \$12 man. But he let the entire flock get away from him inside of a week, and it has already cost me \$9 for hire of men to hunt up the sheep, and I am still out about forty head, worth \$2.50 per head. Of course I fired the \$12 creature, but that was like shutting and fastening the stable door after the horse had been stolen. If my \$20 man will show up on my ranch soon he can get a long job."

Mr. S. F. Westmorland, writing from Martin county says: "I hear the boys are about to bankrupt Midland county. They are killing jack-rabbits by the thousands, and they say that the whole county 'smells to heaven' on

account of the carcasses that are everywhere. I am here only for a few days, but if an organized effort could be made to exterminate the pests in this county, the people could well afford to pay the bounty. I have counted as many as seventeen at one time, just about sun down, and that too in sight of my camp. My sheep are all right, and in a few weeks I will have them over about the big lake in Crockett county. Surface water is scarce all through this plains country, but so far as I have been able to know the sheep are doing nicely.

Phil Devitt, who for many years was one of the best known wool growers on the plains, has sold out his sheep and is speculating in real estate and is trying to build a railroad from Henrietta to Abilene. He is largely interested in Abilene city property, and has considerable interests also in San Angelo. Every dollar he owns he made it by sticking to his sheep when others were giving away to the general spirit of demoralization, which obtained among Texas flockmasters from 1884. He says he still has great confidence in sheep husbandry, but to succeed one must give his personal attention to his sheep, and he thinks he has earned a good, long rest from such exacting labors by about ten years of unremitting care and attention to his flocks. He still has a hankering for the creatures, however, and during the past few months has handled and shipped several car-loads of fat muttons, with satisfactory results.

Western Wool Production.

The decline in sheep husbandry began in 1884, and was largely the result of indifference of sheepmen consequent upon the unprofitable condition of the industry. Following the great revolution of 1884 to 1887, a reaction began to be manifest, and the old policy of looking to wool production as the only source of profit, was modified to include a consideration of the meat side of the problem.

At the present time the evidence clearly justifies the belief that this great industry is settling down upon a more permanent bases than hitherto. Apropos of this view we may cite the fact that the present year shows the recuperative process going on, and statistics of the industry show the general condition of sheep to be relatively higher than other classes of live stock.

But it is in the West that the great sheep industry, under the new dispensation, is to rise to its highest importance. The reputation which Montana and other portions of the great West enjoys as a wool-producing country, is world-wide. It is not beyond the truth to say that the average wool product of Montana is not excelled in quality by any other country except, perhaps, Australia.—Ex.

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.

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.

August 7—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for F R Clark, Newburg, 59 cows, 676 lbs, \$2; 1 stag, 860 lbs, \$1.95; A Johnson, St. Louis, Mo, 23 steers, 874 lbs, \$2.25; C T Bridges, St. Louis, 23 steers, 819 lbs, \$2.20; 1 stag, 690 lbs, \$2; Smiley & Co, Omaha, Neb., 69 steers, 1067 lbs, \$3.40. August 3—J B Pace, Richmond, Va, 149 steers, 1109 lbs, \$2.70; 210 cows, 888 lbs, \$2.35. August 7—A Johnson, Fisher, Ark, 23 steers, 874 lbs, \$2.25; T Bridges, 19 steers, 819 lbs, \$2.20. August 11—Baker & W, Cuero, 74 calves, 226 lbs, \$2.75. August 12—G F Creswell, Tecumseh, 23 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.45; 25 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.75. August 11—W B Ellis, Eagle Cove, 219 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.45; 5 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.80; W F Flint, Abilene, 92 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.35; C C Edwards, Abilene, 25 steers, 889 lbs, \$2.45.

August 5—Greer, Mills & Co, sold for Words & H, Wichita Falls, 228 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.65; 56 calves, 145 lbs, \$4.50; 89 cows, 720 lbs, \$2.10; W E Cobb, Wichita Falls, 100 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.50; Gill & H, Dundee, 25 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.40; Rush Bros & H, Dundee, 49 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.50; G W Breedlove, Sweetwater, 47 cows, 789 lbs, \$2.20; 23 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.85; J P Daggett, Wichita Falls, 87 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.60; V S Bowler, Wichita Falls, 48 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.75; 14 cows, 787 lbs, \$2.10; W H Myers, Henrietta, 24 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.50; 27 cows, 774 lbs, \$2.10; L Myers, Henrietta, 67 calves, 205 lbs, \$4; 20 calves, 244 lbs, \$3.25. August 7—Cowgill & M, Colbert, I T, 509 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.35; Gunter & W, Marietta, 345 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.80; Hughes & Co, Coleman, 100 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.50; C W Ward, Carlisle, 47 calves, 164 lbs, \$4; Culbert & M, Big Spring, 36 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50; J D Wilson, Minco, I T, 125 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.70; 229 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.50; Ward & H, Carlisle, 56 steers, 795 lbs, \$2.35; 27 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.85; C W Ward, Carlisle, 31 steers, 748 lbs, \$2.25; 32 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.85; R Clark, Kansas City, 99 cows, 674 lbs, \$2.10; B W Reider, Chelsea, I T, 56 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.90. August 8—Gunter & W, Marietta, 344 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.65; Culbert & M, Big Spring, 24 steers, 1054 lbs, \$2.50; 21 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.45; 22 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.45. August 10—Gunter & W, Marietta, 360 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.70. August 11—J C Smith, Big Springs, 500 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4.

August 5—Jas H Campbell Co sold for J B & B, 78 calves, 229 lbs, \$3.25. August 6—From Kansas City, 20 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.35. August 8—R W Prosser, Elgin, Kans, 49 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.40; 49 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.40. August 10—P W Parrott, Kansas City, Mo, 72 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.60; 53 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.30; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 24 steers, 819 lbs, \$2.35. August 11—J B Baker, Yarborough, 73 calves, 243 lbs, \$2.60.

August 5—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for J Breedlove, Sweetwater, 23 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.45; 27 cows, 607 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.75. August 6—M A Clifton, Seymour, 27 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.25; T F Leemon, Seymour, 20 steers,

931 lbs, \$2.30. August 10—J Taylor Clarimore, I T, 230 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.62; S A Dillard, Hondo City, 100 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.35; 26 steers, 794 lbs, \$2.35. August 11—Field & M, Inola, 124 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.60; H Montgomery, Inola, 48 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.60; J S & D W Goodman, Inola, I T, 24 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.80; Middleton & L, Inola, 23 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.80; D L Middleton, Inola, 75 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.45; 30 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.80; S Cutberth, Inola, 49 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.70; 27 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.80; 30 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.80.

August 5—Keenan & Sons sold for M B Gentry, Albany, 25 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.50; D C Campbell, Albany, 94 calves, 178 lbs, \$4.25; B F Reynolds, Albany, 26 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.85; Reynolds Bros, Albany, 242 cows 728 lbs, \$1.95. August 10—Manzy & L, San Antonio, 267 sheep, 77 lbs, \$4.20.

August 7—Gregory, Cooley & Co sold for J S Price, Catoosa, 110 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.50; E B Carver, St Louis, 23 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.65; 93 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.50. August 10—T J Atkinson, Henrietta, 156 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.45. August 11—W H Coleman, Wichita Falls, 70 yearlings, 520 lbs, \$2; 165 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.55.

August 5—Robt Strahorn & Co sold for Young & Kuehn, Fort Worth, 52 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.40. August 6—D P Dupee, St Louis, 93 steers, 863 lbs, \$2.30; J S McCarthy, St Louis, 26 cows, 720 lbs, \$2.15; 28 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.75; Stiles & E, Dundee, 47 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.35; Wheeler & P, Dundee, 11 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.35. August 7—Wheeler & P, Dundee, 15 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.35; Miller & L, Fort Worth, 60 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.75; E H Harrold, Fort Worth, 27 steers, 757 lbs, \$2.20. August 11—S J Woodward, Henrietta, 24 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.90; E M Daggett, Fort Worth, 33 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.75. August 10—Gibson & Co, Luetta, 97 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.50; 25 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.50; Cowden Bros, Luetta, 47 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.55; Vaughan & Co, Luetta, 50 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.50.

August 5—Godair, Harding & Co sold for S P Price, 516 sheep, 77 lbs, \$4.50; 247 sheep, 78 lbs, \$4.50. August 11—W C Harris, Tulsa, I T, 72 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.95; 44 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.95; 79 cows, 858 lbs, \$1.95; 24 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.95; 38 cows, 762 lbs, \$1.95; 110 calves, 151 lbs, \$4.50; 9 calves, 152 lbs, \$3.

August 6—Alexander - Rodgers Co sold for Mark Allen, Throckmorton, 74 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.37; 25 cows, 718 lbs, \$2. August 7—Coleman & F, Aransas Pass, 115 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.35; Taylor & Franks, San Antonio, 48 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.40.

August 6—Wood Bros. Sold for J S Andrews, 15 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.80; 9 bulls, 988 lbs, \$1.65.

August 6—Darlington, Quick & Co sold for W A Earnest, 28 calves, 180 lbs, \$4; J D & W Earnest, 39 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.75; D P Atwood, 21 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.75; 24 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.35.

August 5—Scaling & Tamblin sold for M L Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 28 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.85; W A House, Quanah, 42 cows, 682 lbs, \$2; 11 steers, 841 lbs, \$2.40. August 7—D B Gardner, Amarillo, 342 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.30; 29 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.20; 147 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.80; J T George, Quanah, 76 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.20; 16 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.80; G B Martin, Quanah, 66 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.20; 24 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.80; W R Perry,

Pontiaca, 26 cows, 635 lbs, \$1.80; 45 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.65. August 10—Morris & H, Amarillo, 162 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.35; 5 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.85. August 11—Spears & H, Quanah, 64 lambs, 64 lbs, \$4.50; 69 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.75; W O Clark, Graham, 42 steers, 788 lbs, \$2.40; 15 cows, 661 lbs, \$1.80.

August 11—Wagner Bros & Co. sold for W N Staples, Corpus Christi, 52 steers, 828 lbs, \$2.35; 50 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.60.

AT KANSAS CITY.

July 28—Scaling & Tamblin sold for C Dillon, Eva, 25 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.60; M Dillon, 28 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.65; J M Yoacum, Tallala, I T, 21 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.60; H H Lieb, Edna, Kans, 28 cows, 805 lbs, \$2.10; 12 calves, each \$5.50. August 3—P C & Q J Harmonson, Mangum, 88 calves, each \$6; 22 heifers, 479 lbs, \$1.40; 3 steers, 950 lbs, \$2; 22 bulls, 1139 lbs, \$1.50; 66 calves, 697 lbs, \$1.75; C Neal, Mangum, 104 calves, each \$6; 95 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.75; 120 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.75; 44 thin heifers, 473 lbs, \$1.40. August 4—R P Etter, Lone Oak, 13 thin heifers, 356 lbs, \$1.25; 20 thin heifers, 638 lbs, \$1.50; W E Sanders, Lubbock, Tex, 136 calves, each \$5.25.

August 5—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Ross Clark, Dallas, 28 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.15. August 6—J H Williams, Talpa, 08 mixed, 810 lbs, \$1.85. August 12—for N B Claunch, Mangum, 49 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.55; 3 steers, 830 lbs, \$2; 55 cows, 842 lbs, \$1.75.

August 6—The Jas H Campbell Co sold for D N Robb, Atoka, I T, 114 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.35; 27 steers, 921 lbs, \$2. August 7—D D Dugan, Durant, I T, 38 steers, 827 lbs, \$2.15; 28 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.30; 9 steers, 928 lbs, \$1.95; Frensley Bros, Ardmore, I T, 13 steers, 804 lbs, \$1.95; 14 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.60; D N Robb, Atoka, I T, 75 steers, 1043 lbs, \$2.65; 55 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.15; 1 cow, 1020 lbs, \$2.40; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 62 cows, 620 lbs, \$1.40.

August 5—Fish & Keck Co sold for C H Miller, 88 steers, 803 lbs, \$1.80; Wm McClure, Oklahoma City, I T, 1 stag, 810 lbs, \$1.50; 73 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.50; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 135 cows, 889 lbs, \$1.90; H D Henderson, Childress, 54 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.70; 18 bulls, 1156 lbs, \$1.25; B J Vaughn, Purcell, I T, 30 cows, 974 lbs, \$1.55; Geo Lafin, Purcell, I T, 18 cows, 884 lbs, \$1.55; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 144 calves, each \$6.50.

August 6—J J Drew, Giles, 26 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.65; J W McKenzie, Giles, 26 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.15; Rocking Chair Ranch Co, Giles, 137 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.65; J W McKenzie, Giles, 98 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.65; H D Fields, St. Joe, 50 cows, 801 lbs, \$1.70; 4 bulls, 1177 lbs, \$1.50; Rocking Chair Ranch Co, Giles, 154 calves, each \$6.25; J J Draw, Giles, 79 calves, each \$6.25; J W McKenzie, Giles, 146 calves, each \$6.25. August 7—F M Patton, Mobeette, 54 cows, 870 lbs, \$1.80; 8 cows, 868 lbs, \$1.80; 4 cows, 832 lbs, \$1.50; J H Francis, Woodward, I T, 23 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.25; N G Lane, Woodward, I T, 34 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.25; 55 steers, 1078 lbs, \$2.45; A J Day, Woodward, I T, 23 steers, 1151 lbs, \$3; J M Day, Woodward, I T, 9 bulls, 1271 lbs, \$1.25; 7 stags, 1260 lbs, \$1.75; 47 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.70; 28 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.70; 50 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.45; Rocking Chair Ranch, Giles, 243 calves, \$5.50; 147 calves, each \$5.50; 212 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.30. August 8—Baird & Smith, Minco, I T, 43 steers, 1118 lbs,

\$3.15; Purcell, I T, 66 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.45; 45 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.70; 26 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.15. August 10—for E L Donahue, Ardmore, I T, 25 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.65; 1 bull, 970 lbs, \$1; C T and J Hassard, Coleman, 174 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.70; 28 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.60; W G Busk, Coleman, 6 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.25; 72 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.60; 71 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.60; 41 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.60. August 11—W F Robberson, Robberson, I T, 27 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.90; 17 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.50; Millett Bros, Robberson, I T, 139 steers, 1100 lbs, \$2.40; Morris & Etter, Lone Oak, 29 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.55; C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, I T, 29 cows, 797 lbs, \$1.80; 28 cows 835 lbs, \$1.65.

August 6—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for R G Head & Co, Carlos, Kans, 36 cows, 851 lbs, \$2; 39 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.50; R G Head, Carlos, Kans, 24 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.60; 20 cows, 845 lbs, \$1.50; 9 heifers, 412 lbs, \$2.25; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kans, 98 calves, 126 lbs, \$3.75; G W Littlefield, Chillico, I T, 227 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.50; S C Southerland, Chillico, I T, 30 cows, 553 lbs, \$1.15. August 7—A W Anderson, Canadian, 45 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.50; W C

Quinlan, Enid, I T, 268 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.80; S A Reed, Woodward, I T, 89 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.70. August 10—for G B Rowden, Enid, I T, 300 steers, 1089 lbs, \$2.80; W Dunlap, Enid, I T, 179 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.80; Quigley & Hall, Harper, Kan, 43 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.65. August 11—for C Hood, Canadian, 341 calves, \$5.50 each; G B Rowden, Enid, I T, 50 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2; 168 steers, 989 lbs, \$2; Al King, Enid, I T, 23 steers, 1079 lbs, \$2.75; B M Stell, Leliaetta, I T, 25 cows, 892 lbs, \$1.62; August 12—for J C Mix, Woodward, I T, 41 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.62; 77 calves, \$6.50 each.

August 4—Cassidy Bros. Commission Co sold for N E Allen, Ballinger, 30 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.65; R A Smith, Ballinger, 25 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.65; 66 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.15; C P Day, Ballinger, 51 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.25; 54 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.25; Frank Vore, Webbers Falls, I T, 4 cows, 827 lbs, \$1.85; 17 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.25; 4 steers, 832 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 800 lbs, \$1.85; J W Haley, Muscogee, I T, 4 steers, 797 lbs, \$2.25; 2 bulls, 1110 lbs, \$1.60; 20 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.85.

August 5—Price & Yarborough, Minco, I T, 97 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.90; 2 bulls, 1010 lbs, \$1.40; 102 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.35; S D Link, Tucker, I T, 23 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.70; 7 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.15; J C Drigger, Alex, I T, 37 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.70; 8 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.30; 4 bulls, 1255 lbs, \$1.40; John Farrell, Red Rock, I T, 8 cows, 887 lbs, \$1.90; 50 cows, 884 lbs, \$1.90; Drigger & McGauchy Bros, Erin Springs, I T, 46 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.85; 1 bull, 970 lbs, \$1.40; 12 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.30; Forsythe & Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 104 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.70; 86 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.70; 67 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.70; 53 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.70. August 8—Gibson & Allen, Wagoner, I T, 107 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.35; Gibson & Edwards, Wagoner, I T, 98 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.35; Forsythe & Hume, Arkansas City, Kans., 62 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.70; 66 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.70; 67 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.70.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

August 6—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Hughes & Rathwell, Cameron, Tex, 57 calves, at \$7 each; 22 bulls, 972 lbs,

\$1.80; C W Slavin, Henrietta, 29 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.35. August 7—Earnest & Hutchison, Kyle, 56 heifers, 814 lbs, \$2.15; 18 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.50; 23 calves, \$6.50 each.

August 3—Cassidy Bros & Co, sold for Sawyer & McKoy, San Angelo, 156 calves, at \$6.75 each; Ball Bros, Bowie, 27 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.75; 27 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.40; C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 21 steers, 1092 lbs, \$3.10; 5 bulls, 1248 lbs, \$2.15; 22 cows and heifers, 800 lbs, \$2; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 92 calves, \$5.50 each; 63 cows and heifers, 663 lbs, \$1.85; 62 cows and heifers, 697 lbs, \$1.80. August 4—G R Greathouse, Decatur, 25 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.50; Mat Laughlin, Red Fork, I T, 5 calves, \$8 each; 15 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.75; 6 cows, 711 lbs, \$2.05; Sever & Williams, Taylor, 63 calves, \$7.50 each; 26 cows, 874 lbs, \$2; 31 cows, 671 lbs, \$2; W E Halsell, Tulsa, I T, 9 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.90; 48 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.90; 12 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.90; 38 steers, 1143 lbs, \$3.20; 59 heifers, 652 lbs, \$2; 75 calves, \$6.50 each; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 19 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.90; 1 cow, 870 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow 940 lbs, \$2; 48 calves \$6.50 each; 15 yearlings, 433 lbs, \$1.70; Russell & Reedy, Henrietta, 25 cows, 740 lbs, \$2; 2 bulls, 1090 lbs, \$2; 2 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.75. August 5—T McCarty, Strawn, 18 cows, 1003 lbs, \$1.75; J H Crutchfield, Claremore, I T, 9 cows, 717 lbs, \$2.10; T J Waggoner, Iowa Park, 15 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3; 8 steers, 1012 lbs, \$3; J M Embry, Decatur, 70 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.80; 28 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.75; W W Mann, Archer, 90 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.65; 24 cows, 784 lbs, \$2; 1 steer, 900 lbs, \$2.25; D L Denney, Claremore, I T, 211 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.75; 22 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.65; 72 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.75; 1 steer, 910 lbs, \$2.75. August 6—Newcomb & Hudson, Terrell, 47 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.35; 21 steers, 1085 lbs, \$2.50. C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 20 steers, 1214 lbs, \$3.35; 21 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.95; 4 bulls, 1257 lbs, \$1.80; 4 mixed cattle, 1100 lbs, \$2.25; 23 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.70; A B Frank, San Antonio, 136 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.40; 21 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.25; 16 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.25. August 7—Hume Bros, Cedarvale, Kan, 22 steers, 1011 lbs, \$2.75; G T Hume, Cedarvale, Kan, 23 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.75; F L Turner, Axtell, 17 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.10; 9 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.60. August 8—Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kan, 22 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.50; C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 54 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.80; G T Hume, Cedarvale, Kan, 96 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.50; 2 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.25. August 10—W N Coleman, Wichita Falls, 67 calves, \$7.50 each; R H Harris, Tulsa, I T, 103 calves, \$5.50 each; S J Woodward, Antelope, 22 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.75; 42 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.40; T K Blewett, Plano, 26 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.60; 29 heifers, 619 lbs, \$1.75; J H Turner, Catoosa, I T, 46 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.55; Geo B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 23 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.70; 99 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.65; P N Blackstone, Muscogee, I T, 21 steers, 1113 lbs, \$3.15; 2 steers, 1055 lbs, \$2.50; 21 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.90; 3 cows, 826 lbs, \$1.40; 25 cows, 808 lbs, \$2; 75 calves, \$7.75 each; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 566 heifers, 653 lbs, \$1.90; W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 16 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.75; 179 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.65; 3 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.90; 8 cows, 652 lbs, \$1.90; 25 cows, 878 lbs, \$1.90; 29 heifers, 648 lbs, \$1.90; 114 heifers, 645 lbs, \$1.75; 75

calves, \$6.65 each. August 11—for M Cartwright, Terrell, 12 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.55; 1 bull, 1370 lbs, \$1.75; 7 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.65; 122 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.55; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 484 calves, \$6.50 each; East, Keen & Co, Harrold, 83 calves, \$6.25 each; W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 48 calves, \$6 each; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 18 bulls, 1173 lbs, \$1.65; Parkinson & M, Red Fork, I T, 36 steers, 1114 lbs, \$3; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 21 steers, 1212 lbs, \$3.90; 4 steers, 1155 lbs, \$3.25; W E Halsell, Vinita, 28 cows, 671 lbs, \$1.75; 177 cows, 661 lbs, \$1.75; 86 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.75.

August 7—Scaling & Tamblin sold for S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 78 calves, at \$6.75 each; 32 cows and heifers, 705 lbs, \$1.90; 144 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.60.

August 5—for J O Hall, Bellevue, 22 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3.10; 3 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.70. August 11—for W H Smith, Gainesville, 15 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.30; 5 steers 1042 lbs, \$2.85; 3 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.75; W Scott, Fort Worth, 33 cows and heifers, 736 lbs, \$2.05; 23 steers, 1167 lbs, \$3; 68 steers, 1056 lbs, \$2.80; N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 133 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.70; 81 calves, \$5.25 each.

August 10—for R McDonald, Baird, 17 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.25; 29 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.85; 10 cows, 851 lbs, \$1.65; 9 calves, \$6.25 each; B H Larimore, Graham, 17 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.65; 25 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.25; 2 steers, 785 lbs, \$2.25; 2 steers, 820 lbs, \$1.90; J A Leberman, Graham, 30 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.60; J P Hunter, Graham, 28 cows, 637 lbs, \$1.65. August 12—F Houston, agt, Bellevue, 62 calves, each \$5.75; 27 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.90; F Johnson, Bellevue, 31 cows, heifers, 614 lbs, \$1.90; S Webb, Bellevue, 28 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.80; Houston & Gowin, Bellevue, 28 cows, 712 cows, \$1.65; S N Sanders, Frost, 7 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.75; 4 steers, 1100 lbs, \$2.25; 5 bulls, 1112 lbs, \$1.90; 1 bull, 1100 lbs, \$1.90; 5 cows, 844 lbs, \$1.45; W Scott, Fort Worth, 91 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.70; 23 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.95; Barnett & Stinson, Abilene, 39 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.60; 38 calves, each \$5.25; Rue Houston, Bellevue, 18 steers, 1212 lbs, \$4; F Houston, agt, Bellevue, 54 steers, 1168 lbs, \$4; 18 steers, 1047 lbs, \$4; 57 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.60; Silverstein & Webb, Bellevue, 21 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.60.

Kansas City Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, August 12, 1891.

The market opened Monday with 5481 cattle, 771 calves, 429 hogs, and 1421 sheep.

The supply of rangers was good and nearly all Texas and Indian cattle, running largely to steers. Above 4000 went to the Texas division, leaving a light supply of any kind to go to the native division. There was only a moderate proportion of the upper grades, and common stuff was too plenty.

Salesmen asked higher early for everything, but the advances secured were few and far between, and the general business was only steady. After the dressed beef men filled their orders it was difficult to get Saturday's prices. The stuff was slow and closed weak. Good, light veals were steady. Coarse or heavy calves were dull.

Fresh arrivals of stockers and feeders were light, but there were many held over cattle in speculators' hands, and a

train of Saturday's arrivals of New Mexico cattle still in first hands. The usual Monday's quietness prevailed.

Yesterday's receipts were 5608 cattle, 585 calves, 3610 hogs, and 1321 sheep.

Cattle receipts were good in numbers and generally poor to fair in quality. Texas and Western rangers made up the bulk of the supply. Trade was on the quiet order, with not much change in prices, but variations were uneven—higher, lower and steady, according to the kind.

Around 2000 fresh range cattle went to the Texas division yesterday. Of the 3500 to 3700 in the native division, the big end was Panhandle or Western stuff. The quality was generally common. There were too many common cattle to sell and good stuff was not plenty enough to meet the demand.

Trade was quiet and prices not generally any different from Monday. Good stuff was generally held strong and common stuff was bid weak. Calves were in fair supply and quiet. Cows were uneven, but generally steady to lower and dull.

Texas steers sold at from \$2@2.75 per hundred lbs, and it required top ones to bring the last-named figure. Good Texas cows are bringing from \$1.50@1.70 per 100 lbs. The market is simply "tough," and while both the market and demand is fairly good on choice steers suitable for the shipping or dressed beef trade, yet those falling below these requirements must continue to bring low prices at least until there has been a material falling off in the receipts of this class of cattle. The impression among the commission merchants is that the run of range cattle will be much lighter for the next few weeks. If this should prove true, a better market will surely follow until it is again forced down by an oversupply of this particular class of cattle.

The receipts of hogs were very small for Tuesday, and the quality fair to good. There were more or less common hogs, however, that the packers would not touch and were salable to the speculators only. The general business was quiet with packers and small buyers, and no shipping orders of any consequence.

The strength was mainly on good corn hogs of 180@200 lbs. Heavy hogs were quiet for lack of competition, and usually quoted steady by the salesmen, with occasional advances. Common and grassy stuff was hardly salable and often lower. Pigs were again demoralized at \$2.75 up.

The bulk sold at \$5@5.20, but there were more sales above the low figures and all the packers quoted higher averages than Saturday. The top was \$5.30 out of the first hands and \$5.35 sorted.

The bulk of the sheep arrivals were not on sale. The demand was good for muttons at steady prices. Under a light supply and a better demand good lambs sold a little higher on the early market. Stock sheep were dull with buyers and sellers apart.

SALES.

98 lambs, 61 lbs, \$4.75; 30 lambs, 70 lbs, \$4.75; 10, 94 lbs, \$4.75; 14, 98 lbs, \$3.50; 6, 68 lbs, \$3.50; 11, 90 lbs, \$4.

Money continues scarce and hard to get, consequently the commission merchants and banks are not able to extend

the usual accommodations to their friends and customers. The outlook is not at all encouraging. The present situation is bad enough, but it is among the possibilities that the bottom has not been reached and that the worst is yet to come.

TEXAN.

St. Louis Market Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., August 12, 1891.

The market opened on Monday with an uneven, unsatisfactory market. The total receipts of live stock Monday were 3720 cattle, 1273 hogs, and 559 sheep. Of this number 114 cars of cattle were from Texas and the Indian Territory. The offerings included a few good cattle, but not sufficient to make up Eastern shipments. The bulk of the offerings were common to medium grades, with a good supply of calves. The business was not very active except for good calves. The market for inferior cattle was not a particle stronger than the close of last week, but a few desirable bunches which suited the trade sold at slightly improved prices. The best grades represented sold unevenly, as it did not take many loads to fill orders. Taken together the market was irregular, with a slight tendency toward improved prices.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the receipts were 6380 cattle, 4145 hogs, and 910 sheep. The run of Texas and Indian cattle amounted to 125 car loads, and this number was largely increased before the close of the day. The quality was above the average, there being a larger proportion than usual of good Indian cattle upon the market, also fed Texans. The advices were not unfavorable to-day, but for a long time there was very little trading done.

A big rain storm interfered with the business for a time, but later the operations were more active. The trade in calves was on a lower basis, and, while a few cattle were sold at steady prices, reports were generally lower by 5 to 10 cents. The market was very irregular and uneven. A good many cattle were shipped out.

A few cars of extra good fed Indian Territory steers sold yesterday as high as \$4 per hundred, while a few choice lots of grass cattle sold as high as \$3.25. Bulk of grassers, however, sold at from \$2.15@2.85. A few choice cows sold as high as \$2.05. The bulk of sales, however, were made at from \$1.60@1.85 per 100 lbs.

There was a fair supply of calves, which sold at from \$5.25@6.62 per head.

The full range for all kinds and conditions of hogs was \$2.75@5.40, but top prices were not so common as on Monday and the general range for off grade hogs was lower. Taking into consideration the hogs thrown out and sold at reduced prices, it is a good load of mixed hogs that will average 5 cents and above.

The sheep market to-day was very lightly supplied, with only a few loads on the market, and transactions were limited to local interests. Under the influence of light receipts the market was steady, and for desirable stock a little stronger.

RUSTLER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Abbreviate expenses.
Urge strict economy.
Grapple with the situation.
Utilize every spare moment.
Solidify your operations.
Theorize and practice.
Home is what you make it.
Save all the hay you can.
The best rage for farmers—forage.
Living at home is the road to success.
Get ready in time for fall grain crops.
It is far better to wear out than to rust out.
The world don't owe any man a living unless he makes it.
When growing, only feed sufficient to keep in a good condition.
Have a purpose in view and plow your furrow straight to the purpose.

It you'd live well in your day,
You must work as well as pray.
In fattening stock of any kind give them all that they will eat up clean.

In warm weather especially it is rarely a good plan to pen up to fatten.

Never decide upon all you may see; for he who decides upon all that he sees, often decides upon more than he sees.

It is a settled fact that the price realized for cotton is far below the cost of production. The policy of raising cotton at an annual loss is clearly unwise.

We noticed recently, says an exchange, a long article telling how to market the corn crop. The best way, the only sensible way, the way that brings the most money and impoverishes the land least, is to turn the crop, both grain and fodder, into meat and dairy products on the farm and market those.

The profits in farming does not depend so much on the price obtained for the products of the farm, as it does on the quality and quantity produced and the cost of production. The farmer who studies and understands his business, who raises the very best of everything, and produces a maximum crop at a minimum cost will always succeed and never have cause to complain of an overproduction.

A mortgage which is put on a farm to make improvements that are really needed, and which add to the producing capacity of the farm, is a good thing if not too big to be paid. If the man who makes the mortgage does not know his business, and cannot use the money he borrows over and above the interest, he will lose by the transaction, and the mortgage will pinch him. Some men can afford to make mortgages, and some can't. It is a wise man who knows enough to get into the class into which he belongs.

In sizing up the present outlook, a western exchange says: The general conditions prevailing are almost identical with those which prevailed in 1879, when with enormous crops in this country and short crops abroad our surplus yield was marketed at very remunerative prices. It was also the beginning of a period of unusual commer-

cial prosperity for this country, following a period of great and long continued depression. There is every reason to believe that similar conditions now prevailing will usher in another period of commercial activity and prosperity for this country.

Did you ever stop to question the difference in the profit of the man who raises 100 bushels of wheat on ten acres of land and his neighbor who grows the same amount upon three acres? The income is the same, but how about the cost per bushel? And, by the way, how many farmers can tell what it costs them to grow a bushel of wheat? But to go back to the two neighbors. Not only is there a difference in their money profit, but a wide difference as well in the contentment and satisfaction they find in the business. One of them says, "Farming does not pay." Which one is it?

Farm Talks, Farm Finances, Etc.
By Waldo F. Brown, in National Stockman.

There is a large class of farmers who find themselves at the end of each year financially about where they were the year before, or worse. They buy on credit as far as possible, and when their debts are paid at the end of the year they begin over again the same weary round. They cannot afford to make improvements, or to travel, and life to them has a very narrow horizon. I wish I could write something that would help such men, but unfortunately few of them read agricultural papers.

In many cases the trouble is that the farmer is loaded down with debt, and the only remedy for this is to sell out and buy a smaller farm, one within your means. This is not always easy to do, but it is better to do it than to struggle along for years and finally be obliged to surrender. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it is wiser and safer to begin life on a small farm, out of debt, and with a small working capital, than to run in debt from one to three thousand dollars for the sake of owning more land. It does not take a large farm, if wisely managed, to support a family in comfort if they are not obliged to pay interest or principal of a debt. Beginning out of debt, determine to remain so. Do without what you cannot pay for. This will require some self-denial at first, but it will also stimulate you to so manage the farm as to largely supply the wants of the family, and to scrutinize carefully all expenditures. Study carefully the question of cost of production. I am acquainted with farmers whose stock is so poor as never to pay cost of raising. This is partly owing to the feeding and partly to the breeding. Often the farms are overstocked, and when a pinch comes and drought cuts the crop short, and feed must be bought, it costs to winter scrub stock half as much as it would sell for in the spring. There are two things which should be made a matter of careful study—first, to reduce the expenses of the farm; and, second, to so manage as to retain its fertility. To a man out of debt it is not a matter of great importance that he should have some specialty to sell for cash in a lump, but it is wise to so manage the farm as to have most of the family supplies come from it, and to have several smaller sources of income so as to save funds to pay current ex-

penses. Try to improve your farming from year to year.

If you fail to make such a profit as will furnish a needed support for your family, look for the reason. On many farms it is because too much is attempted, more land plowed and planted than is in condition to produce paying crops, and more work attempted than can be thoroughly done, and at the right time. On many farms two tenants are kept where one could do all the work, and the cost of keeping the extra team and the hand to work it, and the wear of harness, plows, and cultivators and depreciation of teams, amounts to a sum that in a few years would make the farmer feel independent, and the very fact of keeping so much land under the plow reduces its productiveness for the coming years. What the money products are to be every one must determine for himself, taking into consideration the land, the market, and all the circumstances which have a bearing on the case. If the land is rich and well suited to grain growing, corn and wheat may be leading crops, but if the farm is thin and rolling, grass must form the base of profit and sheep or dairy stock be kept, and a small amount of land plowed—only what can be manured and brought to a high state of cultivation. This land may be used to grow some specialties which can be made to yield a much larger income than corn and wheat.

There is one point which I wish to emphasize, and that is that you should grow such crops as yield and pay best on your farm.

Successful Farming.

Under the above heading a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: "Observation and experience teach me that a man must stay with his farm and pay strict and close attention to every department of the work that is going on, as well as close, observing attention to the comfort and care of all the stock that is on the farm. He must also apply his own hands to the work if it is agreeable. With the boss in the field everything goes smoothly, and I think is done a little better than it is when he is in town loafing. Or at least I find this to be the case in my own experience. There is such a variety of work connected with general farming that if he looks after and keeps up every end he will find that he must spend the most of his time either in hand or head work. His presence or even the thought that he might appear at any time will make men more careful and do their work better. We must be close observers and look after the little things, or there is a constant loss in farming. These I believe are among the first rounds in the ladder to successful farming."

First Think, Then Act.

After a railroad accident we often hear country people comment on how careless railroad employes are getting; but very infrequently do we as farmers ever think of our own carelessness. We have known men to use a bridle with a broken bit, tied together with a twine; drive down a hill without a lock to a wagon; hitch a horse to a wheel rake without hold-backs; leave a team stand in a binder, mower, or wagon, or, in fact, any implement, and walk away

without having them secured. Little items that it would take but a moment to repair, replace, or secure, we are willing to pass by, risking a whole day's labor; nay, hundreds of dollars' worth of machinery, to say nothing of loss of life, broken limbs, cuts, sprains, bruises, by which we are often idle for months of valuable time, writhing in pain and lamenting our own carelessness, all of which might have been prevented had we but taken the second thought and acted accordingly.

Mistakes of Farmers.

The mistakes of the farmer are many. The man with more land than he can manage instead of getting rich gets poor. Many of us have too much land. Taxes and labor are high. Money is scarce and profits short. Many of us would do better with less land and be out of debt. We would farm less, but on a more scientific plan; hence would reap a more abundant harvest. With less land we would keep less stock, but a better kind, and take better care of it. We would not have to work so hard nor hire so much, and would save more money. We would have more time to read and inform ourselves and recreate and see more pleasure every way. Our wives would not have to slave their lives away cooking for hired help. Many a good mother has shortened her days in this way, and just when she ought to begin to enjoy life and make a home happy, and be a guide and comfort to her children she is no more.

The Weeds of the Farm.

Among the many evils resulting from the growth of weeds are the following: They rob the soil of its plant nourishing constituents both natural and applied. They tend to choke the useful crops amid which they grow, thus lessening the production of these crops. In the farmer's efforts to destroy them he must often break in upon his regular schemes of rotation, and thus interfere with the natural productiveness of his land.

Weeds can be subdued, and if on any farm they are not subdued the farmer is to blame for it. If weeds that propagate themselves by their seeds (as all annuals and biennials) are prevented from ripening their seed they must in the end all die out. If those which propagate themselves by their roots are kept from breathing the air by means of their leaves they also must perish.

The Situation in Kansas.

Farm and Fireside.

The June report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the present wheat crop of that state at 55,000,000 bushels, the largest in her history. This bountiful crop will enable Kansas farmers to lift a part of the farm mortgage indebtedness so greatly magnified by the calamity prophets. Bountiful as this crop is, it does not come up to the expectations raised by conditions earlier in the season. As the result of a special inquiry into the causes of the falling off of 20 per cent. in prospective yield, the secretary of the board places poor farming first.

The sooner Kansas farmers realize that no new-fangled system of finance, however alluring, that no political revolution will make up the losses of poor farming, the better off they will be.

SWINE.

The best and healthiest pork is that secured by feeding a good variety of food.

Sour milk, especially in hot weather, is often a cause of disease among the hogs.

All things considered, the most profitable weight to market hogs at is about 200 pounds.

It is a mistake to suppose that corn is indispensable in fattening hogs. Many other materials can be used.

Whenever you commence feeding hogs to fatten, separate the brood sows from them, as it is never desirable to have the sows fat.

The best time to sell hogs or mutton is when the best prices can be realized. It is not always the greatest weight that brings the most money.

When new corn is to be fed to hogs, in commencing to feed to fatten, as a rule the best plan is to cut off and feed the whole stalk as well as the ear.

A most discouraging feature in swine breeding is to have a strong, healthy sow farrow a small litter of pigs, and then to find each time the pen is visited that she is making way with them by lying on them to death. The occasion of this is usually improper management. If it cannot be traced to this such a sow should go to market.

There is nothing like feeding milk to induce a sow to give milk freely. Consequently, if you have a litter of pigs that you desire to force right along, let the cow feed the sow, and the latter can then feed the pigs so that they will have no difficulty in making a gain of a pound per day. The sow must be well fed if you expect her to feed her pigs well, and more especially with foods rapidly converted into milk than with such as go to make flesh for themselves.

There often comes a summer drouth that cuts the pasture very short. In most farmers' hands this is the hardest time of the year on the stock of grazing hogs. It is not time for new corn, the old corn is out and it being contrary to the farmer's principles to buy feed the hogs have to live as best they can till the drouth is broken or new corn comes. A hog starved out on poor pasture is a bad subject to feed well. These gaunt, lean hogs from burned-out pastures we believe suffer most by feeding on new corn; the change is too sudden.

Secretary Rusk says that the pork inspection has proved much more satisfactory than was expected. He fully believes that American pork is the healthiest produced in the world. The sanitary conditions surrounding the American hog are so much better than come to the life of any other. In Europe they are used as scavengers to consume waste and in many instances no doubt filthy products, and convert them into pork. To some extent they are scavengers here, but the bulk of the foods they consume are the rich, healthy products of the farm. The results of the inspection should place the product above suspicion in the European markets.

Push from the Start and Feed Properly.

Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.

The most successful poultry-raiser I ever knew, a woman whose sales of poultry and eggs reached \$3,000 a year, laid down a rule never to be deviated from, to push all stock so as to make its growth as rapid as possible, and sell it just as soon as marketable. A man who has for several years grown 150 pigs yearly and sold them at six months old, says no farmer can afford to feed a pig longer than this. I have attained a weight of 200 pounds at this age, and found the cost per pound much less than when I fed longer and made a weight of 300 pounds or more, and the risk of loss from disease is very much less than from older hogs. If pigs are sold at this age the spring litters need not be dropped till cold weather is over, say April 1, and will be marketed before winter weather sets in, so that no feed will be wasted in maintaining vitality. The fall litters can be dropped in time to get a good start before cold weather sets in. I find it profitable to keep the fall litters till a month or more older than the spring litters, so as to finish them off for market after the cold weather is over. I find it profitable to raise two litters a year, for mature sows give the largest and most vigorous pigs, and the cost of keeping a full grown sow is large, and the second litter will add to the profit.

To make pig-growing profitable they must be pushed from the start, and at the same time good judgment must be exercised in feeding. Milk is the best and corn the worst feed for pigs during the first few months when they are forming bone and muscle. Yet I can make good, thrifty pigs without milk, and can raise fairly good pigs with corn as the main food. Next to milk I prefer bran, oats and oil meal, and can make a fairly good and palatable slop from these, and rush a rapid growth. The first thing to be done is to get the pigs to eating before they are weaned, so that their growth will not be checked when taken from the mother. Until four months old the growth of frame should be pushed as much as possible, but do not attempt to fatten them, and for this reason the less corn they eat the better. At four months old begin to feed corn, moderately at first, but in ten days you may give them all they will eat, but you will get growth as well as fat and more lean meat if you keep up the bran-slop until they are ready for market. I believe in feeding three times a day just what they will eat clean, and so they will always come with a good appetite for the next meal, rather than to keep food by them all the time, as some do. I have for many years fattened my own meat from spring pigs fed in this way, and think I have a better quality of pork than it would be possible for me to buy.

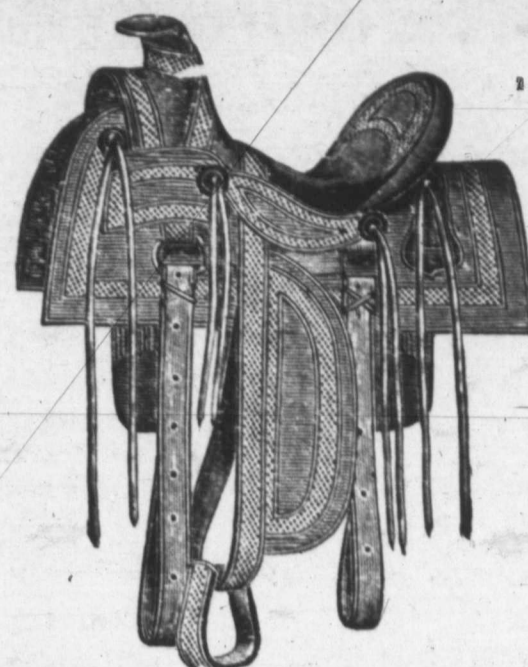
Last year:

Her eyes were rheumy, and weak and red,
Her breath—you could smell it afar,
She had ringing and dizziness off in her head,
And the cause of it all was catarrh.

This year:

Her breath is as sweet as the new meadow hay,
Her eyes are as bright as a star,
And the cause of the change, she is ready to say,
Was the Dr. Sage Cure for Catarrh.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure catarrh in the head, no matter how bad or of how long standing. Fifty cents, by all druggists.



ZABEL & SAETTLER,

AGENTS,
Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.

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Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
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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.

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Fort Worth. : Texas.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN
Necessary in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, Portland, Ore.



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.

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The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth 8:30 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis 9:15 a. m.

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.

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART,
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W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.



TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

—ALSO—

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

—BETWEEN—

TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBAL.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M. K. & T. R'y the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent
J. WALDO, Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo.
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Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

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

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ed Carver, took a run into Fort Worth a few days ago.

S. B. Burnett is in from his 6666 ranch.

L. Hearn of Baird, Texas, was in the city Wednesday.

Wm. Hittson of Fisher county was in the city Wednesday.

Col. E. C. Sugg, Badlin, I T, was in the city Thursday.

Charley Humphries of Baylor county was in town Friday.

T. J. Wilson of Stephenville shipped in one car of cows a few days ago.

J. H. Hearn of Callahan county shipped in one car of cows on Tuesday.

W. J. Farris of Danville, Ky., is in the city en route to his range in New Mexico.

J. T. Beal of Colorado City, Texas, sojourned in the city several days this week.

Farmer Bros. & Forley marketed one car of cows at the Union Stock Yards Monday.

A. T. Keenan, of the C. B. and Q. railway, has returned to Texas from a trip to Chicago.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, Texas, passed through the city on Wednesday, en route to Clay county.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, was in the city Tuesday.

Jesse Hittson of Fisher county was in the city on Wednesday and reports grass and cattle in good condition.

Col. Tom Anderson of Abilene, Texas, was in the city Wednesday, talking Abilene and the Western country.

Capt. Jim Wilson has gone to Brownwood to talk Chicago and Alton to the cattle shippers of the Pecan bayou country.

T. C. Andrews has returned from Mineral Wells. Tom can now wear a No. 14 boot and has greatly improved his make-up generally.

Tom Hutton of Joplin, Mo., is in the city on his way to Archer county, where he has a large string of steers ready to be shipped to market.

W. F. Davis fed three cars of sheep this week at the Union Stock Yards. They were from off the Santa Fe, en route to Paradise, Mo., for feeders.

D. L. Knox, cashier of the First National bank of Jacksboro, and who is also largely interested in the cattle business, was in Fort Worth last Saturday.

J. P. Karr of Bellevue, Texas, spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Karr is owner of fine lands in Clay county and will feed some steers this winter.

E. Stillson of San Angelo, Texas, passed through the city Wednesday, en route to his ranch in Tom Green county, after quite a visit to his home in Illinois.

Will Harrell of Amarillo came in from Jack county Thursday night. Will is a good rustler, but finds it diffi-

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.

cult to make money on the present cattle market.

J. E. Clardy of Frederickstown, Mo., largely interested in the cattle business in Nolan county, Texas, was in the city Thursday, en route to his ranch near Sweetwater, Texas.

D. P. Atwood, the well known cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth last Saturday. Mr. Atwood owns one of the finest herds and best ranches on the Staked Plains. He says his cattle are doing well.

J. W. T. Gray, formerly secretary of the American Live Stock Commission company, but now representing the Fish & Keck Co., of Kansas City, spent Sunday in the cattle center. Mr. Gray's firm is doing a good business.

Wm. Ragland, the popular representative of the Texas Live Stock Commission Co., left last evening over the Fort Worth and Denver after spending a few days in the city. Mr. Ragland is a A1 man and represents a first-class company.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, the live stock commission merchants at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, are having quite a number of inquiries for feeding sheep and cattle. They will therefore not only sell your fat beef and mutton at top prices, but can also place your feeders.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city have recently sold to D. Waggoner & Son of Decatur 3500 two-year-old steers. They now have inquiries for quite a number of four-year-old steers in lots of 500 head and over and could place several bunches of this class of cattle if prices are reasonable.

R. L. Dunman of Coleman was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Dunman gives a favorable report of the condition of affairs in Coleman county. He says crops are good, rans first-class and cattle fat. What more could the people ask? Just now the cry seems to be money, more money.

A. S. Nicholson of this city returned from his Indian Territory pastures a few days ago. He says his cattle are doing well. He has already made several shipments of fat steers. Some of them were sold on the horrid market of last week, which inclines "Nick" to the belief that the JOURNAL—d like h—l about this year's cattle market.

Hernando Cortez Babb, familiarly known as "Court" Babb, of Decatur, was in Fort Worth a few hours Thursday. Court works for Cassidy Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, and is doing a good business. Some of the boys may talk louder than Court, and beat him telling long-winded stories, but when it comes down to good, hard, honest work, Court is equal to any of them.

Col. R. E. Maddox, the proprietor of the famous "Maddoxia ranch," located near Fort Worth, and well-known throughout the West and South as an

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.

intelligent, experienced breeder of thorough and standard bred horses, offers for sale through the columns of the JOURNAL, some of the best bred horses ever before offered to the public. Those who are in the market for well-bred horses, mares and milch cows will consult their own interest by going to see Col. Maddox before purchasing.

Col. L. D. Haynie, the well-known breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep, of Rice, Texas, offers as fine young bucks as can be found in the country at \$10 per head. These bucks are just as good as the Missouri rams they were bred from, which cost Col. Haynie from \$25 to \$50. With a view to reducing his stock, Col. Haynie also offers 250 thoroughbred young ewes at \$3 per head. Parties wanting good sheep from an honest, conscientious man should at once put themselves in communication with Col. Haynie.

W. K. Bell, who owns a 10,000 acre pasture on Dobson Prairie, Palo Pinto county, is the fortunate possessor of more grass to the square acre than any man in the state. The land is conveniently divided into small pastures, on which the curly mesquite grass now grows as luxuriantly as it did when the writer first made a delightful and easy bed of it over thirty years ago. Mr. Bell has fully demonstrated the fact that this mesquite grass will still grow with the luxuriance of old times if given a chance and not tramped and eaten out by overstocking. Mr. Bell's land has the additional advantage of being as good agricultural land as can be found in the State, as is fully shown by abundant crops of wheat, corn and cotton grown by him each year. He is also raising some very fine Galloway cattle and Clydesdale horses. A representative of the JOURNAL had the pleasure, a few days since, of looking over this fine property in person, and knows whereof he speaks when he says Mr. Bell is the owner of one of the finest properties in the state.

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.

Chicago Market Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
CHICAGO, August 12, 1891.

The Chicago market made a good beginning this week in the way of receipts. On Monday were no less than 13,000 cattle, 17,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep. The receipts of Texans on Monday were about 2000 head against 4000 head last Monday and 6000 on the corresponding day last year. The general market to-day was not quatably different. On the first round the canners paid about 10c more for some cattle wanted for early killing, but the good cattle sold no better, and average prices were not quatably different. Yesterday the receipts were much less, there being only 6000 cattle, 9000 hogs, and 6000 sheep. Of the cattle about 1500 were Texans.

The market was moderately active and prices were quoted by different salesmen from steady to 10c higher, and from strong to 20c higher than last Friday. The bulk of Texas steers sold yesterday at from \$2.45@2.80; cows, \$1.60@2.40 per 100 lbs. There was a fair amount of activity in the sheep market but buyers seemed to have little the best of the game and prices ruled from steady to a shade lower. Western sheep constituted a large part of the receipts selling in some cases steady and others 10c lower than yesterday. Lambs sold readily at steady figures. One lot of 267 Texas sheep, averaging 77 lbs, sold yesterday at \$4.20; another lot of 237 fed Texans, averaging 89 lbs, brought \$4.40.

It is difficult to foreshadow the future of the market. If money should become more plentiful so feeders can relieve the market of a large percentage of cattle, the market will greatly improve this fall, otherwise it may continue to drag throughout the season.

LONG HORN.

Fine Stock for Sale or Trade.

On account of my farm being at present over-stocked, I will sell or trade a choice lot of brood mares and young stock. I have thorough bred mares, trotting-bred mares and combination saddle and harness-bred mares, all sired by the best of stallions. Also some good young saddle and harness horses, milch cows, Poland-China and Berkshire pigs. I will sell for cash or good six-month's secured paper, or I will trade for good, unencumbered real estate. Address

R. E. MADDOX,
Fort Worth.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug., 14, '91
The past week has been the dullest for many months at these yards. The offerings have been light. There have been but few shipping cattle on the market, but quite enough to supply the demand. Local shippers have virtually been shut out of the market by the low and demoralized condition of the Eastern markets. It has simply been an impossibility for shippers to buy here and ship East without a heavy loss. Although business has been quiet and little doing during the past few weeks, yet it is estimated that \$5000 would not pay the losses sustained by our local shippers during the past four weeks.

There has been but little change in the market, generally speaking, during the last week. Heavy losses on recent Eastern shipments have decreased the demand for shipping steers. In other words the boys do not feel like taking hold. Advices, however, from the East are more encouraging to-day, and should Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City make further advances, the Fort Worth market may be relied on for a corresponding advance.

The packing house is not handling shipping steers, but are regularly in the market for cows, stags, bulls, and calves.

The receipts of cattle last week were only 221 head and 51 calves. 87 cattle were shipped out; the remainder were used by the packing company.

Strictly first-class grass steers would bring \$2, but unless they were really good would, in all probability, only bring from \$1.60@1.80.

Choice cows are worth from \$1.35@1.40; common cows, 1@1.25. Bulls and stags are in good demand at from \$1@1.25 per 100 lbs. Calves are also in demand at from \$2.25@2.50 per 100 lbs.

The receipts of hogs were 923 head, all of which were taken by the packing company at good figures. The hog re-

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. Suigel, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$200,000. 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.

Receipts are far below the demand. The packing company would now use from 1500 to 1800 a week if they could be had. Best grade of hogs are worth \$4.50@4.75, with other grades in same proportion. Fort Worth is to-day the best hog market in the world for Texas and Indian Territory hogs, a fact that should encourage Texas farmers to redouble their efforts in producing first-class marketable stock.

The sheep market is quiet, with a good, fair demand from Eastern and Northern feeders for feeding sheep. The receipts and shipments during the week were 1567. One lot of common sheep changed hands at \$2.65.

The Fort Worth Union Stock yards are now in first-class order, with all the modern conveniences, including a first-class hotel, good, solid bank, freight depot, station agent, billing clerks, telegraph office, and, in fact, every facility that money can supply, while the market on all classes of live stock may always be relied on to compare favorably with Eastern prices.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
August 14, 1891. }
Receipts of cattle yesterday 10,000, of which 2000 were Texans. Market steady to a shade stronger. Good native steers sold at a range of from \$4.80@5.90; Texans at from \$2.25@2.90; Western range steers from \$3@4. The yards are pretty well cleared. Prices and feelings are a little firmer and better.

The following were representative sales of Texas cattle and sheep:

Gunter & W, 296 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.90.
Cobb & N, Abilene, 112 head, 676 lbs, \$2.20.
Dolls Bros, Cotulla, 311 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.25.
A J Durham, Salina, 49 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.45.
Kimberlin & Co, Fort Worth, 26 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.70.
Comer Bros, 375 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.95.
W Dunlap, 179 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.90.
Scharbauer & L, Midland, 600 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4.05.
W H Fusch, Colorado City, 870 sheep, 81 lbs, \$3.90.
W E Connell, Midland, 562 ewes, 77 lbs, \$3.70.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
August 14, 1891. }

Total receipts yesterday were only 2000. The market is strong and better on all good cattle. Good to choice native steers are bringing from \$3.75@5.40, Texans and Indians from \$2.20@3, canners from \$1.60@2.25. The following are representative sales of cattle and sheep yesterday:

Guy Borden, San Antonio, 229 head of fat sheep, 86 lbs, \$4.25.
A B Robertson, Colorado, 22 steers, 1061 lbs, \$2.80; 79 calves, \$6 each.
Citizens' National Bank, Colorado, 22 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.55.
B W Rider, Chelsea, sold 29 cows, 832 lbs, \$1.85.
J W Proffit, Belknap, 13 heifers, 570 lbs, \$1.50.
A S Belcher, Belcher, 183 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.70.
Donnel Bros, Eliasville, 16 yearlings, 486 lbs, \$1.40; 27 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.45; 36 cows, 609 lbs, \$1.57.

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.

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

Darlington, Quick & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat
HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

J. 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.

James Atkins, Eliasville, 25 cows, 665 lbs, \$1.45.

J C Hogan, Prior Creek, I T, 22 steers, 1100 lbs, \$3.05; 45 steers, 1054 lbs, \$3; 22 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.87.

J T McSpadden, Chelsea, 104 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.50.

L H Posey, Eufaula, I T, sold 25 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.30; 28 steers, 785 lbs, \$2.20; 24 steers, 742 lbs, \$1.80; 28 cows, 668 lbs, \$1.65.

Kelser & Neal, Leliatta, 23 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.85; 23 steers, 1047 lbs, \$3; 73 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.55.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 14—Cattle receipts yesterday, 3000; market stronger on all classes. Sales of Texans were more satisfactory than for several days. Texans sold yesterday at from \$2.20@2.90; cows, \$1.60@2. With reasonably light runs a still further advance may be expected.

Sheep Market.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 2500. Market fairly active and steady. Ewes, \$3.25@4.50; mixed and wethers, \$4.60@5.25; Texans, \$3.85@4.05; Westerns, \$4.15.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 13.—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 | 18@19 |
| Mexican improved | 13@15 | 12@15 |
| Mexican carpet | 12@14 | 11@12 |

Steers for Sale.

We have 1000 good, plains-raised 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers for sale. Also 500 first-class, 3 and 4-year-old Young county steers; also several smaller lots, all of which will be sold at a bargain.

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

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The time to train a colt is all along.

Make the little foal gentle; sugar will do it, and kind words.

A good brood mare with some speed and resolution is a good article to start with.

For shoulder galls, use carbolic glycerine or vaseline, or simply carbolic grease and sulphur.

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

Sore teeth will sometimes make a horse carry its tongue out of its mouth. A harsh bit will do the same thing.

Saddle horses are growing in favor. With more horseback riding, there would be less apoplexy and paralysis.

Cotton seed meal has been fed to horses quite extensively the past spring. It must not be forgotten that it is a constipating food.

A good looking horse will always sell well. But if he has the desirable combination of both good looks and speed he will be doubly salable.

Maud S. won every race in which she started. Jay-eye-see captured all but one in which he took part. Sunol has been beaten but once, and Nelson only twice.

Sell the horse you don't need if you can get a reasonable price for him before winter. It does not pay to keep surplus horses unless they are growing into money.

The common mares should rear mules, as there is a paying demand for them at profitable prices, while the common horse is little wanted. The market is now glutted with them.

The man who is awfully particular to have his fine mare bred to a fine horse and then gives the colt a poor showing, is wanting sadly in characteristics of a good horseman.

The noses of some colts are covered with warts, which look ugly and are easily rubbed raw, attracting flies. Greasing them well with lard every few days will usually remove them.

A sensation of Beca county, Cal., is a trotting mule with a record close to three minutes. A mule in Missouri is said to have a record of 2:30. We would not advise anybody to raise mules for trotting purposes entirely.

Don't start your horse off with a cut of the whip. Speak to him and then if he is slow touch him lightly as a reminder. A few lessons of this kind and he will be prompt about getting away but not too hasty, as is apt to be the case if he has been started with a severe cut.

In a recent report of the following horse markets, prices for saddlers and drivers were quoted as below: New York, saddlers \$130@400, drivers, \$125@180; Boston, daddlers, \$125@300, drivers \$90@225; Cincinnati, sadlers \$120@235, drivers, \$120@240.

Horse dealers report a right good trade in pleasure horses, but it is between seasons in the horse trade and

comparatively little is being done. Common horses of all kinds are very flat, with little inquiry and prices low. Not many draft horses are being sold, but good ones are bringing fair money.

The the horse carefully during fly time. In their unrest they frequently work themselves loose. Also choose a place where they will not knock their knees against fences when stamping. If their shoes need setting it may be proper to remove them entirely till after the flies leave, especially if the horse be idle most of the time.

When common horses are bringing such low prices it behooves us to make those we wish to sell look as unlike common stock as possible. The man who carefully fits his horses for sale before offering them is the one who gets the most money out of them. It makes a great deal of difference whether the buyer sees a horse at his best or at his worst. "Money talks" and tells the tale between care and carelessness with horses in the prices realized.

Saddle Horses.

There is no class of horses so scarce in all markets everywhere as a really superior saddle horse. Horseback riding has become very popular of late years, both with ladies and gentlemen, and one obstacle to the fascinating pleasure not being more general is the difficulty of obtaining horses of suitable gait to render them desirable under the saddle. That quality in a horse's motion that insures comfort and pleasure to the rider is one of considerable value wherever it is found, even though the animal may not be wanted exclusively for the purpose, and in cities and communities where love for the exercise or fashion prevails, good saddle horses always command high prices very readily. To a certain extent the necessary step and gait of the horse may be taught by employing a peculiar biting system and care in handling, but it is not from these sources that the perfect saddle horse is to be expected; the accomplishment must be bred into him, his way of going must be natural and inherited, just as much so as that of the trotter or runner.

THE BEST ARE BORN, NOT MADE.

A passable saddle gait may be obtained through mechanical methods and practice, but it is more or less unsatisfactory and objectionable, and true gratification to the horseback rider is fully realized only from the easy-grace and movement of the horse that naturally adopts the proper step. The pace, the short canter, and what is known as the single-footed rack are popular movements under the saddle, and many horses are naturally gifted and fall into one or another of these gaits when mounted that trot well in harness. Numerous instances of very fast going are recorded in the dual role of trotting and pacing by the same horse. So that while the breeder might not be quite justifiable in devoting his efforts exclusively to the production of saddle horses—to be used in that capacity alone their value and demand, together with their scarcity, becomes a loud call upon his attention for cultivating that gait in breeding horses which at present is so popular, and from which so high a measure of re-

turns are likely to follow.—Indiana Farmer.

There is one other kind of horse as scarce as the saddler and perhaps more so—the well trained family horse, that is safe for anybody to drive and will stand without hitching amid the racket and turmoil of a city street. Owners of such horses can put their own price upon them if they care to part with them.

Matching Horses.

Dr. Galen Wilson in Practical Farmer.

Matching horses for market is a profitable field for effort to those who have a natural inclination that way and have taken pains to learn all about horses that they can. Probably not more than one in several thousand can tell whether two horses will match or not by only seeing them separately. Still there are those who can do it. To qualify one for this, long and close observations are necessary, as also to learn the anatomy of the horse and to all of the available horse literature. Such was the man who furnished President Cleveland with that famous "seal-brown" team. There are plenty of horses in the country which can be bought for \$200, \$300 or \$400 singly, which, when matched, could be sold as a team to fire companies, wealthy men and to Cubans for from \$1000 to \$5000, and many dealers are doing it now. But the dealer should be able to match without putting the animals together. Should he take a horse with him and match another in the hands of its owner, the latter would most likely put on a price which would be "way up in the pictures." To commence the study of horses, first learn to be a correct judge

of their dimensions, their height, length, distance from knee and gambrel to ground, from the former to top of withers, and latter to hip joint and spinal column, width between the eyes, length of tail and weight of carcass, circumference of barrel behind withers and at flank, length and breadth of hoof. These and a thousand other points are to be considered. Learn from books what full development or otherwise of the various points means. A handy tape-line should be carried in the pocket, and animals be weighed as opportunity offers. Some horses naturally carry their heads high and some low, some in and some out. A team may match well in every other respect, but if they do not carry their heads and tails alike it is a mis-match. Judging horses correctly is "a trade" to be learned; but when acquired it is a valuable one, provided it is put in practice for profit.

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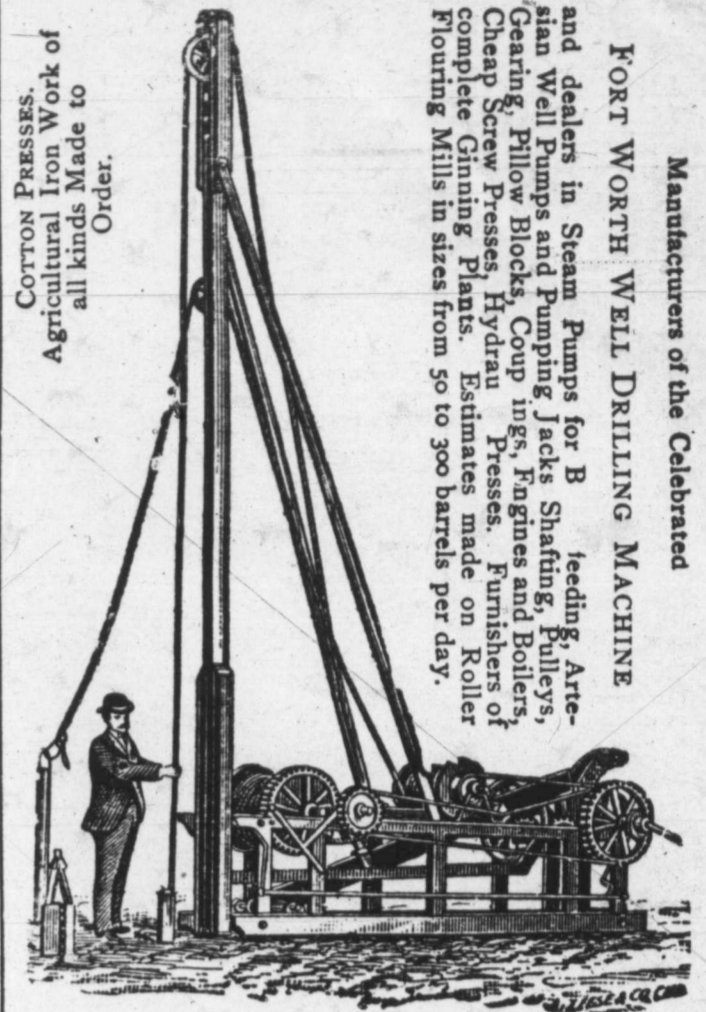
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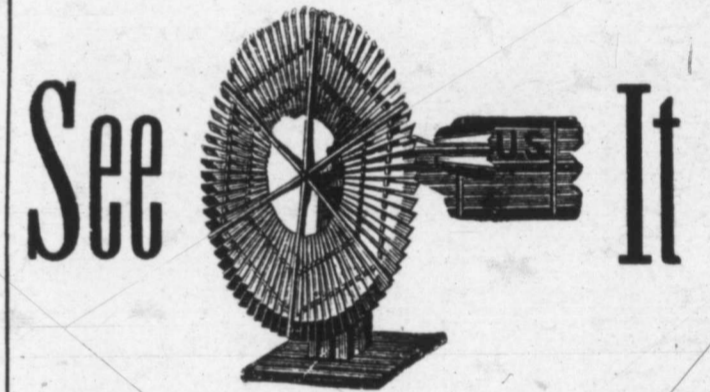
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How Some Farmers Work.

By Eugene S. Arnott.

A great many farmers think they are the hardest working people on the face of the earth. And during harvest time this may be true. But harvest time does't last all the year. The store-keeper goes to his store at six o'clock every morning, and stays there until nine o'clock at night. He is there six days in the week and twelve months in the year. The groceryman keeps the same hours. The blacksmith is at his forge, the carpenter at his bench. These men have not time to go quail hunting and rabbit hunting. They have not time to sit on the bank of a creek all day holding a fish pole. They can't afford to stand on the street corners on Saturday afternoons. They do not spend one day every week in visiting or loafing. They have clothed themselves in the robes of industry. They have pledged their lives to their lines of business.

Why is it that the poor man who goes to the factory generally accumulates property, while the poor man who stays on the farm generally loses what he has? Is it because the factories offer better inducements? I am convinced that this is not the case. The main and essential difference is that the man in the factory is compelled to work whether he wants to or not, while the man on the farm is at liberty to while away much of his time. The whistles of the factories are sweet with music, because they tell us of employment and prosperity. But at the same time the whistles of the factories are harsh with discord, because they tell us of close application and what some farmers would be pleased to term slavery to labor. The man in the factory is compelled to work and keep regular hours whether he wants to or not.

The average farmer does not work, all told, more than six months out of the year. During the winter he manages to feed his stock and himself, and that is about all. During the summer the old motto, "more rain, more rest," is applicable, and a little mathematics will show that the farmer manages to let a good many summer days go by without much manual labor. I am of the opinion that there isn't another class of laboring people in the United States that spends as many hours out of the year in idleness as the average farmer. I suppose he would be pleased to term it recuperating. The farmer is always anxious, you know, for a chance to recuperate. Poor fellow, he needs recuperation. Six months out of the year doesn't give rest enough, and an average of two days out of the week doesn't give leisure enough, in his estimation, for the upbuilding of his tender constitution.

You are all familiar with the story of Joseph and his coat of many colors. It was considered an honor in those days to be clad with a coat of many colors. At the present time we often see farmers sitting around groceries and stores, smoking their pipes and complaining of hard times and bad legislation. And these same farmers are often clad in coats of many colors. True, it isn't as much a mark of honor as it was in the days of Joseph, to wear a coat of many colors, and in fact, the thrifty housewife generally tries to select patches for the tattered garment of as

nearly one color as possible. But sometimes she don't succeed, and there sits the farmer, smoking his pipe and wearing his coat of many colors. Sometimes his pantaloons are of many colors also. And these are the farmers, as I said before, ragged and patched from head to foot, wearing their clothing of many colors, that loaf about the corners and stores and complain of hard times and bad management on the part of the government.

You must have all heard the story of the man whonever got the roof of his house repaired, because it didn't need repairing when the sun was shining, and the weather was too bad when it was raining. A great many farmers allow their fences to become dilapidated until the horses or cows break into the corn, and then they must quit their work and go and repair the fences. Such farmers always have bad luck. They are always behind. The weeds grow in their corn-fields. Everything goes wrong with them. Their farms are covered with mortgages or sold for taxes.

The Age for Mating.

Mr. Sanders Spencer, eminent swine authority, says in the Canadian Live Stock Journal: "There is considerable difference of opinion among pig breeders as to the proper age at which to first mate their sows. Some persons strongly support the plan of not putting them to the boar until they are at least twelve months old, on the ground that breeding from them at an earlier age checks their growth and prevents them from becoming such fine sows. In this there might be some reason if the only object of keeping sows were to grow fine ones, but except for occasional show purposes, when size has to be consulted, my experience leads me to think that an eight months, yelt ought to be fit to be mated, and that as a rule, these early-bred yelts make far better mothers; they milk more freely and they are not nearly so clumsy in the pens, nor so likely to overlay their little pigs."

French Pork Possibilities.

In view of the probability of pork going into France on much more favorable terms than for a number of years, it is interesting just now to know what may be the dimensions of the trade which may thus be revived. The heaviest year in the exportation of swine products to France was 1881, in that year the French taking from us 131,911,407 pounds, and paying therefor about \$10,500,000. The trade of Germany amounted to about the same, and exports to either country have in the ten years succeeding fallen off about two-thirds. Should the prohibitive regulations be withdrawn, as now seems probable, there is no good reason why this trade entire should not be restored, which would be quite an item for American producers of hogs.

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RICHARD LORD,

Gen'l Freight Agent, Fort Worth.

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 bucks. 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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CORRESPONDENCE.

R. Strahorn & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Monday, August 10, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In our letter of one week ago to-day we noted a trifling advance over the close of the week before, when canning steers sold at \$2.25@2.40, and the best drove of beef steers in that division, averaging over 1100 pounds, had to be sold at \$2.70—a good price on the market. The next day we had but 2000, and a steady market, selling our cattle to Libby, McNeil & L., at \$2.35 for 900 lbs average, and to Swift at \$2.60 and \$2.75 for beef cattle, weighing 990 and 1026 lbs. We also sold Armour for the can 150 head common 700 lb cows and heifers at \$1.90, and to Hammond a train of 338 head of the Burnett steers at \$2.90, weighing 1090. Wednesday we had only 1500, and a trade that was not more than steady. We sold bulls and stags at \$1.90 and common steers at \$2.40.

Thursday we received about 1000 and no advance. We sold our cows and heifers at \$1.75@1.90, and 900 lb steers at \$2.30, all to canners.

Friday there came about 4000, and, while a few cattle sold at steady prices, 90 per cent. of the receipts had to sell at a decline equal to at least all the advance we secured the first day of the week. We sold decent cows and heifers at \$1.75 and 750 and 850 lb steers at \$2.20 and \$2.35.

Saturday estimated receipts were 1500, and there seemed to be a disposition to take all offerings of good beef steers at \$2.60@2.80, while canners are paying \$2.10@2.40 for half fat steers of 800 to 1000 lb averages. Cows and heifers are selling at \$1.60@2, and thus closes the week as bad as last, which, considering weight, fat, and quality of the best grades of steers coming in Texas division, is as low as at any time during the past ten years.

To-day, the opening of the week, brings us but 2000 and an advance of 5 to 10 cents on nearly all grades.

Yours, truly,

R. STRAHORN & CO.

P. S.—In our last week's letter you give our quotations for cows and heifers 1½ to 3½, while 1½ to 2½ were the correct figures, as you will notice should be the case, when you note the extreme price for steers was 2½@2½, also mentioned in same letter.

From our New Mexico Correspondent.

ROSWELL, N. MEX.,
August 10, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Stock-raisers are gathering their steers for the market. Several thousand head were driven to Clayton and other shipping points in New Mexico this week. The steers are in good condition, and prices will be good.

Cattle all over the range are in fairly good condition. Several good rains have visited Southern New Mexico during the past two weeks, and water holes and tanks back on the plains and in the mountains are filled up; and, in this way, cattle are enabled to get out on good range where they cannot in dryer seasons, owing to the scarcity of water.

Back 20 and 30 miles from water points, grass is knee high, and cattle

should have the benefit of this good range. The cattle-raisers of New Mexico should build reservoirs and tanks in these dry sections to catch water for their stock, and get the benefit of this good grass.

Thousands of cattle die every year in New Mexico on account of the scarcity of water. By expending a few thousand dollars in building reservoirs and tanks, cattlemen would profit. Water enough can be caught during the winter and spring by this means to water thousands of head of cattle the year around. Unless a few thousand dollars are expended in this way, and cattle well provided with water, a great loss in cattle may be expected during the next few years.

Not only do the cattle-raisers need to provide their herds with water in this way, but the sheep-raisers also. It is true that sheep do not need as much water as cattle, but where they are well provided with water they do better, and raise better wool.

Stock-raisers all over the country should see that their herds are well provided with water, and then they may expect to realize more profit for their cattle.

Building reservoirs and tanks is something that interests stock-raisers alone, and unless they expend their money and labor to build them, they will certainly not be built.

W. E. ORR.

What the Commission Merchants Say.

The following extracts relative to the cattle and sheep market at the close of business last week, are taken from letters and circulars of the firms named:

Keenan & Sons, Chicago: Receipts very light, less than 15,000 head, but owing to the heavy receipts of common native steers and cows, as well as to the heavy receipts of range cattle, both steers and cows, and the low prices of the same, a slight advance in Texas cattle early in the week did not last the week out, so we are obliged to quote prices 15 cents lower at the close of to-day than one week ago, as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Best grass-fed steers, good weight and quality..... | \$3.00@3.25 |
| 2d best grass-fed steers, fair weight and quality..... | 2.60@2.85 |
| 3d best grass-fed steers, rough heavy weights..... | 2.40@2.60 |
| Canners, both light and heavy..... | 2.00@2.10 |
| Good cows and heifers..... | 1.75@1.90 |
| Fair cows and heifers..... | 1.50@1.65 |
| Common cows and heifers..... | 1.40@1.50 |
| Bulls and stags..... | 1.5@1.75 |

Receipts of sheep and lambs, including to-day's arrivals, foot up 38,000; estimating 1000 for to-morrow, Saturday, will make 39,000 for the week, against 30,500 the same time last week. The trade on the best grades of native sheep and lambs has been fairly steady, while the Westerns from Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington Territory, also the good to prime Texas, sold 15@30c per cwt. lower than the closing prices of last week. We quote the following as the ruling prices at the close of to-day's market.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Prime fat Texas wethers, 85 to 95 lbs | \$4.50@4.65 |
| Fair to good wethers, 75 to 85 lbs | 4.10@4.40 |
| Common to fair, 65 to 75 lbs | 3.25@3.75 |
| Texas wethers for feeding purposes, 75 to 80 lbs | 3.60@3.75 |

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., Chicago: Receipts of cattle this week, 65,500, against 64,298 the previous week and 64,363 a year ago. Receipts of Western rangors for the week 17,700 against

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19,600 the previous week and 3000 a year ago. Receipts of Westerns the past two weeks, 37,300, against 7000 the same two weeks last year. Arrivals of through Texas the past week were 14,500, against 19,813 the previous week and 21,500 a year ago. The high prices current the opening of the Western range season seemed to have its effect and forced a great many, in fact far too many, cattle to market. Home slaughterers, until the past day or two, have not been prepared to handle so many of this class of cattle, but prospects are better for next week and everything looks brighter as advices point to much smaller receipts. Prices during the week declined 40@75c, closing steady at the decline. Present prices are \$1@1.50 lower than the high prices current at the opening of the season.

Through Texas steers advanced 10@20c the past week, but cows remained steady, closing as follows: Grass steers, \$2.15@3.10; fed steers, \$3@3.65; calves, \$2.50@4.50; cows, \$1.60@2.35.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co., Chicago: Prices of Texas cattle are 10@15c higher than last week's remarkably low closing prices. Only about 13,000 head of Texas cattle arrived here this week, and but for the enormous supply of Western grass cattle received here we would have had much more improvement. We never saw Western range cattle come in better flesh, or finer quality, than this week's arrivals. A decline of \$1.25@1.60 has taken place in Western range cattle during the past twenty days.

We saw a train-load of Murphy cattle from Montana sell here on Thursday at \$2.87½ to an Eastern shipper; they averaged 1170 lbs; were fat and good quality and would have been considered cheap at \$4.50 twenty days ago.

Train-loads of good, smooth Western cows and heifers, averaging over 1000 lbs, sell here at \$2.40@2.50. On account of the demoralized condition of prices on Western range cattle, we cannot hope, even though receipts of Texans continue light all next week, to advance the price of good Texans much, if any. We may be able to advance canning steers some, but just now the trade is in bad shape, and the outlook is anything but encouraging.

The bulk of Texas canning steers commands \$2.30@2.45, the latter price buys cattle of good weight and fair flesh; cows and heifers, \$1.80@2.10; dressed beef Texas steers, \$2.60@2.90.

With sheep of all kinds our market has been liberally supplied this week. Good natives have held their own, while Westerns and Texans have declined 30@40c per cwt. About one-half of the arrivals for the week have come from the range. We quote Texas sheep as follows: Feeders, 3½@3½; the latter price buys good, fleshy, desirable sheep, not quite good enough for butchers; killers, \$3.90@4.25 for medium to good, and \$4.50 for the best.

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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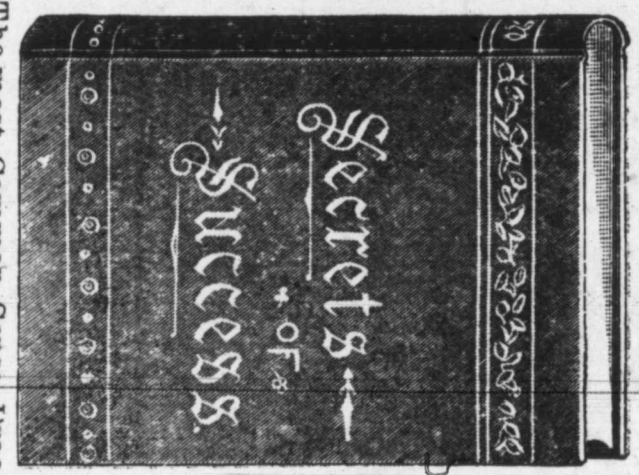
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Secrets of Success.

The most Common Sense Practical Farmers' Book ever in print.



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

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, August 10, 1891.

| | Receipts. | Sales. | On Hand. |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Beef cattle..... | 1579 | 1521 | 382 |
| Calves and yearlings..... | 2770 | 224 | 901 |
| Hogs..... | 249 | 315 | 103 |
| Sheep..... | 300 | 300 | 516 |

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, \$4.00@7.00; yearlings, \$6.00@8.50; 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 receipts of beef cattle during the past week have been moderate and was composed mostly of poor to fair stock, which sells slowly.

Good, fat beeves and smooth, fat cows firm.

Large arrivals to-day of calves and yearlings. The market is fully supplied and prices declining. Poor stock neglected. Milch cows dull.

Good, fat hogs in light supply and prices are firm. Poor sheep continues in large supply and hard to sell. Quotations are unreliable except for good, fat muttons.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE!

Twenty-five Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls 18 to 22 Months Old.

Sired by such bulls as Prince Edward, 7001; Royal 16th, 6459; Anxiety 2d, 4580; Hesiod, 11,975; (By Grove 2d, 2490). Dams some of the best cows of the Rossland Park herd; all recorded. For particulars address

GEO. W. HENRY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.

715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.

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

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

Registered and Graded Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

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

\$5,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

C. B. BOTHWELL,

BREEDER OF FINE SPANISH, OR

IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

700 Merino rams for sale. Some of my best rams weighing 140 to 190 pounds shear 25 to 30 pounds. Breckenridge, Mo.

FOR SALE.

Between 200 and 300 splendidly improved young cattle, including heifers. A bargain for somebody. That 800-acre pasture is still to be leased or will pasture 500 or 600 cattle, which is another bargain. Address FORD DIX, Benavides, Texas.

Rams—New York Merino Bucks.

Geo. A. & R. I. Page of East Bethany, N. Y., will ship August 15, 1891, to F. L. Ide of Morgan, Tex., the best car-load of Merino rams ever shipped from the state. Extra large, individual pedigrees, and will shear from 22 to 35 pounds each. Go and see them. Prices right.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF Hereford Cattle.

Fashionably bred and good individuals. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Also a few A. J. C. C. cattle for sale. CORNISH & PATTON, Osborn, Mo.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

FOR SALE.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning "HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.



100

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

FOR SALE. 500 three and four-year-old steers. Suitable for feeders, in pasture at Cypress, H. & T. C. R. R. Address for information. I. B. BAKER, Yarborough, Tex.

RAMS FOR SALE.

1500 choice young Merino rams, bred and raised by the Merino Stock Farm Co., Elizabeth, Colo. FRANK G. WILLARD, President, 47 Bank Block, Denver, Colo. FRED C. MASON, Sec., Elizabeth, Colo.

TO LEASE.

10,000 Acres well fenced, grass fine and plenty of water. Will carry 1000 head of grown cattle easily. Apply for terms, etc., to

HOLMES & BIERCHWALE, Mason, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

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FOR SALE.



National Dickinson Breed

—AND—

Polled Mutton Merinos.

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

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

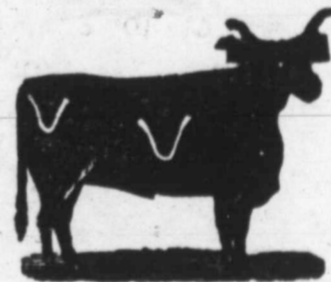
Write us for catalogue, prices, terms and full particulars before purchasing elsewhere. We can and will make it to your interest to trade with us. Address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

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Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

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JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St.,

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Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened

and retinned equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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The Standard Machine Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLTYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.



J. G. McREYNOLDS

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NECHRSVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of High-Class Poultry

and Poland China Swine.

STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brah-

mas, Langshans, Silver and White

Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minor-

cas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps,

and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian

Games.

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

GRIND YOUR OWN CANE

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the

CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate)

AND Leading Specialist.

-CURES CANCER-

Lupus, Rheumatism,

Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.



A POSITIVE CURE

If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced.

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Book keeping, Business forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL at LOW RATES. Seven years' success. Trial lesson and circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 34 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Business, Shorthand, Telegraph, Phonograph and English Departments. Railroad fare paid. Graduates aided in securing positions. Catalogue free. "Shorthand by mail \$5. One lesson free."

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

KUPTURE NO TRUSS

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

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is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will Not Peel or Leak or Stick

Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADEMARK on every Coat

Send for Catalogue

A. J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,899 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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

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

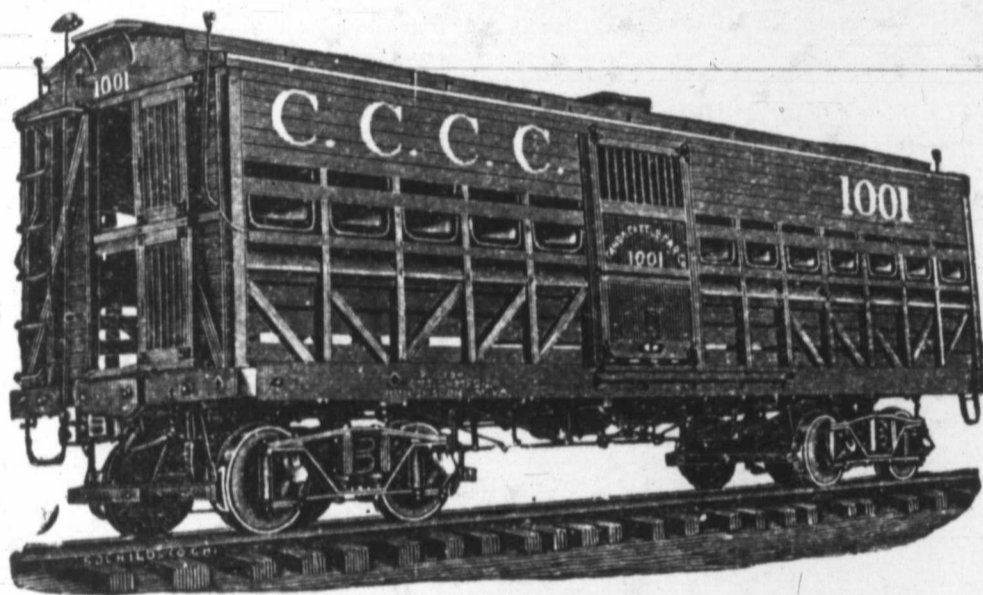
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CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Cattle..... | 3,484,280 |
| Hogs..... | 7,633,828 |
| Sheep..... | 2,182,667 |
| Calves..... | 175,025 |
| Horses..... | 101,566 |
| Number of cars for year, 311,557. | |

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent.
J. C. DENISON, Ass't. Sec'y & Ass't. Treas.

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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 40,019 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb., | 7,103.77 |
| Difference, | \$1,091.99 |
| Deducting difference in first cost of Dip, | 73.00 |
| ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP, | \$1,018.99 |

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

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

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

FERNOLINE-CHEMICAL CO.
18 Broadway, New York.

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

THE 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.