

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 22

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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second-class.

To the Stockmen and Feeders of
Texas.

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

R. T. HILL,
Pres. G. B. & F. Ass'n.
C. G. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

READ the JOURNAL'S market letters. They fully explain the situation.

THE cattle supply continues to exceed the demand, consequently prices are low.

IN the production of meats good feed may be wasted on scrubs at a loss, intelligently fed to good stock at a profit.

MARKETS must always be studied if marketing is to be done to the best advantage.

□ THERE is no economy in experimenting when you can gain the same knowledge from the experience of others.

THE demand for feeding cattle continues dull, which may be attributed to the scarcity of money and high price of feed.

TEXAS land offers a safe, sure and profitable investment. This, however, is not intended to include suburban lots in overgrown towns.

IT is the best of everything sold that brings profit to the producer; products that are from poor to medium are almost invariably marketed at a loss.

THE range in Texas is generally good, and the live stock in fine condition for the winter. There are, however, a few dry districts where the grass is short and the stock poor.

QUITE a number of cattle are dying about Leavenworth, Kans., with what is supposed to be Spanish fever. The disease does not spread rapidly, but proves fatal in a very short time.

THE alien land law continues its disastrous work. The present stringency in money matters is mainly attributa-

ble to unwise legislation on the part of our Texas law makers.

Subscribers to the JOURNAL will please remember that all subscriptions in future will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. Those who want the paper continued must remit for renewal.

GALVESTON claims the credit for being the third cotton port in the United States and sends greeting to all exchanges with the announcement that her yearly receipts for the first time have exceeded 1,000,000 bales.

COTTON-SEED meal is selling at from \$16 to \$17 per ton. Cotton-seed hulls are only worth about \$3 per ton. Ten dollars' worth of meal and hulls, properly fed, will fatten an ordinary bullock, and make a good profit for the feeder.

If you expect or desire to raise first-class stock, breed to first-class animals, for "like begets like"; dispose of scrub stock and gradually improve your stock, for a first-class steer, horse or hog eats no more than a scrub.

GOOD stock is something like a good mortgage. If properly looked after it will continue to grow while you are asleep, and, in the majority of cases, is the surest means of getting rid of the mortgage.

QUITE a number of the JOURNAL'S delinquent subscribers have recently favored us with remittances covering the amount due. There are, however, a large number of unpaid accounts still due. We need this money badly to help us tide over the dull season. Please help us to the amount you owe.

THE old-timers say that next winter will be a very cold and protracted one. The signs all point to this, say the prophets. The corn husks are unusually thick, the prairie dogs, gophers, and ground hogs are laying up an unusual store, and the bees are making unusual preparation for winter. Foster also says it will be a severe winter. To say the least, it behooves stockmen and farmers to prepare for the worst.

THE readers of the JOURNAL are urged to carefully read every department of the paper. The Agricultural, Cattle, Sheep and Wool, Horse, and Swine departments, are all prepared with special care and will be found of both interest and value to all classes of stockmen and farmers. The matter, as a rule, is printed in short, closely studied paragraphs, full of timely suggestions. Read them.

CONSIDERABLE shipments of gold have been made from Europe to this country. The amount does not seem to be definitely known, but the total afloat is not far from \$3,500,000, but it is not so much the amount as the fact that the foreign exchange market is in such a condition as to cause a flow of gold in this direction that is encouraging, and as a natural consequence business on the New York stock exchange has been buoyant, with prices of securities ad-

vancing, and a much larger demand for various bonds and stocks at better prices.

Stockmen and Feeders' Convention.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL will be found a call for a convention of the stockmen and feeders of Texas to meet in the city of Austin on the 17th day of November next. This call is made by the officers of the Green Beef and Feeders' Association of Travis county, but at the solicitation of many of the prominent stockmen of the state. The objects of the convention are fully explained in the published call, and are matters in which all the stockmen of Texas are especially interested. The JOURNAL hopes the convention will be largely attended and receive the interest and support its importance demands.

The New Mexican Tariff.

The new tariff law recently enacted by the government of Mexico, and which takes effect November 1 next, greatly increases the duty on many articles heretofore largely imported from the United States. In doing this, however, our sister Republic only follows the example recently given them by our government. The high tariff now existing will no doubt hasten reciprocity between the two countries negotiations looking to that end are in fact now pending.

The following comparison of the first section of the new tariff with the present schedule will be of interest to Texas stockmen:

	Present rate.	New rate.
Horses and mares for breeding.....	\$30.00 each	\$30.00 each.
Sheep.....	.35 each	1.50 each.
Goats.....	.35 each	1.50 each.
Horned cattle.....	3.00 each	.03 per kilo
Mules.....	2.00 each	5.00 each.
Swine.....	2.25 each	.03 per kilo

The nursing young of all these animals, except calves and young pigs, will pay only 25 per cent. of the amount affixed.

Fresh meat remains unchanged at 10 cents a kilo.

A kilo is a fraction over two and one-fifth pounds, which means that cattle and hogs exported in future from the United States to Mexico must pay a duty of about one and one-third cents per pound live weight, or over four cents per pound if killed and dressed. In other words the law is intended to prevent the importation of live stock from the United States.

Reciprocity With Mexico.

The Mexican government has appointed a plenipotentiary in the person of Senor Jose Ives Limantour, formerly president of the Chamber of Deputies, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Hon. Thomas Ryan, minister of the United States at the City of Mexico, will represent Uncle Sam. It is hoped that an arrangement will be arrived at that will prove mutually beneficial. The Mexican Financier, commenting on this important move, says:

The importance of a special commercial treaty with the United States is every day more apparent; the two countries, now in close railway communication and each year buying more largely of each other, cannot be kept apart by tariff walls. That arch-blunderer, the

late Secretary Windom, in his endeavors to injure Mexican miners, only succeeded in driving American capital over the border to invest itself in the new smelters now built or in process of construction. Then came McKinley with his famous tariff to which Mexico immediately replied by imposing retaliatory duties, as was not only her right, but a course dictated by sound policy and her sense of dignity. We are glad to say that the hostile legislation of the American protectionists never was approved by Mr. Ryan, the American minister here, a man altogether too broad in his views to approve a course so manifestly injurious to American trade with Mexico. The negotiators will, therefore, meet in a friendly spirit and the result of their labors, although probably only to be attained by much hard work, and through some compromises, will be looked for with no little interest.

The Texas Wheat Crop.

Greenville Banner.

Texas has harvested the largest wheat crop ever raised in the state. Very little of it will be exported, as it will be made into flour by Texas mills for the Texas trade, but it will keep at home about ten million gold dollars that, otherwise, would be sent out of the state to pay for flour. Texas people are also eating Texas bacon now, and at the same time they are shipping abroad millions of dollars' worth of wool, and cattle, and fruits, and horses, and mules to be sold elsewhere. They are also watching the growth of corn and cotton crops that will bring \$100,000,000 in the state next fall and winter. Altogether, Texas has cause to rejoice. Good crops everywhere, from Texarkana to El Paso and from Texline to Brownsville. Fine health, progressive people, growing cities, thriving industries, law and order, good schools and excellent society—that is the condition of Texas to-day. It is a condition, moreover, that is attracting the attention of the world. Immigrants in streams and capital to develop our resources, will be the inevitable result. There are better times ahead.

Our Late Financial Crisis.

The Industrial Educator.

The financial depression in this country, following the Barring Bros. failure, which had its origin in the upheaval in South America, has not been altogether without a beneficial effect. It has checked indiscriminate speculation, which, in a number of instances, had already passed the danger line. Many unstable concerns succumbed to the strain imposed upon them, and investors are now looking with greater care into those that appear to have weathered the storm.

Men, when the speculative fever was upon them, became borrowers in order to invest in new enterprises, and in repeated instances made one cash payment cover fourfold, or oftener, their capital, giving their notes for the deferred payments.

This policy could not be other than suicidal, entailing financial ruin upon the investor, and a lack of confidence in the public at large.

Shrinkage in value was bound to come, but it is noteworthy to the thoughtful observer, that it came, not so much from speculative prices, as from the fact, that those who overbought were compelled to forced settlements. We have had our lesson, and have suffered from it, yet are strong and hopeful in the recuperative power of the progressive business methods of to-day.

Had the late depression fallen with the same force upon our country, earlier in its history, it would have required a generation in which to have recovered. As it is the shock will quickly react in a healthy conservatism, and all grades of business will seek a firmer basis. Necessary retrenchment, combined with increased effort toward the successful issue of enterprises already begun, is the work now ready, to brain and brawn, for the next few years.

CATTLE.

Cattle make a slower growth per day as they become larger.

There is no profit in breeding a blue-blooded calf and then allowing it to forage around a straw stack all winter.

Commence feeding your steers early, don't wait until they have lost as much flesh as they can regain on two month's feeding.

All along the line of production the principal will hold that quality governs price and that profit is found only in producing the best.

Don't put twice as many cattle in a pasture as should be and then expect them to thrive with no other feed than the natural grasses.

No cattleman is well fixed now-a-days unless he is prepared to winter feed his herds. Feeding is cheaper than dead carcasses.

Jerry Thompson, a notorious "rustler," and two companions were caught changing brands on cattle a few miles from Helena, Montana, on the 3rd int., and were all hanged to the same tree.

Montreal cattle shippers this year have been exporting vast quantities of hay to Glasgow, Scotland at a good profit. Hay costing \$8 a ton in Montreal, and \$6 freight brings \$20 in Scotland.

Texas cattle raisers who are not willing and ready to use none but good bulls and prepare feed for their cattle during the winter, may well prepare to quit the business. Their days as successful cattlemen are numbered.

The Denver Field and Farm says: Some beauties in the steer line will be shipped to Omaha and Chicago from the Blue mountains in Utah, within the next thirty days. Range herds in the Blue mountains are in the best form seen for years.

A herd of half-bred bison exists in England. The animals are descended from American bison imported several years ago by Viscount Combermere and crossed on British cows. The half-bison beef has always sold at the highest prices.

When an animal has matured it gains very slowly thereafter under the best of feed, and puts on nothing but tallow. A young growing animal makes flesh, fat and bone, thus enhancing its weight materially and utilizing the greatest amount of digestible elements in the feed given it.

There will be a vast deal of cattle feeding done on a small scale in Nebraska and Kansas this fall and winter. Every farmer who can fatten from five to one hundred steers will be hunting for feeders. So says the Northwestern Stock Journal.

The Texas range can no longer be depended on for making and maturing good beef. Texas-raised steers, must as a rule, in future, either go while young to the maturing grounds of the North, or be matured in Texas by the aid of plenty of good feed, prepared especially for that purpose.

As an instance of what good feeding will do the sale of O. M. Culver, a feeder of Tipton, Iowa, at the Chicago yards last week is a case worthy of consideration. Thirty-one head averaged 1531 pounds and sold at \$6.25, while grassers sold at from \$3.25@4.

If cattlemen could see what kind of cattle bring the top of the market and what kind take the bottom of the market, and should compare notes and find that the steer that stands at the top costs no more to raise than the one that goes to the bottom, they would then be reaching for the top place.

Eastern cattle buyers are paying

from \$25 to \$35 for cattle delivered at the railroads, and a number of our farmers are selling all their marketable stock. High prices for cattle, wheat \$1 or more per bushel and "oodles" of it, is sure to make our people rich.—Sundance (Wyo.) Republican.

Will the family cow pay? Yes, a good one will; and it costs no more to keep a good one than a poor one; and right here we may say another good word for the Jersey—being of small body, she consumes less for the support of physical waste, and is consequently less expensive to feed than the larger breeds.

Hon. Brewster Cameron of Arizona, in an interview with the Tucson Citizen, says: "The drouth in parts of New Mexico and Southern Arizona this year is unprecedented, and I apprehend that all of these many overstocked ranges will meet with losses during the coming winter as great as the extreme north has ever suffered from the severest blizzard."

Horns on domestic cattle no longer serve any useful purpose, and to one who views beauty alone in usefulness, they are not even beautiful. Western stockmen are now using a machine for dehorning mature animals. It is done so quick and neatly that there is no longer any objection from cruelty in the process of getting rid of horns.—Field and Farm.

Conrad Schaffer of Weldon, Morgan county, and William Barth of Denver, purchased 2000 head of Texas trail steers, which have been grazing for some time in the vicinity of Brush, Morgan county. The cattle were a portion of a herd owned and driven from Texas by Thomas Moore. They were all branded for delivery last week.—Field and Farm.

The average yearly production of rye in Europe is about 1,175,000,000 bushels, of which Russia and Germany represent about 850,000,000 bushels, or 72 per cent. To what extent this crop is deficient this season has not been made clear, but there is ground for the view that the shortage may reach 200,000,000 bushels, possibly more.

The state board of agriculture of Missouri is discussing the propriety of having a test of dehorning tools sometime in October at a stock center in that state. The object is to get better acquainted with the workings of each instrument, and also that the board may be able to recommend to the stockmen and farmers which is the best.

There has been a world of thin, common, "unfit for market" cattle on this week's market, and few good ones. Some come on account of pastures drying up, others because notes were due, and still others because owners were sick of holding for better prices, etc., and the wonder is that the kind could be disposed of at any price.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

Reports of good rains recently, in some portions amounting to floods, are made from all sections of southern Arizona, and cattle are rapidly taking on flesh under the influence of good grass and water within easy distance. In from five to six weeks California beef buyers will come in as usual, and from present indications all the beef on our ranges will be in good demand and at remunerative prices.—Silver City Enterprise.

It will cost more to keep a cow than the average family pays out for milk and butter, but the difference is more than made up by the many ways in which milk can, and will be, economically employed in the culinary department whenever there is an ample supply. This does not take into consideration the comfort and healthfulness gained by having one's own clean, fresh product.

Kind treatment is so well understood to be an essential in the handling of all

domestic animals that it need not be dwelt on at length here. It may be stated as a well-proven fact, however, that a cow will not respond so fully to a rough, loud-voiced, impatient milker, as to one who is quiet and deliberate, and that difference in treatment in this respect has made a marked difference in the amount of milk obtained from an animal.

The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise says: The Fort Cummings Cattle company of this city, of which J. P. Stanley is manager, intends shipping all their cattle as rapidly as possible and get out of the business. The steers will be gathered and shipped to Kansas at once, where a contract has been made to sell them at \$1.85 per hundred this fall, the company buying them back at \$3 per hundred next spring, when they will be marketed. This company has suffered more from the severity of the drouth than perhaps any other in this county.

A first requisite of the family cow is that it should be gentle; another that it should be young. In the dairy it is not a matter of so much consequence if the milk bucket is kicked over occasionally, but when the family cow does this it is a serious matter, meaning, perhaps, no cream for the coffee and the oatmeal for to-morrow morning's breakfast, besides the harrowing presentiment that the same thing may happen again.—She should be so gentle that she will come when called; that she will stand to be milked without tying, and with utter indifference to the time and place.

The cow should never be fed while being milked; when eating she will always step about more or less, to the imminent danger of the milk bucket, and if she once becomes accustomed to being fed at this time, she will never stand contentedly without thereafter. If her food is gone before the milking is finished she becomes very restless and impatient, and not infrequently signifies her disgust by beginning to kick. The family cow should be young, so that when you have once secured one to your liking she may remain a source of pleasure and profit for years to come, instead of becoming antiquated and fit for the shambles just as you have found out her good points.

Cattle fed exclusively on grass fatten rapidly and do not have the solidity and firmness which characterize those fed on corn and dry products. Buyers claim that Northwestern range cattle kill out green and soft, and therefore are not as good for their purpose as the native stock. In British markets it is said that grass-fed cattle bring the highest market price, but then where stock is slaughtered for immediate consumption, quality is looked at without reference to the chances of perishing in refrigerators. In this country, where beef is shipped thousands of miles, buyers have to look more closely into its keeping qualities.—National Provisioner.

"A malignant epidemic of foot and mouth disease has developed among the cattle in Des Moines county, Iowa," says a press dispatch, "and is occasioning much uneasiness among farmers and dairymen. The disease comes on very suddenly, and consists of ulceration of the tongue and jaws and swelling of the feet. Death is apt to ensue in a short time. Fears are expressed that the disease, which is extremely contagious, will become general throughout Southeastern Iowa and neighboring states, and every effort is being made to quarantine and check the malady." It is undoubtedly the same disease that prevailed in a section of Kansas, a year or two ago, and is not to be associated with the contagious European foot and mouth disease that is so destructive abroad.

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

Evolution of the Shorthorn.

Dublin Breeders' Gazette.

Among the various races of cattle which we possess, the Shorthorn is the one beyond doubt which is best suited to our artificial purposes. Artificial the animal is, as I shall attempt to show; and the clearer will this appear if we examine a modern Shorthorn, and simultaneously one of its ancestors—the original white wild cattle before their extinction were hardy animals, roaming over the wilds of primitive Britain with only such shelter as nature afforded them. Their activity was great and their lung development large. By their ever wandering and wild disposition every organ in the body was exercised and performed its proper function—the lungs, the liver, and all things else; it must seek and find its food before it could eat it; it led an active life. Time went on, the forests were destroyed, roaming wild cattle were contained only in the parks of the wealthy and great; modification after modification ensued, and our famous Shorthorns were evolved. And how does this creature differ from its rude, unlike beef-producing ancestor? It is a delicate animal, with small lungs and dull, sluggish liver, without disposition to rove, and a domestic animal indeed. Its food has to be sought no further than the trough before its nose or in the field adjoining its shed. And what has this to do with the process of feeding and fattening? Let us see. An animal with small lungs and a sluggish liver fattens much more quickly than one which is active and possesses a large lung development; as in the former case, that which goes to keep up the animal heat is made to produce fat. In the same manner an animal with a weak liver fattens much more quickly than one with a large and active one, as may frequently be seen exemplified in sheep. The surrounding conditions of an animal put up for fattening we shall presume are ordinary—cleanliness, ventilation, warmth. As to the age of the animals about to be fattened that must rest with the farmer, as there are many local influences that control it.

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures those diseases which come from blood impurities—scrofula and skin diseases, sores and swellings.

But does it? It's put up by the thousands of gallons, and sold to hundreds of thousands. Can it cure as well as though it had been compounded just for you?

Its makers say that thousands of people who have had Tetters and Salt-rheum, Eczema and Erysipelas, Carbuncles and Sore Eyes, Thick Neck and Enlarged Glands, are well to-day because they used it. Suppose that this is so. Suppose that a quick-witted man was far-seeing enough to know that to cleanse the blood was to cleanse the life. Suppose that by many experiments, and after many failures, he discovered this golden key to health and that his faith in it for you is so strong that you can go to your druggist, buy a bottle, and if it doesn't help you, you can get your money returned cheerfully. Will you try it?

The remedy to have faith in is the remedy the makers themselves have faith in.

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.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

How do you like your new rams?

The wool market continues disappointing in both tone and prices.

It is said that good mutton sells at 25 @40c per pound in Paris, France.

Thin mutton sheep are in poor demand and the supply is excessive.

The average age at which muttons are marketed is steadily decreasing.

It is said that the 10,000,000 sheep in India shear but two pounds per head.

Growers have more to say about length of staple in fine wools now than ever before.

Outside of game spring lamb often sells higher in the seaboard markets than any other meat.

Push the lambs now while the range is first-class. None but good herders should be in charge of the lamb flocks.

Some knowing shepherds seem to think there will be a material consolidation of sheep registers within a few years.

A match that costs less than one-tenth of a mill can start a prairie fire that will destroy more than ten times a thousand dollars worth of property.

Tender mutton is the meat which physicians first recommend to convalescent patients. Mutton is allowed in the sick room when all other meats are excluded.

If you will smoke while you are riding or walking on a dry prairie, provide yourself with a patent cigarette lighter, and leave your matches at the ranch house.

Our export mutton trade always has been, and seems likely to continue to be, a comparatively small affair, and partly because we do not grow a large type of sheep.

It lacks a great deal of being everything when it comes to selecting males for breeding purposes. Don't buy a ram that has nothing to recommend him but pedigree.

The American Sheep Breeder hits the nail squarely on the head when it says, "You can fatten ticks on sheep, but you cannot fatten sheep with ticks on quite as readily."

Now and then a sheep man fails to make both ends meet and gives up sheep husbandry as a poor business. But those who remain in the business know that the fault was in the man and not in the business.

The county that has to pay out the greatest amount for the scalps or ears of coyotes, bob-tailed cats, jack-rabbits and prairie dogs is the county that is most to be congratulated. Is it necessary to explain why?

The weather prophets predict an early and hard winter. Should their predictions prove true, the flockmaster who neglects to provide ample protection for his sheep from the storms will be the sad flockmaster next spring.

During the past week the JOURNAL has heard from no less than four of its friends who have recently had their flocks raided by dogs. A few suits for damages against the owners of such pests would, in all probability, have a wholesome effect.

It is nearly time for the JOURNAL to have something more to say about scab, if only to remind the prudent flockmaster that there is such a thing, and that it will pay him to see to it that it don't get into his flocks.

If the early frosts kill the grass, what are you going to do about it? If you have on hand a good supply of good roughness, such as hay or un-

threshed oats, you will be comparatively safe. But you will be in still better shape if your supply of feed also includes a good lot of threshed oats.

If there is any one evil that requires more stringent legislation than another, it is the dog nuisance. There is hardly any family so poor as not to be rich enough to own a dog, and the pleasure and comfort of that useless cur they will protect by every means possible, always ready to deny the possibility of their dog doing any injury.

In the selection of your rams for the next season did you select them, or did you simply take such as the buck-seller counted out to you? When your next spring lambs begin to put in an appearance you will be able to judge whether or not the JOURNAL advised you correctly. Remember its advice was to accept none but first-class animals.

If sheep are not fat when winter sets in, there will be a good reason why they should be made fat, if possible, by liberal feed during the winter. But if they can be started into the winter with their kidneys well coated over with tallow, it will be better for them and their owners. Now is the time to be putting the tallow where it properly belongs.

A man lit his cigarette and threw the match on the ground. It fell into a dry bunch of grass and started a fire that not only consumed several thousand acres of grass, but roasted nearly a thousand fine sheep. This is only a repetition in kind, of what the JOURNAL has had occasion to report and comment on every year since it had an existence.

A good deal is said about sheep as scavengers, and how they will clean up weeds and briars and clear up obnoxious pastures. This may be all right up to a certain point, but it furnishes no good reason for keeping sheep wholly on such pastures and giving them no chance at the toothsome grasses which other stock enjoy. Sheep will respond to good treatment in this way as well as any other stock, and those who keep them for scavengers only will never enjoy the best of profits from the flock.

Another sheep herder has lost his life by running his arm down into a prairie-dog hole after a cotton-tail that struggled into it after being shot. A rattlesnake had established his headquarters there, and naturally he resented the intrusion. In 1884 the very best herder the writer ever knew in Texas lost his life the same way. Surely a rabbit is not worth such a risk! There are prairie-dog holes in which there are no rattlesnakes, but the chances are about even that there will be one in the very hole you are tempted to shove your hand in.

The news from the government rain-makers indicates that even in the driest sections of the country it is possible to produce rain-clouds at will and draw on them at will for rain. If this indication turns out to be a fact, there are many millions of acres of land in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, now regarded as worthless only for purposes of sheep husbandry, that will develop into first-class agricultural lands. In the meantime, without reference to "rain-makers," they are good sheep ranges, and sheep thrive on them.

There is such a thing as "taking the chances" on the winter proving a mild one. But the chances are going to be decidedly against the man who, owning sheep, takes such chances. The fact is no flockmaster can afford not to make ample provision for their comfort and general welfare, no matter how the winter turns out. And this will involve not only ample shelter in case of bad weather, but an ample supply of feed in case the range is cut short by frosts and freezes.

Do you make it a rule to read over the JOURNAL'S weekly reports of wool and mutton sales? If not, you are not

getting half the good out of the paper that you can get. What would you think of the wool buyer who failed to keep thoroughly posted as to the fluctuations in the wool markets? And yet there is quite as much reason why the wool grower who has wool to sell should be posted as the buyer. The JOURNAL reports, you will find, are not speculative. They give you each week, the prices actually paid in the different markets, and are therefore absolutely reliable.

The JOURNAL was a little disposed some time ago to apologize to its wool grower readers for offering them so many suggestions in regard to the conduct of their business. But a letter from one of them just to hand rather inclines us to the belief that they have not been regarded as out of place. The writer says: "I thank you sincerely for the good advice you have given me in your paper. I was a very new and very green sheepman a year ago. I don't know that I am much wiser now. But if I am it is due to the fact that I have been reading carefully all you have written on the subject of sheep husbandry, and have been trying to follow your suggestions."

The JOURNAL is frequently called on for information in regard to the "good-old-time" wool growers who, prior to and up to 1884, flourished in Texas. We know some of them have "gone over the river," where there is no market for either wool or mutton, and many of them have gone into bankruptcy, but there are still on our live subscription list many who have stayed with their sheep in season and out of season and are now reaping the reward of their faithfulness. They would be interesting—personal sketches of those who used to take part in the meetings of the Texas Wool Grower's association. The JOURNAL intends soon to begin publishing such sketches.

Australian Wool and Sheep.

The number of sheep in Australia now exceeds 100,000,000. The wool clip in 1890 is estimated as approximately 1,060,000 bales. A report from Melbourne states that the pastoral season of 1890 was, upon the whole, a particularly favorable one for the wool growing industry, and this satisfactory condition of things has, broadly speaking, continued up to the present time. Copious rains have fallen over the great pastoral areas of New South Wales and Queensland, though, on the other hand, Western Australia and some parts of Victoria have experienced an unusually dry summer—sufficient, it is feared, in the case of some of the fine western district clips, to justify fears of broken fleeces being rather common. Taking Australia as a whole, however, the prospects of the growing clips are exceedingly good, and the lambing, which on the majority of runs is now nearly over, gives every promise of proving a prolific one. Though the clip of 1891 will, to some extent, be affected by the causes just mentioned, there are sufficient grounds for anticipating that the total production will, at the close of the season, show a full average increase.

Hold the Wool.

All of our readers have heard of the scheme to induce farmers to hold their wheat that prices may be forced to a higher figure. To a degree, the scheme is practicable and legitimate. It cannot be expected that all farmers can hold their wheat. Mortgages and other indebtedness are to be paid and must be paid in hundreds and thousands of cases. But it is plainly the fact that the present method of marketing grain and other farm products is injurious and causelessly injurious to the producer. The wheat crop is harvested and dumped into the market, which is glutted, and down goes the price. In time prices advance, but the farmer has parted with his wheat and the surplus is in the hands of the speculator,

who gets the advantage of the rise in price.

It is just so with wool. Nearly all the wool comes into market about the same time. Now, while it is impossible for many to hold their wheat or wool, in consequence of financial necessities, it is possible for many to do so. They are out of debt. There is no necessity in marketing their clip at once. If such people would hold their wool, the price of wool would advance and their poorer neighbors would be benefited, while, in consequence of the supply being limited, they themselves would profit by holding their wool. They would give those who must sell a chance to sell in a better market, and the wool of these people being out of the way, the demand would be all the better for the more fortunate ones. Just try the plan and see how it will work.

Who Should Keep Mutton Sheep.

The Homestead.

Not the farmer who has an unlimited amount of brush pasture and who regards the sheep merely as a brush-brower and weed-trimmer, able to live, eight or ten thick, on an acre of land worth ten dollars. Let him beware of the mutton sheep. We do not advise him to keep any kind of sheep, but if he does, let him avoid the Shropshire or Oxford, and give the Cotswold and Hampshire Down a very wide berth. He may remember how, in his youth, he monkeyed with a pet lamb, teaching him tricks, and received, when he was not looking for it, a butt on one end which gave him a headache on the other. If he attempts to grow mutton sheep on cheap brush land and brush keep, he may have an experience similar, but far more sad and painful, that will call to mind the sorrows of his youth.

The man who starts out to grow mutton, must understand first of all, the lesson so hard for men to learn, that something never comes for nothing, "that men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles." If large size is to be attained, there must be first a breed with an inheritance of size and of the wool, that belongs to large mutton sheep, and second, feed and keep corresponding to that size of type of wool. If a farmer will not buy bucks of mutton size and mutton wool it is folly for him to expect mutton lambs, mutton prices and mutton profits. There must be mutton keep, corresponding to the size and corresponding to the environment which first produced the size. There is no magic or legerdemain in sheep breeding or in any other kind of stock breeding, and the sooner farmers understand it the better. Nature is true to her own laws and the farmer who butts his head against them will have an ache for his foolishness. Nature's chariot will move on and let the lame and the halt gather themselves up and bind up their heads and rub their shins. She fashions the young in embryo to the environment of the parent, and if the food and care are not forthcoming she says, "I have mistaken my man," and proceeds at once to dwarf the size of the sheep to the measure of the feed and keep and thus expresses her opinion of the character of the owner. Men may hesitate about expressing their opinion about the ability of stockmen but nature never does. The old dame never licked the blarney stone. The man, therefore, who should keep mutton sheep is not the mutton-headed farmer, but the man with a clear head, who thoroughly understands that mutton is not grown on scrub brush farms, nor from sheep springing from scavenger sheep, but on the richest pastures and from mutton sheep. We do not know how we can put the subject any plainer. This is not the age of miracles. The breeding of mutton sheep is not a game of cards, where men hope to get something for nothing, nor yet a sort of bucolic bucking the tiger on Change, but a legitimate business where the best is grown only from the best stock and by the best feed and care.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 11—The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for Fish & Keck Co, Kansas City, Mo, 96 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.65.

Sept. 11—R. Strahorn & Co. sold for Harrold & E, Carlisle, I T, 176 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.75. Sept 12—Kimberlin & P, Ponca, 25 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.65; 23 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.65; Brooks & S, Ponca, 51 spayed heifers, 730 lbs, \$2.20; 14 cows, 624 lbs, \$1.60; 9 bulls, 824 lbs, \$1.60. Sept 14—Kimberlin, Ponca, 25 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.65; 173 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.65; S B Burnett, Fort Worth, 137 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3.25; 110 steers, 1144 lbs, \$3.25; Brooch Smith, Brownwood, 51 spayed heifers, 730 lbs, \$2.20; J J Burnett, Rutherford, 66 steers, 1101 lbs, \$3.10; T H Burnett, Rutherford, 23 steers, 1070 lbs, \$3.10. Sept 15—J R Summer, Vernon, 52 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.

Sept 9—Godair, Harding & Co sold for J N P Cramer, San Angelo, 84 calves, 221 lbs, \$3.50; 30 cows, 713 lbs, \$1.87; J Miles, San Angelo, 20 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.75; S J Blocker, San Angelo, 77 cows, 564 lbs, \$1.70; 16 calves, 191 lbs, \$2.25.

Sept 9—Wood Bros sold for J H Bryant, Kansas City, 25 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.60; D W Woodward, Kansas City, 21 steers, 1072 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept 9—The James H Campbell Co sold for J R Naseworthy, 94 calves, 170 lbs, \$3; 18 steers, 767 lbs, \$2.30; 44 heifers, 485 lbs, \$1.60; 37 cows, 661 lbs, \$1.75; Metcalf & D, San Angelo, 28 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.65. Sept 10—92 calves, 138 lbs, \$4; 81 steers, 801 lbs, \$2.35.

Sept 10—Texas Live Stock Commission Co sold for J D Jefferies, 83 cows, 893 lbs, \$2.62; 60 steers, 1125 lbs, \$3.50; 95 steers, 1044 lbs, \$3.20; 7 steers, 1190 lbs, \$2.90; 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2.60. Sept 12—Hancock & H, 24 cows, 635 lbs, \$1.85; 3 yearlings, 393 lbs, \$1.75. Sept 15—J E Campbell, Tulsa, 100 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.90; J A Campbell, Tulsa, 25, 933 lbs, \$3; J D Pace, Clarendon, 40 steers, 1082 lbs, \$3; 62 steers, 1068 lbs, \$3; 40 steers, 1062 lbs, \$3; 68 steers, 1193 lbs, \$3.25.

Sept 9—Greer, Mills & Co sold for J J Stubbs, Wortham, 26 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.60; 54 cows, 679 lbs, \$1.90; J Wortham, Henrietta, 35 cows, 585 lbs, \$1.90; W B Wortham, Henrietta, 60 cows, 581 lbs, \$1.90. Sept 11—Scott & S, Catoosa, 123 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.85; O Durant, Catoosa, 28 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.80; 29 cows, 789 lbs, \$2.10; J M Dougherty, Catoosa, 22 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.90; 58 cows, 714 lbs, \$2.10; 30 cows, 661 lbs, \$1.90; 28 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.75. Sept 14—H H Halsell, Decatur, 46 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.80; 19 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.65; 111 cows, 822 lbs, \$2.05; Murdock & H, Manhattan, Kans, 202 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.75. Sept 15—Pulliam & W, Catoosa, 138 steers, 1056 lbs, \$3; Robertson & H, Goodnight, 287 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept 9—Scaling & Tamblin sold for H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 66 cows, 669 lbs, \$1.90; T A Bounds & Bro, 28 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.80; A W Snapp, Wortham, 24 cows, 683 lbs, \$1.80; 157 calves, 161 lbs, \$4.50; 93 calves, 235 lbs, \$3; 7 heifers, 411 lbs, \$1.50. Sept 10—J O Hall, Vinita, 207 steers, 1025 lbs, \$3.10; 22 steers, 1126 lbs, \$2.95. Sept 11—W

Scott, Catoosa, 115 steers, 1033 lbs, \$3.10. Sept 15—277 steers, 1069 lbs, \$2.90; J R Summer, Quanah, 55 cows, 753 lbs, \$2.20. Sept 14—J H White, Ponca, 45 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.60; 148 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.60; P L Yoakum, Coffeerville, Kans, 147 steers, 1103 lbs, \$2.90; W Scott, Catoosa, 252 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.95; M N Couch, Chelsea, 207 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.65; J Milwee, Vinita, 25 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.55; 10 cows, 760 lbs, \$2; N Skinner, Vinita, 182 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.75; 38 cows, 749 lbs, \$2; 24 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.95; 32 calves, 131 lbs, \$5; G B Keeler, Coffeerville, 113 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.40.

Sept 9—Gregory, Cooley & Co sold for Frazier, Kansas City, 212 calves, 262 lbs, \$4.30. Sept 10—112 calves, 240 lbs, \$4.50; 30 calves, 318 lbs, \$3. Sept 11—Rio Cattle Co, Catoosa, 26 cows, 760 lbs, \$2; 35 cows, 552 lbs, \$1.90; Frazier, Kansas City, 195 steers, 988 lbs, \$3.12. Sept 14—Halsell & P, Henrietta, 52 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.80; 91 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.65; Frazier, Kansas City, 92 steers, 1148 lbs, \$2.75; 25 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.60; Z L Crider, 110 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.60; Wilson Bros, Ballinger, 41 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.90; 55 calves, 241 lbs, \$3.50; 10 calves, 312 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept 10—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for W Hitson, Catoosa, 60 cows, 670 lbs, \$2.25; 24 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.80; Geo Simpson, Pearsall, 23 steers, 978 lbs, \$3.10; 54 cows, 734 lbs, \$2.25; B L Crouch, Pearsall, 39 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.50; 5 stags, 1000 lbs, \$2; Gregg & N, Reece, Kans, 238 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.85; Cree, Carney & Co, Kansas City, 271 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.90; 63 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.90. Sept 14—Collon & Co, Elgin, Kansas, 23 steers, 1133 lbs, \$3; 25 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.70; Gatlin & N, Leliaetta, 33 cows, 657 lbs, \$2.15; 29 cows, 660 lbs, \$2.15; 30 cows, 666 lbs, \$2.15; S Cutbirth, Leliaetta, 51 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.75; 28 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.50; J S & D W Godwin, Leliaetta, 25 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.85; 25 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.75; V Lewis, Leliaetta, 107 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.70; Field & M, Leliaetta, 126 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.60; 51 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.60; Sept 15—Herring & T, Vernon, 216 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.80; 14 cows, 739 lbs, \$2; Texas Land & L S Co, 368 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.80.

Sept 14—Keenan & Sons sold for McClure & Co, Kansas City, 47 steers, 1111 lbs, \$3.10.

AT KANSAS CITY.

September 9—Fish & Keck Co. sold for J T Perryman, Tamaha, I T, 63 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.50; C V Rogers, Talla-la, I T, 95 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.80; 57 calves, 138 lbs, \$4.50; J B Sparks, Minco, I T, 13 heifers, 686 lbs, \$2; 15 steers, 798 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1200 lbs,

\$1.25; 81 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.50; 56 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.50. Sept. 10—R A Steele, Liberal, Kans, 27 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.15; 24 steers, 1070 lbs, \$3. Sept. 11—Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 218 cows, 847 lbs, \$1.90; C V Rogers, Talla-la, I T, 148 cows, 788 lbs, \$1.82; 152 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.82; W H Byars, Purcell, I T, 20 cows, 986 lbs, \$2.25; 18 steers, 1280 lbs, \$2.50; 93 steers, 1274 lbs, \$3.25; Millett Bros, Purcell, I T, 9 cows, 700 lbs, \$2; 46 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.30; 100 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.12. Sept. 12—Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 24 steers, 1100 lbs, \$3; 98 cows, 874 lbs, \$1.90; 107 cows, 881 lbs, \$1.90; Woods & Moncrief, Purcell, I T, 31 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.85; 31 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.85; C V Rogers Talla-la, I T, 12 calves, 136 lbs, \$4.50; 32 cows, 718 lbs,

\$1.85; 66 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.70. Sept. 14—J T Perryman, Tamaha, I T, 25 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.45; McClure & Co, Oklahoma City, I T, 47 steers, 1130 lbs, \$2.75; L Denoia, Elgin, Kans, 72 cows, 695 lbs, \$1.82; 5 cows, 952 lbs, \$2.25; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, I T, 8 calves, \$3.75 each; 11 calves, 170 lbs, \$4.50; 28 cows, 705 lbs, \$2; 2 bulls, 1195 lbs, \$1.25; 91 steers, 1057 lbs, \$2.50; Hurst, Black & Co, Gainesville, 49 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.52. Sept. 15—Tuttle & Lawrence, Minco, I T, 25 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.60; Lewis, Jefferson & Co, Clarendon, 66 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.55; 19 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.20; 6 steers, 1195 lbs, \$2.50; J W Mackenzie, Aberdeen, 74 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.85; 85 steers, 1140 lbs, \$2.80; 39 steers, 1226 lbs, \$2.75; Rockingchair Ranch, Aberdeen, 61 steers, 1096 lbs, \$2.80; J J Drew, Aberdeen, 35 steers, 1096 lbs, \$2.80.

September 9—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co, sold for J F Taylor, Adair, I T, 53 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.85. Sept. 10—for Arnett Bros & Co, Anthony, Kans, 300 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.55; Mann, Gregg & Co, Eureka, Kans, 201 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.65; Head & Lawrence, Carlos, Kans, 25 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.35; R G Head, Carlos, 42 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.45; 143 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.65; 23 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.40; 21 calves, 150 lbs, \$4.65; L A Knight, Amarillo, 65 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.50; J A Roberts, Amarillo, 46 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.30; 44 cows, 848 lbs, \$1.85. Sept. 11—J F Taylor, Adair, I T, 75 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.50; 28 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.80; O Love, Wynnewood, I T, 78 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.90; J W Gamel, Woodward, I T, 30 calves, 124 lbs, \$4.50; 174 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.75; Western Inv. & Sec. Co, Clarendon, 255 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.80; 188 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.70. Sept. 12—Mann, Gregg & Co, Eureka, Kans, 257 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.65; Dymont & Love, Purcell, I T, 66 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.15; 44 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.15; J W Gamel, Woodward, 25 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.15; F M Doughterty, Minco, 149, 927 lbs, \$2.40; S Cutbirth, Leliaetta, 31 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.80; 27 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.40; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kans, 69 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.65.

September 12—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Joe Funk, Elgin, Kans, 54 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.77. Sept. 15—for Link & Brown, Tucker, 13 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.95; 24 cows, 778 lbs, \$2.05; 4 cows, 905 lbs, \$2.05; 4 cows, 617 lbs, \$2.05; 8 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.35; J D Wilson, Tucker, I T, 71 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.60; 47 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.60; 54 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.40; 42 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.80; Tom Watson, Tucker, I T, 15 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.95; 11 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.50.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Sept 9—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for H C Hall, Red Fork, 26 steers, 981 lbs, \$3; 26 steers, 756 lbs, \$2.35; S S Cobb, Vinita, 47 steers, 1025 lbs, \$3; 26 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.65; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 385 cows, 792 lbs, \$2; 61 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.80; 276 calves, \$7.75 each; C W Turner, Muscogee, 92 steers, 1038 lbs, \$3.15; 18 cows, 837 lbs, \$2; 29 calves, \$6.85 each; H W McKay, Tulsa, 415 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.95. Sept. 10—Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 154 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.60. Sept. 11—W E Halsell, Vinita, 39 calves, \$7.50 each; 10 cows, 829 lbs, \$1.90; 1 bull, 1150 lbs, \$1.75; 1 steer, 1390 lbs, \$4. Sept 12—same, 22 steers, 1059 lbs, \$2.30; 64 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.70. Sept. 11—A A Chapman, Dublin, 7 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.40; 1 steer, 770 lbs, \$2.25; 2 bulls, 835 lbs,

\$1.75; 14 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.60; 18 calves, \$7.50 each. Sept. 12—J A Norman, Wagoner, 25 steers, 810 lbs, \$2.55; 1 steer, 1080 lbs, \$2.55; 6 cows, 795 lbs, \$2. Sept. 14—for C C Slaughter, Dallas, 28 cows, 859 lbs, \$1.75; 22 calves, \$8.25 each; G B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 21 steers, 1053 lbs, \$3.10; 6 cows, 1023 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 770 lbs, \$2.15; 74 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.60; C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 23 steers, 1078 lbs, \$3.40; 26 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.70; 32 cows, 803 lbs, \$2; D M Hodge, Tulsa, I T, 20 steers, 1117 lbs, \$3.40; 5 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.85; Bird, Mertz, & Ellis, Elgin, Kans, 21 stags, 1122 lbs, \$2.50; 334 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.80. Sept. 15—for Thos Roberts, Wichita Falls, 46 steers, 1066 lbs, \$2.70; Pulliam & E, Catoosa, I T, 13 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.80; M B Pulliam, Catoosa, 30 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.80; J B Wilson, Catoosa, 95 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.80; R H Harris, Tulsa, 95 calves, \$7 each. Sept. 14—Gibson & Edwards, Wagoner, I T, 108 steers, 827 lbs, \$2.50; J W Gibson, Wagoner, 101 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.55; S S Cobb, Wagoner, 27 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.55; 29 cows, 875 lbs, \$2.10; J J Cobb, 27 cows, 785 lbs, \$2.10; J A Pattenno, Muscogee, I T, 41 steers, 1018 lbs, \$2.90; J H Tanner, Catoosa, I T, 86 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.80; A C Cowan, Wagoner, I T, 25 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.55; 1 stag, 1380 lbs, \$2; 3 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.60; 24 cows, 888 lbs, \$1.85; N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 220 steers, 1195 lbs, \$3; G B Perryman, Dallas, 24 cows, 859 lbs, \$1.75; 79 cows, 762 lbs, \$2.15; 58 calves, \$8.25 each; Gannon & Slaughter, Dallas, 8 cows, 860 lbs, \$1.75; 9 cows, — lbs, \$2.15; 7 calves, \$8.25 each; S B Burnett, Fort Worth, 83 calves, \$9 each; 163 calves, \$8.50 each; 121 cows and heifers, 776 lbs, \$2.10; P M Burnett, Wichita Falls, 29 cows, 779 lbs, \$2.10; 1 bull, 1200 lbs, \$1.75; G N McIlroy, Tulsa, I T, 13 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.30; B N Bynum, Tulsa, 24 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.30; 25 cows, 830 lbs, \$2.05; 34 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.30; 4 cows, 882 lbs, \$2.05; A D Bemo, Muscogee, 6 steers, 776 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 1080 lbs, \$2.15; E Gibson, Muscogee, 4 cows, 875 lbs, \$2.15; 1 bull, 1360 lbs, \$1.75; 10 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.65; E L Spencer, Muscogee, 24 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.60; 1 bull, 1110 lbs, \$1.75; 3 cows, 846 lbs, \$2.15. Sept. 15—for N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 40 steers, 1197 lbs, \$2.85; 26 steers, 1151 lbs, \$2.65; W C and R Harris, Tulsa, I T, 273 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.75; 20 bulls, 1118 lbs, \$1.85; Pulliam & E, Catoosa, I T, 9 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.75; M B Pulliam, Catoosa, 24 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.75; J B Wilson, Catoosa, 120 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.75; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 15 steers, 1220 lbs, \$3.25; 6 steers, 1125 lbs, \$2.75; Heck & Robbins, Red Fork, I T, 22 steers, 1100 lbs, \$3.15; B R Bruner, Red Fork, I T, 20 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.50; Amos Fisher, Red Fork, I T, 50 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.50; Ben McIntosh, Red Fork, I T, 9 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.65; 7 bulls, 740 lbs, 2; 1 steer, 1120 lbs, \$3.25; Parkinson & McI, Red Fork, I T, 44 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.60; J B Wilson, Catoosa, 23 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.75; 46 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.80; Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 10 cows, 800 lbs, \$2; 59 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.70; J J Burnett, Wichita Falls, 48 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.75; 44 steers, 1114 lbs, \$2.85.

Sept. 8—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for Montgomery & B, Tulsa, 48 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.85; 45 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.85; W H Godair, Tulsa, 337 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.75; 61 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.75.

Dr J B Taylor, Tulsa, 385 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.90.

Sept. 14—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Slack & Douthitt, Henrietta, 26 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.75; 26 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.75; A H Bevering, Henrietta, 40 steers, 1011 lbs, \$2.65; 4 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.95; 2 cows, 775 lbs, \$2; J T Douthitt, Henrietta, 74 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.55; Lippincott Bros, Henrietta, 52 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.55; Hughes & Rathwell, Santa Anna, 34 cows, 683 lbs, \$1.62½; 7 bulls, 1004 lbs, \$1.60; 90 calves, \$7 each; 1 calf, \$5. Sept. 15—C W Slavin, Doss, 40 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.60; 5 cows, 868 lbs, \$1.75; 3 calves, \$7.25 each; Noble Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 8 cows, 801 lbs, \$2.10; 1 steer, 1110 lbs, \$2.40; 1 steer, 1170 lbs, \$2.40; Wicker Bros, Carlyle, 12 cows, 684 lbs, \$1.90; 45 calves, \$8 each; 3 calves, \$6 each; A A Hargrove, Midland, 26 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.35. Sept. 16—Belcher & Belcher, Belcher, 42 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.50; 5 cows; 732 lbs, \$1.70; 31 heifers, 721 lbs, \$2.12½; 1 heifer, 740 lbs, \$2.12½; 1 bull, 1290 lbs, \$1.60; Worsham Cattle Co, Quanah, 234 calves, \$7.25 each.

Sept. 10—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W Scott, Catoosa, 89 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.80; 20 cows and heifers, 583 lbs, \$2.05; 67 calves, \$7.12½ each. Sept. 11—Scott & Fuller, Chouteau, I T, 81 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.90; 27 steers, 924 lbs, \$3.10. Sept. 14—J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 22 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.90; 27 cows, 816 lbs, \$2; 32 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.70; 12 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.60. Sept. 15—A J Davis, Gainesville, 37 heifers, 662 lbs, \$2.05; 3 cows, 846 lbs, \$1.62½; Stilson, Case, Thorp, Ryburn & Co, Catoosa, I T, 275 cows, 849 lbs, \$1.75; 43 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.70; 21 steers, 1047 lbs, \$2.95; 1 steer, 1030 lbs, \$2.70; 1 steer, 1520 lbs, \$3.90; Price & Keith, Belcherville, 24 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.65; J D Orten, Bellevue, 30 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.95; H J Hensley, 195 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.50; H J Hensley & Co, Belcherville, 23 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.55; J S Price, 150 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.60. Sept. 16—H J Hensley & Co, Belcherville, 28 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.50; 30 heifers, 659 lbs, \$2.10; 54 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.90; 5 bulls, 1068 lbs, \$1.65; 83 calves, \$8 each; Jas Beatty, Gainesville, 63 calves, \$8.50; J T Spears, Quanah, 11 calves, \$8 each; 14 steers, 724 lbs, \$2.40; 6 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.75; 2 bulls, 1240 lbs, \$1.60.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Sept. 16, 1891. }

All previous records of heavy cattle receipts were shelved to-day by a handsome majority. The receipts, 25,000, were the largest that ever arrived at any market for one day's business. The buyers were slow to take hold, feeling sure they would be safe on so large a run and in many cases they offered anywhere from 25@40c lower just by way of trying to break prices as much as possible. The market, however, was not as bad as many had feared and prices on an average were about 10c lower on good cattle and 20@25c lower on poor to medium kinds.

The receipts of Texans on Monday were 7000 head. The supply far exceeded the demand, while the quality was not up to requirements. A few extra good ones brought \$3.25, but bulk of sales were made at a decline of from 10@20 cents.

On Tuesday the total receipts drop-

ped to 11,000 while to-day's arrivals only footed up 9500 head. Notwithstanding the fact that receipts have materially fallen off during the past few days, yet buyers are still contending for a further reduction and have succeeded in battering the market down from 10@15 cents below Monday's prices. Especially is this true on common cattle.

There were 7000 Texans on to-day's market. The best ones brought \$3, but bulk of sales were made at from \$2.50@2.85 for steers, while cows sold from \$2.10 down to \$1.60.

The market is bad enough but when the enormous receipts are taken into consideration the wonder is that we have been able to dispose of them at any figures. With moderately light receipts the market would be good, but as long as the supply exceeds the demand low figures will prevail.

The hog market continues good. Prices range from \$3.75 for the worst to \$5.60 per 100 lbs for the best.

There were 6500 sheep on to-day's market. All were sold at steady and strong prices. Texas mutton brought from \$3.75@4 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
September 16, 1891. }

The receipts of cattle this week have been very heavy. Monday there were, of all kinds and classes, 7900; Tuesday, 11,000; to-day, 10,500. A large proportion of these were Texas cattle. It goes without saying that the supply has greatly exceeded the demand, and that under these large and excessive receipts there was but one way for the market to go, and that one way was down. The market, however, has held up remarkably well, especially on good cattle. The decline for the week will not exceed 15 to 20 cents on fairly good cattle.

The Drivers' Telegram, of this city, in its issue of yesterday, accounted for the heavy runs as follows:

"The large runs of cattle are to be accounted for in no other way than that owners have seen the prediction of an Indianapolis clergyman that the world will come to a termination shortly. Most men would prefer to spend the few remaining weeks with a fat pocket-book. This, undoubtedly, accounts for the hustling of immature, seedy cattle to market."

A large percentage of to-day's heavy receipts were Texas and Indian cattle. The following are given as barely representative sales for to-day:

Nat Skinner, Vinita, I. T., sold 199 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.50; 58 steers, 1088 lbs, \$2.40.

J. W. Gibson, Leliaetta, 60 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.70; 24 cows, 1060 lbs, \$1.75.

Rockingchair Ranch, Aberdeen, 180 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.50; 75 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.90.

John Drew, Aberdeen, 52 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.50; 54 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.90.

Jesse Evans, Liberal, 27 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.60.

V Sierra, Elgin, 77 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.35.

J F Taylor, Adair, 50 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.35.

Day & Creswell, Leliaetta, 10 spayed cows, 898 lbs, \$2.40.

St. Louis Market Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
September 16, 1891. }

The cattle receipts have so far this week been as follows: Monday, 5400; Tuesday, 6000; Wednesday (to-day), 4500 head. On Monday the market opened dull and slow, buyers requiring liberal concessions, and finally the sales were effected at a decline of 10 cents on good cattle and 10@15 cents on canners and medium grades. A few loads of the best Indian cattle which suited the trade sold early about 5c lower.

On Tuesday there were 209 cars of range cattle in the yards when the market opened, and embraced some good choice beeves. Buyers were all in the saddle before the market opened looking for good choice stock, and best grades were disposed of early at steady to strong prices. Common to decent grades were rather plentiful, but trade was fairly active at a decline of 5@10c.

To-day, Wednesday, there were only 90 cars of range cattle on the market, and the quality was from common to fair. Trade moved along slowly and prices were 10c lower on an average. Buyers wanted a concession of 10@15c on medium grades, and there was no difficulty in selling at the decline, but where cattle sold at nearly steady values they had to be desirable.

The market closed to-day from 20@30c below last Saturday's market.

The hog receipts to-day were 5600. Market steady at from \$4.75@5.25 for good ones.

There were 3700 sheep on to-day's market firm at from \$2.75@4.75.

The following were representative cattle sales for to-day:

H J Hensley, Jacksboro, sold 30 heifers, 659 lbs, \$2.10; 54 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.90; 28 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.50; 83 calves, \$8 each; 73 calves, \$7.25 each.

J T Spears, Quanah, 14 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.40.

Belcher & Belcher, Belcher, 105 steers, 1072 lbs, \$2.85; 31 heifers, 721 lbs, \$2.12½; 42 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.50; 162 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.60.

W H Yarborough, Gainesville, 24 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.55; 63 calves, \$7 each.

James Beatty, Gainesville, 63 calves, \$8.50 each.

Worsham Cattle Co, Quanah, 72 heifers, 666 lbs, \$2; 234 calves, \$7.25 each.

T Graham, Nocona, 54 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.45; 2 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.90.

Price & Keith, Nocona, 48 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.90; 10 bulls, 1103 lbs, \$1.65.

Sol Crenshaw, Nocona, 65 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.55.

P Kellum, Valley Mills, 24 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.85; 26 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.30; 64 calves, \$8 each.

W E Halsell, Tulsa, 40 steers, 1102 lbs, \$2.75; 20 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.60; 25 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.90; 17 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.65.

J M Crutchfield, Tulsa, 137 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.75; 23 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.50.

Land Wanted.

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

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

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

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 17.—Wool—Receipts, 8600 lbs; shipments, 197,700 lbs; the movement is steady at unchanged prices.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 17.—The demand for wool is dropping off, but steady.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 17.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	18@20	17@19
Medium	19@22	18@21
Fall—		
Fine	17@20	15@18
Medium	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved	13@15	12½@15
Mexican carpet	12@14	11@13

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1896	1801	544
Calves and yearlings	2800	2070	727
Hogs.....	649	369	280
Sheep.....	64	64	*

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb, 2¼@3¼; common to fair beeves, 2@2¼; good fat cows, 2@2¼; common to fair cows, \$9@12; calves, \$4.50@7.50; yearlings, \$6.50@9.00; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5¼@5½; common to fair, 4@4¼.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3.25; common to fair \$1.25@2.

The receipts of all classes of cattle during the week has been liberal, but consist mostly of poor and medium stock. The better grades of beef cattle and calves and yearlings have ruled firm and trading in same has been active. Poor stock is selling slowly and quotations for same are weak.

The hog market is quiet and well supplied; only fat stock is wanted.

No sheep on the market and the butchers are only moderately supplied. Good fat muttons are in request.

Percheron Horses For Sale.

We offer for sale or exchange nine head of Percheron horses, as follows: Four full blood Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; two high grade Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; one high grade Percheron filly 2 years old; one colt from grade mare; one extra fine full blood 7-year-old Percheron stallion, dapple gray color, 16½ hands high, weight about 1700 pounds, fine style and action and a good getter. One of the mares is registered and all are thoroughly acclimated. Will trade above for land, city property (inside) or steer cattle at fair figures. One or two-year-old Hereford bulls preferred in trade.

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

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

Two-Year-Old Steers for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL.

Economize in everything.

Eject neglect and waste.

Save all the forage you can.

Push the gathering of crops.

Elevate agriculture as a science.

Return fertility to Mother Earth.

A nation of tenants will never achieve success.

Small farms and diversified agriculture are elements of progress.

The day of large farms has passed. The era of small farms is now on us.

Extensive farming must now give way to intensive farming.

Give not thyself o'er to bitter grief. Anguish and tears are no relief.

In man put not your trust, For ten to one he is sure to "bust."

To thine own self ever be true, And you'll cheat no one of his due.

Autumn will now fall in line, Eclipsing the glory of summer time.

Commence feeding bran or oil meal gradually; too much at once often induces scours.

The pea is the beginning of productiveness, prosperity and peace. Let us have peas.

Reduce acreage and reduce the cost of production of cotton if you would realize a profit on the crop.

"There is more in the man than in the land." Intelligence, industry and energy can make an oasis in the desert.

Make each day count, by making good use of the opportunities and the performances of the duties of that day.

Every cultivator of the soil should own his own home. Every acre of his farm should be made to pay a handsome dividend.

In feeding stock for market, time is money. No one can afford to feed any class of animals except by forcing them from the start.

Remember that food will go much farther with stock now than later, and with fattening stock it is quite an item to push as rapidly as possible.

Farming does not furnish all the failures. Merchandise, law, medicine and manufactures furnish a larger percentage of failures than farming does.

There is too much idleness on our farms, and it is not always the husbandman that is idle. There is land idle and paying no interest. Stock and tools unemployed and useless.

Wheat receipts at primary markets were 8,194,000 bushels for last week, against 7,340,000 the preceding week, and 2,168,000 last year. Corn receipts were 3,627,000 bushels, against 3,298,000 the preceding week, and 2,595,000 last year.

The feature of special interest just now is the corn crop, which has been making fair progress toward maturity, but the ripening process has been retarded throughout a large proportion of the West by cool weather and moisture, keeping the corn in a growing condition to more or less extent.

The farmer who raises every thing needed to run his farm, family and self, as far as circumstances of soil and climate will permit, and has an occasional hog or horse, or cow or beef to sell, besides a small crop of carefully handled cotton, will find more money in his pocket than those who depend upon national legislation for their share of this world's goods.

The results of trials for a series of years at the Ohio experiment station show that it is not advisable to sow wheat deeper than three inches; that the yield of wheat sown with a roller-dress drill is larger than with an ordinary press drill; that drilling gives much better yields than broadcasting, and that the best time for sowing wheat on the station farm is the latter part of September or the first of October.

Before putting your stock into winter quarters see if some of it cannot be profitably weeded out. Is there not some that will be pretty sure to come out in the spring no more valuable than it is now? If so, what is the use of feeding it? Profit in farming consists as much in avoiding losses as in making a gain, and it is a very direct loss to continue feeding any animal that is not increasing in value. This is the time to look over your stock and determine what it will pay to keep.

In all lines of production, the profit lies in the best, it being understood, however, that the buyer's idea of what is the best must be studied, in so far as it limits or qualifies the seller's idea. That the best dairy cows, the best bred hogs, or the best of any other animal or product are more profitable is true, but to attain the highest measure of profit, a study must be made of the buyer's ideas of the condition in which he wants the product delivered.

The majority of farmers are general-purpose grain-producers. Comparatively few are favorably located for raising and selling stock bred for a special purpose or raising and selling special crops of grain. The general-purpose idea seems to be the safest and surest way to make a living, if not the most money. If one crop if a failure some others may be good. This is true both in producing and selling. It would be well for us to aim each year to make one extra crop of either wheat, corn, oats, or something we think will do well on a certain field.

The main point to be observed in harvesting a crop of cotton is to gather it into the gin house or cotton house as fast as it opens. Start the pickers so soon as enough is open to enable them to pick forty or fifty pounds a day, and press the work from the start, letting nothing of less importance interfere. Every day that an open boll of cotton remains on the stalk it loses in weight, color and cleanliness, and consequently in market value. Trash should be avoided as far as practicable, without materially affecting the speed of the pickers; but don't make the mistake of being over particular at this point.

We all should eat fruit, and the easiest way to get it is to raise it. It is not necessary that we should have a large orchard of many varieties, unless we are favorably located for raising and selling for the money that is in it. For an ordinary family a small bed of strawberries, a small patch of raspberries of at least two varieties, early and late, a few peach, pear, plum, cherry and apple trees of different varieties, and two or three varieties of grapes can be grown on a small piece of ground around the dwelling house. Instead of planting evergreen, maple and other forest trees plant more fruit trees, and you will find it healthy, profitable and ornamental.

Doing anything on a large scale cheapens the cost of production. For instance, in California where they cut a swath 102 feet wide they can put the wheat in sacks at an average cost, under favorable circumstances, of 80¢ per acre. Illinois farmers make a poor showing in competition with such work as this. Small farms make the ideal farms, but diversified crops on a small farm hardly justify the purchase of expensive machinery, and so the cost of production is relatively much greater than where a "farmer" can cut and thresh an average of 271 acres of wheat for a stretch of 27 days.

Mistakes are piled up mountain high

in all kinds of business; and one of those to which many farmers are addicted is the expecting of too much from their land. Because a field has done exceedingly well with a certain crop this year many a man confidently replants it to the same thing for another season without having done anything whatever to recuperate its partially exhausted fertility. If it fails to do as much for him next year as it did this the blame is attached to everything else under the sun except the fact that the land is not assisted to do what is expected of it. It is hardly necessary to say that this is a policy which will not "work."

In regard to marketing cotton we have no confident advice to offer. As a rule, the farmer should sell enough cotton at once to meet current debts. The truth is, a farmer has no business to be in debt. It embarrasses and entangles him, and utterly destroys independence. Increased facilities for borrowing money by farmers is doubtful policy. Borrowed money must be repaid; increased circulation, while it may enhance the market value of crops, will also increase the price of supplies which the farmer must buy. We are old-fashioned enough to believe in the cash system—especially for farmers, mechanics and all wage workers—the wealth producers of the country. Demand cash, pay cash. He can then sell when it suits him to sell, and buy at the lowest prices.

The safest aim that a man can take in any walk of life, in order to attain his object, is to pursue that path of which he has the most knowledge. There are some agriculturists who will make quite a success and a competency out of a few acres of land, laid out as a truck garden, who with a section of land devoted to stock raising would in all probability get entirely beyond their depth and make a complete failure. There are farmers who can, as a rule, raise good corn and wheat, that are often very careless about saving and marketing to advantage. There are breeders who paid out large sums of money for live stock, that are too penurious to give them proper care and attention after getting them home. The aim in such instances, when reduced to practice, is to "save at the spigot and lose at the bung-hole."

The cotton crop of the United States is annually becoming more and more important as a factor in the general agricultural products of the country. Not many years ago southern cotton, like southern sheep, was valued most exclusively for the fibre it produced, the seeds being used chiefly for manurial purposes. The Texas sheep of ten years ago were valued almost exclusively for the wool they produced, but now flockmasters are breeding and feeding for mutton as well as wool, and the cotton raiser of to-day receives a handsome income from his cotton seed, oil for food purposes, and the cotton seed oil cake, or refuse from the seed-crushing process, or cattle feed. The consumption of the products of the cotton plant for those purposes is increasing heavily every year and must be taken into consideration in figuring on the resources of the country.

It is a matter of comment that so many farmers' sons leave the home and seek their fortune in the cities. It is natural for a boy as he approaches manhood to feel that he ought to have something of his own. When a farmer employs a stranger he will pay him \$20 a month or perhaps \$1 a day, and yet he expects his own son to work for him until he is twenty-one years of age for his board and clothes, and although these may amount to as much as or more than the wages of the former, yet it don't come to the boy in the right way; there is too much dependence about it. Give the boys a chance. Whenever John or James can do a man's work, pay him a man's wages and let him buy his own clothes, or give him a share of the profits of the farm. Make some specific arrange-

ment with them that will satisfy their independence and see if you cannot keep them all at home.

A high authority in English agricultural statistics estimates that the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and other countries of Europe, will need this year 384,000,000 bushels of wheat. The same authority estimates the surplus which may be furnished by the United States, Canada, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, Australia, India, South America, Persia, Egypt and Algeria at the same quantity. If correct this means that the world's production is equal and only equal to its actual needs. The natural consequence of this will be, unless unfair combinations are made in the markets, that every bushel of wheat should bring to its producer its intrinsic value. Of course such estimates may be more or less wild, but the fact is now patent that the best grain authorities in the world are of the opinion that the situation is practically about as described.

Peas are a very profitable crop. One of our best agricultural exchanges says that they yield as much as wheat, a good crop often producing thirty bushels per acre grown by sowing broadcast. The price of peas range from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel. The fact that the pea vines enrich the soil on which they grow has long been believed by farmers. The crop is reckoned nearly or quite as good as a summer fallow to precede wheat. Peas rank with clover in their ability to use atmospheric nitrogen, and are one of the few crops that can be taken from the land and leave it no less fertile than before. As this fact becomes known, it may become advisable to sow peas late, or after harvest, on land intended for wheat, for the purpose of plowing them in. Pea vines are rich in nitrogen, and being green when plowed under, they will decay quickly enough to benefit the fall growth of winter grain. We are satisfied that peas can be grown for feeding hogs with as good profit as can corn, the peas requiring scarcely any labor, for pigs will harvest the crop without much loss.

Wheat as a National Export.

National Stockman and Farmer.

While the agricultural population derives more or less of good from all kinds of farm products exported, the general enjoyment of prosperity from this source is not so great at any other time as when we have plenty of wheat to send abroad at good prices. When wheat is wanted by our foreign customers at remunerative figures farmers of every section are going to get a share of the resultant profit. That being the case nearly every agricultural neighborhood should in the ensuing year enjoy the benefits of a good foreign trade. Wheat has started abroad in this cereal year in unprecedented quantities, and shipments are so heavy that notwithstanding the immense yield and the heavy thresher returns the visible supply, contrary to what is usual at this season, is hardly holding its own. Ordinarily when new wheat comes on sale the visible supply begins to steadily increase. However, in this great wheat year the visible supply has of late been reported as slightly falling off. This indicates not only that farmers are not disposed to rush their grain on sale precipitately, but that the grain forwarded is promptly disposed of. The wheat markets fluctuate more or less, as is naturally to be expected under the existing conditions. Yet the general average price just now is better than usual at this season, with every indication that any change from the present basis should be in the direction of advance rather than decline. Millions of American producers are directly interested in this prospect.

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

SWINE.

Sows heavy with pig need but little corn.

It is often that the sides of a hog made into bacon will bring more than the whole pig sold alive.

The well-fed sow is the boss feeding machine for the young pig, and the cheapest pork maker known.

Western packing operations last week represent a total of 140,000 hogs, compared with 135,000 the preceding week, and 215,000 last year; for corresponding period in previous years: 1889, 150,000; 1888, 100,000; 1887, 145,000; 1886, 130,000. From March 1 the total value is 5,110,000, against 7,480,000 last year—decrease, 2,370,000.

Every man who embarks in swine breeding with the expectation of improving the breed in hand or originating a new breed, must have a well-defined ideal to work for. He must have in mind a well laid course to pursue to reach his ideal. Whether he will succeed depends much on the value of the ideal when once reached and the experience at command in forming this ideal and reaching it.

Two acres of alfalfa and one of corn will grow twice as much pork as three acres of corn, and it will not cost the farmer one-half to grow two acres of alfalfa and one of corn. So you see you make both ways by substituting alfalfa for two-thirds of the corn, and this will apply with equal force to the other stock. We must feed what we can produce cheaper and in greater abundance, and quit growing that which costs us more labor, which is corn.

It is not always plain to the breeder why there are runts in a litter. We are satisfied as regards some of the causes. Low vitality of the parents, in the male, on account of too much service or poor keeping, in the dam by reason of age, overwork and indifferent care. Runts farrowed by an old sow may be taken as evidence that she is failing, giving a plain hint to the owner that she should be sent to the fattening pen. When from young sows, the owner must attribute it to other causes.

The appearance of bacon found on the grocer's meat counter (much of it) constrains us to eschew it as an article of diet forever. The sight of it is sufficient without going back to consider the conditions under which it might have been grown and cured. The better appearance of country cured bacon causes it to be in better demand over the counter. The grocer on this account will pay the careful farmer a premium for it, which better price we should strive to obtain.

It is generally believed that the packing year beginning October 1, will be one of the most lively and prosperous ever known since the killing of hogs became a business confined almost exclusively to big packing houses. There has been comparatively nothing done in the way of packing during the past three months and stocks of meats and lard are correspondingly light. So when business does begin again the performance will open to empty yawning warehouses, which it will take a long time to fill.

In this matter of selecting breeders, only the best should be taken. Sometimes a man will pass the largest by, because it will, at the time, bring the most money, arguing himself into the belief that the smaller will develop fully in the course of a year or two. Nothing can be more suicidal to his success than this. We find some larger than the other, because they have in them the elements of greater thrift, a most important quality that a farmer should desire and aim to perpetuate. To do this, he must select those animals showing it to the highest degree, not those that have shown themselves to be deficient in this important quality

while young. The hope that it will come with age does not meet the case. This property should be peculiar to the early months of the animal's life, for we are constantly pushing towards early maturity, which necessitates early maturing animals to be selected.

The wise hog raiser will not save for a brood sow, a pig from a sow that is always unfortunate in saving her pigs at farrowing time; neither will he select one from a dam that is a poor suckler, nor from one that has all the mean traits peculiar or belonging to the sow family, such as a vicious temper and an unquiet and rambling disposition. He will have a care to make his selections from sows that have proved their worth time and again. Sows that care well for their young are gentle and of a quiet disposition. The true hog raiser will consider these things or points in the character of the sows before he takes into consideration their genealogy or pedigree. The hog first, pedigree second. Some of the finest or gilded pedigreed animals we have known have been the poorest we have known to reproduce their kind. Both form and pedigree are often found together and belong together, but are not always found this way.

It is not possible to lay down set rules for swine feeders to follow, or to arrange a table of rations with results. Feeding will always remain an art, and results will vary according to the skill of the feeder, the quality of the stock and the condition of the weather. The quality of grain, as well as the stock, varies each year. One year no difficulty is had with the pigs in keeping them thrifty; another they are out of condition without apparent cause. One year the grain crop comes to perfection; another it is of indifferent quality. All these must be considered in feeding operations. The feeder who can make best use of the good crops as well as the bad, and secure a high quality in the average of his stock, has the best right to the claim of being an artist in his work. The man who has the best right to the title will succeed best. The man who is satisfied with ten pounds of pork for one bushel of corn can lay no claim to being an artist.

Germany and American Pork.

It is announced that the German government has decided to remove the restrictions which have been maintained against importation of American hog meats. Hon. William Walter Phelps, American minister to Germany, has been accorded great credit for the earnestness and intelligence with which his efforts have been directed to the end now alleged to be secured. Features promotive of the action now taken have been the system of microscopical inspection inaugurated by our government, and the policy of reciprocity which has been so prominently brought into requisition by the present administration.

It may be some time before the full benefits of the action now taken by Germany will be definitely shown. That country calls for product differing more or less in manner of cut and cure from that which is required in other countries. But in due time the opening of the German ports, with probably a like action in France, and it is to be hoped also in other continental countries through the modification of prohibitive duties, will prove of decided benefit to the American farmer. It is in fact the farmer who is more interested in this question than the manufacturer of the product, for the farmer is sure of getting under ordinary circumstances the full advantage which widening markets and consumption of products lead up to.

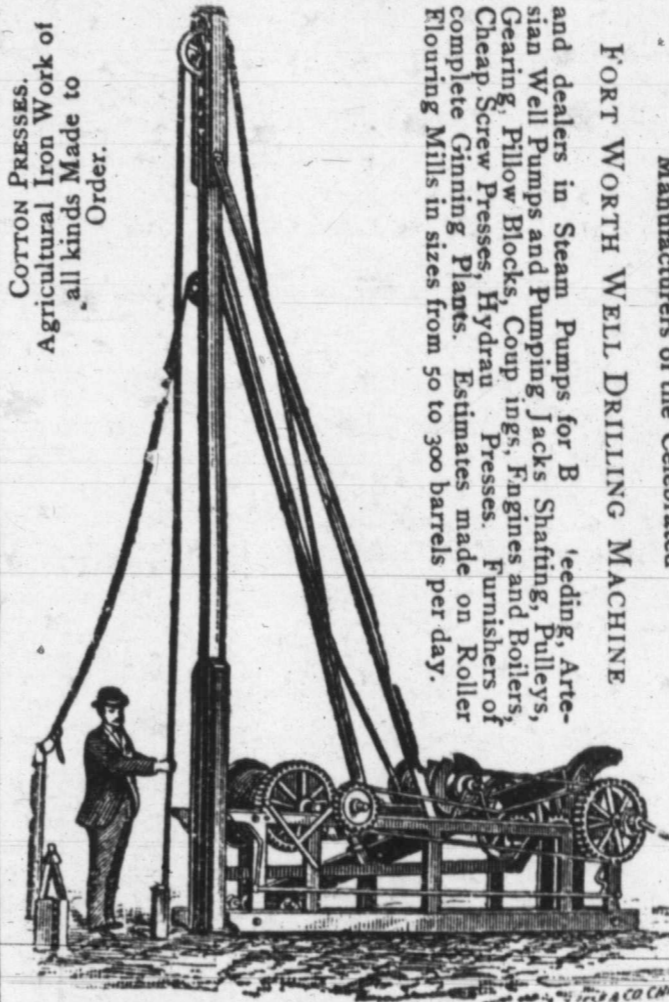
Steers for Sale.

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.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS—EFFECTUAL.
FOR A DISORDERED LIVER
 Taken as directed these famous Pills will prove marvellous restoratives to all enfeebled by the above or kindred diseases.
25 Cents a Box,
 but generally recognized in England and in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they **WILL CURE a wide range of complaints,** and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.
 Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

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, Flange Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of complete Mining Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

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

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

FRUIT EVAPORATOR
THE ZIMMERMAN
 The Standard Machine
 Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.



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 lone line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
 J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
 J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
 JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
 JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
 FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
 J. T. SAUNDERS, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.
 THOS. C. SHOEMAKER, Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

CHEAPEST and BEST. THE 30-K
 Is the SIMPLEST and STRONGEST solid wheel mill on the market. Does its work between two habbitted 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.

TEXAS FROM THE North and East.

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

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

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS
 We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Published 1892.
PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY
 Successors to SIDNEY TITTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

D. F. White of Abilene, is in the city.

Captain Lewis, a well-to-do stockman of Coleman, is in the Fort.

J. K. Rosson of the "Frisco" was in town Tuesday.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene spent Sunday in Fort Worth.

D. C. Plumb returned from Chicago Wednesday and went on to his Archer county ranch.

B. T. Leonard, the Strawn cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. W. Johnson, a well-to-do cattle dealer of Strawn, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

C. O. Edwards, one of Tarrant county's leading stockmen, was in the Fort Wednesday.

J. L. Pennington, the popular live stock agent of the Santa Fe, spent most of the week in the city.

W. T. Carpenter, a stockman from Colorado City, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

W. B. White, a prominent stockman of Brady was in Fort Worth the first of the week.

W. H. Doss, manager of the Day Land and Cattle company of Coleman county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

T. H. Shaw, a well-to-do cattleman of Ballinger, was among the visiting stockmen in this city on Monday.

Joseph White, a stockman and land dealer of Clarendon, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

S. W. Lomax, cashier of the First National bank of Vernon, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Wm. Hunter, the efficient state agent for the Evans Snider-Buel company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

B. R. Thompson, the popular and well known representative of the Canda Cattle Car Co., was in Fort Worth the first of this week.

Charley Coppinger, who lives in Fort Worth but ranches in Scurry county, is spending a few days with his family and friends in Fort Worth.

Capt. John A. Lee of Benjamin, Texas manager of the Lewisville Land and Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Monday.

S. B. Burnett of this city sold a big string of veal calves in St. Louis this week at \$8.50 to \$9 per head. Calf raising will pay at these figures.

John P. Davidson, a well-known stockman of Coleman county, is among the visiting stockmen now in Fort Worth.

Major A. W. Hilliard, one of the old-time Texas cattlemen, formerly of Midland, but now a full-fledged citizen of Kyle, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo was in Fort Worth Thursday night. Mr. Harrell reports a lively business in cattle circles through the Panhandle country.

W. A. Briggs, one of Ellis county's most prosperous cattle feeders, was in

the city a few days ago. Mr. Briggs is arranging to feed 1000 steers on cotton seed meal.

W. A. Wilson, Florence, Texas, writes the JOURNAL as follows: "Enclosed find \$2 for the JOURNAL another year. I like the JOURNAL splendidly. Can't do without it."

A. J. Long, the Sweetwater cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday night, returning from Amarillo, where he recently shipped a big string of fat steers.

C. C. French of this city has inquiries from parties wanting from 500 to 1000 well bred steer calves. Parties having such stock for sale can find buyer by corresponding with Mr. French.

R. Strahorn & Co., the well-known live stock commission merchants of Chicago, favor the JOURNAL readers with an interesting market letter. Don't fail to read it.

E. B. Harrold's many friends will regret to learn of the death of his daughter, Miss Abbie, which occurred in Chicago on the 14th. Her remains were brought to Fort Worth for interment.

Tobe Odom, formerly of this city, but now representing McCoy & Underwood, one of the leading live stock commission firms of Kansas City, was shaking hands with his many friends in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Col. W. L. Black has recently written an interesting communication on the proposed wool exchange to the Journal of Commerce of Boston. This communication will be reproduced in full in next week's JOURNAL.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, the live stock commission merchants at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, have an order for 400 yearling steers. Those having such cattle for sale are requested to correspond with this firm.

S. A. Satterfield of Strawn, writing the JOURNAL says: "I have been a constant reader of your paper for seven years. Don't see how I could get along without it. Think every stockman in the state ought to read the JOURNAL."

Wm. Windsor of Hachita, Grant county, N. M., advertises a fine sheep ranch for sale, or will take sheep to keep on shares. This range is located 50 miles west of Deming, N. M., in one of the best sheep countries in the world.

Rolla C. Burns, manager of the Western Land & Live Stock company of Lubbock, Texas, offers 1200 good 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale. These good cattle and all in one mark brand. See "ad" in For Sale column.

T. C. Buffington, the well-known attorney and also proprietor of Edgewood stock farm near Anderson, Texas, offers a fine lot of mules and Merino rams in our For Sale column. Read his "ad" and write him.

Mrs. Meredith of Indiana aspires to be the head of the World's Fair live stock department. It is a novel position to be held by a woman, but Mrs. Meredith manages a stock farm and might be as well qualified for the position as any man.

Messrs. Ayers & McKinney, the well-known breeders of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, give through this issue of the

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

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

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

JOURNAL a wonderful account of the result of some recent tests made by them. For particulars, read their letter.

Capt. A. G. Evans of Kansas City, president of the Evans-Snider-Buel company, and one of the best known and most popular cattlemen in the country, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night. The captain was returning from a visit to the Staked Plains, where he has large interests.

Capt. J. C. Lea and wife of Roswell, N. M., were in the city Tuesday. The captain gives a fairly good account of the Pecos Valley, but says they are needing rains in certain localities, while in other sections the range is good. The captain and Mrs. Lea left for Liberal, Kansas, Tuesday night.

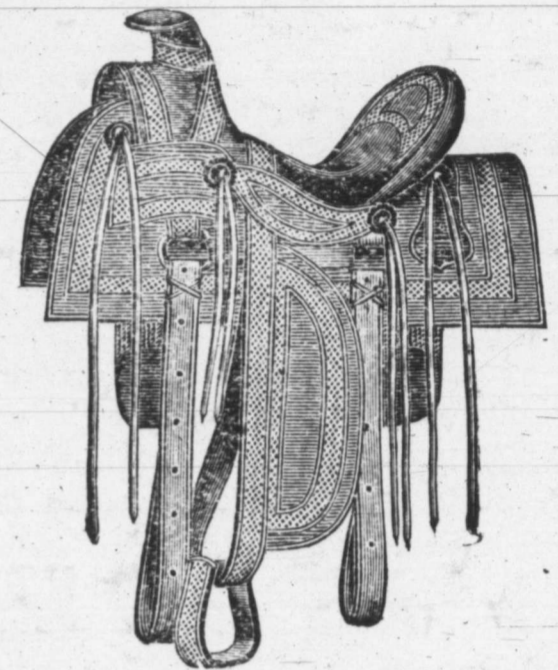
Prof. F. P. Pruitt has again opened his commercial colleges in Fort Worth and Dallas. These schools are second to none in the state. They possess all the equipments and advantages for giving in the shortest possible time a first-class business education. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city have several thousand good feeding steers for sale on time to responsible parties. By calling on, or corresponding with above-named company, feeders who have feed but no money, can secure required number of steers on terms that will enable them to pay for them as they are marketed.

Captain A. E. Shepard, one of the most extensive wool-growers in the state, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Captain Shepard has recently started a wool-scouring plant at San Angelo, and is making it a big success. The sheepmen tributary to San Angelo need no longer pay freight on grease and dirt, but can, at a small cost, have it taken off at home.

E. C. Robinson, the commission merchant at the Union stock yards, returned Wednesday from an extended trip through Kansas. He says Kansas farmers are holding their corn at 35 cents a bushel, and that feeders are not buying very extensively either corn or cattle. In fact, a great many feeders say they will not feed unless they can get their corn for less figures than the price now being asked for it.

E. Fenlon, manager of the Bronson Cattle company, who own a large pasture and cattle herd near Midland, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Fenlon reports a scarcity of rain on his range and says the grass is dry and short. He thinks the rain makers made a first-class failure in producing rain, and that the country in some localities is liable to become very dry unless the drouth is broken by natural causes.



-A. ZABEL,-

AGENT

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

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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

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

A. ZABEL,

103 Houston Street,

Fort Worth. : Texas.

Thorp Andrews came down Monday from the Panhandle ranch of the Home Land and Cattle company, of which he is manager. This company now have in their Panhandle pastures, 15,000 yearling steers. These cattle will be removed in the spring to the company's Montana ranges, and the Texas pastures again refilled by the purchase of as many more Texas yearlings. The Home Land and Cattle company will ship fully 15,000 steers to market from their Montana ranges during the present season. They will go into the winter with about 80,000 cattle on hand, mostly steers, the bulk of which are on their Montana ranges. Their shipments from Montana are proving very satisfactory. The cattle are fat and bringing good prices. The company managed by Mr. Andrews is, perhaps, the wealthiest and most prosperous in the business.

Three and Four-Year-Old Steers.

We have a large list of A1 feeding steers for sale. Among which are one lot of 1000 good well bred Plains steers, threes and fours, at \$21.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Sept. 18, 1891. }

Local buyers find but little encouragement to take hold, consequently the demand for cattle in this city is limited, and the market continues in sympathy with Eastern prices and is, therefore, dull and low.

Choice steers would bring 2 cents, but bulk of offerings go at from \$1.60 to \$1.80. Good cows are selling about the same as last week, viz. at from \$1.35 to \$1.60; bulk at \$1.40. Good veal calves are bringing from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Bulls are in fair demand at and around \$1 per hundred.

The receipts of hogs are gradually increasing—enough so that the packing company are now confining their purchases to Texas and the Indian Territory. The supply, however, continues short of the demand. The hog market is steady at from \$4.65 to \$4.85 for good ones, weighing 200 lbs and over. Light hogs, weighing less than 125 lbs, are not wanted, and will only bring from \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred.

Mutton market is dull at from \$2.50 @3 per 100 pounds.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
September 17, 1891. }

Cattle receipts to-day over 9000. The heavy runs here and elsewhere had a very depressing effect on the market. Good light calves are holding up fairly well. They brought to-day from \$7@8.50 per head. Steers and cows have declined 25@30c since Monday. Bulk of Texas steers sold to-day around \$2.50, while grass cows had to be good to bring \$2, bulk of sales at \$1.80@1.90.

The following sales are given as fairly representing the market:
Ward Housel, Wichita Falls, sold 22 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$1.70; 62 cows, 685 lbs \$1.90; 80 calves, \$7.12 1/2.

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

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

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Shiget, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

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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.

Thomas Stewart, Grady, 27 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.50.

W S Jones, Spanish Fort, 30 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.30; 23 steers, — \$2.30; 23 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.45; 55 cows, 647 lbs, \$1.80; 23 yearlings, 428 lbs, \$3.65; 46 calves, \$7 each.

Pulliam & Felson, Catoosa, 92 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.65.

J A Patterson, Muscogee, 60 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.75.

Sawyear, McKay & Rumery, San Angelo, 125 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.55.

W C Halsell, Vinita, 44 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.50.

J C McSpadden, Chelsea, 29 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.40; 22 heifers, 800 lbs, \$2.50.

The hog market is higher and steady. Prices range from \$4.70@5.30.

Sheep receipts, 900. Market slow at from \$2.50@4 for Texans.

J J Drew, Aberdeen, sold 24 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.60; 49 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.80.

Rocking Chair Ranch, Aberdeen, 50 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.80.

Wescott, Gibson, I T, 13 cows, 841 lbs, \$1.80.

Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 80 cows, 905 lbs, \$1.95; 23 steers, 1140 lbs, \$2.60.

Millett Bros, 21 steers, 1018 lbs, \$2.

Ike Pryor, Leliaetta, I T, 91 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.50; 87 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.50.

R B Masterson, Canadian, 157 cows, 844 lbs, \$1.85; 40 steers, 796 lbs, \$1.40; 22 steers, 837 lbs, \$1.90; 290 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.

Westean Investment & Security Co, Clarendon, 197 cows, 676 lbs, \$1.25.

J H Paramore & Co, 140 cows, 860 lbs, \$1.90; 28 cows, 893 lbs, \$2; 27 cows, 889 lbs, \$1.75; 12 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.90; 13 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.45; 112 calves, 122 lbs, \$6.10 each.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 17—Cattle—Receipts 7500, mostly Texas and Western range cattle. The runs everywhere are too heavy for the market. Cows have declined another 10c, while the steer market is almost demoralized. The only disposition that could be made of a great many steers was to forward them on to Chicago. Not that Chicago wants them, but it seemed the only thing that could be done.

The following sales will give a correct idea as to the market:

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
September 17, 1891. }

There were 20,000 cattle on this market again to-day, over one-third of which were Texans. The receipts for four days have averaged more than 20,000 a day, and the week's receipts will doubtless knock out the banner receipt, which was 91,000 for the week ending September 1, 1890.

Best grades are 25 cents lower than on Monday; common stuff, 30 to 40 cents lower. Choice light calves con-

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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

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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.

tinue in demand at good figures; heavy calves are not wanted. Good cows have suffered less than steers, but the cattle market may safely be quoted as "tough," as the following representative sales will show:

Scharbauer & S, Midland, sold 50 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.50.

J. W. Pickett, Midland, 26 steers, 808 lbs, \$2.50.

H. M. Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 32 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.80.

Rowe Bros, 156 steers, 1028 lbs, \$2.50; 38 steers, 1104 lbs, \$2.50.

Paul Phillips, 43 steers, 1070 lbs, \$2.50.

Andrews & Co, 25 steers, 1186 lbs, \$2.50; 55 steers, 1156 lbs, \$2.50.

P. H. Pilzell, Decatur, 164 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.60.

W. Scott, Catoosa, 852 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.65.

Kimberlin company, Canadian, 145 steers, 1098 lbs, \$2.65.

Capitol syndicate, 367 cows, 804 lbs, \$2.10.

R. H. Harris, San Angelo, 73 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.65.

Worsham cattle company, Quanah, 104 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.65; 148 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.85.

Spears & House, Quanah, 20 calves, 238 lbs, \$2.65; 12 cows and steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.35; 53 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.95.

The hog market is steady, but a little lower. The receipts were 21,000. Prices run from \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market lower. Texas sheep are selling at from \$3.75 to \$4.25. The following were among to-day's sales:

Scharbauer & S, Midland, 776 sheep, 81 lbs, \$4.15.

J C Smith, Big Springs, 715 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4.05.

Hill County Land for Exchange.

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

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

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

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Clean up the barn yards now and get ready for winter.

Whenever a horse's head is raised out of its natural position the animal suffers. Checking high while speeding may be necessary, but every day use of it is wrong.

Do not be in a hurry, about feeding green corn to the horses. If it is absolutely necessary to feed it, give plenty of salt along with it. Avoid heating horses as much as possible after feeding new grain of any kind.

Dark chestnuts and dark bays are in many ways preferable to horses of other colors. Blacks have brittle feet, grays cannot stand hot weather, and sorrels are usually troubled with high tempers, contracted heels and weak and washy constitutions. A sorrel with flaxen mane and tail is, as a rule, good for nothing.

A horse's mouth ought to be examined at least once a year, as the molars grow fast, become rugged and tear into the delicate tissues of the mouth. Teeth become split by catching a nail or a piece of iron in the food, and others grow long and have to be cut off. A horse's nerves are as delicate as a human's, and they suffer as much from bad teeth as a human being suffers.

Horse blankets are now in order. Hunt up those which you laid away last spring and use the poorest of them for cold rainy days. Don't be afraid to spend a few dollars if your supply is short, and don't overlook the fact that in buying horse blankets, like in buying anything else, the best is the cheapest. You might just as well go through the winter without an overcoat as without good blankets for your horses.

Carrots make a most excellent food for horses, particularly during sickness. They improve the appetite and slightly increase the action of the bowels and kidneys. They possess also certain alterative properties. The coat becomes smooth and glossy when carrots are fed. Some veterinary writers claim that chronic cough is cured by giving carrots for some time. The roots may be considered then as adjunct to the regular regime, and if fed in small quantities are highly beneficial.

If you want to breed to a standard trotting stallion with a view to raising a trotter, select a mare that possesses, in addition to other requisite qualities, a nervous, energetic temperament. By a nervous temperament and great nervous energy, we do not mean a foolish, shying animal afraid of her own shadow, but one so full of power and ambition that, like Minnehaha, when put upon the road, unless restrained, she will go as long as life lasts. That is the kind of a mare to breed trotters from.

While the stallion should never be really fat, he ought to be fleshy. Our different breeds of horses, especially draft, have been bred and developed with the view of bringing out the greatest amount of muscle—lean meat or flesh—at the points where it will add most to the power of the animal in his work. So we see that the more muscle or flesh, the stallion has the better; provided it "is well hardened by work." On the other hand, adipose matter is worse than dead weight, as much of it accumulates about the vital organs, impeding circulation, and, among the muscles, interfering with freedom of action.

A good walking gait is just as essential in the farm horse as any other gait, for the roadster or saddler. A good walker, either to the plow, buggy or wagon, will do his work with less labor to himself and more satisfaction to his driver than can be easily told. A road horse that will leave a trot and yet continue his work at a good brisk walk is the one that the farmer finds the most

useful, no matter where he is placed. A good sire transmits this quality more or less to his colts, and the farmer who wants good work teams either to use or sell, finds this quality of a brisk walk is a very important one.

The Speed of a Horse.

While the public is still marvelling over Salvalor's wonderful performance in running a mile in 1:35 $\frac{1}{4}$, there are few who have, through comparison and analysis, sought to realize what a terrific burst of speed this is. It is nearly forty miles an hour—a rate averaged by very few of our fastest railway trains. There are 5280 feet in a mile, so that for every one of these ninety-five seconds—for every beat of a man's pulse—this wonderful horse covered fifty-five and three-tenths feet of ground. The shortest space of time noted by the turfman's watch is a quarter of a second—an interval so brief that the eye can hardly observe, the mind can hardly appreciate it. Yet in every one of those 382 quarters of a second the magnificent creature leaped sixteen and three-tenths feet. Such are the amazing results of careful breeding as exhibited in the American race horse.

THE STANDARD.

As Revised and Adopted by the American Trotting Register Association, May 19, 1891.

In order to define what constitutes a standard bred horse, and to establish a breed of trotters and pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to the records of pedigrees. When an animal meets the requirements of the admission and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard animal.

1. Any trotting stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or a pacing stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting or 2:30 pacing or better, or provided his sire or dam is already a standard animal.
2. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30 or pacing record of 2:25, or better.
3. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or two pacers with records of 2:25, or one trotter with a record of 2:30 and one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.
4. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the additional qualifications, viz: 1. A trotting record of 2:35 or a pacing record of 2:30 or better; 2. Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35 or pacing records of 2:30 or better; 3. Has a sire or dam that is a standard animal.
5. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30 or a pacer with a record of 2:25 or better.
6. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.
7. The female progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse.
8. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.
9. Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35 or pacing record of 2:30 or better, whose sire or dam is a standard animal.

Those of our readers who have standard bred trotting stock will make no mistake in forwarding their pedigrees at once to the office of the American Trotting Register association, box 4, Chicago, Ill. Write for blanks, and when you fill them out do not guess at any part of the pedigree, but give facts and only facts. The fee for registration is \$2 for each animal, unless you be a stockholder in the association by purchasing one share (\$100) which entitles the holder to get his stock registered at half price. Stock can be had on application and it will doubtless be dividend paying stock.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

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

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

Sick headache? Beecham's Pills will relieve.

Home Products! COTTOLENE

is made of pure refined cottonseed oil grown only in the land of



It takes the place of lard for all cooking purposes.

Directions.—For baking use half the amount you have been using of lard.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

Through a new and valuable discovery Texas home grown cottonseed oil, refined equal to the most delicate flavored olive oil, is manufactured into the choicest cooking article ever offered to the American Public.—

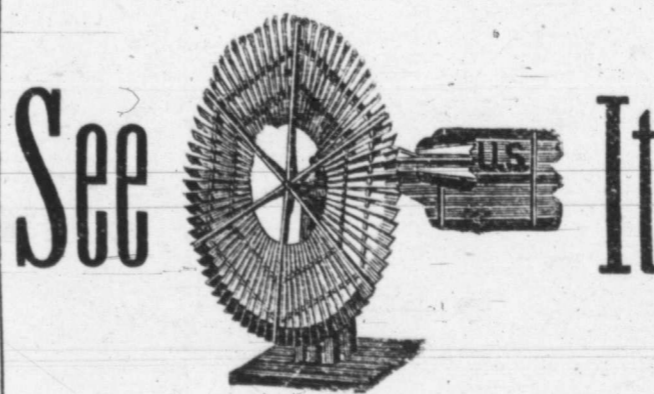
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MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold by all FIRST CLASS GROCERS everywhere.

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.



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Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBAL.

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

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—THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

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Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth..... 8:20 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis..... 9:15 a. m.

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

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

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

DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate) AND Leading Specialist. -CURES CANCER- Lupus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

A POSITIVE CURE

If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced. Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A Fixed Purpose.

Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer.

The best guarantee of future success is a fixed purpose. The person who drives at random can make no great degree of progress in any direction. Every time the course is changed or the purpose shifted there is a loss of creative force and a set back to the march of progress.

Set a man in the midst of an impenetrable forest, and tell him to hew his way out. He can only do so by hewing in a straight line all the time. If he diverges, or if he goes back to the starting point and begins anew, he loses all that he may have gained.

And so it is with every undertaking in life. It is only those who have a fixed purpose and stick to it that finally succeed. We are all surrounded by the great forest of inexperience, and in order to be successful in anything we must concentrate our energies upon a single chief purpose and stick to it.

A purpose may be life-long or it may exist only for a season. Much depends upon the object, the desire to be accomplished. But, be it short or long, whatever we desire to accomplish we should endow with our best endeavors.

A definite purpose comes only of forethought and planning, which of itself is a good, long stride on the road to success. The thoughtful man—the deep thinker—is the man who succeeds. Heavy weights are more easily carried when their position is carefully considered before they are lifted up. If our plans are well defined every new exertion, every step onward lightens the load and brings us nearer to the object of our desires.

These thoughts apply to our every day life, to the work on the farm, the office or workshop. The mind should guide the muscles, and not the muscles strike forth at random. We should think study, and apply.

Trusting to luck is a poor policy. It is a far better plan to reflect, form a definite idea and bend our energies in the enforcement or application of the idea.

Men are sometimes weak in themselves. The desire to let go the plow handles and turn back is often very hard to resist, and unless we are strongly fixed in our purpose we are very apt to do so. But the knowledge of a fixed plan of procedure—of a purpose which, in our calmer moments, we adopted for our course—arises as a strengthening bond, as a guide to keep us in the chosen path; and so we are strengthened and cheered onward in our weaker moments by the guidance of our better and deeper nature, born of moments of reflection and deep thought, when free of irritation and temporary discouragements.

Hints on the Care of Horses.

S. C. Orr, V. S., in Kansas Farmer.

Although this is a subject of vast importance to horse owners, yet how often do we see that faithful servant of man, not only sadly neglected, but most unmercifully abused. We often see a horse taken from the stable in the morning and driven all day without food or water, coming in at night tired, hot and covered with perspiration, allowed to drink his fill of cold water and then to stand shivering in his stall without blankets or curry-comb till morning, and the owner is surprised at finding the feed untouched, his horse standing with flanks tucked up, stiff, sore and scarcely able to move. There is no economy in driving a horse beyond his regular meal-time, which should never be less than three times a day, and when working early and late during the long summer days, four feeds a day would be better than three. When a horse comes in from work, warm and thirsty, he should first have a few swallows of water to cool and cleanse his mouth and then be allowed to stand to

hay long enough to cool off, then be given what water he wants to drink and then have his grain. No man should ever think of leaving his horse for the night after a hard day's work without first giving him a good grooming any more than he would think of coming in himself with clothes wet and muddy and going to bed without undressing. Many, also, have a habit of feeding first, and then watering shortly afterward. This is wrong, as a little reasoning will prove. The capacity of the average horse's stomach is about three and a half gallons. Now suppose a horse be fed four or five quarts of oats and then be given water at any time within an hour or two after eating, he will often drink from four to six gallons of water, and thus not only retard digestion by diluting the fluids of the stomach, but actually stop it by washing the grain out of the stomach, thereby depriving the animal of the benefit of the food, and often causing it to suffer and even die from colic caused by the scouring and decomposing of the undigested food in the intestines.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

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

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,
La Plume, Pa.

To the Rocks 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.

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

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

CIENEGA AMARILLA, June 2, 1891.
P. O., St. Johns, Apache, Co., A. T.

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

Respectfully,
H. BRACHVOGEL.

I hope you will keep up the quality of the powder. I am recommending it wherever and whenever I can, as I consider it the only reliable medicine for scab I know, and I know I have used the most of them.

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

Only Reliable Scab Cure in the World!

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

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS,

Galveston, Texas.

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



11TH AND BROADWAY.

Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele.

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

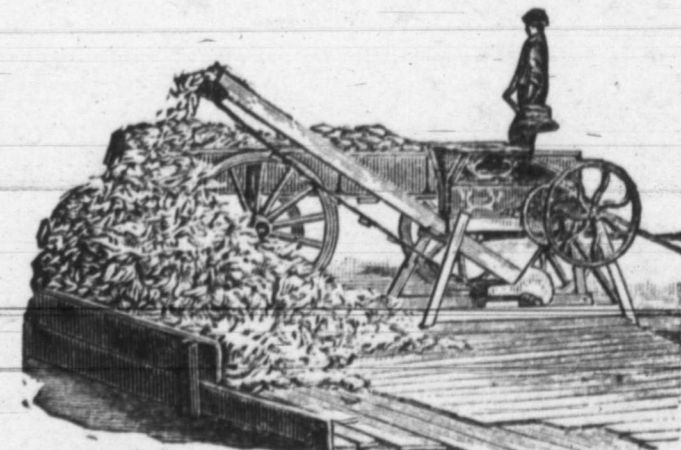
The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses,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

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

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.

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:



E. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Kentucky.

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.

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HOME STUDY

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Wonderful Test.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 10, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

We have lately made a test at Meridale, Farms, which has been of unusual interest because it was that of the first daughter of Ida of St. Lambert's bull 19,169 to come in milk.

Queen of Pomona 56,250 was dropped March 21, 1889; when she was two years and four months old she dropped her first calf, June 14, 1891. The test was made from August 5, to August 12, 1891. During the seven days she gave 188 lbs. and 8 ounces of milk which produced 52 pounds of cream; from this was made 16 pounds and 10 ounces of unsalted butter, which netted 16 pounds and 6 ounces of butter salted one ounce to the pound and well worked.

During the seven days she was fed 150 pounds of grain, which consisted of corn meal, oat meal, bran, pea meal, and oil meal. In addition to this she had poor pasture and some green oats and green peas. During the entire test she ate freely and could easily have been pushed to a much higher point.

Naturally we were greatly interested to see whether the first test made from the daughter of this famous bull would equal our expectations. We believe we have every reason to be more than satisfied with this test and shall be very much surprised if another year Queen of Pomona 56,250 does not very materially raise the figures here given.

Two or three of his daughters are shortly due to calve and give every indication of being equal to this one.

Very truly yours,

AYER & MCKINNEY.

R. Strahorn & Co's. Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Estimated receipts to-day, 28,000, and whether the official count proves the number correct or not, it will prove one thing sure, and that is that we have more fresh cattle on sale to-day than on any previous day in the history of the yards—now in existence for more than a quarter of a century. One thing more wonderful than this surprising big run of cattle, is the way in which the buyers took hold and cleared the pens of anything fat, no matter whether they weighed a thousand pounds or a ton. We had about one quarter each of Southern and Northern range stock, and the other half natives, and while some undesirable kinds of the latter sold 15 to 20 cents lower, other grades were only 10 cents lower.

The best Northern and Southern Texas, as well as the best grades of Northern, native rangers, sold active at steady prices, while all other kinds of range stock sold 10 cents lower. Considering the enormous receipts for the past two weeks, we have had a most remarkable trade; a good, strong trade almost every day. Another gratifying feature of the trade is the number of new buyers being added to the list almost every week. To-day we saw Mr. "Mita" Burns for the first time in the Texas division. Of course he wanted the best, and after he looked around he became convinced that our "Burnett Four Six" brand was ahead of anything

up there, and paid us \$3.25 for 11 cars, averaging 1050 lbs, while his brother "Caddy" gave us \$5.90 for six cars of 1459-lb natives. Both of these men buy for and ship to the Eastman Co. of New York, and are older in the cattle trade than these yards. The other cattle from same range, although 25 to 50 pounds heavier, did not interest the shippers and we sold to dressed beef trade at 15 cents less.

We sold some choice Montana Texas, over 1100-lb average, also to the dressed beef trade, at \$3.65. We quote to-day Southern Texas cows and heifers at \$2 @2.25; canning steers, 900 to 1100 lbs, \$2.75@3.25; veal calves, about 150 lbs, 5c; 180 lbs, 4c; 200 lbs and over, 2 1/2 @ 4c, according to fat and quality. But few Northern cattle of the lighter averages come here, but when they do they sell no better, while the 1100 to 1250-lb Texas bring \$3.75@4.50, and Northern natives, 1200 to 1500 lbs, sell for export at \$4.60@4.90.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

EXTRACTS FROM CIRCULARS

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

Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co., Chicago, September 12, 1891: The week's receipts of cattle will foot up about 80,000 head or 2000 less than last week. Of this supply 42,000 head were rangers, 22,000 being Texans and 20,000 Westerns. Last week arrivals included 24,000 Texans and 19,500 Westerns against 18,000 Texans and 16,500 Westerns this week a year ago. There has been an improved feeling in the range trade this week which has amounted to an advance of 10@25c. The quality of the Northwestern cattle has been exceptionally good, and largely on this account have commanded a better price. We quote good to choice Texas steers, \$2.75@3.25; poor to medium, \$2.30@2.60; cows, \$1.60@2.25; calves, \$2.50@4.50; Northwestern range cattle, \$3.75@5; natives, \$3.40@4 for grassers; \$4.50@6.25 for fed steers.

Messrs. Keenan & Sons, Chicago, Sept. 11, '91: Receipts for the week 15,000 head. Prices have been steady to strong. Cannery men are wanted at present prices. We do not think there is any grade cattle that is making the buyers as much money as the cannery men. The demand for canned beef is good and we see no reason why common Texas steers and cows should not keep up in price. There are not many fat dressed beef Texans coming to market; the Territory cattle are not fat and the shipments direct from Texas are light. Receipts of sheep and lambs, estimating 7000 for to-day and 2000 for to-morrow, Saturday, will foot up about 47,000 for the week, and 39,000 same time last week. The sheep trade has been very irregular and fluctuating, owing to receipts and demand from day to day. Prime fat Texas wethers, 85 to 95 lbs, \$4.35@4.60; fair to good wethers, 75 to 85 lbs, \$3.90@4.35; common to fair, 65 to 75 lbs, \$3@3.50; Texas wethers, for feeding purposes, 75 to 80 lbs, \$3.50@3.90.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co., Chicago, September 12, '91: We have had the best shipping demand for Texas cattle this week that we have had for several months; all Texas steers, good enough for shippers have

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fé
Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and

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

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST * * * * *
COMFORTABLE * * * * *
* * * * * LINE. * * * * *

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H. G. THOMPSON,

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

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WOOL

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.

sold readily at \$3.15@3.40. On Thursday we made a sale of three loads of grass steers at \$3.50. Dressed beef steers have ruled active, and ranged in price from \$2.85@3.15. Nelson Morris sold Swift two trains of very nice dressed beef steers from his Texas ranch at \$3.10 on yesterday. Canning steers have averaged about steady, say at \$2.35@2.65; some buyers claim this price bought better cattle to-day than could be had for this price a week ago. Cows and heifers have shown a little more strength for the reason that a smaller number arrived this week; the bulk of sales were made at \$1.90@2.20; strictly choice spayed heifers would bring more, say \$2.50@2.60. Light veal calves took a big drop yesterday; we saw a load of 270-lb veal calves sell at \$3.25 per cwt. yesterday that were as fine as "silk," and as fat as could be desired; three days ago they would have sold at 4c per pound. The sheep market has been heavily supplied, and prices are 10@20c lower this week. We sold three double decks to-day, shipped from Colorado, Tex., at \$4.25, averaging 87 lbs.

Messrs. Rosenbaum Bros., & Co., Chicago, September 12, '91: Texas cattle sold fairly well at \$1.50@2.25 for cows and \$2.25@3.50 for steers. Native beefs reached \$6.40 and there appeared to be quite a healthy demand for all good cattle. Our early predictions about good range cattle being taken for exportation are being verified every week. Next week's receipts will be liberal, and about 20,000 are expected for Monday.

Baby's Here! What Next?

Few young mothers have access to latest information regarding the diet of infants and young children, and it is therefore with pleasure we recommend for the perusal of all who have anything to do with children, the exhaustive article "How and What to Feed the Baby," in the October number of that progressive periodical, Demorest's Family Magazine. This article is by a successful physician, and tells what food to give, how to prepare each kind,

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence pure Consignments solicited.

just how much and how often the child should be fed, when and how often the diet should be changed, and gives bills of fare for different ages, so that the most inexperienced mother may know just how to feed her baby from its birth until it is able to eat the regular meals of the family. And this is only one of the many attractions of the October number of this comprehensive family magazine, which is bright with charming stories, including one by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "In the Woman's Ward of an Insane Asylum" tells a pathetic tale; the article on "Sloyd" is instructive and entertaining; and there are other splendid articles, and nearly 200 fine illustrations. It is published by W. Jennings Demorest, at 15 East Fourteenth street, New York. Price 20 cents. Any of our local newsdealers will supply it.

Steers for Sale.

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

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

FOR SALE.

To Land Buyers

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

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

To Land Sellers.

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

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

Registered and Graded
Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A good 400-acre stock and feeding farm, will sell or exchange for cattle. Price \$30 an acre. J. M. EDWARDS, Smithfield, Tarrant Co., Tex.

C. B. BOTHWELL,
BREEDER OF FINE SPANISH, OR IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

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

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF Hereford Cattle.

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

For Sale!

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

R. N. GRAHAM, FORT WORTH, TEX.

For Sale.

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

For Sale or Trade.

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

Edge Wood Stock Farm,

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

Steers for Sale.

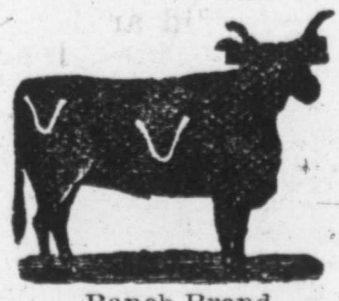
800 West Texas raised 3 and 4-year-old and 400 two-year-old steers; all in one straight mark and brand.

R. C. BURNS, Manager, Lubbock, Tex.

Range for 50,000 Sheep.

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

Matador Land & Cattle Co.
(LIMITED.)



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

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

FOR SALE.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning
“HEREFORDS”

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

RAMS FOR SALE.

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

A Rare Bargain!

For Sale or Exchange During September.

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

Feeding Steers For Sale!

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

Wanted!

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

SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

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

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF
Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,
Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

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Great Bargain!

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

The Denver Live Stock Commission Co.,

DENVER, COLO.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

CITATION.

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

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

You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the County of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon William Brannon, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District Court (Forty-eighth District) to be holden in and for the County of Tarrant, at the Court House thereof, in the City of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1891, the same being the 12th day of October, A. D. 1891, file number being 6480, then and there to answer the petition of Mrs. Jennie Brannon filed in said Court, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, against the said William Brannon, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: Plaintiff prays judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant, because of such cruel treatment on part of said defendant toward plaintiff as to render their further living together insupportable, and because defendant on the 18th day of July, 1888, deserted plaintiff with the intention of abandonment, and has remained away from plaintiff ever since.

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

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

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS
P. O. Box 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine. STANDARD FOWLS—Ll. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, J. Rocks, Bik Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and India Games.

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

FOR MEN ONLY!

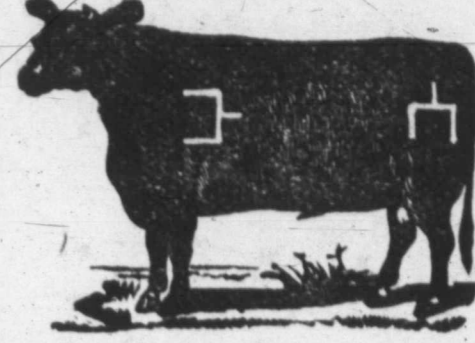
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD Fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT—Benefits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

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY,

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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.

Test the seams

Water COAT
of your
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.

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Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the
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Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Makes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.
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ALL STEEL — FULL CIRCLE

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

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VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,
is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

Hubert & Sons Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Artistic Metal Workers.
Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work.
Sawing, Crosting, Netting, etc.
Overhauling Machinery FENCO.
Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted.
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

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.

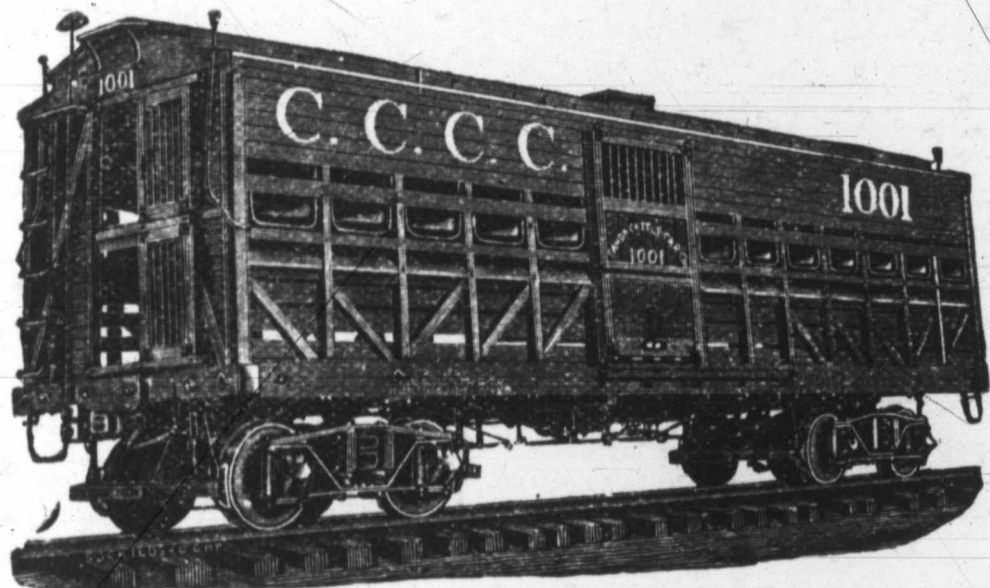
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 78,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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

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

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

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



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle.....	3,484,280
Hogs.....	7,663,828
Sheep.....	2,182,667
Calves.....	175,025
Horses.....	101,566

Number of cars for year, 311,557.

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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

GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY,

MO.

Chas. G. Baird, Manager.

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

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,	\$1,018.99

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
18 Broadway, New York.

A COPY OF "How to make MONEY with SHEEP"

Will be mailed free to any address upon application.

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

Grain Bought 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

Grain Stored 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.

Cash Advanced Take Advantage of any Change in Market

Receipts Guaranteed.

Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:

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

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

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

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

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1883. The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary, JOS. RUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.