

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 23

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

To the Stockmen and Feeders of
Texas.

You are hereby invited and cordially requested to meet in the city of Austin, on Tuesday, November 17, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., to discuss the stock interests of the state, and to devise ways and means of placing Texas stock upon the markets of the world at prices that will justify the raising and handling of the same.

R. T. HILL,

Pres. G. B. & F. Ass'n.

C. G. CALDWELL,

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For the benefit of a few subscribers who continue to send us \$1.50 for their renewals, the JOURNAL wishes to again say that its subscription price since January 1 is, and has been, \$9 a year. New subscribers and renewals will please govern themselves accordingly.

THE managers of the World's Fair have appropriated \$150,000 to be awarded to live stock; \$130,000 of above amount will be parcelled out as follows: Horses, \$52,000; cattle, 330,000; hogs, \$20,000; sheep, \$15,000; other classes, \$13,000.

The Fair Associations.

The JOURNAL will have a representative at the Comanche, Brownwood and San Angelo meetings of their respective county fairs, and in addition to giving a condensed report of the proceedings, hopes in future to lend such assistance as may be in its power toward building up these laudible and praise worthy enterprises.

The American Live Stock Commission Company.

The last hope, apparently, of the American Live Stock Commission company is now gone. The injunction suit brought by the company and Peters Bros., restraining the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange from enforcing its rules against the above named concerns, has been dissolved. Thus again, and in every instance where it has been litigated, the exchange has been upheld and the rebate company set down on.

The Wool Exchange.

Elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL will be found a lengthy and interesting communication from Col. W. L. Black, reproduced by the JOURNAL from the Journal of Commerce. In the Sheep and Wool department of this paper will be found the editorial comments made by the Journal of Commerce on the feasibility of an exchange of this kind. In the next issue of this paper their will appear several letters and opinions of different wool dealers and commission merchants on this important subject.

The JOURNAL does not just now feel sufficiently advised to justify it in offering suggestions to wool growers on this subject, but believing it to be a matter of sufficient importance to entitle it to the earnest consideration and discussion of those interested, and to the end that the matter may be fully ventilated, both pro and con, we invite opinions and correspondence from those interested.

The Low Market and the Remedy.

The cattle market, under the heretofore unprecedented receipts, has gradually declined for the past two weeks. For several months during the spring and summer the receipts run far behind those of last year, and even now the receipts of native are far short of 1890. But to offset the shortage in native cattle, the run of range stock has been the heaviest ever known. The Northwestern range cattle are fatter and better than they have been for several years, consequently ranchmen in that section have been sending their cattle to market faster and more of them than ever before. These Western cattle, on account of their great weight and thick flesh, have, in a great measure, been able to take the place of the native steers, and have until recently brought remarkably good prices.

Texas cattle, as a rule, have been light and not as good as they should have been. This, together with the fact that the supply has been greater than ever before, and far in excess of the demand, has caused them to sell

below the prices generally predicted during the early part of the season.

Quite a number of extra good fed Texas steers shipped in the early part of the season were good enough to take the place of native dressed beef and shipping cattle and brought fancy prices, several lots selling at from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per hundred pounds. On the present over-stocked, glutted market, a Texas grass steer must have both weight and tallow, and be in every respect A1 beef to bring three cents, while strictly good native steers are bringing from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per hundred. This is all out of proportion. There is not in reality the difference either in the quality or weight of these cattle to entitle the native bred steer to sell for double the price per pound that is paid for the good range animal from Texas. This difference may be partially accounted for by the shortage in good native cattle, and in the over-supply and inferior quality of the Texas stock. Texas ranchmen and farmers should make an effort to overcome these obstacles by raising fewer cattle and better ones. The supply can be cut down by spaying more she cattle and turning our large breeding ranges into steer herds. The quality can be improved by using better bulls and a more liberal supply of food. By the latter is meant that cattle on the range should have a greater number of acres to the animal, which means more and better grass. It also means that where an abundance of good fresh grass can not be supplied for winter range that the steers should be fed with cotton seed, hay, sorghum, straw or other good feed prepared especially for the purpose. Range cattlemen should not be content to raise canners and sell them at from \$2.25 to \$2.75, but instead should produce 1200 to 1400-lb shipping and dressed beef steers that would bring from \$4 to \$5 per hundred. With the observations of the past few months, and the present condition of the market in view, the JOURNAL can see no way out of the difficulty except to produce fewer and better cattle.

A Mammoth Farm and Ranch.

A representative of the JOURNAL had the pleasure of enjoying Monday night the hospitality of W. T. Waggoner on the mammoth ranch and farm of D. Waggoner & Son, located in Hardeeman county, and covering almost all the vast territory north of Harrold and between the Fort Worth and Denver railroad and the Red river. The head-quarter ranch is on China creek, within one mile of Red river, and about ten miles north of Harrold station.

The "Q" herd owned by the Messrs. Waggoner & Son, located on this ranch, is estimated to number 60,000 head of extra good well bred cattle. The herd has increased rapidly during the last few years, while the range has constantly become more limited, which necessitates a wholesale reduction in the number of cattle. To meet this requirement Messrs. Waggoner & Son drove 10,000 fine beeves early in the spring to the Osage nation, where

they are now being grazed on leased lands. During this and last year they have shipped their entire crop of heifer calves, numbering about 7000 each year, direct to market. In addition to these they have shipped a large number of fat steers and cows to market. Their shipments of cows and heifers have been especially heavy, there object seeming to be to turn this vast ranch into an exclusive steer range.

Notwithstanding the heavy draughts in the way of shipments during the past few years during which time they have closed out all their young she cattle, yet Messrs. Waggoner & Son's herd would now count out and classify about as follows:

Cows.....	17,000
Three and four-year-old steers, including those being pastured in the Osage Nation.....	15,000
Two-year-old steers, including recent purchases.....	14,000
Yearling steers.....	7,000
Steer calves.....	7,000
Total, not including bulls.....	60,000

The credit for the successful management of this enormous business is due to the energy, foresight and sterling business qualifications of Mr. W. T. (Tom) Waggoner, the junior member of the firm, who, while comparatively a young man, has proven himself to be one of the best and most capable ranch managers in the state.

In addition to successfully managing this large herd and the number of men necessary to handle them, Mr. Waggoner finds time to give his personal supervision to the cultivation of some 3000 acres of fine Red river valley land. In addition to raising a large crop of oats, sorghum and various other kinds of feed, Mr. Waggoner has already garnered 15,000 bushels of excellent wheat, and now has a small army of men gathering his corn crop, which will measure up fully 15,000 bushels. Nothing that will make feed is allowed to go to waste, the wheat and oat straw together with a large amount of sorghum and prairie hay is carefully preserved for feed during the winter.

Mr. Waggoner is also extensively engaged in raising good horses, which branch of the business has also proven to be both profitable and satisfactory.

Messrs. Waggoner & Son, in addition to controlling a large range by lease, own in fee simple (all paid for) 100,000 acres of as fine grazing and agricultural land as can be seen in any country. In fact its fertile soil will soon make it too valuable to longer be used for grazing purposes.

The JOURNAL man was well pleased with all he saw and the treatment received at the Waggoner ranch, except the custom of only eating one meal in day time, supper and breakfast both being eaten at night, when it is too late, too early and too dark to do anything else. The practice, however, of eating one meal a day and two at night thus utilizing all the day time for work, coupled with good management, has no doubt been the means of building up this mammoth property and making millionaires of its owners.

CATTLE.

Push the young and growing stock. Early maturity pays.

Poor stock means poor economy; poor economy means final bankruptcy if persistently pursued.

One cow well fed and cared for, will pay better than two cows or three cows, half fed and indifferently cared for.

A thrifty, growing animal will take on flesh at half the cost of a mature animal.

Sugar beets are considered equal to corn as a fattening commodity for cattle.

When an animal has matured it gains very slowly and the gain is nearly entirely in fat only. A young, growing animal gains in meat, fat and bone.

It costs more to regain a lost pound of flesh on a steer than to add a like weight to a thrifty one. In purchasing steers to feed, the thrifty ones will generally be found the more profitable.

Don't overlook the fact that thoroughbred and high grade stock mature earlier than the common stock. Early maturity means money saved for pastures and feed.

If you have not the means to invest in high-grade or thoroughbred stock, don't be discouraged. By careful selection you can pick up some grand cows of common stock to lay your foundation of a future herd, using a thoroughbred bull to cross on them.

Cattle are in fair flesh, not the fattest, but of good weight; range is far better than no range whatever and prospects for a good season; for fat stock and prosperity for the ranchers, is the report from the San Pedro valley.—So says the Tucson (Arizona) Citizen.

The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette says, many of the cattlemen in the mountains north of Phoenix are busy branding their long-eared calves. The general round-up will not begin for several weeks yet. The recent rains have started the grass nicely, and feed will be fine for the fall rodeos.

The Secretary of war, upon the request of Secretary Rusk, has issued orders that no cattle from the Cherokee Strip shall be permitted to be driven north of the quarantine line, but that all such cattle must go south on the line established by the department of agriculture.

Mixed grasses are better for stock than a single variety. No matter how valuable any particular grasses may be, or how large the yield, the stock will thrive better when fed on a variety. The individual preferences of cattle differ, and they will at all times accept a change of food, which promotes appetite and thrift.

A cowboy in Uintah county, Wyo., roped a bear and caught a "tarter." After the lariat had settled around the bear's neck the mountain monarch turned and charged, ripping up the pony, killing it on the spot and severely clawing the rider himself. After this the bear escaped, carrying with him to his mountain lair, the lariat of the too ambitious cowboy.

Had the crop of Western range cattle been poor and late this season there would have been such a dearth of desirable beef cattle as has not been seen in many years before. The rangers filled the gap, however, 85,000 of them coming in August, against only 24,000 during the corresponding month last year. With an average daily increase of more than 2300 rangers, most of them good enough for all but the fancy beef trade, it is no wonder the absence of native cattle has not been more keenly felt.—Drovers' Journal.

If the fattening steer is induced to

eat too generously of his ration by means of condimental preparations, indigestion will ensue and the very end sought—perfect fattening—will be frustrated by the disposition of the steer to avoid feed. He will then lose from ten days to a month in regaining the condition he acquired at the time he became indisposed.

If the herds need improving—and there are few that do not—the present is an excellent time to buy good blood at reasonable prices. The South American outlet for our high-priced surplus breeding stock has been closed by the financial and political revolutions that have followed so thick and fast during the past year and the American stock raiser is not likely to get really good blood any cheaper than at present.

The Lyon & Campbell Cattle company are about to finish one of the largest sales of steer cattle ever made from a Western range. In July they shipped 2600 head, August 9, 1984, August 25, 1856 and will ship this week 1000 head more, making a total of 7440 head for one season, worth upwards of 75,000. Grant county has the resources as well as climate, and they are rapidly coming to the front; stay at home you are all right.—Silver City Enterprise.

The St. Johns (Arizona) Herald says: This section of country has not had sufficient rain to lay the dust since the middle of April. The ranges are perfectly bare and it is now too late to make grass, even if it should rain, of which there is no indication. Our cattle and sheep raisers sustained heavy losses last winter, and unless we have a remarkably favorable winter, the losses last season will be light compared to what they will be the coming season. We have been advising a decrease and an improvement of the herds and flocks for the past two years, and now it appears that nature intends making it whether or no.

Corn-fed cattle have not been scarcer in years than at present. The grass has been so good in many localities that the cattle have done almost as well as they would have done with some corn. Even where this has not been the case farmers have been unwilling to put much corn into cattle, considering the the prices of grain and beef, and where corn feeding has been done, the feeders have doled it out very sparingly. In portions of Illinois, especially in the southern counties, some feeders have been cutting up new corn and feeding it to cattle on the stalk, and the indications are that feed lots will be busy as soon as the new crop becomes valuable.—Drovers' Journal.

Many of the trail herds headed north from Texas, prior to the rigid quarantine regulations instituted by Secretary Rusk, have been grazed between the Panhandle and Colorado. The time lost by reason of the arbitrary regulations prevented the cattle from being driven to Wyoming and Montana ranges before frost, and nearly 15,000 head of steers were grazed in Morgan county, this state, 8000 of which are in the neighborhood of Brush awaiting development and sale. The possibility of holding these cattle on the trail for the whole season has been owing entirely to the unusual growth of grass on the range. The animals have put on both flesh and fat and will be sold at a nice profit before snow flies.—Denver Field and Farm.

A Point on Grain-Fed Cattle.

National Stokman.

The result of a comparative scarcity of corn, the need of realizing, and a fear that prices would not long be sustained, has been that corn-fed cattle have been marketed more freely in the past months than they would have been under ordinary circumstances. Not that cattle of this kind have been marketed in large numbers, for they have not, but in proportion to the number in the country more have come forward than usual. We make this remark after

CATTLE BREEDERS, ATTENTION!

The Texarkana Fair Association have added as special premiums:

- BEST HERD**—All beef breeds combined.....\$75.00
- SECOND BEST**—(Herd to consist of not less than five, same owner).. 25.00
- BEST BULL**—Any age..... 25.00
- BEST COW**—Any age..... 25.00

October 12 to 17. Address Enquiries to

T. E. WEBBER, - Secretary.

consultation with producers in different parts of the county who unite in the opinion that this is correct. A consequence of this is that the proportion of cattle of this kind lying back is unusually small, and that when the new season opens it will not find many cattle carried over and partially fat. Another result of this will be that the cattle to be fed on the new crop of corn will be drawn on earlier than usual to make up the supplies for the fat stock market. This ought in turn to be a stimulus to prices and should counteract the tendency of a large corn crop to lower prices.

The Premium List.

The National Live Stock Reporter of East St. Louis, Ill., offers \$975 cash premiums to be awarded on December 9 to the exhibitors on that day of the best live stock, as follows:

Best car of 14 native steers.....	\$250
Second best.....	50
Best car of 16 Texas or Indian steers.....	250
Second best.....	50
Best car of 60 native wethers.....	100
Second best.....	25
Best car of 60 Texas wethers.....	100
Second best.....	25
Best car of 50 hogs.....	100
Second best.....	25

The following entries have been made for Texas and Indian Territory steers: H. Benson, Denton, Tex.; R. A. Riddels, Alvarado, Tex.; J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Tex.; (two loads); M. Sansom, Alvarado, Tex.; H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Tex.; W. H. Eagle, Dallas, Tex.; T. D. Woody, Decatur, Tex.; W. E. Gentry, Checotah, I. T., (two loads); Rue Houston & Co., Bellevue, Tex.; Frank Houston, agent, Bellevue, Tex.; Gib L. Smith, Honey Grove, Tex.; Jot J. Smyth, Itaska, Tex.; A. C. Riddle, Waco, Tex.

The premiums are exceedingly liberal and speak volumes for the energy and liberality of the National Live Stock Reporter.

The Brown Swiss Cattle.

Quite an interest has sprung up of late in the brown Swiss breed of dairy cattle and they are gaining admirers in several localities of the East in which they are being tested. That they have merit there is no question, but that they will compare favorably for yield in either milk or butter with the Jersey of Holstein is not so certain.

There are 600 to 700 bulls and 700 to 900 cows of this breed in America at the present time. They are scattered all over the United States; but probably most are owned in Connecticut, though not the finest herds. They occupy a position alone as general purpose cattle for beef, milk and butter. They are excellent for crossing with other cattle, whether native stock or any of the other breeds.

The claim for the brown Swiss cattle are: They have healthy and vigorous constitutions. For, bred in a mountain region and accustomed to graze on Alpine heights to the very limit of suitable vegetation, they have for generations been inured to cold and storms until they have acquired the capability of resisting their injurious effects. They have not been injured by fancy feeding. Imported animals refuse to eat grain on their arrival in America. They have been carefully bred for years for their milk qualities. Their

great persistence in marked points denotes unmistakably the integrity and purity of the breed. Switzerland is admitted by the best authorities to furnish excellent and rich pastures and its dairying reputation is unquestionable, especially that for cheese. For beef purposes they cannot be excelled. Calves when dropped are said to be larger and stouter than those of other breeds, they develop rapidly and mature early. They are medium weights at maturity.

The Mistakes of Shippers.

A forcible writer in one of our Chicago exchanges plainly points out the mistakes of shippers, especially when they are in the yards in person. Very few shippers come to market more than once a week, while the great majority probably put in an appearance three or four times a year. The regular shipper who comes week by week is generally easily managed. He keeps close track of the market, sees its variations, and, if we might so express it, its vagaries and his commission man has not much trouble. As a rule he helps to water his cattle and renders all the assistance possible. He has faith in his agent, and leaves him alone. Every time you talk to a salesman when he is in the thick of the fight during the busy hours from 8 o'clock in the morning till noon it is just so much lost to yourself or some other client. His attention is distracted. If the market goes against him the worry is intensified by the interruption, while if the market is booming, as it has been for many days this summer, he oftentimes lets a buyer ride past while he is explaining trivial matters to an owner. Any preliminary talk should take place when the cattle are yarded. After that, silence on the part of the owner is golden. A good commission man should know his work thoroughly. The larger houses handle great numbers of cattle. They are in the market every hour of the day, they watch it every minute, knowing it is as sensitive as the leaves on a tree when a whiff of wind disturbs them. Consequently they know their business, and the best policy is to leave them alone. If there is any kick coming make it in the afternoon when business is over, and if necessary change your agent, but when he is at work leave him alone. Another error made by inexperienced shippers is that they think that they can cheat the buyer. This is a great delusion. They forget that the buyer is on the market 300 days in the year, that they know exactly how their cattle kill, and it is almost impossible to mislead them. This week, while standing on the fence, an owner said to his salesman: "Tell the buyers that those are dry lot cattle, have never seen grass." A bystander turned around and said: "Don't be afraid; they know that fact without being told." From a practical point of view the advice is well given, and applies not only to Chicago, but at every market where livestock is sold. Either place implicit confidence in your commission merchant or do not trust him at all.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Good sheep pay.

Scrub sheep, like any other scrubs, do not pay.

Improve your flocks by introducing blooded bucks.

Thick fat, saucy-looking wethers will always sell for good prices.

Lean mutton will realize but lean returns to shippers.

Stock sheep are selling in Utah at from \$2.35@3.50 per head for range purposes.

At last the wool market is stiffening on prices. Wool is having a bullish tendency. It will soon be in it.

Do not winter too many wethers. Properly managed, ewes will shear nearly or quite as much wool, and will bring more or less increase in addition.

Now is a good time to practice the virtue of patience, when it will pay you to do so. Don't be in a fever of anxiety to get rid of your wool. It will keep.

The feeders in the West are paying from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds for feeding sheep, while fat sheep of nearly the same weight bring from \$4 to \$4.25 per hundred pounds.

There seems to be no loss of confidence in the business of sheep husbandry in North Dakota. It is reported to have assumed enormous proportions up there, especially west of the Missouri.

This is a good time to figure on the proposition, viz: "How many sheep can I take through the winter safely?" If you have more than you are prepared to handle advantageously, this is also a good time to get rid of the surplus.

Big sheep companies are being organized all over the West. The owners of flocks are turning them into the companies in payment of stock. They say they expect to make the ventures pay them, and the JOURNAL hopes they will.

The factory men say they have still a big lot of wool on hand. All right, gentlemen! That big lot of wool will be used up before many more weeks and you will have to go into the markets for new supplies. Then, perhaps, you will be ready to pay for good wool at least as much as it costs to grow it.

Wyoming is keeping up with the procession in the matter of wool growing and sheep breeding. Stock sheep command good prices and are ready sale. Those who have been in the business are going to stay in it, and hundreds are buying in who have heretofore been doing other things.

Quite a number of men from other states are in Texas investing in sheep. The JOURNAL takes the liberty to suggest to them that they will do well to put a part of their money in good pastures. The day has about passed when a flockmaster can depend on free range in Texas.

Fortunes are not to be made in Texas in a day, or in a week or in a year. One of the most common mistakes made here is made by those who, in their eagerness to acquire sudden wealth, invest too largely in live stock. Sheep will pay you, but don't go into any business too brash.

The reports from the wool scouring mill at San Angelo, under the management of Captain A. E. Shepard, are encouraging. It is doing a good business and splendid work, and its samples of scoured wool that have been sent East have been universally praised. The JOURNAL wishes the enterprise a large measure of success.

Of actual sheep raisers who are depressed, ninety-nine per cent. are so

because they are behind the times in purposes and methods of profitable sheep husbandry. Never has there been a time in the history of sheep raising in the United States when the outlook was more safe, sound and profitable than now for the wide-awake, enterprising, progressive sheep husbandman.

William Courtenay reports sales of sheep this week at the following prices: stock sheep \$2.50, straight ewes, \$2.75; weathers \$3, and lambs, (black faced) \$2. It will thus be seen that the market has come down a little, and as there are plenty of buyers sales should be made at these prices. Heretofore this season prices have been too high for trading.—Miles City (Montana) Stock Grower.

No line of farm animal industry has made the substantial, marked progress in the last six years that have sheep. No more new money has been made by handling stock than has been made handling sheep. Who are these successful men? As a rule they have not been farmers or ranchmen; but they have been shrewd, keen men, who saw their golden opportunity and had the nerve to improve it.

A great mistake in sheep husbandry, often met, says the Maine Farmer, is that the owners expect their flocks to go through the summer season without any attention. They keep sheep rather than other stock "because there is but little labor about them." This is what is the matter. Sheep will not thrive even in summer without having their full wants met, and people who try to keep them without care never have a choice flock.

The JOURNAL hears of a Texas flockmaster who has been in the business of sheep husbandry eleven years. The first herder he employed is still with him and has never herded for any other person. This herder came to Texas a mere stripling, without friends and without money. He is now the owner of a two-fifths interest in about 8000 good sheep, his first and only employer being the owner of the other three-fifths interest.

The most successful sheep feeders are not actual sheep raisers; nor are they, as a rule, farmers in any sense of the word. They are, however, successful business men who know the sheep trade from a commercial standpoint, and the best methods of handling the business. Of these methods, few sheep raisers have the least conception or knowledge. All our old methods and theories of profitable sheep raising have failed when brought to the tests of the last few years.

In choosing a mutton sheep, either to feed or breed feeding stock from, there are some principles that can be laid down as true and applicable in almost all cases. The easy feeder must be of the thick fleshed, blocky sort, for daylight that shines under a sheep, hog or steer can never be made into meat, and the possessor of long legs rarely makes a first-class feeder. The ribs should be well sprung so as to give a broad, straight back from shoulder to hip, upon which good high priced meat can be placed with judicious feeding.

The situation of the wool market is so peculiar to-day that no two men can agree as to the cause and remedy. It will work out by rational means and in due time, and by no other. Wool growers and wool dealers must wait for the solution of the question: "What ails the wool market?" One thing meets us from any point we look at the wool and woolen trade, that is its cheapness. Never were woolen goods so cheap as now. A suit of fairly good woolen goods for a man at eight and ten dollars. Just why and just how this can be, no one can satisfactorily explain.

The JOURNAL knows of a Texas flockmaster who has been in the business of sheep husbandry less than three years. He has had eight different

herders in his employ, and yet he swears he has been and is a reasonable and fair employer. He expresses no end of surprise that he can't keep a man at work for him longer than six months. Perhaps the man who last left him is about half right when he says: "A fellow can hardly be expected to work for next to nothing and feed himself when he can rustle a better job."

Judge McLeon, one of the railway commissioners of Texas, has written to a San Antonio commission merchant, saying: "A rate on wool, such as we deem reasonable and just to all parties concerned, will be established by the commission soon." It is within the range of possibility that this promise will be realized, but the commission will have to exercise a vast amount more of good judgment than they did when they fixed cotton rates in Texas if their action will be just or satisfactory, either to wool growers or wool buyers. Wool has not had a fair chance to date in the matter of shipping rates.

The Stockman evidently knows the sheepmen of Texas. It offers to "give \$100 to anybody who will organize a wool association that will associate." There was one such association in Texas many years ago, the Tom Green County Wool Growers association. Joe Tweedy was for years its president and under his leadership it was a success. But if there was ever another one in the state that held together any considerable length of time, the JOURNAL never heard of it. Why is it that sheepmen cannot be induced to work together? Cowmen have all along acted together harmoniously to their mutual advantage, but the sheepmen have systematically refused to have anything to do with each other except in a social way.

The United States within the last year has imported more than five times the amount of sheep than were exported for food purposes. The imports principally from Canada, were 336,153 head, while the exports were only 60,947 head. Our markets probably furnish the Canadian flockmasters the best opportunity for profit they have within available reach. If American sheep raisers would awaken to the fact that a good mutton sheep is one of the most profitable of the stock industries, and appropriate the amount of money to themselves that the Canadian breeders secure each year for mutton, the receipts of the farm will be greatly increased.

There are, no doubt, many things within the reach of sheepmen that can and must be done to make their business permanently profitable. What would help one man may not be a relief to all. It is much like raising wheat, corn and fruit—a natural adaptation of men, methods and conditions for each that no teacher can point out to the novice as absolutely safe to follow. Experience, skill and intelligence will be a safe guide to every man in every line of industry. Without these every man must plod on in distrust of his business. Fortunate, indeed, is the man who can so adapt himself to circumstances and changes and turn them to his advantage. Such demands are upon the sheep raisers, and they will meet the situation in the spirit of the age, and turn defeat into victory.

Dealing in Wool Futures.

We publish in this issue a very interesting letter from William L. Black of Texas, regarding the classification of wool according to some standard types, upon the same general plan as that relating to cotton. We have, at times, had occasion to refer to this matter, and certain recent remarks of ours concerning it are the cause of Mr. Black's present communication. We have never been able to clearly see the feasibility of operating in wool the same as in cotton on a contract for future delivery. These staples can hardly be considered alike in the condition in which they are now marketed. The

opposition to the plan upon the simple plea that it will disturb existing methods of grading and exposing wool for sale, we have no sympathy in. There is much in present methods that should be corrected, however plausible they may be for the most favorable disposition of wool. If dealers could be made to conform to stricter rules regarding the exposition of their stock, and not make their piles of wool a lie from surface to center, as is sometimes done, it would be a good thing and meet the approbation of all honestly disposed persons. There are now no restrictions of any kind except the dictates of his own conscience, which is often not made of the most sensitive stuff. A merchant naturally desires to get all he can for his wool, both for his own sake and that of his consignor, but we doubt if such practices as crowding into an extra pile of wool, for instance, should that grade be in special demand, a lot of wool of a lower or higher grade, in the hope or for the sake of disposing of it all at a better price, are according to the best precepts in the line of rectitude, even if they lead to a better financial showing at the time of sale. They are a species of chicanery. The manufacturer or buyer is presumed to know his business, and in his purchase of a so-called extra pile of wool he will make proper allowance for the part he does not really want. But it is also presumed that it will escape his notice or that he will not be too particular. If such methods could be condemned in some authoritative way, such as a chartered association of wool dealers could give, it would do much in commending the existence of an association or wool exchange established for the purpose of regulating trade.

While we believe a wool exchange would prove a great benefit to all concerned, we are not quite ready to say that one market like Boston should be alone in the movement. Each of the great markets should have one, and all should be governed by some general laws or rules, the same as cotton exchanges. Benefits could be derived from these exchanges, but among them we should not enumerate that part of Mr. Black's scheme of dealing in wool futures upon some standard classification assimilating that of cotton. Mr. Black has some good points in his scheme that we should like to see carried out, which were presented to a convention of wool growers in Washington, January 12, 1889, favoring the inauguration of an effective and systematic plan for the compilation of statistical information relative to trade. A plan of this kind has been found of advantage to other commodities, and there is no reason why it should not be to wool.

Should a cotton manufacturer, using, for instance, low-middling cotton, desire to contract for a future delivery of cotton, according to the form of the New York exchange, he would do so without any expectation of receiving the deliveries to which his contract would be subject; but when the time came for his wanting the grade he really desired he would consummate a purchase of it and sell out his contract, either at a higher or lower price, as it might be; the difference in his purchase and selling price being represented in the price he pays for his actual cotton. His contract is based on the price of middling grade of cotton. Should wool come under a similar system, a standard grade, like Ohio X, would have to be established. If a manufacturer, using Ohio XX delaine staple, wanting to contract, the same as is done in cotton, for a future delivery of wool he would do so on the basis of Ohio X, ordinary staple; but at the time he was in need of this kind of wool he would make the necessary purchase and dispose of his contract, else he would be obliged to receive a lot of wool that he could not use. Cotton is limited to six and a half grades for contract purposes. It would be impossible to limit the deliverable grades of wool on a contract, to anything approximating practicability.

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.

Sept. 17—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for C W Merchant, Leliaetta, I T, 26 steers, 970 lbs, \$3.10; M Half, Catoosa, 153 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.45; 167 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.45; J H Paramore, Leliaetta, 21 steers, 1236 lbs, \$3.25; 92 steers, 1061 lbs, \$3.10; 47 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.90; 110 cows, 826 lbs, \$2.10; R A Moore, Catoosa, 52 steers, 751 lbs, \$2.45. Sept. 18—V Herrard, Leliaetta, 268 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.50. Sept. 19—J H Morris, Silverdale, Kans, 46 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 21—J P Miller, Kansas City, 103 steers, 765 lbs, \$2.25; Nelson, Kansas City, 141 cows, 603 lbs, \$1.65; Powers, Kansas City, 58 steers, 1068 lbs, \$2.70.

Sept. 18—Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold for Colorado, Chicago and Texas Land and Investment company, 431 cattle, including a few cows, 853 lbs, \$2.15; Frazier, Kansas City, 88 steers, 1075 lbs, \$2.95; Sawyer, McKoy & R, Kansas City, 150 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.90; B W Rider, Adair, 112 cows, 780 lbs, \$2. Sept. 19—Frazier, Kansas City, 20 steers, 1191 lbs, \$2.90. Sept. 22—F M Dougherty, Doss, 146 steers, 1207 lbs, \$3.30; 108 cows, 760 lbs, \$2.10; 39 yearlings, 498 lbs, \$2.10; 26 bulls, 1178 lbs, \$1.50.

Sept. 16—Scaling & Tamblin sold for J W Puckett, Midland, 26 steers, 808 lbs, \$2.50; Scharbauer & S, Midland, 50 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.50; H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 32 cows, 695 lbs, \$1.80; J Monroe & Bros, Coffeyville, 50 steers, 1027 lbs, \$3; J O Hall, Coffeyville, 147 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.95; 17 heifers, 705 lbs, \$2.25. Sept. 17—W Scott, Catoosa, 252 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.65; Spears & H, Quanah, 20 calves, 238 lbs, \$2.65; 12 cows and steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.35; 15 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.95; 38 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.95; 3 bulls, 1090 lbs, \$1.50; Scharbauer & D, Midland, 776 sheep, 81 lbs, \$4.15. Sept. 18—W Scott, Catoosa, 278 steers, 1066 lbs, \$2.60; C, C, T, L & C Co, Ponca, I T, 334 cows, 621 lbs, \$1.25; 325 calves, 132 lbs, \$3.50; 41 calves, 386 lbs, \$1.40; 41 cows, 642 lbs, \$1.60. Sept. 19—J J McAdams, Quanah, 25 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.45; P Spears, Quanah, 26 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.35; J T Spears, 48 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.45. Sept. 21—Z J Harmonson, Justin, 42 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.40; 7 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.95; W P Harmonson & Son, Justin, 31 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.70; 50 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.50; 102 cows, 675 lbs, \$1.95; W Scott, Catoosa, 254 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.55; N Williams, Catoosa, 23 steers, 1057 lbs, \$2.55; J O Hall, Vinita, 182 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.70; 48 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.60; 32 cows, 661 lbs, \$2.25. Sept. 22—Spears & H, Quanah, 26 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.60; 20 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.35; 20 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.35; 2 bulls, 1305 lbs, \$1.60; Sam White, Quanah, 40 calves, 183 lbs, \$2.25; 44 cows, 764 lbs, \$1.60; White Bros, Quanah, 242 calves, 207 lbs, \$3.20; 139 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.90; 52 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.80; 6 calves, 201 lbs, \$2.25; 5 bulls, 1272 lbs, \$1.60; J T Spears, Quanah, 152 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.90; 69 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.40; Hancock & H, Quanah, 14 cows, 882 lbs, \$1.80; 8 cows, 661 lbs, \$1.75; J A Montgomery, Quanah, 59 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.40; 16 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.65; Stilson, Case, Thorp, Ry-

burn & Co, San Angelo, 100 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.35; 137 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.70.

Sept. 17—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for H H Halsell, Decatur, 164 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.60; Worsham C Co, Quanah, 104 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.65; 148 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.85; J C Smith, Big Springs, 714 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4.05. Sept. 19—Keystone, Cattle Co, Pearsall, 129 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.35; 46 cows, 867 lbs, \$1.35; 14 calves, 304 lbs, \$2.25; 112 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.45; 61 calves, 205 lbs, \$3.75; 35 yearlings, 576 lbs, \$1.55; 52 yearlings, 394 lbs, \$1.40; Robertson & H, Colorado, 139 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.30. Sept. 21—J T Welden, Victoria, 74 calves, 264 lbs, \$2.50; White & R, Kansas City, 27 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.20; S, Cutberth & Co, Kiowa, 364 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.50; Gus Cornelius, Colorado City, 43 steers, 772 lbs, \$2.15; 5 bulls, 946 lbs, \$1.25; 62 cows, 606 lbs, \$1.65. Sept. 22—D Gunter, Amarillo, 19 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.35; 4 cows, 875 lbs, \$1.75; J N Ivey, Amarillo, 93 calves, 159 lbs, \$3.50; 59 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.40; 15 calves, 189 lbs, \$2; Day Bros, Amarillo, 60 steers, 806 lbs, \$2.25; 51 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.85; 25 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.80; J W Crisp, Amarillo, 15 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.25; 58 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.75; J H Parrish, Amarillo, 11 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.75; 15 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.75; A P Murcheson, Amarillo, 188 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.85; 27 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.80; J A Morgan, Amarillo, 22 steers, 843 lbs, \$2.30; 25 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.40; 25 cows, 786 lbs, \$2.05; Scharbauer & F, Midland, 800 sheep, 83 lbs, \$3.90.

Sept. 19—Wagner Bros. & Co. sold for J C Swift, Ballinger, 273 sheep, 67 lbs, \$3.10.

Sept. 16—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for J B Pace, Canadian, 142 steers, 843 lbs, \$2.50; 219 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.45; 24 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.50. Sept. 22—J B Pace, Clarendon, 80 steers, 1111 lbs, \$2.85.

Sept. 17—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for R H Harris, San Angelo, 73 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.65. Sept. 18—Cushenberry, San Angelo, 286 sheep, 84 lbs, \$3.85. Sept. 21—W H Godair, Tulsa, 91 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.90; 43 bulls, 1075 lbs, \$1.60; J D Lundy, Tulsa, 56 steers 776 lbs, \$2.40; 216 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept. 16—Keenan & Sons sold for the Monroe C Co, Albany, 185 calves, 169 lbs, \$4.

Sept. 16—R. Strahorn & Co. sold for Kimberlin & Co, Ponca, 73 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.55; 18 bull, 1059 lbs, \$1.25. Sept. 17—Kimberlin Co, 145 steers, shipped from Canadian, 1098 lbs, \$2.65; 325 steers, 1096 lbs, \$2.65; 78 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.60. Sept. 21—Geo Beggs, Bluffdale, 84 calves, 221 lbs, \$2.50; John Tarlton, Bluffdale, 175 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.30; 8 cows, 640 lbs, \$1.75. Sept. 22—D Waggoner, & Son, Harrold, 593 cows, 839 lbs, \$1.80; Kimberlin C Co, Ponca, 105 calves, 191 lbs, \$3.20; 84 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.75; 9 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.55; 10 calves, 208 lbs, \$2; B Hackett, Fort Worth, 265 calves, 199 lbs, \$2; 60 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.60; 20 calves, 295 lbs, \$1.50.

Sept. 17—The James H. Campbell Co. sold for W W Burham, Baxter Springs, Kans, 47 Indians, 1061 lbs, \$2.75; 47 steers, 1081 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 18—J Timberlake, Flowersville, 25 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.30. J Griffin, 91 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.40; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 100 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.55; 192 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.55. Sept. 19—J Lynch, Panhandle, 280 sheep, 56 lbs, \$3; J C Swift,

Ballinger, 536 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.40; D C Worsham, Field Creek, 57 cows, 598 lbs, \$1.60.

Sept. 18—Wood Bros. sold for J R Holmes, Kansas City, 194 steers, 1121 lbs, \$3.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Sept 16—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for Wilson & Pulliam, Catoosa, 130 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.75; W E Halsell, Vinita, 40 steers, 1102 lbs, \$2.75; 20 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.60; 25 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.90; Silberstein & Webb, Dallas, 47 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.60; Belcher & Belcher, Belcherville, 105 steers, 1072 lbs, \$2.85. Sept 17—Wilson & Pulliam, Catoosa, 92 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.65; J A Patterson, Muscogee, 60 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.75; Sawyer, McKay & R, San Angelo, 125 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.55; J S McSpadden, Chelsea, 29 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.40; 22 heifers, 806 lbs, \$2.16. Sept 17—Belcher & Belcher, Belcherville, 162 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.60. Sept 21—G W Servers, Taylor, 26 cows, 650 lbs, \$1.65; 3 yearlings, 460 lbs, \$1.50; 5 calves, \$6 each; Ball & Biffle, Gainesville 76 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.65; C W Turner, Muscogee, 90 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.62; 1 cow, 890 lbs, \$1.75; J A Patterson, Muscogee, 21 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.75; 22 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.55; N Skinner, Vinita, 71 steers, 1029 lbs, \$2.50; 187 steers, 1162 lbs, \$2.85; 1 stag, 1340 lbs, \$2; 2 stags, 1165 lbs, \$2.25. Sept 22—E P Davis, Seymour, 160 calves, \$7.25 each; 23 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.45; 1 stag, 880 lbs, \$2; 10 cows and heifers, 601 lbs, \$1.70; Schuster & Co, Colorado, 59 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.85; E P Davis, Seymour, 17 cows and heifers, 772 lbs, \$1.70; J B Wilson, Dallas, 144 steers, 1311 lbs, \$3.65.

Sept 16—Greer, Mills, & Co sold for Belcher & Belcher, Belcherville, 42 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.50; 5 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.70; 31 heifers, 721 lbs, \$2.12; 1 cow, 740 lbs, \$2.12; 1 bull, 1290 lbs, \$1.60; Worsham Cattle Co, Quanah, 72 heifers, 666 lbs, \$2; 234 calves, \$7.25 each. Sept. 17—Word & Houssel, Wichita Falls, 62 heifers, 985 lbs, \$1.90; 22 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$1.70; 80 calves, \$7.12 each.

Sept 14—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for I M Crutchfield, Tulsa, 138 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.85; 23 calves, \$7 each; Sept 15—196 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.80; F Crowley, Midland, 21 bulls, 1085 lbs, \$1.65; 27 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.75; 74 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.35; 77 calves, \$8 each; J M Crutchfield, Tulsa, 137 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.75; 23 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.50; 16 calves, \$7.50 each; 24 calves, \$7.12 each.

Sept 17—Scaling a Tamblin sold for H D Field, St Joe, Tex, 29 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.85; J T Spears, Quanah, 173 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.80; 143 calves, \$8 each; Spears & House, Quanah, 29 mixed, 733 lbs, \$2.05; Scott & Fuller, Choteau, 124 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.60; Blackstone & McDaniel, Muscogee, 37 heifers, 574 lbs, \$1.90; 84 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.65; F E Smith, Lenapah, 21 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.75; 23 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.25; 23 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.45; 21 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.35; B E Carrington, Choteau, 19 steers, 1084 lbs, \$2.60; 6 cows, 948 lbs, \$1.75. Sept 22—M Yoakum, Vinita, 8 steers, 1083 lbs, \$2.75; Stilson Case Thorp Ryburn & Co, Catoosa, 22 steers, 1210 lbs, \$2.80; 179 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.55; 105 heifers, 833 lbs, \$2.10; W J Mankin, Whitt, Tex, 34 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.75. Sept 22—J L Huggins, Henrietta, 33 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.75; 47 steers, 1017 lbs,

\$2.55; Nutter & Nevelle, Henrietta, 27 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.85; 2 bulls, 1180 lbs, \$1.40; D A Yokely, Salesville, 55 calves, \$6.25 each; 20 calves, \$5 each. Sept 23—Jas F Welder, Victoria, 68 calves, \$6.75; B Smith, Brownwood, 18 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.60; 3 bulls, 893 lbs, \$1.75; 27 calves, \$6.50 each.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 7—Cassidy Bros. Commission Co. sold for Thomas McColgan, Purcell, I T, 29 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1140 lbs, \$1.25; 1 cow, 1020 lbs, \$1.90; 25 cows, 850 lbs, \$1.90; 14 calves, \$6 each; Chas Coon, Weatherford, 10 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.25; 30 bulls, 980 lbs, \$1.20; 21 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.50; C M McClellan, Tulsa, I T, 106 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.45; 92 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.45; 15 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.45; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 50 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.25; W B Sherwood, Purcell, 17 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.50; 10 calves, \$7.50 each; C M McClellan, Ta-la-la, I T, 23 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.45. Sept. 8—Matador Land & Cattle Co, Trinidad, Col, 19 cows, 885 lbs, \$1.85. Sept. 9—Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 146 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.65; 143 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.65. Sept. 10—Jas Forsythe, Leliaetta, I T, 28 steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.70. Sept. 11—M T Johnson, Purcell, 58 cows, 766 lbs, \$2; C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 21 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.70; 8 calves, 157 lbs, \$4.50, 3 calves, \$5.50 each; Smith & Tuttle, Vinco, I T, 109 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.45; 79 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.45; 7 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.45. Sept. 12—Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 116 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.65; 48 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.65; 46 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.65; 45 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.65; 6 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2. Sept. 14—Col, C & T L & C Co, Pond Creek, I T, 228 heifers, 686 lbs, \$1.95; 178 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.75. Sept. 15—J M Haley, Muscogee, I T, 28 cows, 821 lbs, \$2.05; Thos Farrell, Red Rock, I T, 27 steers, 1074 lbs, \$2.70 27 steers, 853 lbs, \$1.90; 3 cows, 806 lbs, \$2.05; W C Edwards, Wagoner, I T, 50 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.85; 15 calves, 147 lbs, \$4.90; 17 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.30; L P Jones, Benjamin, 67 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.85; 21 calves, 147 lbs, \$4.90; 18 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.30. Sept. 16—Nat Skinner, Vinita, I T, 99 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.50; 58 steers, 1069 lbs, \$2.40. Sept. 19—J W Gibson, Vinita, 60 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.70; P S and T Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 196 cows, 668 lbs, \$1.60; 1066 cows, 669 lbs, \$1.50.

September 16—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for J F Taylor, Adair, I T, 50 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.35; O Herard, Elgin, Kans, 77 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.35; J Evans, Liberal, Kans, 27 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.60; 107 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.30; J F Taylor, Adair, I T, 28 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.70. Sept. 17—IT Pryor, Silverdale, Kans, 178 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.50; Hamburg & Co, Canadian, 22 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.15; J L Dickerson, Canadian, 40 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.40; 20 calves, 181 lbs, \$4.50; 17 calves, \$6 each; R Turner Canadian, 23 cows, 888 lbs, \$2; R Hamilton, Canadian, 22 cows, 837 lbs, \$1.90; H Hamburg, Canadian, 156 cows, 844 lbs, \$1.85; 46 cows, 837 lbs, \$1.80; 22 cows, 862 lbs, \$1.80; Western Inv & Sec Co, Clarendon, 197 cows, 665 lbs, \$1.25; J H Paramore, Leliaetta, I T, 112 calves, 122 lbs, \$5; 28 cows, 873 lbs, \$2; 140 cows, 866 \$1.90; S H Merchant, Leliaetta, 27 cows, 889 lbs, \$1.75; 12 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.90; 13 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.45. Sept. 18—J P Taylor, Adair, I T, 107 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.50.

September 16—The Fish & Keck Co. sold for Rocking Chair Ranch, Aberdeen, 5 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.50; 75 steers, 822 lbs, \$1.90; 180 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.50; Sam Balch Aberdeen, 2 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.50; 23 cows, 837 lbs, \$1.90; 15 steers, 1035 lbs, \$2.40; 2 stags, 1180 lbs, \$2; W T Peery, St. Joe, 50 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.80. Sept. 17—Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 80 cows, 905 lbs, \$1.95; 23 steers, 1140 lbs, \$2.60; 24 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.60; Millett Bros, Millett, 99 steers, 787 lbs, \$1.85; Rocking Chair Ranch, Aberdeen, 13 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.35; 50 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.80; 95 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 18—Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 24 steers, 1601 lbs, \$2.45. Sept. 19—for Thos Grant, Paul's Valley, I T, 12 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.65; 26 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.10; 1 bull, 1420 lbs, \$1.25; 10 oxen, 1185 lbs, \$1.60. Sept. 21—C J Minor, Amarillo, 40 cows, 936 lbs, \$1.90; 19 cows, 842 lbs, \$1.80. Sept. 28—Lee Woods, Doss, 84 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.55; 76 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.55; 88 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.55; 91 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.55; 175 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.55. September 21—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Day Bros, Amarillo, 10 steers, 953 lbs, \$2; 23 calves, 172 lbs, \$4; 9 calves, \$8 each; G R Jowell, Amarillo, 24 cows, 873 lbs, \$1.85; 23 steers, 1013 \$2.20.

September 14—Scaling & Tamblin sold for R G Oldham, Amarillo, 21 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.50; 4 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.50; 2 cows, 870 lbs, \$1.85. Sept. 16—for L A Knight, Fairview, 62 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.50; T H Lemond, Fairview, 2 steers, 1165 lbs, \$2.50; 37 cows, 821 lbs, \$1.85; 27 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.50; 23 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.85. Sept. 18—S Turner, 37 calves, \$6.25 each; 29 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.75; 5 calves, \$7 each; 32 steers, 728 lbs, \$1.85; 3 bulls, 1046 lbs, \$1.25; N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 176 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.70; C J Long, Sweetwater, 161 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.80; 56 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.80. Sept. 19—A J Davis, Gainesville, 25 calves, \$7.50 each; 19 steers and heifers, 540 lbs, \$1.25; 2 cows, 895 lbs, \$1.75; E G Robinson, Snyder, 26 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.80; A J Long, Sweetwater, 85 steers, 943 lbs, \$2. Sept. 23—Herring & Thompson, Pottsboro, 29 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.60; 11 cows, 815 lbs, \$1.70; 5 steers, 1068 lbs, \$2.40; 15 calves, \$5 each.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
September 23, 1891. }

Over 5000 cattle were carried over Sunday, of a miscellaneous character, but mostly common or western stockers and feeders. On Monday the fresh arrivals swelled the offerings to about 11,000. Trade was slow, but some kinds sold a little higher, while the bulk of the offerings were unchanged and some kinds were weak.

About one-half of the cattle on hand Monday had to go over to Tuesday in first hands. In other words, couldn't be sold on Monday even at a reasonable decline. The receipts on Tuesday, including calves, were 6700, which, with the unsold cattle held over from Monday, aggregated over 12,000 cattle on Tuesday's market. The sales and shipments reduced this number to 3700 by Tuesday night. The receipts to-day were 5800, about one-half being Texas and Indian cattle.

Notwithstanding the receipts this week have been much lighter than last week, yet the market has been exceedingly dull, with a gradual decline in prices.

Good light weight calves are 75 cents per head lower, while heavy ones are not wanted.

The following were among the representative sales of Texas and Indian cattle on to-day's market:

G M Casey, Caney, Kan, 50 Texas corn-fed steers, 1130 lbs, \$4.
G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 108 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.60; 34 calves, \$5.50 each; 19 calves, \$5.36 each.
Field & Montgomery, Inola, 118 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.30.
William Blair, Inola, 23 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.50; 21 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.35.
A W Hudson, Tulsa, 253 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.50; 55 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.60; 24 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.75.
R A Thompson, Mineola, 27 cows, 826 lbs, \$1.70.

P L Company, 52 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.55.
Sam Lazarus, Alma, 104 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.60; 71 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.60; 265 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 1141 lbs, \$2.30; 22 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.15.
Day & Cresswell, Leliaetta, 210 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.70; 39 steers, 769 lbs, \$1.45.
Hansford Land and Cattle company, 318 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.20.
E G Cale, Ponca, 57 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.65.

Hogs weighing around 200 lbs, that the country would call good, sold at \$4@4.25, and 180 and 190-lb stuff dropped to-day under \$4. Thin and grassy pigs and all flabby hogs sold very cheap at \$2@3.50.

The supply of sheep was moderate, with some fair to good, but no choice sheep, and a good many common ones. Lambs and good muttons were steady. The demand for stockers was better, owing to some country buyers, and prices were higher, as they always are when country buyers are here.

St. Louis Market Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
September 23, 1891. }

The run of Texas and Indian cattle at the opening of business Monday, amounted to 138 cars. The bulk of the offerings were cows and heifers. The steers were mostly inferior to medium grades with a train or to of good cattle. The market did not open with much vigor as there were so many cattle on sale at other markets, but there was a disposition on the part of buyers to take everything at all desirable at the lowest basis at the close of last week.

The total receipts of cattle for Monday were 4481; for Tuesday, 4976; for to-day (Wednesday) 8900. Receipts of Texas and Indian cattle to-day about 3500. The dressed beef men claim that their cold storage rooms are now all full, consequently they can only use a limited number of cattle. If this is true, and there is no reason for doubting it, a big run, such as we had last week, would now completely demoralize the market. There is absolutely no improvement in the market; every change of late is for the worse. The steers selling now at \$2.25@2.45, one week ago were generally worth about \$2.75@2.90. The cows and heifers at \$1.60@1.75 to-day were worth \$1.90@2.05 last Monday and Tuesday. The following sales were made to-day:

B Smith, Brownwood, sold 18 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.60.
R J Carroll, Henrietta, 21 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.50.
H C Clark, Dallas, 110 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.60; 152 calves, \$7 each.

Albert Wright, Bellevue, 31 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.60.

J Kirby, Bellevue, 27 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.60.

E V Orton, Bellevue, 15 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.70.

A Estlie, Bellevue, 15 cows, 534 lbs, \$1.50.

J B Wilson, Dallas, 157 steers 1004 lbs, \$2.55.

Doc Reedy, Henrietta, 29 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.80.

J & T Williamson, Antelope, 30 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.75.

G B Perryman, Dallas, 91 heifers, 693 lbs, \$2; 27 cows, 817 lbs, \$1.75; 26 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.20.

D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 434 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.70; 501 calves, \$7 each.

S J Norton, Antelope, 56 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.60.

E P Davis, Seymour, 160 calves, \$7.25.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Sept. 23, 1891. }

The receipts of cattle at these yards last week were in round numbers 95,000 head, the largest number ever received at this or any other market in the same length of time. The receipts so far this month have exceeded those for the corresponding time last year over 20,000 head. There were 27,000 Texas cattle here last week, against 16,300 for the corresponding week last year.

The receipts this week have exceeded the demand, and much larger than they should have been so soon after the big glut of last week. On Monday we had 16,000 cattle, 12,000 on Tuesday and 15,000 to-day. Entirely too many, especially of the inferior and common grades.

The market is declining every day, and is already as bad as it was when at its lowest last year. Unless shippers hold up and decrease the receipts materially, they need not expect any but bad markets.

The following average and representative sales made on to-day's market will fairly show the present condition of the market:

J B Wilson, Dallas, sold 126 steers, 1251 lbs, \$3.50.

S Witherspoon sold 290 cows, 627 lbs, \$1.65.

Magnolia Cattle company, Colorado City, 115 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.70; 84 calves, 163 lbs, \$4.10.

A A Wiley, Colorado City, 180 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.70.

F Tankersley, San Angelo, 80 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.72; 19 steers, 819 lbs, \$2.20; 240 calves, 173 lbs, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Hughes & R, Coleman, 67 calves, 207 lbs, \$3.

J R Naseworthy, San Angelo, 46 calves, 253 lbs, \$1.75.

John P Cramer, San Angelo, 112 calves, 180 lbs, \$2.50; 89 calves, 247 lbs, \$1.85; 48 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.70.

Sam Lazarus, 220 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.50.

C F L and L company, 389 cows, 816 lbs, \$2.

T A Boble, 46 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3; 12 steers, 1207 lbs, \$2.65; 12 cows, 850 lbs, \$2.

S B Burnett, Fort Worth, 285 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.75.

J J Burnett, 44 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.75.

S Tuttle, Caldwell, 167 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.30; 120 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.30.

The general hog market was dull and weak to-day. Some smooth, fat hogs fattened on corn sold at nearly steady prices, but the bulk of the mixed hogs sold 5@10c lower. Some 176-lb grass hogs at \$4.50 sold 15c lower than yesterday, and grass hogs of poorer quality, which were abundant, could not be sold at a greater decline. Rough mixed hogs sold at \$4.40@4.75, and all could not be sold. The good to fancy mixed weights sold sparingly at \$5@5.30.

The supply of sheep was liberal, and the two day's receipts were 2400 larger than during the same time last week. The market to-day was very dull. The good native sheep were about steady at \$4.50@4.75, but common to fair sheep at \$3.50@4 were weaker. The culls at \$2.50@3 were very dull. Lambs were in full supply and small demand.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 21, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	2186	2035	636
Calves and yearlings	3090	2391	1976
Hogs	432	446	386
Sheep	1119	...	1119

CATTLE.—Good to choice beefs per lb, 2 1/2@3; common to fair beefs, 1 1/2@2 1/2; good fat cows, 2@2 1/2; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$4.00@7.00; yearlings, \$5.50@8.00; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5 1/2@5 1/2; common to fair, 4@4 1/2.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3.00; common to fair \$1.25@2.

There has been a heavy run of all classes of cattle during the week and the market is heavily supplied with poor to medium beef cattle, and is glutted with calves and yearlings; trading is slow and prices unreliable, except for good smooth fat beefs, which continue in light supply and in fair demand.

Hog market quiet and fairly supplied.

Sheep market fully supplied and dull. Poor stock is neglected.

Percheron Horses For Sale.

We offer for sale or exchange nine head of Percheron horses, as follows: Four full blood Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; two high grade Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; one high grade Percheron filly 2 years old; one colt from grade mare; one extra fine full blood 7-year-old Percheron stallion, dapple gray color, 16 1/2 hands high, weight about 1700 pounds, fine style and action and a good getter. One of the mares is registered and all are thoroughly acclimated. Will trade above for land, city property (inside) or steer cattle at fair figures. One or two-year-old Hereford bulls preferred in trade.

The above described animals are within a few miles of Fort Worth and may be easily seen. It is worth your time to look at them even if you do not buy.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Hill County Land for Exchange.

We will sell cheap or exchange on favorable terms, for cattle or Panhandle lands, 540 acres of fine land in Hill county. Will give some one a big bargain.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

AGRICULTURAL.

Under proper conditions and with good management almost any line of work can be made profitable on the farm.

Watch the crops that didn't pay this year; because so many others will abandon them is the very reason it may pay for you to raise them.

Whether for grain or other crops the fall plowing of land is a vast benefit to the soil and prepares it for the spring crop, where seeding or planting is deferred until frost is out of the ground.

The life of the farmer cannot be expected to be one of "flowery ease," but is one of toil and attention to all matters that are necessary to insure success.

The size of farms on the island of Jersey does not generally exceed fifteen to twenty acres and many of them consist of only ten acres; yet the farmers are well to do.

Some farmers buy what meat and lard they can consume and do their own grunting, while the prosperous farmers keep hogs to do the grunting and supply the meat and lard.

The price of breadstuffs of all kinds are rapidly rising in England, and the predictions made early in the season of high prices for American export wheat and corn are being fulfilled to the letter.

The stockless farm will inevitably lead to the farmless farmer. Stock you must have, let your every energy be bent to cheaply maturing it; in that direction lies both the profitableness and perpetuity of farming.

It is estimated that the farmers of the United States will net one billion more this year for their crop than they received in 1890. This vast sum will help many a tiller of the soil to wipe out a large sum of his indebtedness.

The man who manages a small farm, first, to supply his family all that he possibly can for their support and comfort, and then choose wisely some specialty for a money product, will, as a rule, be found prosperous, even in hard times.

If our magnificent abundance of crops is not interfered with by local speculators, America will this year get back all the gold that has gone to Europe in consequence of the excess of exports. The last great "corner" cost the United States \$300,000,000.

The melon crop in the Southern states has been carried to an extreme. Thousands of melons rotted on the vines, and tons of the fruit offered at a cent apiece were refused by the railroads unless charges were prepaid. The melons were not worth the freight.

A variety of crops is the safest for the farmer. Intensive rather than extensive farming is the need of the times. Next year wheat may be very low. Keep your eye on the crop that didn't pay this year. So many will quit it, it may pay next.

A further advance in prices of cereals and meats is inevitable. Speculators' lies may retard, but the slower acting laws of demand and supply must bring it about. It is only a question of time—how long no man can tell, but not as far distant as many believe.

The planters of the South are happy. They have a big crop of cane, and with the bounty offered on the sugar, will have the most prosperous year in the history of the country. One woman in Louisiana got \$280,000, and ex-Governor Warmouth of the same state, \$200,000 for his crop. The crop amounts to a small fortune to each planter.

A startling statement is made by so conservative and reliable an authority as the old American Agriculturist, the

utterances of which are accepted as standard. It says that United States farmers will probably receive one billion dollars more for the produce of 1891 than in any previous year! Let us hope so.

Some of the most successful farmers in the country, those who make a profit from every crop and animal, are men who have been successful in some other line of business. While such men take up farming more for recreation than from necessity or for profit they apply business principles to the management of the farm with every satisfactory result.

The energies of farmers are directed to production in some particular line or lines, such as horses, cattle, sheep, pork, butter, cheese, grains, grasses or fruits, or a combination of any of them, and success depends upon the degree of energy bestowed. This applies more particularly to the cultivation of grain and root crops than to stock raising, although the latter requires careful attention.

Rye for winter pasture is a matter which should have the serious consideration of many of our farmers, says the Kansas farmer, especially those who have but little tame grass. So many farmers rely on straw and corn stalks for winter pasture. Rye can be sown in the corn fields at our convenience during the next month, and in this way have green pasturage until spring.

Dakota farmers have learned their first lesson in diversified farming this year. They have found that wheat farming as an exclusive occupation was a failure, but that a rotation or a diversity of crops meant immunity from absolute loss in case of an unfavorable grain season. This year the Dakota husbandmen will make money. They have a great harvest in nearly all lines. They deserve success for they have had many years of misfortune.

Discussing the magnitude of "1,000,000 bushels of wheat," a broker is quoted as saying: "If 1,000,000 bushels were loaded on freight cars, 500 bushels to a car, it would fill a train over fifteen miles long. If transported by wagon, forty-four bushels on a wagon, it would make a row of teams 142 miles long. If made into bread, reckoning a bushel to every sixty pounds of flour, it would give each man woman and child in the United States a two-pound loaf.

In plowing it should be done in so careful a manner as to secure the entire pulverization of the soil to the depth that the plow reaches; even with the greatest care, rather than have a soil still lumpy and cloddy, the pulverizing harrow should be freely used. If one has any doubt upon the advantage of care and thoroughness in this work, they have only to make a test of the matter by planting with a lumpy and hard condition of soil, and where it is thoroughly pulverized, and they will see the very marked difference in crops as they appear under the two different conditions.

The territory of New Mexico is attracting the attention of the viticulturists all over the country. The grapes grown in the Mesilla valley have demonstrated that the soil there is adapted to the raising of grapes of a flavor that is unsurpassed anywhere and wherever they have been shown they at once attract the attention of all judges. Not only are the grapes grown of a superior quality, but the vines have uniformly been prolific. The crop this year is magnificent and a considerable portion of it will be made into wine. The apple, pear, peach and plum crops are unprecedented in size and yield.

Brazilian farmers are meeting with great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of laborers to harvest the crops. The slaves, lately emancipated, are so elated over their freedom, that, like the Southern negroes after the civil war, they will not work. The white popu-

lation of Brazil has not yet learned to labor, and in many localities will never be able to do so, on account of the effects of malaria. The farming interests, therefore, are languishing just now and will continue to be injuriously affected until the usual reaction takes place and emancipated slaves are left the alternative of pauperism or recompensed labor.

A Louisiana paper, recognized as the organ of the sugar interests in that state, suggests that the molasses crop which does not pay for transportation, shall be utilized for fuel in the sugar houses and calculates that half of it would take the place of 75,000 or 100,000 tons of coal. This amount would suffice for the manufacture of all the sugar made in the state. The demand for molasses, now that sugar has been cheapened through legislation, is not as large as the supply. Prices are therefore unusually low. The planter figures it out that the cost of a barrel is two times as much as the value of the molasses in it, and the cost of transportation from the plantations to New Orleans often exceeds the value of the article.

Do not fail to soak the seed wheat in brine or to sprinkle it with a solution of three ounces of blue vitriol dissolved in a quart of water for each bushel. Apply this cool, and stir several times at a few minutes intervals, that it may touch all parts. This will require but little drying before sowing. If the brine is more convenient, it should be strong enough to bear an egg, and then the wheat should be well drained, and air-slaked lime or plaster put on to dry it off for sowing. These methods certainly keep off smut, and perhaps destroy the eggs of some of the insect pests that are in the seed. See that the seed is not covered more than one and a half or two inches deep, but it may well go deeper in dry land than in wet.

There are lots of people who, because they cannot buy a large farm will rent all their lives. They seem to think that corn, wheat and oats, are the only crops that can be grown. Statistics prepared by the agricultural department of the United States show that while the average value per acre of wheat in the United States for ten years was \$9.95, and corn \$9.47, potatoes made an average of 76.2 bushels per acre and made an average value of \$38.34 per acre. And remember, this was not for only one year, or in one state, but the average in the United States for ten years. These figures show that on an average, potatoes give four times as much value per acre as corn or wheat, and the man who can afford to buy but a few acres, had better do so, for by diversified, intensive farming he can soon enlarge his borders and all the time be independent of landlords, and under his own "vine and tree" pass a happy, prosperous and honorable life.

When a big crop of any kind is raised and marketed at a good price, a large acreage of that kind of crop is nearly certain to be put in next year. Farmers should keep their eyes open on the crop that didn't pay this time, for next year it is more apt to pay because so many will abandon it, and plant crops that paid this year. For instance, wheat this year has made a good yield, and because of a shortage in other countries is bringing, or will bring a good price, and farmers are already preparing for a large acreage. Next year if Europe raises a large crop of wheat, and the country should be so fortunate as to get a good yield also, the probability is that it would not be a very paying crop. Statistics show that the average yield of wheat in the United States for ten years was twelve bushels per acre, and the average value per acre \$9.95, or about 80 cents per bushel.

The sale of the surplus of the present crop at fair prices will doubtless greatly stimulate wheat production in this country. The average farmer will

attempt to do this by sowing more acres. But the profitable way will be to increase the average yield per acre by better farming, instead of enlarging the area sown to wheat. The average yield per acre of this year's crop is estimated at fifteen bushels. This is a little more than half the average yield per acre in England. That leaves us a wide margin for greatly increasing our total product without enlarging the area a single acre. Better farming can do it. By increasing the total yield in this way the cost of producing each bushel will be lowered and the net profits of wheat raising be greatly increased. Let the stimulus given by the present good prices for a bounteous crop be applied to better farming.

Diversified Farming.

Homestead.

The imprudence of "putting all of one's eggs into one basket" has long been a proverb. Some diversity in the work of the individual farmer, is essential, not only that he may have more than one crop to rely on in case of failure, but also that he may have employment for as long a period during the year as possible, and this single crops do not give. What and how many kinds of crops the general farmer should cultivate is a question of circumstance, but that there should be as much diversity as is warranted by his conditions is generally conceded. In the case of a community, district or state, the necessity for all the diversity that the climate, soil and market will admit of with profit, is ever greater, and there is the urgent need of diversifying the agriculture that there is for diversifying of industries generally, if a country is to prosper.

The community that depends upon a single staff for support is even worse off than the individual. Something of this must have been felt by the Georgia commissioner of agriculture when in his last report he said: "Our prosperity and happiness demand that we change our entire system. Picture our helpless condition should the European countries using our cotton become involved in war. The staple that now plays such an important part in the commerce of nations would scarcely bring the price of the bagging in which it is wrapt, and a large majority of our farmers would be forced into abject want. Stop the trains from the North and West just one month, and the cries for meat and bread which would go up from the cotton-producing section, would excite the surprise of the civilized world.

The prosperity and happiness of any country depends upon a reliance on something else than a single staple. Why Georgia in 1888 should grow 463,460,556 lbs. of cotton worth on an average in the state, \$13.26 per acre cultivated, and only 46,995 tons of hay when it was worth \$16.15 per average acre, and a much smaller labor cost to produce it, is pretty hard to see: or why should there be so much cotton at so low a price per acre, and yet only 638,000 bushels of potatoes which brought \$56.80 per average acre? The same short-sighted policy of running too largely to single staple crops generally prevails to a greater or less extent wherever agriculture is pursued, although the evils of the practice are not so apparent with the staple of the corn belt, for the reason that so large a portion of it is fed at home. The cotton condition which the commissioner of agriculture in Georgia reprobates would be the condition in the corn states provided this cereal had to go abroad to find its principal market. As it is used largely by the man who raises it, it can be cultivated largely, but every farmer who has to raise corn to sell in average years, regards himself in so far unfortunate.

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.

SWINE.

You need not expect to get high prices for hogs that have fattened on grass, with a little corn.

Experiments in hog feeding shows that they should never be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and the best profits, as a rule, is found in weights ranging from 180 to 200 lbs.

When it comes to fattening for market, with an all-corn ration, the breeders should not be found with those being fattened. No line of treatment would be more injurious than to allow them full-corn ration. Don't allow the press of work to prevent selection and separation before corn feeding commences. It is not necessary to make a selection of sows each year, for the same herd of sows may be used for a term of years, as long as they prove to be good breeders, and the same male can be used during this term of years to couple with them. Selection of sows every year necessitates the selection and purchase of a new boar. This is a needless expense, for a farmer can seldom select a male from his own herds, because they are closely related; in-and-in breeding he dare not practice.

We prefer, says John M. Jamison in the Ohio Farmer, to make our selection of breeding stock but once in a number of years. Sows and boars are valuable till they have attained the age of six or seven years. The selection of a male is a most important matter, equaling that of all the others. In short, he is one-half the herd. He should by all means be a pure-bred animal, but for the general farmer his pedigree has greatest weight in showing a long line of straight-bred ancestors. In the male should be found the form that the farmer wishes for the pigs, for the sire gives to his produce his form, the feeding capacity coming from the dam. If a lot of pigs are wanted from large, open sows, a compactly built male should be selected. Never expect early maturing and quick fattening animals from the coupling of rangy or coarse sires and dams.

As soon as the weather begins to get cool in the fall, writes N. J. Shepherd in the Iowa Farmer and Breeder, is the best time to fatten hogs. Properly managed at that time a better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied can be secured than in any other way. In order, however, to secure the best results, it is very necessary to have the hogs in a good, thrifty condition. If they have been allowed to look out for themselves during the summer, it will not only require a longer time but more feed to fatten properly for market. With hogs more than with any other class of stock, in order to secure the best profit a quick growth and an early maturity is necessary. Eight or nine months is as long, at best, as a hog should be kept when feeding for market. This implies keeping in a good, thrifty condition from birth to maturity, and a hog that has been kept thrifty during growth will only require a short time to fatten.

The time was when the animal that would bring the most money per pound was a hog at, say fifteen months old, weighing three hundred and fifty pounds or upward. Any one who has watched the recent market reports with any care, however, will observe that the light hogs, from one hundred and eighty to two hundred pounds bring the highest price per pound. The feed that put on weight above two hundred pounds not only brought less per pound for the excess, but actually reduced the value of the first two hundred. Formerly when lard was worth, as a rule, a cent a pound more than side meat the reverse of this was true. In latter days, however, it has been the other way. Lard—thanks to the "bogus lard" iniquity—is, as a rule, worth a cent less than side meat, and consequently hogs that yield lard largely are worth less per pound than the lighter

animals, even when the breeding and fattening qualities are equally as good.

A very large portion of food consumed in cold weather, especially when the animal is not well protected by proper shelter, is devoted to the office of keeping up the animal heat. Hence the process of fattening goes on very slowly, or at least more expensively. It is, therefore, sound policy, on this account as well as for other reasons, to have hogs fat enough to kill early in December. We are conscious of the fact (lamentable it is) that many farmers who will read these lines, have no hogs to butcher. They have almost forgotten the old time "hog-killing," and yet they eat bacon and lard all the same. With them "raising their own bacon" is about as foreign to their idea and their practice as the making of the trace chains and axes necessary in farm work. We trust, however, that the number of these is growing smaller, year by year, and that the day will come again when every farmer will realize that it is cheaper, and in every way better, to provide such necessary supplies by home effort, instead of relying on the Western farmers, the railroads and the merchants.

Overfeeding.

Many seem to think that a hog cannot be overfed, and that it makes no difference if they do leave a lot of feed at one meal they will come back and eat it up when they are hungry, so that there is nothing wasted, after all, says a writer in the Swinehead. But it is easily possible to go to the other extreme—to either feed too little, so as not to secure a steady gain, or to feed too much and so increase the cost as to materially lessen the profits. Feeding too little is a loss, while feeding to much is a waste. A good, as well as an economical plan is to feed regularly at stated times and then feed when fattening all they will eat up clean. They will keep healthier and thrive better than is possible by keeping feed before them all the time. It is what the animals digest, and not what they eat, that determines the gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied. Feed left over is, to say the least, distasteful to a hog, while if slop is soaked before feeding it will ferment and get sour to a greater or less extent. The hog, whether growing or fattening, should relish his food to derive the most benefit from it. And they will hardly do this if they eat what they want, go away and leave it, and then are obliged to come back and finish it up. This is not economical feeding, and when the margin of profit is small the waste in feeding in this way will greatly lessen, if not entirely cut off, the possible profit. It is an important item at all times to feed stock well, and fattening stock should have all that they will eat clean, and be supplied with good variety in order to secure as good a growth as possible, but beyond this it is unprofitable to go.

A Childless Home.

Smith and his wife have every luxury that money can buy, but there is one thing lacking to their happiness. Both are fond of children, but no little voices prattle, no little feet patter in their beautiful home. "I would give ten years of my life if I could have one healthy, living child of my own," Smith often says to himself. No woman can be the mother of healthy offspring unless she is herself in good health. If she suffers from female weakness, general debility, bearing-down pains, and functional derangements, her physical condition is such that she cannot hope to have healthy children. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign and guaranteed remedy for all these ailments. See guaranteed printed on bottle wrapper.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Idols.

Some people make idols out of old-fashioned remedies, and by their use subject themselves to sacrifice and even torture. But

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are praised all over the world as they are a painless and effectual remedy for all Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, and Stomach Headache. They have no equal.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 30

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

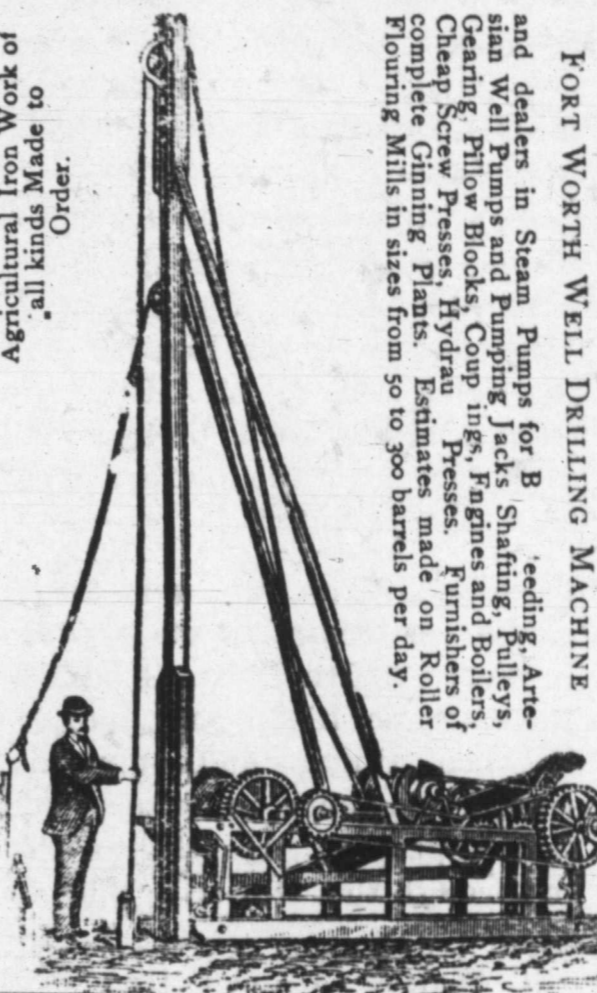
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shifting Pulleys, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers 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.



Secrets of Success.

The most Common Sense, Practical Farmers' book ever in print.



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

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, cacti, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, fall of 1891, mailed free. Published 1892.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY

Successors to SIBLEY, TRITTE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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.



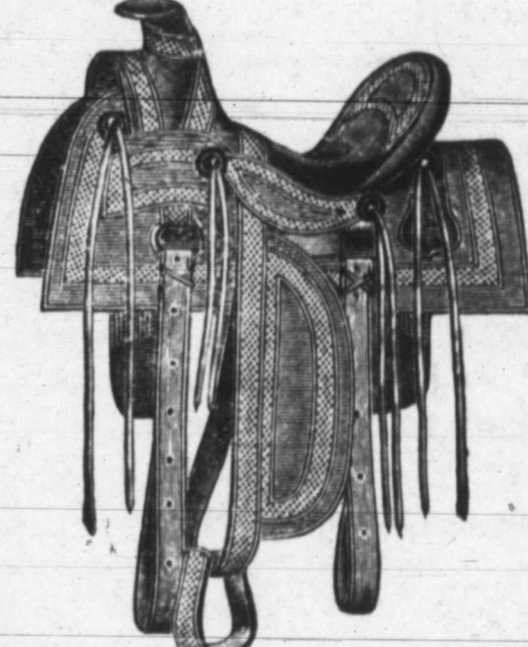
THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

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.



-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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Maj. A. W. Hillard of Kyle was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Col. E. M. Daggett of Fort Worth left for his ranch near Dundee Monday.

C. W. McGehee, a prominent stock dealer of Weatherford was in Fort Worth Wednesday night.

G. H. Connell, one of Fort Worth's leading stockmen returned from his ranch near Midland a few days ago.

H. O. Skinner, the representative of the Street Stable Car Co., was in Fort Worth the first of this week.

B. R. Thompson, general state agent of the Canda Cattle Car Co., was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends yesterday.

A. J. Stratton, the genial representative of the Eads Bridge, at St. Louis, was circulating among the Fort Worth stockmen on Wednesday.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, 401 Main street, have several lots of good feeding steers for sale cheap. These cattle will be sold on time to responsible parties.

A. S. Nicholson returned from his pastures in the Indian Territory a few days ago. He says his cattle are fat and everything is in good shape except the market.

Ed W. Rannels, manager of the Nelse Morris ranch, near Midland, was in Fort Worth Monday, returning from the Indian Territory, where he is fattening several thousand steers.

Col. J. O. Talbert of this city returned from a visit to his Tom Green county ranch. The colonel reports everything in good condition in the section of country visited by him.

Charles L. Ware, who claims to be the only railroad live stock agent in the state, (except Jim Wilson) who never told a lie, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

P. R. Clark, the well known Comanche county stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Clark thinks they have more cattle than grass in his locality and for that reason is quite anxious to dispose of a part of his herd.

Charles Mitchell, formerly a well known Texas cow boy, is now owner and proprietor of a first-class saloon and billiard hall at Harrold, Texas. Charley is a first-class, obliging fellow, one who will always treat you right.

W. R. Moore of this city, the hard-working representative of the Alexander-Rogers Co. of Chicago, returned from Amarillo Tuesday. Mr. Moore represents a good firm and is doing a good business.

R. E. McAnulty, formerly a prominent Texas cattleman, but lately a Fort Worth real estate boomer, is arranging to return to his first love. Mc is now on the market for 1000 good feeding steers.

T. L. Miller, the well known Hereford breeder of Beecher, Ill., has an interesting letter in this issue of the JOURNAL. This communication was unavoidably crowded out last week, but as Col. Miller's letters never get old,

but are always fresh and readable, it is given space this week. The JOURNAL readers are advised to give it a careful perusal.

M. B. Owens, a well to do stockman of Cisco, was in the Fort Tuesday. Mr. Owens is engaged quite extensively in cattle feeding at Pine Bluffs, Ark. He will feed 1000 head at the last named point during the coming winter.

Maj. H T Keenan, general live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, returned yesterday from his vacation, during which he visited Boston, Niagara, New York, Mount Vernon and other cities, and reports having had a way-up time.

Col. J. A. Talbot of Fort Worth, owner of the TF bar brand of cattle in Schleicher county, and extensively interested in cattle in the Panhandle, arrived at the Vermont ranch Wednesday on a visit to his son Will and to look after his cattle interests.—Devil's River News.

Eugene Miller, who has charge of the Higbee ranch near Aledo, was in the city Wednesday night. He reports the country in his locality very dry and water scarce. Mr. Miller says the drouth, unless soon broken, will materially cut down the number of cattle fed in that vicinity.

Charles Goodnight, the well known Panhandle cattleman, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Goodnight says the cattle on his ranch, numbering between thirty and thirty-five thousand, were never in better condition than at present. He thinks they will go through the winter in fine condition.

O. H. Brown, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe route, was in Albuquerque this week, consulting with cattlemen, and learning their wishes in regard to stock transportation service. Mr. Brown is very popular with all shippers, as he leaves nothing undone to secure satisfactory service.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

The Ellis hotel of this city, with all its contents including the annex adjoining, was entirely consumed by fire Monday morning. The loss is estimated at \$125,000, insurance only \$10,000. The entire outfit was the property of Capt. James F. Ellis, a wealthy and highly esteemed citizen of Fort Worth.

Messrs. Gordon and Ironside of Southern Manitoba shipped 800 head of fat cattle, stall fed, to England early in the spring. The venture proved very successful. They are now buying large numbers, in all parts of the province for a full shipment. Farmers are learning that there is money in cattle as well as in wheat—in Manitoba.—Montana Stock Journal.

Dan Kyle was in Albuquerque taking in the fair. He has about recovered from the effect of a broken collar bone. The next time it breaks he is going to adopt a friend's suggestion to put in a cast iron concern. He is preparing to ship a number of cattle from his Socorro county ranch to Kansas pastures. The range in his section is poor, owing to the lack of rain.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

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.

The Ostrand and Loomis Land and Live Stock company of Paint Rock, Texas, offers for sale a large stock of well-bred live stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, thoroughbred stallions, jacks, jennets, bulls and rams. Stockmen of Texas who are in the market for any of the above named stock will do well to correspond with J. A. Loomis, Paint Rock, Texas. See their advertisement in another column.

The Texarkana Fair association of Texarkana, Texas and Arkansas, offers through the columns of the STOCK JOURNAL to the breeders of fine cattle a special premium list. The fair will open October 12th and continue to the 17th, five days. This presents a good opportunity for the cattlemen of West Texas to show our piney woods brethren what the "wild and woolly" can and is doing. See their advertisement in another column.

Stockmen from both Arizona and Mexico at the territorial fair, and they were present in force from every section, generally had unfavorable reports to make of the condition of range and stock. Occasionally one would be found to speak encouragingly, but the majority seemed to agree that while cattle were in fair condition, the water was short, and but little of the good grass could be utilized.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

Sheb Williams of Paris, Texas, who has devoted a great deal of time and money to the improvement of live stock in Texas, offers to the public through the columns of the STOCK JOURNAL a fine line of jacks and jennets, recently imported from Spain. Mr. Williams went to Spain and personally superintended the buying of these animals, which is a guarantee that they are first class in every particular, for it goes without saying that Sheb is one of the best judges of fine stock in the state.

J. B. Dawson and wife were visitors at the fair this week, where Mr. Dawson made one of the most notable exhibits of fruits on the grounds, all taken from his extensive orchard on the Vermejo, in Colfax county. No man in New Mexico has done more than Mr. Dawson to show the possibilities of the mountain districts of the territory for fruit raising, having started his orchard in 1871, at a time when it was considered impossible to grow fruit there. He grows almost every kind of fruit successfully and in abundance, and of a quality and flavor unexcelled.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

A. M. Britton of the Ryland Mining company has returned to Fort Worth, Texas. He came out here intending to settle up the business affairs of the company with a view of getting a number

of their claims patented and resuming work again. Discovering that the liabilities were greater than he anticipated, he returned to Fort Worth to consult with other members of the company. Those who are acquainted with the mines state that there can be no doubt of their merit, and if worked systematically and economically by an experienced mining man they can be made to pay good interest on the investment above all expenses.—Prescott (Arizona) Journal-Miner.

From the Stockman's Paradise.

Devil's River News.

"The fall clip will be of fine, bright, long, staple, free from scab. The reduction in the price of Cooper dip has induced ranchmen to use it exclusively and the result is better wool and healthy sheep in the stockman's paradise."

Pasture for Lease.

A customer of ours can furnish pasture through the winter for 7000 cattle. The pasture is located about seventy-five miles northwest of Colorado City, and is one of the best grassed and best watered bodies of land in the state, and will be leased reasonable.

For further particulars address TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

LITERARY NOTES.

A portrait of Mark Twain, from a recent photograph, will occupy the front page of the next number of Harper's Weekly, published September 23. Among other leading attractions in the number will be an illustrated paper on "Cricket in America," which will be full of interest not only to amateurs and professionals, but to the general reader.

The timeliness of its leading articles is one of the remarkable features of Harper's Magazine. Simultaneously with the recent outbreaks against foreigners in China, the September number of that periodical contains an article which collects the most important facts known in regard to the secret societies which play so important a part in Chinese politics, and to whose influence these disturbances are directly traceable. The article has attracted very wide attention, and has been noticed and commented upon by many of the leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic. The London Spectator, in the course of a three-column review of the article, says: "Unquestionably these secret societies are the most momentous factor now at work in the Celestial Empire, and their aims and the extent of their powers should be studied by all who desire to understand the Chinese problem."

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH,
Sept. 24, 1891.

There is but little to say in regard to the local market, except that cattle continue dull and lower. There has been a few feeders on the market this week, who were willing to pay 2 cents for strictly good feeding steers weighing 920 pounds and over. This is perhaps more than they would ship out on the Eastern market. The demand here even at this low figure is limited.

The Fort Worth Packing company and the local butchers continue to supply their demands, but use mostly cows, for which they pay for good ones from \$1.25 to \$1.15 per hundred.

A limited number of bulls can always be sold here at and around \$1 per hundred. Good light weight calves will bring in limited numbers from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hundred.

Good hogs are in demand, and the market is steady at from \$4.50 to \$4.75. Light weights are not wanted at any price.

The mutton market is dull at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hundred.

BY WIRE.
CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO,
September 24, 1891.

Receipts of cattle to-day, 18,000. The market continues to decline, and is therefore lower and dull on all grades. There were 4000 Texas cattle on the market to-day. Quality not near up to requirements. They had to be sold at a decline of 15 cents from prices named in yesterday's letter. Good Texas steers are selling at from \$2.35 to \$2.50. It takes A 1 good ones to bring \$2.75.

Nelson Morris sold 600 head of 1050-lb steers, \$2.70, against \$2.85 Wednesday for the same kind.

The following are representative sales for to-day:

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART. E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

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.

W Scott, 23 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.55.	Harry Frey, Canadian, sold 64 cows, 855 lbs, \$1.75.
D P Atwood, Colorado, 86 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.35.	Sam Lazarus, Alma, 104 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.45; 165 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.45.
F M Dougherty, Doss, 235 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3; 88 cows, 774 lbs, \$2.10.	W S Miller, Lemeta, 23 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.85; 8 bulls, 1293 lbs, \$1.25.
American Pastoral company, 291 steers, 1145 lbs, \$2.45.	Cherry Home, Decatur, 56 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.50; 33 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.50.
Pulliam & Co., Catoosa, 138 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.65.	H Willis, Willis, 70 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.65; 14 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.65.
C C Link, Bazarr, 25 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.25.	R Moore, Willis, 22 heifers, 587 lbs, \$1.35; 37 calves, \$4.50 each.
Hughes & R, 15 steers, 734 lbs, \$2.05; 60 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.70; 10 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$1.25.	T J Walling, 59 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.60; 17 steers, 871 lbs, \$1.90.
F J Atwood, Aurora, 65 steers, 672 lbs, \$1.80.	Hume Bros, Arkansas City, Kan, 109 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.50; 114 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.40; 14 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.65.
J W Williams, Colorado, 84 calves, 212 lbs, \$2.20; 26 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.60.	Hog and sheep market steady.
H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 19 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.60.	
J D Oakes, Gatesville, 21 cows, 676 lbs, \$1.50.	

The hog market is dull and lower. Sheep are steady and doing fairly well. The following sales of Texas sheep were made to-day:

Scarbauer & D, Midland, 772 sheep, 77 lbs, \$3.85.
W J Smith, Big Springs, 480 sheep, 80 lbs, \$3.65; 252 sheep, 79 lbs, \$3.70.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 24—Total receipts to-day, 7300; Texans and Indians 3000. Too many cattle of poor quality. All grades 5@10c lower; calves 50c lower. Quite a large number left over unsold.

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.

Smith & Allen, Colorado, 21 bulls, 1143 lbs, \$1.50.
Charles Turles, Crafton, 23 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.40.
Capt S J Woodward, Antelope, 22 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.45; 22 steers, 1034 lbs, \$1.55; 30 heifers, 605 lbs, \$1.60.
P M Burnett, Wichita Falls, 23 steers, 1083 lbs, \$2.65; 46 steers, 1109 lbs, \$2.60.
S T Turner, Knox county, 54 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.60.
C R Connor, Henrietta, 17 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.60.
A A Chapman, Dublin, 29 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.55.

George Simpson, Lethaetta, 84 cows, 827 lbs, \$1.65; 30 heifers, 671 lbs, \$1.65.
Hog and sheep market steady but lower.

Wool Market.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., Sept. 24.—The semi-annual sale of wool by the Wool Growers' association of this county took place to-day. The total amount marketed to-day was nearly 100,000 lbs, and brought 22.60c. It was purchased by R. E. Jonas for S. Bienenstok & Co. of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 24.—Wool—Receipts, 30,600 lbs; shipments, 106,700 lbs; market quiet, steady.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 24.—Wool—Slow of sale, but prices are maintained.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 24.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

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

Steers for Sale.

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.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The difference in drivers is the difference of several years in the life of a horse.

A little salt and ashes put over your horses' grain is said to be a sure cure for colic.

Breathing into the nostril of a horse when he draws in his breath has a wonderful effect in allaying his fear and calming his temper when excited.

Heavy horses are chiefly needed in crowded cities where horses cannot move rapidly and where heavy loads are necessary. For the country a different sort of horse is wanted.

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

The kindly treated horse is the gentle horse; the gentle horse is the safe horse; the safe horse is the highest-priced horse, other things being equal, and so is the kind treatment coined into dollars.

Robert Bonner has never raced a horse for money or won a dollar on the track in his life, yet there has not been a time in twenty-five years when he has not owned the best trotting stock in America.

Nature is doing her part for the comfort of your best friends, the horses. Are you following her example? Are you even giving her the privilege and "right of way" for accomplishing all she can for your valuable property? If you are doing so you are feeding just the right kinds of provender and the proper proportions of each. This one thing may involve lots of thought and study. It may pay to study it out, though, and a little investigation may be of more value to you than all the time it takes. Am I feeding my horses just right? is a question you can not afford to answer in the negative.

The trotting horse is not confined to the track, but is useful on every hand. On the road he is great; on the farm he does the work of a mule, plowing, harrowing and hauling heavy loads. In cities he pulls butcher carts, milk wagons, buggies, carriages, omnibuses and express wagons, and is found indispensable in many other places where nothing but fast harness horses can be used. Horses that make trotting race horses are about one in a hundred, and the man who breeds a common mare to a trotting-bred horse and fails to get a \$2:20 performer need not be disappointed, but has some assurance of a nice roadster that will be worth three colts from a scrub horse.

There are quite enough \$10,000 horses in this country, and rather too many of those bringing a still higher price. What the country needs is more \$200 horses. For actual usefulness a \$200 horse is worth more than the red-circled \$5,000 or 10,000 specimen. The average value of horses in the United States is \$67. That is too low. The phenomenal value of a few specimens is too high. A general democratic leveling is needed. The only way to do this is to castrate all inferior stallions and grade up from the best common mares. Horses that will pull plows, wagons and carriages, and carry a rider rapidly and easily, are the horses that are wanted. The 2:20 trotter serves the purpose of the gambler well; common mortals, on common business intent, are satisfied with a moderate gait. The thoroughbred flyer, that makes his mile in 1:35 on a smooth and graded track, may do to bet money on, but most people when they start would rather get there a few seconds later than risk a break-neck pace over the public roads. Give us more good strong draft horses and sure-footed saddle horses. Such service is not obtained from horses whose values run into four figures.—Farm and Ranch.

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.

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

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.

4 YEARS AGO

Prof. W. C. Awater wrote from his chemical laboratory Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

"I believe that a combination of Beef Suet and Cottonseed Oil—nothing else, not even coloring matter—would, provided the ingredients of themselves, of course, are perfectly pure and wholesome—make a valuable addition to our food products and be very desirable."

**HERE YOU ARE!
FAIRBANK'S
COTTOLENE**

Compound of purest delicately refined Cotton Oil crushed from sound selected seed, together with choicest Beef Suet. This perfection of cooking fat supercedes lard for all cooking.

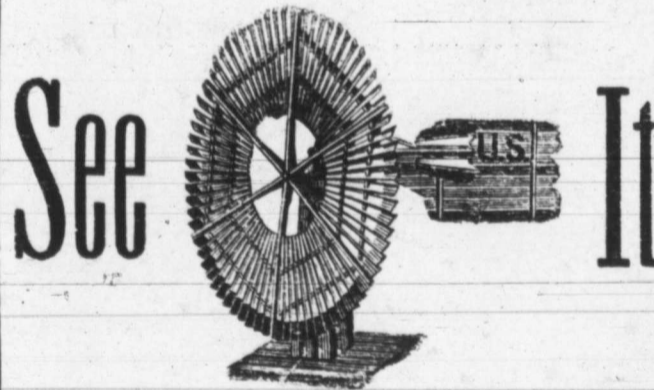
USE ONLY HALF the quantity of COTTOLENE that you would use of lard. This does the work and saves half your money.



Manufactured only by
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.

A WOOL EXCHANGE.

The Missing Link in the Growth and Development of the Wool Growing Industry.

By William L. Black, Chairman of Organization of National Wool Growers' Association.
FORT MCKAVETT, TEX.,
Aug. 1, 1891.

Editor Boston Journal of Commerce:
In your comments upon my remark that a wool exchange was needed to correct the evils that exist in our wool trade, you make use of the following language:

To deal with wool, the same as cotton, in its sale and purchase, is a chimerical idea, as the marketable conditions of the two staples are not at all alike.

I am quite sure you are sincere in this opinion, and I am equally sure that you are desirous of promoting the American wool growing industry to a point that will make the United States entirely independent of foreign-grown wool, I therefore ask permission to take issue with you with regard to a wool exchange being chimerical.

In the first place, if the law of supply and demand governs the value of wool, how are we to learn what the supply of wool is, or what the demand is, unless we have an organization for the purpose of recording and publishing such statistical information?

Again, if wool is worth a certain price per pound, is it not better that the price be reported officially, through some association of dealers, rather than have a different set of quotations in each paper published in Boston?

It appears to my mind that the first thing to be considered in trade is to establish confidence on the part of capital. Now, how can this be done better than through an organization of those interested, with a competent secretary to act for the whole trade, under the direction of proper committees? It certainly does not inspire capital with much confidence to invest in an article, when the commercial reports fail to quote the market in any other way than "private terms," and I am quite sure you will admit that it has been the custom of late, on the part of dealers, to report the wool market in that way.

We certainly cannot expect to develop wool growing unless the producers are treated fairly, under the law of supply and demand; how, then, can you reconcile the fact that wool has sold in the interior of Texas at 11 cents per pound when the same clip realized 20 cents last year, and the supply not in excess of demand?

It is not to the interest of either dealer, manufacturer or grower, that we continue to do business in any such manner. There should be order in everything; but I am sorry to say there is very little order or system in the wool business of to-day.

How can a grower tell the way he should put up his wool; what number of pounds to put in a bag; what string to use in tying up fleeces; whether to put in the belly and leg wool, or put it up separately? Certainly not in awarding premiums to growers for packing their wool better, however commendable this work may be. We want a higher authority than newspaper enterprise, and what better authority could there possibly be than the dealers and manufacturers themselves, through a properly organized wool exchange? If the Australian plan of packing wool is considered the best, it would be very simple for the exchange to agree upon this, and establish it as the standard for merchantable wool. A grower, then, who conformed to the rules of the trade, would receive his reward in finding a ready sale for his product while the careless grower's wool would be rejected and sold at a discount.

It was my privilege to be engaged in the cotton trade of New York before the organization of the Cotton Exchange, and I can well remember the disorder that existed before the New York cotton merchants determined to place the cotton business of our country upon a correct commercial footing.

How well they have succeeded is reflected in the steady increase of our cotton crop, until we have reached the enormous yield of nearly 8,000,000 bales; and this tremendous volume of business, representing nearly \$400,000,000 in money, is conducted without a single disturbance, on the part of capital, is as firmly seated as it is possible for anything to be.

I think there can be no stronger illustration of the importance of organizing a wool exchange than this, and I therefore trust you will reconsider the matter, and endeavor to have your wool merchants associate themselves together for the purpose of promoting and improving wool growing. We can, just as well, raise a surplus of wool as cotton, or any other crop, but we will never do it until there is a head to the business.

As to the marketable conditions of wool, I would state there are a much greater number of conditions in cotton than there are in wool, provided wool is sold upon a scoured basis. I do not mean that it should be scoured before it is sold, but that market values and quotations should be based upon the scoured value, and if wool is sold in the grease, let the question of shrinkage be determined between the buyer and seller, or by a properly-appointed committee of experts.

It is very rare indeed to find two lots of cotton exactly alike. One may be "gin cut," or "moty," with more or less sand or dirt and a short staple, while the other may be perfectly free from these imperfections with a long staple, and, yet, the dealing in cotton under contract is conducted with such perfect harmony that one would suppose the grades of cotton were like two peas. But it is not so, and for a long time it was regarded the height of folly to attempt to agree on a standard to represent the whole.

Besides this, there is a very distinct difference in the value of two lots of cotton of the same grade. I mean to say that "middling" cotton grown in the state of North Carolina is worth much less per pound than "middling" cotton grown in Texas, yet there is no difficulty in selling and delivering cotton on a contract for future delivery. If you will think of this a moment, you will readily see that the difference in soil, and the climatic influence of different states, must make a greater difference in the character of cotton than the same soil and climate would make in wool. In other words, the Merino sheep can be grown in Ohio and in Texas, and there will be comparatively no difference in the two products, after the wool has been scoured. There may be some difference in the general appearance of the two wools, owing to the color of soil on which they were produced; and, perhaps, one may shrink more than the other, but, in reality, there would be no difference whatever in the two lots of wool, if they were allowed to grow an equal number of days, and were scoured before exhibiting. I feel fully justified in saying, therefore, that it would require a most remarkable expert to tell the difference between Texas and Ohio wool, for it is a very common practice among some Texas growers to send their wools to Ohio for sale, where they rank with the best Ohio X and XX.

With reference to my views about standard grades in wool, and dealing in wool futures, it is hardly necessary to discuss this at present. I think it can be done; and if the cotton men have united on a standard to represent cotton, that has so many more conditions of value than wool, I see no good reason why wool men cannot do the same thing. If it is impossible to have standard grades in wool, permit me to ask what is the meaning of the following communication from Justice, Bateman & Co. of Philadelphia to one of our Western papers:

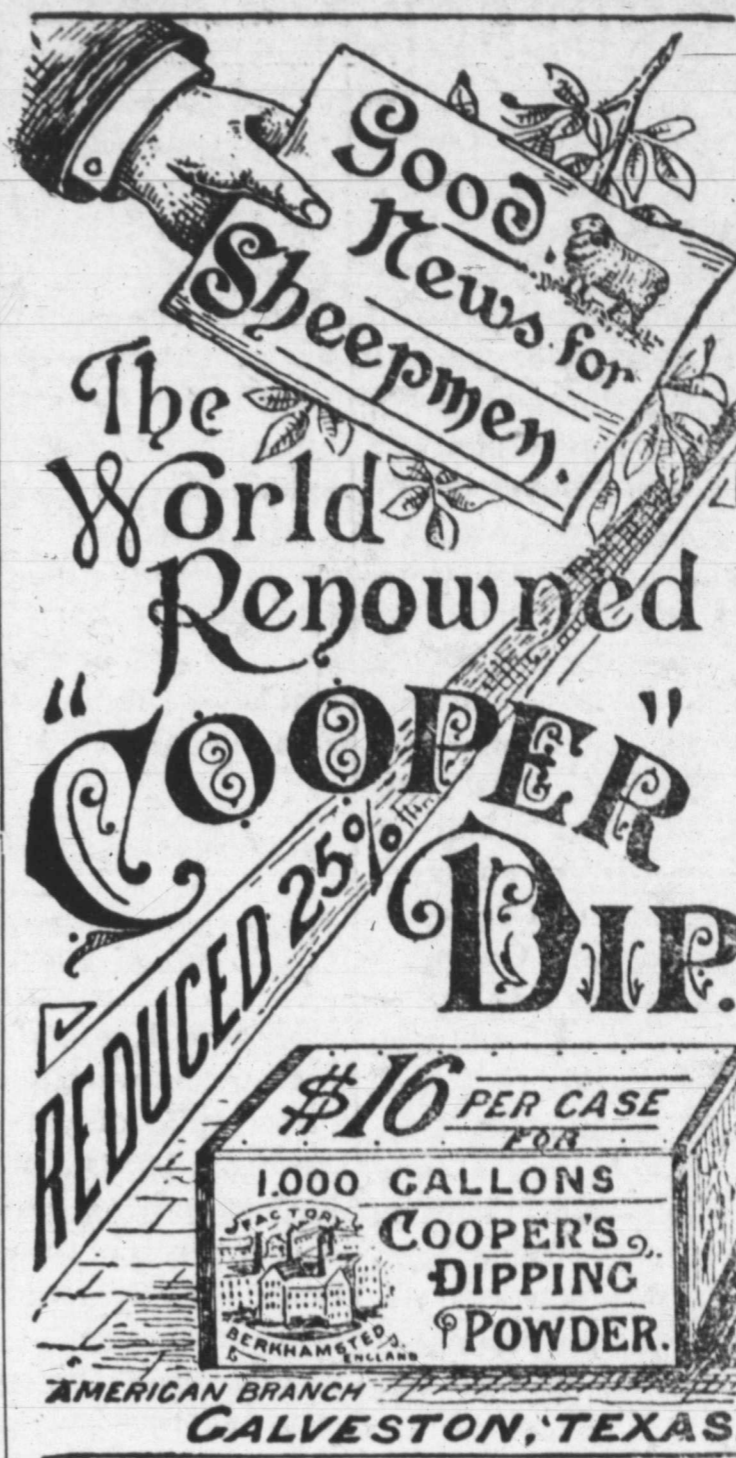
WOOL GRADE DEFINITIONS

In reply to questions lately forwarded to this office, Justice, Bateman & Co., Philadelphia, write us as follows: X wool is a grade Merino, say about three-quarters of Merino blood, and XX is a finer wool, and such as is known as a full-blood Merino.

The Standard Dip of the World.

Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly. Vastly Improves the Wool.

AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.



SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

Recommended by Thousands of American Sheepmen.
Used More Largely in the States than any Other Manufactured Dip.
Requires only Cold Water. Ready for Use in Five Minutes.

Medium wool is a half-breed Merino, and combed wool is long wool which is strong and sound in fiber, running from 3 1/2 inches upward.

Quarter-blood wool is a low medium wool—better than common, and supposed to contain a remote cross of Merino blood: three-eighths blood wool is a shade finer than one-quarter blood, and has also a Merino cross less remote than one-quarter blood.

The term delaine is a modern term applied to fine combed, mostly for wool showing largely Merino blood. A delaine wool is usually shorter than combed wool, and usually shows more of the Merino blood than the combed wool.

Wools that are sold as unwashed are sold on the basis of what they yield in scoured wool. For instance, Ohio Merino, unwashed, shrinking 65 per cent., would bring 23 cents, while another dirtier wool of the same breed to cost the same price scoured, wasting 68 per cent., would bring only 21 cents. Two lots sold side by side, one selling at 21 cents and shrinking 68 per cent., and the other selling at 23 cents and shrinking only 65 per cent., would both cost the same price scoured; and if the wool represents two different clips, although varying in the unwashed condition two cents per pound, the net result to each grower of the actual clean wool sold would be the same, viz., about 65 cents. In the country in buying unwashed it is customary to knock off one-third the price of washed, but in the Eastern markets wools are sold on the basis of their yield of scoured wool.

Wools from the Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford down are usually what are called low medium or one-half blood, but when these breeds are crossed with Merino the grade would be higher and the wool would be called one-third blood, or No. 1 medium.

If the above letter of explanation means anything at all, it means that "X," "XX," "Medium," "Delaine," etc., are recognized grades in the wool market, just as much so as "Good Middling," "Middling," "Low Middling," etc., are in the cotton trade. Now, what is in the way of uniting on these terms for wool and extending them so as to embrace all the different states, as well as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan? If they were all quoted on the "scoured value," there would be very little room for any more grade terms than those referred to by Justice, Bateman & Co., but as long as the practice is continued of quoting "X washed," "X in grease," "X tub waehei," etc., there will be confusion. It is just as Justice, Bateman & Co. say in their letter: "Two lots side by side, one selling at 21 cents and shrinking 68 per cent., and the other selling at 23 cents and shrinking only 60 per cent., would both cost the same price scoured." Then, why not quote then at the one price? They are the same kind of wool, they cost the manufacturer the

same price, and they net the producer the same amount of money for the clean wool each clip contains, yet there is an apparent difference in value of 2 cents per pound.

I have, as you may probably know, suggested a plan for grading wool which would make it possible for a grower to indicate the fineness of fiber and length of staple, which I think are the principal features to be considered in estimating value; but, as stated before, it makes little difference what system is used so long as the wool dealers will agree to work under it.

Permit me to hope that your wool merchants will think seriously of the matter; and if you will kindly interview them, so that I may be able to understand their points of objection to the proposed wool exchange, I will take great pleasure in addressing you again on the subject. Yours very truly,

WM. L. BLACK,
Chairman on organization of the National Wool Growers' Association.

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.

Sick headache? Beecham's Pills will relieve.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. Strahorn & Co's. Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1861.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

On last Monday we told you that we had cattle enough to break the record for any one day in the history of the yards. The official count proved nearly as many as the estimated receipts, and during the week the run never let up until we had broken all previous weekly records with over ninety-six thousand cattle. Each and every day during the week we took off a little until at the close we had lost twenty-five cents on even the most desirable kinds, and fifty cents on all other grades. It was our good fortune on Wednesday to sell for the Dinwiddie Bros. of Wyoming, a drove of choice grass cattle at 5½ cents, and for his neighbor, a Mr. Owens, a bunch at 5 cents, both lots averaging nearly 1500 pounds, while on Friday we were compelled to sell a train of Texas, averaging nearly 1100 pounds, at \$2.65, a price we believed as low as at any time this season when everything is considered. Thus it is we, like others, have to take some of the bitter with the sweet. To-day, with receipts estimated at sixteen thousand, there was no improvement to report.

We sold good Northern wintered Texas, averaging 1062 pounds, at 3½ cents, and common canning Texas steers, averaging 850 pounds, at \$2.30, with a common lot of calves, about 220 pounds average, at 2½c. Quotations are about as follows:

Cows and heifers, \$1.50@2; choice heifers, \$2.25; canning steers, \$2.15; @2.40; Good beef steers, \$2.50@2.75. Good calves—calves fit for veal—would bring a good price, but they seldom ever come here.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

More About Half Blood Heifers.

BEECHER, ILL., Sept. 14, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Mr. W. S. Ikard reports the sale of a car-load of half blood Hereford steers, three years old, weighing 1153 pounds, at St. Louis at \$3.55 per 100 lbs.

The Converse Cattle company of Wyoming sold at Chicago, July 20 and 21, 172 half blood Hereford steers, two years old, weighing 1304 lbs, for \$6.25 per 100 lbs, or \$81.50 per head.

It is true these steers were fed five months on 22½ pounds of shelled corn and 2½ pounds of oil cake per day, at an expense of \$30 per head. I have said to you and through the JOURNAL to your readers, that Texas ranchmen by the use of the thoroughbred Hereford bull on the Texas cow could raise as good a steer as could be raised in any part of the country.

Mr. Ikard should have reached better results than he reports on grass alone.

The Mark Lane Express said on June 29, '91: "To-day marks the opening of the season for grass-fed beasts in the London market." And quotes the market for grass-fed Herefords on this day at \$15@16.12½ per 100 lbs for dressed beef. The market for grass-fed Herefords from that date to August 31, has ranged from \$15@17.12½ per hundred pounds. On August 31 the Mark Lane Express says: "The trade for the week for all beasts, barring the grass-fed Herefords and runts, has been

extremely slow at a decline of 25@50 cents, and quotes grass-fed Herefords at \$16.12½ per 100, dressed weight.

Mr. Ikard can make as good cattle, so can any Texas cattleman that will use a thoroughbred Hereford bull, and keep good grass.

Hereford steers are topping the market at Chicago every week. I don't need to call the attention of your readers to the price at which Texas steers are selling.

Mr. Ikard, with 60 bushels of corn or its equivalent in cotton-cake, could, in four months, have made his steers close to 1500 lbs, and worth \$6 or more in Chicago. This would mean \$90 instead of \$41.50. Yours, truly,

T. L. MILLER,

EXTRACTS FROM CIRCULARS

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

Messrs. Keenan & Sons of Chicago review last week's market as follows:

Receipts of cattle for the week not far from 95,000, which is by far the largest receipts we have ever had and, consequently, the largest number of cattle ever received at any market on earth in one week. Monday's receipts, 27,165, beat the previous record of largest receipts for a single day, and the market yielded about 10c on the best grades of native cattle and 15 to 20c on the other grades. Tuesday's receipts, 13,375, were away over the average for Tuesday, but the trade generally looking for a decrease in arrivals on Wednesday the market did not decline more than 5 to 10c. Wednesday, however, receipts were 20,076 and the market, except on the best natives, began to get pretty sick, and closed in a demoralized state, with 700 to 8000 left over unsold; many of the common to medium lots not being bid on at all, and quite a good many of all kinds left over. Thursday's receipts 20,000, which took the starch all out of the buyers, and sellers had all they could do to find pens and get their cattle fed and watered. Buyers bid 40c per hundred lower on all grades, and enough sales made at the decline to fill all the orders. To-day 11,000 fresh arrivals, and prices 10c lower, but a good many cattle sold at the decline.

Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co., Chicago, Sept 19th, say: The market this week has been practically paralyzed, but one could not expect anything else under the circumstances. The gorged condition of the market, with every outlet fairly choked, gave buyers every possible advantage. Western range cattle declined 50 to 70c, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be sold even at the decline. Texas cattle, while selling at this marked decline, did not suffer as much as the Western rangers and natives. Scarcely ever in the history of the cattle trade has there been such a sudden deluge of all kinds of stock on the market, and most certainly not without a more tangible cause. Attracted by good prices and discouraged by future uncertainties, ranchmen have concluded to unload while a fair profit could be realized. Boiled down to a consistency this is about the reason for the heavy receipts. Texas men can still make a fair profit on good well-fleshed steers, but it is a

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
Commission - Merchants,

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

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

reports of market furnished on request.

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

question whether or not the common and inferior ones will pay out.

Messrs. Rosenbaum Bros., & Co., Chicago, Sept. 19: While the receipts of cattle this week are 21,000 larger than the corresponding week last year, the number of natives—43,000—is 3000 smaller than the corresponding week last year. The number of rangers increased 24,000 compared with a year ago. The week's receipts of cattle foot up about 96,000 head, the largest on record by 5000 head. Of this enormous supply about 27,000 head were Texans and 26,000 Western. Last week 22,500 Texans and 19,500 Westerns arrived, and a year ago 16,300 Texans and 12,500 Western. The Home Land & Cattle company sold 421 Montana-Texans at \$3.40 yesterday. One week ago 388 head, averaging 1142 lbs, sold at \$4.25, and a year ago the same outfit sold some 1313-lb steers at \$3.15. Texas cattle have declined 30 to 40c during the week. Steers sell at \$2.25@3.15; cows, \$1.25@2.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co., Chicago, Sept. 19.—The week's arrivals were divided as follows: Native 39,000; westerns, 26,000; Texans, 28,000. Choice to fancy natives and westerns declined 50 to 75 cts per cwt, the greater decline being on fair to medium grades. Texas cattle suffered less, not simply because they were so low they could not decline fast or much, but because the demand was extraordinary and competition was strong. We figure the decline on Texans for the week at 20@40c; most decline was on our good cattle; the bulk of the cows and heifers sold yesterday and to-day at \$1.70@2; canning steers, \$2.20@2.45; dressed beef steers, \$2.50@2.90, according to fat, quality and weight. To-day (Saturday) there were no Texans bought except by Swift, & Libby. No new features in the cattle trade, except that heavy and branded calves are not wanted, unless at very low prices. The sheep market has been liberally supplied this week, and ruled 10@20c lower on all but the choice grades.

Three and Four-Year-Old Steers.

We have a large list of AI, feeding steers for sale. Among which are one lot of 1000 good well bred Plains steers, threes and fours, at \$21.

2000 first-class, improved Western Texas steers at \$19.

1000 threes and fours out of one of the best herds in West Texas at \$18.

500 top Jack county steers, mostly four-year-olds at \$21.

Also various small lots of from 100 to 500 head at bottom figures.

We mean business, we want to do some business; we can and will make it to the interest of buyers to deal with us. Call on or address

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Land Wanted.

We have a buyer for 15,000 to 25,000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land. Must be good and in a solid body and within easy access of railroad. Land within 100 miles of Fort Worth preferred.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Tex.

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY.

L. G. STILES.

H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants,

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

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

TANSY PILLS!

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

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.

Two-Year-Old Steers for Sale.

2000 Tom Green county-raised steers, all in one brand; good smooth cattle. Will be delivered on board the cars at \$12 per head.

1000 Coleman county steers: a first-class lot of nice, well turned grown steers at \$12 per head.

1000 Palo Pinto county-raised cattle, small but smooth, well turned steers. Will be delivered on board the cars at \$11.

500 good Bosque county steers; well bred, smooth cattle at \$11.

We represent only those who want to sell. We can and will make it to the interest of buyers to deal through us.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds of live stock and farm news.

FOR SALE.

**Highly Bred Horses,
Cattle and Sheep
For Sale.**

1400 head of the best bred stock horses in the state, about half of them are by splendidly-bred trotting stallions.
10 trotting bred stallions.
1 Improved English Shire stallion.
1 Coach stallion.
2 Jacks.
2 Jennets.
4000 well improved stock cattle.
73 registered and high grade Durham and Hereford bulls, all young.
11,000 heavy shearing young sheep.
70 first-class bucks.
For full particulars apply to

J. A. LOOMIS,
PAINT ROCK, CONCHO CO., TEX.

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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A good 400-acre stock and feeding farm, will sell or exchange for cattle. Price \$20 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.

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

FOR SALE.

**Pure Bred Spanish Jacks
and Jennets.**

I have recently visited Spain and selected in person 50 choice jacks and 20 jennets, all pure Catalanian blood, large size and black with mealy points. These animals soon will be on exhibition at the Dallas fair. Those wishing strictly choice stock of this kind will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying. Jacks guaranteed in every respect.

SHEB WILLIAMS,

PARIS, TEXAS.

**For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning
"HEREFORDS"**

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,800
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500
Total.....	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
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.

Steers for Sale.

800 West Texas raised 3 and 4-year-old and 400 two-year-old steers; all in one straight mark and brand.
R. C. BURNS, Manager, Lubbock, Tex.

Range for 50,000 Sheep.

I have one of the best sheep ranges in the West. Capacity almost unlimited. Will sell cheap or take sheep on shares. Address
W. M. WINDSOR, Hachita, Grant Co., N. M.

\$850,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

FOR SALE.

**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.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

For Sale or Trade.

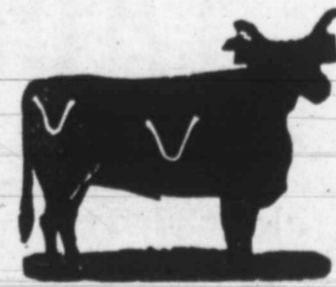
A bunch of highly graded American and trotting-bred mares. Address Lock Box 153,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Edge Wood Stock Farm,

One mile from Anderson, the county seat of Grimes county, Tex.; ten miles from Navasota, on H. & T. C. R. R., fifty-seven head of mules, from one to five years old. Thirty-five head of full-blood Merino rams, Texas raised. This stock is first-class and will be sold at a great bargain. For terms, prices, etc., address
T. C. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor,
Anderson, Grimes county, Tex.

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. LIGHTWOOD, 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—L. L. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, F. Rocks, Bik Minor cas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

PIT 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.

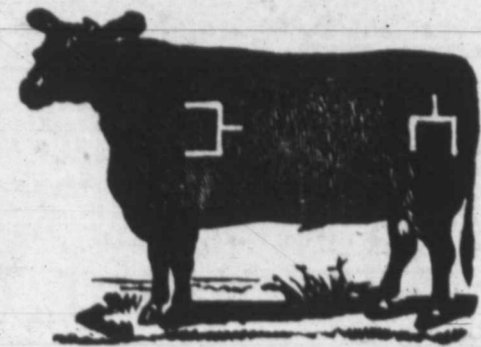
FOR MEN ONLY!

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—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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.

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 6480, 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.

Tower's



Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will not Peel or Leak or Stick

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

Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

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

GRIND YOUR OWN CANE

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the

Chattanooga Cane Mill.

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

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 Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,329 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.

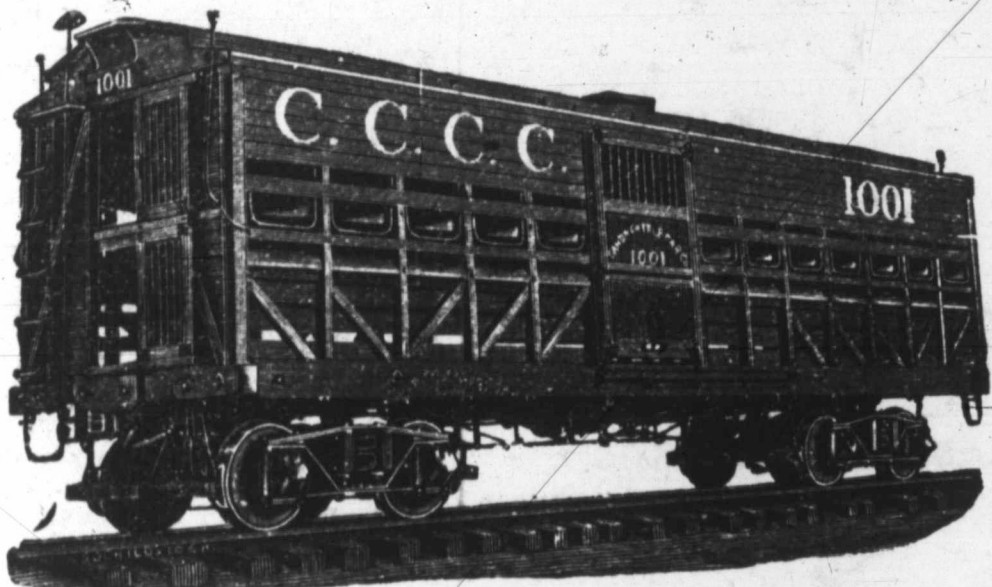
C. F. MORSE, General Manager, H. P. CHILD, Superintendent
 E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, A. MARCUS, Treasurer, F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, J. W. SAVIN, Secretary, R. M. HARRISON, Counsel.

11 Pine St., New York.

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.....	3,484,380
Hogs.....	7,663,828
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.

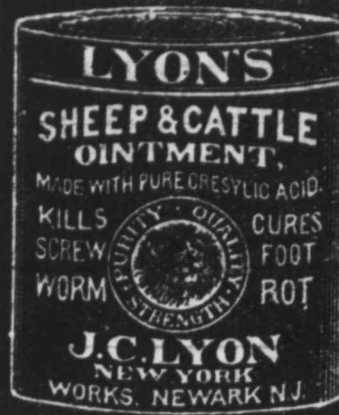
Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY,

MO.

Chas. G. B. 1st. 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?

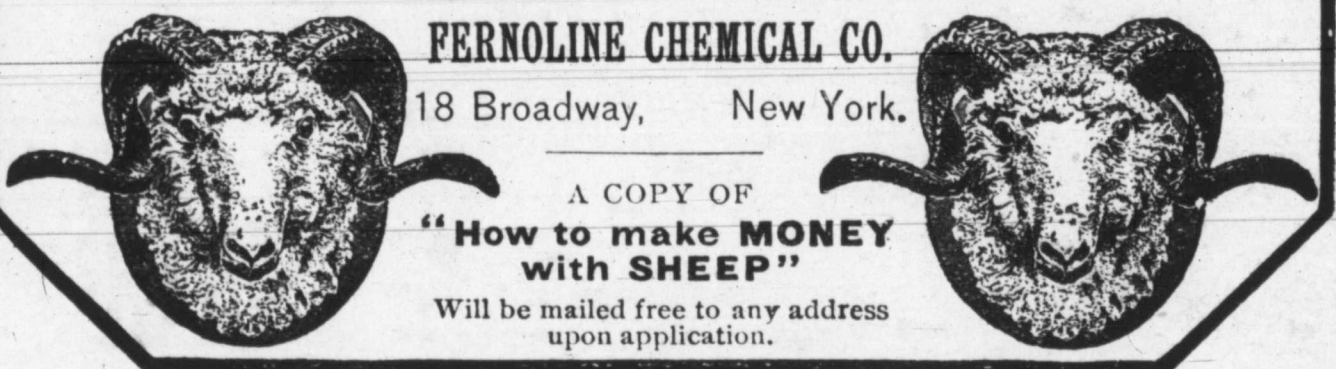
Notice the following actual results:

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 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, ward 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 Speciality. 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.

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.

Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

Cheap Excursions to TEXAS North and East.

Everybody having friends desirous of visiting Texas should write them to take advantage of the cheap excursions 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

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