

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 8

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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

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

THE competition to be met with in the production of any staple article—where the modern inventions of the pool and the trust have not been introduced—determines the measure of profit. If we are compelled to meet competition at a disadvantage, then we must either work for less profit or employ greater skill and produce a superior article.

IT is not always the man who does the largest business and makes the most show in the world, that makes the greatest success of life. About the surest way to succeed in any business is to go slow and careful, and keep everlastingly at it. There are a great many examples of success gained in this way, although they may not be held up to the eyes of the world.

Texas Lands.

There is no better investment than good agricultural Texas lands at present prices. People in all parts of the United States and even in the "Old Country" have their eyes on Texas. Her lands, the most productive in the world, backed up by a delightful climate and wide awake, healthy, prosperous people, can no longer fail to attract attention. On the other hand, Texas lands must seek a level in value with similar lands in other states, which means an advance of from one hundred to two hundred per cent. in

values within the next two years. Those who fail to take advantage of the great opportunity for money making now being offered in Texas properties will see their mistake and regret it after it is too late.

Buy now and be happy.

What More Can We Ask.

Colorado Clipper.

The range throughout this country is extra good this spring, cattle, sheep and horses are doing remarkably well. The wool clip is large and fine and is coming into town quite briskly. The wheat and oat crops are fair to middling. The corn, cotton, vegetable and hog crop is better than ever before at this season of the year. What more can anyone ask?

The Big Four.

It is remarkable, but nevertheless true, that the men who ship none but thick fat cattle are never heard or known to abuse the "Big Four." When a shipper gets \$5 to \$5.65 per 100 for his cattle, he returns home in a good humor with everybody, not even excepting the "combine." He insists that dressed beef men are public benefactors and a public necessity. His commission firm, in his opinion, is the best one on the yards, the stock yards are all right, and he even falls dead in love with the railroad company. But alas, how different with the unfortunate owner of a shipment of scalawags. He loses big money and, human like, must shift the blame and responsibility to other shoulders, and to enable him to do this, is ready to swear that he was robbed. He insists that the "Big Four simply priced his cattle and took them" and that the commission merchant stood in on the deal. He thinks the stock yard charges were exorbitant, and is ready to swear that the railroad company "done him up." He has lost money, and instead of placing the responsibility where it belongs, he wants to find fault with everything and everybody. It short, he at once develops into a first-class "kicker," and becomes eligible to membership in the American Live Stock Commission company, or any of the other various "kicking" organizations to be found throughout the country. Ship none but good fat stock and you will soon be prosperous, and no longer abuse your benefactors and best friends.

The Outlook for Texas.

Although times are dull and money closer and harder to command than for years, yet Texas certainly has a very bright future before her. Crops of all kinds, including wheat, oats, cotton, corn and everything that is raised in the state. Everything looks well and promises an unusually large yield.

The wheat crop is already made and nearly all harvested. Farmers in many localities claim an average of thirty bushels to the acre. The Panhandle alone, it is claimed, will produce 6,000,000 bushels, while the entire crop of the state is estimated at from twelve to fifteen million bushels.

The oat yield is large as well as the

acres. The corn crop is far enough advanced to insure its safety. Cotton is yet young and not far enough advanced to insure a good crop. It, however, looks finely and gives promise of a big yield.

Grass all over the state is better than it has been in five years. No part of the range is now overstocked, consequently live stock of all kinds are taking on flesh rapidly, and promise to soon be in better flesh than for several years past.

Farm products, including live stock, are in demand at good figures. These will be converted into cash as fast as ready for market, and will put a large amount of money in circulation, enough at least to supply all local demands and place the state and the people once more in easy circumstances and a prosperous condition.

The situation is indeed encouraging and ought to be very satisfactory to Texas and her people.

Superinducing Rainfall.

Field and Farm.

It is strange, that in this era of scientific research, of practical education, fact and logic, there are yet a great many people who cling to creeds, superstitions, dogmas and beliefs founded on hearsay evidence and undemonstrated data. It is still more wonderful to account for the fact that individual associations and even legislative bodies will invest capital in the utopian schemes of the visionary cranks who jump at conclusions which have but a semblance of the possible!

Nothing more fanciful or quixotic has been made public of late than the absurd proposition of Edward Powers to produce artificial rainfall by means of heavy explosions of gunpowder, dynamite or other highly concentrated elements of force to suddenly set the atmosphere in a state of vibration and thereby dislodge the moisture held in suspension in seasons of drouth. So far has Mr. Powers impressed his hearers who had influence in congress, that he actually succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of \$2000 and subsequently \$7000 more "for experiments in the production of rain." In addition to enlisting congressional aid, this theological theorist obtained the ear of no less a personage than Senator V. Farwell, Chicago's great merchant prince, and converted him to such an extent that the senator proposes use his personal endeavors to make a practical test of the scheme.

The data compiled by Powers is not new, nor is it conclusive in any particular. It is based upon the ancient theory and superstition that rainfall has generally followed heavy cannonading incident upon battle. The Gapogari of India are professional rain makers who resort to all kinds of antics to work upon the superstition of the natives and make them believe they can produce rain at will. Plutarch believed that rains followed bloody battles, by reason of divine institutin to clean the fields of the gore, and it is well to take cognizance of the fact that

in those days neither gunpowder, dynamite or other explosives high were known. Arago and many others early in the eighteenth century showed that there were no facts to prove the explosion theory and later scientific research has failed to develop any theory to substantiate any such possibility.

The Markets.

A careful perusal of the market reports, market letters, etc., published elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL, will show a very healthy condition of the market on all classes of strictly good live stock.

Texas cattle, good ones, are bringing more than they have brought for several years. Common stuff, however, is not doing any good. Unless cattle are strictly fat, there is but one market for them, and but one set of buyers; these are the canners, who cannot afford and will not pay any but mean low figures. As soon as shippers learn to handle none but strictly fat cattle their returns will be very satisfactory.

A remarkable feature of the receipts in Chicago is that while taken as a whole, they have fallen far below those of last year, yet the receipts of Texas cattle to date are far in excess of those of the previous year. This is accounted for from the fact that more cattle were fed in this state last winter and consequently were marketed earlier than usual. It is safe to assume that the supply for the year from Texas will, as a whole, fall below the previous season. If so, this early marketing will result in a greatly reduced supply from this state for the remainder of the year, and instead of a big decline in prices later in the season as heretofore and as now generally anticipated, the market may be relied on to hold good, and maintain prices on good cattle throughout the year. It is this view of the situation that causes the JOURNAL to so strongly urge cattle owners and shippers to hold their shipments until their cattle are fully ripe and ready to go. In former years early shipments of immature cattle, while the market was good, has occasionally been advisable rather than hold until the cattle were fat and ship on a glutted market. The situation, however, is reversed at the present time. There is, therefore, every inducement to delay shipping as long as cattle are growing and taking on more flesh.

The hog market continues good and will no doubt remain so until farmers can again stock up and until the supply again exceeds the demand.

Large shipments of immature half fat sheep have caused a considerable break in the mutton market. Good ones are bringing prices that ought to be fairly satisfactory. The market, however, would be much better if shippers would desist from sending to market thin, half-fat stuff that ought to be kept on the range.

Everything considered, the market for all kinds of fat stuff may be regarded as good. If shippers fail to get satisfactory prices the fault will be with them and the class of stock handled, and not with the market.

CATTLE.

The market continues good for strictly good cattle.

Cattlemen who hold their cattle until they are fat and ready to go will get satisfactory prices.

The man who refuses to buy good bulls and improve his cattle will be ashamed to claim them a few years hence.

"Buffalo" Jones has moved his herd of eighty-three buffalo from Garden City, Kan., to the Hacknell ranch, near McCork, Neb.

Best grade of Texas beef is now bringing one dollar a hundred more than it brought this time last year. This is a big, but nevertheless, true statement.

All the JOURNAL'S prediction in regard to the future of the cattle market have been verified fast as due. Those not yet due, will at maturity, prove equally true.

During the last winter the great scarcity of grain throughout Kansas and Dakota caused stockmen to dispose of their cattle at any price. Now great fear is entertained by stockmen in these districts lest they be unable to secure stock cattle this season.

One of the largest cattle deals that has been made in a long time was consummated at Cheyenne, Wyoming, last week. The Murphy Cattle company of Buffalo, Wyo., has bought the herds of the Story Cattle company, the Bay State Cattle company and the Stoddard & Howard Stock company in Northern Wyoming and Southern Montana. The purchases aggregate 60,000 head of cattle and 30,000 head of horses.

The Denver Field and Farm rejoices with the cattlemen over the advent of a prosperous era and says with the rise in the price of cattle the spirits of the growers quickly mounted the scale of enthusiasm. Their old time manners are resumed; they talk in groups at the hotels and stores, watch the quotations, railroad rates and shipments with renewed interest. It is indeed gratifying to witness this new infusion of life, and we rejoice with them in their prosperity. It is well merited.

The Range.

Reports as to the condition of the range from all parts of the state are of the most encouraging nature. Plenty of rain has fallen all over the country, grass is already as good as it can be, while the ground is thoroughly wet, and has absorbed enough moisture to insure a good season for several months to come. The indications now are that cattle will get very fat this year, and that Texas will be able to send better beef to market than for many years past.

Don't Get in a Hurry.

It is not any worse than folly to send half-fat cattle to market, but there is absolutely no necessity for so doing. The entire country is one solid mat of fine grass. Cattle are improving rapidly every day and will soon get fat, make good beef and bring top price, if only let alone and given a fair chance. Then don't make an unnecessary sacrifice by shipping even fairly good cattle; wait until they are thick fat and ready to go. It is just as easy to get top prices as it is to give cattle away, the only difference being a few months time. It is better to pay any rate of interest for money and hold cattle until they are fat than to sacrifice them, and have nothing left.

The Butchers and the Big Four.

National Stockman & Farmer, Pittsburg Pa. The National Butchers' Protective association, which held its annual convention in this city last week, devoted considerable time to discussion of ways and means to break the dressed beef monopoly—represented by the Big

Four—now so nearly in control of Eastern markets. The plan most favored was that of establishing at some point an immense slaughtering and distributing establishment, with minor depots in leading markets, at which members could secure their beef. No definite action was taken on the matter further than to appoint a committee to visit Texas and decide upon the best locality for the main plant, but the association is evidently in earnest and its future course will be watched with interest by cattlemen, especially those in the West. Competition with the dressed beef combine in the markets for live cattle and in the sale of dressed beef should have no small influence in both directions; but the present scheme is not sufficiently advanced to warrant any prediction as to its possible workings.

The Government Quarantine.

From a private telegram from Secretary Rusk to Col. J. L. Brush, president of the State Veterinary Sanitary Board of Colorado, the JOURNAL learns that Uncle Jerry has modified his quarantine order to the extent that all cattle that have been on the trail, not less than seventy-five days prior to reaching the Colorado line, will be permitted to enter that state without further detention. In other words, the secretary has in substance adopted the restrictions heretofore in force by the state sanitary board.

Col. Brush speaks in very commendable terms of Secretary Rusk, and thinks the secretary is actuated, in all his rulings, by a sense of right and justice, but is of the opinion that the government inspectors have, perhaps in a few instances, misled him.

There is no man, or set of men, as capable of judging as to what cattle may be safely admitted into Colorado, when they be so admitted, etc., as the Colorado cattlemen themselves. These gentlemen have had many years of practical experience in cattle business generally and with Texas cattle especially. Therefore their views are not theoretical, neither are they based on hearsay or guess-work, but from years of personal, practical experience with large herds, including annually thousands of fresh through Texas cattle. For these reasons, as above stated, Col. Brush and his associates are better prepared than anyone else to intelligently handle this Texas cattle, Texas fever and quarantine business. As long as their restrictions and rules are properly enforced and afford ample protection, they should not be interfered with.

It seems that Secretary Rusk has thought proper to go a step further and is now undertaking to enforce his quarantine regulations within the state of Texas. There are now quite a number of United States marshals, government inspectors and agents of different kinds in the Panhandle, who are enforcing Secretary Rusk's quarantine rules within the limits of the state. This action on the part of the secretary of agriculture may be partially justified on two bases. First, Uncle Sam is a big man and can therefore do as he pleases, and whatever he does must be regarded as right. Second, leaving out the question of quarantine, it is wrong to ship cattle from Southern Texas into the Panhandle country for grazing purposes. It is a well known fact that Panhandle cattle are susceptible of Texas fever when brought in contact with Southern Texas cattle that have not been on the trail or en route long enough to have become acclimated. The above facts may, in a measure, justify the action of the general government in interfering with the removal of Texas cattle from one part of the state to another, and, when not intended for removal beyond the limits of the state, at the same time the present action of the agents of the government is, as far as the JOURNAL knows, without precedent, and its legality is, to say the least, very questionable.

Trouble at Childress.

A few weeks ago H. H. Campbell, formerly range manager of the Mator Land and Cattle company, made a contract with parties in this city by the terms of which Mr. Campbell agreed to receive at the stock yards at Childress, drive to his pasture some forty or fifty miles distant and furnish pasturage for some 1500 yearling steers. These cattle were part of the W. E. Halsell purchase out of the King herd in Nueces county, which fact was known to Mr. Campbell. He, however, assured the owners that he could and would furnish pasture for them, and relying on this assurance from Mr. Campbell, who was supposed to know what he was doing, the cattle were shipped to Childress.

The ranchmen in the vicinity of Childress and owning pastures along the route these cattle would necessarily have to be driven, knowing that these cattle, fresh from the southern part of the state, would impart Texas fever to their native cattle very naturally were indignant and not only organized to prevent the introduction of these southern raised cattle but appealed to the secretary of agriculture for aid. The result is the cattle intended for Campbell's pasture are now in the hands of the United States marshal, while several suits for damages are threatened by the ranchmen at Childress.

The JOURNAL is clearly of the opinion that it is entirely wrong to ship these Southern cattle into the Panhandle country, and regards the action of the local ranchmen in their efforts to protect their cattle as correct and justifiable, at the same time it is, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, but just to the owners of the Southern cattle to say that they were not aware that they were violating any law or damaging any one by the introduction of these Southern cattle; the great mistake was made by Mr. Campbell when he contracted to receive these cattle and furnish pasturage for them. The JOURNAL hopes these unpleasant affairs may be satisfactorily settled without bad feeling or serious damage to any one, and that this unfortunate transaction may establish a precedent that will for all time to come prevent a similar occurrence.

The Markets.

The following extracts are made from the circular letters of the live stock commission merchants named:

Keenan & Sons, Chicago, June 5—Receipts of Texas for the week about 20,000 head, about 1000 more than last week, or nearly one-half of the total receipts for the week. Good fed cattle have been in good demand and prices have ruled higher. The commoner grades not good enough for killers have gone at canner prices; this grade and canners have declined 25@40c per cwt. The same may be said of cows and heifers. We sold 74 heifers, averaging 1059 lbs, at 4c, which shows that good desirable kinds are wanted by shippers and killers in preference to our grass natives, which are coming to market pretty freely. Calves have been coming pretty freely and the market shows a decline of 25c since last week, the top being 31.50.

Texas Live Stock Commission company, Chicago, June 6—For the first four days of this week receipts of Texas cattle were very heavy. Common and medium grades have declined 30c this week, while choice fed cattle have advanced almost this much.

We advise our friends to pay high for ripe, smooth fed Texas cattle, and let medium, or what many interior buyers term "Good cattle," alone, unless they can buy such at canner prices. Demand O. K. for good heavy, fleshy bulls. We just sold three loads at \$2.60, but they were extra good heavy grass bulls. Common and medium grass bulls 1½ to 2c. Good fat light veal calves scarce and high.

C. L. Shattuck & Co., Chicago, June 5th—The receipts of Texas cattle for the first four days of this week were 17,000 head, which is 1000 head more than during the same days last week, and prices changed 15c per cwt. lower on the good cattle and 25 to 35c per cwt. lower on the common and medium grades. To-day the receipts are estimated at 2000 head, but only 1000 have arrived. The market is strong on the common and medium grades, and 15c higher on the good cattle, so that now the good desirable grades are selling fully as well as Monday's opening prices, and common and medium grades strong at the decline.

Wagner, Bros. & Co., Chicago, June 6th—A better feeling has prevailed in the Texas branch of the cattle trade all this week, receipts have been about 19,500 head, and at the close a higher range of prices are shown by some 15c to 20c on good grades. This is due largely to the great decrease in receipts of native cattle, and must be felt still more as the season advances. Best natives seem to be selling as high as the market will warrant; when such grades become too high for general consumption, other things and cheaper meats are substituted, and we believe that the better grades of grass cattle will sell up more nearly to the prices of fed beeves soon. Receipts will regulate prices largely during the coming week.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., Chicago, June 8—The net decrease at all four markets for the five months, after deducting the 3,284 increase at St. Louis, is 402,641 head of cattle. It will be noted that Chicago's decrease in cattle receipts for the first five months of 1891 amounts to 158,582 head. Kansas City shows 204,477 decrease; Omaha 42,866 decrease and St. Louis 3284 increase. Total cattle receipts at four points were 1,866,091 head, exclusive of calves at Chicago and Kansas City, against 2,268,732 head the same time last year.

Texas cattle receipts at Chicago during May were 65,000, against 47,000 same time last year, but for the five months of 1891 only 70,000, against 90,000 last year, were received. The Texas shipping season was later in opening this year. The proportion of good fed cattle, however, has been larger so far than last year. It is expected that shipments from Southern Texas will soon ease up, but the runs from the northern part of the state and from the Territory will soon begin. It is not expected, however, that there will be any flood of cattle, though the runs will be fairly liberal and steady. Last year the enforced shipments from the Cherokee strip had a disturbing influence on the trade.

An important fact in connection with the current receipts of cattle is the large decrease in the proportion of "native" cattle. For instance the decrease in cattle receipts for May amounted to 78,000, compared with a year ago, while there was an increase of 20,000 Texas cattle, leaving the net supply of natives for the month nearly 100,000 less than last year. This is an important factor for range men to bear in mind. Should the remaining months of the year show a marked decrease in receipts of "natives" as we believe they will, the field for range cattle, especially those of good quality, will be left quite clear.

Texas cattle of good quality are selling very well and inferior kinds are selling badly. Grass steers have sold this week at \$2.70 to \$3.70, with some scalawags at \$1.50 and \$1.55, and fed steers at \$3.65 to \$5.15, with a lot of fancy grass heifers at \$4.

Prices are 50 cents to \$1 higher than a year ago, but the advance is mainly on good stock.

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

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Shade trees add much to the comfort of sheep, and hence to their welfare.

The wool will increase in fineness if the flocks have plenty of nutritious food and are kept clean and healthy.

Once in Texas it was considered small business to own sheep. How is it now?

To produce the best and most desirable meat, sheep should be kept in growing order.

There is no animal that can substitute a greater variety of food than the sheep.

There continues to be a good demand for fat muttons, and the prices paid for them are, or ought to be, satisfactory.

Now is the time for Texas flockmasters to be crowding the meat and fat on to the weathers and dry ewes intended for the butchers.

There are not near enough sheep in the United States to supply the wool needed annually for manufacturing purposes here.

A thrifty sheep will drink stagnant water, but don't argue from that fact that they wouldn't enjoy clear running water better.

In shearing, remember to handle the sheep by the body and not by the wool. Besides being cruel it may cause skin diseases.

The calling of the shepherd has, from time immemorial, been conspicuous, and not wanting in dignity and importance.

There are hundreds of varieties and breeds of sheep in the world, and the United States is known to possess every one that can be of particular benefit to its husbandry.

That sheep pay their owners a guarantee profit for the time and attention spent upon them can scarcely be denied, for, besides a heavy increase in offspring, they yield both flesh and wool.

St Louis wool buyers complain in no uncertain terms of the utter disregard of shippers in sorting their wools. Good, bad and indifferent, they say finds refuge in the same sack.

Every farm should have its flock of sheep. If farmers kept from fifty to three hundred sheep on their farms they would be in a better financial condition than usual.

Yolk is the secretion in the sheep which causes the growth of the wool; and the softness of the wool is evidently connected with its presence and quality.

It is said there are quite 100,000 stock sheep in Converse county, Wyoming, that will average 8 pounds of wool this year. But, isn't that estimate just a little bit an exaggeration?

A noted writer on sheep once said "While lambing, the ewes should be looked after three times daily." The JOURNAL offers to amend as follows: All sheep should be looked after but once daily, viz: all the time.

Field and Farm in a recent issue mentioned a number of well known sheepmen who are going to breed their Merino ewes to Shropshire rams next fall, to get a heavier carcass, earlier maturity and better mutton.

Up in Cedar county, Iowa there is a lively demand for sheep among the farmers who prepare a crop of some of the mutton breeds on Merino ewes. They are feeding them in lots of from 25 to 100 head.

Sheep grown in Southern climates grow coarser wool than those raised in the North. The climatic influence is the cause, the fleece will change in imported sheep after a number of gener-

ations. To counteract this the Texas breeders should occasionally introduce into their flocks fine breeds from the North.

Secretary Rusk says: "There is an increased interest in the production of mutton in the far West and of early lambs in the populous East, indications of progress that promise increase of profit in sheep husbandry."

If you are inexperienced in the business of sheep breeding, consult some good sheepman before you purchase your rams, and take his advice in selecting. Use only pure bred rams for breeding purposes.

No stock pays a larger per cent. on the money invested than do sheep. A good ewe will raise from one to two lambs a year besides giving a fleece of wool that will pay for her keep. In this case what the lamb brings is all profit.

The man who ships half fat sheep to the Northern or Eastern or other markets and expects remunerative returns is certain to be disappointed. There is no demand in any market for poor mutton.

To Mr. Bert Sandford, whose post-office address is not given in his letter of inquiry, the JOURNAL has to state that if every one in Texas has shepherd dogs for sale it has no knowledge of the fact, as they don't advertise in the JOURNAL.

The softness of the wool is very much influenced by the chemical elements of the soil. A chalky, or living soil, by its particles being brought into contact with the fleece and mixing with it, has a corrosive effect on the fiber, hardens it and renders it less pliable.

There is a question that has been asked of the JOURNAL by a subscriber, viz: "What is the intrinsic value of a healthy young Merino ewe, that will yield certainly six pounds of wool every year? Do I overshoot the mark when I put it at \$3, say 50 cents per pound?" To which we say unhesitatingly, No!

While the United States continues to improve, as it has done during the past 10 years, an annual average of nearly 90,000,000 pounds of wool, there is yet ample room for the sheep grower; and with the increasing demand for mutton for food, a good flock should be on every farm.

According to Field and Farm Chicago is beginning to push out for the wool trade of Colorado and New Mexico, which has heretofore gone to St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston. Chicago seems to understand the importance of properly and fairly classifying wool.

Many experienced and successful sheep owners declare that the wool alone will pay for the keep of sheep, and that the money derived from the sales of lambs and mutton should be gain. Upon such a basis there would seem to be little doubt that the profit from them must be greater than from any other class of stock.

A certain West Texas flockmaster, whose ranch is not 1000 miles from Midland, needed some cash and thought to get it by swapping for it a lot of cull wethers and dry ewes. He got the cash, but he is wondering how it is that three car loads of sheep won't pay for one cow pony. He will learn after awhile.

A Tom Green county friend of the JOURNAL says: "Don't tell the boys I told on them, but it is a fact that the only fellows in the Concho country handling live stock, who are in 'funds,' are those who are in the sheep business. The cowboys are offering their 'I. O. U's.' down there and the sheep and wool boys are handling them."

The man who is constantly changing his business is about as certain to make money as he who is continuously changing his place of business. The flockmaster who now has a good flock of sheep and a good range is advised to

hold on to them and stay where he is. As the JOURNAL has before had occasion to remark, "gain is a good dog, but hold fast is a better one."

If you sent your wool to a commission merchant last season and he "didn't tote fair" with you, you need not be told that you had better try somebody else this season. But if the fault was yours and not that of the commission man, perhaps it will not be out of place to suggest to you in a very friendly way that this season is a good time for you to pay more attention to packing your wool.

One of the oldest and most experienced sheep breeders and wool growers in Texas was asked recently to state what he regarded as the three worst curses to the business. The answer was "scab! scab! scab!! I fmy sheep couldn't have scab, I wouldn't exchange them for any live stock I ever saw. And for that matter, even subject to it as they are, I prefer them to either cattle or horses."

There are rams and rams. If you are a judge of a good one, all right! Make your own selection and be willing to pay a fair price for him. But if you are not a judge get some one who is to select for you. You can better afford to pay \$50 for a ram worth that much money, than you can to pay \$5 for one worth even twice that much. In other words the best is the cheapest in the long run.

A Taylor county farmer, who is also interested in sheep, has this to say to a representative of the JOURNAL: I have tried cattle, horses and sheep since I came to Texas, and I have done a good deal of farming, and I have not lost money in any of my ventures. But I have made more money out of my sheep, all things considered, than out of any other investment I ever made. I have great faith in good sheep as income producers.

The Texas flockmaster can compete with the New England farmer on all parts of the ground when it comes to the mutton business. He can actually grow and fatten sheep in Texas and ship them even to Boston, sell them cheaper and make more money out of the transaction than the farmer who lives in sight of the "Hub." If the New England man is dissatisfied with this fact let him come to Texas where grass lands are still cheap.

Now that the flockmasters are beginning to think of renewing their supply of rams, the JOURNAL suggests the idea that they might include in their orders a few No. 1 animals, with an eye to a better mutton flock. Why not try a few Shropshires, Southdowns, Lincolns or other large-bodied rams? Suppose you make the experiment with a single animal, and see how his lambs will compare with those of your best Merino rams?

The man who will deliberately start on a drive to a better range with a flock of scabby sheep is the man who deserves to have a heavy fine imposed on him. And the JOURNAL recommends that such a man, if there is one in Texas, shall "have the screws put to him" unmercifully. The New Mexico papers report that there are such men over there, and it is hardly possible there is not a single individual of that character somewhere in this state.

At this season of the year you can determine readily which of the minimum breeding ewes in your flock are the best for breeding purposes. With plenty of good grass and water, there is no excuse for thin lambs. And when you find such in the flock, you may spot their mothers as not being all that you could naturally desire. Some ewes, like some cows, were not "built" to convert grass into milk.

The teeth of the sheep are so arranged as to enable it to bite very close, and thus gather a substantial living where other animals fail. On this ac-

count it is not only a benefit to the sheep but to the range, as it loosens the roots of the grass causing them to spread, and to throw out more numerous and stronger shoots. Nothing will more expeditiously and more effectually make a thick, permanent pasture than its being occasionally and closely eaten down by sheep.

From time to time the JOURNAL is called on by its readers to furnish information on certain points of special interest to the individual calling for it, but of no value to others. Such letters we are in the habit of answering privately. But when questions are asked the answers to which will be of interest to woolgrowers or sheep breeders generally, we will always try and answer them in these columns. In this issue will be found several items of information called for by our correspondents, but that are likely to be interesting to every man in the state who is engaged in sheep husbandry. Don't hesitate to call for information, since if we can't give it to you, some of the readers of the paper, perhaps, can.

There are quite a number of prospective sheep buyers reported in different parts of Texas, looking for bargains in ewes flocks. They are not going into the mutton trade, but propose to become sheep breeders and wool growers. They are mostly from the northwest, and say that in Ohio and Illinois sheep are in good demand, and men up there who have heretofore been "down on" sheep are going into sheep husbandry for the money that is in it. The JOURNAL has no idea of trying to "boom" sheep, in fact is opposed to booming as being unhealthy, but good sheep are going to rule quite as high next fall as they are now, if not higher.

The Chicago Breeders' Gazette very correctly says: "Mutton is not only the most digestible of all meats but the most nutritious. Not the leathery stuff so often found years ago in so many butchers' stalls, but the toothsome, healthful article now being produced in such largely increased supply by improved methods of breeding and feeding. The making of gilt-edged mutton is a branch of stock raising that seems certain to be profitable for years to come. It is all well enough to be careful as to the quality of the fleece, but, as the Gazette has often urged, it no longer pays to ignore the carcass element in sheep husbandry."

Must Have Sheep After All.

Notwithstanding the very general disfavor in which sheep were held some years ago, on account of the low prices of wool and the difficulties seemingly surrounding the future of the wool trade in this country, sheep have once more come to be regarded as an essential part of the make-up of the stock of the general farmer. While large flocks of sheep are not more common than they were years ago in this country, if we mistake not the number of people keeping sheep is ver materially increased. There are now a vast number of flocks of moderate size carefully and profitably kept. In fact, the outcome of sheep keeping in general these days is profitable. Nothing has proved so satisfactory or so profitable in the last few years as the flock as a source of income. The great lesson has been learned, that while it is highly desirable to maintain the precedence of the wool industry in this country, this, after all, is only one of the attractive features of keeping sheep. It is the producer of mutton as well as wool who holds the flock in highest esteem. The judicious grower of mutton and feeder of sheep almost invariably manages to secure a respectable profit from his business. Of course this, like everything else, requires good management, but nothing will give a better return for good management on the farm than a flock of sheep.

Many 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, June 12, 1891.—The local cattle market has remained steady and without any material change during the past week. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to prices on steers, consequently but few sales. Cattle of this class were mostly forwarded in first hands.

Good heavy cows were in demand and sold readily at ruling prices.

Veal calves have declined 25 cents from last week's quotations.

One favorable feature in regard to the Fort Worth market is the fact that several new buyers have recently arrived and are now making their headquarters at the Union Stock yards, thus greatly increasing competition on all classes of live stock.

The following are quoted as ruling prices at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards to-day:

Choice steers, weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds, \$3@3.25; choice steers, weighing from 900 to 1000 pounds, \$2.75@3.00; good steers, weighing from 750 to 900 pounds, \$2@2.40; choice heavy cows, weighing from 900 to 1000 pounds, \$1.80@2; choice cows, weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, \$1.70@1.80; good cows, weighing from 700 to 850 pounds, \$1.50@1.65; common cows, 75c@1.10; stags, \$1.25@2; bulls, 75c@1.25.

The hog market continues steady at last week's prices. Receipts for past few days have been very light on account of the various washouts on railroads from the North.

The following represent ruling prices for to-day: Choice heavy, 250 to 300 pounds, \$4@4.10; good, 200 to 250 pounds, \$3.90@4.00; good, 150 to 200 pounds, \$3.80@3.95; good, 130 to 150 pounds, \$3.50@3.70; light hogs, \$2@3.

The Fort Worth sheep market has, like all others, declined sharply during the past week. Good mutton are bringing on this market \$3 per 100 pounds, while thin ones are selling as low as \$2 per 100 pounds.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
June 10, 1891. }

The small supply of cattle—scarcely 500 head—made it easy for sellers to dispose of their holdings, but it did not enable them to advance prices to any appreciable extent, the average being about the same as for Monday. Hogs

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

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

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National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June, 10.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday amounted to 6,462, shipments 850 head. The largest run of Texas and Indian Territory cattle for the season came in yesterday. The supply of good to fancy native beefs is very small, while there is a liberal demand. Yesterday there were not enough native steers offered to make a market. Good to choice Texans sold promptly at strong prices; common and thin slow and at easier prices. Yesterday was a big day for Texas cattle. The following actual sales show the true condition of the market. These sales also show a very wide range in prices, running as they do from \$1.75 per hundred for the worst to \$5.25 for the best. Texas calves, it will be noticed, are bringing good prices.

sold strong around the opening of business, but later in the morning a weak feeling cropped out and the close was bad. The receipts of sheep continuing light, that market remained firm.

Cattle—Prices did not average materially higher than for Monday for any class of cattle, though the limited number on sale seemed to warrant a movement in that direction. Of natives there were not enough to make a decent showing, only about 2500 head being offered, but so weak was the demand that sellers were unable to do much more than hold the market steady. All classes of buyers took hold rather gingerly, and aside from the shipping grades, trading was slow. From \$1.50@1.75 for inferior cows and bulls, prices ranged upward to \$6.25@6.50 for extra steers. However, there were few trades below \$2.25 and only here and there one better than \$5.90. Texas cattle were quoted at \$1.50@3.75 for grassers and \$3.75@5 for fed steers. Everything was brought up in good season and the general market closed firm.

Hogs—The early trading in hogs was at a small advance over Monday's quotations. Opening sales were at \$4.50@4.65 for common to choice heavy and medium weights, and at \$4.40@4.60 for light, but those prices were not long sustained, the market soon falling back to \$4.60 for the best heavy and medium and to \$4.55 for choice to light weights, where it closed quite weak, with some hogs left in sellers' hands. There were few poor lots, and sales were largely at prices above \$4.45, \$4.50@4.60 being the popular figures.

Sheep—There was continued firmness in the sheep market. The recent strength is not due so much to any inactivity in the demand as to the decreased arrivals. Less than 13,000 head have been received since Saturday, which is only about half the number received during the same time last year. There was just a fair demand to-day at \$3.@4.60 for poor to choice grass Texans at \$3.50@5.50 for poor to choice native Western sheep. The demand for spring lambs continues greater than the supply at \$5.75@7 per 100 pounds.

Yesterday's sales were as follows for all classes of Texas cattle: 33 heifers, 514 lbs, \$1.75; 35, 518 lbs, \$1.85; 45 yearlings, 366 lbs, \$1.35; 19 bulls, 995 lbs, \$1.90; 14 cows, 1065 lbs, \$2; 17 bulls, 1227 lbs, \$2; 11 cows, 732 lbs, \$2.10; 22 bulls, 1139 lbs, 2.10; 32 cows 727 lbs, \$2.12; 20, 670 lbs, \$2.15; 32 mixed, 602 lbs, \$2.15; 11 cows 804 lbs, \$2.25; 6, 786 lbs, \$2.25; 24, 766 lbs, \$2.25; 59 yearlings, 619 lbs, \$2.25; 7 bulls, 1240 lbs, \$2.25; 53 mixed, 809 lbs, \$2.25; 27 cows, 789 lbs, \$2.35; 30 mixed, 544 lbs, \$2.35; 24, 748 lbs \$2.37; 39 cows, 756 lbs, \$2.40; 99 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.60; 18 bulls, 1158 lbs, \$2.75; 18 stags, 1065, \$2.75; 30 cows, 794 lbs, \$3; 30, 792 lbs, \$3.10; 28 mixed, 794 lbs, \$3.15; 249 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.50; 50, 897 lbs, \$2.50; 10, 908 lbs, \$2.60; 104, 956 lbs, \$2.60; 27, 809 lbs, \$2.60; 28, 792 lbs, \$2.65; 26, 723 lbs, \$2.75; 128, 819 lbs, \$2.85; 92, 1002 lbs, \$2.90; 121, 987 lbs, \$2.90; 12, 877 lbs, \$2.90; 65, 895 lb, \$3; 88, 860 lbs, \$3; 12, 850 lbs, \$3; 13, 895 lbs, \$3; 21, 930 lbs, \$3; 23, 927 lbs, \$3.05; 52, 906 lbs, \$3.10; 23, 1001 lbs \$3.10; 23, 925 lbs, \$3.12; 24, 940 lbs, \$3.20; 50, 880 lbs \$3.25; 35, 964 lbs, \$3.25; 19, 897 lbs, \$3.25; 21, 1078 lbs, \$3.25; 50, 899 lbs, \$3.30; 42, 904 lbs, \$3.30; 44, 894 lbs, \$3.40; 25, 916

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lbs, \$3.45; 25, 915 lbs, \$3.45; 23, 988 lbs, \$3.50; 25, 875 lbs, \$3.60; 25, 911 lbs, \$3.70; 24, 931 lbs, \$3.70; 21, 1025 lbs, \$3.80; 123, 956 lbs, \$3.95; 21, 1004 lbs, \$4; 25, 969 lbs, \$4; 21, 909 lbs, \$4; 50, 1035 lbs, \$4; 22, 1035 lbs, \$4; 42, 1035 lbs, \$4; 24, 1036 lbs, \$4.05; 23, 976 lbs, \$4.05; 18, 1368 lbs, \$4.20; 23, 1047 lbs, \$4.25; 20, 1250 lbs, \$4.25; 10, 1263 lbs, \$4.25; 55, 1083 lbs, \$4.30; 43, 1058 lbs, \$4.35; 44, 1135 lbs, \$4.65; 103, 1,25 lbs, \$4.65; 20, 1158 lbs, \$4.75; 19, 1205 lbs, \$4.75; 20, 1195 lbs, \$4.75; 117, 1270 lbs, \$5.25; 91 calves, each \$6.50; 76, \$6.50; 94, \$6.75; 90, \$7.20; 26, \$8.

Hogs—Supply moderate and prices steady to strong. The best grades sold at \$4.55, and the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$4.30 to \$4.50; inferior hogs at \$4. to \$4.25; common at \$3.25 to \$3.85.

Sheep—There was an influx of Texas sheep, most of which were billed through. The demand for medium to good native sheep fair enough with hardly any in the pens. All other grades dull. Sales of Texans: 260, 83 lbs, \$4; 259, 84 lbs, \$4; 259, 83 lbs, \$3.95.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 10.—The run of cattle was good and the market was quoted active, strong and 5@10c higher. Shipping steers were in good demand and sellers had no trouble in disposing of their holdings early in the day at good strong prices. Handy weight dressed beef steers were active and strong to 5@10c higher. Buyers were anxious for supplies and when sellers sprung values on them there was less objection than usual. A few loads sold right early in the day at barely steady prices, but it was before the dressed beef men let it out that they wanted cattle.

The offerings of Texas cattle were about 23 cars and were mostly grassers. The great majority of traders quoted the market active and strong, while a few claimed they got 5@10c higher prices than the day before. Dressed beef men took most of the offerings. Very few Texas steers among the arrivals, which were cows and calves.

Good fat native cows and heifers were scarce and the few that were offered soon sold at a shade better price than the day before.

The common stock that had been selling way down and buyers pounding values all they could was also better than usual, but neither buyers nor sellers would say they were any higher in price. A stronger market about suits this class of cattle.

Stockers and feeders were strong and

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Gish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Wool Funsten Commission Company, *Wool*
 LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING.

dressed beef men took the better class of fat feeders at good figures, while stockers were in good request on country orders.

Cattle—Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Tuesday were 3957 head; yesterday's shipments, 647 head; driveouts, 1216 head. Market steady to strong.

Following are the representative sales: 75 corn-fed Texas steers, 951 lbs, \$4.40; 51 grass Texas steers, 979 lbs, \$3.45; 17 grass Texas cows, 863 lbs, \$2.75; 57, 795 lbs, \$2.25; 58, 656 lbs, \$2.30. Calves were in good supply, the offerings being mostly Western grassers. Market steady to strong. Good calves brought \$7 each, with common and grassy bringing \$1.50 less.

Hogs—Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Tuesday were 8638 head; yesterday's shipments, 575; driveouts, 1153. Market strong to 5c higher. Market opened strong, advanced 5c and closed with advance lost. Bulk of sales were made at \$4.30@4.35, \$4.45 representing the high mark of the day.

Sheep—Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Tuesday were 868 head; yesterday's shipments, 149 head; driveouts, 859 head. Sheep were quoted strong, although there were only a few sold. One bunch of spring lambs, weighing 59 pounds, sold at \$5.90, while a bunch of muttoms, weighing 89 pounds, only brought \$4.50. It was claimed that this latter bunch sold low.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 11—Cattle—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 4200. Market was active. Steers, \$3.80@6; Texans and Indians, \$3@4.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 3800; shipments, 4100. Market lower. Prices ranged, \$3.90@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 3900. Market steady. Good to choice \$3.25@4.80.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2200; shipments, 900. Natives steady; Texans, strong; steers, \$3.75@5.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 8700; shipments, 2500. Prices higher. Market closed weak for all grades, at \$3.50@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; market strong. CHICAGO, ILL., June 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 2500. Market steady to stronger and higher. Steers, \$4@6.20; Texans, \$3.25@3.60; stockers, \$3@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 12,000. Market active and steady. All grades, \$4@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 7500; shipments, 3000. Market active and steady. Texans, \$4@4.65; no Texas feeders on sale; natives, \$4.50@5.55; Westerns, \$4.65@5.25.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 12.—Market overloaded with cattle and weak at the following quotations: Choice fat beeves, \$14@20 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@14 per head; fat spayed cows, 14@2c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$3.50@5.00 per head.

Goats in liberal receipt and barely steady at 75c@1.50 per head for the best fat animals.

Muttoms in large receipts and weak at \$3@3.50 per hundred pounds.

Hogs in very light receipt and active demand at \$4@4.50 per hundred pounds.

NEW ORLEANS.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]
 NEW ORLEANS, La., June, 8.

| | Receipts. | Sales. | On Hand |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Beef cattle..... | 401 | 394 | 424 |
| Calves and yearlings | 257 | 441 | 246 |
| Hogs..... | 91 | | 91 |
| Sheep..... | | 277 | |

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves, per lb, 3@3½; common to fair beeves, 2½@2¾; good fat cows, 2½@3¼; common to fair cows, \$10@13; calves, \$4@7.50; yearlings, \$6@9; good milk cows, \$20@35; good attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 4½@5½; common to fair, 3½@4½.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4@4½; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.50.

The market continues fully supplied with beeves. Prices weak. Good smooth, fat cows in moderate supply; firm and movement fairly active. Poor and trashy stock is hard to sell.

Calves and yearlings in full supply. Good, fat calves firmer. Yearlings dull.

Good corn-fed hogs steady. Sheep market quiet.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 11.—Wool—Receipts, 79,200 pounds. Offerings of Texas and Territory are increasing materially; others are arriving slowly. There is good demand for choice grades of bright wools at unchanged prices.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 11.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

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

Scoured, spring, twelve months—XX 57@59; X, 55@57; No. 1, 52@55. Spring, six months—XX, 55@56; X, 53@54; No. 1, 50@52.

Chicago Cattle Receipts.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1891.—The following extracts are taken from the weekly circular letter of the live stock commission firm of Wood Bros., Chicago, Ill:

The receipts of cattle last week were about 3000 less than the week previous, amounting to 48,000 head, and the market each day last week proved to be a little firmer and a shade higher. The receipts yesterday were liberal but the market was firm, and to-day with light receipts the market is steady. We look for light receipts and a firm market during the remainder of this week. Strictly ripe smooth Texas, weighing 1150@1250 lbs, at \$4.75@5.25; good fat Texas, weighing 1100@1200 lbs, at \$4.10@4.50; smooth fat steers, 950@1050 lbs, \$3.60@4; weighing 850@900 lbs, \$3@3.40; light flesh, 750@900 lbs, \$2.30@2.80; Texas cows in light flesh; \$2@2.50; half to three-quarters fat, \$2.55@3.25; strictly fat, \$3.50@3.75. WOOD BROS.

Good Ones Higher, Cannors Lower.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
 CHICAGO, ILL., June 8, 1891. }
 Texas Live Stock Journal.

Since Tuesday the second inst., the date of our last letter, the receipts of Texas cattle were about 18,000, or about 1000 less than last week. The first part of last week the receipts were quite liberal and the market weak, prices

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WOOL SHERMAN HALL & CO.
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILLI
 Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.
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.

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 PROPRIETORS OF THE
 Minneapolis
 Sheepskin
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 EXPORTERS OF
 Fine Northern Furs.
 ESTABLISHED 1877.
JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,
 MAIN HOUSE,
 200 to 212 First Ave. North,
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
 COUNTRY AND PACKER
 GREEN SALTED
 Hides and Calfskins,
 Dry Hides, Pelts,
 Furs, Wool, Tal-
 low, Grease.
 GINSENG & SENECA ROOT.
 REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:—Security Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.; First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.; First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.; First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.
 BRANCHES:—Chicago, Ill., 137 and 139 Kinzie street; Helena, Mont.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Lincoln, Neb., 920 R street.

Liberal Advances Made on Shipments Against Original Bill of Lading.

Shipments Solicited. Write for Circulars. Texas shippers correspond with and consign to Chicago House.

declining 15@20c on medium and common grades, but good to choice cattle sold about steady, as the receipts of this kind were moderate. On Friday the receipts were very light; the consequence was a good active market, good to choice cattle selling 10@15c higher, and even common and medium were easy to dispose of at an advance of 5@10c. Since that time the market has held about steady, making good to choice cattle 10@15c. higher and canners and medium grades 10c lower than last week at this time. About two-thirds of the receipts last week consisted of common and medium grades, but to-day there were more good cattle on the market, which shows that the shippers have found it to their advantage to ship good cattle and keep the common grades until better fitted for market. We look for a good market on all kinds of choice cattle.

The receipts of sheep for the past week were about 41,500 and consisted chiefly of Texans. There has been a much better feeling in the market, the Eastern demand having improved and shippers buying more freely. There is also a better demand for feeders at prices ranging from \$3.15@3.50 for good wethers; common almost unsalable. The market to-day was active and higher, making prices 25@30c higher than a week ago on choice grades. Heavy sheep hard to dispose of at satisfactory prices.

GREER, MILLS & Co.

Oats ground into meal and mixed with molasses and water, or boiled oats mixed with meat, makes good food for fattening poultry on short notice.

At least once a week the hens should have a feeding of charcoal, or nubbins of corn on the ear may be burned and fed.

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,
WOOL
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY.

L. G. STILES.

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

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence pure Consignments solicited.

MOHAIR!

ANGORA GOAT SKINS!

Consignments solicited. Thorough personal attention given to each shipment. Prompt cash returns. Reliable market reports and quotations given to correspondents. Write for prices and shipping tags. J. K. CILLEY & Co., Commission Merchants, 101 Gold St., N. Y.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

The most successful farmers are those who read extensively, and then put the knowledge thus acquired into practical use.

Make home a treasure and the heart of the children will cling around it. Emigration is the natural sequence of unloved and unloved homes. Living at home is absolutely necessary to the loving of the home.

No time that is spent in the work of the farm will pay better than that given to the care of the machinery. Implements wear out fast enough at the best, and their frequent purchase makes a heavy drain on the pocket.

Stick to the farm. It is utter folly for farmers to leave their country homes, as many have done and others are still doing, and go to the cities to seek employment in a field that is already over-supplied and about which they know next to nothing.

A community of idle, thriftless people can never hope for prosperity. A community of physical or moral dyspeptics can never succeed in securing happiness. A community in which morals, religion and law are held in contempt or ignored, can never have peace, order and progress.

The roads of a community can be greatly improved by co-operation on the part of the farmers. The work should be undertaken with a view to permanency, and then there will be another means to increase material wealth as well as intellectual and moral culture, as the roads mark the civilization and progress of a people.

Do you expect to be successful in your calling this year, to make the most out of your farm and live stock? If you do, you must read. It is not only necessary that you work, but you must also read and think. Read the thoughts and experience of others, and when you find a man has been successful, apply his ideas, so far as practicable, to your own business.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the upward tendency of prices for everything produced on the farm. There is no doubt but we are entering on an era of great prospects among farmers; a time when farmers, by shrewd business management, will not only be able to pay off mortgages on their property, but many will be enabled to add new farms to what they already possess.

The world is agitated on the subject of rapid transit. And why? Because in this progressive age the necessity is upon mankind to move onward, with more speed and safety. What advantage to the owner of the most productive island in the world, if he possessed no means of communicating with the main land? How unprofitable the farm that has from it no good road to market.

The farmer who raises cotton at a loss every year is not wise. No merchant, or business man of any kind, will continue to sell a commodity, or pursue a business, when the articles vended by him are sold at actual cost, much less below the cost. The suggestion, however, is not to abandon the culture of cotton, but to cheapen the cost of production, and make it the surplus instead of the staple crop.

It is by far the too prevalent idea that all that straw is good for is for bedding and for manure, and that the most available way to realize upon it for fertilizing the soil is to burn it. The past season, when feed was so scarce, it became painfully evident that the straw all at once had become valuable as a food for stock. We have actually heard farmers say that their stock would not eat straw. If they would not, it was because the straw was either imperfectly stacked, or because the stock had no opportunity.

The farmer will never reach that point where he can boast that he is not in need of improvement, or that he has graduated in his calling. When these thoughts begin to take possession of the minds of the farmers, it is about time for them to sell out and seek other vocations.

Mr. Gus O'Keefe brought us a bundle of very fine alfalfa clover from his farm this week. Mr. O'Keefe has eleven acres in clover, which is now at first cutting three feet in length and as fine as can be. No irrigation is required in Mitchell county to raise alfalfa.—Colorado Clipper.

It is too often the case at threshing time, when the hands are being stationed off to their respective stations about the machine, that the lot of the straw stack (or pile, more often) catches two or three boys who content themselves in throwing chaff over each other, or wrestling and idling away their time. There is no place about the machine where as good hands are required as in the straw stack.

One does not have to cut loose from the farm to better his condition. It can be done right where we are. There is plenty of room at the front, and those entitled to it will find that position. The keeping of better stock and the adoption of better methods of farming, as well as a supply of good and wholesome agricultural reading, is in keeping with the improved ideas and methods of farming.

Of all the business of the world, none has less cause of sorrow and regret than that which is represented by the farmer. The intelligent farmer never tires and never wholly fails. He has learned how to make the soil rich and by so doing has made himself rich. He has improved the stock so much that if one of the fore-fathers of fifty years ago could return he would not know the names of the various kinds of farm stock.

From preliminary enquiries made by the treasury department, it appears that about \$9,000,000 will be required for the payment of bounties to sugar producers for the year 1890. Of this about \$8,000,000 will be for cane sugar, \$875,000 for maple sugar, and \$300,000 for beet sugar. While cane sugar production will certainly increase somewhat under stimulus of the bounty, beet sugar will rapidly become a much greater factor than it now is.

Potatoes, with good cultivation, pay uniformly a better profit than any other crop that can be grown at the same expense and with the same cultivation. Dairy cows of the best class, pay better than any other stock which demands no more capital; and fowls pay better than any small or minor industry of the farm. Taken in combination, they are just the thing for an industrious man of small means who has 10 acres of good ground. Upon this much land, with this combination; such a man would be sure not only of a good living, but of saving a snug sum every year.

Did you ever stop to question the difference in the profit of the man who raises 100 bushels of wheat on 10 acres of land and his neighbor grows the same amount upon three acres? The income is the same, but how about the cost per bushels? and by the way, how many farmers can tell what it costs them to grow a bushel of wheat; but to go back to the two neighbors. Not only is there a difference in their money profit, but a wide difference as well in the content and satisfaction that they find in the business: One of them says, "Farming does not pay." Which one is it?

The man who can make 120 bushels of corn grow on a piece of land that formerly raised but 40; the man who produces a cow that yields ten pounds of butter where her predecessor produced but give; the man who raises a hog that weighs 400 pounds on the same feed that formerly produced only

200 pounds of pork; the man who raises a 2000 pound steer on the feed that formerly raised a scrub; the man who breeds a horse that trots a mile in 2:30, where the plug goes three miles an hour, is a human benefactor. He makes the road easy for others to follow, and puts millions upon the road to comfort and wealth.

Alfalfa in Mitchell County.

Colorado Clipper.

We have on our table a specimen of Alfalfa clover from Judge Earnest's place in the north quarter of town. This clover is three feet in length and is as dense, rich and full as we ever saw, grown entirely without irrigation, and the judge says that from three to four crops can be cut per year without irrigation. This clover is grown on sandy land which was not thought to be suitable for clover until thoroughly tested and proven by Judge Earnest. All who have tried alfalfa in Mitchell county have succeeded, and it bids fair to become one of the leading crops of the county.

We Have Seen.

A young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break and die insolvent.

A farmer spend so much time in town that there is nothing at home worth looking after.

A rich man's son begin where his father left off, and end where his father began—penniless.

A worthy farmer's son idle away the prime of his life in dissipation, and end his career in poverty.

A farmer too conceited to mend his way and too obstinate to mend his footsteps.

A poor boy grow rich by industry and good management, and a rich boy grows poor by idleness and dissipation.

A man spend more money in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

A farmer build a dwelling house so large and fine that the sheriff was the first to occupy it.

A farmer deliver a fine oration at the agricultural fair with his fences down, fields overgrown with weeds, stock foraging on a neighbor's field and his taxes unpaid.

Reduction of Cotton Acreage.

Nearly all those who have written upon the subject advise that the farmers devote less time and acreage to cotton, and more to food crops, as such a policy would both reduce the cotton to within the limits of consumption, and relieve the farmers of the necessity of purchasing all their supplies. Mr. R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, says:

"I do not advise that farmers rush headlong into the cultivation of grasses and grains and the raising of stock; such radical changes must be of gradual growth, but I do advise, and earnestly urge, that they devote more time and attention to both these industries, and that each farmer make and save an ample supply of food material for every living creature dependent upon him. With a cotton crop just sufficient to meet the requirements of the world, other conditions being favorable, remunerative prices must prevail. This will require not only that we reduce the cotton acreage, but that we raise all supplies at home. When cotton becomes the surplus crop, the financial health and strength of the farmers will be assured.

This is sound advice, which if generally adopted, would, we believe, remove many of the difficulties under which the agricultural classes of the South have labored for many years past.

The Crop Outlook.

Never perhaps in the history of Texas has the prospect been better for a large yield of all kinds of crops than it is now. It is true that in a few localities crops have been damaged, and in

some instances, entirely destroyed by floods, hail storms and other unavoidable misfortunes. These unfortunate localities are, however, the exception, and cover, comparatively speaking, a very small area.

Not only will Texas farmers as a rule make abundant crops, but they will also be able to realize good prices for their surplus, and thereby secure a good profit for their labor and lay up something for a rainy day.

The profits assured to Texas farmers by the abundant crops of the present season will enable those who are in debt to liquidate same. Store accounts, borrowed money, etc., can now be paid. But in doing this farmers should not be encouraged to incur further and other indebtedness if same can be avoided. Debts at best are hard to pay, and should failure of crop next year or misfortune of any kind overtake the debtor, heavy sacrifice may become necessary to meet maturing obligations. At present prices farmers can afford, and in many instances may make money, by going in debt for good agricultural land. Land of this kind is sure to enhance in value and may often be bought on very easy terms. Debts, however, for improvements, farming implements and other expenses should, to say the least, be closely watched and if possible avoided.

An Agricultural Creed.

At a large meeting of the Canadian farmers a set of resolutions were presented in the form of a creed, which every Texas farmer could adopt and put into practical use. The foundation principles of farming are the same everywhere, but the very essentials to success are so grossly disregarded by the majority of farmers through ignorance or neglect that it is often helpful to remind them of their indifference, and to this end we reproduce this valuable creed as follows:

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation; we believe that the soil lives to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured; we believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, deep plowing, and enough of it—all the better if it be a subsoil plow.

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer richer at once; we believe that every farm should own a good farmer; we believe the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without these, lime, gypsum and guano would be of little use; we believe in good fences, good farm-houses, good orchards and good children enough to gather the fruit; we believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean dairy and a clean conscience. We believe to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit; we believe that to keep a place for everything and everything in its place saves many a step, and it is sure to lead to good tools and to keeping them in order; we believe kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder; we believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad; we believe it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready; we believe in producing the best butter and cheese, and marketing it when it is ready."

Summer Days, Where Shall We Spend Them.

Half-rate excursion to Minneapolis, Minn., and return, via the Cotton Belt route. Tickets will be sold July the 5th and 6th, good for return until August 27th, 1891.

All further information furnished on application to any agent of the company, or to
W. H. WINFIED,
General Passenger Ag't Texarkana,
Texas.

SWINE.

Don't allow coffee grounds to be thrown into the slop barrel.

Watch out for lice; coal oil and lard will kill them.

If the boar is kept in a pen in summer give him as cool a one as possible.

Clover pasture and corn make a first-class combination for pigs of any age.

The pig that makes a steady and rapid growth is the one that pays the best.

The male hog, one-half of the herd, should not be neglected. His system demands as much as that of the sow or young pig.

Don't feed slop so thin that hogs have to eat almost to the bursting point in order to get feed enough.

The razor back must give way to the improved breeds. In short, the razor back must go.

Pigs require a good deal of water in hot weather, and while a wallowing place is not a necessity it adds much to their comfort.

Good pigs, matured and marketed early should be the motto of every farmer who makes a feature of raising hogs.

Don't keep your slops until they are rotted or soured before feeding to the hogs. Fresh sweet slops make good hearty food, while the stale article is very injurious.

Little pigs should have a chance to eat grass and to take all the exercise they require; if closely confined in hot weather they will be in danger of getting the "thumps."

Breed off the heavy ears, the unnecessary amount of leg in length and size, also the heavy shoulder. Add weight to ham and strength to the bone of the legs.

The Fort Worth Packing company are now compelled to draw their supply of hogs from Kansas City and Kansas. These hogs should be supplied by Texas farmers, thus keeping the money at home.

Texas now has a large and well equipped packing house, in successful operation, backed by ample capital, but unfortunately for both the packing house and the country generally, Texas has but few hogs to pack.

Don't think you can't successfully raise hogs without a big crib of corn. There are numerous other crops that can be successfully grown in Texas that are equally as good food as corn. To obtain best results give variety of food.

No animal will so readily respond to good treatment, which includes food, as will the pig. He is the poor man's friend and benefactor, and should be treated as a "man and brother;" if so, you can not fail to feed him at a living profit.

So many have depended entirely upon corn for feeding hogs, that it seems difficult to consider anything else, and yet in very many cases fully better results can be secured by substituting other materials, partially, if not wholly.

The practice which has been very generally adopted among swine growers, of breeding from young and unmatured animals, cannot be too strongly condemned. The practice has now become quite common among farmers to raise one or two litters from a gilt and then fatten and market her. About the time she has come to that degree of maturity when she should begin to be useful, and before there has been opportunity to estimate her value as a mother, she is retired from the herd and the folly is repeated.

To obtain uniformity in the herd, select your breeders that are uniform in color, size and appearance, and of about the same blood in the sows, or not related at all, but have come from a family of the same character and appearance. This can be done where a man has but one family of hogs, but where we have several families we will not have the uniformity throughout the herd until we have bred them to the same standard type. This can be done by continuous careful selections. Do not use too many boars that are all of different blood and different form.

No matter how good the breed, good care must be added to secure the best results, and a failure to give this will lessen materially the possible profits with any class of stock. The day for the old time hogs that could take care of themselves for one or two years while growing, has passed. Hogs, to pay now, must be given good care from the time they are selected for breeding animals, until their offspring are ready for market, and the one that gives the closest attention to details, will be able to realize the best results, while the careless manager will be declaring that good breeding hogs are no more profitable than scrubs, and point to his own stock as an example.

It argues badly for Texas, and reflects discredit on the enterprise of her farmers, to have it advertised to the world that this, the largest and grandest state in the Union, does not produce but a small proportion of the bacon, pork, and lard necessary to supply the local demand. All the agricultural part of the state is good hog country, and should raise enough hogs to not only supply home consumption, but should have a large surplus to ship annually, to less favored states and territories. Texas farmers should get a move on them at once, and embrace this much neglected opportunity of adding materially to their income.

It is always an item in feeding hogs to secure a rapid growth and at the same time get this at as low a cost as possible, and in many cases the materials used determine in a great measure the cost. During the summer, and when growing, at least, it is always important to give pigs, or even fattening hogs, the run of a good pasture. Grass will answer. Bran, middlings, oats, rye, barley, and various other farm products can be used to good advantage, and will secure a better development of bone and muscle than corn. In a majority of cases, when prices will admit, corn can be made a principal food to a good advantage, but during growth, and especially during the summer, a very small amount, if given in connection with other materials, will be all that is necessary.

Watering Hogs.

Fresh well water for hogs is a very important item in the economy of profitable pork raising. It is a lamentable fact that nearly every farm has no conveniences for furnishing hogs pure well water. If the average hog has a pasture with a slough in it he ought to be content is the verdict of too many farmers. The wonder is that more hogs do not die with so-called hog cholera. Of all places in the world for a hog pen or pasture, forever deliver us from one with a slough or stagnant pond in it. Such a place is not fit for hogs to wallow in even.

A very little money and a few hours time will put in a watering arrangement that will supply the hogs with fresh well water and add much to their health and thrift. Such arrangements will in a short time more than pay the cost of construction in the saving of feed and may be the means of preventing heavy loss by disease.

Low Excursion Rates

To St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville-Chicago and all prominent summer resorts via the Cotton Belt route. For further information address any agent of the company.

POULTRY.

Make stock lay when eggs are highest.

Kill or dispose of all hens over three years old.

Let the poultry have free range as long as possible.

Breed as many sitters as possible. They represent money.

Keep a non-sitting breed to lay when sitters are hatching.

Poultry as an article of food is cheaper than beef at present.

If you expect eggs without stint, feed your fowls a little meat every day.

Make hens lay when eggs are dearest. Breed stock when eggs are cheap.

Grain, green food, flesh and gravel are necessary for chicken food.

It is much easier to keep chickens healthy when the nests are placed in a separate place from the roosts.

If you have a good breed of fowls you will take better care of them, hence there will be greater profits.

Do not attempt to keep poultry by any set of rules. Use your own judgment.

Early hatched chickens are the best for laying and for breeding; select the best and keep them.

Sulphur or tar placed on the floor of the hen house will keep it clear of vermin.

Do not put up an expensive poultry building because some millionaire sets the example.

If the ducks and geese are picked regularly during the summer and early fall they will not moult.

Two weeks' feeding of all the fowls can eat, in clean, close quarters, with only light enough to see the fowl, will generally fatten sufficiently for market.

An experienced poultry raiser says that five cent's worth of Venetian Red put into the drinking water is a good preventive of cholera.

The scraps from the table soaked in sweet milk until soft make a good feed for young turkeys, especially in the summer.

Geese can be raised upon any farm where there is a stream, pond or swamp and old pasture land not needed for other stock. There is always a demand for good geese feathers, and prime young geese, alive or dressed, will bring good prices in city markets throughout the fall, winter and early spring.

Do not starve your sitting hens. They should be liberally fed at least once a day, and fed too where they will not be worried or annoyed by other fowls.

Keep the poultry house sweet and clean, wash the perches, nests, boxes and walls with a preparation of lime and flour of sulphur. This will ward off vermin.

Do not be afraid to give your fowls plenty of clean water. It will not hurt them, though judging by appearance of the drinking vessels in many yards, one would be led to think the owner thought so.

Take down those ladder-shaped roosts which have caused the death of so many hens, and try for one year the plan of having them all on a level and about twenty inches apart, with a flooring about eight inches below to catch the dressing. Make these roosts out of 2x2 with the corners shaved off and arrange them to drop into sockets at each end, so they can easily be removed and frequently washed to kill insects and vermin.

Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

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

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

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

The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.

The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,

The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or

C. P. FEGAN, Trav. Pass. Ag't. B. W. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.

DALLAS, TEXAS.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, Texas, was in the city on Wednesday.

J. T. Beall of Colorado City was in Fort Worth this week.

H. K. Halsell of Decatur, Texas, was in the city Wednesday.

Messrs. Young & Kuben of this city had in a car load of calves this week.

Steed Bros. of Grafton shipped in a car of cattle a few days ago.

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

J. M. Edwards of Haslett sold a car of cattle at the Union Stock Yards this week.

W. B. Pulliam, an extensive cattle man of San Angelo, Texas, was in the city Thursday.

Z. T. Elliston of Jack county, was a pleasant caller at the JOURNAL office this week.

W. E. Mayes, a cattleman and banker of Crockett, Texas, was in the city several days this week.

Jule Devareaux of Odessa, Texas, was in the city Thursday. His many friends here were pleased to see him again.

A. T. Mabry, a solid cattleman from Big Springs, Texas, called at the JOURNAL office on Tuesday last en route to Chicago on cattle business.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, Texas, was in the city this week, just from the I. T. He says cattle are doing well in the Nation.

M. Watts of Richmond, Ky., was in the city this week en route to his ranch in Crosby county, and paid the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene, Texas, was in the city on Wednesday, en route to Abilene, from the I. T., where he is interested in a large herd of cattle.

Capt. S. B. Burnett has left the city to look after his interests in Wichita county, where he has a fine crop of wheat.

Ed East, a large dealer in cattle, of Archer county, was in the city on Thursday. He reports Archer county in a prosperous condition.

Bland & Robertson of Taylor, Tex., have a car of high grade Hereford and shorthorn bulls for sale. See this lot before you purchase.

M. R. Kennedy of Taylor, Tex., offers for sale one car load of high grade Hereford bulls. See his advertisement.

Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago have an interesting communication in this issue. Read it and you will better understand the situation at Chicago.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, the live stock commission merchants at the Fort Worth Union Stock yards, bought two cars of cattle this week for G. M. Shevis of Denver.

S. P. Myer of Louisville, Ky., a stock holder in the Louisville Land and Cattle company of King county, Texas, called on the JOURNAL last Tuesday en route from his ranch to Austin.

George Temple, who owns a large cattle ranch near Boulder, Colo., says: The evident effect of Secretary Rusk's ruling will be to depreciate the price of cattle and work a hardship on the cattlemen. I think the ruling is decidedly improper.

H. M. Hoskins, sheriff of Jack county, who was shot a short time ago by Byron Cope, died at Jacksboro on Tuesday the 9th. Sheriff Hoskins was very popular, both personally and as an

official. His death has cast a gloom over the entire county where he lived.

J. M. Dougherty of Abilene, Texas, passed through Fort Worth on yesterday en route home from Chicago.

Lem Hunter of Kansas City is in the city. Mr. Hunter has been quite ill for a day or two, but is up and around again.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, Tex., was in the city on yesterday on his way home from Southern Texas.

Murdo McKenzie of Trinidad, Colo., manager of the famous "Matador Land and Cattle Company," was in the city yesterday, the 12th inst.

Abram Nave of St. Joseph, Mo., owner of a large cattle ranch in Garza county, Tex., was in the city on yesterday.

Thomas J. Atkinson, the Henrietta cattleman whom every body knows and likes, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Mr. Atkinson is one of the pioneers of Northwest Texas. If men were always rewarded in accordance with their personal worth Tom would now be a millionaire with a big M.

B. B. Mitchell and Hon. H. A. Godard, prominent cattle dealers of Hot Springs, South Dakota, were in the city several days this week, and have gone to their range in South Dakota to get their affairs in proper shape to receive a large number of steers they have recently purchased in Northwest Texas.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn was a south-bound passenger Tuesday morning on his way to Phoenix, Arizona, to look after the live stock interests of the Santa Fe, of which he is a general agent. The Reporter understands that the S. P. road is trying to stop the shipment of Arizona cattle eastward, and that they have given Nevada buyers special rates on cattle shipped over their line, and that there are a number now buying in Arizona to take advantage of the special rate.—San Marcial (N. M.) Reporter.

Nat Nathan, a prominent cattleman of Colorado, in the Denver Field and Farm says: The recent cattle ruling is the most unjust thing that I ever heard of. It stands to reason that the cattle now being held should be allowed to continue on the drive to northern ranges, so long as they have been inspected and found all right, and the Colorado cattlemen do not object to their being driven through the state I don't see why Secretary Rush should interpose.

E. D. Farmer of Fort Worth, has just returned from Chicago, where he sold 238 head of cattle on the 9th inst., at the following figures: 15 head, 1466 lbs, \$5.40; 160 head 1228 lbs, \$5.15; 63 head, 1105 lbs, \$5. This proves that cattle properly fed will bring good prices. The above cattle were fed on cotton seed and finished off on grass near Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Farmer certainly understands how to feed cattle and when to offer them for sale, and stands right up at the head of the list as a feeder of beeves. The cattle interest of Texas would be greatly benefited if it had many more gentlemen like Mr. Farmer.

H. H. Metcalf, secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, and a member of the live stock sanitary board of that state says: "The Colorado state sanitary board have always considered it perfectly safe to admit Texas cattle into the state which have been driven through the Panhandle, although it has at all times been aware that fever often rages in that country. Cattle which are driven through the Panhandle are freed from the disease by reason of the difference in altitude between that country and Colorado before they reach our state line, and I can see no valid reason for the recent order from Secretary Rusk to detain the present drive of cattle at the quarantine line in Texas. Furthermore I

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.

do not believe our state board has any jurisdiction in Texas to enforce the present order.

Col. J. L. Brush, president of the State Veterinary Sanitary Board of Colorado, was in the Fort Monday en route to San Antonio, where he has large cattle interests. Col. Brush is a live, active, influential man, one who has in connection with his work with the agricultural department at Washington done much good for his own state and the cattle business generally, never failing to put in a good lick for Texas when an opportunity offered. On the cattle page of this issue will be found some valuable information and suggestions in regard to movements of cattle, quarantine laws, etc., for which the JOURNAL is indebted to Col. Brush.

W. P. Herring of Kansas City, who has perhaps bought and shipped more cattle out of Texas this year than any other one man, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Herring's purchases extend almost over the entire state, consequently he has, in looking after his shipments, seen a proportion of Texas. He says he never saw grass and crops of all kinds better, and thinks the crops in Texas will be larger and better this year than ever known before. Mr. Herring also thinks that cattle of all ages and classes will get very fat in every part of the state during the coming summer and that the indications now are that this will be an exceedingly prosperous year for the Lone Star state.

Advance of 25 Cents.

The following telegram from Evans-Snider-Buel Co., Chicago, received as we go to press, will be very interesting reading to cattlemen:

CHICAGO, June 12, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas: All kinds of cattle 25 cents higher than one week ago.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Fall Cattle Market.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The question of the fall market for range steers is bothering some people. The saying is that the unlooked-for is sure to happen, and, of course, the reading of the future is always a matter of great uncertainty. To my mind it seems clear that late shipments of fat range cattle will sell well for the following reasons: First—After the corn crop has been made a greatly increased demand will spring up for feeders. Second—There are comparatively few cattle on summer feed, and the best trade will have to be filled from the tops of grass cattle. Third—The range country north of the Arkansas river is short of beef, and by reason of a warm winter and good grass Eastern Montana will ship early, thus scattering market receipts to such an extent as to avoid excessive runs. Fourth—A very large percentage of the Colorado and Wyoming steers will be sold direct to Nebraska feeders without appearing at the great markets. Hence the late run will fall short in expectations and prices must of necessity improve. This improvement in values should continue up to such time as fat cattle can be turned off from the new corn crop.

Cattle Sales.

The JOURNAL refers with pride to the long double-column list of cattle sales published elsewhere. This will no doubt in the near future prove a very interesting and valuable addition to the usefulness of this paper. Printed blanks prepared especially for this purpose have been furnished the patrons of the JOURNAL among the live stock commission merchants of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City with request that they report all sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle for publication. Quite a number have responded, to whom we are indebted for the list published to-day. Others have promised to furnish full reports beginning with next week. Readers of the JOURNAL may, therefore, confidently expect to find in each issue of the paper a full and complete report of the transactions in Texas cattle at the three principal markets for the preceding week.

Hash.

Hash is a much abused dish, persons having formed their idea of it from the ordinary boarding house dish which has been made the butt of many good-natured jokes and gibes. If it is made as it may be and should be it is one of the nicest breakfast dishes we have. Don't cut some meat scraps and potatoes together and warm it, thinking you will have good hash thereby, but carefully prepare it from good pieces of cold roast or boiled beef. Take out all the gristly pieces and chop it pretty fine, then add to this a double portion of cold boiled potatoes chopped fine. Put a piece of butter in the frying pan with a spoonful of water, enough to make steam to moisten the hash; salt and pepper. Cover closely and let it cook slowly about half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Just before sending to the table let it brown on the bottom and add a spoonful of good cream. Mix the brown part through it by stirring just as you take it to the table. Hash made in this manner cannot fail to please all hands.

Excursion Tickets to Summer Resorts.

Commencing June 1st the Santa Fe Railway will begin the sale of summer excursion tickets to the principal points north and east at reduced rates. The quickest time from Fort Worth to Chicago and the east is made via this line, and the only line running a through sleeper on night trains to Kansas City. Be sure your ticket reads via SANTA FE ROUTE.

All information as to rates, folders sleeping car accommodations furnished on application to

WM. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, 316 Houston St.
C. D. LUSK,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

Twelve thousand cattle in Chicago Monday, 4000 of which were Texas. Natives sold as high as \$6.15 and Texans as high as \$5. Hog receipts were 26,000 and prices were strong. Best sales of hogs, \$4.60.

D. C. WAGNER.

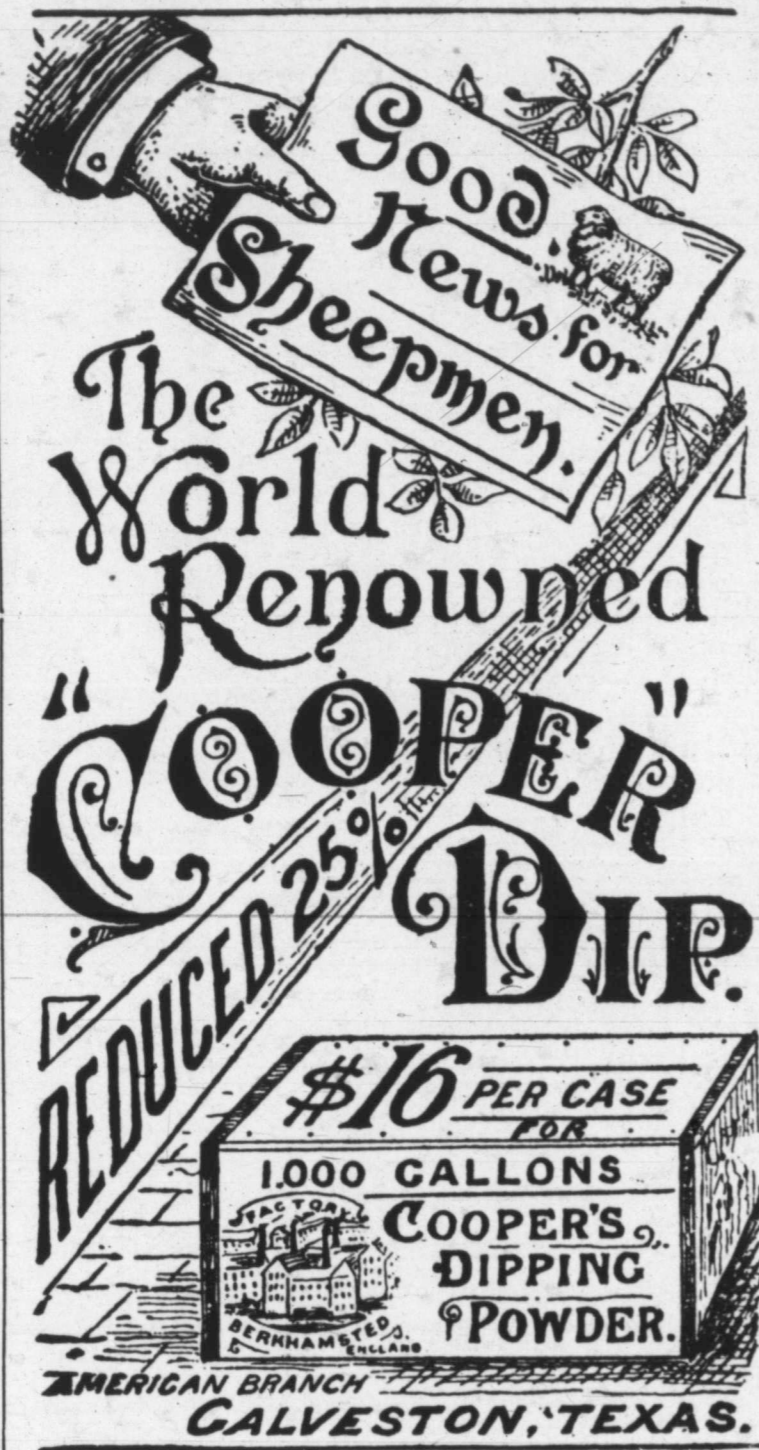
M. F. PERRY.

**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.

The Standard Dip of the World.

Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly.
Vastly Improves the Wool.
AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.



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

SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

John Munford,

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

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.

Health Hints.

If the head aches look well to the stomach.

Sleep obtained before midnight is of far greater value than sleep gained after that.

Sleep in a well ventilated apartment where there is a free circulation of fresh air, but not in a draught.

Carbolic acid is the best disinfectant known. It not only destroys foul odors but also all germs of disease.

Two or three drops of the essence of peppermint in hot water are valuable in relieving the colic of infants.

One of the best and simplest remedies for torpid liver or biliousness is a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed in it, but no sugar. This to be taken night and morning.

Summer Days, Where Shall we Spend Them?

The Cotton Belt route will place on sale June 1, excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to all prominent summer resorts. Write to any agent of the company for a copy of "Summer Days," and for any information desired in regard to a summer trip.

W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent.

A Remarkable Journal.

The JOURNAL is pleased to number among its exchanges, the "Horseman," published weekly at Chicago. The Horseman is a four-column, sixty-four page paper, filled each week with just such matter as will prove interesting, instructive and valuable to those who take an especial interest in good horse stock. Every horseman should take it and thus keep fully posted as to what is going on among the horsemen of the entire world.

Summer Excursion Rates.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway has now on sale round trip tickets to the Summer resorts of the North, East and West at greatly reduced rates. Tickets are good to return until October 31st, 1891. Also round trip excursion tickets to St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. For further information call upon or address local M., K. & T. R'y Ticket agent, or

H. P. HUGHES,
A. G. P. A., M., K. & T. R'y, Dallas, T.
GASTON MESLIER,
G. P. & T. A. Sedalia, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington Letter.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1891.

The transfer of the signal service from the war department to the department of agriculture is causing a great deal of hard work, close calculation, and executive ability in the farmers' branch of the government. When all arrangements are completed for the addition of the weather bureau to the new department, the supervision of the work will be mainly committed to the assistant secretary.

Great interest is taken in the subject of our foreign and inter-state meat trade, and the instructions of the secretary are being rigidly adhered to. Dr. D. E. Salmon, the chief of the bureau of animal industry is now in Chicago to superintend the inauguration at Chicago packing houses which have applied for the license to operate under the meat inspection act, of the system of meat inspection which it is fondly hoped will be so effectual as to soften the hard hearts of German and French government officials, and open a way for the unrestricted sale of American meat products in those countries. Except in so far as the tariff is concerned in it, it is not anticipated that there will be any lowering of duty on those American products by the European governments. It does, however, seem reasonable to suppose that the carrying out by this government of the thorough system of inspection of American meat products for the export should induce any government not affected by unfriendly motives to relieve those products of any restrictions imposed by them solely with a view to seek wholesomeness, that wholesomeness being guaranteed by this government and its system of inspection found to be amply adequate to afford a guarantee to that effect. It will surely be impossible for any foreign government to find justification for restrictive measures designed solely to secure what we guarantee. This conviction at least seems to be fully shared by a number of the leading papers in this country, and may be judged from the application made to Secretary Rusk for inspection under the act of March 3, 1881. By the way, few people realize how much work has been imposed upon the department in the bureau of animal industry, especially by recent legislation; for instance, the law requiring inspection of every animal imported into this country, even from those countries against which no quarantine existed and under the same law, which is known as the act of August 30, 1890, in which provision was made for the inspection at the ports of shipment of all cattle, hogs and sheep exported. The provisions of this law impose on the officers of the bureau the inspection in round numbers, including both incoming and outgoing animals, of about one million head per annum, a number which is likely to be greatly increased in the near future, if we can judge by the increase of the past two years, even should we be successful in inducing the British government to modify its present restrictions on American live cattle. To this arduous inspection another duty must be added, that of inspecting the vessels upon which the cattle are transported, a very salutary provision imposed upon the secretary of agriculture by the last congress for the purpose of prevent abuse and ill-treatment of cattle in transit; but the most arduous work of all, and that which seems likely to grow to mammoth proportions, is the meat inspection which Dr. Salmon is now engaged in getting on the way. This involves an inspection of all animals killed at the packing houses intended for interstate or foreign trade, and inspection of the carcasses after slaughter, and in some cases a microscopic inspection of a part of the internal organs of each animal.

In connection with the regulations drawn up by the secretary of agriculture under this meat inspection act, a criticism was made in a certain agricultural paper which indicates in the strongest manner possible how easy it is to find fault, and how little some people who undertake to instruct the public know about the laws of their own country. The criticism in question was aimed at the secretary for his regulations providing for the rejection of any animal not passing the required inspection, and simply providing that the animal or the carcass be removed from the premises, to be disposed of according to the law of the state. There was, so argued our critical journalist, a marked discrimination by the secretary of agriculture in favor of the foreigners or the citizens of other states as against the citizens of the state in which the packing house was situated, it being well known that in some states no law exists for the proper disposition of animals or carcasses so condemned. Here is a gentleman occupying a position in which he is supposed to instruct and inform others, who has not yet learned that the regulations of any federal officer drawn up for the enforcement of a law, cannot go beyond the provisions of the law itself; and actually uninformed of the fact, that the only ground for the exercise of any authority whatever, by a federal officer, in regard to the product of a packing house in any state in the Union, is the fact that it is designed for interstate or foreign trade and that if the citizens of any particular state propose to kill diseased animals and consume their carcasses for food purpose themselves, no federal officer has any right to interfere with their freedom of action in the premises.

In discussing this matter with some of the officials in the department of agriculture this afternoon I found a warmth of feeling and deep indignation which is unusual in that general atmosphere. One of them said: "The secretary is too mild mannered a man at times, and permits many criticisms of the department to go unanswered because he abhors newspaper controversy. But while he is absent, we can get as mad as we please, provided we don't talk too much. The 'Old Man', as we call him among ourselves, will not permit us to talk or write concerning department business, for publication."

And the secretary is right. He knows that all criticism, properly considered, will evoke thought, reflection, and advancement. He also knows that very little criticism is intended to personally reflect upon himself, while some of his subordinates are like a pan of milk, being spilled on one side, always slops over on the other; and, our Uncle Jerry never sloped over.

SMITH D. FRY.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Story From Giantland.

Indianapolis Journal.

Valley City, N. D., has a curiosity in horse flesh that is simply astonishing. He is a sorrel, stands fully nineteen hands high, or six feet four inches, from floor to withers; his legs are three feet six inches before touching the body, and a small bronco can easily walk under him. A man six feet in height can't see over his back, even when standing on tiptoe. In length he is full thirteen feet, or seventeen feet from tip of nose to tip of tail. When standing with his head as ordinarily checked up, a six-foot man, by standing on tiptoe, can just touch the base of the ear.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Study the effect of different feeds upon the horses.

Oats are the best summer grain for hard-worked horses.

Corn is too productive of heat for an exclusive ration for warm weather.

Diseases may often be avoided and frequently cured by judicious feeding.

Muscle producing food is the kind that is needed for working animals during the hot season.

The amount of work done by your teams depends greatly upon the kind of feed you give them.

You cannot afford to entrust the feeding of hard worked horses to a man who is careless or ignorant.

A variety in hay and grass—rough feed—is as necessary to the welfare of a horse as in the grain ration.

A stylish coach or carriage horse that has fine style and good action, will never go begging for a buyer.

Horses given good care and close attention require less feed to keep them in prime condition.

The outlay of fixing up everything handy for making chop feed for the horses is money well expended.

Make as much variety as possible out of the provender you have at command. Variety keeps up the appetite and tones up the system.

It is a hard matter to adopt certain rules for feeding farm horses on account of the diversity in the work farm teams are compelled to do.

Allow nothing to prevent horses from enjoying their meals in a perfectly quiet manner. Excitement of any kind prevents entire mastication.

Feed boxes and mangers should be kept clean and sweet. If food of any kind is left after a meal it should be removed at once to prevent moulding.

Loss of rest at night is as bad on animals as humans, and this is especially the case with the work teams, arrange to give them a good rest at night.

The form of the animal and the quality depend upon the breed, but the growth and development depend entirely upon the feed.

In Kentucky, the great horse country, a colt is always broken. He is taught to lead by the halter while he is yet a suckling.

It is as necessary for the perfect health of horses to carefully groom them as it is for a man to keep his person clean.

Some careful breeders will not allow a stallion to serve a mare until both the mare and stallion have been exercised enough to get their blood in good circulation. It is claimed that such treatment will insure a more vigorous offspring.

Horse-back riding is becoming more popular every day, and when one goes to look around for saddle horses of the right kind he finds them very scarce indeed. Such horses are selling now for good prices, and as their breeding has been carried on in a limited way there does not seem to be any danger of the market being overstocked.

If a colt is worth having it might just as well be a good colt as a poor one. The only way to be sure of a good grade draft or coach colt, is to breed to nothing but a pure bred registered stallion of individual merit. If you want a road horse, breed your most active mare to a standard bred trotter.

Galls on the necks and hooks, or

other similar abrasions, should be washed with castile soap and tepid, soft water, and afterwards with salted cold water. It will toughen the skin. Any indolent sores should be kept clean with the soap and water. If galls do not respond to this treatment, apply tannin, which may be had at any drug store.

When a horse becomes absolutely worthless for speed or draft purposes in Paris, France, he is sold to the horse butcher, cut up into steaks, roasts, sausages and bouillon meat. Horse meat is used as an article of diet by those who cannot afford to buy other meats. About 5000 horses are thus disposed of annually in Paris. The meat retails at five cents a pound.

Cleanliness will prevent scratches. If taken in time common lard or tallow, in which there is no salt will cure. Vaseline is another good, cheap remedy. In aggravated cases wash out with diluted carbolic acid or castile soap and warm water and then apply vasaline. Let the animal be kept quiet and have the quarters kept as clean as possible.

It is all nonsense to believe that stallions should be pampered. Put them to work. Drive them before your buggies; make them useful, even if you have to use them before the farm wagon, of course with careful drivers. All during the winter it would be better to work them in some useful way than to let them stand idle in their stalls.

Allowing horses to stand too long with mud adhering to them, or allowing them to stand in filthy stalls, is the principal cause of scratches, grease heel and similar complications. Better care in keeping not only the animals but the quarters clean, would prevent and save in addition considerable trouble. Mud should be washed off and the legs dried with a cloth. This not only prevents disease but also makes the animal much more comfortable.

You would not trust the boys or hired man with the custody of as much money invested in any other way as you do in giving them charge of the keeping and feeding of the horses. On some farms the value of the horses is one-fourth or one-half as great as of the farm itself. It would be more business like to trust the management of the farm itself to experienced hands rather than the horses. The latter is much more susceptible to injury than the former.

We must get the experience of others to be successful in breeding and farming in this day and age. Farmers who have no time or inclination to read the stock and agricultural papers spend their whole life ignorant of the experience of others that would have saved them time, labor and money, and would have given them success where they, relying upon their own experience only, met failure while their sons come to the front and learn more practical experience from the stock and farm papers in one year than the old fogey has learned in all his life.

Though horses are often injured or destroyed by being suffered to drink too much cold water when warm, a much greater number have been ruined by giving grain at improper seasons. It has generally been supposed dangerous to feed grain to a horse that has just come into the barn—very warm and sweaty—but what evidence have we that they have suffered from this cause? Do men fear to eat immediately after quitting the scythe or chopping wood? Horses will not eat much immediately on stopping after a hard drive. What reason, then, to suppose they have ever suffered from this cause? It is violent exercise immediately after eating that ruins horses, and causes distress in all animals that are put to it. And though every man of reflection knows that violent exercise immediately after eating causes pain in his own stomach, yet many will give horses the most solid food just before commencing the labors of the day.

The Stallion.

In selecting a stallion, says an exchange, first look at his legs; if they are not up to the standard don't look any further at that horse, for a horse without legs is no horse. The legs should be large, flat, bony, free from flesh and puffs of any kind, not too straight at the pasterns nor yet set too far back—a fault with some draft horses. A good, sound foot, with the ability to lift it up and place it straight forward the proper distance, is a desideratum. Next, look at the back. It should be short, straight and closely coupled. Next, the head.—Requisites—broad between the eyes and ears; clear, mild eye, not showing much white; jaw thin. If the horse be full between the eyes, head sloping backward, and a narrow poll, that horse has no intelligence, and will breed that way. Shoulders should be large, sloping well back; wide rump; long hips, not punched up in a knot like your fist doubled up. Wide between the fore legs. Thin throat latch. Neck long and enlarging to the point where it is set on shoulders. If he possesses the necessary individual merit, his breeding may be looked up. But though the horse had a pedigree a mile long, don't breed to him unless he has individual merit.

Home Without a Mother.

The room's in disorder,
The cat's on the table,
The flower-stand upset, and the mischief to pay;
And John y is screaming
As loud as he's able,
For nothing goes right when mamma's away.

What a scene of discomfort and confusion home would be if mamma did not return. If your wife is slowly breaking down, from a combination of domestic cares and female disorders, make it your first business to restore her health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a peer as a remedy for feeble and debilitated women, and is the only medicine for the class of maladies known as female diseases which is sold under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. It is a positive cure for the most complicated cases of womb troubles.



**JAPANESE
PILE
CURE**

A guarantee cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree—External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary. This remedy has positively never been known to fail. \$1 a box, 6 boxes for \$5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. A written guarantee positively given to each purchaser of 6 boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the \$5 paid if not cured. Guarantee issued by **J. P. NICKS & CO.**, Druggists, sole agents, 511 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. Sample packages free.



**GRIND
YOUR OWN CANE**
Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the
**Chattanooga
Cane Mill.
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Furnace.**
**CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

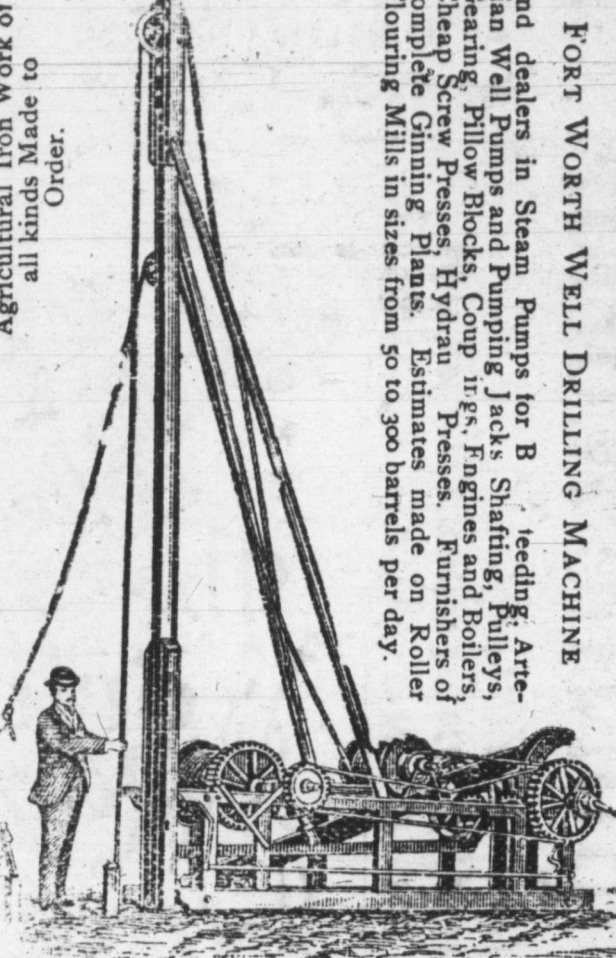


SCOTT HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
ALL STEEL — FULL CIRCLE.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

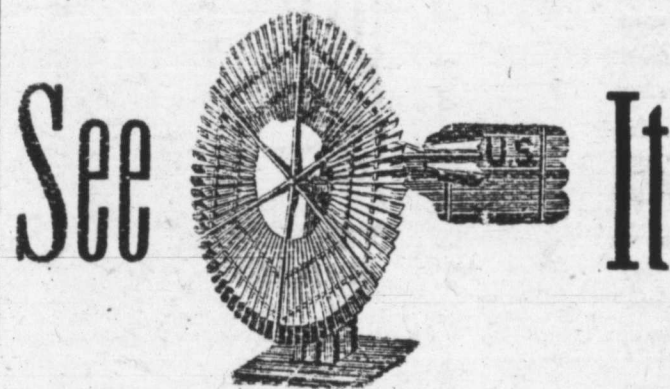
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Agricultural Iron Work of
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE
and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing,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

U. S. Solid Wheel
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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.

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.



Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.



Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.
Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil. Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue.
**U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 12, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The effects of the drouth last winter in the Rio Grande districts are seen in the horse market now. There is a good supply of horses and mares here from the lower counties, but they are neglected by the buyers on account of their condition. All winter these animals had a light supply of feed, but when the rains came the grass grew rapidly and all kinds of live stock took on flesh rapidly. These animals, if allowed to remain on the pastures for a few weeks longer, would have hardened and been in good shipping condition, but the ranchmen are anxious to get money and therefore drove them to this market when they were "soft" and as a natural result they arrived here either thin or only half fat. Such stock are not in a fit condition to stand shipping to other markets and hence are not attractive to buyers. This is given as one reason why the horse market is so dull, but this excuse cannot be urged very long as stock on arriving here if not sold promptly is put in near-by pastures where they soon regain their lost flesh.

The annual meeting of the Texas Wool-Growers association has hardly been mentioned here since it adjourned.

A little more active work with some judicious "horn blowing" by the members of the state association at the time of its annual gatherings would do much good. Probably not thirty people outside of those in attendance at the meeting knew any such meeting was being held, yet with very little time and attention given to it a very attractive programme might have been prepared and the large hall in which the meeting was held might have been well filled with a deeply interested audience. Men came here several hundred miles for the express purpose of attending that meeting on the 2nd inst., and there was not as much attention paid them by their comrades as would have been had they met in a beer saloon. When wool-growers show so little regard for their fellow wool-growers who have come long distances to meet with them, it is not to be expected that outsiders will show much interest in them.

The International Fair association has decided not to hold a fair next fall. The trouble was that money is so tight that business men here would not subscribe for the bonds. The small creditors, including Secretary Dickinson, are the mourners and the whole of Southwest Texas will be the loser. The directors of the association tried hard to have a fair and gave their time and money freely to the project, but the money market was against them and they have had to give up their plans and pocket the loss.

The following are among those prominent in live stock interests who have registered at the Mahneke hotel during the past week: S. J. Arnold, Montell; J. R. McKerrow and Alex. Sterling, Kinney county; F. L. Gage, Alpine; T. M. O'Connor, Victoria; N. R. Powell, Pettus; J. W. McInnes, Twobig; John Perry, Del Rio; D. R. Fant, Goliad; J. J. Burk, Eagle Pass.

The Horse Market.

Commission men continue to complain of dullness in the horse market, though the shipments by rail exceed those of several weeks past. Receipts have been above the weekly average of this year though below the weekly average of previous years and have been mainly of cheap stock from the Rio Grande districts driven to market in the old way which prevailed before there were any railroads in this portion of the state. There have been some outside buyers here and several who have been here long enough to entitle them to vote. Evidently the stock now on this market does not meet

their approval. Then, too, the dense sadness of cattle buyers effects the market.

Receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 160 head, against 1186 head during the corresponding week last year, and 301 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

Shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 316 head against 444 head during the corresponding week last year, and 980 head during the corresponding week in 1889. The shipments last week to points outside of Texas were as follows: 29 head of horses and mares and 7 head of colts, shipped by W. W. Mullins to Chadwick, Mo.; 34 head of horses and mares and 3 head of colts, shipped by A. L. Stocking to Pittsburg, Pa.; 24 head of horses and mares, 10 head of colts and 7 head of burros, shipped by E. L. Stocking to Pittsburg, Pa.; 24 head of horses, shipped by J. F. Binz to New Orleans, La.; 22 head of horses shipped by Barnard Regeard to New Orleans, La.; 35 head of mules, 35 head of horses and 6 head of colts shipped by J. Bloomenthal to Slaughter, La. The following quotations rule in this market:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands. | 8@ 12 |
| Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands. | 12@ 16 |
| Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat. | 17@ 25 |
| Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin. | 13@ 17 |
| Yearling fillies, branded. | 6@ 8 |
| Yearling fillies, unbranded. | 8@ 10 |
| Two-year-old fillies, branded. | 10@ 15 |
| Two-year-old fillies, unbranded. | 15@ 20 |
| Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands. | 22@ 50 |
| American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. | 75@ 200 |
| Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands. | 23@ 42 |
| Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands. | 18@ 25 |
| Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands. | 17@ 23 |
| Weaned, unbranded colts. | 7@ 10 |
| Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands. | 18@ 25 |
| Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands. | 35@ 50 |
| Yearling mule colts, improved. | 18@ 22 |
| Two-year mule colts, improved. | 30@ 40 |
| Yearling mule colts, Mexican. | 12@ 15 |
| Two-year mule colts, Mexican. | 18@ 20 |

The Cattle Market.

Cattle have been in liberal receipt, but this market is demoralized by the low prices prevailing elsewhere, which have caused much larger receipts here and overloaded this market with every description of live stock except hogs. Local butchers get extra cautious and particular about what they buy when the market is overloaded and as a result of the present large receipts there is very little sale for any but the best fat cattle and the market is not quotably strong for even the extra choice stock.

Muttons and goats are also in very large receipt.

Hogs are the only exception to the rule and are in light receipt and have a quick sale at top prices.

San Antonio Wool Market.

For the past two weeks the San Antonio wool market has been becoming more and more dull and draggy, until now sales are rare. Buyers are now few in number and are disposed to hold off for the present, even the low freight rate, which ended on the 12th inst., being no inducement for them to take wool at present prices, which are fully 14@2c per pound below opening figures. While the manufacturers' agents were on the market there was some life to trading, but when they had purchased all they required the market suddenly became dull and flat with a steady decline in values. The stock now on this market in first hands is estimated at about 2500 bags out of total receipts this spring amounting to about 14,000 bags. Probably a large amount of the wool now unsold will be carried over to the fall season.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

HORTICULTURE.

Don't plow the orchard deeply.

The last load of manure before plowing, it is said, "is always the best."

It is better to apply manure before setting out the plants than afterwards.

Good stout stakes, set by newly planted trees, to which they may be fastened, will serve to steady them.

Bury trees, tops and all, for a time if they come from the nursery to you in a too dry or frozen condition.

If your apple trees are large, and crowd each other cut down the less thrifty until plenty of room is left between them.

Do not plant a large variety of trees unless for experiment. Select what you know to be standard for your principal planting.

While in many cases it may not pay to grow small fruits for market, a supply sufficient for the table may be grown at a less cost than they can be purchased for.

If you plant trees and shrubs in the fall the ground is still warm and the roots readily form their bed; but if you plant in the spring, the earth is cold and the roots are slow to "take hold."

When plowing up old pastures for vegetable gardens, it is a mistake to plow too deep. The best of the soil is near the surface, and deep plowing throws it too far out of reach. One of the best melon crops ever grown was on a piece of pasture land not plowed at all.

Do not keep up the cultivation of the young fruit trees too late in the season, as it may cause them to take on new growth, to their subsequent injury. For this reason it is bad practice to plant strawberries between the rows, for these must have their best working after the fruit has been gathered.

In setting plants, such as cabbage, tomato and tobacco plants, it will be found of advantage to trim away the lower leaves. If these are left on they will almost always die back. It is better to trim them off, leaving only the center. The plant will be more apt to live, and will make a more vigorous growth.

Farmers should encourage the establishment of canning factories near at hand, even if they have to invest somewhat in the stock in order to get them started. There is profit in growing fruit and vegetables when there is a market close at hand. Co-operative establishments, owned by the men who are to grow the products, should pay well if properly managed.

We are sorry to see that the Western Rural advises an enquirer against engaging in blackberry culture. It says: The blackberry can hardly be said to be a favorite in the market, and if everybody or a good many bodies attempted to grow it they would glut the market. Our own investigation leads us to believe that large well-ripened blackberries of the best cultivated varieties are general favorites in the markets, and that few markets are supplied with such sufficient abundance. Of wild, half-ripened berries rarely fit for the table, there is often a super-abundance. The cultivated sorts sell usually at a higher price per quart than raspberries, and pay a better profit because they yield more to the acre and are less expensive to harvest. As to the latter part of the Rural's objection that the market would be glutted if everybody should rush into this specialty, this does not seem a good reason why any individual one, well situated as to land and market, should not engage in the business and find it very profitable.

Summer Days, Where Shall We Spend Them.

Half-rate excursion to Lookout Mountain, Tenn., via the Cotton Belt route. The only line with through sleeping cars to Memphis, and the only line delivering passengers for Lookout Mountain to connecting lines at Memphis without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer.

Tickets will be sold July 4th to 8th inclusive, good for return until September 30th, 1891. For further information write or call on any agent of the company. W. H. WINFIELD, General Passenger Ag't, Texarkana, Tex.

DAHLMAN BROS.

The old reliable clothing firm of Dahlman Bros. of this city desire to say to their friends among the stockmen and to the public in general that they are still doing business at the old stand, corner First and Houston streets. That their stock of clothing and furnishing goods is complete in every line, and was bought by expert buyers in the Eastern market for cash and can be sold at a bargain. Call and give them a trial and be convinced.

—THE—
COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.)

—TO—
ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS

AND ALL POINTS BEYOND.

Free Reclining Chair Cars
and Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

The Only Line

FROM TEXAS, RUNNING

Through Coaches and
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—TO—
MEMPHIS,

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

The Shortest Route to all points in the

Southeast.

All Texas Lines have through tickets on sale via

The Cotton Belt Route.

Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or

G. W. BARNHART,
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Gen'l Manager and Chief Engineer, 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., 1108 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

| BY KEENAN & SONS. | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Date. | No. Class. | Shipper and Postoffice. | Av. Price. |
| June 1, | 66 heifers, | A. Wheeler & Son, Waco | 620 \$2 00 |
| " | 47 steers, | same | 914 2 85 |
| " | 3 bulls, | same | 1187 2 50 |
| " | 44 steers, | A. J. Ashburn, Waco | 1048 4 40 |
| June 2, | 20 steers, | Gibbs G., Argyle | 1182 5 15 |
| " | 20 steers, | same | 970 4 00 |
| " | 74 cows, | S. A. Walcott, Encinal | 1059 4 00 |
| " | 27 cows, | same | 931 2 75 |
| June 1, | 1037 sheep, | G. B. Greer, Kerrville | 81 3 65 |
| June 2, | 1072 sheep, | H. W. Dayton, Kerrville | 75 3 65 |
| " | 288 sheep, | E. B. Randle, Waco | 63 3 55 |

BY TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| June 4, | 246 steers, | J. M. Mathis, Goliad, Texas | 859 2 50 |
| " | 92 steers, | Rogers & R., Kansas City, Mo. | 1029 4 50 |
| " | 68 steers, | same | 1013 4 40 |
| " | 19 steers, | same | 1058 4 60 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 1089 4 60 |
| " | 47 steers, | same | 1092 4 40 |
| " | 45 steers, | H. L. Powers, Abilene | 813 2 55 |
| June 5, | 99 steers, | M. T. Shockett, Kansas City Mo. | 917 3 35 |
| June 6, | 58 bulls, | S. Kruse, Kansas City | 1296 2 60 |
| " | 207 steers, | same | 1001 4 55 |
| " | 81 steers, | same | 1036 4 75 |
| June 8, | 72 steers, | Rogers & Rogers, Kansas City, Mo. | 1000 4 10 |
| " | 92 steers, | same | 1013 4 30 |
| " | 49 steers, | Frazier & Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 840 3 30 |
| " | 120 steers, | same | 952 3 45 |
| " | 50 steers, | same | 895 3 45 |
| " | 6 bulls, | S. Krouse, Kansas City, Mo. | 1211 2 70 |
| " | 1 bull, | same | 1470 3 00 |

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| June 4, | 324 sheep | J. I. Huffman, San Angelo | 85 4 35 |
| " | 517 sheep, | same | 77 3 40 |
| June 6, | 46 grass steers, | D. J. Wyatt, San Angelo | 901 2 70 |
| June 8, | 666 sheep, | D. M. Deritt, Ballinger, Tex. | 92 4 60 |
| June 9, | 1003 sheep, | Gus Pfahl, San Angelo, Tex. | 96 4 40 |
| " | 160 sheep, | same | 78 3 50 |
| " | 457 sheep, | D. M. Deritt, San Angelo, Tex. | 88 4 25 |
| June 10, | 48 sheep, | same | 84 4 40 |
| " | 91 sheep, | same | 76 3 65 |
| " | 70 steers, | J. H. Aiken, Belton, Tex. | 989 3 50 |
| " | 22 steers, | Baker & Vickroy, Belton, Tex. | 900 3 25 |
| " | 22 stags, | same | 1161 2 95 |

At Kansas City.

BY LARIMER, SMITH & BRIDGEFORD.

| | | | |
|---------|------------|---------------------------|----------|
| June 6, | 22 steers, | E. M. Daggett, Fort Worth | 900 2 75 |
|---------|------------|---------------------------|----------|

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| June 4, | 67 steers, | G. W. Miller, Lometa | 970 3 30 |
| " | 58 spayed heifers, | same | 810 3 30 |
| " | 22 cows and stags, | same | 866 2 25 |
| June 5, | 159 steers, | O. Love, Marietta, I. T. | 1123 4 25 |
| " | 1 bull, | Thompson & Barks, Paoli, I. T. | 1400 2 25 |
| June 6, | 21 heifers, | same | 690 2 00 |
| " | 4 heifers, | same | 367 1 25 |

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| June 8, | 1 cow, | Jeffrett Addington, Marietta, I. T. | 1240 3 25 |
| " | 47 steers, | same | 903 3 25 |
| " | 3 cows, | same | 880 2 50 |
| " | 1 stag, | same | 1140 2 25 |
| " | 27 steers, | same | 964 3 85 |
| " | 100 steers, | T. J. Overstreet, Simon, I. T. | 869 2 55 |
| " | 23 steers, | J. C. Belt, Eufaula, I. T. | 720 2 00 |

BY THE EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---|-----------|
| June 8, | 50 steers, | R. W. Kuehn, Granger, Tex. | 878 2 90 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 1088 4 00 |
| " | 16 cows, | Ike T. Pryor, Chillacco, I. T. | 765 2 40 |
| " | 26 calves, | same | each 5 25 |
| " | 259 calves, | R. D. Cragin, Okarchee, I. T. | each 7 10 |
| " | 161 calves, | Thompson Bros., Talpa, Tex. | each 6 25 |
| " | 17 cows, | R. C. Edgerton, Lenapah, I. T. | 862 2 75 |
| " | 142 cows, | J. H. Parramore & Co., Leliaetta, I. T. | 725 2 25 |
| " | 167 calves, | same | each 5 50 |
| " | 118 calves, | San Simon C. & C. Co., Eureka, Ks. | each 3 75 |
| " | 15 calves, | R. C. Edgerton, Lenapah, I. T. | each 6 75 |

At National Stock Yards, Ill.

BY CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| June 4, | 30 cows, | W. T. Wade, Rockwall | 794 2 25 |
| " | 27 mixed, | same | 867 2 60 |
| " | 180 sheep, | N. D. Haney, Fairlie | 68 3 50 |
| June 6, | 226 calves, | H. H. Halsell, Decatur | each 7 00 |
| June 9, | 23 steers, | J. B. Wilson, Dallas | 988 3 50 |
| " | 30 heifers, | same | 790 3 10 |
| " | 30 heifers, | same | 794 3 00 |
| " | 24 steers, | same | 931 3 70 |
| " | 25 steers, | same | 911 3 70 |
| " | 23 steers, | same | 976 4 05 |
| " | 24 steers, | same | 1037 4 05 |
| " | 117 steers, | same | 1270 5 25 |
| " | 44 steers, | same | 1135 4 65 |
| " | 22 bulls, | Newcomb & Hudson, Terrell | 1137 2 10 |
| " | 39 cows, | same | 756 2 45 |
| " | 18 stags, | same | 1158 2 75 |
| " | 7 bulls, | same | 1240 2 25 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 930 3 00 |
| " | 3 cows, | same | 736 2 50 |
| " | 20 oxen, | W. D. Holman, Hutto | 1250 4 25 |

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|
| " | 27 cows, | same | 789 3 35 |
| " | 28 mixed, | M. Cartwright, Terrell | 794 3 15 |
| " | 44 steers, | J. Y. Bell, Cuero, Tex. | 894 3 40 |
| " | 28 steers, | same | 792 2 65 |
| " | 5 bulls, | R. Gillett, Gonzales | 1094 1 75 |
| " | 128 steers, | R. L. Barnett, Gonzales | 819 2 85 |
| " | 4 bulls, | same | 1057 1 75 |
| " | 18 oxen, | J. N. Kimberlin, Vernon | 1368 4 20 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 1025 3 80 |
| June 10, | 27 steers, | W. M. Atkinson, Gonzales | 765 2 50 |
| " | 5 steers, | Newcomb & H., Terrell | 912 2 75 |
| " | 5 steers, | same | 848 2 45 |
| " | 182 steers, | J. B. Wilson, Dallas | 1169 4 75 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 1117 4 12½ |
| " | 50 steers, | B. F. Johnson, Alvarado | 946 3 55 |
| " | 56 steers, | same | 752 2 60 |
| " | 4 calves, | same | each 7 50 |
| " | 48 steers, | J. Y. Bell, Cuero | 856 2 75 |

BY STEWART & OVERSTREET.

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| June 4, | 334 steers, | J. M. Johnson & Co., Pearsall | 1037 3 15 |
| " | 21 stags, | same | 1117 2 50 |
| " | 28 mixed, | J. J. Black, Dallas | 773 2 75 |
| " | 27 steers, | same | 873 3 10 |
| " | 31 cows, | Johnson & Cloud, Waxahachie | 779 2 15 |
| " | 45 steers and heifers, | S. W. Barber, Dallas | 1010 3 60 |
| " | 30 steers, | same | 1144 4 70 |
| " | 28 cows and heifers, | same | 855 2 65 |
| " | 31 cows and heifers, | same | 705 2 50 |
| " | 7 steers, | same | 1122 3 55 |
| " | 23 steers, | K. D. Orr & Co., Terrell | 958 3 75 |
| " | 15 steers, | same | 784 3 25 |
| " | 22 steers, | same | 874 3 25 |
| " | 6 stags, | same | 1035 3 25 |
| " | 29 cows and heifers, | J. B. Harris & Co., Terrell | 754 2 25 |
| June 6 | 21 mixed, | S. W. Barber, Dallas | 688 2 25 |
| June 8, | 79 cows and heifers, | R. D. Inscho, Brackenridge | 701 2 50 |
| " | 102 steers, | Hord & Redmon, Brackenridge | 800 3 00 |
| " | 46 steers, | F. P. Hord & Co., Brackenridge | 907 3 00 |
| " | 22 steers, | same | 997 3 50 |
| " | 83 calves, | J. D. Merchant, Vinita, I. T. | each 6 00 |
| " | 20 steers, | S. G. Willis, Cheloea, I. T. | 1084 3 65 |
| " | 19 steers, | same | 1010 3 25 |
| June 9, | 23 steers, | Nussbaumer & Co., Dallas | 1045 4 25 |
| " | 50 steers, | same | 1035 4 00 |
| " | 25 steers, | same | 875 3 60 |
| " | 18 mixed, | Russell Williams, Lone Oak | 1065 2 75 |
| " | 24 cows and heifers, | same | 748 2 37 |
| " | 28 steers, | J. W. Barnett, Lone Oak | 779 3 2 |
| " | 23 steers, | J. M. Mathis, Cotulla | 1001 3 10 |
| " | 53 mixed, | same | 809 2 25 |
| " | 88 steers, | W. T. Jackman, San Marcos | 837 3 00 |
| " | 65 steers, | Neard & Story, Kyle | 887 3 00 |
| " | 22 steers, | Guy Borden, San Antonio | 1010 3 25 |
| " | 17 bulls and cows, | H. Story, Kyle | 227 2 00 |

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| June 4, | 23 steers and oxen, | Z. W. Rains, Colbert, I. T. | 1133 3 75 |
| June 3, | 22 bulls, | B. M. Riggs, Taylor, Tex. | 1030 1 75 |
| " | 20 steers, | J. E. Barren, Thornton | 1006 4 00 |
| " | 24 steers, | same | 899 3 17½ |
| " | 18 steers, | same | 817 3 12½ |
| " | 51 mixed, | Hughes & Rathmell, Coleman | 736 2 55 |
| " | 18 steers, | same | 922 2 80 |
| June 4, | 20 steers, | J. L. White, Irene | 812 2 90 |
| " | 23 steers, | J. W. Hays, Gainesville | 992 4 15 |
| " | 21 steers, | R. McDonald, Baird | 1043 4 00 |
| " | 48 steers, | same | 934 3 25 |
| " | 22 steers, | J. D. Kimbrough, Pilot Point | 810 3 65 |
| " | 22 steers, | C. H. Brown, Pilot Point | 1033 4 00 |
| " | 22 steers, | same | 968 3 50 |
| " | 10 steers, | same | 953 3 20 |
| " | 45 steers, | same | 954 3 10 |
| June 9, | 59 steers, | Eugene McDaniel, Hubbard City | 619 2 25 |
| " | 24 steers, | same | 766 2 25 |
| " | 30 heifers, | same | 544 2 35 |
| " | 45 steers, | Sam Amonett, Coleman | 1038 4 30 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 906 4 00 |
| June 8, | 22 steers, | J. M. Ussey, Valley View | 894 3 40 |
| " | 20 bulls, | Winfield Scott, Fort Worth | 1117 2 25 |
| " | 35 heifers, | same | 607 2 90 |
| " | 190 calves, | same | each 7 25 |
| " | 46 steers, | L. Forester, Denton | 816 3 20 |
| " | 25 steers, | same | 816 3 25 |
| " | 212 steers, | Jno. K. Rosson, Fort Worth | 1004 3 50 |
| " | 20 steers, | same | 880 3 00 |
| June 6, | 23 steers, | F. L. Turner, Axtell | 932 3 00 |
| " | 24 steers, | same | 725 2 85 |
| " | 24 steers, | same | 727 2 65 |

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| June 9, | 114 steers, | M. Sansom, Alvarado | 952 3 25 |
| " | 99 steers, | R. M. White, Blum | 878 2 60 |
| " | 6 steers, | Coffin & Stone, Rio Vista | 1194 4 75 |
| " | 35 steers, | same | 964 3 40 |
| " | 25 steers, | Riddle, Miller & Co., Alvarado | 969 4 00 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 1004 4 00 |
| " | 20 steers, | same | 1195 4 75 |
| " | 23 steers, | same | 925 3 12½ |
| " | 19 steers, | same | 1205 4 75 |
| " | 43 steers, | same | 1058 4 35 |
| " | 20 steers, | same | 1158 4 75 |
| " | 50 steers, | same | 980 3 25 |
| " | 103 steers, | I. B. Bradley, Alvarado | 1125 4 65 |
| " | 50 steers, | H. May, Cotulla | 897 2 50 |
| " | 249 steers, | A. Armstrong, Cotulla | 906 2 50 |
| June 8, | 26 steers, | Kelley & Rocketts, Midlothian, Texas | 838 3 00 |
| " | 21 steers, | same | 980 3 20 |
| " | 100 steers, | same | 1169 4 65 |

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

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

Registered and Graded
Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

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

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester Pa. S. n. stamp for Circular.

For Sale!

Five hundred extra steer yearlings of Hamilton county can be seen in pasture near Fairy, ten miles south of Hico, on H. & T. C. railroad. Will take \$7 per head.

ALLEN & BEATTY,
FAIRY, TEXAS.

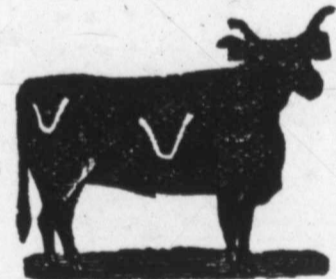
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FIFTY YEARLING MULES.

I offer for sale 50 good trim yearling mules, nearly all blacks and bays, from thoroughbred Kentucky and Tennessee jacks and well graded Texas raised mares. Address:

JNO. B. CAVITT,
WHEELLOCK, TEXAS.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.
(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

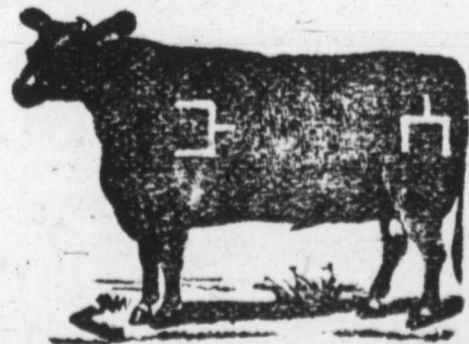
Additional brands: MAK on side; FAN on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.
(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.
FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

Cattle For Sale!

The T brand in Archer county, numbering about five or six hundred. This is a mixed herd and includes the steer cattle, four years and under. Address

A. T. MABRY,
BIG SPRINGS, 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.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 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 | \$35,700 |

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$500.

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.,

For Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,
Terrell, Texas.



100

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

Holstein-Friesians.

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

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Pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions, and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman.

Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

200 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.

100 head of mules, from two to five years old, at Grayson county ranch, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro, on the Texas and Pacific railway. These offerings will be continued until sold.

Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

400 Head of good stock horses. Address JOHN L. PINNEY, Menardville, Texas.

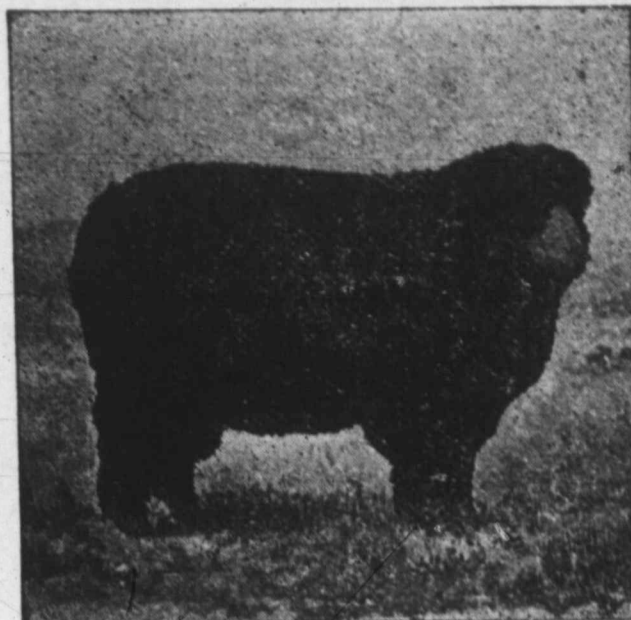
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I have one car-load of high grade Hereford bulls for sale. Address

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Polled Mutton Merinos.

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Largest herd in the South. 44 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address

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Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Tex.

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I have for sale 300 two-year-old steers. Address W. W. STUBBS, Alexander, Texas.

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Bland & Robertson of Taylor, Texas, has a car of high grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls for sale. See this lot before you purchase.

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I have a customer for such cattle if they are good and worth the money; also have a customer for 20,000 to 50,000 acres of good land in solid body.

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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 3600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

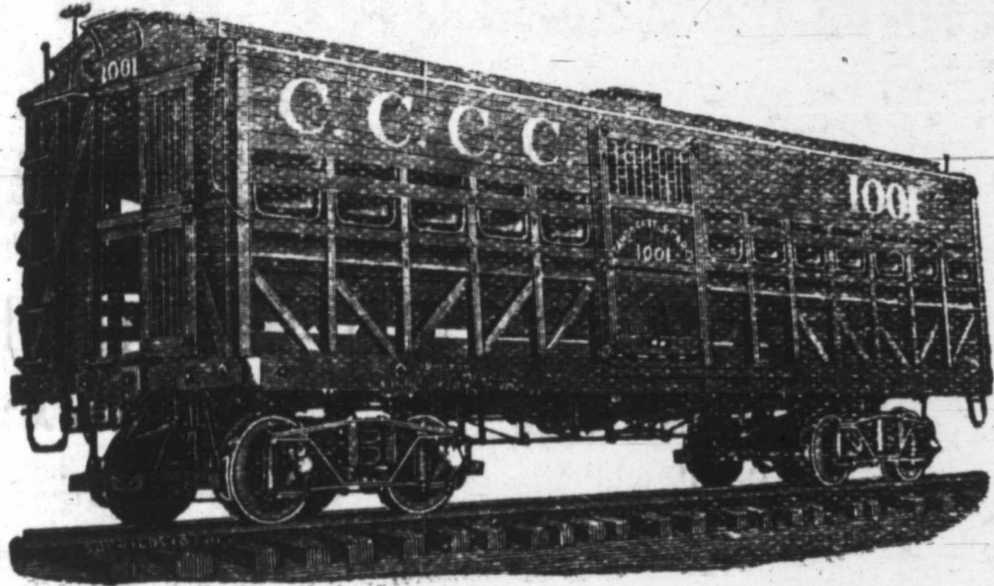
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We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Cattle..... | 3,484,280 |
| Hogs..... | 7,663,828 |
| Sheep..... | 2,182,667 |
| Calves..... | 175,085 |
| Horses..... | 101,566 |

Number of cars for year, 311,557.

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Strictly a Cash Market.

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Notice the following actual results:

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| Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings, | \$200.00 |
| Lime and Sulphur for two dippings, | 127.00 |
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| 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 |

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