

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891.

NO. 21

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pres., Chicago. J. H. McFARLAND, Sec. and Treas., Chicago. G. W. CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres., Kansas City.

Consign Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

**::: The James H. Campbell Co., :::**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

**C. C. FRENCH, Representative, Fort Worth, Tex.**

R. W. ELDRIDGE.

M. C. CAMPBELL.

E. C. ROBISON.

**Eldridge, Campbell & Robison,**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are connected with and represented by The Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company, (Incorporated) at the Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., and by Eldridge & Campbell at the Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas. All stock consigned to us at above points will receive prompt attention. Through our Eastern connections we are in a position at all times to handle beef and feeding cattle. Your business and correspondence solicited.

We Send THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL "Free" to Our Customers.

J. E. GREER, Chicago.

N. B. GREER, Manager, Kansas City.

JO. BERRY, Manager, Nat'l Stock Yards, Ill.

**GREER, MILLS & Co.**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY. NAT'L STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis  
T. B. Patton, T. F. Timmons, Dick Forsythe, Kansas City.

**CASSIDY BROS. & CO.,**

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. M. HUSTED, President, Banker. DAVID WRIGHT, Vice-President. THOS. B. LEE, Manager. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

**Incorporated, Capital, \$1,000,000.**

**::: Texas Live Stock Commission Company. :::**

Live Stock Commission Merchants,  
for the sale of Texas Cattle and Sheep only.

Write for special market report of Texas Cattle and Sheep. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

W. H. GODAIR.

CHAS. E. HARDING.

**::: GODAIR, HARDING & CO., :::**

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

ROOM 144, EXCHANGE BUILDING, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.  
Kansas City Correspondent, OFFUTT, ELMORE & COOPER. REFERENCE—National Live Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards.

C. C. DALY, Hog and Sheep Salesman.

E. A. GRIFFIN, Cattle Salesman.

**C. C. DALY & CO.,**

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

**The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.**

THE ST. LOUIS

**National Stock Yards,**

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.  
Shippers should see that their Stock is Billed Directly

—TO THE—  
**NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.**

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

Allen Gregory.

H. H. Cooley.

L. R. Hastings.

**GREGORY, COOLEY & COMPANY,**  
COMMISSION DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK.

Rooms 58 and 60, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.  
The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given consignments. Business solicited.

Sam'l Scaling, St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. Tamblin, Chicago.

**SCALING & TAMBLYN,**

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

S. E. WOOD, JAMES WOOD.

**WOOD BROS.,**

R. A. WOOD, R. NASH.

Live Stock Commission Merchants,  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

(ESTABLISHED 1867).

Special attention given to the Texas trade. Correspondence invited.

ROBERT STRAHORN.

—Established 1861—

JESSE SHERWOOD.

**R. STRAHORN & CO.,**

Live Stock Commission.

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

E. H. EAST, General Live Stock Agent for Texas.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER.

H. D. ROGERS.

**The Alexander-Rogers Co.,**

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION - MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

**SEEDS**

J. G. PEPPARD,

1220 UNION AVENUE,

MILLET A SPECIALTY.  
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alaska Clovers,  
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red  
Top Onion Sets, Tree seeds, Cane Seed, etc.

(One block from Union Depot.)  
**Kansas City, Mo.**

WM. EDOM, President.  
Cattle Salesman.

M. S. BECKWITH, Secretary.  
Office.

C. E. WHITE, Vice-President.  
Hog Salesman.

**WESTERN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**

CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.  
All stock consigned to either office will receive prompt attention. Refer to E. R. Stiff, McKinney, Texas, who is resident director for Texas.

The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago.

(Located at the Union Stock Yards.)

Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000.

OFFICERS—Levi B. Doud, President; Geo. T. Williams, Vice-President; Roswell Z. Herrick, Cashier; Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Ira Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozzens.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO THE  
**Fort Worth Union Stock Yards**

And Patronize Home Industry.

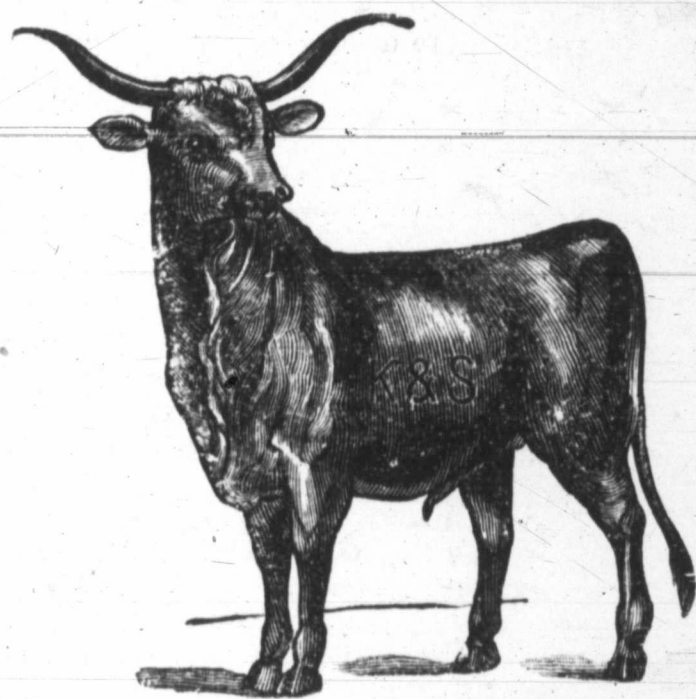
Most Commodious and Best Appointed Yards South of Chicago.

Sixty Chutes, Seventy Acres in Pens—Macadamized  
Throughout, Well Watered and Thoroughly Drained.

Ample Capacity for Feeding, Watering, Weighing and Shipping Cattle, Hogs,  
Sheep, Horses and Mules.

The Fort Worth Packing company's plant is located at these yards. Its capacity is 1000 hogs and 250 cattle per day. Buyers for it and other interests regularly attend the yards, which guarantees a permanent market and top prices for stock sold here. All railroads entering Fort Worth are accessible to the yards, and grant stop-over privileges to shippers, giving them the advantage of the best accommodations for stock in transit, while being on the direct route to Northern markets. Business conducted systematically and with the utmost promptness. Charges the same as at all first-class yards. The Union Stock Yard Bank has been established for the convenience of parties handling cattle here.

M. G. ELLIS, President. E. B. HARROLD, Vice-President. J. F. BUTZ, Yard Master. V. S. WARDLAW, Secretary and Treas.



**KEENAN & SONS.,**  
Live Stock  
Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Consign your stock direct to us; it will meet  
with  
**PROMPT ATTENTION.**

Correspondence Solicited.

Have made the sale of Texas cattle a specialty for Twenty-Five Years.  
REFERENCE:—The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago.

**FORT - WORTH - UNIVERSITY.**

An institution providing courses of study for both sexes of all ages and attainments.

JUNIOR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, with careful, thorough training for children.  
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—Just what is needed to fit the YOUTH for college, or ordinary life.  
COLLEGE DEPARTMENT, with classical, scientific, normal and commercial courses, elective by student.  
SCHOOL OF MUSIC, affording the most faithful and skillful instruction of voice and instrument.  
SCHOOL OF ORATORY, with physical culture, best training in elocution and gesture.  
SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, with all this includes under superior instruction.  
MILITARY SCHOOL providing the best training for boys, cultivating promptness, physical development and manliness. Thus is prepared in OUR BOYS, a condition of mind and body conducive to the closest study, making the highest attainments of the student possible. To all in the regular classes the

COMMERCIAL COURSE IS FURNISHED FREE.

For rates, catalogue, etc., apply in person or by letter to

REV. O. L. FISHER, A. M. B. D. President,

Telephone No. 43.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**ELLIS HOTEL,**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.  
W. W. Benson & Co., Proprietors, Geo. D. Hodges, Manager.

The best appointed Hotel in the South. The trade of Cattlemen solicited.

**Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.,**

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

All stock consigned to us will receive prompt attention and good care.

**John Munford,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.  
STOCK LANDING, P. O. Box 684, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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

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

SAM J. HUNTER.

SETH W. STEWART.

IRBY DUNKLIN

**Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

500 MAIN STREET,  
OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

Fort Worth, Texas.

JAMES R. ROBINSON.

ARTHUR SPRINGER

**Robinson & Springer,**

Attorneys at Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building,

FORT WORTH, TEXA

TEMPLE HOUSTON.

J. V. MEEK.

**HOUSTON & MEEK,**

Attorneys at Law,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Office in Powell Building, Room 12. Will practice in all the state and Federal Courts of Texas.

**CASEY & SWASEY,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.**

**RHOME & POWELL,**

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

32 miles North of Fort Worth, 3/4 miles East of Rhome on the F. W. & D. C. R. R.

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

A. P. NORMAN.

WYLEY T. PEARSON.

**NORMAN & PEARSON,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

Stock Yards, Galveston, Texas.

M. B. LOVD, President.

D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President.

E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

**First National Bank,**

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

S. P. CADY.

W. M. DUNHAM.

C. B. CADY.

**CADY, DUNHAM & Co.,** LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Room 118 Exchange Building, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

REFERENCES:—National Live Stock Bank, U. S. Y., Chicago; Hon. R. W. Dunham, Chicago; First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa; Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo.; First National Bank, Peoria, Ill.; Wheeler & Son, Waco; J. R. Johnson, Dallas, Texas.

R. T. WHEELER.

C. JAMES.

J. S. MCKINNON.

**Wheeler, James & Co.,**

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Union Stock Yards, St. Louis Mo.

**TEXAS**

**Land and Live Stock Agency,**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**Commission Dealers**

In all kinds of real estate and Live Stock, and general Investment Brokers.

Office 401 Main Street.

**GEO. B. LOVING,**

Manager.

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, September 12, 1891.

No. 21.

## 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  
second-class.

Correspondents must not expect us to acknowledge the receipt of letters containing remittances for subscriptions. The receipt of the JOURNAL is a sufficient notification that the money has been received.

Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

Subscribers requesting a change made in their address must not fail to give the name of the postoffice at which they have been receiving the paper as well as the name of the office to which they wish it sent. This is very important.

All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

The label on the paper will show the date to which the subscription is paid. Please note this, and if figures are not changed within two weeks after remittance is sent, please inform us at once of that fact.

The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

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

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

### Our Agents.

All postmasters in Texas are authorized to receive and receipt for subscription to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Hand \$2 to your postmaster and receive the JOURNAL for another year.

### \$2.00 a Year.

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, \$9 a year. New subscribers and renewals will please govern themselves accordingly.

BUT for the alien land law Texas would now be in fairly good shape, financially.

THE successful farmer, as a rule, is the one who has each year a few, good, well bred, surplus live stock for sale.

WHEAT is bringing fairly good prices and will no doubt go much higher before another crop is raised.

WHY not feed cattle in summer as well as winter in Texas? They will grow more rapidly and fatten on much less feed.

RAISE fewer stock and better ones; cultivate no more land than you can work well, if you would make a success of stock farming.

DON'T confine your farm to any one

crop. Raise a variety of crops and have some live stock, if you would be successful.

HOGS, to use a slang phrase, are "clean out of sight." Hogs will no doubt continue to bring top prices for some time.

WELL bred, fat cattle are bringing satisfactory figures. It is the owner of half-fat, scrub stock that does the big "kicking."

THERE is but little being done in the live stock traffic just now. In fact, but little will be done in anything until times are better and money more plentiful.

COTTON is rapidly advancing in value. It now looks as if it might soon reach a price that would pay a profit over and above the cost of production.

EVERY farmer and stockman who is willing to pay for it can supply his stock with an abundance of water. Wells and wind mills or tanks will do the work at but little expense.

THERE is no longer any doubt but that the coming winter will be an unusually severe one. Stockmen and farmers can in many instances save heavy loss by making necessary preparation now.

DON'T undertake to carry through the winter more stock than you can supply with abundance of feed. It is better to sell them now at reduced figures than to have them die on your hands during the winter.

MONEY is easy and reasonably plentiful in the East, and would soon find its way to Texas, but for the fact that our law makers have said to capitalists in more ways than one, that Texas does not want their help or money.

SEE to it that your stock have plenty of good water. Texas live stock, especially cattle, suffer as much for the want of plenty of good water as they do from scarcity of feed. In fact, plenty of food will do but little good in the absence of a sufficient supply of water.

THE farmers and stockmen of Texas are in better condition financially, and in a more prosperous condition generally, than any other class of people. While this is true, their condition is not all, perhaps, that might be hoped for, yet they have much to be thankful for.

FARMERS in Texas should give more attention to raising more hogs and better ones. The Fort Worth Packing company now supplies a good market almost at their doors. This company is a Texas institution, should be supplied by Texas hogs, and not forced in the future, as they have been in the past, to buy a large amount of their hogs in the Kansas City market.

THE JOURNAL reproduces this week three interesting and instructive articles from its valuable exchange, the

Cincinnati Price Current. "Pork Packing and Provision" in the swine department, "The Grain Trade, Crops, etc.," to be found on the agricultural, and "Crops and Good Movements" on the editorial page. All contain valuable information on subjects that are now attracting considerable attention and will well repay a careful perusal.

### The Wool Exchange.

Attention is called to the communication of Col. W. L. Black, printed in this issue of the JOURNAL. Colonel Black is an enthusiastic advocate of a wool exchange; also of a cattle exchange. His ideas and suggestions are, to say the least, entitled to earnest consideration. This matter will be discussed more fully in future issues of this paper. JOURNAL readers are not only invited, but earnestly requested to make free use of our columns in discussing this and all other matters affecting the interest of the stockmen and farmers of Texas.

### Don't Overstock.

Nearly all the losses of live stock in Texas are the result of overstocking the pastures or scarcity of water. The pastures are overstocked on account of over anxiety to make money, while the scarcity of water comes from a stinginess or indifference that must always result suicidal to those who practice it. The number of cattle on any give range or pasture should be reduced and kept to such a number as will thrive and leave the grass in good condition the year round. Each and every pasture should be supplied not only with an abundance of water, but it should be so evenly distributed that none of the stock will be required to travel over one mile from any point of the range to reach water. When these suggestions are acted on and carried out by stockmen, losses from death among live stock in Texas will be a thing of the past.

### Cotton Pickers' Combine.

Sometime ago there was held in the city of New Orleans a meeting of the prominent cotton planters of the South, and among the things they did was to fix the price of cotton picking at 40 cents per hundred, and the picker board himself. The planters contended that they were forced to this step to help even up the loss that the extreme low price of cotton caused. As an offset to this movement comes the information that a gigantic combination of all the cotton pickers in the South, numbering something near a million names, has been effected, and are demanding that they be paid \$1 per hundred and board for gathering the fleecy staple. As is usually the case in such combinations they both go to the extreme, self interest blinding them to the general good. Every cotton grower knows, if he knows anything, that no man can earn an honest living picking cotton at forty cents per hundred and board himself, and, upon the other hand, the wage worker should know that if he gets \$1 per hundred for picking the crop there will be but little left to pay the expense of producing the

crop, pay rents, furnishing stock, tools, etc. These two combinations present a marked curve from the lines of prudence, and what is needed is some one in a position to equitably adjust the trouble by striking a happy medium between the two extremes.

### Horns Utterly Useless.

National Provisioner.

Despite the many opinions expressed to the contrary, The National Provisioner believes the dehorning of cattle to be an excellent thing, not only for the stock yards men, ranchmen, and all who have charge of the animals in life, but for the cattle themselves. There is certainly less danger entailed, for when deprived of their only effective weapon of attack, cattle become harmless and peaceable. Otherwise they are frequently fighting in the stock yards and on the plains. Another and not inconsiderable item is the increased value of their hides; for tanners say that the damage done to hides by the cattle goring each other is very much larger than is generally believed. One of the strongest arguments advanced against dehorning cattle is that Nature made them with horns and had her own reasons for it, which should be above criticism. But Nature made the beasts in a wild state, when they needed some means of protecting themselves from wild animals; but under the influence of civilization they have become domesticated and are now taken care of and protected, and consequently need no means of self-protection. Nature made man with five toes, and doubtless when she cut out the original pattern, the toes were very useful appendages, but they are now exactly on a par with the horns of tame cattle—utterly useless.

### Crops and Gold Movement.

Cincinnati Price Current.

We have for so long a time been sending gold to Europe, and in such large sums, that it seems difficult to realize that the tide will be turned and that we will soon be receiving the yellow metal in large quantities. Elaborate articles have been published to demonstrate that Europe will not send us her gold unless she chooses, but will furnish securities and sell us goods at such tempting prices—no matter what the cost—that the balance of trade will be settled in that way, and Europe will keep her gold. This may look well on paper to the uninitiated, but that is not the practical working way of trade when only one country has an adequate supply of what all others want.

A combination of circumstances exists the logical effect of which must be the outpouring of European gold into our lap, provided only that we will receive it and furnish our breadstuffs at prices which the hungry people of Europe can afford to pay.

For some years Russia has been a liberal exporter of grain, and has accomplished a large balance to her credit in Europe, and only recently has drawn immense sums of gold from there, which withdrawal was one of the urgent factors for European countries to obtain gold from the United States. But Russia is no longer able to export largely of breadstuffs, and has recently prohibited the export of rye to other countries.

We have so thoroughly cleaned up the balance against us and paid off vast sums of foreign investments in the securities of this country, that the field is clear, and Europe must pay gold for the wheat which she wants and must have, and which no other country in the world has the ability to supply.

# CATTLE.

Ship only fat steers.

Lean steers will bring only lean prices and afford a lean pocket-book.

Don't get impatient to dispose of your feeding steers. Buyers will be in the market for steers in due time.

Field and Farm (Denver) says: There will be a big demand for feeders in Kansas and Nebraska next fall.

The best method for dehorning cattle is to use nothing but Polled bulls. The calves of even fairly well graded Polled-Angus bulls never have horns.

The man who takes care in using good bulls and guards against inbreeding, will soon have a class of stock on his hands that will bring the top on the market.

Owners of small herds of cattle must at once begin the use of none but thoroughbred bulls. If we must have scrubs let them be confined to the large herds of range cattle.

Now is the time to determine as fully as possible how much stock can be wintered to an advantage, and to arrange so that all over this can be marketed in a good condition.

While we won't reject a cow because of the color of her hair, yet we would demand that more of the other good points should be there. In short brindle, brown and dun are scrub colors.

Texas feeders should not confine their feeding to winter. Steers can be fed to much better advantage, fatten faster and on less feed in summer than in winter. Thick, fat, fed cattle always bring good prices.

Cattle to bring top, or even good prices, in the Missouri river or Chicago markets, must be fat. Lean meat or ordinarily fat cattle won't catch the profitable figure. They are in poor demand and will be in excessive supply.

Well posted cattlemen say Montana beeves are finer than any that have been on the market from that state for years, and that they are topping the market wherever offered. A large per cent of these cattle are Texas bred, and were sent to the Montana ranges to feed.

Some of the old-timers in the cattle business shake their heads and say it has seen its best days. Others who have studied the subject of raising cattle from a different standpoint, do not look upon the matter in the same light but see in the summer grazing and winter feeding the problem of successful and profitable stock growing solved.

The farmer engaged in mixed husbandry must rear cattle—he must have a bull—and this bull must be of pure blood, else it cannot be predicted what his progeny will be. It will also be convenient to keep a few breeding cows of the pure blood, while the bulk of his herd may be grades for the dairy and for grazing and feeding. Under this system the keeping of the few thoroughbreds will not be expensive or unprofitable, and only the best will be used for breeding.

One of the first mistakes made by the person going into the cattle business is the eagerness to acquire sudden wealth and his proneness to go into the business too extensively at once. He figures too loosely, and like the man who thinks that if a little bit of a certain kind of medicine will do good, a great deal will do more good, he thinks if a little money can be made with fifty head of cattle, more can be made with five hundred. His logic would be sound if he had equal facilities for handling the five hundred that he has for handling fifty. "Cut your coat according to the size of your cloth" applies to this business as well as any other.

The merits of a cow for a farmer's use depend not whether within a certain length of time she will make the best returns in the dairy, or when dried off she will make the most profitable yield of flesh. Their points are determined by what an animal already reared will do in a given length of time and for a special purpose, whereas the question as to the profit for a breed for the use of the general farmer, who not only milks and fattens his stock, but breeds them as well, must be determined by the calculations of cost and returns during the whole life of the animal. Here is a wide field for investigation and discussion by the special Journal of the breeder, and it may be added a field that has been heretofore but very imperfectly cultivated.

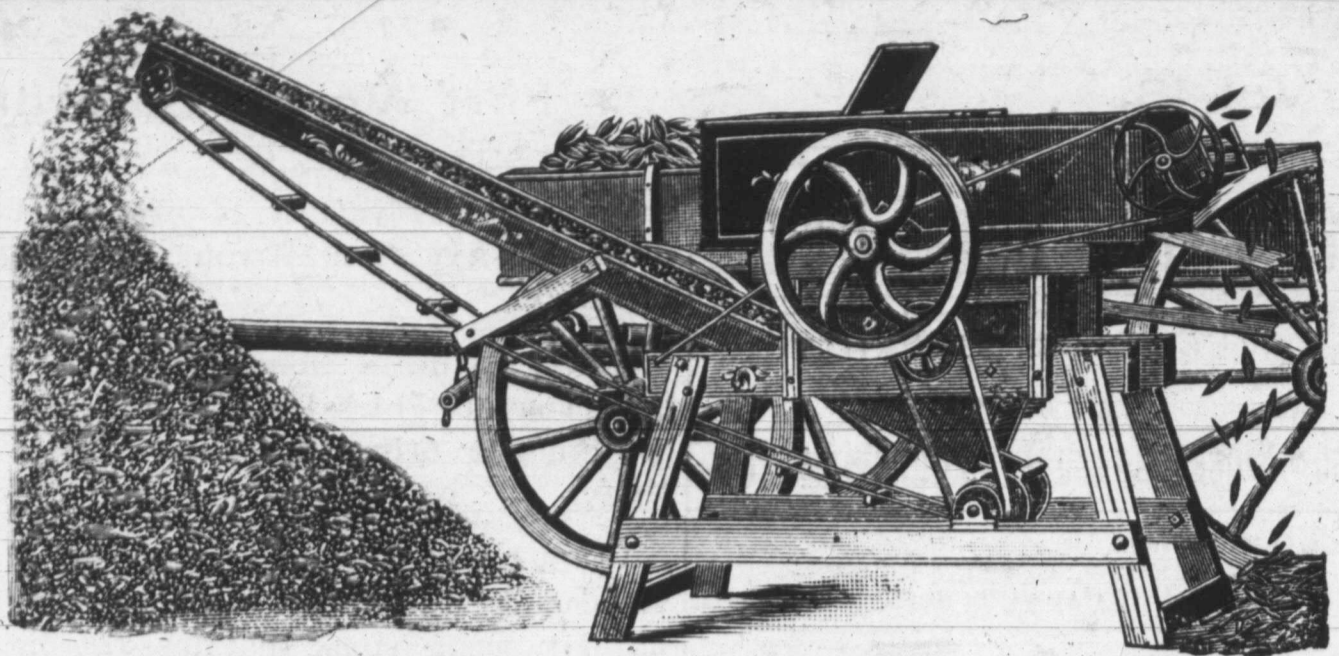
A correspondent of the National Stockman says: "The actual benefit derived by cattlemen from cattle being without horns is not known, so few cattle in comparison are hornless. It is evident to my mind that it is because breeders know nothing of the comfort and profit that come with the beautiful, smooth, hornless head, or there would be thousands more of the muleys. Some one in your issue of August 13, asks where is the proper place to cut the horns off. From experience we should emphatically say, breed them off. They can be bred off any strain of cattle. We have now a perfect type of Jersey without horns, from a one-half Angus cow and a thoroughbred Jersey bull; also perfectly smooth heads from one-fourth Angus bulls with any horned cow. We cut them off by breeding them and they never return.

The men who have hitherto been engaged in the range cattle business, and who have thought that raising cattle in those sections of the country where range methods prevailed was only possible by those methods, are now surprised to find that as land is brought under cultivation and reduced to farm conditions, more cattle and better cattle are produced per acre than under the range system. This is specially notable in Texas where it was thought that the stock business would soon run out for want of range. It is, however, found that as the counties settle up and become populous the quantity of cattle increases. This is natural enough. In the first place so far as wild grasses go range cattle destroy more than they consume. Where the land is divided into moderate sized pastures grazed by moderate sized herds the grass is eaten instead of being tramped into the earth. Then, again, the owners of the fields farm as well as grow stock. They provide hay and grain in continually increasing quantities, and gradually come nearer and nearer making an acre of land do an acre's duty. The time was when farmers who were also stock growers, greatly feared range competition, regarding it as destructive competition. Gradually it is found to be an incentive to improved herds, and the discovery is made that the way to raise cattle of a profitable sort is to raise them on the farm. Iowa Homestead.

### Pleasant Employment at Good Pay

The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50.00 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100.00 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm" Send four silver dimes, or 20 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,  
La Plume, Pa.



CATTLE FEEDING MACHINE.

### Cattle Feeding.

Cattle feeders everywhere would do well to investigate the merits of the cattle feeding machine, illustrated. They have been thoroughly tested by some of the best and most extensive feeders of the country and pronounced by them to be one of the best for the purpose of cattle feeding ever invented. This machine has filled a long felt want of the cattle feeder. The manufacturers have added in the last year to their manufactures several new and valuable machines for preparing feed for stock, such as feed-cutters, corn crushers, horse powers and ensilage cutters, all new in design and constructed with an especial purpose of preparing feed rapidly and in great quantities at the least expense of labor, time and power, not requiring half the power and labor usually required to prepare feed with machines now in use. Write the manufacturers, E. A. Porter & Bros., at Bowling Green, Ky., for prices and descriptions of their machines. They will take pleasure in answering your inquiries and explaining what they have in the way of feed-preparing machines and give you the location of nearest shipping warehouse.

### Dutch Belted Cattle.

While Dutch Belted cattle are by no means a novelty in the Eastern states, having been bred there for many years past, yet there has not been any furore made over them. This may be owing to their exclusive and aristocratic origin. The Belted cattle of Holland are said to have always been confined to the herds of the nobility, and bred specially with a view to retaining their peculiarity of markings, and with the highest quality of milk-giving capacity.

Every one is familiar with the black and white "Holstein-Friesians" that have become so popular in this country. The Belted cattle of Holland are of similar characteristics, not being quite so large, averaging about one thousand pounds, while the Holstein-Friesian will go nearer to fourteen hundred pounds. The Belted cattle are very evenly and uniformly marked, with front and hind quarters a solid black, with a white belt around the middle. This breed is becoming very popular in some of the Eastern states, particularly in Pennsylvania, and according to report they deserve it, for when a 1000-pound cow gives, as they are said to do, an average of over ten thousand pounds of milk a year, it surpasses all the other breeds we have in this country, regardless of their size.

### What is a Good Cow Worth?

Holstein-Friesian Record.

The cow that can make 500 pounds of butter in a year is worth fully \$500 as an investment; for her calf, if well sired, is worth all that it costs to keep the mother a year.

At first glance it might seem that this was not true, but when we come to inquire into the business we find that it is true, that, as a business investment, a cow that will make 500 pounds of butter in a year is well worth \$500. The butter, at the low rate average price of 25 cents a pound, would be worth \$125, or at 30 cents it would be worth \$150. Five hundred pounds is about the yield of four scrub cows, and we only

have the one cow to feed, milk and care for generally. Of course she will eat a lot of feed, but that is no objection at all; in dairying we use cows to convert feed into milk. As there is just so much butter in a bushel of feed, if we can get it out more profitably by feeding it to one cow instead of three or four we may make that much gain, because in the one case we have only one cow to supply with a life ration, while in the other we have three or four. And there is one other point to which we wish to call attention, that if we have a few extra good cows instead of a large lot of average ones, the risk of loss is less by the various diseases to which cows are subject. If we only have ten good cows the losses would in all probability be less in proportion than if we had twenty or thirty average cows, for we could—and no doubt would—give the ten good cows more personal attention than the larger lot of the others; it holds good in all cases that we give better care to that which pays us best. To go back—while we would not advise the purchase of cows for dairy work at \$500 per head (though a 500-pound cow is worth it) yet we would advise the purchase of extra good cows at an extra good price rather than to buy average cows at an average price. Each one must be governed by his own circumstances in regard to experience in handling cows, making and marketing butter and all that pertains to first-class dairying as to what price he shall pay for cows, but he must understand one thing plainly; that a cow must be kept up to a certain standard in order to pay any profit. When she goes beyond that standard she rapidly increases in value until finally we arrive at the cow that will make 500 pounds of butter in a year and be worth as an investment \$500.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means nothing. Words—only words.

This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer, whom you know, must have something; he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine, which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

### 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.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Dry sheds in winter, happy sheep.

No sheds, cold rains, miserable sheep.

Little grass, little tallow and little wool.

We haven't had a word to say about scab for fully a week.

Plenty of grass, plenty of fat on the kidneys and plenty of good wool.

A very little oil meal mixed with oats will fatten old sheep very rapidly.

It is believed that the race of sheep-killing dog is not yet extinct in Texas.

There is no farm stock that will so quickly run down if poorly cared for as sheep.

We shoot plovers with bird shot, but when we load up for coyotes and stray curs we put in slugs.

Mutton is one of the most reliable products which the farmer has within his reach as a source of profit.

If you care to keep up with the wool market, don't fail to read carefully each week the JOURNAL'S market reports.

A half pound of oats per sheep daily at pasture will put more flesh and fat on old sheep than any feed can do in winter.

Sheep have no end of liking for green weeds. Those who have more weeds than they need can turn a few sheep on them to advantage.

There are not many ewe flocks in Texas in which there are not some ewes too old to breed again. Sell off what you have as fast as they are ready for market.

Yes, there are herders and herders, good herders and poor herders, cheap herders and high herders. But it is safe to say that cheap herders are generally dear herders.

The Texas wool grower must do as his Australian cotemporary does, viz: sort and pack his wool carefully and intelligently, if he would enter the wool market on equal footing with him.

And still the war is waged; still the jack rabbits and prairie dogs turn up their toes to the daisies, and still the commissioners' courts swear as the boys put in their claims for bounties on scalps.

Now is the time to do some culling. The ewes that didn't raise good lambs the past season should be looked over carefully, and if the fault was theirs they should be put aside for mutton purposes.

A freak is reported up in Northern Texas, a half calf and half sheep. The newspapers say it is to find its way into a show. When we see it in a dime museum or elsewhere we will believe in its existence.

Ewes have been known in Texas to bring good lambs after they were ten years old. But ordinarily after they are five years old they are five years old they have about outlived their usefulness, and should be classed with the muttons and be prepared for the butcher.

The growth of population in industrial centers will call for an increased supply of both wool and mutton. The farmer, therefore, who has a flock of good sheep need have no fears but that he will continue to have a good demand for his flock products.

If your neighbor will not keep his sheep-killing dog at home and the dog will persist in sampling your mutton while it is still on the foot, you can elect between two remedies, you can make your said neighbor pay you the value of your sheep killed by his cur, or you can see to it that he is minus a cur.

The fall wool market will soon be in full blast in Texas. That is to say, it won't be long before there will be several million pounds of Texas wool ready to be sold if fair to midling prices are offered. But the chances are there won't be a very excited market soon.

While the mutton prices have not been especially good during the past 12 months, they have been rather good, all things considered. At all events, as compared with the prices of wool, they have been satisfactory. The result is that stock sheep which produce good muttons are solid with those who are purchasing for the next year's breeding.

It is not true that American wools are not equal in strength, fineness and luster to those grown in Australia. But it is true, perhaps, that Australian wools are grown more economically, as a rule, than that grown in the United States. Hence it is that the Australian wool grower can pay the duty on his wool and yet compete with the American wool grower in the American markets.

Mr. C. H. Works of Gibson county, Tenn., wishes to know how many sheep there are in 1891, and whether there has been an increase or decrease since 1890. According to the National agricultural reports the total number in the country to-day is 43,431,134, against 44,336,072 in 1890. Consequently it is estimated that the wool clip in 1891 will be about 5,000,000 pounds less than last year, when it was reported at 276,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Frank McGie of Knox county says: "I am herding sheep and wish to be informed how to tell their ages. I hope you will explain this matter to me and oblige me." At one year there are two large teeth in the center of the jaw, and two are added each year up to five years, when the sheep is said to have a "full mouth." After this the age cannot be told by the teeth with any accuracy.

There are a large number of the JOURNAL readers who have small flocks of sheep running on their farms. These men have the best of chances to study the science of breeding, since, using but a single ram, they can see precisely what style of ewe, bred to him, produces the best lambs. If a ewe is bred to a first-class ram and doesn't produce a really good lamb, she should be sent to the block the next season and not be bred again.

Mr. L. J. Vaughan of Motley county thinks he has sheep in his flock that are suffering with grub in the head and wishes to be advised what to do for them. He will find it well to give those afflicted a laxative, to be repeated in a week or ten days. If they show continued symptoms of the disease he might inject up the nostrils about a drachm of the following mixture: carbolic acid, 2 drachms; spirits of turpentine, 4 drachms; linseed oil, 12 drachms.

A long-time friend and reader of the JOURNAL called a few days since to express his appreciation of the value of the paper to him in his business. He said: "I believe I have read every line that has appeared in your sheep and wool columns for many years, and I have never seen a number of the paper that did not contain something that was both interesting and profitable to me." The publishers and editors very much appreciate such expressions on the part of its friends.

There is no good reason why one hundred healthy Merino ewes should not bring one hundred healthy lambs every year. But no such result can be depended on in cases where the ewes are forced to suckle their lambs up to a few days before the time of breeding them again. The flockmaster who has not yet learned that his breeding ewes need several weeks rest from the exhaustive effects of nourishing their lambs before being bred again, has yet

to learn a very important fact in the business of sheep husbandry.

It is an oft-repeated tale on the part of the JOURNAL, but one that calls for repetition at least twice in every year in Texas, viz: that the wool grower who sorts his wool intelligently, packs it carefully, and puts it in the market in the best possible condition is the man who will, in nine times out of ten, realize top prices for his stock in trade. This may be a "chestnut," but for all that it is a fact that deserves very much more than passing attention on the part of those who are now handling their fall clips.

There are no end of flockmasters who rarely ever make the most of their opportunities for the simple reason that they fail to keep themselves posted as to these opportunities. A grocery merchant who is not up every day with the fluctuations in coffee and sugar for instance is not apt to realize satisfactory prospects on the handling of these commodities. No more will wool growers and sheep breeders be apt to get top figures for their wool and mutton if they fail to keep advised as to the fluctuation in the prices of these things.

The demand among Texas flockmasters for rams of the mutton breeds is not near as large as it should be. Those who are engaged in handling large flocks of sheep on the open range will do well to stick to pure bred Merino bucks, for many reasons. But farmer sheep breeders and wool growers will find it will pay them to breed for both mutton and wool, and to do this successfully they must use larger rams than the Spanish Merinos. It will not be a bad idea for them to try French Merino rams if they are prejudiced against the larger strictly mutton breeds.

It is rarely the case that a Newfoundland dog will kill sheep. But there are exceptions to all rules, and it is said that a very fine animal of the breed named has been recently killed in Northwest Texas in the very act of raiding a flock of sheep. The owner of the dog says no one can convince him that he was guilty as charged, and he proposes to make the farmer who shot the dog pay big damages, or know the reason why he won't do it. The farmer, on the other hand, says the dog was in his sheep pen when he was shot, and that there was wool enough between his teeth to make a good-sized wool mattress.

The farmer who has held on to his wheat is now getting several cents more per bushel for his crop than he was offered a month ago. And it is not improbable that he will realize more than a dollar a bushel if he will hold yet awhile longer. The wool grower is still holding on to his wool, but he is feeling somewhat discouraged that the better prices that were promised him some months since have not yet showed up. However, let him keep a stiff upper lip. Wool is worth intrinsically more money than the factories are offering for it, and it will certainly fetch better figures before very long. It happens to be one of the farm products that is not perishable and will keep fortunately.

Mr. A. I. Dewey, writing from Refugio county, asks, "what is the duty on Mohair?" In answer for his benefit and for the benefit of other readers of the JOURNAL who are interested in the matter we have to say that some time last spring (February or March) the boards of general appraisers decided that under the reading of the new tariff on goat hair must pay a duty of 12 cents a pound. Naturally the importers of common goat hair made a protest against this, but the appraisers replied by saying that either they had to so decide or else hold that all goat hair must be admitted free of duty. While the decision seems to be unfair to importers of common goat hair, it naturally pleases those interested in the Mohair industry, since it removed a great danger to that industry.

A correspondent writing from Cuba, Ill., encloses a clipping from some paper and asks the JOURNAL to express an opinion as to whether or not the statements made are probably true. The clipping is as follows: "Alert, Jamestown, N. D., says, in December, 1887, B. J. Holcomb of Foster county, N. D., bought in Wisconsin 250 sheep, which cost him, with freight, \$625. From this flock he sheared in 1888, 1700 pounds of wool; in 1889, 2500 pounds, and in 1890, over 2500 pounds. The wool clip for 1888 and 1889 brought him \$700, that of this year (1890) is estimated to be worth \$450; making a total of \$1150 realized from the wool clip. In addition he has sold 105 head and slaughtered for his own use 25 head. He has sold wool and sheep from the original flock and increase amounting to nearly \$2000 in less than three years. His original flock of 250 has now increased to 314 sheep and 110 lambs." We think it not impossible that these statements are true, but in answer to our correspondents inquiry, "is this sort of thing possible in Texas?" We will frankly say that, to put it mildly, this sort of thing is not very probable here or any where else, though possible.

### Summer Care of Lambs.

The methods of sheep husbandry in the West differ very materially from those in vogue in the Eastern states, yet valuable suggestions can be derived profitably by Texas flockmasters from current practices there, such as is given in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist, which states that August and September are critical times for the lambs. Very likely they have been somewhat neglected during the hurry and heat of July. Certainly now the pastures are dried and short, water scant, and there are heat, flies and the attacks of parasites. Only the best of care will prevent the death of enough lambs to reduce largely the profit of the season. Even with it there are likely to be sick lambs, and it will be necessary to provide a hospital for them. A cool, dark, clean pen is the best hospital for them, and to it every sick one of the flock should be brought during the warm weather. Diarrhea is apt to prevail, and in twenty-four hours it will become dysentery, and the lamb will be found dead unless a close watch is kept. This diarrhea is thought to be rather of the nature of a blood disease, and to be produced by heat, scant or unwholesome drink, nervous depression, and the foulness of the out-of-the-way places the animals seek. Preventives are, shelter from the heat, abundance of good water, and the reinforcement by palpable, succulent feeds of the exhausted pastures. The filth in the region of the tail and the strong odor of the abdomen of the wethers is apt to attract the fly-blow, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, one which may be responsible for 20,000 larvae in a season. A "fly-blown" lamb is soon a dead one, unless effective measures are taken. Crude petroleum is fatal to the larvae, while healing to the lamb, and is the best remedy. But prevention is better—watch the lambs and clean thoroughly any foul or odorous ones. An all-around preventive for fall ailments, including "paper skin," is full feeding—not the feeding of dry, oily grains, but largely of green, succulent food. Putting the lambs in the corn fields is very beneficial. The lambs get shade and additional green food; they do not injure the corn, as they remove only the lower blades. They are a benefit to the corn, as they will keep down any weeds that may have been overlooked in cultivation, and if the removal of the lower blades has any effect, it is to hasten the maturing of the corn. Sheep much enjoy having to exercise somewhat for their food, and the lambs will be all the better for their nibbling along the row. They may be given, also, a little bran, rye and oats.

If you are bilious take Beecham's pills.

### 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 26—R Strahorn & Co. sold for Kimberlin Real Estate and Live Stock Co, 299 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.75; Kimberlin & P, 75 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 4—for E W Barker, Kansas, 78 Kansas-Texans, 1130 lbs, \$3.20; Harrold & East, Carlisle, 161 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.95. Sept. 7—T J Barker, Kansas City, 156 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 8—Kimberlin & P, Ponca, 68 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.75; Kimberlin, R E & L S association, Ponca, I T, 312 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.75; Harrold & E, Carlisle, 155 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.65; B Hackett, Fort Worth, 75 calves, 194 lbs, \$4.50; 10 calves, 240 lbs, \$2.50; 42 calves, 218 lbs, \$3.50; 58 cows, 666 lbs, \$2.05; 30 cows, 676 lbs, \$2.10; 20 yearlings, 377 lbs, \$1.75.

Sept. 3—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for H Smith, Arizona, 58 steers, 1221 lbs, \$3.30; 17 steers, 1273 lbs, \$2.40; for Fish & Keck Co, Kansas City, 76 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.75.

September 2—The James H Campbell Co, sold for Clark & Plumb, Indian Territory, 414 steers, 1044 lbs, \$3; 215 steers, 1032 lbs, \$3; Joe Miller, Ponca, I T, 155 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.65; T W and J N Morrison, Amarillo, 1000 sheep, 76 lbs, \$3.624.

September 4—for Gladdis & T, Nowata, I T, 95 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.95. Sept. 5—for G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 248 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 7—G W Miller, Winfield, Kans, 337 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 8—W N Waddell, Colorado City, 75 calves, 188 lbs, \$4.50; 12 calves, 315 lbs, \$2.50; 26 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.25; 28 cows, 759 lbs, \$2.05.

September 2—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for J M Taylor, Catoosa, I T, 49 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.60; 240 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.75; W Willis, Eureka, Kans, 100 steers, 1012 lbs, \$3. Sept. 4—for C Massie, Eureka, 27 cows, 823 lbs, \$2.25; Geo Simpson, Catoosa, I T, 25 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.85; S H Lee, Inola, I T, 71 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.55; J Hittson, Catoosa, 56 cows, 791 lbs, \$2.25; Littlefield & P, Chillico, I T, 81 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.90. Sept 8—Arnett Bros, Casteen & Co, Anthony, Kans, 384 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.90; C W Massie, Catoosa, 28 cows, 830 lbs, \$2.10; R W Millsip, Catoosa, 22 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.65; W H Pepper, Iatan, 24 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.65; 26 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.55; J Hittner, Catoosa, 28 cows, 789 lbs, \$2; G Simpson, Catoosa, 25 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.60; 30 cows, 801 lbs, \$2.10.

August 26—Scaling & Tamblin sold for the Day Cattle Co, Vinita, I T, 29 cows, 710 lbs, \$2.15; 50 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.90; 48 yearlings, 392 lbs, \$1.80. August 27—for J O Hall, Vinita, 229 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.25. Sept 2—for Polk Spears, Quanah, 7 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.50; 22 cows, 702 lbs, \$2.15; J T Spears, Quanah, 127 calves, 176 lbs, \$4.80; 20 calves, 251 lbs, \$3; 52 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.60; 93 cows, 716 lbs, \$2; N Skinner, Vinita, 22 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3.194 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.70. Sept. 4—for Gaddis & Todd, Coffeville, 12 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.80; 20 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.65; 62 cows, 778 lbs, \$2.25; 4 cows, 632 lbs, \$2.25; J O Hall, Vinita, 80 steers, 993 lbs, \$3.10. Sept. 7—J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 23 steers, 1110 lbs, \$3.20; 50 steers, 949 lbs,

\$2.90; 73 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.90. Sept. 8—White Bros, Ponca, I T, 27 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.85; 126 steers, 1039 lbs, \$2.85; 154 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.70; 71 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.70.

August 26—Greer, Mills & Co, sold for C H Burris, Madison, Kan, 62 steers, 1099 lbs, \$3.15; A B Robertson, Colorado, 40 cows, 708 lbs, \$2.124; 40 cows, 658 lbs, \$2.124; 86 cows, 692 lbs, \$2.124 Taylor Bros, Henrietta, 325 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3. August 27—for R R Wade, Elgin, Kans, 73 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.85; White & R, Kansas, City, 22 steers, 1112 lbs, \$2.65. Sept. 2—Taylor Bros, Henrietta, 262 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.75; W D Taylor, Henrietta, 25 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.90. Sept. 3—for A P Murchison, Amarillo, 67 calves, 222 lbs, \$4; 24 steers, 1031 lbs, \$3. Sept. 4—for Sam Cutbirth & Co, Inola, I T, 361 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.90. Sept. 5—for Offatt & E, Kansas City, 24 steers, 1109 lbs, \$3; J M Dougherty, Catoosa, 109 calves, 130 lbs, \$4.75; 9 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.50. Sept. 7—Word & Hansell, Wichita Falls, 32 steers, 743 lbs, \$2.50; 141 heifers, 663 lbs, \$2.25. Sept. 8—J M Daugherty, Catoosa, 32 cows, 698 lbs, \$2; 32 cows, 743 lbs, \$2; 9 cows, 827 lbs, \$2.10; 28 heifers, 500 lbs, \$1.85; 31 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.75; 31 steers, 670 lbs, \$2.50; O Durrant, Catoosa, I T, 90 cows, 778 lbs, \$2; Jackson & Morgan, Bartlett, 18 steers, 688 lbs, \$2.25; 22 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.75; 36 yearlings, 451 lbs, \$1.60.

August 26—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for O J Wood, Fort Griffin, 77 calves, 192 lbs, \$4.55; 72 calves, 186 lbs, \$4.50; 25 calves, 305 lbs, \$3.10; 106 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.85; 17 cows, 896 lbs, \$1.65; Joe Thorp, Throckmorton, 10 steers, 803 lbs, \$2.40; 31 bulls, 1026 lbs, \$1.85; H W Ross, Barrett, 24 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.55; 23 cows, 779 lbs, \$2.

August 26—Keenan & Sons sold for Little & B, St. Louis, 162 sheep, 73 lbs, \$4.35. Sept. 4—for the Day Land & Cattle Co, Austin, 94 steers, 968 lbs, \$3; Bundy & Ross, Del Rio, 484 stock sheep, 69 lbs, \$3 per 100 lbs.

August 26—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for W H Godair, Tulsa, I T, 434 cows, 752 lbs, \$2.05. Sept. 3—for J Furaton, Jr., San Angelo, 50 cows, 631 lbs, \$1.90.

August 26—Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold for Harness & Co, Colorado City, 150 sheep, 85 lbs, \$3; L V Haven, Kansas City, 253 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers and cows, 777 lbs, \$2.10. August 27—for the Forsythe Land & Cattle Co, Caldwell, Kans, 302 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 2—for W M Coleman, Wichita Falls, 234 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.60;

4 bulls, 1292 lbs, \$2; Frazier, Kansas City, 216 steers, 1136 lbs, \$2.40; J H Tuttle, Kansas City, 102 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.65; Joe Douthett, Henrietta, 28 cows, 645 lbs, \$2.2; F M Dougherty, Henrietta, 239 calves, 175 lbs, \$5; 12 calves, 224 lbs, \$4; 25 calves, 252 lbs, \$3; 39 cows, 518 lbs, \$1.90. Sept. 3—for T M Dougherty, Minco, I T, 32 cows, 732 lbs, \$2.25; 31 bulls, 1129 lbs, \$2.05; Witherpoon Bros, Minco, I T, 132 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.874; Geo Hume, Kansas City, 192 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.85. Sept. 4—for F M Dougherty, Henrietta, 249 yearlings, 494 lbs, \$2; C McClellan & Co, Kansas City, 338 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.75; Frazier, Kansas City, 40 steers, "wooden cattle," 1102 lbs, \$2.30; 161 steers, 1084 lbs, \$2.30; Geo T Hume, Kansas City, 20 steers, 1151 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 8—J Forsythe, Kansas City, Mo,

72 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.90; 24 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.90; J W Gibson, Kansas City, 101 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.65; 27 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.60.

#### AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

August 31—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for W E Halsell, Vinita, 45 steers, 1147 lbs, \$3.20; 21 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3.20; 113 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.90; 88 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.90; 4 bulls, 1182 lbs, \$1.75; 147 calves, \$7 each; Ed Halsell, Vinita, 19 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.90; P N Blackstone, Muskogee, 28 cows, 735 lbs, \$2; 44 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.85; E B Carver, Henrietta, 72 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.70; 37 cows, 683 lbs, \$2.05; A C Corvan, Waggoner, 23 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.85; Cowan & Co, Waggoner, 23 steers, 1101 lbs, \$3.20; Sawyer, McK & R, San Angelo, 176 calves, \$7.75 each; Wilson & Pulliam, Catoosa, 221 steers, 1078 lbs, \$3.20; J H Tanner, Catoosa, 29 cows, 836 lbs, \$2.25; J A Patterson, Muskogee, 22 steers, 1058 lbs, \$3; 22 steers, 1035 lbs, \$2.50; 2 stags, 1090 lbs, \$2.30; P N Blackstone, Muskogee, 25 cows, 714 lbs, \$2.10; 29 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.85; J N Gibson, Waggoner, 7 calves, \$7 each; 130 heifers, 692 lbs, \$2.10; 141 calves, \$7 each; Gibson & Cowan, Waggoner, 1 heifer, 690 lbs, \$2.10; 20 calves, \$7 each; Cowden Bros, same, 6 calves, \$7 each; Belcher & B, Belcherville, 21 steers, 1143 lbs, \$3; 183 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.85; 50 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.80; M L Mertz, Elgin, Kansas, 58 heifers, 750 lbs, \$2.40; Bird, Mertz & E, Elgin, Kansas, 266 steers, 1034 lbs, \$3; 21 stags, 1104 lbs, \$2.60. September 1—S J Woodward, Antelope, Texas, 48 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.65; 36 yearlings, 637 lbs, \$2.10; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 17 steers, 1197 pounds, \$3.324; Taylor Post oak, Red Fork, 13 steers, 794 lbs, \$2.35; 12 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.75; Wilson & W, Catoosa, 90 cows and and heifers, 783 lbs, \$2.65; Wilson & Pulliam, Catoosa, 100 steers, 948 lbs, \$3.10; Wilson & W, Catoosa, 13 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.40; 14 calves, \$7.25 each; N Skinner, Vinita, 159 steers, 1165 lbs, \$3.15; J F Ellis, Blue Jackett, Texas, 19 steers, 711 lbs, \$2.124; 44 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.85; 4 oxen 1355 lbs, \$3; 30 calves, \$7.50 each; Faley, Davis & Co, Seymour, Texas, 34 yearlings, 519 lbs, \$1.90; 20 calves, \$7.50 each; Carver & Worsham, Henrietta, 46 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.85; 29 steers, 801 lbs, \$2.35; 4 steers, 800 lbs, \$2; Carver & Spangler, Henrietta, 26 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.75; G B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 18 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.75; 15 steers, 1016 lbs, \$3.25; 7 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.50; 55 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.75. September 2—T B Jones, Wichita Falls, Texas, 365 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.45; Fitzgerald Bros, Shiner, Texas, 47 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.40; Botts Bros, Gonzales, 27 yearlings, 640 lbs, \$1.50; J H Booth, Gonzales, 29 calves, \$7.50; 21 mixed, 534 lbs, \$1.50; 27 mixed, 801 lbs, \$2.25; W B Houston, Gonzales, 27 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.70; J D Houston, 20 bulls, 1146 lbs, \$1.75; 25 mixed, 718 lbs, \$1.70; 60 calves, 276 lbs, \$3; 60 calves, 287 lbs, \$2.75; W D McIlroy, Harrold, Texas, 25 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.624; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, Texas, 297 calves, \$8 each; 74 calves, \$8 each; 173 heifers, 643 lbs, \$2.15; 26 cows, 796 lbs, \$2.05; 118 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.95; 48 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.90; C W Turner, Muskogee, 155 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.75; A C Chapman, Dublin, Texas, 11 stags and bulls, 993 lbs, \$2.75; 8 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.75; 25 calves, \$7.50 each. Sept. 3—

Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 138 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.65; 23 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.65; East & McMurtry, Fort Worth, 5 steers, 774 lbs, \$2.25; 22 cows, 808 lbs, \$1.75; W W Wilson, Taylor, Texas, 74 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 4—W E Halsell, Vinita, 20 steers, 1145 lbs, \$3.20; 43 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.80; Schuester & Co, Colorado, 143 calves, \$8 each; 45 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.85; 8 stags, 932 lbs, \$2. Sept. 7—Blackstone & McD, Muskogee, 23 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.80; 2 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.50; 32 cows and heifers, 620 lbs, \$2.25; 28 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.75; 90 calves, \$7.50 each; Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 176 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.60; Wilson & W, Catoosa, 49 steers, 932 lbs, \$3; 30 heifers, 792 lbs, \$2.55; J B. Wilson, Catoosa, 84 steers, 1221 lbs, \$2.20; Wilson & Pulliam, Catoosa, 200 steers, 1086 lbs, \$3.10; Gibson & Allen, Waggoner, 26 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.70; 1 steer, 730 lbs, \$2.25; Gibson & Cowan, Waggoner, 27 cows, 838 lbs, \$1.80; J W Gibson, Waggoner, 124 cows and heifers, 688 lbs, \$2; E B Carver, Henrietta, 72 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.55; 36 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.90; 2 bulls, 990 lbs, \$1.60. Sept. 8—D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 156 steers, 1156 lbs, \$3; 435 heifers, 658 lbs, \$2; B W Boydston, Rockwall, Texas, 23 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.75; 2 stags, 840 lbs, \$2; 3 bulls, 1000 lbs, \$1.624; 32 yearlings, 508 lbs, \$1.35; Williams & W, Dallas, 32 heifers, 821 lbs, \$2.55; 100 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.90; J B Wilson, Dallas, 24 steers, 951 lbs, \$3.10; Wilson & Pulliam, Dallas, 264 steers, 1074 lbs, \$3; Wilson & W, Dallas, 72 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.85; G L Belcher, Belcher, 24 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.65; J H Tanner, Henrietta, 72 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.60; Doc Reedy, Henrietta, 23 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.90; 4 cows, 755 lbs, \$1.60; John Yargee, Red Fork, I T, 3 cows, 983 lbs, \$2.50; 16 steers, 1110 lbs, \$4; 1 bull, 1260 lbs, \$2; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, 22 cows, 950 lbs, \$2; 23 cows, 857 lbs, \$1.75.

Sept. 2—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for F Crowley, Midland, Texas, 74 calves, \$7 each. Sept. 3—Godair & Harding, Tulsa, I T, 302 calves, \$6.50 each; 231 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.85; 6 stags, 1086 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull, 1050 lbs, \$1.75; 44 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.90; 60 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.90; C J Bucklin, Midland, Texas, 26 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.55; 24 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.60; F Crowley, Midland, 24 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.40; 24 steers 926 lbs, \$2.45; E Powers, Midland, 23 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.35.

August 31—Stewart & Overstreet sold for J E Campbell, Allume, I T, 120 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.70; 2 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull, 1150 lbs, \$2.10. Sept. 1—S G Wills, Chelsea, I T, 24 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.75; 20 steers, 889 lbs, \$2.60; 46 steers, 806 lbs, \$2.35; 8 cows, 880 lbs, \$2; 4 heifers, 897 lbs, \$2.25. Sept. 3—Pell & Woods, Commerce, Texas, 24 cows, 823 lbs, \$1.80; 4 bulls, 942 lbs, \$1.75; J R Ingram, Campbell, 27 cow, 781 lbs, \$1.80; 1 bull, 1050 lbs, \$2; Atkinson & Pell, Commerce, 28 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.80; J J McAlester, McAlester, I T, 45 steers, 1073 lbs, \$3.25; 3 bulls, 933 lbs, \$2; M W Couch, Chelsea, 26 steers, 809 lbs, \$2.55; 14 cows, 772 lbs, \$2.10; 20 calves, \$7 each. Sept. 4—C W Poole, Chelsea, 25 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 999 lbs, \$3.10; M W Couch, Chelsea, 3 cows, 817 lbs, \$2.10; 2 bulls, 815 lbs, \$1.50.

August 20—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Byers Bros, Henrietta, 160 steers,

945 lbs, \$2.65; 44 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.65; 29 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.65; 55 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.65. August 25—Jno Barry, Henrietta, 21 cows, 731 lbs, \$2.15; 5 cows, 688 lbs, \$1.75; 1 stag, 950 lbs, \$1.90; 1 bull, 950 lbs, \$1.25; A B Robertson, Colorado City, 55 heifers, 690 lbs, \$2.20; 23 stags, 943 lbs, \$1.70; 27 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 713 lbs, \$1.85; 20 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.75; 6 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.35. August 26—W F Murray & Bro, Coleman, 30 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.80; Robertson & Harris, Coleman, 25 mixed, 742 lbs, \$1.25; 7 calves, \$5.25 each; Will Brennond, Coleman, 26 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.40. August 27—Belcher & Belcher, Henrietta, 210 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.35; B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 113 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.75. August 31—J M Daugherty, Merkel, 26 heifers, 763 lbs, \$2.20; 7 cows, 847 lbs, \$1.85; 133 calves, \$6.75; J M Daugherty & Co, Merkel, 26 heifers, 740 lbs, \$2.20; E Yarbrough, Colorado, 27 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.75; 2 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.50; A B Robertson, Colorado, 29 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.62; C W Slavin, Henrietta, 26 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.60; J M Daugherty, Merkel, 25 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.55. September 1—W H Myers, Henrietta, 23 steers, 1106 lbs, \$2.75; 25 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.65; W P Gibson, Henrietta, 22 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.60; W B Worsham, 135 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.85; 22 steers, 807 lbs, \$2.35; Belcher & Belcher, Henrietta, 251 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.35; J M Daugherty, Catoosa, I T, 90 calves, \$6.80 each; Rio Cattle Co, Catoosa, I T, 16 calves, \$6.80 each. Sept. 2—Wilson & Co, Wichita Falls, 75 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.40; 27 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.70. Sept. 3—Belcher & Belcher, Henrietta, 66 steers, 1028 lbs, \$3.25; 44 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.10; Grovitt Bros, Catoosa, I T, 35 steers, 586 lbs, \$1.75. Sept. 4—G W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 101 calves, \$6.50; J M Daugherty, Catoosa, I T, 112 calves, 124 lbs, \$4.75. Sept. 5—J M Daugherty, Catoosa, I T, 11 cows, 660 lbs, \$2; 3 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.50; 43 calves, \$5.50 each; 4 calves, \$4 each. Sept. 7—for J H Belcher, Henrietta, 25 steers, 958 \$2.80; 50 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.75; 26 cows, 779 lbs, \$2.05; 56 cows, 779 lbs, \$2; 30 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.80; 8 stags, 1263 lbs, \$2; 91 calves, \$7.25 each; Belcher & Zeigler, Henrietta, 75 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.75; A O Zeigler, 25 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 8—Byers & Bros, Henrietta, 198 cows, 948 lbs, \$2.75; 112 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.75; D A Yokley, Mineral Wells, Texas, 32 heifers, 750 lbs, \$1.70; W B Worsham, Henrietta, 224 calves, \$7.75 each. Sept. 4—Scaling and Tamblin sold for J O Hall, Vinita, 50 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.70; W J Strange, Chelsea, 24 steers, 851 lbs, \$2.55; 26 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.90; Scott & Euler, Chouteau, 96 steers, 1070 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 1089 lbs, \$3.25; A J Davis, Gainesville, 63 steers, 1121 lbs, \$2.90; G W Hinton, Belcherville, 15 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.85; 33 calves, \$8 each; T Middleton, Quanah, 29 cows 763 lbs, \$2; 57 cows, 747 lbs, \$2.10; Harminson Bros, Quanah, 96 cows, 730 lbs, \$2; 84 steers, 955 lbs, \$3; 20 bulls, 1186 lbs, \$1.75; 6 stags, 1044 lbs, \$2.25; Chas Neil, Quanah, 98 cows, 737 lbs, \$2; 12 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.70; 3 cows, 760 lbs, \$2.05; Spears & Kendall, Quanah, 24, 785 lbs, \$2.05; 7 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 7—B Waters, Quanah, 93 cows, 764 lbs, \$2; J T Spears, Quanah, 23 steers, 1002 lbs, \$3; 316, 1016 lbs, \$2.95; Stilson Case Thorp Co, Catoosa, 28 heifers, 861 lbs, \$2.60; 376 calves, \$7.50

each. T Holen, Gainesville, 50 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.60; 27 steers, 778 lbs, \$2.20; 52 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.40; R Houston, Blue Groves, 33 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.95; S Webb, Bellevue, 50 calves, \$7.50 each; 25 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.70; 24 cows, 729 lbs, \$2; F Houston, agent, Bellevue, 24 cows, 717 lbs, \$2; J C Kirby, Bellevue, 28 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.80; S S Cobb, Vinita, 46 calves, \$8 each; 21 calves, \$9; J M Williams, Colorado, 40 calves, \$6.25; 79 calves, \$6; 20 cows, 637 lbs, \$1.50; 32 heifers, 626 lbs, \$1.65; 25 bulls, 928 lbs, \$1.85.

AT KANSAS CITY.  
August 31—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for Camp & Masterson, Higgins, Texas, 120 steers, 1115 lbs, \$2.25; R B Masterson, Higgins, 61 steers, 1103 lbs, \$2.50. Sept. 1—IT Pryor, Chillico, I T, 25 steers, 1083 lbs, \$2.70; 137 steers, 902 lbs, \$2.65; L W Evans, Willow Springs, I T, 212 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.55; I T Pryor, Chillico, I T, 148 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.70. Sept. 2—J F Taylor, Adair I T, 172 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.40; 27 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.80; C T Herring, Woodward, I T, 100 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.92; 75 steers, 1094 lbs, \$2.90; 100 steers, 1048 lbs, \$2.90; 100 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.65; E W Grogan, Henrietta, 49 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.30; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kans, 175 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.60; Jno Hassard, Elgin, 55 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.60. Sept. 3—C T Herring, Woodward, I T, 82 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.90; 140 steers, 1061 lbs, \$2.75; 52 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.70; Western Investment & Security Co, Clarendon, 124 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.80. Sept. 4—Western Inv't. & Sec'y Co, Clarendon, 183 cows, 658 lbs, \$1.60; Fred Tainton, Liberal, Kans, 80 calves, 155 lbs, \$4.75; 35 calves, 169 lbs, \$4.50; 83 cows, 916 lbs, \$2; 85 cows, 890 lbs, \$2; Jesse Evans, Liberal, Kans, 147 calves \$7.75 each; 84 cows, 880 lbs, \$2. Sept. 5—C Hood, Canadian, 46 calves, 155 lbs, \$4.25; 18 calves \$8 each; J F Taylor, Coleman, 25 calves, \$6 each; 14 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.85; J H Cage, Stephenville, 22 cows, 603 lbs, \$1.65; 17 calves, \$5 each; Western Inv't. & Sec Co, Clarendon, 186 cows, 641 lbs, \$1.65. Sept. 7—J F Taylor, Adair, I T, 98 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.80; 76 calves, 125 lbs, \$4.50; Hansford Land & Cattle Co, Panhandle, 336 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 8—for R D Cragin, Pond Creek, I T, 149 cows, 972 lbs, \$2.10; 330 calves, 198 lbs, \$4.25; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kans, 233 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.80; Arnett Bros, & Co, Anthony, Kans, 99 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.40; 91 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.40; 22 steers, 1093 lbs, \$2.50; J R Landers, Corwin, Kans, 355 calves, 265 lbs, \$3.50; J R Skinner, Chautauqua, Kans, 23 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.50; 16 cows, 819 lbs, \$2.10.

August 31—Cassidy Bros, Commission Co, sold for R J Love, Purcell, I T, 83 calves, \$6.25 each; 63 cows, 841 lbs, \$1.90; 55 cows, 852 lbs, \$2; 27 cows, 817 lbs, \$1.90; W B Story, Purcell, 92 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.80; 2 steers, 1175 lbs, \$3; Smith & Tuttle, Minco, I T, 54 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.50; J H Tuttle, Minco, 17 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.60; Frank Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 90 calves, 120 lbs, \$4.50; 29 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.70; P S Witherspoon, Red Rock, 29 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.70; 29 cows, 801 lbs, \$1.70; Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 75 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.50; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 59 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.55; 48 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.55. C M McClellan, Ta-la-la, I T, 149 steers, 877 \$2.65; 52 steers, 871 lbs, 2.65; N G Turk, Checota,

I T, 20 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.90; 5 steers, 816 lbs, \$2. Gibson & Allen, Wagoner, I T, 26 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.65; J W Gibson, Wagoner, 24 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.65; Forsythe & Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 73 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.80; 78 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.80; 72 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.80; 40 steers, 1134 lbs, \$2.80; Sparks & Williams, Purcell, I T, 22 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.55; Sparks Bros, Purcell, 28 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.70. September 1—Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kan, 55 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.70; Leeper & Treney, Minco, I T, 3 cows, 990 lbs, \$1.80; 3 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.35; 1 stag, 960 lbs, \$1.75; W P Leeper, Minco, 17 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.35; Baird & Wantland, Minco, 1 steer, 1020 lbs, \$2.35; Harvey Sparks, Minco, 1 steer, 810 lbs, \$2.35. September 2—Chas Coon, Chillico, I T, 2 calves, \$6.50 each; 168 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.55; 130 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.55; Drigger McGaughey & Co, Alex, I T, 1 cow, 960 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1160 lbs, \$1.25; 32 calves, 218 lbs, \$4; 1 calf, \$5.50; 43 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.87; Nat Skinner, Vinita, I T, 58 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 2—T B Martin, Baxter Springs, I T, 98 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.65; 100 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.50; 5 steers, 768 lbs, \$1.75; 2 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.65; 1 bull 1060 lbs, \$1.50; Allen Ard, Purcell, I T, 14 cows, 806 lbs, \$2; O R Thompson, Purcell, I T, 3 cows, 806 lbs, \$2; 2 bulls, 1130 lbs, \$1.25. Sept. 4—N C Forsythe, Garden City, Kans, 308 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.17; C M McClellan, Ta-la-la, I T, 78 steers, 851 lbs, \$2.45; 78 steers, 848 lbs, \$2.45. September 5—C M McClellan, Ta-la-la, 103 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.50; 106 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.50; Chas Coon, Chillico, I T, 66 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.50; Smith & Tuttle, Minco, I T, 112 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.50; 79 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.50.

September 2—Fish & Keck Co. sold for Witherspoon Bros, Gainesville, 22 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.50; Woods & Woods, Minco, I T, 18 steers, 1218 lbs, \$2.80; Woods & Co, Minco, 5 steers, 1136 lbs, \$2.60; 4 steers, 1100 lbs, \$2.60; 10, steers, 1097 lbs, \$2.60; Ewell & Justice, Kiowa, Kans, 68 steers, 1130 lbs, \$3; Mussett & Bidwell, Liberal, Kans, 154 calves, 159, \$4.25; Ry Cross, Brownwood, 93 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.80; Thos Leahy, Elgin Kans, 23 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.85; C O J Hassard, Coleman, 4 stags, 840 lbs, \$1.50; 65 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.37; Ry Cross, Brownwood, 92 calves 147 lbs, \$4.50; Funk & Russell, Brownwood, 129 calves, 113 lbs, \$4.50; Lee Woods, Minco, I T, 208 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.47. September 3—T J Walling, Raff, I T, 51 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.15; 78 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.70; 3 bulls, 963 lbs, \$1.25. September 4—Roberts & Farris, Liberal, Kans, 178 calves, 182 lbs, \$4.50; 19 calves, \$8.50 each; 201 cows, 829 lbs, \$2. Sept 7—for Baird & Colbert, Purcell, I T, 2 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.75; 62 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.20; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, 2 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.75; 18 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.20; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 23 steers, 1191 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 1119 lbs, \$2.40; J H Deere, Minco, I T, 4 cows, 957 lbs, \$2.21 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.75; L Lindsey, Erin Springs, I T, 13 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.75; 25 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.80; 51 calves, \$5.75 each; Cobb & Curtis, Henrietta, 30 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.75; P H Cooper, Purcell, I T, 6 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.20; 1 bull, 1360 lbs, \$1.25; 4 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.20; C W Thomas, Ardmore, 49 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.55. Sept. 8—Millet Bros, 142 steers, 1054 lbs, \$2.40; Thad Smith, Minco, I T, 12

cows, 786 lbs, \$1.85; 14 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.20; Chas Keith, El Reno, 22 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.60; 23 cows, 925 lbs, 1.90; Aztec Land & Cattle Co, El Reno, 147 steers, 1119 lbs, \$2.70; 59 steers, 998 lbs, \$1.80.

September 3—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Wade Bros, Elgin, Kans, 82 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.40; 5 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.40. Sept. 8—for Chas. Keith, El Reno, I T, 48 cows, 892 lbs, \$1.90; Joe Funk, Elgin, Kans, 20 steers, 1296 lbs, \$2.95; Funk & Jackson, Elgin, Kans, 24 steers, 1092 lbs, \$2.70.

Chicago Market Letter.  
UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL.,  
CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1891.

The receipts of cattle yesterday were 16,000, of which 3000 were Texans. There were 21,000 cattle here Monday, 9000 Tuesday, making total receipts for the first half of the week 46,000 head. Matt Ryan, the well known Montana ranchman, was here Tuesday with the heaviest lot of grass cattle offered so far this year. A full train-load averaged 1506 lbs, while one car-load averaged 1633 lbs—pretty good weights for grass steers. One lot of Montana range cattle sold as high as \$4.75; they were bought for direct exportation. The supply of inferior Texas cattle continues to exceed the demand, they are therefore selling badly. Good fat Texas steers weighing 1000 lbs and over such as are being sent in by D. Waggoner & Son and other good herds are bringing generally about \$3 per 100 lbs, while inferior lots are selling as low as \$2.25. Good Texas cows are bringing around \$2. Extra good ones bring more, but a great many sell for much less. The future of the market depends entirely on the receipts; with fairly light runs the market will be good and vice versa.

St. Louis Market Letter.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,  
September 10, 1891.

Cattle receipts yesterday, 4600, about one-half range cattle. Buyers were prepared to handle more than two hundred cars, consequently the market opened active and strong on everything that looked decent, and even the common canning stuff was in demand for want of anything better, and sold at about steady prices, which are about as low as any previous time this season. Brown & Jenkins, Brownwood, sold 61 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.75; 78 calves, \$8 each. F W Simpson, Colorado, 87 calves, \$7.50 each. D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 385 cows, 792 lbs, \$2; 61 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.80; 274 calves, \$7.75 each. G A Scaling, Colorado, 20 cows, 637 lbs, \$1.50; 32 cows, 626 lbs, \$1.67. J W Williams, Colorado, 25 bulls, 928 lbs, \$1.85. H W McKay, Tulsa, 415 steers, 9830.12 lbs, \$2.95. C W Turner, Muskogee, 91 steers, 1034 lbs, \$3.15; 22 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.85; 11 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.55. H C Hall, Red Fork, 20 steers, 981 lbs, \$3; 26 steers, 756 lbs, \$2.35. S S Cobb, Vinita, 47 steers, 1025 lbs, \$3; 26 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.60; 21 yearlings, \$9 each; 46 calves, \$8 each. K K Crutchfield, Claremore, 19 cows, 818 lbs, \$2.25; 27 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.95; 68 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3. J M Taylor, Claremore, 52 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.60; 45 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.80. G W Stilham, Eufala, 50 steers, 1180 lbs, \$2.95.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Farmers, as a rule, want unmistakable evidence in favor of changes before they make them.

Every farmer and breeder is apt to have some stock that are unprofitable to handle, and if such is the case an effort should be made to dispose of them before winter comes. Better get rid of them at a sacrifice rather than winter them over. Weed out all inferior animals at once.

Much may be done to improve the quality or increase the yield of our corn by a thorough and systematic selection of seed. This should be attended to in the field before the corn is all matured, selecting the ears that ripen first. The ears need to be well formed and small at the butt that they may be broken off easily in husking. The husks should be soft and loose when ripe, with the rows well filled out at the tip of the cob.

The prudent stock farmer should make provision for an ample supply of feed for the winter at this time and should take particular care to have it put up in first-class condition and in such a manner that it will remain so until ready for use. Owing to scarcity of help or too great haste a vast amount of hay, fodder or straw literally goes to waste that would otherwise have afforded a large amount of excellent stock feed.

Wheat situation—H. Kains-Jackson of London estimates this year's wheat situation as follows: Wanted—United Kingdom 19, France 12, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland 8, the two Peninsulas 5, other countries 4—total, 48 million quarters, 384,000,000 bushels. Surplus—United States and Canada 27, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, etc., 14, Australia and Chili 2, India, Persia, Egypt, Algeria, etc., 5—total, 48 million quarters, 384,000,000 bushels.

The London Standard advises the consumption of maize to meet the European shortage in wheat and rye, believing that the United States could export 400,000,000 bushels of this grain, and that an extra shilling per bushel would attract all the maize in America necessary to supply Europe with wholesome nutritious food. The Standard says: "therefore we can feel assured that there will be an abundance of grain for all the people of the world, although we must be prepared to see wheat much higher."

The valley necessarily pre-supposes the hill top, near or remote, and it is always a question of time when good times will return to the business of growing the great staples of human support. There can be little question that now, at the end of a period of weary and patient waiting, we are on the eve of good times. Whether the times will indeed be good to the individual depends very much on the use he makes of them. With some men the beginnings of good times are the beginnings of their ruin.

It must have been observed by most men, in the close times from which we are happily now emerging, that the times have not been very bad to the farmers who were out of debt. They have made but little, but they have lost nothing and have not shortened their days by worrying over debts. Those of them who were forehanded have made money by loaning it or by taking advantage of bargains and soft snaps, and have, in many cases, made more money than they could by their regular business in good times. A farmer with insufficient working capital and with impaired credit cannot make money fast whether the times be good or bad.

### After Harvest.

We all know that seed time is followed by harvest, but few persons realize how variable a term harvest time is, and how near it comes to covering

the whole year. The man who says "I'll pay the bill after harvest," and then never pays, has only to imagine himself a citizen of the world—a cosmopolitan—to be entirely truthful. Leaving out of sight the equatorial regions where they have two or three different seasons at a time, in Chili, the Argentine Republic, Australia and New Zealand, the harvest month is January. In the East Indies going from the south northward, the traveler finds harvest beginning in February and extending into March. In Mexico, Egypt, Persia and Syria the sickle is used in April. In Japan, China, Northern Asia Minor, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco and Texas they do their harvesting in May. California, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Greece and Southern departments of France have June harvests. July is the harvest season for the greater part of France, Austria, Southern Russia and a large part of the United States. Germany, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Middle Russia, Denmark, and parts of Canada reap in August. September is the harvest month of Canada, Sweden and Norway, and October is harvest time in Northern Russia and the Scandinavian peninsula. People doubtless harvest somewhere in November and December, but we do not now recall where it is.

### How Much Wheat Can We Grow?

National Stockman.

In view of statistical statements lately made by certain authorities regarding the possibilities of American production of wheat the facts of this year's yield are peculiarly interesting. The country had been told by C. Wood Davis that the limit of wheat production on this side of the Atlantic had been reached, and that the tendency hereafter would be rather toward decline than toward increase. Mr. Davis's statements hardly became dry on the paper until such a crop as had hardly been dreamed of was ready for harvest. No one pretends to say that its total will fall greatly below 600,000,000 bushels, while men of intelligence are not wanting who place it above that figure. Those who imagine that wheat production on this side of the Atlantic, without any extra effort, whatever, to produce huge yields, has anything near reached its limit are counting without reflection. We do not hesitate to say that with such preparation as the importance of such a crop justifies the yield of this year, with such a favorable season, could as well have been nearly one thousand million bushels.—The limit of American wheat production simply lies in the degree of pains taken to grow the crop.

### Selecting Seed Corn.

Farmers cannot attach too much importance to carefully selecting seed. It will be several months before the seed will be used in planting, but now is the time it should be assorted and carefully stored away, ready for use at the proper time.

It is as reasonable to expect thoroughbred live stock from scrub sires as to hope to provide a good healthy growth of corn from inferior seed. Therefore it will not do to wait until planting season to select the seed; it should be done when the crop is harvested. To secure the best seed corn for planting is of the greatest importance. That by careful, judicious selecting and cultivation seed can be greatly improved, no well-informed farmer will question. The early fall is universally considered to be the best time to select seed corn. Perhaps the best plan to make such selection is to go through the field as soon as the corn is fully matured, and gather the largest and earliest ripened ears. These can be more readily selected than after harvesting the crop. But the ears should be fully dry, for if pulled when too sappy there will be great danger of decay. Some recommend suspending the ears selected for seed, when not fully dry, in a dry room. This does well enough if not put in one

about a stove, where seeds so often find place, and where they are likely to be injured by the hot vapor arising from the stove. A very safe place is the barn loft; and to protect it against mice and rats here, stretch wires from one rafter to its opposites, and on these suspend the ears tied in pairs or bunches.

The larger grown and earlier maturing ears of corn are those, as a rule, possessing the greater vitality, and plants from such will, to a great extent, often greater, derive those qualities, and in turn impart them to others; and hence, by always selecting the most vigorous and earliest maturing, a steady improvement in this line may be made.

Wheresoever the seed be produced, ears of symmetrical shape, well filled with deep grains, and on small cob, are the best type, and should be selected. Also the best developed ear on stalks bearing two or more ears, if fully matured should be taken; such will have a tendency to increase the productiveness of seed.

### The Grain Trade, Crops, Etc.

Cincinnati Price Current.

The past week has not been warm enough to hasten the maturity of corn, but the crop has not lost ground, and the general promise is maintained, a large proportion of the western growth being less advanced in maturity than usual at this time in the season. With dry warm weather the crop would rapidly get into condition of security from injury by frosts. No more moisture is now needed for the crop. After a brief period of dry weather light frost would be helpful to the crop.

Wheat in the Northwest has suffered some injury from frosts, but this applies to only a small proportion of the crop, and a large output is assured. The crop across the line in Manitoba is more liable to serious impairment.

Our correspondence further reflects a disposition to enlarge the wheat area, and seasonable progress has been made in preparations for seeding. In some portions of Kansas the lack of rain for some weeks is interfering with plowing operations.

Wheat has been marketed very freely, the week's receipts at primary markets being the largest of the season.

The wheat markets have continued changeable, not ranging so high during the week as in the preceding week. At the close Chicago shows a decline of 5½c on September and 4½c on December, compared with a week ago.

Wheat receipts at primary markets were 7,340,000 bushels for the week, against 6,537,000 the preceding week, and 2,075,000 last year.

Corn receipts were 3,298,000 bushels, against 2,199,000 the preceding week, and 2,497,000 last year.

### Poultry on the Farm.

Iowa Homestead.

One of the minor departments of the farm in constant danger of being overlooked and neglected is that of poultry. The farmer himself will as a rule give it little thought alleging that his time and attention are entirely absorbed in the weightier matters, and his boys are disposed to follow the father's example. The wife is burdened, and usually overburdened, with the cares of the house and family, and if she gives the poultry the small attention they require, it is usually at a sacrifice to herself. Under these circumstances the poultry department runs itself, and if it were duly credited with receipts and charged with expenditures, the cock of the walk would take on additional airs as a Napoleon of finance.

The poultry department is one division of the army of scavengers that should be maintained on every well regulated farm. Like the Irishman's pig, "they ate what would go to waste and then we ate them." Even scavengers required attention, and the receipts, less what the attention and care are worth, are all clear gain. Few of our readers have any conception of the

magnitude of the profits on poultry in counties where farmers have given this department the attention it deserves. Dealers in eggs and poultry in Des Moines affirm that the sale of these minor products in some of the largest horse growing counties in Iowa exceed the annual shipments of horses. This at first sight seems incredible, and yet we believe it can be fully verified. This condition of affairs exists where the land is well divided into eighties and quarter-sections, and where the farmers and their wives understand how to look after Biddy, her brood and her product. The poultry and egg money comes in a steady stream, little by little, it is true, but a steady stream of littles, and as the old Scotch proverb has it: "Many mickles mak a muckel."

With a very little care and management the poultry on the farm will take care of the taxes; with a little more care they will keep down the grocery bills, and with proper care they will do both. There will be no cash outlay except for a few boards, lath and nails for coops and a hen house, and a dozen or so of choice eggs to keep the stock up to standard, all of which will be paid for many times by the eggs and broilers consumed on the farm.

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

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.

### Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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



# SWINE.

Green corn and hog cholera return each year as certainly as the green apples and the small boy's stomach ache.

If you want to find cholera in its most virulent type visit those sections where the hogs have corn, and only corn, every day and week year in and out. These are the conditions under which it is annually developed.

Did you ever know a good brood sow well treated to go back on her owner? Only under untoward circumstances will she do it. Altogether a good brood sow is as safe an animal as there is on the farm for the farmer.

With the general farmer it is convenient to let all the young growing stock run together during the summer. This can well be done, for the feed for the breeding stock and those intended for market should be the same in nature, till fattening till comes.

There is probably no other grain that we can feed hogs that will satisfy them as well as corn. Young things will eat it with all appearances of satisfaction until their digestive powers are ruined, and the growth of their bodies checked beyond repair.

If a young boar is to be used this fall it is a matter of importance that he be well cared for, fed for the work he is to do. The young, or for that matter, the old boar, fed wholly on corn will usually prove a disappointment. The young boar should have a variety of food, the run of a grass lot where he can take all needed exercise, but should be out of hearing of other hogs. A continual fretting does not add to his strength, or benefit his powers of reproduction.

Old breeders accept the fact that blood will tell, but they want the right kind of form with quality. Young breeders are apt to err in that they put too much stress on blood and do not give sufficient to the other important matters of form and quality. Personal experience rights up these mistakes, but it would save much money if the personal experience in this matter could be left out of the work of some men.

One trouble in carrying old and young sows on the farm at the same time lies in the fact that much more care must be exercised in feeding them. When all are old they can be fed together much of the time, but if part are young they should be fed separate from the old ones; if not they will be whipped about and not get their share of feed. Young sows should have good treatment until they have made their growth; the quicker they do this the better and more useful animals they will make.

We notice in an exchange that "English hog feeders, as well as Canadians, believe they have found in the large improved Yorkshire the hog that meets the demand of the times. Where there was but one breeder of them in Canada three or four years ago there are now a score or more. In this hog they believe they have one that combines with a long bacon side early maturing qualities. Two large bacon firms in Canada have imported a number of boars of this breed for use among farmers in their districts."

There is a probability that a family of hogs bred on a farm for generations, under the care of one man, will do better for this man than any other. A hog will easily adapt himself to new surroundings, but if this can be made unnecessary by growing the breeding stock year after year, the farmer has much in his favor. It is presumed that the farmer who wishes to make additions to, or replenish his breeding herd; on account of old animals being discarded, has noted the qualities of all his growing young stock all summer, while they have been out to grass and at feeding time. This is a time in which it pays to make haste slowly.

If he has been diligent in his observations, when the time comes for selection it is but a matter of dividing from the others.

### Pork Packing and Provisions.

The Cincinnati Price Current says:

The week's packing in the West aggregates 150,000 hogs, against 105,000 the preceding week, and 280,000 for corresponding period last year. The total from March 1, is 4,835,000, against 7,020,000 last year—decrease, 2,185,000. The season's packing to the end of August was 5,250,000 in 1889, 4,080,000 in 1888, 4,155,000 in 1887, 4,160,000 in 1886, 3,655,000 in 1885. This season's operations, while largely short of the extraordinary number a year ago, and moderately less than in 1889, have very considerably exceeded any corresponding period previous to 1889, and the total on November 1 will show a greater number than for any summer season previous to 1889. The average weight will be exceptionally light. Current receipts embrace much of young stock, not suitable for slaughtering, and it is not clear as to what occasions the shipments of such animals, in view of the generally good promise of the corn crop and outlook favoring remunerative prices of hogs. The Western markets have declined during the week 25@30 cents per 100 pounds in the average price of hogs.

### Breeding Old Sows.

Geo. Q. Dow writes as follows to the Country Gentleman:

I do not believe in breeding old sows. I used to think I would raise pigs from a sow as long as she would raise them, but, from careful observation for the past few years, I am positive that far more satisfactory results are to be obtained from using young sows. By young sows I mean such as has reached proper size, or practically arrived at maturity. A sow will come in season at a very early age—as young as four months—but no person of sense would think of breeding them at that age. Six or seven months may do, but I prefer to wait until the sow is about ten months old before having her served. At this age she is well matured, all her organs are developed, and she is in proper condition to raise a family. If she prove prolific, a good milker, and gentle mother, I should breed her just as often as her condition and her former litter would permit, regardless of whether the pigs came in spring, summer, or winter. I should keep her just as long at this work as I could, allowing each litter of pigs to remain with her until six weeks of age, and no longer. I should permit her to have three, or at most four, litters, and should then fat and kill her for market. Old sows are very apt to get heavy, clumsy, and awkward. The consequence is they step on their pigs, lie on them, and are too stiff and big to care much about it. Then again, they are apt to become poor milkers. It is true they will have big litters in number—far more pigs than they have the milk or teats for, and as a rule their young do not thrive and go ahead as with a younger sow. A young sow will usually have seven to nine pigs. She is full of life, and as a rule has abundance of milk. She is more solicitous for her young, is more careful about lying or stepping upon them, and is decidedly the best mother.

### Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

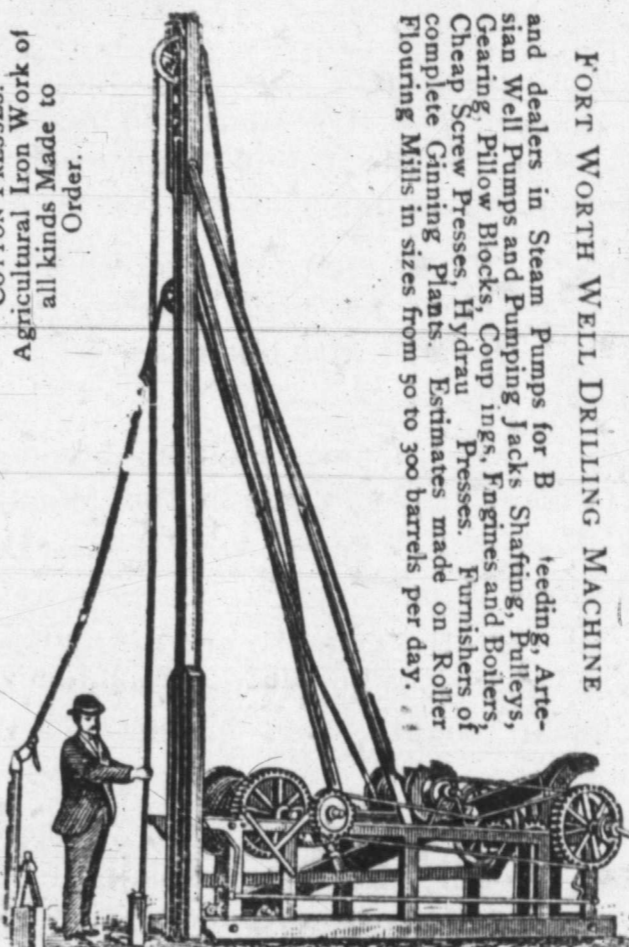


**Laborers**  
and all troubled with Constipation or Sick Headache will find a prompt, safe and economical cure in a dose of

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

A specific for all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.  
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.  
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

**FORT WORTH IRON WORKS**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
**FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE**  
and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Purchasers of Complete Ginning Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

COTTON PRESSES, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.

**JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter**  
912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.  
Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

**HOME STUDY** 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.

**600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS**  
We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Established 1862.

**PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY**  
Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

**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;  
WM. DOHERTY,  
C. P. and T. A., 316 Houston St., Fort Worth;  
H. G. THOMPSON,  
G. P. and T. A., Galveston, Tex.



## THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

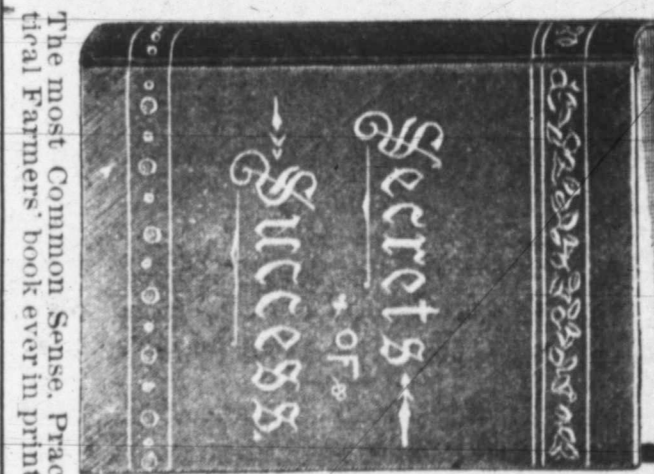
### Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

- J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
- J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
- JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
- JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
- FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
- J. T. SAUNDERS, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.
- THOS. C. SHOEMAKER, Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth Tex.

### Secrets of Success.



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.

Cheap Excursions to  
**TEXAS**  
FROM THE  
**North and East.**

Everybody having friends desirous of visiting Texas should write them to take advantage of the cheap excursion rates, authorized by the

### COTTON BELT ROUTE

On August 25, September 15 and 29. Tickets good for 30 days.  
All Northern and Eastern lines will also sell excursion tickets on the above dates via St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis and the Cotton Belt Route.  
W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Tyler, Tex.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

H. W. Catlett, cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

W. L. Donnell, Stockman, of Elia-ville, took in the cattle center Tuesday.

E. B. Jones, a prominent stockman of Stephenville, was here Wednesday.

W. B. White of Brady was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

General J. M. McKenzie of Midland was in the city Tuesday.

W. L. Stephens of Dublin had in one car of cattle Wednesday.

J. B. Camp, Washita, I. T., shipped in a car-load of hogs on Tuesday.

J. B. West of this city sold two cars of cattle from Sweetwater Monday.

R. A. Sneed of Paul's Valley had in a car of hogs Monday.

J. C. Barron of Groesbeck had a car of cattle on Monday's market.

A. J. Miller of Mineral Wells shipped in two cars of hogs Monday.

Ray Bros. of Ranger had in one car of steers Monday.

T. C. Hunt of Ranger had in one car of thin cattle a few days ago.

J. B. Jones of Stephenville had in one car load of cattle on Tuesday.

Ike T. Pryor, the Austin cattleman, stopped off in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. S. Powers, a Fisher county stockman, was here Tuesday.

N. S. Bridges of Stephenville was in the city Wednesday.

J. A. Gamel, stockman of Mason county, was among the visiting stockmen on Wednesday.

Capt. A. G. Evans of Kansas City stopped off in Fort Worth Wednesday night.

E. Fenlon of Leavenworth, manager of the "Quien Sabe" ranch, near Midland, was in the city Wednesday.

M. L. Stephens, stockman from Alexander, Texas, was among the visitors on Wednesday.

A. B. (Sugg) Robinson of Colorado City, general agent for Greer, Mills & Co., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. W. Simpson, cattleman from Silver Falls, Texas, was in the city Tuesday.

J. K. Norton, a well-to-do cattleman of Stephens county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. T. Mabry, the well-known cattleman, who ranches near Big Springs, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Bud Daggett bought 40 cattle at the yards a few days ago and put them on pasture.

E. C. Rhone of Rhone, Texas, drove in a lot of cattle and sold them at the Union Stock Yards Tuesday.

I. J. Cloud of Gainesville shipped in a car-load of hogs Tuesday. They were a good lot and brought top prices.

Nat Houston, one of the local buyers of this city, bought and shipped seven cars of cattle during the week.

A. R. Frowman of Wynewood, I. T.,

topped the market this week with a car-load of extra good hogs.

J. G. Whitlow of Weatherford drove 102 head of mixed cattle and sold them at the Union Stock yards Wednesday.

H. Fosdick of Midlothian drove in 38 cattle and sold them to Nat Houston at the Fort Worth Union Stock yards Tuesday.

A. S. Nicholson of this city left yesterday for the Indian Territory to look after his cattle shipments from that section.

Miller & Getzdaner, the local dealers of this city drove in fifty cattle and sold them on the Fort Worth market a few days ago.

W. R. Moore of this city shipped in a car-load of mixed cows and calves and sold them to the packing company a few days ago.

E. C. Robison of Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, the live stock commission merchants at the Union Stock yards, left for the Indian Territory last night.

Capt. E. F. Ikard came down from the Territory and spent several days of the past week with his many friends in Fort Worth.

H. R. Martin, stockman and breeder of Comanche, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to Strong City, Kansas.

Col. R. H. Overall, one of the best fixed and most successful stockmen of Coleman county, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. M. Day of Austin passed through Fort Worth Monday, returning from Chicago, where he recently sold a big string of cows at \$2.50 per 100 pounds and a lot of calves at \$9 per head.

Tom Waggoner of Decatur was in the city Thursday, returning from Baird, where he recently purchased 2000 two-year-old steers of L. Hearn & Sons, the well-known cattlemen of Callahan county.

W. H. Doss returned last Saturday from a tour of the state. He finds Coleman more lively than other towns with the exception of those in the Panhandle that at this time are doing a rushing wheat business.

R. L. Dunman, the Coleman county cattleman, was the city Thursday and Friday. Mr. Dunman is one of the pioneers of Coleman county, and is by the way, one of her substantial, solid citizens.

Col. W. L. Black, the well-known cattle and sheep raiser, has a timely and well written communication in this issue of the JOURNAL discussing the feasibility and importance of a wool exchange. Don't fail to read it.

W. S. Ikard, the Hereford cattle breeder of Henrietta, has an interesting and attractive letter in this issue of the JOURNAL. Thousands of dollars could be saved annually to the cattlemen of Texas by acting on the suggestions of Mr. Ikard.

L. L. Moore has severed his connection with the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city and will in future give his entire time and attention to looking after the business of Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co., the

## 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.

Chicago live stock commission merchants, for whom Mr. Moore is state agent.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, through its manager, Geo. B. Loving, closed a sale this week of 2000 two-year-old steers for L. Hearn & Sons of Callahan county. The purchasers were D. Waggoner & Son of Decatur. Price, \$12 per head, delivered at Harrold, Texas. The cattle are said to be an extra lot and are regarded as a bargain.

S. M. Smith of Fort Worth, the wide-awake, active real estate man of this city, offers through the columns of the STOCK JOURNAL, to buyers and sellers, an opportunity to invest in, or dispose of lands as their condition may suggest. No man in Texas is better posted on land than Mr. Smith, and any one in the market to buy or sell land will consult their own interest by seeing or writing him before making a deal.

Phil Armour's most recent charity is the establishment on the South Side, Chicago, of a day nursery for the infant children of the poor. He has erected there a substantial building on a plot of ground sufficient for the pasturage of seven cows and has laid out a fine playground for the children, fitted up with hammocks and diminutive chairs and tables. Every baby that is brought there is welcomed and fed to its heart's content on milk and bread or crackers. There has been an average attendance of ninety children a day.

## Steers for Sale.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, offer some rare bargains in steer cattle. Those wanting steers of any description or age should call on or address—

Geo. B. LOVING, Manager,  
Fort Worth, Tex.

## Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, )  
September 10, 1891. }

The following were among the sales of range cattle here yesterday:

Henry Warren sold 147 Arizona-Texas steers, 1100 lbs, \$2.70.

Aztec Land & Cattle company, 59 steers, 998 lbs, \$1.80.

J. R. Perryman, Tamaha, 63 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.50.

C. V. Rogers, Tallala, 95 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.80; 57 calves, 138 lbs, \$4.50.

J. B. Sparks, Minco, 81 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.50; 56, 893 lbs, \$2.50; 15, 798 lbs, \$2.40; 13 heifers, 686 lbs, \$2.

J. S. & W. J. Parish, 160 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.40.

J. F. Taylor, Adair, 53 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.85.

Rowe Bros, 57 cows, 848 lbs, \$1.90.  
Bloom Cattle company, Ashland, 241



## -A. ZABEL,-

AGENT

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

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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

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

## A. ZABEL,

103 Houston Street,

Fort Worth. : Texas.

## UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,

Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, - Manager.

## TANSY PILLS!

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

Hubert S. ... St. Louis, Mo.  
Artistic Metal Workers  
Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work  
Railings, Crestings, Nettings, etc.  
Everlasting Cemetery FENCES.  
Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted.  
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

steers, 1127 lbs, \$2.45; 17, 1032 lbs \$2.80.

George Thumé, Territory, 289 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.65.

RK. Coom, Chautauqua Springs, 22 steers 935 lbs, \$2.70.

A. A. Wiley, 154 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.62; 125 calves, 134 lbs, \$4.50.

Total receipts yesterday 7700, about 1800 were Texans. The offerings, as a rule, were of poor quality, and while they were sold at low figures, the prices were as good as could be expected when quality of offerings were taken into consideration.

The market may be quoted as 10 cents stronger on good cattle.

The hog market is "out of sight," bulk of sales are now made at 5 cents and over.

The mutton and lamb market is fairly good.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
Sept. 11, 1891. }

Receipts of cattle for the past week 561 head. About 300 of these were bought by the Fort Worth Packing Co. the remainder were handled by local dealers.

The market has ruled 10 cents lower partly on account of local receipts exceeding the demand. The demand being out short by the withdrawal of local dealers on account of unfavorable reports from the East at the beginning of the week.

Quite a number of good grass steers changed hands at \$2 per 100 lbs. Some, however, selling as low as \$1.50. The price varying according to quality. Cows have sold at from \$1@1.50, with one extra good lot going as high as \$1.60, the bulk of the sales were, however, made at and around \$1.30@1.40. Veal calves are in good demand at from \$2.25@2.50 per 100 lbs, 55 head were disposed of this week at these figures. Bulls are in fair demand at around \$1 per 100 lbs.

The receipts of hogs for the week has been 518 head. The shipments were about equally divided between Texas and the Indian Territory. The market on hogs has ruled strong throughout the week. The demand continues far in excess of the supply. The bulk of sales have been made at from \$4.65@4.85 per 100 lbs.

There has been no sheep on the market, but a reasonable supply could be disposed of at from \$2.50@3 per 100 lbs.

Shippers of hogs should remember that hogs falling below 125 lbs must sell at greatly reduced prices, and should be kept at home until they have sufficient size and flesh to make them desirable. Light weights, say below 125 pounds, will only bring from \$2.50@3 per 100 lbs.

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

**Stewart & Overstreet,**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

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.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 11—Cattle—Receipts yesterday 5200, of which 1400 were Texans. Everything sold at fair prices. Market active and strong. The following representative sales were made yesterday:

Day & Creswell, Leliaetta, sold 369 steers, 1147 lbs, \$2.85.

Cedar Valley Land and cattle company, Keills, Kans., 102 steers, 1144 lbs, \$2.45.

Jay Forsythe, Leliaetta, 23 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.70.

Comer Bros, Elgin, 18 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.80.

Bugber & Coleman, 137 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.80; 137 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.90; 191 cows, 829 lbs, \$1.90.

R A Steele, Liberal, 24 steers, 1068 lbs, \$3; 27 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.15.

Mann, Gregg & Nelson, 201 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.65.

L A Knight, Amarillo, 65 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.50.

J A Roberts, Amarillo, 46 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.30; 44 cows, 826 lbs, \$1.85.

Arnett, Costeen & Co, 299 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 4300; shipments, 1300. Market lower. All grades, \$3.50@5.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1000. Market steady.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
September 11, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts yesterday 14,500, of which 3500 were Texans. Good cattle are selling 10 cents higher than at first of the week. The following were among sales of Texas and Indian cattle yesterday:

J D Pace, Clarendon, sold 60 steers, 1125 lbs, \$3.50; 95 steers, 1044 lbs, \$3.20; 83 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.62.

J O Hall, Vinita, 207 steers, 1025 lbs, \$3.10; 22 steers, 1126 lbs, \$2.95.

Matador company, 182 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.90; 36 calves, 107 lbs, \$4.85.

Frazier, Kansas City, 112 calves, 200 lbs, \$4.50; 30 calves, 317 lbs, \$3.

Metcalf & D, San Angelo, 92 calves, 138 lbs, \$4.

Capitol Syndicate, 144 steers, 931 lbs, \$3.10; 305 cows, 795 lbs, \$2.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,500; shipments, 10,00. Market irregular. All grades, \$4.25@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 2100. Market steady to lower. Natives, \$3.75@4.60; Westerns, \$4@4.35; mixed, \$3.50@3.60.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
September 11, 1891. }

Receipts of cattle, 3000; range cattle, 1200. The market ruled strong for all decent killing cattle, but a shade lower

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.

CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT, OCTOBER }  
TERM, A. D. 1891. }

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Tarrant County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the County of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon William Brannon, whose residence is unknown to be and appear before the District Court (Forty-eighth District) to be holden in and for the County of Tarrant, at the Court House thereof, in the City of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1891, the same being the 12th day of October, A. D. 1891, file number being 648, then and there to answer the petition of Mrs. Jennie Brannon filed in said Court, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, against the said William Brannon, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: Plaintiff prays judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant, because of such cruel treatment on part of said defendant toward plaintiff as to render their further living together insupportable, and because defendant on the 18th day of July, 1888, deserted plaintiff with the intention of abandonment, and has remained away from plaintiff ever since.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness L. R. Taylor, Clerk of the District Court of Tarrant county, Given under my hand and seal of said Court, in Fort Worth, this 3d day of September, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] L. R. TAYLOR,  
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.  
By W. Deputy.

for common and off grades. Veal calves sold at strong prices, \$5 to \$9 per head; cow stuff, \$1.75 to \$2.25; steers, \$2.30 to \$3.

Crenshaw & Boothland, Nocona, sold 342 steers, 999 lbs, \$5 75; 24 steers, 1127 lbs, \$2.70; 28 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.60; 9 steers, 795 lbs, \$2.40; 45 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.80.

Bloek & Bourland, Belcher, 33 cows, 678 lbs, \$1.80; 32 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.90.

Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 153 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.60.

W Scott, Catoosa, 90 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.80; 20 heifers, 583 lbs, \$2.05.

A H Dyke, Chelsea, 24 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.75.

Morsham & Crozier, Pryor Creek, 47 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.90; 29 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.95; 28 cows, 814 lbs, \$1.85.

Other sales embrace 175 steers, grazed in the Territory, 876 lbs, \$2.80; 29 heifers, 689 lbs, \$2.25; 26 heifers, 795 lbs, \$2.25; 26 cows, 831 lbs, \$1.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 3700; shipments, 3100. Market slow. All grades, \$4.50@5 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1500; shipments, 1100. Market strong. Fair to extra, \$3@5.

**Fish & Meek Co.**  
(INCORPORATED)  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Hot days and cool nights are as hard on horses as they are on people. Be careful to prevent colds.

September suns are more piercing often than those in mid-summer. Be careful with the teams when you have fatiguing work for them to do.

Sheds for the colts and idle horses are now in order. If you can afford nothing better put up straw sheds. They are as good as any while they last.

A half hay spent in picking the burrs from the pasture field now may save several times as much labor later on in picking them from the manes and tails of the horses.

Do not lower the condition of your horses by working them too hard. To go through the winter in good shape horses need some surplus flesh, and now is the time to see that they get it.

A ditch here and a load of dirt there may prevent lots of mud and filth in the stable yards during the coming winter. You cannot put in an extra hour or two to better advantage than to see what improvements you can make in and about your stables. Devote a half day to this purpose alone and you will not regret it.

The disease known as horse colic, so frequently fatal in horses, or if not so is made fatal by administering all the abominations of a drug store, can be cured if taken in time by a simple means without any medicine. Get the horse down on his side, let some one hold his head down so that it cannot rise, then with the doubled up fists knead the bowels between the hips and lower ribs, as you would a mass of dough; knead vigorously. The animal will quickly show its appreciation of the kindness by lying perfectly still. The wind will pass in a few moments, and then the worst is over.

Be sure and not overstock your pastures; do not turn out too early in the spring, nor let them remain out too late in the autumn; get them up during cold storms and frosty nights, and if the pastures get dry or short in August or September feed them from the barn, or else have some green crop and carry it to the pasture every day. Sweet apples, sweet corn fodder, small potatoes, boiled skim milk, mowed oats, etc., are all good for colt or brood mare and help to keep them in condition without grain, which costs high to either buy or to raise. Follow no formulas or rules, but use common sense, and you will find that you can make it pay to raise colts.

It is not safe to let a colt suckle too long a mare that has been bred again and that is safe in foal. Three or four months is long enough for a mare to be taxed suckling a foal; anything over that time is at an expense of the growth of the foetus. It is safe for both mare and foal to feed a little oats in addition to the present short pasturage, and a very good plan is to run them together and wear the colt alongside of its mother. For so doing I take a common halter, such as is used in halter-breaking foals, and rivet a piece of thick leather, size six by nine inches, to the nose band. This hangs over the muzzle of the foal about three inches, and puts a stop to its sucking its mother. Milk the mare the second and fourth days, and that will end the trouble. The old way of putting sharp barded or spired halters on colts is dangerous, for the colt may tear the mare in attempting to suck and the mare may lick and injure the colt.

A great many never think it necessary to clean the mud from their horses' legs and rub them dry after they have come in from wet and muddy roads. A pail of warmed water and a stable sponge will make all clean in three minutes' time, and as little more

will suffice to rub them dry with an old piece of cloth that should be kept for the purpose. The mud and gravel ought to be cleaned out of their feet at the same time, and a clean bed of straw or other material given them to stand upon. How can a horse's feet keep sound when all kinds of filth work into them and remain there, perhaps for days? When a horse has been perspiring his hair becomes full of the exudation which is mixed with the dead skin and dirt, if the road be dusty. When the surface becomes dry this accumulation should be brushed out or the hair and skin will get into a very unhealthy state. Too few horses have that bright, glossy coat that betokens a healthy skin.

### Horse Sense.

One very important step in the improvement of a breed of horses is the getting rid of the foolish ones. Horse breeders, as a class, do not appreciate the importance of breeding for brains. An intelligent roadster is a real comfort, while a foolish one is always a nuisance. No aggregation of other desirable qualities will atone for the lack of good horse sense. In whatever capacity a horse is used, from the humblest to the highest, brains, like blood, will tell. Good sense does not always follow high breeding. Thoroughbreds are notoriously foolish, and the best of our trotters are not level-headed enough to be agreeable road horses. This is largely a matter of education, it is true, but, to a considerable degree, it is also a matter of breeding. Horses that are used for generations for a special purpose may be expected to become animals of one idea. It is said that all thoroughbreds know is to run over a flat course. They have courage, but lack level-headedness. An occasional branny exception only proves the rule.

The courage which goes with level-headedness is the driver's best insurance against accidents. It is not the horse that knows the least, but the one that knows the most that trusts his driver in the greatest degree, supposing always that the driver is worthy of his confidence. A horse that has no confidence in himself has no confidence in his driver, and vice versa. While intelligent horses may be spoiled through faulty education, and rattle-brained ones may be improved by careful training, it is important to keep this point steadily in view in breeding. Since parents transmit their qualities, the prime requisite of intelligence should invariably be demanded in both sire and dam. If none but the most sensible stallions and mares were allowed to perpetuate their qualities, intelligence and courage would soon become characteristics of the whole race of domestic horses. The Arabs have always put great stress upon breeding for intelligence, and the result of their efforts speaks for itself. We see something of the same kind in the universally recognized intelligence of the saddle horses of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the Morgans of New England. Always in intimate association with man, relied upon in every emergency, intelligence has been cultivated and fostered in these animals, while vice and foolishness has been eliminated by careful selection. In breeding trotters we have not been so judicious. In our anxiety to get extreme speed many mares and stallions have been used for breeding simply because they were fast, although they may have been bad and unintelligent. Now that the foundation is fairly laid for what will undoubtedly prove the most useful breed of horses on earth, it is time to still further perfect it by breeding out vice, awkwardness, and every form of foolishness, and breed for brains and beauty. This we can accomplish by a conscientious effort to develop the intelligence and increase the brain power of stock horses and then carefully breeding to the animals which show this royal quality of horse sense in the highest degree. It is a crime to patronize a slackwither stallion, or to perpetuate the dangerous tendencies of a vicious mare.

## What is Cottolene?

Cottolene is a pale yellow material of the consistency and texture and substance of lard. It approximates to the color of natural butter. It is without odor and has a neutral flavor to the taste.

Cottolene is a simple preparation of cottonseed oil and beefsuet. It contains no other material. It contains no salt, no water and no coloring matter. It meets the public demand for a pure, healthful, digestible substitute for swine fat.

The name Cottolene, is registered in the Patent Office and is fully protected. All persons are hereby warned against infringement, and imitations will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

### HOW TO USE COTTOLENE.

Directions are clear and simple. Use Cottolene exactly the same as lard, but use only one half the quantity of Cottolene that would be required of lard.

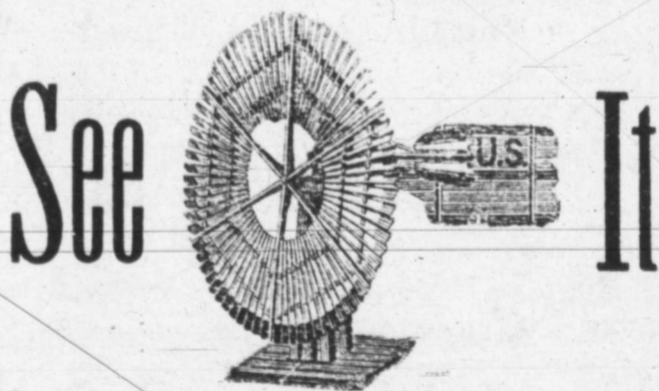
Remember Cottolene is the same price as lard and thus you save just half your money.



N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.  
St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. Solid Wheel  
Halladay Standard  
EUREKA Wind Mills

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

LONG STROKE,

SOLID and

DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.  
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.  
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,  
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well

The Panhandle  
Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.



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.  
H. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.  
GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

—THE—  
COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

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 ..... 8:20 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,  
General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.  
W. H. WINFIELD,  
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.

DOCTOR SMITH,  
(Regular Graduate)

Leading Specialist.  
-CURES CANCER-  
Lupus, Rheumatism,  
Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.  
A POSITIVE CURE

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

Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## POULTRY.

If you build a new hen-house do not be afraid of putting in good large windows. They will give ventilation in summer and warmth and sunshine in winter. Have them on the south side.

There are just lots of things about the care and habits of chickens that are interesting and best learned from experience, and yet we may often avoid loss by taking heed to the advice of those who have already learned them.

The poultry business is, indeed, in its infancy on many of our farms. There are men who won't be taught; they know it all; their ignorance is shown by neglect, for their neighbor is making from \$400 to \$800 per annum from his flock of fowls, while they are doing nothing.

On the farm it is not always possible to keep the young and old chickens separate, although they would be better so, as the young ones should have more feed, and finer, than the old ones. But you can manage this by getting up early in the morning, as the young ones will be out one hour before the old, and may be fed by themselves. Then in the evening you will find the old hens going to roost by sundown and the young ones not until nearly dark, which gives you a chance to feed again.

While it is true that a hen is unprofitable after two years old, as a rule, yet there are exceptions to this, and it is best to be so well acquainted with your flock that you know the disposition of each hen; sometimes you will find it is best to keep a certain hen during her natural life and find her doing you good service. Such hens are often valuable as mothers long after they have quit laying eggs. Other hens are worthless as mothers and should be disposed of as soon as they fail to lay regularly. You will find the intervals between their wanting to sit will get shorter and they will be more persistent in wanting to sit. This time will probably come during the third summer, and then is the time you will find them fat and tender if made into a pot pie or roasted. Left to live longer they become an expense.

### Lice.

Poultry World.

The most disgusting and at the same time deleterious thing to poultry is the lodgment on their bodies of a quantity of these detestable vermin. About as good a test of a man's neatness and thrift as is needed may be found in the absence of lice from his poultry and their houses. How any one who advances any claim to be a good poultry raiser can harbor the pests, is a wonder to us. To be sure they will come, but an energetic man will be rid of them without delay and take no rest till they are all disposed of.

It will often be found that young chickens are subject to lice, which seem to prefer the head as their locality. Whether these lice really destroy so many of them as is thought may well be questioned, although very young animals bear but illy the loss of any large part of their juices.

It is a fact, however, that lice are responsible for the death of many chickens every year, and they also betoken a state of surroundings which are not for health, nor in favor of long life, among the young stock.

Two remedies are in vogue—sulphur and kerosene. The former may be used as a preventive, in the shape of powder, the nests being well sprinkled with it before the hatching process is finished. After the birth of the chicks, it may be sprinkled freely on the bodies of both brood and mother, and is not dangerous to either.

Kerosene acts in the same way, but is not a very safe remedy for very young chickens, unless used with caution. If it gets into the eye it may

cause blindness, and it seems very irritating to the tender skin if applied freely. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, its efficacy renders it a useful application in many instances. It must be rubbed upon the feathers, not upon the skin, near their roots, so as to certainly reach the lice. It ought also to be applied to the under parts of the hen, and caution is necessary here. The process is a tedious one, so much care is necessary, and the simple use of sulphur, in the nests, as a preventive is much preferred.

### The Angora Goat.

More money can be made from Angora goats than from sheep in certain parts of the country, says Home and Farm. They do best in a rough country, with plenty of coarse feed such as brush, briars, young shoots of trees, leaves, weeds, coarse grasses, etc. In fact they will grow fat where other animals will starve. A rough pasture is best for them. They want a high altitude of 1,000 feet or more, and a dry, moderate climate. In the western parts of the country along the Rocky mountains and in Texas, California, Montana and other states they are found to do well and be very profitable.

Angora goats are kept mostly for their hair, which is known as mohair. This hair is used in making cloth for dress goods and for coverings for furniture and railroad car seats. The hair is white long, lustrous as silk and hangs in cork-screw ringlets, covering the coarse hair that lies upon the skin. On some parts of the body such as the back and sides it grows as long as nine inches, but on the legs and belly it is not more than four inches long. They are shorn once a year and the average weight of fleece from the bucks is 7 to 8 pounds and from the ewes 3 to 6 pounds, although they often shear more. They must be clipped before the hair is "ripe," for if left too long the hair begins to fall out and loses its lustre. This is especially so in moist localities and is a serious drawback, but the difficulty is not encountered in high dry regions. The females are kept for breeding and for their hair, but most of the males are castrated when a month old and the wethers are kept until three or four years of age for their hair and are then turned into meat. They fat readily and some prefer the flesh to mutton. It is very palatable and there is generally a market for all the meat produced. Their horns are twisted spirally and on the bucks are long and pointed. A full grown buck will whip any dog, and dogs never trouble a flock more than once.

The goats are very hardy, more so than sheep, and are free from the diseases which affect sheep. The kids when born are stupid things, but when a few weeks old and able to take care of themselves will get along all right. Angoras cannot be confined by ordinary stone walls or any fence that they can climb, but are restrained by any fence that they cannot jump. A good tight rail fence will keep them in, but if a rail gets down on one end they will walk up it and climb over, hence the fence must be kept tight and frequently looked after. The period of gestation is from 148 to 154 days, and if the buck is allowed to run with the ewe the kids will be dropped in February and March. They breed once a year and generally have one at birth, although older ewes often drop two and graded may have three or four. In the Southern and Southernwestern states all the protection required for them is a shed at kidding time and for them to get in out of the wet, as they do not like wet feet.

### Good Advice.

Why do you despise dress and wear that old overcoat that has seen ten years' hard service, when you have hundreds of dollars lying idle in the bank? The world judges strangers at first sight by their dress, and why will you allow yourself to lower your calling by such a trifle as that?

## 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.

CIRNEGA 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.



11TH AND BROADWAY.

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

## THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

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

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

## BOOK-KEEPING. Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue free. Write to BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Don't lay up much money for children. You have worked for the money you have, and let them work for theirs.

Lay up money enough to enable you to pass your old age in comfort, without labor, but not enough to make your death desirable.

Pay your girls for their services. If Mary saves you two dollars a week in servant's hire, hand her over the money, not grudgingly, but as her right. No boy of spirit will stay on the farm and work for his father, after he is 21, for his board and a few clothes, and why should you ask it of the girls? She has too much pride to work in an other's kitchen, so she submits to slavery at home. Pay her wages.

Divide with your wife; settle some property or money on her. You owe it to her as her right. What though she never made a dollar in her life," she has done, and was never paid for, thousands of days' worth of labor.

Don't think "anything is good enough for the old woman," but think nothing is too good for your wife. She has been mother, nurse, housekeeper, cook, seamstress and washerwoman for many

years; and for what? A home and possibly the butter money.

Hold your land and your purse in your own hands while you live. You can divide with John and Mary, if you wish, but keep plenty for yourself. It's yours, you earned it, and we are all familiar with the sad spectacle of the old man or woman who has "made over the property to the children," in an unwelcome chimney corner, and looked on as a burden where he or she should be a ruler.

### Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

Stockmen, Attention:

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

RICHARD LORD, General Freight Agent.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Hereford Sales.

HENRIETTA, TEX., Sept. 9, '91.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I will give you the sale of one car of half-breed three-year-old Hereford steers sold in St. Louis on September 1, of Willie S. and J. B. Ikard that weighed 1153 lbs, and brought \$3.55 per 100 lbs, one and two years old in the car. These cattle were raised and fattened on grass, so you see that it is as easy to raise a good steer as a scrub, and the difference in weight and price is evidence the scrub bull ought to go as you see these cattle are heavier at three years old than seventy-five per cent. of common Texas cattle are at four to six years old. You gain one to three years, say one year on the grade steer over the scrub. Still the grade at a year younger has more weight and brings more per pound on same market on same day than any Texas cattle. This is certainly evidence sufficient that it will pay all breeders to do away with the scrub bull and grade up their herds and gain one year in early maturity and get more weight and more per pound, and of course make more money. The Hereford will live on same range with the scrub, get fatter and weigh more on same range than any Texas steers and go to market one year ahead of him. Yours truly,

W. S. IKARD.

P. S.—I have a lot of fine Berkshire pigs for sale at reduced prices. W. S. I.

## An Opea Letter.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEX.,  
September 5, 1891.

Mr. Frank P. Bennett, Editor American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR SIR—In your issue of the 20th August, I clip the following reference to my efforts as chairman of a committee, appointed by the "National Wool Growers' Association," to improve the commercial relationship between the growers and dealers in wool:

While the Wool Reporter is willing to unite in every practical effort for the improvement of American wools, we have no faith in the efforts of persevering Col. Wm. L. Black, of Fort McKavett, Texas, to establish a wool exchange, at which the fleeces of the sheep shall be graded in the same uniform manner as cotton. After having his plan set upon by the Reporter and by every experienced wool merchant in the United States, Colonel Black submitted it to the recent annual meeting of the Texas Wool Growers' Association, with the following result:

The Wool Association of Texas met at San Antonio June 3. Col. Wm. L. Black's threadbare resolutions, in favor of a wool exchange and standard grades of wool, were presented and laid away without any other action than a general expression of opinion that the scheme is impracticable.

Mr. S. Half, of San Antonio, said that the classification of wool, like cotton, was impossible.

In opposition to Colonel Black's grading scheme, Colonel Frost said that the quality and condition of wool from the same flock of sheep, shorn at different seasons, are governed so largely by surrounding conditions of weather, feed, handling, etc., that a uniform grade of different clips from even the same flock would be impracticable. Colonel Frost, in conclusion, called for the experience of some of the growers present upon the subject.

The presiding officer, Captain Crouch, said that in his twenty-five years of experience he had found it almost impossible to market two clips of wool in the same condition.

Having had his plan for uniform grades of wool thus characterized as impracticable by the growers of his own state, we regret that Colonel Black should pursue the matter further. Uniform grades of wool throughout the United States are impracticable, but the better preparation of domestic wools for market is practicable and desirable, and should certainly be agitated and encouraged by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the Woolen Goods Association, and the Manufacturer's Club of Philadelphia as much and as emphatically as by Judge Lawrence of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, who has emphatically expressed himself in favor of an improvement in this direction.

After reading the above, one would suppose that the opinion of Messrs. Frost, Half, and Crouch was of suffi-

cient importance to condemn any further effort on my part in the direction of the work I was appointed to do by the National Association of Wool Growers, which I am constrained to think is composed of gentlemen of, at least, equal intelligence and commercial ability with those just mentioned. I am quite willing to recognize the right of these gentlemen to differ with me with regard to a wool exchange, standard grades in wool, etc.; and, in this connection, I would remark that when it was first suggested to organize a "cotton exchange," and establish standard grades for cotton, it was considered chimerical by a very large number of intelligent cotton dealers, who have since become active members, and supporters of that organization in New York City.

The matter of the "varied conditions in wool" is precisely the same objection that was raised by those opposed to the formation of a "cotton exchange," for, they argued, it was impossible to agree upon a standard to represent cotton, when each state produced a distinct variety, and had a different commercial value in market.

I have recently addressed a communication to the Journal of Commerce, of Boston, which I have been assured by the editor of that able paper, will be published as soon as he can get the opinions of the leading wool merchants upon the proposition of establishing a wool exchange," and I take this means of asking you to publish, through the columns of your paper, what your grounds are for saying it is impossible to "grade the fleece of the sheep in the same uniform manner as cotton."

If the cotton merchants have been able to overcome greater obstacles in the cotton trade, please explain why it is that the wool merchants cannot do the same thing in the wool trade.

I maintain it is just as important to have standard grades as it is to have standard weights, for without such guides the hard-working producer is placed at the mercy of the sharp and, sometimes, unscrupulous buyer and speculator.

With correct information of the grade of his wool (which could be accomplished through the agency of "type samples," as is followed by the cotton exchange in the cotton trade), together with a correct record of supply and demand of wool, a wool grower would be able to demand whatever price the law of supply and demand made his particular grade of wool worth. And if the dealers or speculators were not in condition to purchase, or the manufacturers were fully supplied for the time being, it would be possible for the grower to obtain an advance on his wool from some banker or merchant, and hold his product until the market was in better shape.

I do not doubt the sincerity of Messrs. Frost, Half, and Crouch in voting adversely upon the resolutions I offered at the last annual meeting of our State Association of Wool Growers. I think the gentlemen had not given the subject sufficient reflection to vote on, and I am quite sure if they will give the matter a little more thought, they will find out that it is just as easy to overcome the apparent difficulties in establishing a standard for wool as it was for cotton, and I trust it will not be long before the wool product of our country will be made a "cash crop," the same as cotton is.

Yours, very truly,

WM. L. BLACK.

## — 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.

## START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fe  
Route

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and

Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST \* \* \* \* \*  
COMFORTABLE \* \* \* \* \*  
LINE \* \* \* \* \*

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

H. G. THOMPSON,

G. P. and T. A., A. T. &amp; S. F. R. R., Topeka, Ks. G. P. and T. A., G. C. &amp; S. F. Galveston, Tex.

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN &amp; CO.,

Commission - Merchants,

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

reports of market furnished on request.

REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

## EXTRACTS FROM CIRCULARS

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

of Live Stock Commission Merchants.  
What They Say About the Market.

The Alexander-Rogers Co., Chicago, Sept. 5.—Receipts continue to comprise a large proportion of Western ranges, which have been in very good demand from both local beef men and shippers, and the prices well sustained considering the heavy receipts. Texas cattle have increased in receipts, but the demand has been good, prices well sustained and a good clearance reported each day. Calves have been in light supply and selling very high.

Texas Live Stock Commission company, Chicago, Sept. 5.—The sheep market has averaged steady at the following prices:—Texas feeders, \$3@3.65, grass mutton, \$3 60@4; fed Texas, \$3.85 @4.25; Texas lambs, \$3.85@4.35, according to fat and quality.

The James H. Campbell Co., Kansas City.—Receipts of Texas sheep have increased considerably in the last week, and in consequence the market is a little lower on medium grades, but unchanged on strictly good. Good fat Texas muttons are selling at \$3.60@3.75; feeding wethers, \$3.15@3.25; stock ewes, \$3.

Keenan & Sons, Chicago, Sept. 4.—Receipts for the week, 20,000. The quality is poor, no very good Texas arriving. Canners are the principal buyers. Good Texas that are fat and smooth would sell well to shippers at \$3.25@3.50, but nine-tenths of the Texas are sold to canners at 3c and under. The demand for canners is good at the prices (3c and under) and they are all sold each day.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., Chicago, Sept. 5.—Cattle receipts this week about 82,000 head, being the largest week's receipts of the year. The receipts included 22,000 Texas cattle and 19,500 Western rangers, against 19,000 Texans and 18,000 Western last week, and 17,000 Texans and 8500 Western for the corresponding week last year. Considering the heavy supplies the market for range cattle has been in very good condition. Western steers have shown a very narrow range of fluctuation during the week. We look for continued liberal runs, but the de-

J. C. CROWDUS &amp; CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY.

L. G. STILES.

H. T. THOMPSON &amp; CO.,

Wool Commission Merchants,

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence pure Consignments solicited.

mand is stronger than it was a while ago, and unless receipts are much heavier than expected we look for no serious breaks in prices. Monday's receipts are estimated at 4500 Western cattle, against 4000 a week ago, and 3000 a year ago. Texas cattle declined 15@20c the first part of the week, but strengthened up during the past few days and now sell quite satisfactorily at \$2.40@3.20 for common to choice steers.

Godair, Harding & Co., Chicago, Sept. 5.—The condition of the Texas market has been fairly satisfactory considering the fact that the supplies were so heavy. The large runs at the first of the week caused a sag in the trade, amounting in many cases to 15@20c decline, though at the same time the inquiry was good and offerings were well cleared each day. This was a good feature and showed that a better current flowed beneath the surface. Later in the week when arrivals dropped off a little, the market rallied and almost regained what it lost the first few days. We still predict an improvement in prices, as everything now points toward a better turn. Good to choice Texas and Indian steers, 950 to 1150 lbs, are quotable at \$2.75@3.20; fair to good, 850 to 950 lbs, \$2.40@2.60; poor to medium, 750 to 850 lbs, \$2.25@2.50; cows and bulls, \$1.58@2.35.

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.

## To Land Buyers

I offer only lands good of their kind, at prices that make it an inducement to you to invest, so land and price compare favorably with similar properties.

If you want a big or little pasture or good improved or unimproved farm land, get my list.

## To Land Sellers.

I buy and sell good-sized tracts of land that are good and desirable. Having a successful experience in selling large tracts I know where the buyers with money are and how to get them. If you offer your land at a bargain, and want to sell bad I can help you.

S. M. SMITH,  
Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel,  
Fort Worth Texas.

## Registered and Graded Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

## 4600-Acre Pasture

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

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

## FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A good 400-acre stock and feeding farm, well stocked for cattle. Price \$30 an acre  
J. M. EDWARDS,  
Smithfield, Tarrant Co., 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.

## PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF

## Hereford Cattle.

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

## For Sale!

2000 two-year-old steers, coming threes—Tom Green county—at \$12.50.

R. N. GRAHAM,  
FORT WORTH, TEX.

## For Sale.

100 two and 150 one-year-old steers. Address me at Waco or Patrick, Texas.  
THOS. J. WOMACK.

## For Sale or Trade.

A bunch of highly graded American and trotting-bred mares. Address Lock Box 153, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—600 gentle steers. Address COOK & STONE, Sealey, Tex.

FOR SALE.

## "HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

## RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

## Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,800
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	800
88 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.

## 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.

## A Rare Bargain!

For Sale or Exchange During September.

I have 480 acres on T. & P. railroad in one-quarter mile of Trent, Taylor county, first-class farming land, which I will sell at a great bargain. Terms, one-fourth by January 1, next, balance in one, two and three years thereafter. Interest at 8 per cent. About 400 acres now open and ready for plow; all under fence. Or I will exchange, taking one-half in good cattle, horses or sheep.  
H. L. BENTLEY, Abilene, Tex.

## Feeding Steers For Sale!

I have 100 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale.  
J. M. EDWARDS,  
Smithfield, Tarrant Co., Tex.

## Wanted!

From two to three thousand steer cattle to hold in fine pasture Panhandle. Address  
J. M. SHELTON,  
Mobeetie, Tex.

## SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

We want to sell 60 3 and 4-year-old mules. They are from 14 to 15 hands high, well bred trim animals and will be sold at a bargain. These mules can be seen in our pasture near Merkel, in Jones county. Call on or address  
J. S. & D. W. GODWIN,  
Fort Worth or Merkel, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Bunch of stock horses. Selected mares in foal to Percheron stallion. Sucklings, yearlings and two—grade Percherons. About 140 head. W. McNAUGHT & SON, Lorraine, Mitchell county, Tex.

## Holstein-Friesians.

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

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

FOR SALE.

# Delaine Rams!

Twenty head of thoroughbred Dickinson Delaine mutton Merino rams for sale at low prices. These rams are 2 1/2 years old, bred by H. G. McDowell of Canton, Ohio, and imported last fall. They are very hardy, having wintered splendidly on Devil's river, and for crossing on greasy Merino ewes cannot be excelled by any other breed. For particulars address  
H. KNAUSENBERGER,  
Sonora, Sutton county, Tex.

## 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.

# Great Bargain!

Will sell or trade for steers 2500 acres deeded land, 3000 acres leased land all lying in the center of the great corn districts of Nebraska; well watered and fenced in three divisions; equipped with stock yards and scales, three miles from seven railroads, making a distributing point for all the cattle districts of the West and Southwest. Also a competing point to all leading live stock markets. Railroad stock yards on the ranch. Correspond with

The Denver Live Stock Commission Co.,  
DENVER, COLO.

# G. W. ROSE,

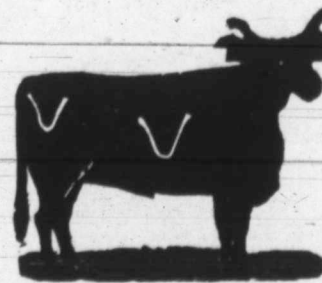
(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,  
1531 East Elm Street,  
Dallas, Texas.

## Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.  
MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,  
Trinidad, Colo.  
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,  
P. O. Matador, Tex.



J. G. McREYNOLDS

P. O. Box, 25,

NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of High-Class Poultry

and Poland China Swine.

STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brah-

mas, Langshans, Silver and White

Wyandotts, J. Rocks, Blk Minor-

cas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps

and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian

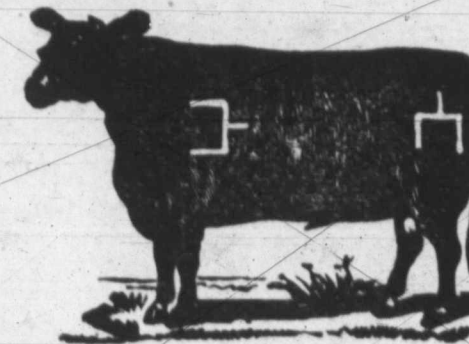
Games.  
PR GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

## 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.

# Tower's Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will not Peel or Leak or Stick

Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Send for A. A. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue.

### GRIND YOUR OWN CANE

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the

Chattanooga Cane Mill.

Chattanooga Evaporator.

Chattanooga Furnace.

**CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO.**  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

### TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN

Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Makes the Best Bread in the world.

Address nearest office for terms.  
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Ore. Oakland Cal. Galveston, Tex.

### ALL-STEEL LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE

C. HAY PRESS CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## FOR MEN ONLY!

### A POSITIVE CURE

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

## RUPTURE 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.

## MEN REMEDY FREE, ONLY

Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address: CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 36, Marshall, Mich.

# Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,300 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 West and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

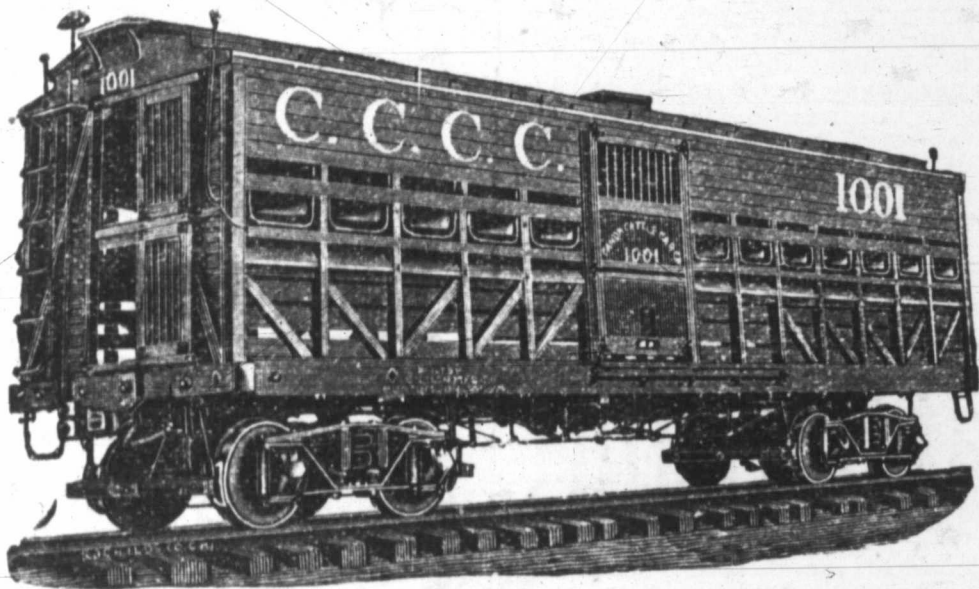
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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

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

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

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, A. MARCUS, Treasurer, F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, J. W. SAVIN, Secretary, R. M. HARRISON, Counsel, GEORGE W. LILLY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle St., Chicago, EDWARD A. BERN, Ass't Sup't, 205 La Salle St., Chicago.



## CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle	3,484,280
Hogs	7,063,828
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.

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

GEO. W. HENRY, President. J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

## Midland Hotel,

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

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

ALWAYS STANDARD

### SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

### SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

## FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

### WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 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 fit 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. DECATSKY, 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.