

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 9

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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No. 9.

Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

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

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

Sheep for Texas.

The demand for feeding sheep will be better this fall than ever before. For this reason it will not pay to run half-fat muttons on the market; they will bring more money later on as feeders.

Maintain the Quarantine.

The practicability of the maintenance of the quarantine line is in the hands of the people. If they are law-abiding and give aid and support to the enforcement of the regulations there will be no trouble and the good of all will be secured.

Gray Has Resigned.

J. W. T. Gray has resigned the position of secretary of the American Live Stock Commission company and accepted a place with the Fish & Keck company. The last named are one of the leading live stock commission firms of the Kansas City stock yards.

Let Us Hear From You.

The friends and patrons of the JOURNAL are urgently requested to keep it advised as to all items of news or other matter, affecting the live stock or agricultural interests. Short communications from all parts of the country on

matters connected with or pertaining to live stock and stock farming will be thankfully received and add materially to the value and readableness of the paper.

In and In Breeding.

There is nothing more certain than in breeding that to breed away from consanguinity—the material used being good—we invariably intensify the constitutional stamina. This being the rule it follows with equal certainty that loss of stamina will follow anything that is an approach to incestuous breeding.

An Inch of Water.

Few people can form an idea of what is involved in the expression, "an inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches, and an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches, which, at 227 inches to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or over 100 tons.

Cattle and Sheep Sales.

The best criterion to judge the market by is the sales actually made on the market from day to day, this information the JOURNAL proposes in future to give in full. Beginning with next week, the list of sales will regularly thereafter be complete, and will, it is hoped, be of sufficient interest and importance to our readers to justify the labor and expense of publishing them.

Wanted Activity Recovered.

Kansas Farmer.

Under the influence of advanced prices, the stock raising industry has to a great extent recovered its wonted activity. Four years of depressed prices all but paralyzed one of the three great interests of the West. Remunerative returns are insured for a few years at least, which will not only compensate the stockman for past losses but substantially increase the business.

Breeding for Sex.

Different theories are advanced by those who breed for sex, but about the time an advocate of a given theory thinks he has "got it" his plans miscarry. Men who undertake to accomplish the production of desired sex in animals should stop at least to consider what the result would be if successful in finding an unfailing plan. Man can accomplish much with the instruments of creation, but creation is beyond his reason or power. A little experience in the line spoken of soon teaches a man that there is a limit to his skill.

Texas Lands.

The inactivity in Texas lands for the past few months has greatly increased the desire among many holders to sell. Failing to find ready buyers seems to still further increase their desire to make immediate sale, consequently rare bargains can now be easily picked up. The JOURNAL strongly urges its readers to withhold their lands from market until money is more plentiful

and times are better, but to those who expect to invest at any time in Texas land the JOURNAL would say buy now. Don't let the opportunities offered, on account of the present stringency in the money markets, pass without taking advantage of them. Such fine chances to buy cheap will never be offered again.

Direct from Chicago to Liverpool.

The foreign market is not as inviting as it might be, consequently the export trade has fallen below its previous record. A new scheme, however, is on foot which, if carried out, will enable exporters to ship direct from Chicago to Liverpool. This has long been a subject of thought and discussion among those directly interested. Mr. Nelson Morris advances rather a new idea in connection with the subject. He says that when the packers get their Yellowstone plants going they can load directly upon vessels that will go by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence to Liverpool without change. Of course these vessels could only operate seven or eight months a year, but his idea is that they could be used as storage houses during the winter and be ready to sail with full cargoes at the opening of navigation.

Good Demand for Feeders.

There will be a good demand within a very short time for feeding steers. Texas feeders alone will want enough to consume all the steers that will be left in the state that are suitable for feeding purposes. This state is not dependant on the corn crop, but will feed fully 100,000 steers, even should the corn crop be an entire failure. The favorite feed in this state now being cotton seed, cotton seed meal, etc. Should the feeding states raise plenty of corn, (and there now seems to be no doubt but they will) they will want more feeders than ever before, and will rely on getting the bulk of their supply from Texas. Feeders will be in demand and at good figures. It will be no trouble to sell feeders at good figures, the only difficulty will be for the buyers to find steers enough to supply the demand.

Hold Your Lands.

Instead of selling when the market is good and buyers are plentiful, land owners, seem to do just the opposite. Now while there are no buyers and no money to buy with, a great many land owners who are abundantly able to carry their investments, become discouraged and want to sell. They very naturally, at this particular time, fail to find buyers. While this should not in the least discourage them, at the same time it seems to greatly depreciate the value of the property in their minds, consequently their anxiety to close out increases. To this class of its readers the JOURNAL wishes to say that Texas lands are the best investments offered and will give better returns than could possibly be realized by a reinvestment of proceeds should a sale now be made. Texas lands are sure to enhance in value and will be in good demand as

soon as there is any money for speculation or investments. Those who sell now will regret it in future.

The Washouts.

Great damage has been done during the past few weeks by washouts along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, and through the Panhandle country generally. While the railroad company has been the heaviest losers, at the same time the farmers along the streams and valleys have in many instances lost everything. The rains have been the heaviest known in many years, the country in some localities having been almost deluged with "water spouts." The railroad washouts have been repaired, but not without great loss to the company. Farmers located in the river valleys have in many instances lost the entire crop, while those above high water mark will turn off the largest and best crops, ever grown in the state, and as good as can be found anywhere. Fortunately the flooded localities are only a small proportion of the great Panhandle country, which is as a whole, fast coming to the front as a fine agricultural district.

The Dull Times.

Times continue dull and money is gradually, but surely, disappearing. It is now almost impossible to secure accommodations in the way of loans, even on the best of collateral. Just what the result will be or how long this unfortunate condition of affairs will last no one can tell. Times will surely get better, but that they may first get worse is within the range of possibilities. The fine crops all over the country, the good prices now being paid for all classes of live stock, will no doubt do much towards relieving the necessities of the stockmen and farmers, and would, in ordinary times, put them in easy circumstances. Each industry and branch of business must, however, at least in a measure, sympathize with others, while none can make any very great strides in prosperity while a general depression and money stringency is existing.

The JOURNAL does not pretend to locate the responsibility for the present deplorable condition of money affairs, neither can it prescribe a remedy. It does know, however, that the situation as applied to business generally is surely changing each day from bad to worse. It also believes that something, somewhere is radically wrong and that decisive measures should at once be inaugurated that would bring about a change for the better.

The Canadian government has passed an order in Councils permitting the Three Rivers Dead-Meat Export company to import American cattle in bond to be slaughtered. The present regulation prohibits the importation of cattle from the United States into Canada on account of the threat of the British government that Canada cattle arriving in England would be scheduled the same as those arriving in from the United States if the importation of American cattle into the Dominion was permitted.

CATTLE.

The value of live animals imported into Great Britain in 1890 was \$56,081,665 against \$51,800,435 in 1889.

In Ireland the statistics for 1890 as compared with 1889 show an increase in the number of cattle, 146,579; of horses and mules, 11,369; of sheep, 534,618; of pigs, 189,609.

In sending half fat cattle to market you not only sacrifice what might in a month's time make valuable animals, but you help to break the market on good cattle.

Don't allow a shortage of twenty-five per cent in your calf crop this year, for the want of a few more bulls. Calves are bringing from \$6 to \$8 per head in market now and are worth too much money to be long neglected.

A string of ninety Western steers, the property of the Standard Cattle company, brought \$5.90 in Chicago last week, and ninety spayed heifers belonging to the same parties fetched \$5.45. The cattle averaged 1317 pounds. They were fed at the companies' feed yards near Ames, Neb.

In spite of the fact that the prices on beef cattle were not altogether satisfactory during May, cattlemen in Texas are wearing June faces just now. They say there is no use getting discouraged, but when money is scarce, and notes are to be met in bank, it is awfully comforting to be able to realize top figures or one's really good beeves.

The outlook for export beef, whether under the refrigerator system, or as live cattle, is certainly brighter at present than at any other time in the history of the American cattle trade. Now is the time for producers in Uncle Sam's broad domains, to show that they can raise cattle of such quality as will be relished by their English cousins.

The best thing in connection with the situation in cattle is the fact that the position in prices which is now held has been materially unchanged for some weeks. To make a sudden even if great advance would show nothing in particular as arguing solidity in the market, but to not only make a great advance but to hold it substantially, and to really increase it, mean "business" to cattlemen.

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

The Herefords had a hard time of it securing proper recognition of their merits in America. Four of them, two bulls and two cows, were imported as early as 1817 by Henry Clay and kept for a time on his farm at Ashland, Ky. But they were not carefully looked after and they were lost in the crowd of natives. In 1840 Messrs. Corning and Sotham imported a large herd into New York state, but twenty-five years later they had not become popular. Now, however, they take high rank as beef cattle in all parts of the United States, and judging from the large number of white-faced calves to be seen on Texas ranches, they are to the front to stay.

That the grade and quality of cattle all over the country has, during the depression, been permitted to deteriorate, there is no doubt. The following extract is made from a well writ-

ten article on this subject in last week's Breeders Gazette: There is surely a day of reckoning at hand in this matter of beef cattle supplies. From all over the great breeding grounds comes the same testimony as to the deterioration of the ordinary farm and ranch cattle following the general neglect in the matter of maintaining a sufficient number of well-bred bulls in service. The gathering of a band of fine stockers or feeders in all the leading feeding states is attended with so much difficulty as to demonstrate thoroughly the extent of the ground lost during the past five years in the matter of good breeding. The appearance of the cattle in the pens at all leading yards supplies a sad commentary upon the results of the long-continued depression in beef cattle values from which we at last seem fairly emerging.

The following extracts are made from circular letters during the week:

Wagner Bros. & Co. of Chicago, under date of June 13th, say—Receipts of Texas cattle to-day are 1333 with an active and higher market, prices indicating in some instances an advance of 35c over the close of last week, and 15c to 20c higher on all grades except canners. Total receipts of Texans this week 14,703 head against 18,960 last week. Total this season 98,796 against 93,276 for the corresponding time last year. A large shortage is shown in the receipts of native cattle in this market as compared with those of last year, amounting to about 202,500 head, which will undoubtedly help to improve the prices of Texans in a much greater degree than is now manifest; these being the only cattle that can be depended upon during the next thirty days to supply this shortage.

Keenan & Sons, Chicago, in their letter of the 12th have this to say of Texans—Receipts of all grades have been less this week than last, and with less light native market cattle on the market; prices of all grades close strong and higher. We think there will be less fed cattle on the market in the future, and the grass cattle not being fat enough for dressed beef buyers, we expect better prices for fed cattle the coming week. Grass cattle selling to canners at 3 cents and under. Our advice has always been: ship fat cattle and fat cattle only to this market if you want to get satisfactory prices. We quote the market steady to strong at the close as follows: Best meal fed, good weight and quality, \$4.60@5; fair to good meal fed, \$4@4.25; common to fair meal fed \$3.25@3.50; best grass fed, good weight and quality, \$3.50@4; fair to good grass fed, \$2.75@3; common to fair grass fed, \$2.50@2.75; good cows, meal fed, \$2.25@2.50; fair grade cows, meal fed, \$1.75@2; good grass fed cows and heifers, \$2@2.25; common to fair cows, grass fed, \$1.50@2; stags and bulls, \$1.50@2.50; veal calves, \$3.50@4.50.

An Interesting Decision.

The trial of the case of the Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, vs. the St. Louis branch of Nelse Morris & Co., the great Chicago packers, resulted in a judgment in favor of defendants under the instruction of Judge Valliant in the circuit court in St. Louis, Mo., last week. The question of the effect of a mortgage on a drove of cattle, executed with the usual reservations against removal, etc., in Kansas, outside of that state, was the turning point in the case. The mortgagors sold the cattle in East St. Louis without paying the original owners of the cattle for them, and the bank, which held the note executed by them for the payment of the cattle, sued Nelse Morris & Co., for \$17,000, that concern having purchased the cattle for \$10,000. The court held that the Kansas mortgage had no extra territorial effect, which settled the case. The parties who sold the cattle to Nelse Morris & Co. are under arrest in Kansas upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Decrease of Range Cattle.

From all directions word comes to hand of the decrease of cattle on the open ranges. In the last half a dozen years these numbers have been curtailed by millions. With the return of better times to the cattle industry, rangemen generally greatly regret that they cut down their herds last year by the wholesale manner in which they forced their immature and unripe animals upon an already overcrowded market. Such is the present state of affairs.

In the future the range will not be such a prominent factor in the live stock business. Within a few years farm cattle will form the bulk of the stock sent to market. As this is more and more the case, they will be of better grade, and there will be more solid prosperity among those engaged in the business. Much is written of the rapidity and manner in which the open range is being taken up and occupied more and more each year by thrifty and industrious settlers, and yet the extent by which the range is being thus diminished is not fully appreciated. Land is becoming too valuable for range methods of growing cattle. As the new order of things becomes more firmly established, the beef product of the country will be better regulated, and the industry will move on a more even foundation, with surer profits and less losses than have prevailed for the last half dozen.—Field and Farm.

Shipping Cattle.

Regulations for the safe transport of cattle from the United States to foreign countries were issued this week by the secretary of agriculture, in conformity with the act of the late session of congress, to provide for their humane treatment. The regulations require that cattle vessels shall obtain a certificate of register from the secretary of agriculture, which will only be issued after an examination by a veterinary inspector. Cattle carried on the upper spar deck of a vessel must be given space two feet six inches in width by eight feet in depth. Four head of cattle only will be allowed in each pen. Cattle loaded between decks must be given space two feet eight inches in width by eight feet deep.

The vessel will be allowed to carry three deck loads of cattle, but in cases where cattle are to be carried on the lower or steerage deck, special permission must be obtained from the inspector, which will only be granted when there is sufficient ventilation. Each compartment containing cattle must have at least four bell-mouthed ventilators not less than eighteen inches inside diameter, with tops exceeding seven feet in height, two situated at each end of the compartment. Cattle are not to be allowed along the alleyways by the engine-room unless the inside of the engine-room is covered by 1½-inch lumber, making a three-inch air space. The hatches are to be kept clear at all times, and only two days feed carried on deck. All vessels will be required to carry not less than four hogshads of fresh water for each hundred head of cattle. Shippers are to be required to furnish a cattle man for each twenty-five head of cattle shipped.

British Cattle Inspection.

The National Provisioner.

Our Canadian brethren have been taking a little of the medicine they are anxious should be administered to United States cattle shippers in aopathic doses, and they find it extremely unpalatable. They denounced in unmeasured terms, the seizure of a couple of ship loads of cattle from Toronto, among which it was claimed pleuro pneumonia existed. Of course the Canadians claimed that no disease existed among the cattle, and they charged that the seizure was entirely

due to prejudice on the part of the British inspector against the Canadian cattle trade. We do not remember hearing any suggestion from that quarter about prejudice against the American cattle trade when some perfectly healthy cattle from the United States were recently declared, by the same high British authority, to be affected by disease. On the contrary, the Canadian authorities and Canadian shippers have always upheld the findings of the same inspectors, who have periodically discovered that diseases still existed in American herds in order to prevent the English government from yielding to the demand of the people and permitting the free entry of United States cattle to all parts of the empire. Canada has fostered this view because it inured to her benefit, but the moment this "high authority" condemns Canadian cattle the inspector is denounced. We agree with our Canadian friends as to the unreliability of the British inspector, but there is little hope for any change for several years to come.

A Circular Letter.

The following circular has recently been issued from Childress, Texas, to the cattle raisers north and west of the government quarantine line, and is brought about by the recent dumping in that country of a lot of cattle in violation of quarantine regulations, particulars of which were published in last week's JOURNAL.

To Cattle Raisers and Farmers North and West of the Government Quarantine Line.

The recent movement of cattle, in direct violation of the government regulations, from south and east of the quarantine line to the country north and west of the same, has fully demonstrated to us the necessity of organizing a protective association through which we can seek protection as a whole people instead of as individuals. Without such organization we are powerless to protect ourselves and receive protection from the proper source. Looking to that end we most respectfully request that all of those who feel interested in sustaining the health of our cattle beyond dispute, meet with us at Childress, Texas, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., when such an organization can be freely discussed, and if agreeable, become an association. We also earnestly request that the citizens of each county within the limit of this call send to our meeting as many as ten delegates or more to represent their respective counties. We deem this step of vital importance to each and every cattle owner.

The territory embraced in this call is that portion of the Panhandle of Texas lying west and north of the following lines, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of Cochran county, thence east along the south boundary lines of Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens and King counties to the one hundredth meridian, thence north along the one hundredth meridian to the Indian Territory.

C. Goodnight, by J. D. Jeffries, manager; The Pitchfork Cattle company, by D. B. Gardner; King County Land and Live Stock company, by Ike T. Pryor; Forsythe Cattle company, by M. S. Swearingen; Dickson, Deaton, Knox & Co.; W. de S. Maud, Moon ranch; Hugh D. Henderson, for Moon ranch; Espuela Cattle company, by Hugh D. Horsbrugh; Matador Land and Cattle company; W. L. R. Dickson; W. H. Coyle, farmer; F. H. Swanson, farmer; J. H. Criswell; George Taylor, farmer; J. J. McAdams; J. W. Perry, for Childress County Land and Cattle company; J. R. Stroud, farmer; J. L. Jones, farmer; E. R. McCoy, farmer; W. L. Underwood; F. A. Gallagher; C. E. Brown; J. W. Hawkins, farmer.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Clean water, happy sheep.

The sheep that are not healthy and strong should be separated from the rest of the flock and fed by themselves.

The finer the waves, or curves, of the wool fibres the more attractive it is to the manufacturer.

The flockmaster who takes pride in his flock, is apt to have a flock to be proud of.

There is a single sheep-breeding company in North Dakota that owns or controls 30,000 sheep.

The demand for fat lambs in early spring was never a "flat." Why not see what you can do another year in the way of rearing a few for market.

The Australian shearers have struck for higher prices and it is reported that the business costs the colonies \$6,350,000.

The dreamy, absent-minded man should be posted as to why his brain is said to be perpetually wool gathering. Who can do it?

If an old sheep showed signs of weakness last winter, be sure she gets well fattened by fall, and then be sure that she is sold for mutton.

The felting property of wool is a tendency of the fibres to entangle themselves together, and form a mass more or less difficult to unravel.

Mr. Eli Helser of Warsaw, Mo., has an imported Shropshire ewe that dropped a lamb weighing 14 pounds when one hour old.

About Lockport, Illinois, which has been and is now, a great dairy section, the stockmen are selling off their cattle and buying sheep.

There is no scab-proof sheep "and don't you forget it." Eternal vigilance is the price of immunity from scab, and don't forget to treasure this valuable suggestion in your memory.

At this season of the year it is quite possible for a lazy herder, who has a dog, to make the dog run the flesh off of the sheep in his charge, faster than it can be feed on to them.

If you don't dock your lambs when they begin to suffer with loose bowels, as will be the case when feeding on new, fresh grass, they will present a dirty unsightly appearance.

Mr. E. L. Martin reports that about Martin, Idaho, the winter was unusually severe and that a great many stock died. He is breeding Delane Merino sheep.

This is a good time to be getting in your work on coyotes, bob-tailed cats, prairie dogs, jack rabbits and stray curs that have too much fondness for fresh mutton.

The Eastern Wool markets are not weakening to hurt, so don't turn pale when the festive wool buyer tells you that you had better take his first offer and save money.

It will be the correct thing for you to make your herder, who has done more than his duty, during the lambing season, to understand that you thoroughly appreciate his faithfulness.

In the selection of rams for breeding purposes it is not wise to depend entirely on the pedigrees of the animals. Without individual merit a high-bred pedigreed ram is not good property.

When favorite breeding sheep begin to lose condition at the age of six or seven years, it would be a good plan to examine their teeth, and if any are loose they should be extracted.

When the range on which the flock has been running fails to furnish enough feed to keep them fat, put them

on another. It is never good policy to have sheep on a range that does not afford enough grass to keep them busy during every hour of daylight, if they don't fill themselves in less time.

When the weaklings or old sheep are carefully culled from the flock two or three times a year, the death rate may be brought down even to one per cent a year. There is an old saying, "cull twice for health and twice for profit."

A Taylor county farmer, who has had several years experience with Bermuda grass, says he will send for roots and put in ten acres, to be reserved exclusively for a lot of extra fine Shropshires that he will put on his farm next fall.

A leading butcher in Birmingham, England, advises against sending heavy, fat mutton to market. He says over there the lean Australian mutton now being shipped to England in large quantities is preferred to them.

Farmers, don't be afraid to raise sheep, tariff or no tariff. Don't watch the tariff, but watch the lambs, and have your best eye on the wolves and dogs. These are the worst draw-backs at present.

A sheep grower should learn to be a good judge of wool, so that he may determine the values of his fleeces. Much may be gained by comparing the wool on the shoulders with the other parts of the body as the wool there is the finest.

It is easy to save a few dollars in the purchase of your rams, but a dollar saved in the way of purchasing inferior animals is not a dollar made in the long run. Have only first-class rams, and don't begrudge the money you will pay for them.

If you take a real delight in using "cuss words" and need inspiration to enable you to be eloquent, ship a lot of your best sheep before they are fat, and when you get returns from your commission merchants you will have all the inspiration you will need.

A breeder of Hampshire sheep near Hamilton, Ill., sold 125 Hampshire lambs that weighed 100 pounds for \$5.75 apiece and he says he will sell their wool for enough to make them average him \$8.25 per head for mutton and wool.

Mr. Heath of the bureau of animal industry says of Colorado sheep: "The average value of the different animals of the flock may be classified as follows: Lambs, \$2; ewes, \$2.75; wethers \$3; which would give a total value of the sheep of the state amounting to \$4,462,500."

A Leicester ram lamb owned by Mr. B. C. Howard, Apple Grove, P. Q., at ten months old weighed 161 pounds. Canadians in the province of Quebec have great faith in this breed and often get their lambs at a year old to weigh from 175 to 200 pounds. The sire of the lamb mentioned weighed 524 pounds.

Some of our farmer friends, who have but a few head of sheep, say they can't afford to pay the prices asked for thoroughbred rams. This may be true, but they can nevertheless greatly improve their little flocks by carefully culling out inferior ewes and using only the best rams grown on the farm.

It is claimed by some very intelligent live stock breeders that the offsprings of all animals are generally of the same sex as the heartiest of the parents. If this is true, and our flockmaster friends wish for a big lot of ram lambs another season, they must see to it that their breeding rams are kept in splendid condition during the breeding season.

Lambs should be kept in a growing condition. To that end they should have plenty of milk until weaning time, and it must be born in mind that ewes cannot furnish plenty of milk unless they are furnished with plenty of milk-producing food. Hence the importance, particularly at this time, of having the mother ewes kept on good ranges.

W. C. DuPre, formerly of Tennessee, now of Texas, introduced on his Tennessee farm an extra fine Southdown ram, bred by Mark Cockrill, and the farmers of Hickman county say that the introduction of this animal into the county added thousands of dollars to the value of the flocks in that county alone. One of his lambs from a grade ewe sold for \$50.

Hens and chickens valued at \$2000 apiece are said to have attracted curious sight-seers at the poultry show in New York recently, while domestic fowls valued each at several hundred dollars, were so common that they were hardly deemed worthy of notice. And yet there are those who declare that sheep with the pure blood of a hundred generations coursing in their veins are not worth as much by several cents as those fancy chickens.

Be careful about the sheep pens during warm weather. It is necessary to have pens into which they may go for shelter during storms, but should not be housed in these at night unless they are dry and well ventilated. Nothing is worse for sheep, more quickly inducing disease, than over warm pens, which of necessity become damp and foul. Cleanliness is perhaps more essential for sheep than for any other class of live stock.

"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good." The sheep men have looked on with great satisfaction while the Southern Pacific, the International and Great Northern and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroads have been engaged in a cut rate war. The card rate on wool has been \$1.75 per 100 pounds to New York and Boston, but it dropped to 50 cents, but it is probable it will not go lower. In deed, it is now announced that the war is over.

William Cooper & Nephews, manufacturers of the well known Cooper Sheep Dip, are authority for the following: "The following are the top prices obtained at the last sale of Tasmanian wools at the London Wool Exchange. 36, 33, 31, 30, 29, 28 and 27 cents per pound respectively. It is somewhat remarkable that all these clips had been treated with the Cooper Dip, and the makers claim it is indisputable evidence of the excellence of their preparation.

If the JOURNAL never permits a week to pass without mentioning scab, it is for the reason that it realizes it is the greatest of all curses to the flockmaster. This paper is being published in the interest of its patrons, and its duty is to remind those interested in season and out of season (if there be any "out of season") that they can't afford to lose one day's time if they discover that their sheep are scratching themselves, and instead of looking the other way, they should hunt for the scab to attack it.

Turnips and sheaf oats make a cheap and excellent combination for the winter feeding of sheep. A young man with small capital, starting into the business of farming, could hardly do better than get some cheap land, stock it with 200 or 300 good mutton sheep, and put in these two crops for feeding. With his own labor he could grow and store enough of this forage to carry such a flock, and would get better pay for his labor and better interest upon his capital than in almost any other way.

Two years ago a North Dakota farmer went into sheep raising with a capital of \$600. Since then he has sold \$700 worth of wool and \$300 worth of sheep, and has 400 sheep left, for which he has been offered \$3.50 each. Thus from his investment of \$600 the returns have been \$2,400. This result can be duplicated in almost every region of our country. A breed of sheep should be selected in accordance with the climatic conditions of the region in which it is to be bred. Then if intelligently managed it becomes one of the most profitable of all branches of agriculture.

A certain sheep man who was well known as such in Texas several years since had, and is now having, a singular experience. During the winter of 1883-4 his small remnant of sheep began to die on his hands, and after trying to sell them and failing, he tried to give them away but couldn't do it. He was afraid to turn them loose on the range for fear of being prosecuted by the scab inspection. So he corralled the whole business and killed them, not even taking time to skin them. He is now in the market trying to purchase a flock of good sheep and says he never entirely lost faith in sheep, even when he was shooting his scabby remnant.

Mr. J. M. Young, writing to the JOURNAL from Austin, says: "What was the highest price ever paid for a single ram? A neighbor of mine says several thousand dollars, but I can hardly believe it. I believe in sheep, but according to my notion no sheep ever lived that was worth even a thousand dollars." Without discussing with Mr. Young as to the intrinsic value of say, the very best ram that ever lived, the JOURNAL will repeat for his benefit a statement made by it in December last, viz., that a single ram sold for \$15,750 at Melbourne, Australia, in 1890. He was a Merino, bred by a man named John Cumming, and it is fair to suppose that the man who purchased him knew what he was doing.

Keenan & Sons of Chicago describe the market on sheep at the close of last week as follows: Receipts of sheep and lambs, including to-day's arrivals foot up 37,700; to-morrow, Saturday, estimating receipts 1000, will make 38,700 for the week. We have had a fair to good market daily, fully two-thirds of the receipts were from Texas. The receipts of native sheep, also lambs and yearlings, being light; at this writing all sold and the prospects are we will have a good strong market the coming week, with prices a shade higher all around from the quotations we give in our to-day's circular, which are as follows: Western and Texas—Prime corn and screening-fed Western wethers, 100 to 125 lbs, \$4.90@5.25; fair to good 90 to 100 lbs, \$4.85@5.10; fat mixed ewes and wethers, 100 to 110 lbs, \$4.65@4.85; prime fat Texas wethers, 85 to 95 lbs, \$4.60@4.85; fair to good wethers, 75 to 85 lbs, \$4.10@4.50; common to fair, 65 to 75 lbs, \$3.25@3.75; Texas wethers, for feeding purposes, 80 to 90 lbs, \$3.50@4.

Chicago Wool.

W. A. Allen & Co., the well-known wool commission merchants of Chicago, have this to say of the wool market in their circular of the 12th—Receipts of wool are yet light and the demand is yet moderate, but there is considerable inquiry. This month has so far shown quite an improvement in the demand for some kinds of wool, noticeably for the better grown and better conditioned Territory and Texas wools. These also have been the principal receipts. They have been mostly in exceptionally good condition and of good quality. Our manufacturers appreciate such, and we have placed quite a line of them at very full quotations. The better grown Territory and Texas wools are being more favorably regarded by our western mills, and we look for a larger outlet for them during the coming season. Comparatively little of the wools of the adjoining states has yet been received. These wools are now being more called for and are readily salable within our range of quotations. Good conditioned wools will sell. The only question is that of price. All manufacturers, however, are disposed to be conservative in wool buying for the present, for reasons we have before given. A slow market is not always the best to sell on.

TEXAS, KENTUCKY AND SOUTHERN.

	Bright 12 mos.	Short or Dingy.
Fine h'v'y to l'g't Bks 10-13	15-22	13-18
Medium " " "	22-27	16-22
1/4 Blood " " "	22-25	17-20
Coarse " " "	18-22	16-18
Kempy " " "		12-14
Burry 1-5 to 1/4 less.—Earthy and heavy, quotable about 12 to 14c.		

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, June 19, 1891.—The cattle market has strengthened up in the past week about 10 to 15 cents on everything but cows. Cows are now getting fat on grass, and the packing company will only buy the best ones. All orders now are calling for cows that will dress from 400 to 500 or average 800 and over.

Veals are bringing from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per head. The following are ruling prices to-day: Choice steers, 1000 to 1100, \$3; choice steers, 850 to 900, \$2.50 to \$2.75; good steers, 800 to 900, \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice cows, 900 to 1000, \$1.70 to \$1.80; choice cows, 700 to 800, \$1.40 to \$1.50; canners, 80c to \$1; bulls, \$1; stags, \$1 to \$1.75.

Hogs—The hog market has changed very little lately. The Kansas City market has not varied over 10 cents in the past two weeks. There is not enough hogs coming in to supply the demand, and the market is brisk at the following prices: Choice, 200 to 300, \$4 to \$4.10. choice, 175 to 200, \$3.90 to \$4; good, 150 to 175, \$3.80 to \$3.90; good, 135 to 150, \$3.40 to \$3.60; lights and culls, \$2 to \$3.

Muttons—Sheep are in good demand at \$3 per 100 lbs for choice; \$2.40 to \$2.60, for fair to good, and \$2 for common.

CHICAGO.

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

Estimated receipts, 9000 cattle, 16,000 hogs, and 8000 sheep. Only about half the cattle offered to-day were natives. The demand was decidedly slack, and there was scarcely any outlet except through local concerns. Shippers offered no competition, and exporters bought less than half a dozen car loads. No real prime cattle were on the market, and \$5.95 was the top price. Business moved very slowly at a decline of 10@15c on almost everything. It took sellers all day to get rid of the supply. Steers averaging 1028@1307 pounds sold at \$4.60@5.90. Nearly a thousand head of distillery steers, averaging 1251@1360, sold at \$5.80@5.95. Two loads of distillery bulls sold at \$4.10@4.35. There was a good active market for choice cows and heifers and values were steady. Low grade cows, however, sold lower, in sympathy with the 10@15c decline on common Texans.

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

Receipts of Texas cattle were 6000 head, making 10,000 for two days, against 5500 for the same time last week. The market was overstocked and weak and prices were 10@20c lower, the decline being mainly on inferior to fair stock. Grassers, 911@964 pounds, sold at \$2.75@3.35; fed steers, 938@1068 pounds, \$3.90@4.60; cows and bulls, \$2@2.60.

The hog market being moderately supplied, showed fully 5c improvement. Shipments were light, but packers purchased liberally, and besides a good speculative demand prevailed, so that there was no lack of competition in the trade. Business was not so lively late in the day, but prices held up well. Good to choice hogs, \$4.50@4.65; light weights, \$4.15@4.55; rough and mixed, \$4.15@4.45. Packers took 10,800, shippers 4500, leaving 4000 unsold.

Receipts of sheep were not as large as a week ago to-day, but thus far for the week show an increase of about 800 head. There was a better feeling in the market for good to choice muttons, and business showed a little more activity than yesterday, but on common kinds the demand was weak and the movement slow. Some choice lambs reached \$7, but it takes better ones to bring that price than it did a few days ago. The volume of trade was very large, with natives at \$4@5.25; Texans, \$3.15@3.65; lambs, \$4.50@7.0.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 5338 head. There has been a light run of native shipping cattle on the market during the past week. Prices were fairly sustained on best grades until Monday, when there was an imperceptible weakening, culminating in a break of 10c per 100 pounds to-day from the highest quotations of last week. Shipping and export steers sold at \$5.30 to \$5.90; native butchers' steers, \$4.60 to \$5.35. The native steers that have been selling at \$4.90 to \$5.40 are anywhere from 15c to 30c lower than last week, as to quality, as they come in direct competition with

the better grades of Texas beeves, and slaughterers show a preference for the Texas cattle where quality and condition are nearly equal. Receipts of Texas cattle have been fairly liberal during the past week, and the market has ruled about steady on all grades. Today the feeling was a little weak, but not notably lower on any grade. Steers sold at an extreme of \$2.50 to \$4.75; cows and mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.35; veal calves, \$5.25 to \$6.50 per head; bulls and stags, \$1.85 to \$2.75 per 100 pounds. The market closed quiet for fat beef cattle of good quality, and weak for common to fair grades.

Representative sales: 52 Nat. steers, 1410 lbs, \$5.90; 40, 1399 lbs, \$5.75; 63, 1318 lbs, \$5.70; 18, 1316 lbs, \$5.50; 56, 1239 lbs, \$5.50; 16, 1175 lbs, \$5.35; 64, 1180 lbs, \$5.30; 24, 1245 lbs, \$5.25; 40, 1188 lbs, \$5.15; 20, 1192 lbs, \$4.85; 5, 1110 lbs, \$4.75; 12, 1146 lbs, \$4.60; 24, Nat. heifers, 994 lbs, \$3.80; 21, Nat. cows, 1191 lbs, \$3.75; 20, Nat. heifers, 760 lbs, \$2.60; 16 Nat. cows, 844 lbs, \$2.60; 15, 744 lbs, \$2.25; 18, Tex. yearlings, 447 lbs, \$2; 86, Tex. cows, 730 lbs, \$2; 15, 711 lbs, \$2.05; 55, 716 lbs, \$2.12; 16, 711 lbs, \$2.15; 30, Tex. heifers, 603 lbs, \$2.20; 49, 692 lbs, \$2.25; 13, Tex. cows, 831 lbs, \$2.40; 77, Tex. heifers, 792 lbs, \$2.70; 21, Tex. mixed, 897 lbs, \$2.90; 27, Tex. heifers, 613 lbs, \$3.20; 54, 840 lbs, \$3.35; 107, Tex. steers, 859 lbs, \$2.75; 22, 982 lbs, \$2.85; 25, 943 lbs, \$2.85; 27, 895 lbs, \$3; 64, 841 lbs, \$3; 31, 859 lbs, \$3; 24, 862 lbs, \$3; 22, 880 lbs, \$3.10; 49, 953 lbs, \$3.10; 44, 857 lbs, \$3.10; 5, 938 lbs, \$3.10; 21, 890 lbs, \$3.10; 24, 873 lbs, \$3.12; 20, 992 lbs, \$3.15; 21, 951 lbs, \$3.25; 70, 1003 lbs, \$3.30; 86, 1010 lbs, \$3.30; 22, 986 lbs, \$3.30; 22, 1091 lbs, \$3.30; 22, 1023 lbs, \$3.30; 22, 1005 lbs, \$3.30; 20, 1100 lbs, \$3.30; 88, 1018 lbs, \$3.30; 11, 1000 lbs, \$3.35; 25, 887 lbs, \$3.35; 22, 995 lbs, \$3.40; 45, 1059 lbs, \$3.40; 20, 1046 lbs, \$3.40; 20, 1095 lbs, \$3.30; 42, 1043 lbs, \$3.50; 23, 923 lbs, \$3.50; 22, 1078 lbs, \$3.50; 22, 990 lbs, \$3.60; 20, 995 lbs, \$3.70; 22, 1028 lbs, \$3.75; 72, 967 lbs, \$3.90; 15, 1000 lbs, \$4; 22, 1170 lbs, \$3.35; 20, 1168 lbs, \$4.60; 17, 1265 lbs, \$4.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 5148 head. Fluctuations have been slight during



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

the past week, and best grades have been selling at about \$4.50 per 100 pounds; bulk of the hogs as they arrive from the cars command from \$4.25@4.40; a few choice hogs sell at \$4.45 to \$4.50; common mixed Southwest hogs, \$3.80 to \$4.20. When the latter grades are sorted the tail ends may have to go at \$2.50 per 100 pounds. The packing interests were free buyers during the day, and market closed firm.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1744 head. The market has ruled active and strong all the week for fat sheep of good quality, and quiet for common grades. Native sheep are selling at \$4@4.75; Texas sheep, \$3.25@4.50; lambs, \$4@6 per 100 pounds; bucks, \$1.25@3 per head. There is an active inquiry from shippers for fat sheep at strong prices.

Representative sales: 12 Nat. ewes, 112 lbs, \$4; 37 Nat. mixed, 63 lbs, \$5.25; 12 Natives, 104 lbs, \$4.75; 11, 105 lbs, \$4.60; 9 Nat. lambs, 63 lbs, \$6; 8, 53 lbs, \$5.50; 14, 60 lbs, \$5.75; 122 Ark. lambs, 49 lbs, \$4; 200 Ark. mixed, 86 lbs, \$3.65; 270 Texas, 78 lbs, \$3.75; 181, 86 lbs, \$4.14; 258, 87 lbs, \$4.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 17.—The receipts at this market yesterday were 4525 cattle, 1092 calves, 1040 sheep and 6976 hogs.

The receipts from January 1 to 5 p. m. yesterday, compared with the receipts for the corresponding time last year, were:

	1891.	1890.	Incr'se.	Dec'se.
Cattle.....	372,768	589,802	217,034
Calves.....	9,630	9,125	505
Hogs.....	1,248,190	1,036,729	211,561
Sheep.....	169,319	282,772	113,453

The receipts of cattle were larger than the recent Tuesday receipts. The bulk were natives but there were more Texas cattle in than have been any previous Tuesday this year. Barring some early sales of stuff that just suited some buyers who needed cattle early, the market was slow and lower. A two hours rain beginning at 11 o'clock bothered trade some.

The supply of Texans was 1100 to 1200 cattle and about 1000 calves, making the largest Tuesday's run of the season. The supply was much less than yesterday and the quality not so good, being mostly common to medium. The lack of desirable cattle had a weakening tendency in prices and failed to interest the buyers who wanted good stuff. Prices were lower excepting the best lots and some common stuff was unsold.

The run of calves was large and

W. H. H. LARIMER. ED. M. SMITH. CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.
--Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,--

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City Stock Yards, - - - Kansas City, Kansas.

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

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 Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
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Wool **Funsten Commission Company,** *Wool*
 LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING.
 WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

prices \$1 per head lower than last week.

In the native division some Arizona steers sold slowly in sympathy with a dull market on stockers. A drove of 140 head of 909-lb. steers sold at \$2.75.

The following sales of range cattle made on the yards yesterday will give a correct idea as to the market: 37 corn-fed Texans, 1121 lbs, \$3.50; 50 Texas steers, 1027 lbs, \$3.32; 17, 836 lbs, \$2.75; 54 Texas cows, 850 lbs, \$2.15; 2, 950 lbs, \$2; 26, 710 lbs, \$3.25; 26, 947 lbs, \$2.25; 1 Texas bull, 1150 lbs, \$2; 8 Texas heifers 685 lbs, \$2.25; 24, 966 lbs, \$3.20; 112 Texas calves 121 lbs, \$3.65; 5, \$3; 69, \$6.50; 84, \$6; 89, \$6; 27, \$6.25; 23 corn-fed Indian steers, 1065 lbs, \$3.95; 56, 1003 lbs, \$4; 52 Ind. steers, 996 lbs, \$4; 76, 963 lbs, \$3.50; 26, 881 lbs, \$2.65; 28, 952 lbs, \$3.50; 78, 968 lbs, \$3.50; 25, 872 lbs, \$2.90; 26, 947 lbs, \$3.70; 41, 1016 lbs, \$3.95; 24 Ind. cows, 885 lbs, \$2.45; 13, 838 \$2.40; 28, 861 lbs, \$2.20; 27, 762 lbs, \$2.20; 9 Ind. bulls, 1202 lbs, \$2.15; 69 Ind. calves, \$7; 288, 178 lbs, \$4; 89, \$7.

SHEEP—The receipts were moderate and only a small part of them were on sale. The demand exceeds the supply on both mutton and decent stockers.

The small offerings changed hands early at strong prices on mutton and higher prices on stockers. The latter were considerably higher. The following are representative sales: 43 stockers, 88 lbs, \$3.65; 25 culls, 86 lbs, \$2.50; 2 culls, 110 lbs, \$4.75; 25 spring lambs, 60 lbs, \$5.00; 43 stockers, 79 lbs, \$3.65; 156, 91 lbs, \$4.30; 8, 140 lbs, \$4.80.

HOGS—The run was moderate for a June Tuesday. Quality generally good, of all weights. The market was substantially in the packers hands, with a moderate speculative demand and some Eastern demand for pigs and yorkers.

Quotations among salesmen were steady to 5c higher, on the early trade and weak prices toward noon on light weights. The top was \$4.40 against \$4.35 for three days past. Bulk of sales \$4.25@4.45 against \$4.20@4.30 Saturday. Heavy hogs were no higher.

Grass Texans one year ago were quoted on the market at from \$1.85@2.20 per 100 lbs for cows, and from \$2.40@2.75 for steers.

For the first half of the month the daily average receipts of cattle were 2615 head, of hogs, 6496. For first half of June, 1890, the average was 3439 cattle and 8805 hogs, thus the daily loss this June is shown to be 824 cattle and 2309 hogs. In the event the same rate of loss continues until the end of the month, June receipts will be 21,464 cattle and 60,034 hogs short of last June.

The top price paid for cattle on June 16, 1890 was \$4.60. The top price yesterday was \$5.75. These figures may be regarded as very correctly showing the difference between the markets then and now.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 19.—Market overloaded with inferior stock which are not quotable. Choice fat animals are in good demand at the following quotations: Choice fat beeves, \$14@20 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@14 per head; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$3.50@5.00 per head.

Goats in moderate receipts and good demand at 75c@\$1.50 per head for average receipts.

Muttons in good receipt and firm at \$3@3.50 per hundred pounds for the best.

Hogs in light receipt and good demand for fat hogs at \$4@4.50 per hundred pounds.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., June, 15.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand
Beef cattle.....	306	339	284
Calves and yearlings	654	523	369
Hogs.....	81	81	...
Sheep.....

CATTLE—Good to choice beeves, per lb, 3@3½c; common to fair beeves, 2½@2¾; good fat cows, 2½@2¾; common to fair cows, \$10@13; calves, \$5@8.00; yearlings, \$6.50@10; good milch cows, \$20@35; good attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5@5½c; common to fair, 3½@4½c.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4@4½c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.25.

The market is lightly supplied with good fat beeves; trading active and prices firm. Cows and common to fair beeves continue in full supply, poor stock is hard to sell. Good calves are in light supply, movement is active and quotations are well maintained. Yearlings dull. Milch cows sell slowly. Hog market steady; good corn-fed stock in request.

The sheep market is improving. Good fat muttons firm.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 18—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 2500. Market lower. Good to fancy natives, \$4.90@5.75; fair to good, \$3.40@5.00; Texans and Indians, \$2.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2700; shipments, 1300. Market a shade higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$4.50@4.60; mixed, \$4.15@4.55; light, fair to best, \$4.35@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 100. Market steady. Fair to fancy, \$3.40@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1900; shipments, 1600. Market steady; Texans, 10@15c lower; steers, \$3.35@5.95; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5700; shipments, 1500. Market strong. All grades, \$3.50@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 520; market steady. CHICAGO, ILL., June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 4000. Market slow and lower. Steers, \$4.75@6.30; Texans, \$2.60@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 10,000. Market active and stronger to higher. All grades, \$4.20@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 3000. Market weak, irregular and lower. Stock ewes, \$3.50@4.30; others \$4.50@4.80; wethers and yearlings, \$5.00@5.35; Westerns, \$4.85.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 18.—Wool—Receipts, 281,600 pounds. Market dull and unchanged.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 18.—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.

Inferior Cattle Lower.

Describing Tuesday's St. Louis market the National Live Stock Reporter says: "The run to-day compared to yesterday was small, there being about

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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.

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.
W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
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 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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 DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
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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.
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Liberal Advances Made on Shipments Against Original Bill of Lading.

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

95 cars of Texas cattle at the yards. The business was a weak steady on cattle selling at 3½c and above, and inferior grades and mixed lots were 5 to 10 cents lower than Monday. The run of calves was large and the market not so good as yesterday. The quality of the offerings did not average above fair quality.

Referring to the sheep market the same publication says: "The sheep market to-day had considerable numbers in sight, but the bulk of them were inferior and the best were not on sale. The demand for good sheep was active and buyers bid freely. The inferior grades were dull and slow. Good sheep were steady to strong and others easier.

Too Many Common Ones.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
 June 10, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.
 In our last letter to your valuable journal, we commented largely on the matter of heavy receipts of common cattle. Our complaint this week is necessarily in the same tone, and will add the discouraging feature. As Josh Billings sagely remarks, "The situation is wuss." The range in prices of canning stock has widened, say from \$2.25 to \$3.10, the latter often filling the place of butcher grades. This is readily accounted for by the very large supply of trashy to good stuff, while on the better grades we notice an improvement and the market has more than held its own. We call the market stronger on the class which our Eastern and Interior shippers can use. The receipts have been quite large. Supply

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

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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.

exceeding the demand on common, but could use more good cattle.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.
 [Note—This was intended for last week, but was received too late.—ED.]

AGRICULTURAL.

When a farmer thinks that he knows everything about farming it is time he had some one to take care of him.

The farmer who prefers a speedy trotter to a fast walking horse is likely to have poor crops.

Farm implements and tools are damaged more by exposure to alternate rain and sunshine than by actual use.

It has been estimated that the tea crop of India during the coming season will foot up to 110,000,000.

In 1890 Great Britain paid for imports of bread stuffs \$163,000,000 of which only \$30,000,000 went to her own colonies, including India.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, there were sent from the United States to pay for beet sugar bought in Germany \$16,000,000.

A shelf in the kitchen where needed will be valuable to the farmer's wife, and will cost the farmer but a few cents and a few minutes work.

Let us have peas. They can be planted in the corn fields, to run up on the corn stalks, and while not injuring in any way the corn crop will make good feed for the hogs, cows and poultry.

The first picking of cotton in Egypt was finished more than two months ago, and the second is now about finished. The quality of the crop is reported to be excellent, its value being estimated at about 3,250,000 centars.

There are two classes of farmers who never make farming pay, viz: those who undertake more work on the farm than they can thoroughly attend to, and those who pitch half crops because this plan gives them more leisure.

One or two branches of farming conducted according to the most scientific and practical methods will pay far better, both in money and satisfaction, than half a dozen but half attended to.

The demand for a good quality of broom corn is nearly always good and good prices are pretty certain to be realized by the grower who handles the stuff properly. Five to six hundred pounds is a fair average yield per acre in Texas.

Fertilizer at the stem of a plant is not as valuable as if mingled in the soil around it, a foot away or more, according to the size of the growing plant above the ground. For trees it should extend even further than the largest branches.

The Montana legislature offers a bounty of one cent per pound on the first million pounds of sugar beets grown in that state. The Montana Stockman and Farmer thinks it is a job and that probably one enterprising farmer will grow enough beets to gobble up the entire bonus of \$10,000.

Too vigorous and constant use of the lawn mower will surely diminish the beauty of the lawn, making the turf thin and the grass roots weak. Take a lesson from the pasture lands of the farm, and improve your lawn by letting the grass get a nice start in the spring before you begin to cut, and then in the fall lay the mower away early.

A new comer refused to pay the price asked for a certain farm. The place was sold to another man who put about \$50 worth of improvements on it in the way of conveniences and adornments. He then sold it to the man who first refused to purchase, and got \$250 advance on his investment. It pays to make things look well.

There are "best farmers" in every farm community; men who understand the business and attend to it properly. It will pay the less experienced farmer

to find out how these men are conducting their work. A really good farmer, as a rule, is gratified to be recognized as such by his neighbors and will cheerfully give them the benefit of his experience.

If the cultivation is given in good season there is no advantage in stirring the soil deeply to destroy weeds that grow near the surface and that can be killed out by shallow stirring fully as well, with less labor of men and teams. Deep cultivating after the plants get well started to grow must, of necessity, disturb if not injure or destroy more or less of the roots.

It has been said that farming on a large scale does not pay in Texas. But the recent annual report from the superintendent of the state farm in Fort Bend county show the net profit from the labor of each of the 156 convicts thereon to have been \$417.78, the profit on the capital invested being nearly thirty-three per cent. But, oh, the misery represented among those 156 men, and their poor families.

Turn over a new leaf this year in the management of your straw. Feed it systematically in connection with cotton seed, and you will be surprised to see what a saving of hay will be effected, and how much the expense of winter feeding will be reduced. The oat straw especially is of sufficient value to warrant putting it under cover and feeding in the mangers, instead of turning the cattle on the stack.

There are two points to be gained by the liberal feeding of young animals. First, it costs less for each pound of flesh made than it does to make the same weight on older animals; and, second, it lays a good foundation for future development so that all subsequent feeding will give the largest possible profit. If an animal is stunted in the beginning it often requires so much feed to overcome this defect that it destroys all the profit that might otherwise be made.

English farmers are more systematic than we. They lay out definite rotations, and follow them. Maintain a certain amount of stock for each acre of arable land. Work with clock-like system and regularity, and as a result of this produce much greater crops to the acre than we do. In England the value of a farm, either for sale or rental, is based upon what it will produce or the number of cattle it will carry, and there is not much guess work about it. In time our own hap-hazard practice must give way to such better methods.

The JOURNAL offers a suggestion especially to its readers in the thinly settled country of the state. Now, while it can be done with comparatively little trouble, and at small expense to the counties, have the roads made as straight as possible. In many of the older counties farmers who live within five to ten miles from the county seat often have to travel eight to twelve or fourteen miles to get there. And the county authorities refuse to give them shorter roads because of the "kick" by the owners of the lands, and for the reason that the cost to the county will be heavy, to condemn lands for road purposes.

Weeds are easiest killed out when young and the plants will make a thriftier growth and better yield if the soil is kept stirred thoroughly at this time. The more frequent the cultivation the easier the work will be both to men and teams, and the more thoroughly the weeds are kept down the better the growth. While it is possible to cultivate too much, ordinarily there is very little risk of this in an average soil. It is not necessary to stir the soil deep; in fact, with the majority of crops better results can be secured by shallow and reasonably level cultivation.

The last grain crop was a failure in southern Russia and the peasants there are in great distress in consequence. The Russian "Banque de la Noblesse"

a short time since announced for sale by public auction about 800 large and small estates in different provinces, the owners being unable to meet their engagements with the bank. If the volume of currency is not increased in the United States very soon, so as to enable American farmers to do business on a cash basis, the banks and loan-mortgage companies will be selling many thousands of farms in every state.

The roots of all plants reach out as far as the tops or branches extend, and with corn or potatoes all of the space between the rows is intersected with the roots of the plants, and if the cultivation is deep a considerable portion of these will be broken. This is one of the most serious objections to deep cultivation. Then a soil that is stirred deeply and as frequently as is necessary in giving the cultivation required by the different crops will dry out much more rapidly and thoroughly than if only the surface is stirred. Keeping two or three inches of the surface in fine tilth by frequent stirring not only acts as a mulch to retain moisture in the soil, but aids also by capillary attraction to draw moisture from the subsoil. In an extremely wet season it may be necessary to stir the soil deeper and to even to hill up in order to secure good drainage. But in an average season shallow cultivation, using an implement that will thoroughly stir the surface, will give the best results, and especially so with that class of plants like corn, that require the greater part of the growing season to properly mature a crop.

Keep Up With the Times.

Coleman's Rural World.

The world's ways and methods are ever changing, and the nervous energies of those who produce or reproduce are being diverted to other and unknown channels. The business of this world no more follows a beaten track than do the fashion of women's dresses or bonnets; and though changes are not always improvements, woe be to him who attempts to stem the tide of current methods or of business innovations. The time was when we had few cattle ranches, and the cowboy was yet an unknown entity. The time came when the moneyarchy saw millions in ranching and at once pitched pell-mell into the business and covered the then unoccupied plains with cattle, let steers come whence they may or cost what they would. This called the cowboy with his Winchester, pistols and other heroic paraphernalia into existence, and for a while the two flourished as the proverbial "green bay tree." Where are they to-day?

Again, the time was when wool was the only product of the sheep thought to be worth caring for, and the industry was boomed by the producers of breeding stock from Vermont west through nearly every state until the Pacific coast was reached. Of course the practice smacked strongly of an uncivilized country, where the pelt only of such food animals was catered for, but it prevailed and for a long time, and so prevailed as to make a foot-ball for every politician and political party, the result being that raw wool was up, then down; now rising and then falling, hence the fortunes and misfortunes that lie like bleached skeletons all along the way for nearly a century. But what have we to-day to contrast with the past? Simply the methods and customs of a civilized people making use of every atom of the animal, from its flesh and its fleece, losing nothing, as someone has said, but the poor brute's breath.

Once the great state of Missouri was largely devoted to tobacco, then to hemp, then to corn and wheat. Then came a time when more reading was done, newspapers were here, there and everywhere; the youth was better educated and came to the front with intelligence and observation, and with these came diversified agriculture. The iron

clad, ignorant practices of the illiterate poor are cast aside and to-day we are both cultivating more stock and better, more clover, grass and hay, and these in rotation with plowed crops, as wheat, corn and fodder, crops of sorghum, corn, rye, oats, etc. All with this very apparent progress came the home and commercial orchards, the home flower and vegetable gardens, the small fruit patches, more shade trees, better houses and outbuildings, and to cap all, more first-class dairying and dairy stock, and much more improved stock in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

The reader will see our object in this writing. Customs, fashions, laws and methods change; the observant farmer keeps up with the times, gets ahead of them once in a while, indeed, but he must be a reading and thinking man and know no such thing as monotony on the farm.

A Little Farm Well Tilled.

Drovers' Journal.

Thousands of farmers are "land poor" and will remain so to the end of their weary lives. How absurd it is to pile up treasure in many times more land than can be properly operated. The wise and happy men are those who are operating small farms to their full capacity and enjoying life as they go along. Holding on to a section or two may or may not be a good thing for one's children or grand children, but it certainly keeps many a man's nose to the grind-stone continually. The number of acres properly worked that will insure the old folks a good comfortable living, allowing them to take a trip or some sort of recreation once every year or two, and a small surplus over the costs of educating the children, is the sized farm to have. Many men who could easily be well to do, however, prefer to be always head and ears in debt in order to add more acres to their already too large holdings.

The Farmer's Boy at College.

National Stockman and Farmer.

In this season of college commencements one of the things very evident to those in attendance upon these occasions is that a very large percentage of the graduates is composed of the sons of farmers. The observer will also note that these boys capture the lion's share of class honors while from the tone of the orations and the other significant outcroppings he will be compelled to recognize the fact that a small percentage of them are preparing to go back to the farm again. Sturdy, manly young fellows, filled with worthy ambition, they are preparing to strongly reinforce the professions and some of the more attractive commercial pursuits, to the ignoring of the honorable pursuit of their fathers.

This is not because they don't respect their fathers or their fathers' business; not because modern farming does not afford a field in which the broadest education may not be thoroughly utilized and enjoyed; not because any special effort has been made to divert the boys toward other pursuits; nor is it because the boys are afraid to work; for they carry into the professions and trades the greatest vigor, and often attain the highest success. Everything else but farming seems more than farming to be profiting by the education of farmers' boys. Now how can this education be turned to the best advantage of farming? This is the old problem of how to keep the brightest and most ambitious boys on the farm.

The solution of the difficulty presented is certainly not to be found in depriving the boys of the advantages of education. In what direction, then, does its solution lie?

**If you feel weak
and all worn out take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

SWINE.

At the present prices of hogs anybody can make a profit raising them.

High priced feed must only be fed to good hogs if any profit is to be made.

Every farmer should at least raise hogs enough to furnish meat for his own family.

There is little choice among breeds now; select the one that suits your fancy and stick to it.

The advantage that the northern bacon has over ours lies wholly in the breed of hogs.

It is not a good plan to use breeding hogs after they have attained to the age of five or six years.

When a sow fails to bring forth a profitable litter of pigs she should be discarded at once.

Be sure that the hogs are kept free from lice. Sulphur fed to them, or a few drops of coal oil thrown on their beds will free them.

Some sows will lie on and kill many of their pigs; others will never kill any. Keep the careful mothers for breeders.

It is no use to try to grow pigs without an abundance of the right kind of food and a knowledge of how it should be used.

Sorghum is an excellent feed for hogs and is the cheapest that can be planted. Many farmers have discovered this fact and are making valuable use of it.

Every farmer should, at least, keep one or more pigs to devour the offal and refuse, which would otherwise be wasted.

Coarse, wiry, rough bristles usually accompany heavy bones, large spreading hocks, and flopping ears, and thus become one of the indications of a low breed.

If a young boar is to be depended upon for breeding this fall, care should be taken to select him now and see that he is kept in a vigorous, thrifty condition.

The first part of June is a good time to breed the sows for fall pigs. It is not a good plan to have them come too late, as they will not make a good growth before cold weather.

The food that is thrown to one dog during a year will grow about 500 pounds of pork. If one or more dogs are kept, merely for luxury, in the course of a few years it will prove to be a very expensive luxury.

It will not change the quality of the meat of hogs, fattened on unwholesome food, to feed grain for a few weeks; for the fat produced by the unwholesome food is composed of the elements of that food.

The brood sow with ears two-thirds as long as the head, and proportionately as large in other respects, is still to be found on some farms, and the strange thing about it is she is still kept in communities where the finest bred hogs are common.

It is as reasonable to expect a sow so poor that she cannot make a respectable shadow to do well by a litter of pigs as it is to expect blood to flow from a turnip by squeezing. Pigs pull at such a sow almost continually, and grow thin by the effort.

At the Ontario agricultural college a favorite food in feeding swine is the following: Two parts ground peas, one part ground barley, one part ground oats, and one part wheat middlings. Ever farmer in Texas can grow for himself the components of this ration.

It is not sound practice for a beginner to lay out large amounts of money for his first herd. Better buy moder-

ately at the start and increase stock as experience develops ability to handle successfully. Loss of large amounts invested cools a man's ardor.

A writer in Coleman's Rural World claims a weight of 220 pounds for Jersey Red pigs six months and five days old, their dam being eight months old when she farrowed them. They made this weight after one day's drive and twenty-four hours' run to market.

Management of Hogs.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Frequently farmers are more concerned about good points or qualities in the breed of their hogs than about good points in their management of them; too frequently overlooking means in the care of them essential to make pork-raising a paying business. The most successful management of hogs is to give them daily attention; for in the long run the cheapest pork is that from hogs which are not suffered to go hungry, and that are pushed on to the pork-tub or to market within ten months after their birth. Whether pigs are fed for breeders or for pork, they should be kept growing all the time. This is the secret of success in managing pork. If a pig be allowed to stop growing it will take twice the time and double the amount of food to start him again, and then he will likely fall short of the weight he would have reached.

It is a common practice to keep hogs barely alive through spring and summer, and then begin to feed high, often on concentrated food. Such abrupt change is apt to produce bad results. A sudden change from all grass to all grain overtaxes the digestive organs, and leads to more serious results than the loss of food, for the animal sustains a loss of vital force which it is slow to regain.

Let the hog have the run of a wide pasture, if possible, where he can supply himself to a great extent with his natural foods, as grass, herbage, roots, etc., but daily feed him a liberal allowance of the best food of the kind adapted to his wants, and then he will be kept in a thrifty growing condition.

We believe much in giving animals as fair a chance as possible to follow their natural tastes in selecting their food from the bosom of mother earth, supplementing this with good grain and other foods, believing they will be hardier and less liable to diseases.

As pastures often become nude from overstocking or from the effects of dry weather, it is best to meet such emergencies by planting soiling crops, which can be cultivated, and thus grown somewhat independent of drouth, such as green corn, sorghum and various root crops. Green corn is considered an excellent food for summer feeding, using stalk and all. And in order to have a continuous supply of it, a field convenient to the feeding place should be planted in successive patches. The same may be done with other soiling crops. Pumpkins are excellent for fall feeding, especially are they good to be given when hogs are put on grain food to fatten; they have a laxative tendency and have a good effect upon the grain diet consumed by the hogs. Turnips, fruit, etc., have a like effect, and it is well to supply at least some of these, especially when the hogs are put upon grain ration.

Feed at regular hours, giving them all they will eat up at a time and no more. And as full feeding creates much thirst, especially when corn is fed a good supply of water should be regularly given.

The summer is the time to push the growth of the hog, and the fall and early winter the time to lay on flesh and fat. Every pig that is now four months old or over, not desired for breeding, should be pushed on and killed the coming winter. It is poor economy to keep and feed a hog a twelve-month over proper age for the little grain there is in a year's growth.

POULTRY.

A few good fowls, well kept, lessens the family expenses.

The gizzard of the fowl masticates the food, but this can only be done with plenty of sharp, gritty material.

By selecting eggs for hatching from the hens that lay the earliest and best, a decided improvement can be made in the breed.

Give the bird shade. Fowls like a cool place to lie and dust in during the day. The ground will also be more moist than the rest of the yard.

A hen is in the prime of her life at two years old. She will then give better results in the matter of laying and her eggs will hatch better than those of pullets. When three years old she has about done her best work as a layer.

Care for the chickens does not imply that they should be cuddled and pampered to death by over-zealous or mistaken kindness. Care is that part of the routine of poultry culture which bestows a kind hand to the tender chicks, to supply their little wants with the view of promoting thrift and good health and such food and necessities as will accomplish this.

As the warm weather approaches shade must be supplied for the fowls and chicks if they are expected to thrive. Fowls suffer greatly from cold in winter, but not so much as they do from heat in summer if compelled to be under the sun's rays at all times. Farmers usually let their fowls run at large, and in that case they can always find plenty of shade.

Are your hens singing in the morning and singing all day? If not it is because you do not put them to work. An idle man hardly ever feels like singing. Put him to work with a definite object in view, and soon he will be singing all the day. Just so with the hens. Work, work, that's what they need, and having this they sing, and singing they give forth the eggs so desired by us all.

Look sharply after the setting hens. If possible, get a peep into the nests daily, while they are absent. A little neglect here will ruin everything. If a single egg is broken the whole should be immediately washed, or there is danger of the mass drying on the outside of the remaining eggs and stopping the circulation. Take out the straw or chaff and put in a fresh supply. If a hen leaves her nest, as they sometimes will, don't neglect the eggs, even if entirely cold. Place them in a pan of warm water, and gradually raise to 105 degrees, leaving them there until well warmed through, and then put them under a fresh hen. In this way one may often save a clutch of eggs and be well repaid for the labor.

Floors for Poultry.

Poultry World.

We prefer an earthen floor for poultry houses by all means. Use the most mellow soil you can procure. Loam is better than sand; the drier it is the better. If the air in your henery is full of dust, arising from the hens scratching and wallowing, then you may know that the premises are thoroughly disinfected. Especially is it beneficial to have an ample quantity of dry earth under the perches. The dust from fine, dry loam which settles upon the nest boxes, perches and every part of the woodwork tends to keep off vermin, so that in some cases no white-washing is necessary. Be sure by all means that the bed of earth which forms the floor is higher than the ground surrounding the building, so that the surface water when there are rains will not run into the building. As an additional precaution, surround the building with a shallow ditch communicating, if possible, with a lower ground in the vicinity.

Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

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

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

For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, sleeping car reservation, etc., call on

C. D. LUSK,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot;
W. M. 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

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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.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah was in Fort Worth this week.

Hon. A. K. Swann of Henrietta was in the city Tuesday.

E. B. Carver, the Henrietta cattle buyer was in Fort Worth Sunday.

D. L. Knox, banker, merchant and cattleman of Jacksboro, was in the city Thursday.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, the most successful cattleman in Texas was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Dorr Clark has returned from his Dakota ranch and was in Fort Worth this week.

J. K. Zimmerman, cattleman of Kansas City, made one of his periodical visits to Fort Worth this week.

Eugene W. Miller, manager of the Higbee estate at Aledo, made a shipment of some fine beeves on Saturday.

Col. J. S. Godwin has fully recovered from the effects of the spider bite, which at one time threatened to result disastrously.

Charles Coffin, the Itaska stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He has just disposed of a few shipments of cattle at satisfactory figures.

J. H. Whatley, a prominent cattle feeder of Hunt county, was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to the Panhandle.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork Cattle company of the Panhandle, visited his family in Fort Worth this week.

C. G. Burbank, the well-known stockman of Fort McKavett, has two interesting and instructive communications in to-day's JOURNAL.

F. J. Andrews of the Andrews Packing company of Pueblo, Colo., was in Fort Worth this week arranging with the Fort Worth Packing company for supplies of fresh beef.

T. L. Miller of Beecher, Illinois, breeder of Hereford cattle and one of the best posted cattlemen in the country, again favors the JOURNAL with one of his timely and well-written communications.

W. T. Moore, a prominent cattleman and banker of Llano, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Moore says everything looks encouraging in his locality, and thinks the outlook flattering for stockmen.

Mrs. McGee, the woman who stole the horse and buggy from Jim Woods, the Fort Worth liveryman, has been arrested in Houston and is now in the Fort Worth jail. She was driving the stolen rig at the time of her arrest.

Ben F. Cobb, the well known cattleman whose headquarters are near Antelope, Jack county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Cobb reports range good and live stock doing well in his locality.

Lon E. Mahan, general Western agent for Hicks Stock Car company, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Mahan represents a very popular car, as is evidenced by the increased demand for the Hicks car.

Winfield Scott, the well known cattleman, has let the contract for the erection, on the corner of Fifth and Lamar streets, this city, of a fine brick residence. The residence including the grounds will cost, when completed, about \$30,000.

Charles Goodnight has recently added to his fine herd of buffalo by the shipment of a bull from Lee's Summit, Mo. Mr. Goodnight now has some fifteen or twenty head of buffaloes, among which are some very fine specimens.

E. Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kansas, manager of the Bronson Cattle company, who own a large herd and pasture near Midland, Texas, was in Fort Worth on Thursday. Mr. Fenlon says his cattle are fattening rapidly. He has a big string of good steers for sale.

J. J. Finley, a well-to-do cattleman of Decatur, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Finley has a big string of good steers now on grass, a large percentage of which are already fat. He proposes, however, to take the JOURNAL's advice and not ship until his steers are at their best.

J. W. T. Gray, who has since its first organization, been one of the active members of the American Live Stock Commission Co., and during that time filled the position of secretary, has severed his connection with the American company and accepted a position with the Fish & Keck Co., of Kansas City.

Col. James A. Wilson, commercial agent at this place for the Chicago and Alton railroad is in receipt of a telegram from Col. John Nesbitt, saying he is now en route to San Antonio, and will return via Fort Worth, arriving in this city next Monday. Col. Nesbitt has many friends in this city who will always give him a hearty welcome.

The Pascelio Land and Cattle company of Texas, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of Colorado. The incorporators are A. D. Gage, A. S. Gager, W. W. Turney, E. L. Gage, W. Van Sickle. The capital stock is \$300,000. The operations of the company will be carried on in Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

Sheb Williams of Paris was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Williams has recently returned from Spain where he purchased fifty jacks and twenty jennets. They are of the celebrated Catalonia breed and are said to be as fine as have ever been brought to this country. They will arrive in September.

Geo. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., who owns large cattle interests in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Casey, like all far-sighted, successful cattlemen, strongly deprecates the shipment to market of half-fat immature cattle, and thinks that if none but good ones were marketed the returns would be very satisfactory throughout the entire season.

Burke Burnett came down from his Wichita ranch Wednesday. Says the range is fine and crops were never better. Mr. Burnett says that while a few shipments of grass cattle are now being made yet there will be but little done in the movement of beef until after the first of July. Mr. Burnett had the misfortune to lose fifteen miles of fence—washed away by the recent floods.

Meyer Half, the well-known San Antonio stockman and merchant, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Half owns cattle located in several different places in Texas and New Mexico, and is also largely interested in sheep. He represents the range as in fine condition everywhere and thinks cattle will get very fat all over the country. Mr. Half says sheepmen are staying at home attending closely to their business and are making plenty of money.

J. C. McLaren, sheriff of Stonewall county, was in Fort Worth Monday, returning from the Indian Territory where he went in search of cattle known to have been illegally driven from his county to that section. After several days search he finally succeeded in finding about seventy head, that had been stolen from himself and neighbors. He took charge and disposed of the cattle. He also arrested and placed in jail at Wichita, Kansas, Paul Reed and one Eaton whom he suspects as being among the guilty parties. Reed and Eaton will be brought back to Stonewall county for trial, as

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.

soon as the necessary requisition can be obtained from the governor. The JOURNAL very much regrets that it should become necessary to chronicle events of this kind, but thinks it high time that this illegal handling of live stock should be stopped, and hopes the guilty parties, whoever they are, may be brought to justice. Sheriff McLaren deserves much credit for his untiring efforts.

H. J. Keenan, the well known live stock agent of the C. B. & Q., returned from the central part of the state yesterday. He reports heavy shipments yesterday from all along the line of the M., K. & T. between Taylor and Fort Worth. Mr. Keenan's road handled 353 cars of Texas cattle between the 1st and 15th of this month, a pretty good showing.

Charles Hensley, a well-known cattleman formerly of Jack county, but laterly of Panhandle City, was brought to Fort Worth Thursday and is now confined in the Tarrant county jail, charged with the murder of a Mr. Seeley at Panhandle City, a few days ago. The JOURNAL is unable to give particulars, but learns that Mr. Hensley was refused bail and brought to this city for safe keeping until a trial can be had.

The following well known Texas stockmen had cattle on the St. Louis market Tuesday: W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; J. H. Belcher, Gainsville; W. H. Williams, Greenville; Russell & Reed, T. B. Wyatt and A. P. Belcher, Henrietta; J. H. McClure, J. T. Holt, J. H. Baldwin and T. C. Provine, Honey Grove; H. M. Mitchell, Rock Hill; A. A. Laroe, Wills Point; A. S. Belcher, Belcherville; T. B. Miller, Hondo City; Guy Borden, San Antonio; Pat Connolly, Dallas; Jerome Harris, San Antonio; the C. H. Higbee estate, Fort Worth.

Market 15 to 20 cents Higher.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 16, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The receipts of good to choice cattle still continue moderate; this, together with a good demand for these grades, has maintained the good feeling that has characterized the market so far this season, and prices are 15 to 20c higher than last Tuesday. Common and medium grades still figure largely in the receipts, but these being moderate the market has ruled active and strong at prices 10 to 15c higher. The receipts of calves have been liberal and prices are 50c lower than a week ago.

The receipts of Texas sheep have been liberal, but there has been a good tone in the market, caused by an active demand from feeders and local dealers, and prices show very little change from a week ago. GREER, MILLS & CO.

The highest priced Jersey sold for some time was the yearling bull Bisson's Landseer, (by Khedive's Landseer, dam Bisson's Belle, the present Jersey queen), which brought \$2250 at an auction in Tennessee the other day.

Learning of a movement among steamship men to allot space only 2 feet 6 inches wide for each head of cattle in transit to England Canadian shippers have sent a deputation to our government, claiming that 2 feet 8 inches is the narrowest space in which cattle can lie down.

Supply Not Equal to the Demand.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

On the 25th of last month we wrote giving our sales of smooth, fat Texas steers at \$4.37½, and coarse fat ones same averages at \$3.75, with canners paying for bulk of steers \$2.50 to \$3, and cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Now, although three weeks have passed since we gave you those sales and quotations, they will do for to-day, except for common canning stock; for, while our market has varied a trifle from week to week since then, it often closes stronger than the opening days, and thus keeps in a good healthy condition. Take, for instance, last weeks' close; it was higher especially on good fat kinds, than any time since our letter to you. And with receipts estimated at 4000 yesterday, the sight of old time buyers riding to secure a few hours killing before all were sold, only needed the baying of a few hounds to make one think 'twas a genuine chase instead of a scramble for meat alone.

When we look back and over the past thirty days, calling to mind the hundreds of sales of smooth, fleshy and good fat Texas steers, and positively know that the prices for the former kinds can be easily duplicated and the latter discounted badly, it is a source of gratification, especially since we also know that the common canning stock brings within 25 cents of what it did then. This decline we admit, for, with 5000 to-day, buyers insisted on a little lower prices, for 90 per cent. of to-day's receipts were of this class—only fit for the can. While we still think this undesirable stuff will sell still lower, as the season advances, and have the same faith in fat cattle as expressed in other letter, we cannot help rejoicing at the firmness of our market as compared with the state of affairs exhibited only last Friday, in a neighboring city, whose salesmen pride themselves on their Texas cattle market, when they offered a handy drove at \$3.10 that was forwarded here and sold next day at \$3.75. Some of our neighbors can't understand why people do not ship direct to this, the greatest all-round market on earth, where competition is more plentiful than gold was in California, when people went "around the Horn" to get there—some are going that way yet. Hence there is nothing strange in the how they come here, for come the bulk of them will, even if sold in other markets, thus making a few hours extra killing each day for our slaughterers here, who have the capacity and ability to kill more cattle every day than the combined receipts of all other Western markets. However, just so long as people's affections are not measured by dollars (which they should not be) Chicago salesmen will have to content themselves with doing all they can for their customers who ship direct or—on account of the love for the dear old town—via the bridge. Glad you referred to the cattle sold here at \$5, \$5.15 and \$5.40; only modesty prevented us from writing you that we sold them ourselves, which we did. R. STRAHORN & CO.

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.



REDUCED 25%
\$16 PER CASE FOR 1000 GALLONS
COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER
AMERICAN BRANCH GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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.

ELLIS HOTEL,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

W. W. Benson & Co., Proprietors, Geo. D. Hodges, Manager.

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

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 National Stock Yards, Ill.
BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

Date.	No. Class.	Shipper and Postoffice.	Av. Price.
June 12	32 steers,	R. A. Riddels, Alvarado.	863 \$3 15
"	3 yearlings, same.		360 1 50
"	18 yearlings, same.		490 2 25
"	2 yearlings, same.		475 2 25
"	17 cows, same.		700 2 50
"	7 cows, same.		714 1 50
"	2 yearlings, same.		330 2 25
"	24 steers, same.		732 2 75
"	23 steers, same.		697 2 25
"	7 calves, same.		each 8 25
"	24 steers, Hammond, O. & Co, San Angelo.		1033 3 15
"	29 steers, same.		900 3 15
"	6 bulis, same.		1165 1 80
"	4 bulis, same.		1177 1 80
"	7 steers, same.		900 2 75
"	2 steers, same.		755 2 75
June 11	24 steers, Riddle, M. & Co., Alvarado.		938 3 25
"	95 steers, same.		1106 4 35
"	35 steers, G. G. King, Hillsboro.		862 3 30
"	35 steers, same.		889 3 30
"	9 steers, same.		886 2 50
"	21 steers, same.		998 3 50
"	4 steers, same.		877 3 00
"	20 steers, same.		1097 4 00
"	4 steers, same.		815 3 50
"	49 steers, same.		917 3 40
June 17	3 cows, Wm. Sampson, Valley Mills.		670 2 55
"	5 cows, same.		802 2 55
"	7 steers, same.		1020 3 50
"	1 steer, same.		910 3 50
"	2 steers, same.		895 3 50

"	5 steers, same.	920 3 50
"	1 cow, same.	810 2 25
"	1 bull, same.	1130 2 15
"	1 bull, same.	1100 2 15
"	1 cow, same.	840 2 55
"	1 yearling, same.	370 1 75
"	13 steers, same.	1096 4 00
"	10 steers, same.	1200 4 10
"	9 steers, same.	1201 4 10
"	1 cow and calf, same.	920 1 75
"	2 steers, same.	1050 4 00
"	2 steers, same.	1060 4 00
"	1 steer, same.	1010 4 00
"	1 steer, same.	1190 4 10
"	1 steer, same.	1240 4 10
"	365 sheep, same.	82 4 25
June 15	101 steers, I. & G. N. R. R.	958 3 25
"	58 cows, Day Cattle Co., Talpa.	757 2 65
"	25 steers, Riddels, Miller & Co., Abbott.	925 3 20
"	42 steers, Riddels, Miller & Co., Alvarado.	1108 4 70
"	64 heifers, same.	899 3 50
"	12 steers, same.	923 3 35
"	361 steers, M. Sansom & Co.	1124 4 50
"	110 steers, I. B. Bradley, Alvarado.	1088 4 35
June 16	27 cows, John Belcher, Henrietta.	724 2 12 1/2
"	27 cows, same.	731 2 00
"	28 cows, same.	708 2 12 1/2
"	22 steers, same.	1170 4 35
BY CASSIDY BROS. & CO.		
June 11	221 steers, J. B. Taylor, San Antonio.	1009 3 10
"	24 steers, D. B. Sloan, Brandon.	941 3 65
"	3 mixed, same.	786 2 35
June 12	42 yearlings, E. B. Harrold, Fort Worth.	415 2 25
"	90 calves, same.	each 7 00
"	67 steers, E. H. East, Fort Worth.	962 3 30
"	1 stag, same.	1030 2 00
"	81 cows, Harrold & East, Fort Worth.	710 2 40
"	25 steers, East & McMurtry, Fort Worth.	883 3 00
"	167 steers, Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Angelo.	938 3 20
"	22 steers, N. W. Huntington, San Angelo.	950 3 20
"	2 cows, same.	855 2 30
"	23 steers, Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co., Aransas Pass.	954 3 10
June 13	24 steers, Doran Bros., Dallas.	1010 3 85
June 15	51 steers, G. G. White, Hillsboro, Tex.	1012 3 90
"	18 steers, same.	892 3 40
"	9 cows, same.	605 2 37 1/2
"	64 calves, Jas. A. Brakebill, San Antonio, Tex.	each 6 00
"	72 steers, R. L. Cartwright, Mt. Calm, Tex.	991 3 60
"	40 calves, same.	each 7 00
"	71 steers, B. H. Oats, Mt. Calm.	998 3 60
"	24 steers, J. H. Doman, McKinney, Tex.	958 3 30
"	6 cows, Nessbaumer & Co., Dallas, Tex.	1090 3 00
"	17 steers, same.	952 3 25
"	1 cow, same.	940 2 00
"	1 bull, same.	1200 2 10
June 16	24 steers, same.	862 3 00
"	17 steers, same.	1265 4 75
"	15 steers, same.	1000 4 00
"	5 steers, same.	938 3 10
"	51 steers, J. N. Blewett, Richardson, Tex.	956 3 10
June 15	20 steers, East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, Tex.	1124 3 70
"	75 steers, same.	938 3 25
"	80 calves, Foley, Davis & Co., Seymour, Tex.	each 6 50
"	49 calves, same.	each 6 50
"	16 yearlings, same.	512 2 25
"	60 cows, same.	728 2 00
"	25 steers, same.	950 3 25
"	76 calves, J. J. Wilhite, Seymour.	each 6 00
"	25 steers, same.	925 3 20
"	26 steers, J. W. Pickard, Seymour.	1011 3 50
"	21 mixed, J. F. Ellis, Eagle, Indian Territory.	646 2 50
"	30 calves, same.	each 6 25
"	11 steers, same.	1194 4 30
"	7 cows, same.	958 3 00
"	20 steers, Jas. Blanton, Hutto, Tex.	1007 3 60
"	5 steers, same.	868 2 85
"	50 steers, Irby & Carr, Seymour.	917 3 10
June 16	27 cows and heifers, J. W. Meyers, Alvarado, Tex.	687 2 20
"	3 cows, same.	633 1 40
"	2 cows, same.	900 2 10
"	95 calves, H. W. McKoy for Wilson L. S. Co., Tulsa, I. T.	each 6 00
"	522 calves, D. Waggoner & Son, Decatur, Tex.	each 6 00
"	20 steers, J. L. Brigman, Abbott.	1100 3 30
"	20 steers, Mrs. C. H. Higbee, Fort Worth.	1168 4 60
"	92 steers, C. H. Higbee, Fort Worth.	967 3 90
"	64 steers, E. W. Sanderson, Mt. Calm.	841 3 00
"	22 steers, T. W. Willie, Mt. Calm.	1021 3 30
June 17	25 steers, P. J. Mattingly, Sherman.	928 3 20
"	68 steers, same.	877 2 90
"	112 steers, same.	920 3 60
"	19 steers, J. P. Burns, Taylor.	1024 3 30
"	25 steers, J. G. Barnett, Gonzales.	802 2 60
"	21 cows, Boots Bros., Gonzales.	748 1 85
"	22 steers, Rogers & Kennedy, Taylor.	1084 3 70
"	6 steers, same.	524 3 25
"	20 steers, A. B. Kennedy, Taylor.	1169 4 10
"	21 steers, same.	1071 3 75
"	22 steers, same.	977 3 70
"	118 steers, Hampton Barfield, Gonzales.	951 2 75
"	61 steers, Bird & Mertz, San Angelo.	1022 3 25
"	4 stags, same.	1075 2 30
"	25 cows, Wm. Hays, Vinita, I. T.	846 2 65
"	38 yearlings, J. H. Tanner, Catoosa, I. T.	580 2 25
"	9 steers, same.	932 3 00
"	1 bull, same.	1050 2 15

Continued on Page 14.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Farm horses should have not only good lung power, but good feet and legs.

A safe horse is very much to be appreciated, but in this rapid age a fast one is not to be despised.

A single American dealer has purchased sixty pedigree Clydesdales in one lot in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

The Australian high jumping horse record is now six feet one and one-half inches; Spondulix having jumped that height at the Royal Agricultural show in Melbourne.

The Duke of Portland has declined an offer of \$90,000 for his celebrated thoroughbred horse, Donovan. It is said the offer was made by a representative of the Hungarian government.

While the fancy horsemen are trying to develop great runners, trotters and pacers, the practical horseman is wishing for faster walkers. As well might one use oxen as the slow moving creatures often used on the farms.

The American Agriculturist says that hackneys are to become the fashion in America. As they are equally suitable for saddle and harness work, and are both good looking and even tempered, it wouldn't surprise the JOURNAL if they should become favorites whenever they become well known.

Mr. Webb Donnell, a Maine man, says his idea of the ideal farm horse, where the driving horse must also be the work horse, is one of about 1100 pounds weight with stout shoulders and quarters, quick in motion, but not nervous, a quick walker, a free traveler, but not necessarily fast, wide across the breast to give lung capacity, wide across the face between the eyes showing intelligence, kind everywhere and anywhere, not afraid of sudden sights and sounds, ambitious when at work and sound in every part. If Mr. Donnell will offer a few thousand such animals in Texas cheap, for cash or on short time, he will do a good turn to the farmers of the state.

New York Jockey Club.

The New York Jockey club has a more diversified membership than any other organization on earth. It serves as the meeting place for the more notable clubmen of a nation of sixty-five millions of people. There is now not a city of North America of importance whose representative clubmen are not enrolled to a greater or less number under the banner of the New York Jockey club. During the race meetings the club-house is the home of the most popular and important body of men in the country. Members of all recognized clubs are eligible for election to the New York Jockey club without initiation fee, and for the small annual dues of \$25 for resident members and \$15 for non-resident members over ninety miles from New York City.

Don't Talk Too Much.

The selling price of many a good horse has been reduced, and in many cases the sale lost, through the excessive talk of the would-be seller. Some people seem to think that it is necessary in selling a horse to get the buyer by the neck and hold him till they have talked him into buying the animal. This is all wrong, and the experienced buyer, when he runs against a highly lauded animal, looks him over with double care, thinking that the excessive praise of some good points is for the purpose of concealing defects. Horse buyers are as a rule shrewd business men, know a good horse when they see him, and will ask about any points which their observation cannot discover. A quiet business manner

will sell more horses for better money at private sale than all the "gab" of a jockey.

Watering Horses.

The time of giving water should be carefully studied. At rest, the horse should receive water at least three times a day. When at work, more frequently. The rule here should be to give in small quantities and often. There is a popular fallacy that if a horse is warm he should not be allowed to drink, many claiming that the first swallow of water founders the animal, or produces colic. This is erroneous. No matter how warm a horse may be, it is always entirely safe to allow him six to ten swallows of water. If this is given on going into the stable, he should be given at once a pound or two of hay and allowed to rest about an hour before feeding. If water be now offered him it will in many cases be refused, or at least he will drink but sparingly. The danger then is not in the first swallow of water, but is due to the excessive quantity that the animal will take when warm if not restrained.

A Questionable Plan.

As soon as the grass makes a good start to grow in the spring many follow the plan of turning the work teams into the pastures after they have had their suppers and allowing them to run out all night, taking them up in the morning before breakfast and giving them a good meal of grain and then working during the day.

There is no question but that in many cases a feed or two of something green in the spring will be of material benefit if properly managed. At the same time it is certainly very questionable whether the benefit to the teams in getting the green feed will overbalance the failure to get a good night's rest. Horses turned out into the pastures at night, especially early in the spring, will pick the greater part of the night, and in doing this will fail to secure a good rest, and a good night's rest is almost, if not fully, of as much benefit as the grass they will secure. Farm animals of all kinds crave something green in the spring, and so far as possible it will be a good plan to furnish some, when it can be done without too much inconvenience.

A good plan in many cases will be to feed them a good ration of grain as they are brought in from work, and after they have eaten this up clean turn them into a pasture and let them run an hour or two, and then put them back into the stable and give a good feed of hay. Rye or clover may also be cut and fed in the stables. They will get more benefit out of their night's rest than if they are turned out into the pasture. Some green food is beneficial, but too much, especially to the work teams, is often an injury, as it tends to weaken them, and care must be taken, at least in commencing to feed, until they become accustomed to it. But it is not always best to turn them into the pastures all night to secure it.

A Few Don'ts.

Don't breed that old broken-down mare. It won't pay, but will be an injury to the breeding industry.

Don't expect an old worn-out horse to do as much work as a young and sound animal.

Don't use heavy harness. Light ones properly made of good leather are stronger and last longer, while being easier on the horse.

Don't overload the team. It is better to make two trips than to strain the horses or get them in the habit of balking.

Don't feed corn or corn meal to the horses during the hot weather. Corn is too heating.

Don't spare the oats. The well fed horse stands up under constant work when the underfed falters.

Don't imagine that when you water your horses three times a day you have done all that nature demands.

Don't let the horses eat too much green grass. A little while in the pasture after a day's work will do them good, but too much green food will work injury and cause the horses to sweat easily at work.

Don't run down your neighbors' horses. Praise them when you can and when you can't, say nothing.

Don't think because your neighbor has bought a stallion that he has been necessarily cheated and has bought a failure. Give the horse a chance to show by his progeny what he is.

Don't go off into the next town or county to breed your mare if an equally good stallion of the same breed and style is owned on the next farm. You may own a stallion some day and then you will need the patronage of your neighbors.

Don't let the stallion stand idle in the barn. Make him work, for it will add to his potency and help pay for his food.

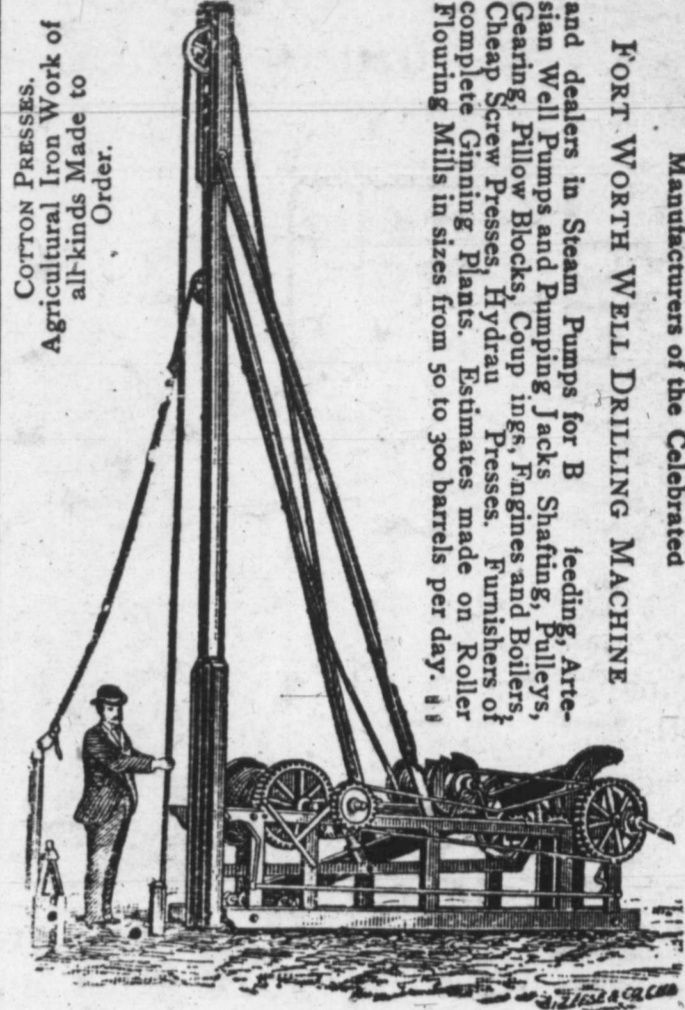
Don't throw away the curry-comb now that farm work is rushing. It is needed more now than it was last winter.

Don't forget that a box-stall is much better than a narrow one for the horses, especially when they have worked hard all day. You like a wide bed, so does your horse.

Don't neglect the colts in the pastures. Round them up each evening and make sure that none have been injured during the day. A slight injury attended to at once may prevent a permanent defect. Leaving the youngsters to look after themselves is bad policy.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

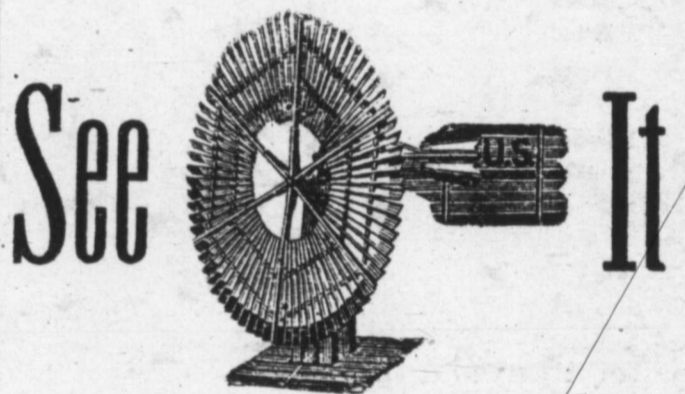


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DOCTOR SMITH,

(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, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 19, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Talk about the depression in the horse market, it cannot compare with the depression among the cattle buyers who contracted to take cattle at certain dates at high prices. The time for them to receive the cattle has arrived and they have to take them and pay for them at values above present prices. It is really depressing to meet these men. They cannot talk of anything except their losses. A loss of a thousand dollars on a train of cattle is common and many of these parties are unable to stand such losses. Many of them will have to sacrifice other property in order to meet this obligation, and all of them will be badly squeezed.

In the horse market matters are bad enough, but they are not as bad as they are in the cattle market. The horse speculator can hold his purchases cheaply in near by pastures where they will be improving in condition. There is certain to be a good sale for them some time during the next four or five months. With the horse speculator it is only a matter of time before he will get his money back, with, perhaps, a handsome addition to it. With the cattle speculator it is different, as, except in rare instances, he is obliged to ship his stock to market at once, even when there is a certainty of a large loss in the transaction.

One class of horse buyers who in former years were very prominent in this market, are now conspicuously absent. These are the young farmers and sometimes city boys, who borrowed money from their home capitalists and came here after cheap stock and shipped them home to speculate on. Money is too tight and there are too many bargains to be had in other places for cash, for country merchants and bankers to risk it in horse trading. The summer months and early fall have formerly been the favorite time for this class of buyers to operate, and their absence this year makes trading very dull.

The San Antonio International fair has died so dead that no one ever mentions it, but the race track is all right and Captain George Redman says he wouldn't mind seeing a few trotting matches next fall. All of which is equivalent to an announcement.

Coyotes are seen and herd every night in the suburbs of San Antonio, but after July 13th, when the scalp law goes into effect, they won't be so numerous by a large majority. The Johnnies will get their guns and have them ready to earn that bounty as soon as the law becomes operative.

For years the wool growers of Texas have complained that their industry was neglected by the statisticians, and while the condition of cotton and other crops was fully and freely reported by the large exchanges organized for that purpose in all the leading cities in the United States, yet the wool clip was never mentioned except by occasional correspondents in the rural press. At the last meeting of the Texas Wool Growers' association those same wool growers permitted themselves to be misled by their friends(?) and voted down Captain Black's resolutions which they have been so long contending for.

The Horse Market.

There is very little consolation to be gotten out of the horse market at present. There is no lack of stock here, but the animals have been taken to near-by pastures where they can be cheaply held until a demand is developed for them. Buyers are an unknown quantity, and shippers are mainly speculators, who are trying to get a profit out of their holdings. These are numerous everywhere and the present funeral aspect of the horse market is likely to be continued indefinitely.

Receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 106 head, against 338 head during the corresponding week last year, and 972 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

Shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 198 head, against 513 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1027 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments by rail last week included the following: 52 head of horses and mares and 2 head of colts shipped by G. C. Listen to Kansas City, Mo.; 30 head of horses shipped by R. G. Greathouse to Cairo, Ill.; 22 head of horses shipped by J. Holderman to St. Louis, Mo.; 35 head of horses and mares and 2 head of colts shipped by S. B. Bennett to Pass Christian, Miss.; 27 head of horses and mares shipped by Hugh R. Elliott to J. M. Nicholas at Demopolis, Ala.; 30 head of horses shipped by Frank King to E. L. Rudolph at New Orleans, La. Ruling market quotations are as follows:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	80	12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	120	16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.	170	25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	130	17
Yearling fillies, branded.	60	8
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	80	10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.	100	15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.	150	20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.	220	50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.	75	200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	230	42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	180	25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	170	23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	70	10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands.	180	25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	350	50
Yearling mule colts, improved.	180	22
Two-year mule colts, improved.	300	40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.	120	15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.	180	20

The Cattle Market.

The regular local butchers' demand for cattle of all kinds amounts to about 150 head per day and the receipts are ample, so far as numbers go, to supply that demand, but the quality of most of the receipts are suggestive of the old time reputation of Texas for tough steaks. Local butchers are more particular in these matters than they used to be and the result is that this market is overloaded with undesirable and almost unsalable stock, and prices are held down below what they would be if only choice fat animals were shipped here.

Goats continue in moderate receipt and good demand at quotations.

Muttons are in good receipt and the best fat animals have a ready sale at previous prices.

Hogs are in better demand than supply.

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the liver." And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active—quick—life rosy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means. They work effectively, without pain, and leave the system strong. One, little, sugar-coated pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; by druggists.

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 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. WINFIELD, General Passenger Ag't Texarkana, Texas.

John Munford,
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No. 1 Farm Harness.



\$24.50.

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For 18 Years have dealt direct with consumers, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. No. 15 Cart. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 3 years. Any one who can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us, as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middleman to order for them. We give no credit, and have

ONE PRICE ONLY
Platform, Three-Spring or Combination Wagons, \$60; same as others sell at \$85. Top Buggies, \$45; good as sold at \$60. Ours at \$100 fine as sell for \$135. Phaetons, \$110; same as sell at \$150. Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$16.

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No. 11. \$65



The Crops and the Railroads.

The Railway and Financial Chronicle.

It is never entirely safe to estimate the size and value of a crop until it is harvested; but our people have a habit of looking at things and making calculations on them as soon as they are supposed to be "in sight," and as soon, sometimes, as the shadows of them are in sight; and although it is still a month to the middle of the harvest, the calculators are figuring out an unusually large crop for 1891—the largest ever gathered. The reports from Kansas are particularly encouraging, and even the grumbling farmers of that state are boasting that they will have enough grain, grass and stock to sell to compensate for their losses of last year, and make them even on their mortgage account. Reports from Nebraska are equally cheerful—and this gives the railroads a very promising prospect on the "long haul" part of their next fall's traffic. All accounts concur in representing that the crops in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Arkansas and Texas are promising—and, indeed, there is not a single state in the West or Southwest that sends in a discouraging report. If no backset be encountered, therefore, the South's 8,400,000 bales of cotton crop of last year will be surpassed, and, as to the grain, hay and cattle crop of the West, the railroads will have all they can do to haul it to market. Even if Europe remains at peace it will demand a large quantity of breadstuffs and meats to meet the deficiency in its own unpromising crop, and if they go to fighting over there, as some predict, so much the better—if such a selfish view of the matter be pardoned. The railroads will come in for their share of the general prosperity which these encouraging conditions indicate as a little ahead, and it is probable, therefore, that the end of summer will bring a marked improvement in railroad values.

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. WARDING, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

Continued from Page 11.

BY STEWART & OVERSTREET.

June 15	23 steers, Nussbaumer & Co., Dallas, Tex.	676	4 10
"	24 steers, same	878	3 10
"	22 steers, same	1030	4 50
"	20 steers, J. R. Smith, Dallas	1024	4 00
"	25 steers, same	917	3 50
"	25 steers, S. A. Jackson, McAlister, I. T.	911	3 40
"	22 stags, Chic. L. S. C. Co. for O. L. James, San Antonio	1061	2 75
"	44 steers, Guy Borden, San Antonio	1039	3 37½
"	74 calves, Baker & Woodworth, Cuero	each	6 50
"	70 calves, Chic. L. S. C. Co. for W. G. Plumer, Breckenridge	each	6 75
June 16	244 steers, Guy Borden, San Antonio	1011	3 30
"	54 heifers, J. J. McAlister, McAlister, I. T.	840	3 35
"	25 steers, Par Connolly, Dallas	888	3 35
"	21 cows, Wm. Achord, Nowato, I. T.	897	2 90
"	26 steers, H. M. Mitchell, McKinney	886	3 12½
"	31 cows, W. H. Williams, Greenville	718	2 00
"	44 steers, Chic. L. S. C. Co. for J. Harris, San Antonio	857	3 10
"	21 steers, Baker & Woodworth, Cuero	890	3 10
"	71 calves, C. T. Taylor, Dallas	each	5 50
June 17	21 steers, J. W. Mathis, Cotulla	1008	3 10
"	24 steers, same	872	2 75

BY TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

June 15	334 calves, Day Cattle Co., Dallas	each	6 75
June 17	69 steers, T. J. Christian, Comanche	909	3 35
"	44 stags, John Bryson, Comanche	1117	2 80

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

June 16	22 steers, T. C. Provine, Honey Grove	1077	3 50
"	23 steers, same	923	3 50
"	15 cows, same	711	2 05
"	15 calves, same	each	5 25
"	49 cows, J. H. Baldwin, Honey Grove	691	2 25
"	27 steers, same	895	3 00
"	29 cows, J. H. McClure, Honey Grove	751	2 00
"	20 steers, same	994	3 15
"	16 cows, J. T. Holt, Honey Grove	711	2 15
"	30 steers, same	859	3 00
June 15	88 steers, J. B. Bunton, Cotulla	941	3 00
"	336 steers, W. D. Olivar, Mexia	927	3 25
"	50 steers, L. Coffee, Kyle	846	2 85
"	46 steers, S. H. Amonett, Hubbard City	1039	3 75
"	22 steers, same	848	3 25
"	66 steers, W. E. Scott, Mexia	1020	4 30
"	76 calves, N. Skinner, Vinita, I. T.	each	6 50
"	25 cows, same	717	2 25
"	29 cows, Walling Bros, Irene	735	2 45
"	28 steers, same	804	2 80
"	23 steers, same	1018	3 40
"	22 steers, A. D. Walling, Irene	1026	3 90
"	44 steers, same	892	3 25
"	87 steers, T. A. Bounds & Bro., Wortham	866	3 00
"	16 cows, same	801	2 25
"	14 calves, same	each	6 15
June 12	68 calves, Spears & Kendall, Quanah	each	6 25
"	27 cows, same	789	2 65
"	81 calves, C. T. Shropshire, Columbus	each	6 00
"	20 stags, same	1032	2 25
"	104 steers, I. Heller, Columbus	847	2 60
"	12 cows, same	795	2 25
"	30 cows, J. V. Matson, Hubbard City	763	2 25
"	24 cows, same	779	2 25
"	22 steers, same	888	3 25
"	20 cows, J. E. Childs, Merit	642	2 25
"	17 cows, same	879	2 25
"	19 bulls, J. F. Ray, Pettus City	1105	1 50
"	21 steers, J. Askinson, Vinita, I. T.	1074	3 75

At Kansas City.

BY FISH & KECK CO.

June 8	23 Texas cows, Wm. Morris, Lone Oak	714	2 25
"	21 stags, Morris & Bates, Lone Oak	1089	2 75
"	26 Texas cows, R. P. Etten, Lone Oak	828	2 35
"	26 Texas cows, Elliott & Dial, Lone Oak	758	2 25
"	4 Texas bulls, same	1157	2 25
"	28 Texas steers, W. H. Bates, Lone Oak	998	3 85
"	24 Texas steers, A. J. Elliott, Lone Oak	1018	3 85
June 9	87 Indian calves, R. Curtis, Minco, I. T.	each	7 00
"	31 Indian cows, same	749	2 45
June 10	56 Indian cows, C. V. Rogers, Talata, I. T.	797	2 17½
"	446 Indian calves, same	each	4 75

BY THE EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

June 11	23 steers, H. I. Vaden, Marietta, I. T.	959	3 65
"	36 steers, W. A. Piits, Marietta, I. T.	1036	3 60
"	6 steers, same	941	2 50
"	1 bull, same	1300	2 25
June 12	29 cows, I. T. Pryor, Giles, Tex.	768	2 00
"	200 calves, same	each	5 00
"	35 calves, same	each	1 75
"	75 steers, R. S. Rollins, Berwyn, I. T.	940	3 60
June 15	50 calves, Joe Roff, Lehigh, I. T.	each	7 00
"	55 cows, same	642	1 90
"	25 cows, same	730	2 30
"	11 cows, R. T. Davis, Marietta, I. T.	690	1 90
"	25 steers, Whaley & Jones, Gainesville	923	3 50
"	16 cows, C. Burnett, Lampasas	615	2 00
"	35 steers, same	816	2 50
June 16	122 steers, same	831	2 50
"	288 calves, R. D. Cragin, Okarchee, I. T.	175	4 00
June 17	28 cows, J. H. and D. W. Godwin, Inola, I. T.	725	2 00
"	29 cows, S. Cutbirth, Inola, I. T.	795	2 00
"	29 cows, D. L. Middleton & Sons, Inola, I. T.	761	2 00
"	90 calves, same	130	4 00
"	10 calves, same	each	3 00

BY CASSIDY BROS. COMMISSION CO.

June 8	184 steers, Geo. E. Ball, Gainesville	1048	4 00
"	35 cows, J. W. Hayley, Muskogee, I. T.	778	2 35
"	11 cows, same	569	1 75
"	2 bulls, same	1050	2 15
"	71 steers, Louis Cobb, Gainesville	956	3 90
"	68 steers, Geo. E. Ball, Gainesville	1037	4 20
"	113 steers, same	1048	4 15
"	94 steers, Ball & Biffle, Gainesville	1042	4 15
"	40 heifers, R. P. Etter, Lone Oak	558	2 15
"	31 calves, Gibson & Cowan, Wagoner I. T.	each	5 68
June 9	56 cows, same	795	2 25
"	34 steers, Vaughan & Cowan, Wagoner, I. T.	978	3 45
"	53 calves, G. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T.	each	5 68
"	58 heifers, same	656	2 30
"	17 steers, W. F. Youngblood, Wagoner, I. T.	778	3 45
June 11	12 cows, Smith & Hampton, Gainesville	904	2 50
"	53 steers, same	1007	3 15
"	32 heifers, same	617	2 15
"	1 bull, same	1550	2 05
"	116 steers, P. J. Mattingly, Sherman	810	2 85
"	30 steers, same	778	2 85
"	45 steers, same	794	2 85
"	193 steers, same	719	2 85
"	18 cows and heifers, W. C. Edwards & Bros., Wagoner, I. T.	693	2 25
"	38 calves, same	each	5 05
"	82 calves, L. P. Jones, Wagoner, I. T.	each	3 00
"	6 oxen, Forsythe L. and C. Co., Gainesville	1313	3 00
"	156 calves, R. J. Love, Purcell, I. T.	140	4 00
"	5 stags, N. G. Turk, Wagoner, I. T.	917	2 00
"	41 steers, same	976	3 25
"	3 cows, same	810	2 25
"	1 bull, same	1100	2 80
"	26 steers, N. B. Sherwood, Purcell, I. T.	995	3 65
June 16	28 cows, A. Forsythe, Minco, I. T.	861	2 20
"	26 cows, J. H. Tuttle, Minco, I. T.	710	2 35
"	24 steers, J. H. Bond, Minco, I. T.	966	3 20

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

June 11	30 steers, A. J. Blackwell, Chelsea, I. T.	843	2 65
"	32 heifers, J. R. Washington, Marietta, I. T.	696	2 70
"	87 calves, same	each	6 50
"	28 cows, same	788	2 15
"	67 steers, H. Willis, Willis, I. T.	1072	3 90
June 12	77 calves, A. Dodge, Lenapah, I. T.	139	4 00
"	3 calves, same	210	3 00
"	27 cows, same	734	2 50
"	4 cows, same	917	2 00
June 13	80 steers, C. W. Henderson, Berwyn, I. T.	855	3 25
"	29 cows, same	743	2 10
"	10 calves, same	each	6 25
June 15	4 steers, J. Addington, Marietta, I. T.	885	2 10
"	80 cows, same	696	2 10
"	29 cows, C. N. Hanna, Washita, I. T.	799	2 15
"	18 steers, same	1053	3 40
"	1 bull, same	1220	2 25
"	5 cows, same	814	2 30
"	93 cows, G. W. Miller, Lometa	768	2 00
"	200 steers, same	920	3 00
"	21 steers, B. G. Richardson, Durant, I. T.	819	3 00
"	2 cows, same	730	2 25
June 16	122 calves, N. Skinner, Vinita, I. T.	122	3 65
June 17	45 cows, Espuela Land & C. Co., Amarillo	894	3 25
"	100 cows, same	815	2 90
"	48 cows, same	816	2 25
"	5 cows, same	806	2 00
"	50 steers, Wm. Rennie, Tashamingo, I. T.	996	3 80

At Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

BY KEENAN & SONS.

June 8	88 cattle, Patterson & Boyd, Waco	849	3 00
"	103 cattle, J. C. Patterson, Waco	1025	4 25
"	7 cattle, same	1040	2 75
"	110 cattle, A. Wheeler, Waco	1037	4 30
"	26 cattle, J. D. Boyd, Waco	862	3 20
June 9	60 cattle, W. D. Reynolds, Albany	748	2 55
"	9 cattle, Reynolds Bros., Albany	1125	2 50
"	81 cattle, same	974	3 35
June 8	245 sheep, tailings, G. W. Ames, Comstock	86	4 10
"	220 sheep, tailings, Bland & Robertson, Taylor	63	3 75
June 9	235 sheep, tailings, R. Turner, Kerrville	70	4 35
"	131 sheep, tailings, Bundy & Ross, Kerrville	76	4 10
"	417 sheep, tailings, same	75	4 10
"	137 sheep, tailings, N. B. Pulliam, Uvalde	74	3 85
"	238 sheep, tailings, same	75	3 80
"	126 sheep, tailings, same	76	3 85

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.

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.

The nervous cow is apt to give the milk-maid no end of trouble.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

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

Registered and Graded
Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester Pa. Send 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.

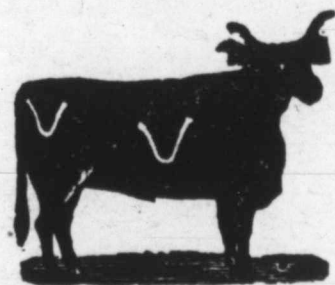
ALLEN & BEATTY,
FAIRY, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

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.)

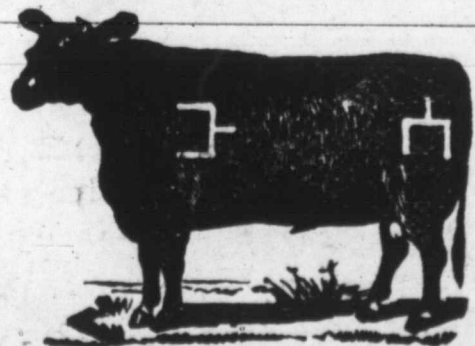


Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT 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, TEXA.

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.....	Price. \$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
\$6 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500
Total.....	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.
Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
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.

For Sale!

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.

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

FOR SALE!

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

M. R. KENNEDY,
TAYLOR, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.



National Dickinson Breed

Polled Mutton Merinos.

The great Ohio sheep, large, pure and prolific, constitutionally bred, warranted good to acclimate without loss. Send for descriptive catalogue free. H. G. McDOWELL, Canton, Ohio.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.

Breeders of Registered and Grade

DEVON CATTE

Largest herd in the South. 44 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address A. Y. WALTON, JR. & CO., San Antonio Texas.

Bulls For Sale!

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

Two-Year-Old Steers.

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

FOR SALE.

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

For Sale!

100 steers 4 years old and up;
100 steers 3 years old;
100 steers 2 years old;
200 steers 1 year old. Apply to SAM ALLEN, 28 Main street, Houston, Texas.

For Sale or Lease.

FIFTY-TWO SECTIONS IN three pastures. Well watered, fine grass, 100 acres in cultivation. Will sell for less than improvement cost, or will take cattle to pasture. Situated near Colorado City, Texas. A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado City, Texas.

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

Secrets of Success.



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

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

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 16, 1891.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, 90th meridian time, JULY 16, 1891, and then opened, for furnishing Corn at posts in the Department of Texas during the fiscal year commencing JULY 1, 1891. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the Corn required by that post only. Preference given to articles of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. GEO. H. WEEKS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Pasturage for Cattle.

Excellent pasturage for from 500 to 700 head of cattle, or will lease pasture. Any one interested will do well to address FORD DIX, Benavides, Texas.

Wanted!

6000 to 8000 Head of Stock Cattle.

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.

R. N. GRAHAM.

—THE—
COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth..... 8:30 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m.
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Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.
Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

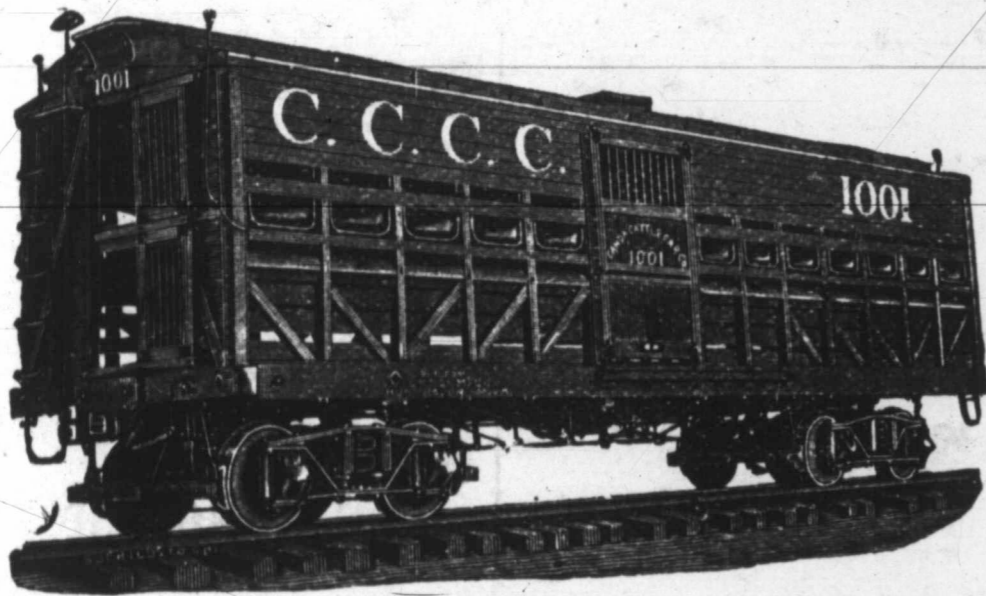
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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

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

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CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS. CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle.....	3,484,280
Hogs.....	7,663,828
Sheep.....	2,182,667
Calves.....	175,035
Horses.....	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,557.	

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.



An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

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

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
 18 Broadway, New York.

A COPY OF
"How to make MONEY with SHEEP"
 Will be mailed free to any address upon application.



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

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

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

11TH AND BROADWAY. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address **DR. C. M. COE, President,** 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

JOHN KLEIN,
Practical Hatter

912 Main St.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

J. G. McREYNOLDS
P. O. Box, 25,
NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine. STANFORD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Bk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

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

KEMP'S DOUBLE HAY PRESS
FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND Spring Folder

CIRCLE

AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.

GIVEN FREE IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars AWAY FREE claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. **JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ill.**

G. W. ROSE,
(Successor to Carter & Son.)
PROPRIETOR OF
Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,
1531 East Elm Street,
Dallas, - - Texas.

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

Hubert S. ... St. Louis, Mo.
Artistic Metal Workers
Dress, Iron and Wire Work
Railings, Crestings, Nestings, etc.
Everlasting Cemetery FENCES.
Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted.
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

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