

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

NO. 18

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, August 22, 1891.

No. 18.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas as
second-class.

THE farmer who holds his wheat and the cattleman who holds his beef will both be well paid for the delay.

WHEAT is rapidly advancing in price. Good Texas beef will go fully 50 cents on the hundred higher in the fall.

ONE man in New Zealand claims to have killed 14,000 rabbits the past year, and 70,000 of the pests were killed on the estates where he is employed.

THE markets can handle one-third more beef after the hot weather is over. Don't hurry your stuff on the market when it is not wanted. Prices will be better in the fall.

THE demand for feeders this fall will relieve the market of many thousand steers. Good beef will then bring much better prices than are now being paid.

READ our market letters from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. They are both interesting and instructive, and may be relied on as correctly reflecting the situation.

THOSE who are kicking about hard markets should remember that we are now passing through one of the worst money stringencies ever known. There can be no boom in anything until money is easier.

THERE are not too many beef cattle; at the same time the market can not be expected to take all the beef and a big lot of the half-fat cattle at once. Market only the fat cattle and use some judgment and system in sending them in and the market will be all right.

The Stock Journal's Contest.

The readers of the JOURNAL are requested to carefully read the contest announcement to be found on another page of this issue. It will be a hotly contested battle of ballots. Every shipper in Texas will be expected to vote early and often.

More Rain.

As will be seen elsewhere, the rain-makers are still at work on the Nelse Morris ranch on the plains and are causing more rain than was ever before known in that heretofore dry section. It seems that there is no longer room for doubt as to the success of the undertaking, and that it is within the possibil-

ity of science to produce rain at will. It is to be hoped that Uncle Sam will keep a brigade of these rain-makers regularly stationed in Texas in future.

The Columbian Exhibition.

A commission appointed especially for that purpose is now visiting Europe in the interest of the Columbian exhibition for 1892. So far as it has gone it has met with most gratifying success in securing exhibits. It seems reasonably certain now that every nation of consequence to American trade will take a greater or less conspicuous part in the show. This practically proves that the exhibition will be the greatest by far the world has ever seen.

Cotton Seed Feeding.

For the next few weeks the JOURNAL will devote considerable space to discussing the cattle feeding business in this state. It is hoped that a full and free discussion of the different methods of feeding will prove of some value to the army of feeders in this state, especially to new beginners with this object in view. Cattle feeders are requested to make free use of the JOURNAL in giving others the benefit of their experience and observation. Those who do not feel disposed to correspond with the JOURNAL on this subject are earnestly requested to call at the JOURNAL office when in the city and give the paper the benefit of their views on this important subject.

The Fort Worth University.

Fort Worth can now boast of a school with all the modern facilities and appliances. The Fort Worth University is now second to no institution of the kind in the South. Dr. O. L. Fisher, for nine years prominently connected with one of the most prominent schools in Denver, has accepted the presidency of the Fort Worth University and will in future give his entire time and attention to its management. Dr. Fisher will be assisted by a large and competent corps of the best teachers that could be found in the entire country. Fort Worth University is at this time making great improvements in all directions and is an institution that will undoubtedly keep pace with our great and rapidly growing state. In its faculty are some men who are a decided acquisition to Texas and they will be heard from in our future developments.

The military school of Fort Worth University does not exist on its own account, but rather to develop in the boys habits of order, industry, obedience and manliness, which are as necessary in student life as in good citizenship. We have tested this school in these as in other particulars and found it a decided success. It certainly is just the place for our boys.

A feature that is commending Fort Worth University to the favorable attention of the people is the fact that without extra charge it furnishes each student with a thorough business education, along with his literary course. Thus it graduates, not pedants, but young men and women prepared to

take their place in the world's activities.

The JOURNAL speaks advisedly when it says there are no better institutions of learning in the country than the Fort Worth University, and strongly advises its readers having children to educate to give this institution a trial. The next regular term of forty weeks will open on September 8. The rates for both board and tuition are reasonable. The moral training, while not sectarian, is religious and of the character calculated to instill correct and good moral ideas and principles in the pupils. The JOURNAL hopes to see the university receive the patronage it so justly merits.

The Markets.

As will be seen by our market reports, both by letter and wire, and also by the sales published elsewhere, the cattle market continues low, and, if any difference, is lower than one week ago.

The receipts of cattle, generally speaking, continue to fall below the arrivals of one year ago. The dull market cannot, therefore, be ascribed to heavy runs, when the total receipts are considered, while the total receipts are not large enough to glut the market if the cattle received were properly distributed among the different classes of cattle usually found on the market. This, unfortunately, has not been the condition of affairs this season. The receipts of good, well matured, thick fat steers, suitable for the dressed beef men or Eastern shippers, have been very light, not enough to supply the demand, while the arrivals of green, half fat, immature cattle have been far in excess of the number wanted. The latter could not take the place of the former, consequently there was a glut of that particular kind of beef.

Dull times, scarcity of money, and the hot weather have also done much to depress the market. The warm weather will soon be gone, and with its disappearance we may reasonably expect a much improved condition of the market. The hard times seem to have come to stay, and will, no doubt, at least remain with us throughout the present year. We need not expect a boom in prices until money becomes more plentiful. In the meantime, however, there is no necessity for sacrificing our cattle. Grass is plentiful and cheap. Owners should hold not only until their cattle are fat, but until the flesh has become solid enough to enable the cattle to stand the long shipment and arrive in market in good condition instead of melting away in transit as has generally been done on Texas shipments this season. Even if cattle are fat, matured, and ready to go, it does not follow that they should all be rushed at one and the same time on a bad market. The same cheap grass that made them fat will continue to keep them in good condition until a more opportune time arrives for marketing. In other words, Texas shippers must learn to exercise more method and judgment in marketing their

cattle, and, to some extent at least, regulate their shipments by the demand, or they must suffer the consequences.

The same cattle that have been sold on the market during the past few weeks at ruinous prices would bring in October fully 50 cents a hundred more than they were sold for, and would, in the meantime, have gained from 100 to 200 pounds, each, in weight, making altogether a difference of from \$8 to \$12 on each steer.

The farmer who rushed his wheat to market as soon as it was thrashed realized 60 to 65 cents a bushel, while his far-sighted neighbor, who held his wheat, will be able to pocket one dollar for each bushel sold. The wheat was ready for market when thrashed, but this was no reason why it should be sacrificed. The same rule will apply with equal force to marketable beef.

Indian Territory Cattlemen Kick.

A convention of cattlemen was held at Vinita, I. T., on Thursday of last week, for the purpose of appointing a committee to call on the traffic managers of the various railroads and secure, if possible an equitable adjustment of freight rates on cattle to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. W. H. Goddard of San Angelo, Tex., was elected chairman, and Robt. L. Owen of Muskogee, I. T., secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, There exists the most serious discrimination by the rates of the railroads to which the Indian Territory north of Canadian river is tributary. For example, the rate from Tulsa to Chicago is 36½ cents, and from St. Louis to Chicago 81 cents, leaving 27½ cents for about 400 miles, and 81 cents for about 300 miles, and generally at a much higher rate than last year; and,

Whereas, The cattle bought in Texas on which we have already paid the freight from Texas to Indian Territory, are selling at such rates that we will be compelled to go out of the business unless the transportation companies give us reasonable rates.

Whereas, The stopping of our cattle in Indian Territory costs us, besides the partial advance by us of freight money from Texas, about \$25 a car additional as penalty, or about \$1 per head, and,

Whereas, It costs over \$2 a head to pasture cattle per summer in the Indian Territory, and the freight and bad market is simply ruinous; and,

Whereas, We represent about 300,000 cattle yet to be shipped. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three persons, representatives of the leading localities, be elected by this association to present to the chairman and members of the Southwest R. R. association our just grievance and unfortunate condition, and respectfully insist on a just and proper concession.

Resolved, further, That any concession, to be effective, must be made in the immediate future.

Resolved, further, That said committee be fully authorized to represent this association and the cattle owners in said territory aforesaid.

Resolved, further, That our said committee are hereby directed to report immediately the answer of said association, and to accept any unsatisfactory delay as denial; and the chairman shall call this association together at once to the end that such action may be taken as may be found expedient.

The convention was attended by over sixty representative cattlemen. They seem determined in their efforts, and will it is hoped be successful.

CATTLE.

Exporting Cattle.

The readers of the JOURNAL as a rule have but little idea of the magnitude of our cattle trade with Great Britain. Believing that a statement as to the shipments now being made, together with the modus operandi, would be of interest to its readers, the JOURNAL reproduces the following interesting account from the American Cultivator, published at Boston:

In the week ending July 27, 4784 live cattle were sent from New York, 2268 from Boston and 1475 from other points in the United States, and in the week ending July 25, 5334 cattle and 5436 sheep were sent from Canadian ports. By adding those figures together and multiplying them by fifty-two we get an idea of the extent of the trade, and the importance of British gold to the American cattle-grower, and the necessity of American-grown meat to the British workmen, and even to the British lords. And even that gives an insufficient idea. The total shipments the week before were 13,329 cattle with 18,622 quarters of dressed beef and 2894 sheep, and that was more nearly an average trade than last week.

In the month of July there were loaded in Boston seventeen vessels, with 11,257 cattle on board, and, as will be seen, the number from New York is nearly double that, and the other ports together nearly equal it, so that Boston trade may be considered a little more than one quarter of the whole.

Most of the cattle come from the Western states. Illinois and Missouri send the largest amount, but Indiana is close after them, with Kansas, Kentucky and Colorado following closely.

They are mostly well-fattened steers, weighing from 1300 to 1500 pounds, though much heavier weights are frequently seen. Breeds are various and vary much with the point of shipment, but the Shorthorn blood is marked upon most of them, though crossed with others in many instances. Those who buy for shipment care little for breed or anything but the condition, which must be "way up."

Nelson Morris, the cattle king of the West, is the largest shipper from Boston, and usually from New York also, and, to his credit be it said, his cattle all come in the American live stock car, in which there are ample arrangements for feeding, watering and otherwise caring for the cattle on the road. He owns several hundred of these cars, and probably finds it more profitable as well as more humane to use them. They hold sixteen in a car, and compare with the old style of cattle car about as the Pullman palace car compares with an emigrant car. As a result of these cars 370 cattle were put on board a vessel the day the writer was there without a visible scratch on any of them. This was a small load, however, being on the Stockholm City, which has a tonnage of 1700 tons. Others carry from 308 to 500, 600 and 712 each, while upon the larger steamers, which have a tonnage of 5000 tons or more, 780 to 920 have been usual loads. Of these in summer about two-fifths go upon the upper deck, and an equal number between the decks, and one-fifth on the lower deck. They are usually

arranged in pens of five or six cattle each, loosely tied by the head, so as to give as much freedom as possible without much chance of swinging the heads about so as to hurt their companions, or swinging the body far enough around to lie down where they must be trodden upon. This is preferable to having a separate stall to each one, as they have been found to bruise and chaff less so than when there was a board partition next to them. If the pens were larger, one might get room enough to lie down crosswise, where he might be trodden upon. The space allowed is two feet six inches wide and eight feet long upon the upper deck, and two feet eight inches wide upon the lower deck, with eight feet in length.

The loss by casualties of all kinds is so light that the rate of insurance is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but at that, insurance companies make a good thing. One line lost three-eighths of one per cent. during the whole year, but a hard voyage with much bad weather sometimes carries it higher, though seldom as high as two per cent. The agent can recollect only four or five cases of total loss in fifteen years, which is a small one to result from 175 to 200 loads a year.

By the English law the cattle must be killed in ten days after arrival. They are well fed upon the voyage and well cared for, if weather does not prevent. The usual ration sent with them is 225 pounds of hay and 90 pounds of corn meal or cob meal to each steer. Those that have been fattened at the distilleries do not eat corn meal, and 100 pounds of ground feed, mixed grains, is substituted instead of corn meal. For some animals the clear corn meal must be provided, as they will not eat cob meal.

To care for these cattle there is a force of four men to each hundred head. Most of these are experienced men, who have been many voyages. Perhaps three or four green hands could get on a crew of thirty or thirty-five. The conveniences for taking care of them are better upon the larger than the smaller vessels usually, the alleyways between them being wider, and upon them the greater number of green hands can be broken in, or a less number of men may be sent. Some of these cattle men have been traveling back and forth for fourteen years and seldom missed a voyage. Others go a few voyages at certain seasons of the year, and work at some other occupation at other times. They are mostly picked up around Boston, and are of all states and nearly all nationalities. To their credit be it said that they are generally a sober set of men, and if they take an occasional glass with a friend when on shore, they usually report before loading time all right, and fit for duty. Seldom is it necessary to send a man away because of drunkenness, and seldom an attempt to smuggle liquor on board for use on the voyage.

Occasionally a man can get a chance to work his passage-over, if his story is a straight one, but a pretty good lookout is kept that these vessels do not serve as a means of escape for criminals. The usual pay of these men is \$25 per trip for a man who has been several voyages and whose efficiency is well known, and a foreman may get twice that amount, but the green hand,

applying for a situation, would get an offer varying from nothing and his passage to \$5 or \$10. They are about ten days en route, and, with the time of loading and unloading at each end of the route, it about uses up the month, but the "cattle men," as they are called, are not expected to do any work except to care for their charges.

Of course the cattle form but a small part of the loading of these vessels. Grain, provisions, apples, and general merchandise make up the bulk of the cargo. Cattle lately have shown largely the effects of the dehorning system which is practiced West, from some sections nearly every one having the horn sawed off, if it was not destroyed while young, and it is claimed that they fatten more easily and cheaply when this is done, though it is hard to see the reason for such a statement. Shippers buy cattle in good condition whether with or without horns, and pay no more or less for the sake of the horn.

In loading these cattle no more violence is used than the farmer would use in driving his oxen in the plowed field. When unloaded from the car they are headed for the gang-plank of the boat, and as that is railed upon both sides, and not much wider than is necessary for one animal, some one needs to be on hand to see that two do not try to go abreast, but a slight tap on the nose will usually keep back one of them. On board they are quickly but quietly steered toward their respective places, and there made fast by the same rope which restrained them on the cars, and, with a feed of hay before them, they look more contented than the ordinary cabin passenger who has not made the voyage very often.

The upper deck is usually loaded at low tide. Then, as the tide raises the boat, the next deck, or "between decks," as it is called, comes upon a level with the wharf, and at a high tide comes opportunity for placing upon the lower deck. Sometimes this process is reversed, beginning to load upon the lower deck and changing as the tide allows the vessel to sink below the wharf; but this is not usual, as they like to finish loading at high tide, so that they may move them out at once. The steam tug usually takes them out beyond the limits of the harbor.

Decrease of Cattle. Mexican Financier.

Mexican cattle growers will find encouragement in the fact that, in the Northern Republic, there is a decrease of cattle on the open ranges. During the past six years the number of cattle has fallen off by millions, and, now that better times have come for the cattle business, the rangemen are sorely regretting having cut down their herds, last year, by forcing upon an already satiated market their young animals. It is believed in the United States that, within a few years, farm cattle will form the vastly greater part of the stock sent to market. This means a revolution in the cattle business, and we should not be surprised to see the limitless pastures of Northern Mexico, affording a favorable climate for maturing cattle, become very valuable. It is true, that present tariff arrangements, now a bar to profitable exportation, would have to be modified, but this can probably be arranged by a treaty of reciprocity between the two governments.

Land in the United States is fast becoming to valuable for the business of cattle ranching. And, right here, opens up an opportunity for Mexico. We believe that our northern tier of states are certain to become great grazing regions, and that cattle will, after reaching maturity in Mexico, be sent to the United States to be fattened for market.

Dehorning Bulls.

Some breeders dehorn their bulls as a matter of safety, but a bull can be so kept that there will be no danger to human life in caring for him, and dehorning may injure the bull for breeding purposes. Here is what ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin has to say in his Dairyman, about the subject:

We notice that there is quite a strong tendency among certain breeders to dehorn a valuable bull in case he gets cross. The advice of the Dairyman is to take greater precautions, but not dehorn. We firmly believe that injury to the breeding power or potency of the animal will be quite apt to follow if he is dehorned. The most of those who have advocated dehorning have done so without much thought along these lines. Wise breeders of all animals are very careful not to mutilate a valuable sire, or in any way to produce an injurious shock to the nervous system. The organs of reproduction are intimately connected with the brain, and the brain is the seat and origin of all nervous force.

The inference ought to be strong against any mutilation of the head.

Dehorning Cattle.

There are two methods of dehorning cattle—first, by means of what are called by the operators, "scissors," and, second, by a fine-toothed tenosaw. The "scissors" are in the form of large pruning nippers, with powerful wooden handles, from four feet to five feet in length. These are of two descriptions, one having two cutting edges, and the other in the shape of scateurs, having but one cutting edge. The latter are not so effective as the former. With the two-edged implement there is no difficulty at severing the horn from the head at one snap. Those who have had most experience in dehorning, however, appear to prefer the fine-toothed saw, and by means of which only a few seconds—about fifteen—are occupied in cutting through the horn. The wound bleeds freely for about ten minutes, but the animals do not appear to suffer any pain after the operation is over, and in almost every instance they take their food as soon as released.

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.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

And still the wool buyer is stiff and the wool grower is mad.

Are there sheep killing dogs in your neighborhood? If so, bell your sheep.

Are the gad-flies on hand? Tar on the noses of your sheep will kept them off.

Bird & Mertz of Tom Green county have sold 1100 ewes to G. C. Manzy, at \$4.

What becomes of the waste after the cows and horses have been fed? Did it ever occur to you that sheep would thrive on it?

Are the mother ewes beginning to look lank and lean? Why don't you relieve them of the burden of providing for their great, strapping, healthy lambs.

About 200,000 pounds of wool changed hands in San Angelo a few days since, including the clips of McDowell Bros., Curry & Sanderson, and Mr. Cushing. No prices reported.

Are you a farmer? And have you a flock of sheep? If so, give them some feed every time they come to the barn. This will encourage them to report frequently and enable you to keep count of them.

Your old sheep can never be young again, no matter how persistently you shut your eyes to the fact that they are short on teeth. The fact is, it is high time you were sending the old veterans to the block.

It won't be long now before the fall rains will begin in earnest. And it will be well for you to try and remember that your sheep will appreciate dry shelter during a rain storm, especially at night, about as much as you will.

Can you afford to hold on to your wool yet awhile longer? If so, do it, and don't pay any attention to what the manufacturers' agent tells you about a wool surplus. There is no wool surplus, and after awhile the factories will have to come to you.

Has the JOURNAL had anything to say recently about scab? It has a way of mentioning the subject occasionally, and it is almost time for it to refer to it again. Suppose you catch that lamb you saw rubbing its sides against a mesquite bush, and examine to ascertain if there was any specially good reason why it preferred scratching to grazing?

Are you a farmer? And are you trying to keep down the weeds and other scrub stuff about the fence rows with sheep? If so, let the JOURNAL suggest to you that you are not acting wisely. Get a few sheep, and turn over to them the job of keeping the weeds in subjection. They will attend to the business more regularly than you or your hired man will, and do it twice as well.

Pecos is calling for a proposition from some one to establish a wool scouring mill at that place. The Pecos City News says the town has the artesian water for the purpose, and the wool at its doors, and that Pecos is the gateway to Southern New Mexico, a region rich in wool. The JOURNAL invites attention to what the News says on the subject.

Have you a dog that has taken to prowling around at night? If so, how do you know that he is not the miserable creature that makes the lives of your neighbors' sheep a perpetual burden? And how do you know that he is not the wretch that appears frequent and irresistible inducements to said neighbor to indulge in words that wouldn't sound well in the presence of your wife and daughters, or for that matter in the presence of his own wife and daughters.

If your neighbor had a dog with a tooth for mutton, and you had a flock of sheep, and that neighbor's dog would prowl around your sheep range during the day and their bed ground at night, would you not feel very much like filling that dog with slugs, or "rough-on rats," or some other such tonic? And yet your neighbor swears that your sneaking cur loves nothing so much as mutton chops, and that his flock furnishes frequent meals for that same son of a — yellow cur.

A good way to determine if a sheep man's profession of religion is genuine is to watch how he treats his sheep. If he knows they are being tortured by scab mites, and shuts his eyes to the fact, because it will cost him something to kill the mites, you may determine with absolute certainty that he isn't Christian to hurt. A merciful man is merciful to his beast, and a man who is not merciful to his beast is not as good a Christian as he might be.

There are herders and herders. The particular one the JOURNAL has in mind at this time has been herding sheep for seven years and seven months and has never allowed a sheep to stray off from the herd and get lost to the owner; nor has he ever had a cross word with or from an employer. And in all these years he has been working for but two men, his present employer being the successor in business of his first employers. This man has saved 70 per cent. of his wages each year he has been herding and invested it in sheep. He has a four-sevenths interest in a flock of 1300 high grade ewes, which flock is in his charge. Next year he thinks he will be able to start in for himself as a flockmaster with at least 1000 good sheep.

Mr. H. H. Gifford says: "The beauty of sheep-pasturing is that the sheep feed everything off closely, and run all over the pasture, dropping the fertilizing material where it is needed; and if the sheep are kept in thriving condition, growing nothing but wool, they return to the soil nearly all they take from it in the way of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Good authorities say they return ninety-five per cent. of it. Then, if a small amount of clover or grain is given in addition to the pasturage, the other five per cent. is amply made up. Then, too, if there is a dry, barren knoll anywhere in the pasture, to this will they repair when they lie down, and in a short time make it the richest and most productive spot in the whole field."

Texas Raised Thoroughbred Sheep.

The JOURNAL desires to again call the attention of its readers to the extra bargains now being offered in thoroughbred Merino sheep by Col. L. D. Haynie of Rice, Texas. Col. Haynie has one of

the finest flocks in the state; they are not only well bred but are also well kept and well cared for. They are as good as the best. The surplus young bucks and about 250 young ewes can be had at \$10 per head for the bucks and \$3 per head for the ewes.

Col. Haynie is president of the Texas Wool Growers' association. His reputation as a successful sheep breeder and an upright, conscientious, honest man is known to every sheepman in the state. Those who want good stock at low figures, and want to deal with a man whose word is as good as his bond should write Col. Haynie at once.

Running Sheep on Shares.

The following is clipped from an exchange, and is said to be a correct copy of contract used by a sheep company in North Dakota in letting out sheep on shares:

This agreement made this... day of ... A. D. 189... by and between... of ... county... Dakota... party of the first part, and the... a corporation, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That said corporation has leased unto said party of the first part... rams, ... wethers, ... ewes, and ... lambs in good condition, until the first day of October, A. D. 189... upon the following terms and conditions:

Said party of the first part hereby accepts said sheep, and agrees to properly keep feed, tend, protect, care for, shelter and shear the same at his own expense at his farm in said county, and to pay all taxes on same until the expiration of his contract, and to deliver to said corporation at the end of said time, an equal number of rams, wethers, ewes, and lambs, as named above in as good condition and of the same age as now, at the city of... in North Dakota, or at such other place as said corporation may elect, not further distant than... free from expense to said corporation.

And said party of the first part further agrees at his own expense to deliver to said corporation at said city of... yearly, one-half of all wool from said sheep and their increase and increase of their increase, immediately after same have been sheared.

And said party of the first part further agrees to deliver to said corporation at said city of... at the termination of his contract, one-half of all the increase, and increase of the increase from said sheep (rams, wethers, ewes and lambs to be equally divided) free from expense to said corporation.

PROVIDED, That if it be mutually agreed between said parties, the rams and wethers of the increase and increase of increase from said sheep may be sold in the month of October or November yearly, hereafter, during the existence of this contract, upon such terms as is agreeable to both parties hereto, and one-half of the gross sum for which the same are sold be immediately paid to said corporation, free from expense, and the balance therefore paid to said party of the first part.

Said party of the first part further agrees to keep said sheep and all increase insured at his own expense, during the existence of this contract, in the... Insurance company of North Dakota, or some other responsible stock insurance company, acceptable to said corporation against loss by fire in the amount of \$2 on each sheep with loss, if any, payable to said corporation. It is expressly understood and agreed that should said party of the first part at any time in any manner fail to keep and perform all his agreements herein mentioned, then said corporation may retake said sheep and said increase and increase of increase, wherever same may be found, after paying to said party of the first part or his legal representative five dollars (\$5), which sum it is hereby mutually agreed shall be conclusively presumed to be the amount of damage said party of the first part may sustain by reason of such retaking.

And such retaking shall immediately vest in said corporation full title and right of possession to said sheep and increase and increase of increase.

It is especially understood and agreed that all said sheep and increase and increase of increase are and shall remain the property of said corporation until the division thereof as set forth in this contract.

And should said party of the first part fail to effect said insurance as herein provided, it is hereby agreed that said corporation shall have a lien for cost of such insurance upon the increase and increase of increase belonging to said party of the first part, at the division thereof, and same may be sold in same manner as by law provided for the sale of property under chattle mortgage, to satisfy such lien and cost of foreclosure and attorney's fee of \$100.

Should said parties fail to agree on manner of dividing said increase and increase of increase, the division thereof may be submitted to three arbitrators and the division of any two of said arbitrators shall be conclusive and binding.

All erasures and interlineations made before signing.

In witness thereof, said parties have executed this contract in triplicate the day and date above mentioned.

The contract is certainly a good thing—for the firm dealing in sheep. A close look at it will reveal the fact that the borrower has almost to buy the sheep at a large price and then give up the sheep besides if the mode of management does not suit the company.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Sheep Burned.

Irion County Advocate.

On Friday, the 24th ultimo, one of Mr. W. L. Locklin's herds of sheep came near being entirely destroyed by fire on his ranch in Schleicher county. As it was, 750 of 1700 were burned to death. Only 400 head of the herd belonged to Mr. Locklin, the remainder being the property of Mrs. Rosa Greuell.

The account of the accident, as given by the Mexican herder, is substantially as follows: He had noticed signs of a fire burning a long way to the south for two or three days previously, but, as it did not seem to come any nearer, he had no fears of there being any danger. On this day he took his sheep out on the plains, and about mid-day he saw that the fire had got so close it was becoming dangerous and he began to try to move the sheep back into the canyon in which his camp was situated. The day was excessively hot, and the sheep would do nothing but bunch up. After working with them until he became exhausted, the Mexican, seeing he was not going to get them to a place of safety, went ahead of them and started another fire and then tried to drive the herd on the place he had burned off, but the sheep got scared and only about 950 would go onto it. The remainder bunched up and the majority of them were burned to death. Mr. Locklin counted 250 roasted sheep in one pile. Some of the sheep were not immediately killed, but they were so badly burned that they eventually died.

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.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

August 13—Keenan & Sons sold for Stoval & M, Goldthwaite, 74 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.85. August 12—E A Fawcett, Kerrville, 21 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.15.

August 13—Scaling & Tamblin sold for White Bros, Elgin, Kans, 40 steers, 777 lbs, \$2.10; 60 steers, 768 lbs, \$2.10; 96 steers, 771 lbs, \$2.10; H Bischoff, St. Louis, 64 calves, 193 lbs, \$3.75; 20 calves, 274 lbs, \$2.50; Scharbauer & F, Midland, 600 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4.05.

August 12—Sam Scaling, Vinita, 60 steers, 1063 lbs, \$3.70; Skinner & Co, Vinita, 167 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.85; J Miles, San Angelo, 72 calves, 186 lbs, \$3.50; W W Stinson, Abilene, 21 yearlings, 532 lbs, \$1.50; J B Hart, Strawn, 26 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.70; F B Weaver, Rising Star, 57 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.75; 29 cows, 613 lbs, \$1.70; J W Burnett, Abilene, 29 cows, 591 lbs, \$1.70.

August 14—J S Todd, Nowata, 26 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.70; N Skinner, Nowata, 55 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.50. August 17—White Bros, Quanah, 352 calves, 194 lbs, \$3.75; 45 calves, 252 lbs, \$2.35; 157 cows, 788 lbs, \$2.10; 9 yearlings, 358 lbs, \$1.55; 8 bulis, 1153 lbs, \$1.50; Spears & House, Quanah, 26 cows, 760 lbs, \$2. August 18—Bischoff, St. Louis, 52 calves, 150 lbs, \$4.65; 16 calves, 253 lbs, \$2.50.

August 13—Greer, Mills & Co, sold for A J Durham, Sabinal, 39 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.45; Gunter & W, Marietta, 206 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.90; 5 bulis, 1144 lbs, \$1.75. August 12—Gunter & W, Marietta, 318 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.75; John Kennedy, Waco, 22 bulis, 1024 lbs, \$1.65; Saginaw C Co, Red Fork, 2 steers, 1250 lbs, \$4; 74 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.80; Noble & P, Red Fork, 74 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.80; 26 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.70; Hughes & R, Coleman, 17 cows, 521 lbs, \$1.65. August 14—W C Roberts, Colorado, 9 bulis, 1012 lbs, \$1.40; 18 cows, 774 lbs, \$2; A B Roberts, Colorado, 23 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.85; 85 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.80; Quinn Bros, Midland, 13 cows, 695 lbs, \$1.60; 28 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.75; A A Hargrove, Midland, 83 steers, 843 lbs, \$2.40; I Thompson, Kansas City, Mo, 208 calves, 205 lbs, \$4; 30 calves, 270 lbs, \$2.50.

August 12—Gregory, Cooley & Co, sold for M P Sherwood, Carlisle, 111 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.65; 82 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.55; Colorado, Chicago and Texas L and C Co, Minco, I T, 165 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.45; F Browner, Kansas City, 133 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.45; J M Jackson, Kerrville, 64 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.50; H H Halsell, Carlisle, 226 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.50; 25 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.45. August 17—J Hassard, Kansas City, 181 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.75; Indian L S Co, Minco, I T, 654 steers, 1010 lbs, \$3. August 18—Indian L S Co, 327 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.90.

August 13—The James H. Campbell Co sold for N S Skinner, St. Louis, 67 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.62; W H Fusch, Colorado City, 421 sheep, 83 lbs, \$3.95; 449 sheep, 79 lbs, \$3.90; 198 ewes, 72 lbs, \$3.80; 90 tailings, 73 lbs, \$3. August 12—N S Skinner, St. Louis, 24 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.40. August 15—G W Miller, Ponca, 221 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.60; 25 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.85; Jones, St. Louis, 68 cows, 658 lbs, \$1.45. August 14—

Gladdis & T, Coffeyville, 115 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3.15. August 17—P W Parrott, Kansas City, 135 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.70; Joe Miller, Winfield, Kans., 279 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.60; G W Miller, Winfield, Kans., 51 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.60.

August 14—Godair, Harding & Co, sold for Anson & V, San Angelo, 17 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.95; 40 heifers, 523 lbs, \$1.90; 57 calves, 203 lbs, \$3.65; 9 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.50; 25 calves, 256 lbs, \$2.25. August 13—for J Miles, San Angelo, 36 calves, 393 lbs, \$1.35; 19 steers, 711 lbs, \$2.15; 10 calves, 237 lbs, \$2; 95 cows, 615 lbs, \$1.50. August 17—Cushenbery & H, San Angelo, 121 sheep, 93 lbs, \$4.25; 207 sheep, 76 lbs, \$4; 357 sheep, 91 lbs, \$4.25. August 18—Childers & Co, San Angelo, 238 sheep, 77 lbs, \$3.50; 15 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.

August 13—Rosenbaum Bros & Co, sold for Dull Bros, Cotulla, I T, 311 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.25.

August 13—R Strahorn & Co, sold for Kimberlin & P, 26 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.70. 27 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.70; 17 bulis, 1077 lbs, \$1.35. August 12—for D Waggoner & Sons, 93 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.35; 284 cows, 788 lbs, \$2; East, K & Co, Henrietta, 100 cows, 686 lbs, \$1.65. August 14—for the Kimberlin Cattle Co, Fort Worth, 13 heifers, 800 lbs, \$2.10; 29 heifers, 763 lbs, \$2.10; 40 heifers, 780 lbs, \$2.10; 36 cows, 894 lbs, \$1.90. August 15—for the Kimberlin Co, 143 calves, 136 lbs, \$4.12; I J Kimberlin, Fort Worth, 77 cows, 861 lbs, \$1.80; J Kimberlin, Fort Worth, 25 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.50. August 17—Kimberlin Cattle Co, Fort Worth, 27 calves, 249 lbs, \$2.35; 208 calves, 184 lbs, \$3.75; 76 cows, 789 lbs, \$2; 7 bulis, 1207 lbs, \$1.50.

August 12—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co, sold for G O Creswell, Tecumseh, I T, 25 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.75; 23 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.45. August 14—for J H Burton, Comanche, 30 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.90; H Barber, Comanche, 64 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.80; P R Clark, Comanche, 15 steers, 786 lbs, \$2.40; 24 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.90; 48 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.90.

August 12—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co, sold for S M Taylor, St. Louis, 228 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.55; R Fulton, Albany, 21 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.60. August 15—for J Guthrie, Kansas City, 205 Indians, 1085 lbs, \$3.40; 46 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3.65. August 17—W C Quinlan, Enid, I T, 577 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.90. August 18—D H & J W Snider, Georgetown, 386 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.55; J H Paramore, Leliatta, I T, 22 steers, 1066 lbs, \$3.30; 44 steers, 1068 lbs, \$3.15; 84 cows, 845 lbs, \$2.25; C W Merchant, Leliatta, I T, 32 steers, 958 lbs, \$3.15; S H Merchant, 20 cows, 870 lbs, \$2.10; J Guthrie, Enid, I T, 137 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.90; 206 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.90.

August 18—Wood Bros, sold for D H & J W Snyder, Georgetown, 333 steers, 976 lbs, 2.55.

AT KANSAS CITY.

August 10—Cassidy Bros. Commission Co sold for A Forsythe, Minco, I T, 64 heifers, 643 lbs, \$2.10; 24 cows, 764 lbs, \$1.75; 23 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.75; 18 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.25; 10 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.75; M B Sherwood, Purcell, I T, 74 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.74; 16 steers, 803 lbs, \$2.15; 108 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.15; 169 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.70; 1 bull, 1240 lbs, \$1.50; 125 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.50; 49 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.50; 57 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.20; 4 stags, 1165 lbs, \$1.70. Aug. 11—Col, Chicago and Texas Land and C Co, Gainesville, 81 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.20; 89 calves, each

\$6.25; 3 stags, 983 lbs, \$1.70; 10 bulis, 1070 lbs, \$1.25; 94 cows, 633 lbs, \$1.45; L W Christian, Weatherford, 15 steers, 1280 lbs, \$3.40; 1 stag, 1150 lbs, \$2.25; 2 heifers, 810 lbs, \$2; 1 cow, 800 lbs, \$1.75; 40 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.20; 30 steers, 710 lbs, \$2.05; C M McClellan, Talala, I T, 48 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.75; W C McFall, Weatherford, 11 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.60; 15 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.60; 20 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.60; 6 steers, 715 lbs, \$2.10; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 30 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.60; 12 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.50; 11 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.50; C M McClellan, Talala, I T, 171 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.45; 89 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.45; Cowden Bros, Wagoner, I T, 28 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.50; Gibson & Cowan, Wagoner, I T, 28 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.60; L P Jones, Wagoner, 27 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.60; J W Womble, Healdton, I T, 30 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.20; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 78 steers, 822 lbs, \$2.25. August 13—Baird & Smith, Purcell, I T, 26 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.70. August 14—Smith & Tuttle, Purcell, I T, 175 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.45; 23 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.25; C M McClellan, Talala, I T, 90 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.60; 90 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.60; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 41 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.50; Baird & Wantland, Purcell, 39 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.50; W H Johnson, Purcell, 24 steers, 1065 lbs, \$2.50; C M McClellan, Talala, I T, 25 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.60. August 15—Forsythe & Brawner, Minco, I T, 72 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.45; 70 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.45; 42 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.45; Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 149 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.85; 101 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.85.

August 13—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for W Andrews, Crawford, 20 cows, 661 lbs, \$1.45; I C Nix, Woodward, I T, 29 cows, 766 lbs, \$2; L S Cottle, Minco, I T, 30 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.25; J D Cottle, Minco, 20 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.60; F M Dougherty, Minco, 92 cows, 645 lbs, \$1.65; 247 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.60. August 14—W C Quinlan, Enid, I T, 22 steers, 1186 lbs, \$3.25; L H & W C Lee, Elgin, Kans, 96 steers, 1089 lbs, \$2.80; F M Dougherty, Minco, I T, 63 cows, 660 lbs, \$1.60; J D Cottle, Minco, 20 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.60; Western Inv and Sec Co, Clarendon, 250 calves, each \$5.50. August 15—Western Inv and Sec Co, 79 calves, each \$5.50; 242 calves, each \$5.75; J M Taylor, Clarimore, I T, 181 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.55; 62 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.65; 10 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.20; Shackelford & M, Blue Jacket, I T, 106 cows, 632 lbs, \$1.85; S W Marks, Blue Jacket, 49 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.55; W C Quinlan, Enid, I T, 20 steers, 1262 lbs, \$3.40; W Dunlap, Enid, 25 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.65.

August 12—Fish & Keck Co sold for Roberts & Ferris, Liberal, Oklahoma, 238 calves, 217 lbs, \$3.25; 140 cows, 858 lbs, \$1.90. August 13—Part Newman, Quanah, 27 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.60; Childress Land and Cattle Co, Childress, 24 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.45; 109 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.70. August 14—W H Johnson, Leeper, I T, 4 cows, 912 lbs, \$1.70; 54 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.50; 2 bulis, 1330 lbs, \$1.25; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 30 steers, 1183 lbs, \$3.25; Baird & McColgan, Purcell, 206 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50; Thos. McColgan & Sons, Purcell, 23 steers, 1117 lbs, \$2.75; 1 cow, 870 lbs, \$2.25; Kimberlin & White, Elgin, Kans, 28 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.50; Childress Land and Cattle Co, Childress, 180 calves, 150 lbs, \$3.75; C T & J Hassard, Coleman, 168 steers, 1002 lbs,

\$2.65; C V Rogers, Talala, I T, 93 calves, 138 lbs, \$3.75; 140 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.75. August 15—Childress Land and Cattle Co, Childress, 23 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.50; Kimberlin & White, Elgin, Kans, 44 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.50; 8 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.25; 3 steers, 806 lbs, \$2; Baird & Colbert, Purcell, I T, 114 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.35; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, 19 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.45.

August 17—Greer, Mills & Co sold for J H Bond, Minco, I T, 24 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.25; F M Koen, Kingfisher, I T, 22 steers, 1069 lbs, \$2.60; 2 steers, 1250 lbs, \$2.25. August 19—Robertson & Harris, Claude, 49 calves, \$6.45 each; 43 steers, 1078 lbs, \$2.15.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

August 12—Cassidy Bros & Co, sold for Balcher & Belcher, Belcherville, 134 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.75; East & McMurty, Wichita Falls, 8 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.25; 54 calves, \$6.75 each; J M Keen, Archer City, 24 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.45. August 13—A S Belcher, Belcherville, 183 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.70; 2 steers, 1175 lbs, \$2.25. August 14—C W Turner, Muskogee, I T, 42 steers, 1046 lbs, \$3.10; 17 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.87; 28 cows, 836 lbs, \$1.75. August 18—for E B Carver, Henrietta, 26 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.65; Jas Parkinson Red Fork, I T, 35 calves, \$7 each; 10 calves, \$5 each; Mat Laughlin, Red Fork, I T, 2 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3.50; 3 steers, 1133 lbs, \$3.50; 3 cows, 640 lbs, \$2.25; J D Harless, Red Fork, I T, 15 steers, 1134 lbs, \$3.50; 18 steers, 1090 lbs, \$3.20; 4 steers, 1047 lbs, \$2.50; 3 cows, 906 lbs, \$2.25; Doc Brady, Henrietta, 25 steers, 731 lbs, \$2.25; 2 steers, 805 lbs, \$1.75; East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, 47 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.75; 27 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.60; 3 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.90; 10 steers, 738 lbs, \$2; 21 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.35; 2 steers, 700 lbs, \$2.50;

August 17—for Bird, Mertz, & E, San Angelo, 299 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.90; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 126 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.50; Gibson & Cowan, Wagoner, I T, 24 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.70; Gibson & Allen, Wagoner, I T, 24 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.60; Vanham & Cowan, Wagoner, I T, 68 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.40; Cowden Bros, Wagoner, I T, 88 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.60; W F Youngblood, Toyah, I T, 19 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.30. August 18—J H Tanner, Catoosa, I T, 120 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.40; W D Hallman, Hutto, 30 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.65; Bird, Mertz & Ellis, San Angelo, 150 heifers, 731 lbs, \$2.25; 14 cows and heifers, 711 lbs, \$2.25; 67 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.70; 108 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.60; G B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 7 cows, 932 lbs, \$2; 48 cows, 732 lbs, \$2; 49 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.40; 82 calves, \$6.25 each; 29 cows and heifers, 715 lbs, \$2; East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, 6 bulis, 1170 lbs, \$1.50; 45 calves, \$5.50 each; Nat Skinner, Vinita, I T, 125 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.75; 116 steers, 1201 lbs, \$3.30; D Hartshorn, Red Fork, I T, 28 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.30; 30 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.75; 207 steers, 1092 lbs, \$2.90.

August 13—Scaling & Tamblin, sold for M W Couch, Chelsea, I T, 50 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.65. August 14—Wm A Humphries, Brownwood, 58 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.85; 1 bull, 1310 lbs, \$1.75; J H Wright, Brownwood, 26 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.35. August 15—RHolgate, B Brownwood, 3 steers, 766 lbs, \$1.65; 3 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.75; 18 bulis, 903 lbs, \$1.45; August 17—Wm H Moore, Chelsea, I T, 28 steers, 682 lbs, \$2.15; 26 steers,

806 lbs, \$2.30. August 18—N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 54 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.80; J T Prater, Bellevue, 25 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.60; 1 cow, 750 lbs, \$2; Nutter & Nevelle, Henrietta, 23 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.80; 24 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.70; 26 cows, 724 lbs, \$2; 29 calves, \$6.50 each; W E Edwards, Henrietta, 7 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.90; 8 cows, 875 lbs, \$1.75; J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 10 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.70; H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 34 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.75.

August 13—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for A B Robertson' Colorado City, 22 steers, 1061 lbs, \$2.80; 79 calves, \$6 each; Citizens' National bank, Colorado City, 22 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.55; 6 stags, 935 lbs, \$1.55; B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 29 cows, 832 lbs, \$1.85; A A Hartgrove, Stanton, 25 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.35; 23 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.35; 30 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.60; L R Purdham, Henrietta, 45 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.75; H H Featherston, Henrietta, 9 calves, \$5.75 each; 18 cows, 851 lbs, \$1.90; 23 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.85; 28 steers, 1084 lbs, \$2.40; 2 bulls, 1120 lbs, \$1.50; 12 calves, \$6 each.

Kansas City Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
August 19, 1891. }

The Kansas City market started out on Monday with 6637 cattle and 470 calves. Most of these cattle were Texans. About 4000 head went into the Texas division which did not include quite a number of wintered and western range cattle that were yarded with the natives. The quality was pretty good on the whole, though there was no lack of canning and medium grades. Trade was slow. Buyers called for lower prices, and the best figures of Saturday could not be reached. The best sales were about like the cheapest sales Saturday, and not many steers could be sold even on that basis. The big end of the supply was unsold at the close. Heavy cattle were quoted by some of the traders as much as 25 cents lower. The supply of cows and heifers was something like 1000 to 1100 head. Trade was slow mostly at Saturday's prices, with some variations both higher and lower.

Texas steers sold on Monday at a range of from \$2.05@2.80, one lot of Indian Territory steers averaging 1060 pounds brought \$2.90. Texas cows brought from \$1.25@1.90. The last figure however was only obtained for a few choice ones.

The receipts for this year to date are 594,573 cattle and 38,173 calves, against 844,186 cattle and 40,772 calves for the corresponding period last year. This shows a decrease to date in receipts of 249,613 cattle and 2599 calves.

Tuesday's market had a big lot of Sunday and Monday's receipts left over to work off and in addition to these the fresh arrivals were 8459 cattle and 483 calves. The bulk of the receipts yesterday were natives. Western Kansas furnished a big number, but few of them were good enough for the dressed beef men. They were generally green cattle, only a little better than feeders.

On the forenoon market there were 2200 to 2400 fresh cattle in the Texas division, and something like 1000 reported back. Panhandle and Western stuff was well represented in the native division. Fed and wintered Colorado cattle were quite plenty. Green natives were plenty and the total cattle

supply was at the high mark of the year and unfavorable for sellers.

Buyers were indifferent and bid lower, which the salesmen were slow to accept, as bids ran on some, if not most, kinds at low notch of the year. Ten cents decline was the usual quotation though trade was too light to quote prices accurately. She stuff was in rather light supply and dull with best sales steady. Buyers usually bid lower and the close was lower. The biggest sale of the day for through Texans was \$2.65, other sales run from these figures down to \$2.00. Good to fair Texas cows sold at from \$1.50@1.80.

Texas calves are bringing from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per head, bulls and stags from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

The market is simply going from bad to worse. All indications of improvement are quickly followed by heavy runs and a consequent further decline. Times are generally dull, money scarce and weather hot. As long as this condition of affairs exist and the runs are heavy, but little improvement can be expected. It is however confidently believed by those in best position to judge that after the weather is cooler and feeders begin to stock up, that there will be a marked improvement in the market. Kansas City is in the center of a large rich feeding district and will no doubt furnish a good market for many thousand feeders during the coming fall. In fact when the Kansas City market is low shippers need not go elsewhere expecting to do better.

The supply of sheep yesterday was liberal, over half of which were Utah muttons. Trade was fairly active with prices 10 to 15 cents lower. One lot of 114 Texans, averaging 81 pounds, sold at \$3.90 per 100 pounds; 1141 Utah muttons, averaging 94 pounds, brought \$3.85 per 100 pounds.

TEXAN.

Chicago Market Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
CHICAGO, August 19, 1891. }

Monday's market had 13,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. Cattle receipts for the corresponding day last year were 23,000 head. The market was slow on account of differences of opinion between buyers and sellers. The receipts of Texans on Monday were about 2000 head. The market was about steady with the close of last week. Cows sold stronger, some sales being a shade higher. The steers sold lower, and the market for overgrown calves was very dull. Some sales of steers were a shade lower.

The receipts on Tuesday were only 7000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 5,500 sheep. Of the cattle receipts about 2500 were through Texans. The market was weak and prices ruled 10c lower all around with some dealers quoting prices 20@25c lower. Some rough but partly corn-fed New Mexico cattle such as sold at \$2.85 on about the worst market of the season could not be sold for more than \$2.60 to-day. One lot of choice Texans weighing 1066 pounds brought \$3.30, the bulk of Texas steers, however, sold at from \$2.55@2.90. The bulk of cows went at from \$1.25@2.

Prices for sheep were not materially changed. There was a little more life in the market on account of the light supply, but buyers refused to pay any advance. The movement was free and all desirable muttons changed hands. Sales included over 1500 head of Idaho sheep, 102@115 lbs, at \$4.15; 388 Wyoming 106 lbs, \$3.85. A lot of 731 Wyoming, 105 lbs, sold late yesterday at \$3.90. Lambs were scarce and sold 10@15c higher. Sales were largely at \$5@5.30, with one bunch of black faces at \$5.65. Texas muttons brought from \$4@4.25 per 100 pounds.

The hog market was fairly active, best hogs sellidg as high as \$5.55, bulk of good to fair hogs sold, however, at from \$5@5.25.

LONG HORN.

St. Louis Market Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
August 19, 1891. }

Things looked rather encouraging at the beginning of the week. On Monday the receipts of cattle were only 2431, of which about one-half were Texans.

There was a better feeling locally in consequence of the small receipts and the market opened active and decidedly stronger. Prices on the common grades did not show much improvement, but good cows and medium to good steer cattle were 5 to 10 cents higher. The bulk of the cattle sold early in the day.

On Tuesday the receipts increased to 5117 head, of which 189 cars were Texans. These represented all grades from inferior to very good cows and heifers, also from common canning grades of steers to good Indian cattle. The demand was good and active, but in order to effect sales prices had to be reduced. The market was uneven and to a limited extent, handy fat cattle could be placed with butchers at a small decline, but the general market and big trading was done at prices 10 to 15 cents lower.

To-day (Wednesday) the receipts were 3811 head, of which 109 cars were from Texas and Indian Territory. The market was not very active, and prices were about 10 cents lower, the decline taking in nearly all grades of cattle; the best Indians which sold at \$3.25 and above were steady and held up better than canning and medium grades.

The market has lost more yesterday and to-day than it gained Monday and may now be regarded as at the lowest notch so far this season.

Texas grass steers sold to-day at from \$2.25@2.95, cows at from \$1.50@2.15, calves from \$5.50@6.60 per head; bulls \$1.50 per 100.

The sheep market is steady with no material change. The hog market is good; top hogs sold at \$5.50 to day.

RUSTLER.

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

WM. RAGLAND, Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Fine Stock for Sale or Trade.

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

R. E. MADDOX,
Fort Worth.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Stewart & Overstreet's Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
August 18, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The market rallied somewhat the latter part of last week, and sales were made at an advance of 15@25c, this under the healthful influence of light receipts and fair demand. The pens were all cleared and all in ship shape for an active market, for the beginning of this week's business, and such proved to be the case on yesterday (Monday). We had only some 50 cars of Texas cattle and no native stock to speak of. A clearance was soon effected at the full advance noted, but to-day too many cattle came in—189 cars. The same old story, prices gave way until the decline reached 15c. Early sales being the best; the market looks lower prospectively.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

R. Strahorn & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 17, 1891.

On last Tuesday we had but 1500 Texas cattle—prices were not quotably different. Our cows and heifers we sold to canners at \$1.75@1.90, averaging about 700 and 750 lbs. Wednesday we called receipts 3500, and while the trade opened steady, it closed with Monday's advance lost. We sold 833 lb steers to canners at \$2.35, while Armour & Co. bought of us 287 Waggoner cows, 790 lbs, at 2c. We also sold 100 head common cows, 100 lbs lighter, at \$1.65. With about 2000 on sale Thursday, we liked the trade better than the day before. We sold half train, 150 to 800 lb heifers, at \$2.10, and 890 cows, at \$1.90, besides a lot of 960 lb steers, at \$2.70, and 1077 lb bull, at \$1.35. Friday, with not more than 1500, our trade was again better, and yet the prices for less than 1000 lb averages kept under 3 cents. Saturday we had 2500 and the usual Saturday's trade, our cows selling at \$1.80 and steers at \$2.50, with a drove of 136 lb calves at 4c. To-day there were less than 2000 and a dull trade, our cows and heifers selling at 2c for a right good lot, averaging 789 lbs, with 1200 lb bulls, at \$1.50. We also sold several cars of 184 lb calves, at \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

There is absolutely nothing encouraging in the outlook, as only continued light receipts can improve this market permanently, and even should the Southern cattle continue light, there must be a corresponding decrease of cattle from the Northern ranges to help us out, and this we can't expect in the near future. Occasionally there comes a few bunches of good, heavy fat cattle in the Texas division that sells like the Northern wintered Texans, at 3@3 1/2c, but for a long, long time now \$2.60 @2.90 has taken the best beef steers up there, while canners continue to buy the bulk of their steers at 2 1/2@2 1/2c, with cows at \$1.50@2.10.

Cattle like Farmer's last are not coming here often, but sell when they do at good prices.

Yours,

R. STRAHORN & Co.

Look at the map and ship your cattle by the Rio Grande.

RICHARD LORD,
Gen'l Freight Agent, Fort Worth.

AGRICULTURAL.

One day in the harvest field will pay the farmer better than a week at the village store talking politics and swapping bad jokes.

It is far more profitable for the farmer to run his own farm than to spend so much of his time talking politics that the sheriff finds it necessary to take the farm and run it for the benefit of creditors.

With the estimated world's shortage of wheat, and with the prospect of abundant harvests in American grain fields, it is quite reasonable to predict prosperous times to the people of this nation in the near future. With large crops and urgent foreign demand, our farmers can certainly secure better returns for their farm produce in 1891-92 than for many years previous.

In common practice, farms require more or less division into fields. It will, however, make a great difference whether this division is awkwardly accomplished, or the arrangement is effected so as to afford the greatest practical convenience in all the operations of the year. A single awkward turn in a lane, to be passed a hundred times in the year, should be carefully prevented; and hence the importance of avoiding the many awkward turns which may be seen in a badly laid-out farm.

As the seasons come and go the converts to and friends of surface cultivation become more numerous. Several years' very careful observation has thoroughly satisfied us that the production of millions of bushels of corn have been prevented by deep cultivation. The value of the frequent stirring of the soil is greatly increased in a season of drouth. The reason is that the top of the soil by frequent stirring is made to act the part of a sponge, and arrests the moisture that is being constantly poured into the air above.

It is to be hoped that the inquiries sent out by the last census will result in proving that the majority of farm mortgages, like the mortgages of the business men and the bonds of the railroads, are only evidences of the good results of past business and the hopes for the future which have led to a desire for more available capital, and a further extension of the productive power, and that but few of them are of that class which result from the inability of the mortgagor to subsist upon the income of his property and make it necessary for him to commence to expend the principal.

The farmer who gets all of his crop in early has an advantage in easily working them all the season. Oftentimes, too, by marketing very early he gets a better price than those who are only able to market when everybody is selling. If he does not wish to sell early there is still a great advantage in getting crops off the land, so that preparations may be going on for putting in something else as a successive crop. The earlier ground is plowed for wheat or other winter grain the better seed bed it makes, and in most cases this is dependent on getting the preceding crop off as early as possible.

For quite a number of years surplus wheat, held over from previous seasons, has helped depress its price in Europe. This surplus is now exhausted, and this year's crop is all that the world has to depend upon. This is a material factor in estimating probable wheat prices the coming year. The English market governs ours, and it is shown by records for the last twenty-seven years that the average wheat price from 1864 to 1884 was \$1.45 per bushel. This equals about \$1.35 on the sea-board and about \$1.20 in the Northwestern States. This is as fair an estimate as can now be made of what the price of wheat should be. During the last seven years the English price has been lower, because of the reserve stock; but that cause having ceased, the old condition will rule.

The World's Wheat Crop

The London Financial Times, in an article on the world's wheat crop for the present year, figures the net shortage at 50,000,000 bushels. From estimates, largely derived from government statistics, the crop of Great Britain is placed at 64,000,000 bushels, and the necessary importation at 150,000,000 bushels is all that can be looked for, and 100,000,000 bushels will be required. Italy must import at least 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the rest of Europe, including Holland, Belgium, Germany, etc., will require in all about 85,000,000. The other importing countries of the world usually require about 30,000,000 bushels, so that the probable demand during the year ending July 1, 1892, may be placed at 405,000,000 bushels.

Against all this demand the supply from the exporting countries of the world, outside of the United States, Russia, and India, cannot be more than 105,000,000 bushels, leaving 300,000,000 bushels to be supplied by the great exporting countries. The present outlook is that the United States, Russia, and India will be able to supply 250,000,000 bushels, and that 300,000,000 bushels will be wanted.

Early Maturity.

"The greatest possible gain in the shortest number of days," says the Wisconsin Farmer, "is the watchword of success in getting stock ready for the market. All figures that have been given to the world regarding the feeding of stock prove this beyond a doubt. It will not do to let stock run till at some period in their life, which varies with their owners' fancies, they are put up to fatten. When this course is pursued the animals are generally very thin, gaunt and scrubby, and the transition from poverty to plenty is so sudden that it takes them a long time to show any increase in flesh. The time to begin to fatten is at the time of birth. Never let the flesh that is born on a youngster, be it a calf, a pig or a lamb, get off its bones; but keep it there. Augment it and better it by judicious feeding until it leaves your yard the property of some one else. Your grain thus used will bring you a much higher price than you can get for it at the elevator. Crowd every young thing you have got along as fast as it will grow; err rather on the side of overfeeding than underfeeding, and do not be led away by hearing any primeval traditions about making stock

hardy by letting them rough it. We know that this is a somewhat common belief among farmers, and just as certainly do we know that the principle is wrong, stock, lock and barrel. One of the most successful farmers we ever knew, and whose success, notwithstanding hard times, is still a subject of laudatory comment in the country in which he lived and died, used to purchase each spring some half-starved two-year-old heifers and turn them with a bull into a rich pasture. The following spring the calves were born in a certain rough pasture, which was each year devoted to the lot of heifers on hand, and a liberal ration of oil cake and cotton cake, fed to both cows and calves until October, when the whole band was taken to the farm-steading. The calves were taken from their mothers, shut up separate from them, and neither ever saw the outside world until driven to the shambles—the mothers at four years old, the calves at one. The produce sold much higher relatively, often actually, than the parent stock, and with this in view, it has not been hard for us to determine whether it is best to let stock "mature" or mature it ourselves.

Co-operative Work.

There is an old proverb which points out the foolishness of those who "save at the spigot and waste at the bung-hole," but it sometimes chances that a number of small leaks will waste as fast as one large one. The proverb is well matched with another. "Take care of the pence and the dollars will take care of themselves."

The Farmers' Alliance is trying to stop a large leak by sending out circulars to their members, stating the condition of the wheat market and advising the holding on for better prices. In this they are doing a perfectly legitimate work, if they are only correct in their predictions. It is not an attempt to corner the market, or to force prices up beyond their natural condition, but only to delay sales until there is a well-defined idea of the natural supply and demand. They may be wrong in their estimate of the prospects of the foreign crops, and prices may not advance as much as anticipated. But the farmer will get what his goods are honestly worth in the market.

We have usually claimed that the time for the farmer to sell was when his products were ready for market, and that to hold goods for a future rise was likely as often to result in loss as in gain. The speculators know prospects of the supply better than the farmer, and in competing much with them he is playing a game of chance and skill in which the skill and the capital are both arrayed against him. But a body like the Alliance should have among its officers those who are as well qualified to judge of the wants and conditions of the market as the speculators, and they should be a committee to protect the interests of their members, and without attempting either to bull or bear the market, to prevent either bull or bear from damaging the farmer.

Good Blood Tells—And Pays.

We have often insisted in these columns that dairymen should keep good

cows; many men feed well, but their cows are not capable of converting the feed to the most profitable use; what these men need is good blood in their herds; it need not be pure blood, but grades of the best dairy breeds. Some men make money in dairying and use only common stock, but if they had improved stock, the same application of skill would produce vastly better results. Why not use, in buying cows, the same business sense used in buying a mower? When a farmer buys one of these machines, he insists on getting one that is guaranteed to do a certain quality of work; if the machine did not come up to his expectations, he would return it; or, if he could not do that, he would refuse to use it, and would buy another and a better one, for he could not afford to use a poor mower. But if he buys a poor cow, he will keep her and lose money on her every year. There are many cows now being milked that are losing money for their owners all the time, and it would be profitable to kill and bury them rather than go on milking them. The high price of feed the past winter and this spring taught some dairymen the folly of keeping poor cows, and we hope none will begin the next winter with a single cow in their herds that can be classed as of doubtful utility. In districts where good grades cannot be bought, the only chance of improvement will be to use a good dairy bull and grade up. A good bull can be purchased by two or more farmers clubbing together, if one does not care to bear the whole expense. This is the surest method of getting a good herd, and, though it takes time, is satisfactory, and the improvement can be continued almost indefinitely.

Points in Wheat Raising.

Those who have not already prepared their land for the next wheat crop should lose no time in doing so. It is not sufficient that the land be merely plowed. If ground is left rough, clods soon form and the soil by the escape of moisture becomes dry. Harrow thoroughly until the soil is firm. This breaks up all those capillary tubes by which the moisture was escaping. Then roll the ground to give it firmness, following with a light, fine harrow, and we have the firm ground with a light mulch of finest pulverized soil on top. Have the seed of the best. If wheat does not grow to perfection from best procure seed locations. Have it pure and clean. There is enough weeds without sowing their seeds. Sow early; it is safest and best, besides the winter pasture thus obtained will be of great value in carrying live stock through the winter.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY. } ss:

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

SWINE.

It is a mistake to allow the summer and fall pigs to run with the fattening hogs. It is convenient but not profitable.

Of the seven to nine months required to feed a hog for market, from five to seven of them should be spent in good pastures.

Overfeeding with rich, carbonaceous food is detrimental to the proper development of young pigs as stunting by short feed.

The packing business of the West, from March 1 to date, shows a decrease of 1,245,000 hogs from the corresponding date of 1890.

In a majority of cases it is the breeder and feeder who looks after the little things in the management that makes the most money.

An overfed, dyspeptic pig can squeal as loud and make as much racket at feeding time as the underfed starveling. Both are unprofitable creatures.

Sows which have farrowed should not be fed at once upon rich heating or stimulating food; such given in large quantities are likely to do them much harm.

There is no better assistant to the digestive powers of the pig than an abundance of charcoal and wood ashes. It will pay to save them for this purpose if not in immediate demand.

A pig that is stunted during the early days or weeks of its life should never have a place in the breeding herd. If used in the herd it may be expected that the offspring will inherit some of the unthriftiness caused in the parent by stunting.

Selection of Breeding Stock.

There is no valid reason why a farmer nowadays should not have hogs that are of a good quality as to form and blood. Assuming that he has, he will generally do best to select his sows from his own lot of young things. The male must necessarily be secured elsewhere, for few farmers keep two families of the same breed. No farmer can afford to in-breed his swine. He who would increase his number of brood sows, or replace animals discarded, should have this in mind from the time the pigs are farrowed on up to the time the final separation is made; it is not a work that can be or should be done on the spur of the moment. So many points are to be considered in the make-up of a good brood sow that it is not possible to bring them all under consideration in a few moments. A man may take in the form at a glance, but the disposition and inborn characteristics he cannot. These latter as important as the former. To know the disposition and probable good qualities of a young sow, it is necessary to see her day after day, and note her actions, also to know something of the good qualities of her dam, whether she was a careful mother and a good suckler. A man cannot know these things of any other herd so well as his own, hence a better chance of a good selection from his own herd.

A gilt selection for a brood sow should have good length, but not at the sacrifice of ham, shoulders, and back. One that is too long in body is usually poor

in ham and shoulders, sway-backed and weak about the heart. With good lengths should be found strong shoulders, which are most always accompanied with large heart girth. The ham should be deep, round, and full, probably the most difficult quality to secure in connection with perfection in the other qualities mentioned. The head is a most excellent index to character and disposition. These qualities in a desirable degree are indicated by the short, broad face, and ear slightly drooping forward, along with short, well-set legs, broad back and strong loins. A sow should have great depth of body, which shows great digestive powers, a quality absolutely necessary in a good brood animal.

The farmer selecting from his own herd will study each promising gilt from birth until final selection is made, which should be done always before the fattening process for market begins. In nearly all instances best results will come to the owner by selecting his breeding stock from spring farrowings, especially the sows. The summer grazing develops them better for their work of reproduction. A larger number should be selected than needed, and those proving indifferent mothers may be culled out, still leaving the desired number.

Experiments in Feeding.

The following breeds of swine, viz: Berkshire, Cheshire, Poland-China, Chester White and Yorkshire, were undertaken at the Main State Agricultural Experiment station, the animals used being one male and one female of each breed, and both of each from the same litter. The following are the conclusions:

The daily rate and growth of animals is seen to have been: Cheshires, 1.23 pounds; Yorkshire, 1.14 pounds; Chester White, 1.08 pounds; Poland-China, 1.01 pounds; Berkshire, 1 pound.

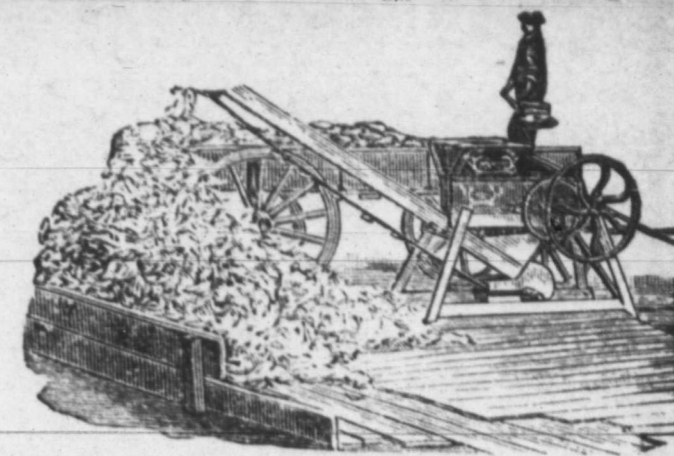
It does not appear that the animals growing most rapidly required the least food for a pound of growth. The weights of digestible foods consumed for each pound of growth made are the following: Cheshire, 2.88 pounds; Poland-China, 2.73 pounds; Yorkshire, 2.55 pounds; Chester White, 2.5 pounds; Berkshire, 2.45 pounds. Although the Berkshire pigs made the smallest gain they required the least food for each pound of growth and the Cheshire making the largest gain consumed the most food for each pound of increase of weight.

A careful study of the first of the tables shows plainly that the ratio of food to growth was very different during the early part of the experiment from what it was the latter part. In period one, including approximately the first 100 days of the experiment, not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days, or thereabouts, the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. The ratio of the second period stands between those of the first and third.

It is worth remarking that certain of the animals, notably the Berkshires and Chester Whites, made during the first three months a larger percentage of their entire growth than did the other breeds. The difference, however, is not marked.

CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

Crushing corn with husk on. Cattle feeders of 20 years experience say they find in this machine what they have been wanting, and that it is the best and most practical machine for the purpose ever invented, combining in its working ease, rapidity and efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle feeding at the rate of 100 bushels per hour, with two to four horse power. Farmers do not husk your corn; it is much the best with the husk on, supplying all the roughness needed, saving hay. Will crush corn in the ear or shelled, with husk on or off, wet or dry, frozen or soft, also cotton seed. Sold on trial and shipped from the most convenient storehouses located throughout the country. For free and full descriptive circulars, with testimonials, etc., address:

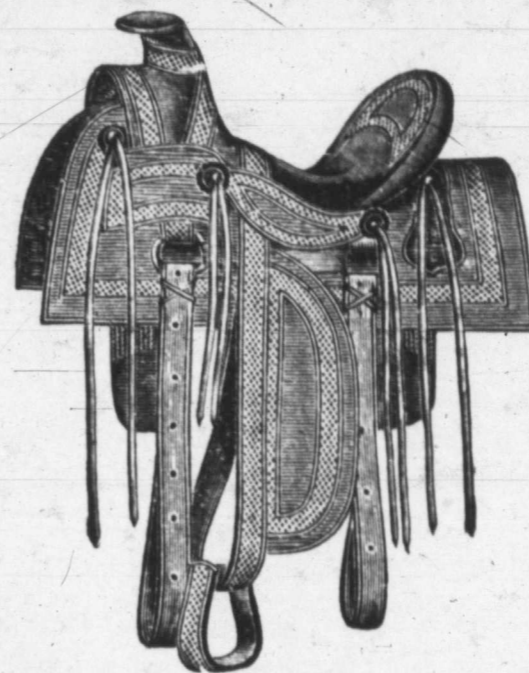


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W. G. LLOYD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.
First National Bank,
 CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
 CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$275,000.

TELEGRAPHY

Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue FREE. Write to
Bryant & Stratton Business College,
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ZABEL & SAETTLER,

AGENTS,
 Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.
 MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
**Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
 Whips, Blankets, Etc.**

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

ZABEL & SAETTLER,

103 Houston Street,

Fort Worth, Texas.

**CHEAPEST
 and BEST.**



Is the **SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST** solid wheel mill on the market. Does its work between two babbitted boxes. **NOTHING TO WEAR OUT or give away. LASTS A LIFETIME AND NO REPAIRING.** Just the **MILL** for a good, live agent to handle.
 Write for circulars giving full description.

CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO.
 BATAVIA, KANE CO., ILLINOIS.

**Fort Worth and Rio Grande
 RAILWAY.**

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

Hood, Erath, Comanche B'own, McCullough, Coleman, Hamilton, Mason and Menard

Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

Shipments from Comanche make from eighteen to thirty hours better time than from any competing point, and save one or two feeds. This road has the best track, and gives the best service in Texas. All the cattlemen praise it.

For rates and cars call on or write to
RICHARD LORD,
 General Freight Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS

ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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.

Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

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

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Wm. Hittson, the Fisher county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. H. Doss of the Day Land and Cattle company of Coleman county was in the city on Tuesday.

W. T. Moore, banker and cattleman of Llano, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

G. W. Byers of Sherman, who owns large cattle interests in Clay county was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

M. O. Lynn, the well known Palo Pinto cattleman, stopped off in the cattle center Wednesday.

T. J. Christian, a well to do and hard working stockman of Comanche county, was in the city on Wednesday.

J. B. Neil, a Taylor county cattleman, spent several days this week looking up the cattle business in the cattle center.

Geo. A. Wright of Palestine, Texas, who owns large cattle interests in Knox county was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Thos. J. Allen, the capable and energetic representative of the Kansas City stock yards, spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

Jim Wilson's friends deny the statement that Jim spent \$50,000 on the Gazette contest, but admit that he did turn his money loose quite freely.

C. L. Ware, the Fort Worth and Denver live stock agent, came down Tuesday to attend the final tally of the Gazette scholarship contest.

Messrs. Cook & Stone of Sealey, Texas, offer for sale, through the STOCK JOURNAL, 600 head of steers. See their advertisement in another column.

I. B. Baker of Yarborough, Texas, has for sale 500 head of three and four year old steers, suitable for feeders. See his card in another column of the JOURNAL.

Horace Simms, the Colorado City cattleman, spent the first part of the week in this city. Mr. Simms will give some man a bargain in a good string of young steers.

J. C. Carpenter, an old-time citizen and prominent live stock dealer of Decatur, spent Monday in Fort Worth. Mr. Carpenter has 300 good feeding steers for sale.

L. L. Moore, representing Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago went down the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Thursday. Mr. Moore is doing some good work for his firm.

W. E. Cobb, the boss cattle dealer of Wichita Falls, came down Monday in time to vote. "Ed" has rolled up a good profit on his shipments and is now contemplating a trip to Europe.

Ed East of Archer, one of the wheel horses among the cattle shippers on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, was in the cattle center Monday. Mr. East is one of the most enterprising men in the state.

Ike T. Pryor, the well known Austin cattleman, has been appointed superintendent and manager of the live stock department of the Texas exhibit at the

MARMADUKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Sweet Springs, Mo.

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

COL. T. E. SPENCER, Principal,

Or **LESLIE MARMADUKE, Business Manager, Sweet Springs, Mo.**

Chicago World's Fair. No better selection could have been made.

H. O. Skinner of San Antonio, well known to all Texas shippers as the rustler for Street's stable car, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Skinner has many friends in Fort Worth, who are always glad to see him.

H. Knausenberger of Sonora, Tex., notifies the public through the STOCK JOURNAL that they are in the market with a fine lot of thoroughbred Delaine rams for sale. See the advertisement and write them for prices.

B. F. Hawkins of Midlothian, one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders in the state, spent Tuesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Hawkins is well up in cattle feedings, and therefore makes it a success. He will feed 1000 good steers this winter.

J. J. H. Patterson of the real estate and live stock firm of J. J. H. Patterson & Co. of Uvalde spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Patterson & Co. are a safe, honest, reliable concern, who will promptly attend to any business intrusted to them.

James L. Harris, the Texas live stock agent of the Wabash, has moved his headquarters to Fort Worth, where he can more closely watch the movements of Jim Wilson and Hy Keenan. Harris is a good rustler and will, no doubt, mix it with the boys.

H. T. Keenan, the C., B. & Q. live stock agent, took in the contest on Monday and voted early and often for the successful candidates. Col. Keenan represents a good road and is recognized as one of the big hearted railroad men of the state.

Wm. Hunter, who represents Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., spent Monday in Fort Worth and left Monday evening for the Indian Territory. "Bill" not only has the advantage of a good firm, but also of being personally one of the most popular cattlemen in Texas.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, who is grazing a big lot of steers in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Gatlin says his cattle are doing splendidly, and that the grass in the Indian Territory is as green as a wheat field.

W. P. Harmonson of Justin, Denton county, one of the old old-timers on the Texas frontier, was married in this city on the 19th of this month to Miss Libbie Bradley of Germantown, Tenn. The JOURNAL wishes Perry and his new wife many years of happiness.

Col. James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton may not win in the STOCK JOURNAL contest, but is undoubtedly the most economical man with his cash on the road. His expense account for July was just \$9.27. Cheese and crackers may not be very digestible, but they are awfully cheap.

W. R. Moore, the well known cattleman of this city, has accepted the position of state agent for The Alexander-

Rogers Co., of Chicago. This is one of the best firms engaged in the live stock commission business, and, with Mr. Moore's assistance, will, no doubt, build up a large Texas trade.

W. H. Taylor of Lisbon, Dallas county, who owns a big steer ranch in Clay county, left a five-dollar note with the STOCK JOURNAL on Thursday. Mr. Taylor was en route to his Clay county ranch, where he has 2000 fat beeves. He has been a regular subscriber to the JOURNAL for ten years.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Tex., was in the city this week. Mr. Rayner sold the large herd owned by his company a few months ago and is now busily engaged rounding up his cattle preparatory to making the delivery. He says everything looks reasonably well in Stonewall and adjoining counties.

Thorp Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle Company, spent several days during the past week with his family and many friends in Fort Worth. Mr. Andrews is an efficient and energetic manager of one of the largest and most successful companies engaged in the cattle business.

H. H. Halsell, the handsome young cattleman from Decatur, was in Fort Worth Monday managing the campaign for Decatur's candidate in the Gazette contest. Harry never wavered when the smoke of battle grew thickest, but came to the front on the home stretch with 65,000 votes for Decatur's favorite.

C. C. French, the agent at this place for the James H. Campbell Co., was called by wire Monday to Clinton, Mo., by the illness of Mrs. French, who is spending the summer with relatives at above named place. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. French in this city join the JOURNAL in the hope that Mrs. French's illness may be slight and of short duration.

Capt. Pat Garrett, formerly of Roswell, N. Mex., but now a citizen of Uvalde, Tex., spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Captain Garrett was, for many years, one of New Mexico's most popular sheriffs and did much toward ridding that territory of many of its "toughs." The captain is enthusiastic in his praise of Southwest Texas.

H. G. Bedford, for many years one of the leading and most enterprising cattlemen of Western Texas, but now one of the projectors of the prosperous town of Dimmitt, Castro county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Uncle "Hillary" gives a glowing description of the Staked Plains country generally, and Castro county especially. His many friends will be glad to know that Mr. Bedford is again prospering.

G. G. King, a prominent cattleman of Hill county, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. King has had considerable experience in feeding cattle in Texas and has heretofore been quite successful. Mr. King thinks aged steers fed from self-feeding bins will give best results. He also thinks grass

in its natural state is much better than hay for roughness.

Young & Kuhen, the well known land and live stock commission merchants of this city, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors on the 20th, naming John C. Harrison, cashier of the State National Bank, as assignee. Liabilities about \$60,000; assets are supposed to be sufficient to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

J. W. Clayton, who was some time ago sentenced to be shot by the lower court at Juarez, Mexico, for the murder of S. B. Cavett, and who appealed to the higher court at Chihuahua, has met a similar finding at the hands of the last named court. Unless executive clemency is granted the finding of the court will be executed. All parties to this unfortunate affair were at one time prominent Texas cattlemen.

T. B. Holleran, one of Tarrant county's most successful cattle feeders, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Holleran will feed 200 selected and well graded two-year-old steers on his farm ten miles south of the city. He will commence feeding these cattle next month on cotton seed and will push them until spring, when he expects to turn off a prime lot of ten to eleven hundred-pound steers.

Col. Wm. L. Black, the well known enterprising stockman of Menard county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Col. Black is an enthusiastic advocate of a government bureau of statistics for cattle, and will no doubt soon have the pleasure of seeing his efforts develop into definite shape, and result in much good to the cattle raising business. Col. Black has 1200 fine young steers, 3000 stock sheep and 1000 fine mutton goats for sale. His postoffice address is Fort McKavett, Tex.

Messrs. E. A. Porter & Bro. of Bowling Green, Ky., the well known manufacturers of cattle feeding machines, desire to call the attention of cattle feeders to their advertisement, which appears in this issue of the STOCK JOURNAL. These gentlemen have the reputation of making the best machine of its kind that is in the market. Parties wanting a feed crusher should, by all means consult E., A. Porter & Bro. before purchasing.

J. B. Bowne, manager of Sand Valley Ranch, and whose post-office address is Finis, Jack county, writes the JOURNAL that his advertisement in the JOURNAL brought him a buyer for his 125 high grade, Shorthorn, two-year-old steers. The sale was made to a Mr. Webb of Bellevue, Texas, at \$17 per head. Other two-year-old steers on the same range are selling at \$10 and \$11 a head. Mr. Bowne's, on account of their high grade, fine breeding, etc., are considered cheap at \$17. Mr. Bowne now offers through the JOURNAL 125 yearling steers, all high grade Durhams. These yearlings will, notwithstanding their age, make a fine set of feeding cattle, and will make some one a big lot of money.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug., 21, '91.
The past week has been the dullest since the yards opened. Receipts have been light with unusual light demand. The Packing Company have bought and slaughtered about 150 cattle. Good cows are in demand at an advance of 10 to 15 cents a hundred. These, if good, would now readily bring \$1.50 per 100. All other classes of cattle are in light demand with prices about the same as last week.

The receipts of hogs for the past week have been unusually light. The supply coming entirely from Kansas. Hogs bought now on the Kansas market and shipped to this place cost close around 6 cents. This is more than the Packing Company can, in view of the anticipated decline, afford to pay; consequently they must run on light receipts until Texas hogs begin to come in or until the Kansas market declines.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., August 21, 1891.

Receipts of cattle yesterday 3400, shipments 2900. Market strong, and active on good cattle. There were 100 cars of range cattle on the market. There was an active inquiry for fat cattle at steady prices, but the common grades and canners dragged a little at a shade lower prices. The veal calves coming forward are too old and heavy; buyers want calves averaging from 140@175 lbs, which are selling at about 4 cents per pound. Cow stuff sold at \$1.50@2.50; steers, \$2.10@3.50; bulls and stags, \$1.50@2; calves, \$5.25@7 per head.

Byers Bros., Henrietta, sold 204 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.65; 84 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.65; J R Washington, Gainesville, 15 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50; William Warren, Doss, 153 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.40;

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

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

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Sargent, 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.

Cobb & Ikard, Henrietta, 69 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.65; Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, 127 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.25; W S Joiner, Spanish Fort, 22 heifers, 437 lbs, \$1.65; 37 calves, \$6 each; S J Barry, Encinal, 57 calves, \$5.50; C J Davis, Gainesville, 110 cows, 671 lbs, \$1.85; Wilson & Williams, Dallas, 83 spayed heifers, grazed and hayed in the Indian Territory, 834 pounds, average, \$2.50; 42 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3.25; E English, Encinal, 32 heifers, 560 lbs, \$1.70; 32 heifers, 385 lbs, \$1.50; W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 38 steers, 1228 lbs, \$3.50; 18 steers, 1073 lbs, \$3.12; J W Crutchfield, Tulsa, I T, 175 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.60; Nat Skinner, Vinita, 168 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.50; 19 steers, 1055 lbs, \$2.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 2800; shipments, 1700. Market closed 10c lower; prices ranged \$4.90@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 2900. Market steady; fair to fancy, \$2.75@4.65.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 20—Cattle receipts 3000; shipments, 3800; market strong and active on good cattle. Steady on common grades. There were only 21 cars of Texas steers and eight of cows on the market to-day. The steers sold 10 cents higher, cows steady, calves stronger. Sales of Texans were as follows:

W. H. Byers, Paul's Valley, sold 65

steers, 1266 lbs, \$3.10; Arkansas City Cattle Co, 207 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.40; C W Starr, Sallisaw, I T, 49 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.30; E E Starr, Sallisaw, I T, 75 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.20; — Foreman, Sallisaw, I T, 26 steers, 91 lbs, \$.20; J E Johnson, Johnson, I T, 21 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.45; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, 49 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.40; 11 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.25; 15 cows, 846 lbs, \$1.75; L Rogers, Stringtown, 22 cows, 641 lbs, \$2.40; Western Investment and Loan Co, Clarendon, 180 cows, 739 lbs, \$1.67; Goss, 74 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.80; George W. Cole, 45 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.10; 36 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.58; Comer Bros., Elgin, 74 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.80; Sam Lazarus, Giles, 46 steers, 1059 lbs, \$2.50; 18 steers, 451 lbs, \$2; 230 calves, 182 lbs, \$3.50; 103 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 1500. Best light higher, others steady.

All grades, \$3.25@5.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000. Market steady.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, August 20, 1891.

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 3000. Market firmer. Natives, \$3.35@5.75; Texans, \$1.90@2.90; stockers, \$2.35@3.00.

Five thousand Texans sold at steady prices. The following are selected as representative sales:

S. J. Blocker, San Angelo, 63 calves,

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.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR
DAGGETT'S
SELF-BASTING
ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family.
SAVES 20 Per Cent.
in Roasting, and Makes the
Best Bird in the world.
Address nearest office for terms,
V. C. DAGGETT & CO., Vincennes, Ind.

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

162 pounds, \$3.25; 10 calves, 267, \$2; 64 heifers, 533, \$1.80; 41 heifers, 391, \$1.50; T. Graham, Nacona, 124 steers, 1022, \$2.75; Williams & Wilson, Dallas, 28 spayed heifers, 835, \$2.90; D. R. Fant, Woodbridge, 300 steers, 1045, \$2.60. Cattle and Ranch Company, 224 Indians, 1005, \$2.75; Capital Syndicate, 124 steers, 981, \$2.65; 215 cows, 790, \$1.85; S. P. and W. C. Lee, Elgin, Kan., 313 steers, 1050, \$2.90; Scharbauer & D., Big Springs, 745 sheep, 77, \$4; J. C. Smith, Big Springs, 190 lambs, 54, \$4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; shipments 11,000. Market lower, closing weak. All grades, \$4.25@5.90; grassers, \$4.25@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 3000. Market active and steady. Native ewes, \$3.50@4.50; mixed and wethers, \$4.60@5.25; Texans, \$3.90@4; Westerns, \$4@4.25.

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

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

THE Republic of Costa Rica, which has only 220,000 inhabitants, has decided to expend \$50,000 for the display of her marvelous resources at the World's Columbian exposition.

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Long grown hoofs may ruin the future feet of a young horse. See to it that the feet of your colts are trimmed if they need it.

Rest the teams where they can get cool breezes if there are any going. Horses will cool out better when they can get plenty of air, than in the shade without the air.

Sores and wounds on horses during hot weather should have careful attention. A good bathing and dressing will cure sores quickly, and it is useless to let them hang on and punish the poor brutes.

Too many small breeders are after speed alone, and pay too little attention to size and style. Consequently if they don't get speed their horses are of little value, for a gentleman's roadster must be a showy horse. There is a good market for a fine road horse always, and more attention should be given to breeding them.

There are crowds of "old-time horse-men" (so they call themselves) who are eternally pestering the directors of the several racing associations to be dead-headed. They are always dead-broke at the gate, but somehow or other never a one of them misses a meal and most of them are seen to either cash or destroy a pool ticket during the day. Occasionally one of them will even climb as far as the judge's stand and demand that a driver be taken down for not trying to win.

The trotting horse is not confined to the track, but is useful in every land. 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. What could a good roadster be sold for? It would be safe to say \$300, while a scrub would sell for \$100, and perhaps a good deal less, and cost the same to raise.

Horses, like human beings, have their "off days." There are days when they are bright and cheerful and will essay and accomplish almost anything in their line. Their food agrees with them, their liver performs its functions and their whole physical system responds to the energizing, animating influence of quickened life currents. Then again, there are periods of despondency; the spirits flag, life loses its zest, there is no energy; active exertion is a burden, the will is not supported by the muscular forces, and visa versa. It is well known that the human kind are affected in this way, and why not animals? The fact is demonstrated that horses possess an anatomy and physiology so like the human that the diseases to which they are liable and the remedies and operations from

which relief can be hoped for, bear a strong likeness to human ailments and methods of treatment. If this is true with respect to physical disarrangements, why may not the spirits be similarly affected? Indeed, it is so. There are times when the brightest and most spirited horses become dull and lethargic in their movements, and evince an unwillingness to perform. These are their dull days. Some part of the physical organism is slightly out of gear, and every part of the structure responds.

Blood That Tells.

Leland Stanford.

I am president of a street railroad in San Francisco, where we have had hundreds of horses. The average life of our animals was three years. But one horse stood that hard life nine years. His service was so exceptional I looked up his record. I hired detectives to trace him from one sale to another, back to the man and farm that raised him. I found his sire was a pedigreed horse; his dam was of good blood, though not standard. That explained the superior usefulness of the horse to my mind. He had better bones in substance, form and length, better muscles, better nerves, better heart, lungs, and digestive organs, and he was worth \$100 more on these accounts than any other horse we had.

Now, I say that, whether we raise horses for the plow or track, blood will tell and is worth more money. Electioneer earned \$200,000 a year for me because he was a good horse. The old street-car horse earned three times as much for us as his fellows, because he was a good horse. Each in his place proved a great truth, and it is time we all knew it.

Teaching Horses to Stand.

An old horseman gives the following as his method of training horses to stand without being tied: After young horses have once become bridle-wise, I first endeavor to teach them the meaning of every word I say to them. This is not a difficult matter, provided too many words are not used at once. The first step is to adopt some word, at the sound of which they are to understand they must stop. Words which are easy to speak, and which can be made emphatic, should be chosen, such as "ho," "whoa," etc., and every time the word is spoken he should be made to obey it fully. Carelessness in regard to this matter will do more to undo what has been taught than anything else. When a horse fully understands the meaning of the word which you use when you wish him to stop and stand still, the greater part of the work is accomplished. He can be trusted with safety while you leave him a short time. Take no risk, and to make the work more effective, it is a good plan for two to get into the vehicle to which a horse is hitched, and, having stopped after a short drive, one should get out and leave him at a short distance. Should the horse then start, the one in the vehicle can then draw the lines suddenly, and thus prevent his getting away. There will be no trouble in teaching any horse with an ordinary amount of good, common sense to stand as long as you desire without being hitched, if a little judgment is used in attempting it.

Mule Breeding.

The Mexican Financier.

Probably in no other country is mule breeding carried on as extensively as in France. In Poitou alone 40,000 mares are bred jackass sires. Notwithstanding the extent of the industry even the French, who are so anxious to make money in every business, in this especially, neglect the most important prerequisites to success. No care is taken with the breeding of the dams.

It seems as if the poorer the mare the more liable to put her to mule breeding. In this as in other lines of breeding the very best parents are none too good too secure valuable progeny.

The Poitou mares are a mixture of the poor blood from anywhere. The coarser the better so long as size is secured. To get a large foal both sire and dam must be large, and the sale of the mule depends mainly upon size. Probably the coarse, phlegmatic Flemish stallions produce the large Poitou dams, but they lack quality. Size, however, is not all that a judicious purchaser of mules demands. There must be quality. The lack of this the French seek to cover up by fattening the mules like bullocks for slaughter. In fact the mule is not the only animal of the equine race loaded with fat to make it marketable. Draft horses are treated in the same manner.

As mules are generally purchased for heavy and hard work, size and strength are important. For this purpose the Poitou ass, if of fine quality, is a good sire. In height he stands from 13 hands 3 inches to 14 hands 3 inches, sometimes even reaching 15 hands. His head is too large, perhaps, his ears long, broad, coarse, hairy, and drooping; his neck is thick, chest broad, stomach large; common bones, flat below the knee, which is large and strong, as are all the joints. The haunches are too flat, but the hocks are as large as those of a cart-horse. The bones of the hind legs are flat, broad and strong. The fact is; the muscles of the ass are small but steel-like. By careful selection of both the sire and dam of the ass, a finer and better mule sire may be secured. The ass-colt is cared for and fed till ten months old, when it is weaned and put in a box-stall and pampered till sold or old enough for service if deemed large and coarse enough.

—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 8:30 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis 9:15 a. m.

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

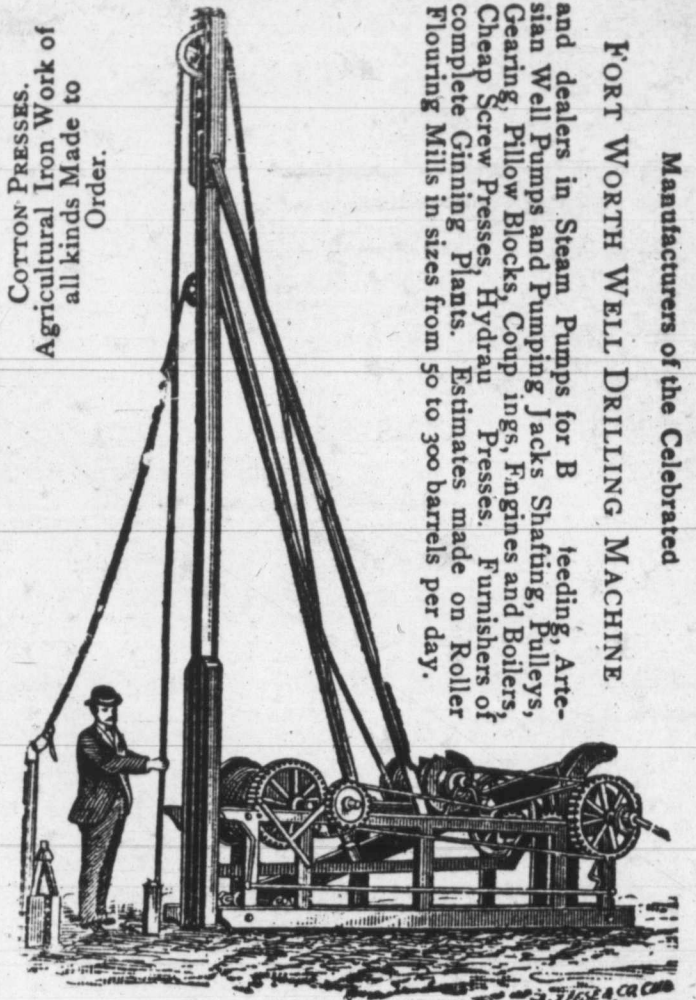
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G. W. BARNHART,
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

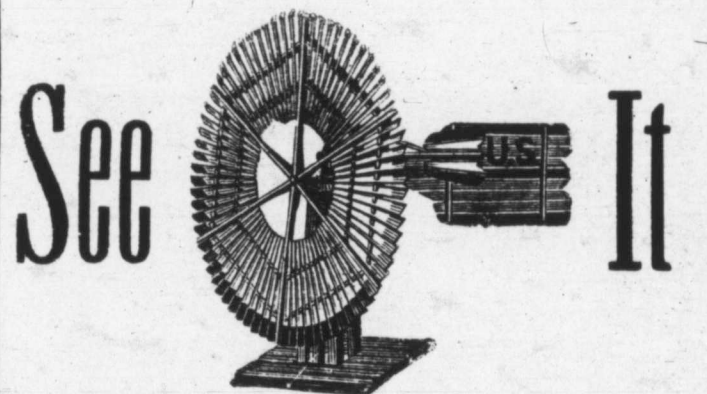
Cotton Presses, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.



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

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.

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



ALL STEEL — FULL CIRCLE.

What the Commission Merchants Say About the Market.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., Chicago, August 15, 1891.—Receipts of all kinds of cattle the past week 61,500 head, being 4000 less than last week and 1000 less than a year ago. Of the total receipts 15,000 were Western rangers and 18,000 Texans, against 17,000 Western rangers and 15,000 Texans last week and 10,000 Western rangers and 19,500 Texas cattle during the corresponding week last year. It will be seen by the above figures that the week's receipts of Western rangers was larger and of through Texas cattle considerably smaller than a year ago.

As we predicted in our last circular the range cattle market has strengthened and prices on desirable kinds advanced about 10@20c. Good range cattle are about 60c higher than a year ago, while poor to medium kinds are no higher. Texas cattle have sold higher at \$1.75@2 for cows, and \$2.10@3.15 for steers. We think the prospects for fair prices for desirable rangers are very good, and barring unexpected gluts, we think prices will hold as good or better than at present.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co., Chicago, August 15, 1891.—Receipts of range cattle have been very moderate this week. We predicted an advance in prices of culling cattle in our circular letter of last week, and it has been verified to the extent of 15c per cwt. This advance took place regardless of the fact that nine-tenths of the Texans that arrived were common trashy stuff. A much better feeling was perceptible in the trade for Western range cattle; trade was active, and buyers took all arrivals at some advance over last week's prices. There was not much inquiry for good Texans. An oversupply of bulls and stags arrived here this week, and as the demand was almost lifeless all sales were 15@25c lower. We had to sell very fair grass bulls as low as \$1.35 per cwt. Veal calves continue to sell well; choice but light weight bring \$4@4.50 per cwt; heavy calves \$2.50@3, according to weight, and fat. Our sheep salesman reports a decline of 10@15c per ewt. for the week, except on choice grades; lambs 15@20c lower. The supply of Western sheep was much larger than of other kinds comparatively.

Keenan & Sons, Chicago, August 14, 1891.—Receipts have been less this week of all grades, and for the first three days prices were lower, but since Wednesday there has been a better feeling on all grades of cattle, which we are glad to see and hope it may continue; and it will continue if shippers will confine their shipments strictly to fat, ripe cattle. It won't do to crowd the market with half-fat cattle until we get through with the Western rangers. We quote the prices at the close as follows: Receipts much lighter than last week and the market showed an advance of 15@20c on common and 30@40c on the best grades. The market looks strong for next week. The general supply of Texans coming forward are not fat and we still advise owners of Texas cattle to keep them until fat, as long as they have the grass to make them fat. We quote prices strong at the following prices:

Receipts of sheep and lambs, including to-day's arrivals, foot up about 34,

000, estimating 1000 for to-morrow, Saturday, will make 35,000 for the week, against 39,000 same time last week. The trade on all classes of both sheep and lambs has been dull and lower, all sales being forced, buyers very slow to take hold. The well fleshed to fat Texans, averaging here 80 to 90 lbs, sold fairly well at a decline of 15@25c per cwt. We do not look for any improvement in prices until receipts decrease and the Eastern markets get better.

Life Like a Rosebush.

"Life is like a rosebush, its stem our way thro' life—
The branches are the by-ways, that lead to woe and strife—
The roses are the joys we meet, sorrows are the thorns—
The fragrance of the roses fair, the thoughts that life adorns—
The leaves are friends, which turn to us when fortune's sun doth shine.
When clouds of sorrow lower, away from us incline.
And when we reach the end and look, we find the bush all bare,
The joys and friends have left us, though thorns still linger there:
The bush stands bare and withered till spring-time comes once more,
When beauteous roses bloom again as fragrant as before.
The gem, or vital spark, but slept, as ours will some day,
To wake us in eternal fields, when roses bloom alway."

Learn to Labor and to wait.

The central idea of a noted song, is "learn to labor and to wait." But it is as hard for most people to learn to wait as it is for some to labor. The great trouble of the present day is the irrepressible effort to amass wealth and honor without either laboring or waiting.

To th Rockies and Beyond.

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

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

HOME-SEEKERS, ATTENTION!

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

For rates, pamphlets, etc., call on or address any coupon agent in Texas, or
W. V. NEWLIN,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

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

Every Sheepman can get similar results. COOPER'S DIP is the easiest to use, cheapest, and **Only Reliable Scab Cure in the World!**

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

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS,

Galveston, Texas.

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

How to Hold Your Grain!

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to Take Advantage of any Change in Market at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm. WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:

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

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

Cherryvale, Kas.....	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas.....	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas.....	30,000 "	Atchison, Kas.....	200,000 "
Eik City, Kas.....	20,000 "	Kansas City.....	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas.....	20,000 "		
Oxford, Kas.....	15,000 "	Total.....	2,150,000 "

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

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

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

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a 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 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.

11TH AND BROADWAY.

THE STOCK JOURNAL CONTEST!

A Trip to the Holy Land Free for Some Railroad Live Stock Agent.

The JOURNAL must keep up with the procession, and as it would be a little out of line to undertake to educate all the pretty girls in the country, we propose to furnish transportation and pay all expense to the Holy Land for the railroad live stock agent who has, during the past season, been the most economical with the truth; the contest to be decided in the usual way. Candidates will be restricted to the range country of the Southwest, which includes Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Colorado.

The STOCK JOURNAL coupons cannot yet be printed, for the want of the necessary electrotype. While this is being prepared, it may not be out of order to discuss the various candidates that are now being prominently mentioned as having been exceedingly economical with the truth during the past season.

It is thought by some that Capt. J. F. Shepherd, formerly live stock agent of the Frisco, but now representing the National Stock Yards, will, on account of his long years of experience, walk off with the prize; and, while none doubt the captain's ability as a first-class veteran prevaricator, yet there are a few who claim that the captain is no longer a railroad live stock agent and is, therefore, not eligible. This will be looked into by the committee having the matter in charge, and if it should be found that Captain Shepherd is not barred, he will be given a chance.

Capt. Sam Hunt, the affable live stock agent of the M., K. & T., will be strongly backed by the patrons of his road, and will, no doubt, poll a heavy vote, especially from the cattle shippers along his line in the Indian Territory.

Capt. J. P. Moore, so long and favorably known in connection with the live stock traffic of the T. & P., will make a fine showing. Abilene and Colorado City are already pledged to him, while Midland, with the exception of a few scattering votes for Keenan, will give the captain a solid vote. In fact, it is generally conceded that the patrons of the T. & P. will show their appreciation of its jovial live stock agent by giving him almost a solid vote.

As far as heard from, all of New Mexico and Arizona will go for Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn, of the A., T. & S. F. In fact, quite a number of Texas shippers, who have been so fortunate as to have dealings with the oily-tongued major, will give him their support.

It is thought that Charley Ware, of the Fort Worth and Denver, will be badly left. The votes that rightfully belong to Charley are already pledged to Jim Wilson, Hy Keenan, and Jim Harris. Mr. Ware, it is claimed, is the "boss" stayer, in the shade, but never known to violently exert his tongue.

H. O. Skinner, the dude of the Street Stable Car line, will, no doubt, carry Southern Texas almost solidly, and if given a chance to show himself and dis-

play the unequaled suppleness of his tongue, will make a good run all over the country. If Skinner should lose this fight it will probably be because a great many of the shippers have not yet found him out.

James L. Harris, the "Sycamore" of the Wabash, is not as long in the business as some of the boys, but has been a very apt scholar, and will poll a very heavy vote. About San Antonio and Houston, and even away up in the Indian Territory, Jim has gained considerable notoriety in the direction calculated to make him votes.

Johnny Rosson, of the Frisco, will, no doubt, be placed in nomination and get some votes. Johnny is a willing soul, but too young to go to the Holy Land this year.

J. L. Pennington, of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, has been nominated by a San Angelo shipper, seconded by a Brownwood party. Pennington will make a strong race along the Lampasas branch, and will get a few votes about the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, and as far north as Purcell.

The biggest and hardest fight will probably be between H. T. Keenan, of the C., B. & Q., and Capt. James A. Wilson, of the Chicago and Alton. These gentlemen will each have a large following from all over the range country. If the Montana and Wyoming shippers should be allowed to vote, it would, no doubt, result in Keenan's election. Wilson, however, has a strong hold on the people of Texas. He will carry Fort Worth solid, and poll a heavy vote from all parts of the state. Keenan and Wilson have both established reputations that can but result in making "wheel horses" of them in a contest of this kind.

The fight will be a closely contested one, in which none but artists in the business can hope to win.

Other candidates will, no doubt, be placed in nomination as the contest progresses, and when the final decision is reached, it will forever settle a question on which there has heretofore been a great diversity of opinion.

Another Forced Rain.

The JOURNAL of last week gave a full account of the successful effort of the government experimental party in producing rain at the Nelse Morris Ranch on the Staked Plains. Another successful effort was made a few days ago, which is fully described by the following extracts from a special to the Fort Worth Gazette, dated Midland, Texas, August 19:

"General Dyrenforth and his party have again achieved success in their efforts to produce rain-fall by artificial means, and all this region is rejoicing in a heavy and wide spread rain-storm, which insures winter grass and avoids the distress which a few weeks more of dry weather would have brought. This is the second heavy rain on the Morris ranch which has fallen inside of eight days, beside several light showers, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the rain-makers deserve much of the credit, especially for the copiousness of the fall. Ten days ago the experimenters began operations, and they have kept up a continual skirmish since that time. Some of the most powerful apparatus has not been used to a great extent, but large quan-

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.

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.

ties of rack-a-rock mixture, giant powder, dynamite, and oxhydrogen have been exploded on the ground from kites and balloons. The readings of the instruments which Professor Curtis of Smithsonian brought from the weather bureau at Washington clearly show that the operations have had marked effects upon meteorological conditions, and have produced definite and practical results.

"The continued series of explosions during the last week resulted Monday night in an unsettled condition of the atmosphere; light, broken clouds floated overhead, and the moonlight shown brightly between them. A heavy charge of rack-a-rock was then fired before more than fifty spectators, and in forty seconds after the explosion a drenching shower was falling. The observers were treated to the rare sight of a beautiful lunar rainbow. This operation was repeated four times during the evening, when a light cloud came directly overhead. In every case the rain fell in from twelve to forty seconds.

"The firing was redoubled Tuesday, and the clouds gathered and formed steadily all day until at 6 p. m., when the rain again began to fall. Before 10 o'clock this whole region was drenched and soaked.

"Still more effective operations will be brought into operation to-morrow, and the rain-makers expect to see a third storm over arid Llano Estacado before the week is out. If so, the prairie dogs will get a drowning out which has already been almost unprecedented."

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, New York, have a stock-taking time once a year, and what do you think they do?—Count the number of bottles that have been returned by the men and woman who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? Not one in five hundred!

Here are two remedies—one the "Golden Medical Discovery," for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood; they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a positive guarantee, and not one in five hundred can say: "It was not the medicine for me!" And is there any reason why you should be the one? And supposing you are, what do you lose? Absolutely nothing.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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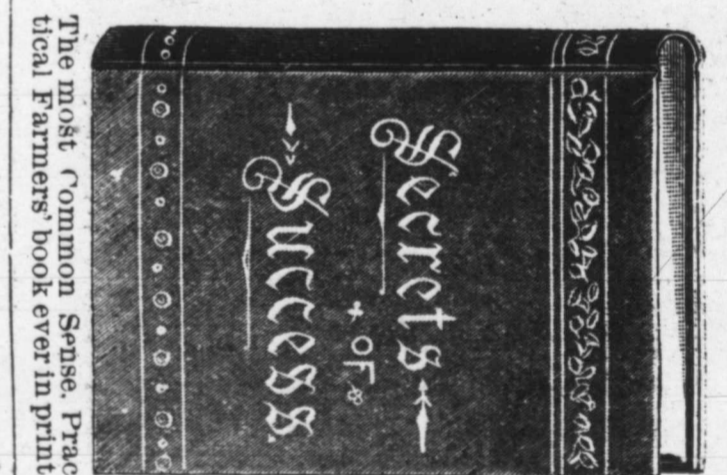
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History has taught me that success never comes to any person without personal effort. Some of our most able financiers said that Hon. John Sherman never could accomplish his act in resuming specie payment while Secretary of the Treasury, but with self-will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

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The Standard Machine
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.
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FOR SALE!

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

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

GEO. W. HENRY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.
715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.
640 acres of good creek valley land twelve miles southwest of Archer; price \$5 per acre.
Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

Registered and Graded Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

85,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

C. B. BOTHWELL,

BREEDER OF FINE SPANISH, OR IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. 700 Merino rams for sale. Some of my best rams weighing 140 to 190 pounds shear 25 to 30 pounds. Breckenridge, Mo.

FOR SALE.

Between 200 and 300 splendidly improved young cattle, including bees. A bargain for somebody. That 8000-acre pasture is still to be leased or will pasture 500 or 600 cattle, which is another bargain. Address FORD DIX, Benavides, Texas.

Rams—New York Merino Bucks.

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

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF Hereford Cattle.

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

Holstein-Friesians.

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

FOR SALE.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning "HEREFORDS"

CALL ON THE

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

Total \$25,700
The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
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FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,
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100

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

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

RAMS FOR SALE.

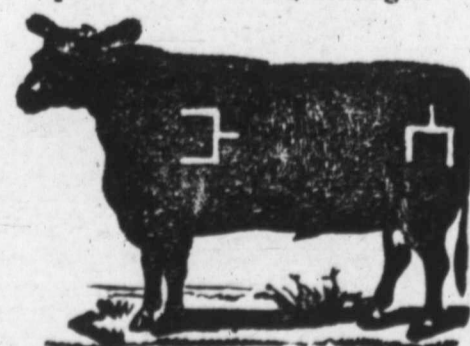
1500 choice young Merino rams, bred and raised by the Merino Stock Farm Co., Elizabeth, Colo. FRANK G. WILLARD, President. 47 Bank Block, Denver, Colo. FRED C. MASON, Sec., Elizabeth, Colo.

TO LEASE.

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

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

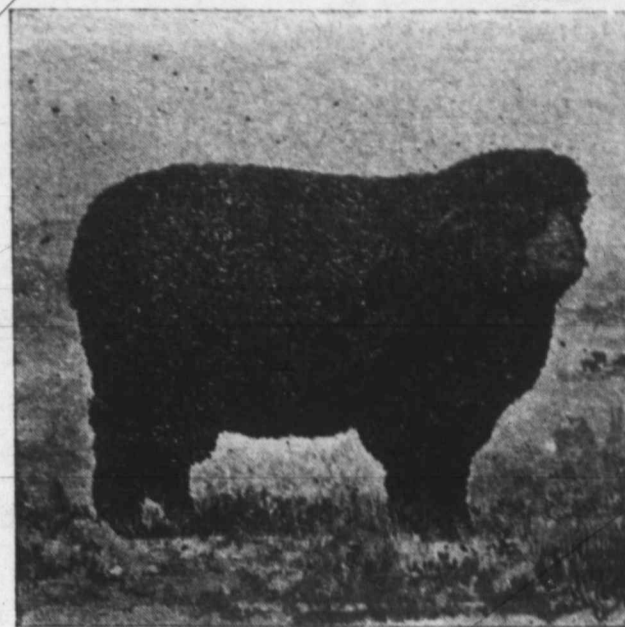
(Limited.) Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

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Polled Mutton Merinos.

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

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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

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



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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.

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Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the
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(Regular Graduate) AND Leading Specialist.

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of your Water COAT Proof Before Buying. POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.



Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

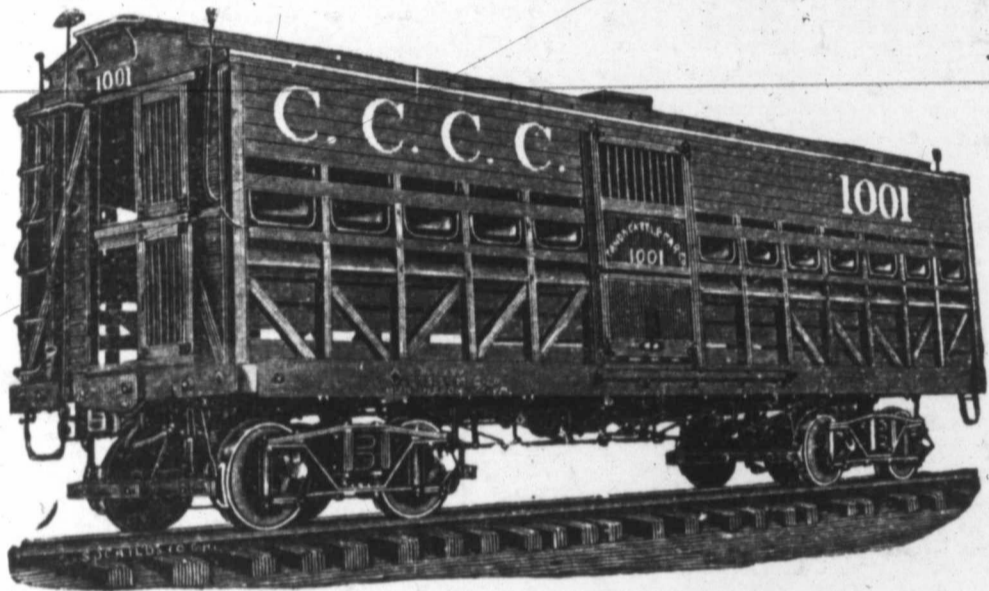
:: Horse and Mule Department, :: W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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.

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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.

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The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle	3,484,280
Hogs	7,663,828
Sheep	2,182,867
Calves	175,025
Horses	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,567.	

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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

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SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

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

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.

18 Broadway, New York.

A COPY OF "How to make MONEY with SHEEP"

Will be mailed free to any address upon application.

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

THE BAIN The KING of WAGONS



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

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

COOPER & STERLING WAGONS.

THE GOLD MEDAL FARMER'S HACK

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

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

Hence its name—The Gold Medal Spring Wagon of America.

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

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

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

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

