


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 10

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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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.

KANSAS this year has the largest acreage of wheat ever known, and is likely to have the heaviest yield.

A HEAVY crop, such as we are likely to have this year, requires more money to move it than a lighter one does. But this big crop, under the inevitable heavy demand from Europe, would start gold in this direction before any squeeze could occur in the money market.

Cattle on the Range.

It is now a pretty generally established fact that the thickly settled counties in Texas produce as many, and even more cattle, than the unorganized sparsely settled counties. This is accounted for by the fact that as the country settles up it is divided and fenced up into small pastures, and the cattle are confined to a certain limited amount of range. By this means cattle are prevented from running over and tramping the range as they have heretofore done, and in that way destroy as much grass as they eat. The small farmer and stockman not only confines his cattle to a limited range, but also provides hay and other kinds of feed

for them in winter, thus greatly reducing the amount of grass necessary to keep them. For these and other reasons, it is now an admitted fact, that thickly settled counties produce more cattle proportionately than the range country proper.

Change the Blood.

Experience has fully demonstrated that in Texas at least it is necessary to introduce new blood every three or four years. The best herds in the state, or the best stock that could be brought here, will, if allowed to breed on and on, soon degenerate into very inferior common stock. Don't continue indefinitely the use of the same set of males, but change them at least often enough to guard against the possibility of breeding offspring to sire.

HAVING failed in the courts and failed in the legislature, the live stock commission company which boasts of rebates and admits discrimination between its customers, proposes now to take another turn in the courts in its effect to either rule or ruin the live stock commission business. This concern, made up and directed almost exclusively by men who have grown rich in grazing cattle on the public lands, is losing time and money in trying to either buy or bully its way through in this matter. If it wants to go into the legitimate live stock commission business there is nothing to hinder, but at present it is on the wrong track.

Cull the Faulty Ones.

In breeding animals of a pure kind, the principal rule to be observed is to breed from the very best of both sexes, and to cull the faulty ones every year. Year by year the finest animals should be selected, until in the course of time the number will entirely consist of them. The great value of thoroughbreds over those of mixed origin for breeding purposes has been so clearly and truly demonstrated by so many facts connected with breeding that it is useless here to refer to them.

Enforce the Quarantine.

The following is an approving reproduction from the Northwestern Live Stock Journal: "The Journal desires to impress upon the whole people of Texas the necessity of a strict enforcement of the quarantine rules for the following reasons: First, they are just. Second, they are practical, and third, they give the only possible solution of the difficulties surrounding the situation as they to-day exist. As previously remarked splenic fever is a reality that has made itself felt by the infliction of a loss amounting to millions of dollars. It is simple justice to prohibit the mixing of disease-bearing animals with others that take on disease by the contact. No man or class of men has the right to so conduct business as to bring ruin to others, be these others near by or distant neighbors. The fact being admitted, as every intelligent stock raiser must admit, that southern cattle destroy

northern ones by contact, the obligation to keep the cattle separate follows as the law of right. Under these circumstances there should be no attempt made to over-ride the regulations established."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mineral Wells as a Health Resort— Condition of Crops, Live Stock, Etc.

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.,
June 24, 1891.

Most of the JOURNAL readers have at least heard and read of Mineral Wells, the efficiency of its water and the hundreds of cures made here annually on what had previously been considered incurable cases. The writer is not in possession of an analysis of this famous water, consequently is unable to give the various medical properties contained by it, but can from observation and experience strongly recommend it for all kinds of rheumatism, malaria, indigestion, and in fact for most all the ills man is heir to. Visitors are constantly arriving, who are unable to walk, dress or undress themselves without aid. These same people with very few and rare exceptions are enabled in from two to three weeks to return to their homes with health and happiness fully restored. The chief benefit is derived by simply drinking the water, which for drinking purposes is entirely free. In aggravated cases the baths are resorted to. The bath rooms are both comfortable and convenient, while its terms and attendance are eminently satisfactory. Instead of entering into a lengthy discussion of the merits and virtue of these waters the JOURNAL will economize space by simply advising those of its readers who are affected to give Mineral Wells a trial. The hotel accommodation, while limited and confined to small hotels is good.

Mineral Wells is now accessible by rail, the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railroad having recently been completed from Weatherford to this place.

Mineral Wells is not only destined in the near future to become one of the most popular and fashionable health resorts in the Southwest, but will also soon become a commercial city of no small proportions. The Farmers' Alliance for the cottonyard district, composed of the counties of Parker, Palo Pinto, Young, Jack and Wise, has through a committee recently appointed to locate a cotton yard, selected Mineral Wells. In this connection it is due this enterprising city to say that it was selected by the committee after they had visited Weatherford and other prominent points in the district. The selection of Mineral Wells speaks volumes for its geographical location and the enterprise and energy of its wide-awake business men, and will insure the sale and handling of at this place of not less than 10,000 bales of cotton, while the receipts will in all probability double the above figures. This, together with the rich country surrounding and tributary to this city,

the bountiful crops and many other advantages, insures to Mineral Wells a permanent prosperity coupled with a good solid growth.

The bank of Mineral Wells is now open for business and has ample capital to protect and take care of the trade. This bank is owned and operated by some of the wealthiest and most reliable men in this section of the country. Its officers are Wm. Hittson, president; W. A. Moore, vice-president, and H. M. Kidwell, cashier. These three names alone are enough to insure both the reliability and success of the institution.

During my brief stay in this city I have met such well-known stockmen as W. A. Moore, G. D. Oakes, S. R. Edmonson and W. H. Gaines. These are all prominent stockmen living in this county, and are all feeling greatly encouraged over the splendid condition of the range, good crops and hopeful outlook for the country generally and the stock business especially. GEORGE.

Better Times Coming.

Kansas Farmer.

The dawn of better days are at hand for the trans-Missouri country. We are now entering upon an area of permanent development of natural industries of this region of country, that will make the West prosperous. The lessons learned during the periods of depression will lead to the rapid development of our resources in such a way as will insure the prosperity of the West. The surplus live stock, grain and minerals are produced here, and the producer, under existing conditions, is sure to receive an advance over the cost of production.

A gratifying feature of these favorable conditions is the absence of speculation and booms. To these causes are due the reaction from which the general business of the West is now suffering. The cause having disappeared, the effect must soon follow. Enterprise and activity are operating on practical conservative lines, when made up, can hardly fail to show a substantial increase in the development of the in comparable natural resources of the West.

Live Stock Regulations.

The Missouri Kansas and Texas has issued the following rules regarding the transportation of men in shipments of live stock:

1. Pass one man in charge of one car of live stock no return pass to be given, except that return pass may be given account of shipment of one car of horses or mules.
2. Pass one man each way in charge of two (2) to five (5) cars of live stock.
3. Pass two men each way in charge of six (6) to ten (10) cars of live stock.
4. Pass three men each way in charge of eleven (11) or more cars of live stock. This is to be the maximum number of passes to be allowed one shipper on same train.

Women not to be passed in charge of live stock.

It is estimated by persons who have given some attention to the movement, that five hundred Mormons have passed through here from Utah and Arizona into Mexico during the past two or three weeks. The volume of this emigration seems to be increasing from month to month, and at the present rate will materially diminish the population of the localities from which they come.—Deming (N. M.) Headlight.

CATTLE.

Ocean cattle freights are very low, being 25 shillings per head from Boston to Liverpool.

There is seldom any damage done to stock by wire fences when stretched tight and kept in repair. It is the neglected fence that does the damage.

Reports from nearly all the cattle range sections are fairly encouraging. The ranges, it is thought, may have to supply a good many of the export cattle this year.

The average per capita consumption of meat in the United States is one hundred and seventy-five pounds per annum. This is almost twice as much as any other nation uses.

The time is fast coming when Texas cattlemen must plant a quicker and heartier grass to take the place of the native grass. Land has already become too high to yield sufficient profit on the capital invested.

Between first-class steers and poor ones there is to-day the same margin in quotations that there was a year ago. In the upward movement the poor animals get a benefit, but not in the same ratio with the good ones.

The man who has a bunch of "top" steers in good shape and wants to market them early in the fall or winter will usually find it to his profit to feed a small amount of corn on grass, no matter how abundant the pasture, for nothing will put that thick, Christmas fat on steers as well as corn fed with pasture.

It is claimed by many that more pounds of beef can be produced to the acre by pasturing close than by keeping fewer cattle and having a little surplus pasture. There is no doubt of this. But whether the greater number of pounds produced by pasturing closely are worth as much as the smaller number of pounds produced by not doing so, is another question.

Experiments conducted by the bureau of animal industry and quite fully described in the report for 1890, seem to prove very conclusively that Texas fever is caused by cattle ticks; that Southern cattle that have no ticks will not communicate it, and that the ticks themselves artificially hatched from the eggs and placed on healthy cattle will communicate the disease.

In breeding cattle there are various points that are sought after, not because of the particular value of those points, but because they are evidence of other valuable qualities such as aptitude to fatten and early maturity. Thus, small heads and legs, and small bones, are esteemed, as they are qualities which are found connected with fattening properties.

Chicago, Omaha, Kansas city and St. Louis—the receipts of cattle for the first five months of this year showed a decrease of 17½ per cent from the same part of the year 1890, notwithstanding an increase of 6½ per cent in hogs and 2½ per cent in sheep. Prices have been much better all around than a year ago, and are well sustained for good cattle. The main part of the improvement has also been in the better grades of stock, and only those who have been prepared for the top of the market have made the best money.

Straightness of the back of cattle, breadth of the loins, and rotundity of frame, are points which cannot be disputed, and are not merely signs of good qualities but are good qualities themselves. In the improved breeds the straightness of the back is justly regarded as an excellent point, giving a better surface for the laying on of flesh, and affording larger scope for the abdominal organs. Its converse, too—a rough or convex back—is produced or increased by the ef-

fect of poverty and cold, and is almost sure to follow if the breed is neglected and exposed.

The last few days have seen a gradual hardening of prices for beef cattle. All grades are worth more money to-day than they were a week ago, but none show any very pronounced advance. The receipts continue to run far behind those at a corresponding time last year and they are also materially less than they were two years ago, but the demand still lacks the urgency necessary to put prices where they would seem to belong. They still hang around \$6.25 for the choicest grades, which is only about \$1 per 100 lbs. above the prices current twelve months ago. The average of the market is lower than it was on April 1, though since that date we have fewer cattle by 150,000 head than arrived during the same period in 1890.—Chicago Breeders Gazette.

The legal battle of the large slaughterers and the Union Stock Yards Company over the question of yardage charges raised by the construction of private unloading shuttles over in "Packingtown," has been decided. Mr. Morris who took the initiative in the matter, is still talking strongly about their removal to the Indian tract. He intimates that had it not been for the attention demanded by the erection of the new Stock Yards and packing houses at San Francisco, that they should have been ready to move to the Tolleston at least for the slaughter of animals bought west of Chicago, it does not seem very likely that they will entirely abandon their present locations.—Drovers Journal.

England's Cattle Traffic Bill.

Mr. Chaplin, president of the English board of agriculture, has introduced in the house of commons, a bill to regulate cattle traffic on the Atlantic. The bill is a short and simple one, and mainly proposes to enable the board of agriculture to impose regulations on the cattle traffic, giving effect to the recommendations of the committee which recently investigated the matter.

The steamship companies are organizing to oppose the bill, as the measure will involve an extensive alteration of the internal fittings of vessels in the cattle carrying trade. The government does not expect to pass the bill this session of parliament.

Inspection and Delay.

The National Stockman thinks no fair-minded American can object to the close scrutiny and inspection of live cattle exported from this country into Great Britain. It is only common sense that English people should want to know that disease is not to be imported from this source. This inspection often causes provoking delays, and is an annoyance which exporters would be glad to get rid of; at the same time as long as it is not productive of injustice no objection to it can be made. In a cargo recently landed at Liverpool a steer was found whose condition justified investigation, and the cargo was held until the lungs of the animal had been forwarded to and reported upon by the authorities at London. The report was satisfactory and the cattle admitted. However unpleasant such interruptions may be, there is no just ground for complaint because of them.

Montana Beef Making.

National Stockman and Farmer. The weight and finish of Montana steers the last two or three years has shown something of deterioration from former years. This is explained by the Rocky Mountain Husbandman by the general fact of a decline of ranching in that country, and an inclination, through discouragement, to allow the quality of the stock to run down. The grade of cattle on the range was better six years ago than it is at this time; so that unless a great change should take place in the cattle industry in that leading cattle state of the Northwest,

Montana beef will hereafter cut a much less important figure than heretofore in the beef markets of the country. In fact beef production seems to have fallen off everywhere in the West and Northwest, and to be on the increase only in Texas and the Southwest.

The Journal's Predictions.

A few of the JOURNAL'S readers who have marketed half-fat cattle and failed to receive top prices, are now questioning the predictions made some time ago by this paper, in regard to the future of the cattle market. In reply to letters received at this office raising the question as to the correctness of this paper's prophecies, the JOURNAL wishes to state that every forecast made by it has so far been fully verified, and its confidence in the future of the market is unshaken.

The JOURNAL never predicted that buyers could go out and pay fancy prices for scrub cattle and make money, neither has it ever claimed that there was money even to the raiser in sending half-fat, immature cattle to market. The JOURNAL has, however, also always claimed that the market this year would be good on fat cattle, that they (the good ones) would sell for a dollar a hundred more than last year; all of which has been, and is now being fully verified.

Decrease of Plains Cattle.

Colman's Rural World. It must be evident to the well-read man that for many years past the men of the plains have been sending their stock to market as rapidly as they could get cars to carry it, and this irrespective of age, sex or condition. The heifers have been spayed by thousands and marketed, the calves have gone to Chicago by the train-load, the young and immature steers have followed them in thousands and the steers rushed pell mell to market, no matter what the price they brought. Add to this the fact that at times every vessel leaving our shores has been chartered months ahead to carry to Europe the best cattle marketed, and that they have gone there in unprecedented numbers either on foot or in the carcass, and to this the further fact that in the general stampede thousands of the cattle were neglected and left unbred and thousands more perished in the snow-drifts and the blizzards, and we have some idea of the condition of things on the range whence have come the scores of thousands of cattle to load down and swamp the great markets of the country, week after week, month after month, for years past and as well a realizing sense of the barrenness of the plains just now.

Advice to Buyers.

Northwestern Agriculturist. Those who buy cattle this spring believing that there is to be a "boom" should not make the mistake of spending their money for quantity instead of quality. Two really good cows are better and will make more profit than a half dozen medium or scrubby ones. If a farmer is situated so that he can give good care to a small number of pure-bred cattle, he can buy now at such low prices that he should start a pure-bred herd, but in buying them he should take care to get stock that is well up in individual merit and in pedigree. A few years will establish a fine herd, if males only of the increase are sold and the females are retained, and such a herd will pay in money as well as satisfaction to the owner. A man who takes interest in his stock—and only such men should own stock at all—will always get more comfort and profit out of a few good ones than out of a large number of average or inferior cattle, and to have the best in the neighborhood and to get the best prices gives him a standing in the neighborhood which nothing else approaches. An investment now in good grade or pure-bred cows or heifers cannot fail to make the purchaser a handsome profit.

The Drift of Cattle Growing.

Commenting upon the tendency of the cattle growing business, the Nebraska Farmer says:

With the advent of better prices on beef cattle it is safe to predict a light stampede, to put it easy, to the ranks of beef feeders. It is a safe prediction because it is human nature. Men are gregarious in their habits. What one is seen to do another will do. To be sure there is usually a principle, a thread extending through these acts, upon which is based the hope of success. Sometimes, however, it would seem that there is a blind following in beaten paths by those who have made no adequate research into the new field in which they find themselves. They have not looked ahead after the probable or possible contingencies that may arise. This plan will frequently work all right. Accidents often terminate happily as well as otherwise. But enterprise of all kinds are founded upon the principle of supply and demand. So at the present time when the source of supply is showing signs of weakness there is a strong, legitimate inducement held out to breeders of good cattle to continue the work of producing the best beef cattle possible.

It is now the generally accepted belief that more than ever in the past will the farm become the great breeding ground for all classes of beef cattle. Not only this; but as the ranch feature of the cattle business as it has so generally prevailed in the past is gradually eliminated from the producing forces, the whole business will be placed upon a higher standard. The lower grades will disappear. This fact will act directly and powerfully as a stimulus to the production of better cattle, in order to get above the level of such a vast competition. People who look more than a stone's throw ahead of the present are wont to revolve these things through their minds, and as they do so they see the necessity of breeding up in their own herds on their own farms. Everything being equal a man can breed and raise better cattle for himself than any one else can breed and raise for him. By adding strength to the herd each year through the use of bulls of individual excellence and superior breeding, this fact of better quality in the herd becomes very perceptible in the course of a few years. The idea is taking a fast hold upon the minds of some stockmen who have had occasion to observe the results as worked out in some of the best breeding herds of the country. It ought to be one of the strongest recommendations to the excellence of a herd that it has remained in the hands of one man for a considerable length of time. This is true to a large extent now, and it will become more so with the passage of time. We refer to the breeders of cattle for the markets as well as to those who make a specialty of raising breeding stock. But it is in this latter case that this fact becomes of most practical importance.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Lazy men have no business going in to sheep husbandry.

Muscle is very necessary on a sheep farm or ranch, but brains are better.

Is no one in Texas prepared to fill orders for shepherd dogs? If so hadn't they better advertise the fact in the JOURNAL?

The purpose of those in the sheep business is to make money. They are not in it for their health. It is the crowd who make the money.

Now is the time for you to thoroughly enjoy a stroll out on your range "where the lamblet frisks o'er the pastures green," or words to that effect.

Australian wool goes into flannels and blankets now and has found its way in to pretty nearly every branch of woolen manufacture in the United States in spite of its high price, says the Boston Bulletin.

Mr. J. F. Daggs of Phenix, Arizona, is experimenting with the view to determining if he can make it pay him to raise two lots of lambs from the same ewes in each year. He claims that three lambings can be made successfully in his section in two years.

Try to have as good mutton as possible and as much of it you can under a thick fleece. This is the best breed, no matter what its name. Breeding for these points and fecundity, is breeding for all there is in sheep. If this is not advisable, why not?

American wools have for many years taken high rank, even in foreign markets. In 1851 at the World's exhibition in London four prize medals were offered to American sheep. And at the International exhibition in Hamburg in 1863 two prize medals were won by Vermont raised Merinos in competition with the flocks of all Europe.

The number of sheep in Australia is about 110,000,000. Of these, New South Wales has 53,000,000; New Zealand, which is the second wool-producing colony 16,500,000; and Queensland, 15,000,000. The returns from the other colonies have not yet been published, but it is possible that Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania have not increased the number of their sheep.

An excellent plan to exterminate wolves is for the counties and citizens to supplement the reward which the state offers. A number of cattle companies have done this, their rewards often reaching as high as ten dollars a head, in sections where wolves are plentiful, a man could follow it as a business and do good work, and make a good living.

In no manner does system in English agriculture show to better advantage than in the management of sheep. Flocks are restricted to a given era, instead of being allowed boundless range. The sheep are confined within certain limits by hurdles, which are advanced daily. Thus they are given at one time only so much land in grass as they can eat off clean, and when through with that space they have thoroughly manured it, so there is waste neither of grass nor of manure.

Within the past 35 years the average weight of fleeces produced in the United States has doubled. This is due to the fact that sheep have been better cared for in every way than formerly, and more intelligently managed, especially with reference to breeding; but where sheep raising is to be carried on in connection with general farming the aim should not be the wool alone, but the farmer should try and procure a good fleece and a heavy carcass of mutton from the same animal.

Shropshire sheep are not adapted to merely one particular locality as some

people advocate, but do equally well in almost every part of England and America. They have the power to thrive where any other mutton can live and are especially adapted to where close confinement is not desirable, nor practicable. The open air is their delight. They are not easily affected by the storm like some other breeds, but are always up and ready to hustle with a lively appearance. Their power of food assimilation is great and they have a very strong constitution and mature early.

The cleanliness of wool is an object of much importance to the buyer. The Spanish wool, for instance, is always scoured after it is shorn, whereas the English wool is only imperfectly washed on the sheep previous to its being shorn. In consequence, it is said that while a sack of English clothing wool of say 240 pounds weight will waste about 70 pounds in the manufacture the same quantity of Spanish wool will not waste more than 48 pounds. These facts, taken from McCulloch's commercial dictionary, are worth remembering by all who are engaged in sheep husbandry.

In 1793 Hon. Wm. Foster of Massachusetts is said to have smuggled from Spain to a Boston friend three fine Merinos worth \$1500 each. The Boston man thought they were sent to him to prove to him the excellence of Spanish Merino mutton, so in ignorance of the value of the gift he ate the imported animals and was profuse in his thanks to Mr. Foster for the delicious meat they furnished. In 1891 not even the average sheep man in Texas, as well "healed as he is, can quite afford to consume \$4500 worth of mutton in the same time that it doubtless took the above mentioned Boston gentleman to do it.

It may interest and amuse some Texas sheep breeders to be told that a sheep is sometimes "a hog." In England, for instance, a small sheep, when weaned until shorn, (supposing him not shorn when a lamb) is called "a hog." But he has other terms applied to him as well. He is sometimes called a "hogget," a "hoggeree," a "tag," a "lamb-hog" or a "tup-hog," and if castrated he is called a "wether-hog." After he has been once shorn he is variously called a "shearing" or "shearling," a "shear-hog," a "diamond" or "diamond ram" or "tup," and if castrated a "shearing wether." So when you hear your English herder or your English flockmaster neighbor using the above terms you should not jump to the conclusion that they are hog or hoggish men. But if you determine they are rather "fresh" you will in all probability not be far wrong.

There are four distinct qualities of wool upon every sheep, the finest being from the neck to within about six inches of the tail, including one-third of the breadth of the back. The second covers the flanks between the thighs and the shoulders. The third clothes the neck and rump, and the fourth extends upon the lower part of the neck and breast down to the feet, as also upon a part of the shoulders and the thighs, to the bottom of the hind quarter. Whether it is best to tear all these different qualities asunder immediately after shearing and pack them separately is a matter about which both commission men and buyers disagree. But all agree that dung-locks and the neck and belly wool, as far as practicable, should be separated from the better qualities and not only put into bags by themselves, but distinctly labeled as such. The wool growers who will do this year after year and establish a reputation for so doing will be very certain not to have to go into the market to hunt for the buyers. They will hunt him, and pay him the biggest price going for his best wool, and will gladly pay all the other is worth in order to get the best.

The JOURNAL has been asked to explain the peculiarities of and differ-

ences between the several large-bodied sheep new being extensively introduced into this country, not so much with reference to their qualities as producers of mutton, but as wool producers. A carefully examination into the subject, including a reference to standard authorities, enables us to give the following in regard to the matter. Of the "long wools" the Lincolns have coarse wool of great length and silky in appearance, and it is much valued by manufacturers for working up into "lustre goods" in imitation of alpaca fabrics. Leicester wool is specially appreciated for combing purposes, it being not so soft and silky as Lincoln though rather finer. Cotswold wool is harsher than Leicester, but is very similar, and like it is not regarded as valuable for "luster goods." Of highland wool nothing need be said here as highland sheep are not known to any appreciable extent in the United States so far. Of the "short wools" the Southdown is a short-stapled, small-haired wool, the longer qualities of which are used for combing purposes, while the shorter are used for the manufacture of light woolen goods, such as flannel. The Hampshire wool is longer and coarser while the Oxford wool is still longer in staple and coarser than even Hampshire wool. The JOURNAL is not fully advised at this writing as to Norfolk wool, but is under the impression that is a fine staple, having the general characteristics of the downs in being short. Shropshire wool is longer in staple than that of any of the other downs, and at the same time has more luster qualities than the other. There are intermediate wools, notably the Dorset, which is clean, soft and rather longer, but not quite so fine in the staple as the Down breeds. The Cheviot is a small, fine-haired wool of medium length and is specially favored by manufacturers.

It Pays to Feed Generously.

Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

A lamb which has the misfortune to be disowned or lose its mother and has to be brought up by hand will often be in advance of the largest lamb in the flock in the fall, though perhaps it was among the meanest in the spring. This shows what feeding will do. It is true, the cosset runs about the house and receives from the women folks an amount of scraps, tidbits and milk which, if figured at its real value, would be more than the lamb is worth. But the principle still holds that generous feeding often makes all the difference between an elegant, large lamb and no lamb at all. It is quite possible to keep a lamb along in middling condition through the summer and then lose it at last before the end of the following winter, because it had not vitality enough to carry it through. Suppose the lambs receive, up to the age of one year, an amount of feed equal to their entire value, fleece and all, so that they yield no profit the first year; still they will prove a better investment in the long run than a flock so ill fed that ten or fifteen per cent. perish and the remainder barely live through the winter. A very little bran added to good grass all summer will give the lambs such a large growth and vigorous vitality that the task of wintering (a dread to the owner of poor animals) will be robbed of half its terror.

Profits of Wool Growing as Compared With Other Farm Stock.

Extracts from a paper written by George Van Houten, Lenox, Ia., for the Blue-Grass Wool Growers' association, Creston, Ia.

The sheep industry has had its ups and downs like other occupations, but for several years past the upward tendency has been so marked as to attract attention. The numerous failures in the past have been such a warning that people have been slow to venture again

in sheep raising. When we look back and see the causes of failure with the many and the marked successes of the few, and with more intelligent effort and better breeds the almost universal success of the present and recent past, it gives encouragement to those who are already engaged in sheep husbandry and induces others to engage in the business. The free range of earlier times was an inducement to the flockmaster, yet the danger of disease by contact with other sheep on the range was a serious drawback. Breeds unsuited to conditions, wolves, dogs, and other things combined to discourage the industry.

For many years these conditions have been changing. Sheep are now being kept on the land of the owner; disease is not so prevalent; wolves have been largely exterminated; the dog law has been a benefit not only in reducing the number of canines, but in direct pay to the flockmaster for the depredations of dogs; better breeds have been introduced. Sheep were formerly raised largely for their wool, but now mutton is in great demand and doubtless this demand will not only continue but increase, in view of the fact that great care is now taken to produce good mutton sheep.

Several sheep owners assert that mutton can be produced as cheaply as beef or pork, and some assert that it costs less per pound to produce it and that sheep can be fattened for market with little or no grain. As mutton sheep sell much more readily and at better prices than what is known as butchers' stock there must be a large profit in mutton if there is any profit in butchers' stock. Viewed from this standpoint alone sheep must pay better than hogs or cattle; but this is not all. The wool is no inconsiderable part of the income, and experienced sheep owners know that the wool alone will pay for the keep, and that whatever is obtained from mutton is clear gain. If this be true—and we dare not dispute the experience of some of our most experienced members—the profit must be much greater than with any other farm stock.

But some say times change and there will soon be over-production of sheep, as there now appears to be of cattle. How is it possible for this to occur in the future, as according to the statistics there are only about 40 per cent of the number of sheep in the United States to provide mutton and wool for present demands? Our population has increased more rapidly than have our sheep, and with every flockmaster doing his utmost to increase his product it will not be possible to fully supply American markets twenty years hence. Whether American flockmasters shall have the control of our markets is an economic problem to be settled later on; but one thing is certain—that with present conditions there is no other farm stock that can be relied on to return the high rate of profit that sheep have brought their owners during the last few years. While we can not foreknow what conditions may exist in the future it is safe to assume that there will be an evening up. In other words we export a vast quantity of wool, and as a generation at least must pass away before our flocks can be increased to supply the demands of our own markets the outlook is encouraging.

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 the firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June, 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 5701 head. There has been a light run of native cattle during the week. Prime native steers are but a little lower than last week, but the medium grades are slow sale 15@20c lower, as to quality. Handy butchers' cattle are in fair request, at comparatively fair prices. Texas or range cattle have been in liberal supply all the week, and the medium grades are reported 25@30c lower than on the corresponding day last week. The range steers that sold last week at \$2.75@3.30 are now selling at \$2.50@3 per 100 lbs. Extreme range for steers to-day, \$2.25@4.40 for common to choice; range cow stuff, \$1.35@3; Texas calves, \$4.75@6 per head. Pens were all cleared at the close.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2839 head. Receipts during the past week have been light, but the market has been declining in sympathy with reports from other markets. Common to fair mixed sold to-day at \$4@4.40; butchers' selections and best heavy, \$4.45@4.55. At the close there was an active inquiry for good light hogs at \$4.35@4.45, but packing hogs were quiet.

Representative sales: 4, 270 lbs, \$4.25; 78, 155 lbs, \$4.30; 23, 240 lbs, \$4.35; 19, 200 lbs, \$4.40; 70, 179 lbs, \$4.40; 27, 233 lbs, \$4.40; 65, 242 lbs, \$4.45; 78, 176 lbs, \$4.45; 72, 218 lbs, \$4.50.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2063 head. There has been an active inquiry for fat native and Texas sheep all the week; and on these the market has ruled strong under moderate receipts, but the common grades of fleshy sheep have been in large supply, and are slow sale.

Representative sales: 17 Tex., lambs, 57 lbs, \$5; 71 Tex. sheep 69 lbs, \$3.50.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Estimated receipts: 9000 cattle, 16,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. Six thousand of the 9000 cattle on to-day's market were Texans, so that, the supply of natives being light, those cattle which outranked the Texans in quality sold readily at strong prices. Other grades were slow sale at barely steady prices. The percentage of choice cattle was small and all such kinds sold

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

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

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

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readily. The top sale of cattle was at \$6.10, with the next highest at \$5.90. Dressed-beef men bought grass steers at \$3.75@4.50, including some 1172-pound Hereford cows at \$3.75. Good fed steers, 1200@1435 pounds, sold at \$5.20@5.80. Nelson Morris marketed 251 head of 1291-pound slop-fed steers, which sold to Armour at \$5.70. The offerings of cow stock were large, and the demand has seldom been weaker. The thin, old native cows are almost unsalable at \$1@1.80, with scattering lots lower still. Fair to good butchers' cows sell at \$2.15@2.50, and some fat cows at \$2.85 were as good as sold a few weeks ago at \$4. The prices to-day were again 15@25c lower. Stock cattle are selling at \$1.50@3.60. Trading is light, and business very dull. Nearly 11,000 head of Texas cattle have arrived in the past two days. The market was weak and very unsatisfactory. Bids were 10@15c lower on all but very well fattened heaves. Grassers, 786@964 pounds, \$2.30@3.15; fed steers, 979@1145 pounds \$3.45@3.75.

There was a good brisk opening to the hog market and business was transacted freely at 5c advance. The quality was generally poor, though a few very prime hogs figured in the receipts. Shipping orders were light and were soon filled, after which the market weakened and finally closed with the advance practically lost. Outside of a butcher's purchase at \$4.62½, the top of the market was \$4.60, with the bulk of the sales at \$4.45@4.50, and rough grades at \$4.15@4.40. Packers bought 9344 hogs, shippers 7000, leaving 9000 unsold.

The sheep market is gradually recovering from the late depression. There was a trifle more strength in values to-day, good muttons selling very readily, but the common ones were dull sale at not more than yesterday's figures. Heavy native ewes are selling badly, but good wethers are in fair demand. The lamb market was active. A much better local demand prevailed and values were 10@15c higher than yesterday, and 25c higher than the close of last week. Natives \$3.60@5; Texans, \$3@4.50; lambs, \$5@6.40.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 24.—The cattle market was in a very bad condition and nearly everything sold lower. Among the heavy offerings were 71 loads of Texas and Indian cattle.

The market on shipping steers was slow, and a few traders put it as 5@10c lower, while others thought the best branches sold steady.

Dressed beef men were "pounding" values at a great rate and by the time they got all they wanted a decline of fully 10c was obtained on best branches, while even a greater loss was reported on the less desirable ones.

The Texas division had 71 cars of Texas and Indian cattle on sale and the market was quoted steady to a shade lower on best steers, but the common stock was all the way from 15@25c less than the day before. Cows were slow and draggy and some sellers said they sold 25c less than on last Saturday. The canning stock was also dull and lower by a full quarter of a dollar.

Native cows and heifers in fair supply and only a few of them were good killers. The general offerings were grassy and buyers refused to take hold of these latter unless sellers made a big cut in prices, the range being put at 15@25c. Cannery men are taking hold of this class quite freely, but it must be at a low figure.

Stockers and feeders were quiet and not many changing hands.

The hog market opened up 5@10c lower with the offerings heavy. Packers were brisk buyers at the decline and came pretty near clearing the pens at the close. The bulk of sales were made at \$4.20@4.25, with \$4.37½ the best price of the day. There was a stronger feeling at the close, but none of the loss of the early part of the day was regained.

Sheep quiet but steady.

Cattle—Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Tuesday were 5053 head; yesterday's shipments, 1274 head; driveouts, 2133 head. Market slow, dull and lower.

Hogs—Receipts for the twenty-four

W. H. H. LARIMER. ED. M. SMITH. CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

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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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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.

hours ending at noon Tuesday were 13,614 head; yesterday's shipments, 245 head; driveouts, 1069 head. Market 5@10c lower.

Sheep—Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Tuesday were 368 head; yesterday's shipments, 121; driveouts, 235 head. Market steady.

Representative sales: 2, 150 lbs, \$4.60; 40, 100 lbs, \$4.35; 247 Texas, 82 lbs, \$3.70; 14, 109 lbs, \$4.50; 44 bucks, \$3.50; 6 lambs, 63 lbs, \$4.50.

BY WIRE.

St. LOUIS, MO., June 25—Cattle—Receipts, 3900; shipments, 3600. Market dull. Good to fancy natives, \$4.90@6.00; fair to good, \$3.70@5.00; Texans and Indians, \$2.20@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4300; shipments, 1000. Market strong. Prices ranged \$4.10@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1500. Market strong. Fair to fancy, \$3.00@4.90.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 1600. Market slow and steady; steers, \$3.50@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$1.50@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 3400. Market lower for all grades, \$3.75@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; market steady.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 3500. Market steady. Steers, \$5.25@6.30; Texans, \$2.25@4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 12,000. Market steady to lower. All grades, \$4.10@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 4000. Market steady to lower. Natives, \$4.10@5.30; Texans, \$4.17½@4.25; westerns \$4.20@5.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 26.—Market overloaded with inferior stock which are not quotable. Choice fat animals are in good demand at the following quotations: Choice fat heaves, \$14@20 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@14 per head; fat spayed cows, 1½@2c per pound; 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.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

If breeding to improve, stick to one breed.

A sharp hoe saves time and does better work.

Mixed farming, if done well, generally pays well.

If the fences are kept in good repair the stock will not be breechy.

Quick growth and an early maturity can only be secured by having good breeding stock as a foundation.

During the summer at least, animals on farm should not be kept too fat. A thrifty growing condition will give the best results.

While our Texas soil is rich, yet it would be greatly improved if all the manure of the lots was saved and placed on the land.

The advantage in having a good variety of food in the winter should make it on item to save everything during the summer.

Instead of selling the feed crops at a low price, try feeding it to stock and turning it into meat. At the present price of pork, corn would realize to the farmer over one dollar per bushel.

Sorghum for forage can be sown the early part of this month, and will furnish a large amount of feed. One advantage with it is that it will stand drouth better than corn, and in some seasons this is quite an item.

Sorghum corn, Milo maize, Kaffir corn, all belong to the same family, and can be used to good advantage over corn, that is they will usually withstand drouth much better, and in some localities are preferable on this account.

Stick to something you have found to pay moderately, rather than change to another enterprise though it be more promising. At least experiment with it carefully before going into it to the exclusion of the sure thing. There is a world of loss in changing.

The farmer who is willing to be profitably employed need never be without such employment. He may not always find congenial work, but he can find work that is done, and done well, will contribute to his support, and that is a consideration worth something.

The farmer's greatest need to-day is ideas, and correct ones. If they are incorrect he can not apply his labors advantageously. There is a right and wrong way to split wood, handle manure and use a team with profit. He who gets the "knack" and applies it has wisdom that tends to wealth.

In less than three years the hard wheat flour will command the top prices in the markets of the United States. It already commands a higher price abroad than the article made from soft wheat. Ere long farmers will be forced to pay more attention to growing hard wheat.

When it can be done, crops sown for forage, especially if to be cut and fed green, should be sown or planted convenient to the pastures or feeding lots, so that less time will be required in feeding out. They can be cut at almost any time after a good growth has been secured, and will aid materially to keep the stock in a thrifty condition when the grass in the pastures fail.

Although last year's corn crop was only seventy per cent. of that of the year before, its aggregate money value on the farm was \$156,000,000 greater. The advance in value was in much greater ratio than the decline in volume. Small crops are a very sure cure for low prices, but unfortunately absolute failure in large districts prevents all growers from participating in the average enhancement of the crop that is made.

If a good dietary is not the chief end of life, it comes mighty near being so in hundreds of thousands of instances, and especially so with all that labor in the open air, hence, a good garden, a good orchard and a quantity of poultry are of first economy on a farm. Health and strength depend largely upon these articles of diet, and a farmer may and should supply them himself. Indeed, we have no hesitancy in saying that both wealth and happiness attend very largely upon appetite and its furnishings.

It cannot be questioned but that in the south at least silage is a very desirable food both for fattening and for milk. This is what the Texas experiment station says. It is more palatable than the same feed in the dry state and it takes the place of green stuff as a feed to milk cows, giving a greater increase of milk than would the same feed if dry. Besides it is more digestible and may increase the digestibility of other feed with which it is used. It also enables the farmer to save a very much larger quantity of feed than could otherwise be done.

It ruins farm tools about as quick to be left exposed to the hot sun of mid-summer as to be left out in rain or snow. Heat dries and shrinks the wood work, so that tools and machines become shaky, and it makes openings for the moisture to get in and complete the work of destruction. If you must leave the tools out, at least keep them well painted. The paint fills the pores, and to some extent will prevent spreading and cracking. Paint is a good preservative, and a coat applied every spring or fall will double the life of a tool.

The small farmer everywhere is generally doing better than the large farmer. That this is true may easily be proven by inquiring into the relative prosperity of the 40-acre farmer and the 100-acre farmer in your own neighborhood. Which is burdened with the least debt, in proportion to the real value of his land? Which is procuring the best profit upon his capital and the largest money yield per acre? and which get the most satisfaction out of the business of agriculture? One trouble is that we have been too grasping in regard to land, and have acquired more than we could handle to the best advantage.

Late English papers say that the wheat crop through western and central Europe and in Russia will be late and of poor quality. Russia, instead of being an exporter, will have to import either wheat or rye for home use. A good crop has been harvested in India, but it will not furnish enough surplus to supply the European demand, even at high prices. No abatement of present wheat prices will prevail during the coming year except as speculators may temporarily depress them. So far as England can supply herself with wheat from India she will, and this means a larger export of silver, and probably an advance in price of silver at an early day. Prices of all kinds of grain are higher in this country now than they were at this date last year.

Put the grindstone under cover and during the wet days grind up all the axes, chisels, etc. It will surprise you to see how much time may be saved by a really sharp tool over one partly sharpened or really dull. The consciousness that the repairing tools are ready for quick and effective work is worth a good deal and adds to one's independence and courage in the struggle. Grind up all the extra knives to the mowing machines and put them where they will not rust. Hammer and file or grind the edge of every spade and hoe and pound out straight every deformed shovel. Don't waste an hour of any day, even if it rain whole water. Business men don't stop when it storms and many successful ones work evenings besides.

Boys, stick to the farm. A great many of you think that the large towns

and cities afford better advantages educationally, socially and financially than the farm. As a rule it is not so. Educationally, the city may have some advantages, but any energetic country boy can get an education. To get a common school education he has a much better chance than the city boy; while socially and financially the chances are certainly the other way. In the city you sounds like big wages, but after you have paid your board and other expenses you have but little if any more than you could have made on the farm. Then, too, the company which a new boy in the city gets into is generally not of the best and if he is entertained he must expect to pay for it. You can not leave your work at any time, then, to go to a picnic or an excursion, or hitch up in the evening to go pleasure riding, as you do on the farm. Although farming is called hard work, the average farmer can take life about the easiest of any of the hard working class.

Money could be saved on ever farm by cutting off some unprofitable branches of work. There is some stock, perhaps, that is not paying its way. Make up an inventory of every animal on the place, and ask yourself if it pays to keep this one or that one; does each give some valuable product or make some gain in value that repays the cost of its support and leaves a margin of profit? If not, sell it at once. Look over the fields and see if there is any one or any portion of one that does not repay the cost of cultivation. If there is, arrange now to lay that down to grass or pasture, so that next season you will not be wasting time upon it that could be employed to better advantage. It is as certain that it will pay to concentrate your labor upon the best portions of the field, working thoroughly such land as may be expected to give good returns, as it is that it will pay only to put feed into good stock. Much of the loss in farming comes from cultivating poor land and feeding poor cattle. It will be found, usually that the farmer who follows these practices does so because he attempts to handle too much of each. Cut down the cultivated area and reduce the stock one-half; give better care, better cultivation and better feeding, and better results will follow.

A Growing Industry.

A great deal is being said through the agricultural papers about raising sugar beets. Experiments are being made in various parts of the country, many of them with success. A Southern exchange says that "the sugar-beet industry is destined at some time to be a leading one, and as the beet thrives in every state in the Union it will be a leading crop over a wide extent of territory. Every year the problems of beet growing and the making of beet sugar are being solved, but the surest mode of educating the farmers is for them to grow experimental trial patches, keeping an account of the expense. The crop will always be worth more than it cost for feeding stock, even if not used for producing sugar."

The Calvary Plant.

There is a curious plant said to be a native of Palestine, but which is found in some parts of England, called the calvary clover, from certain peculiarities of its growth. The seed must be sown in the spring, superstitious people say on Good Friday, if one expects the plant to thrive. The leaves which resemble the common tresoil or three-leaved clover, show a deep red spot, like freshly spilt blood, as soon as they appear above ground. This remains for some weeks, then gradually dies away. During the day the three leaflets stand erect in the form of a cross, with head upright and arms are brought together, and the upper leaflet is bowed as if in prayer. In due time a small yellow

flower appears, and after that a little spiral spot covered with sharp thorns. As it ripens these thorns interlace with one another and form a globular head, which is a striking resemblance to a crown of thorns. These peculiarities sufficiently explains the name of calvary clover.

Conserving Water.

To kill weeds on the chief end of cultivation. In a dry, drouthy climate, it serves several purposes. Plants are largely water. Young, growing plants are nearly all water. The elements of growth for plants in the soil are dissolved and held in solution, and absorbed in liquid state by the roots of the plants. The dryer the weather the slower the growth, because of a lack of a solvent. The root systems enlarge abnormally, and makes up for lost time when moisture does come; then growth is made with a bound. Plowed lands during rains take in much larger quantities of water than grass lands or beaten roads. To hold and save this, and give crops plants or trees as much of it as possible is of as much importance as killing weeds. To break the crust and plow a mulch of well pulverized earth on the ground is the best way to hold it. To frequently stir the loosened mulch and the upper part of the moist layer, and create the mulch layer and upper part of moist layer, stimulates growth by holding all moisture possible to the roots. Every tool (backed by all the physical energy available) should be pressed into service now.

Level Culture For Corn.

No doubt but most practical farmers are agreed by this time that level cultivation is much the best for the corn crop. Piling earth around the hills does no good whatever to the stalks, and there are many reasons why it is injurious. If the roots were at the base of the stalk, says the American Cultivator, it might be urged that the earth drawn over them would supply them with more moisture and plant food. Practically the feeding roots are in the middle of the rows, and the large, sinewy braces which the stalk throws out at its base are for protection against winds, not to supply the plant with food or moisture. Piling much dirt over these braces rots them off, and the stalk is then defenseless against wind storms. If nature wanted earth over these braces she could have started them under ground. A level surface holds the evaporation, and late in the season there is rarely any moisture to spare in the soil. Besides all this, the light surface cultivation, which is alone tolerable with level culture, does not cut off corn roots as does the deeper tillage between the rows required in leaving a furrow between the hill and the earth thrown upon them. The earth so treated has many ears not fit to be out to the end, as corn ears should be.

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.

Wool Funsten Commission Company, Wool

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING. WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., June, 22.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	866	1,112	38
Calves and yearlings	1,356	1,685	50
Hogs.....	679	438	336
Sheep.....	632	481	374

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves, per lb, 3@3½c; common to fair beeves, 2½@2½; good fat cows, 2½@2½; common to fair cows, \$10@14; calves, \$5@8.50; yearlings, \$7.00@11; 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 arrivals of all classes of cattle since last report has been light, and prices have advanced and there is a good demand for good beeves, fat cows, calves and yearlings.

Liberal receipts of both hogs and sheep during the week; good corn-fed hogs, firm; sheep dull, poor stock being hard to sell.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 25.—Wool—Receipts, 109,700 pounds. Market weak and declining. Unwashed, bright medium, 19@22½c; coarse braid, 14@21c; low sandy, 11@17c; fine light, 18@21c; fine heavy, 13@19c; tub-washed, choice, 31c; inferior, 25@29.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 25.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
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.

New Mexico Wool.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 19, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

The spring wool clip of this territory is now being delivered to the market. Graded wool is selling at 14@20c per pound; ungraded 8@14c. The sheep raisers of this territory are prospering and are "reaping a golden harvest," as do all enterprising sheep raisers throughout the world. The late rains which have been general all over the territory, have filled up all holes and water tanks on the plains and in the mountains, and grass is much better than it has been for the past several years. The lamb crop this spring was good and everything indicates a good one this fall. As for quality, the wool clip is much better this spring than that of last spring. The change in the grade of the wool is due to the fact that our most enterprising and prosperous sheep raisers have at last awakened to the fact the better the grade of wool the better the prices, and are consequently grading up their flocks; and it will be but a few years when the common sheep will have to take a back seat in this territory and that of a finer grade take its place.

It pays to ship cattle by the Rio Grande. You can afford to drive a good many miles to get to it.

RICHARD LORD, General Freight Agent, Fort Worth.

SHEEP RAISING.

Loss of Large Profits and Cause.

FORT WORTH, June 22, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The raising of sheep in our state has become a large industry, and nature has furnished all that is required in the way of climate, pasture and territory to insure large profits, if man will do his part in using care and means for the prevention and cure of scab and other diseases.

It is a well-known medical fact, that both man and beast, if in a healthy condition, rarely take any contagious disease, and accepting that theory, the question arises, cannot some means be used that will not only cure scab and other diseases, but also kill ticks and lice, and promote the general health of sheep, improve the quality, and increase the quantity of wool?

Without specifying any of the old remedies used, except lime and sulphur, none can deny that almost every disease incidental to sheep flourishes and exists almost the same as it always has, and consequent heavy loss to sheep raisers still continues.

It has been demonstrated that the yellow fever is neither contagious, nor can it be taken during a residence in the yellow pine forests, and in view of that fact, the writer has read with much interest an article entitled, "Camps of Refuge," in a small book issued by the Fernoline Sheep Dip company, and it seems if this company is making a dip from an extract obtained from the yellow pine tree, that its natural qualities should commend itself to a thorough test by our people.

Having made some inquiries in regard to Fernoline Sheep Dip, we are informed that it is an extract obtained from the yellow pine tree, is non-poisonous, and judging from testimonials shown us, we believe it has in it qualities which may effectually stamp out scab, improve health of sheep and thereby add greatly to the wealth of our people.

Prices Twenty-five to Thirty Cents Lower.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 22, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The receipts of Texas cattle since last Tuesday were about 22,000 or about 3300 more than last week, but consisting chiefly of common and medium grades; the market has ruled weak and prices are twenty-five to thirty cents lower. There were very few choice cattle on the market this week and they are selling about steady, with a week ago. The demand still continues good for choice cattle, and we think with the present receipts will continue to do so.

The receipts of calves were liberal but the demand was good and prices are about steady.

The receipts of Texas sheep were about the same as last week and about one half of them were good quality suitable for shippers, this, together with a good supply at the Eastern markets, caused a lack of demand from these points and prices on these grades are 15@25c lower than last week at this time. The demand for feeders still continues good, and prices are about the same. Common grades still hard to sell at the usual low prices.

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reports of market furnished on request. REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

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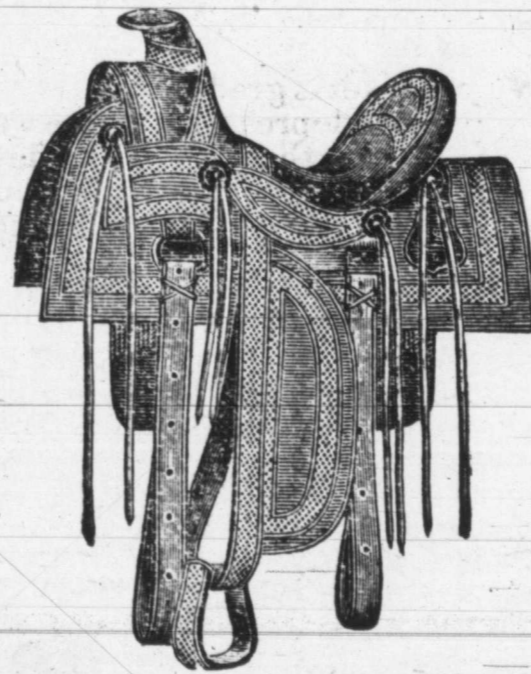
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SWINE.

Stunted pigs do not make as good use of food as thrifty ones.

The secret of success in pig-raising is not very profound or complicated, but it requires thought and attention to details.

The only way to be successful in the swine breeding business is to see that the herd is kept free from disease, and it will be next to impossible to have healthy hogs when the herd is permitted to wallow in mud and filth.

Some farmers are simply content to raise a lot of pigs, while others are in earnest in their efforts to raise only extra good pigs. The latter get a lot of enjoyment out of the business and realize more and better pork besides.

Beginners would do well to note the fact that now is a good time to buy breeding stock cheap. They are advertised in leading farm papers at one-half the usual price. It is safe to buy when a product is abnormally low and seeking a market.

Pure water should be given freely to the fattening hogs. Milk, which is sometimes given in place of water, is too solid and does not relieve thirst as water does, and dishwater and swill from the house are often salty. Give fresh, pure water.

The more one knows of the nature and habits of the pig, the conditions that lead to health or sickness, the more firmly is he convinced that sickness in the vast majority comes through the mismanagement of the owner, his indifferent care and improper feeding. And in most cases this is the result of insufficient knowledge of this line of work.

Prof. Roberts of the Ottawa experiment farm has been experimenting with swine fed on barley, peas and rye steamed and fed warm, and found that three and one-half pounds grain produced one pound of live weight in three months. A lot fed on the same ration, but cold and in the raw state did not grow quite as fast, but ate less grain.

The kink or curl to a pig's tail is a good index to his thrift or condition. The farmer that sold off his stock of straight tails was much disappointed to find that the curly tailed stock that he bought to replace them soon degenerated to the condition of those he had sold; failing to recognize that a poorly supplied feed trough was the cause of his disappointment.

There is nothing like feeding milk to induce a sow to give milk freely. Consequently, if you have a litter of pigs that you desire to force right along, let the cow feed the sow, and the latter can then feed the pigs so that they will have no difficulty in making a gain of a pound per day. The sow must be well fed if you expect her to give milk well, and more especially with pigs readily converted into milk than with such as go to make flesh for themselves.

The farmers of the United States produce, eat and ship more hogs and hog products than any other country in the world, and with our fine breeds, fine feeds, large packing houses and shipping facilities we ought to, and without foreign restrictions could, supply all nations, peoples, tongues and languages at a cheaper rate than ever their cheap labor can produce. By and by the middle wall of partition, as in France and Germany, will be removed and then hear the porkers squeal.

Don't feed the pigs sour slop. Twelve hours is as long as slop should stand in the summer time before being fed. Their appetite can be corrupted till they crave the sourest mixture that can come out of a swill barrel, but this is no index to the value of such stuff as a meat maker. Let a pig grow

on this kind of feed die, and the breath is hardly out of his body before he becomes a mass of corruption. Sound, sweet feed makes the sweet, sound pork, and consumers are awaking to the fact that they want it made this way.

When a farmer uses a boar of any breed, the boar should be as highly bred as possible, the warmer the blood the better. The boar should give the form to the pigs. His ability to do this will be in proportion to the purity of blood that courses through his veins. The breeder wants as much similarity in his herd as he can get, not a part like the dam and the remainder after the sire, a most unfavorable condition for profitable and satisfactory feeding. The mass of farmers do not realize that this matter is almost entirely within their control.

Now that the Canadians can't send their barley to the United States they are experimenting with the view to determining how best to utilize it at home. They are feeding it to their hogs to test its value as pitted against corn. The result so far shows that the returns pound for pound of pork have been in favor of corn, but only to the extent of eight per cent. When mixed with corn the results have been better than when feeding either alone. As barley can be grown very successfully in Texas, and the yield is much greater and more certain than corn, especially in the western counties, it is suggested that Texas farmer will consult their interests by going in more generally for hogs and barley.

In commencing the breeding of any kind of stock, two very important questions should first be carefully and well considered, to wit: What do we want, and how shall we obtain it? Our different situations and circumstances will generally dictate our wants, and each should answer for himself. But for those commencing a breed of swine, especially, there is one great problem to be solved, which is the propagation or production of a breed which, with a given quantity and quality of food, will yield in the shortest possible time the largest amount of the best quality of pork, at the largest profit to the producer and smallest cost to the consumer. This is undoubtedly the desideratum to be acquired by every breeder of swine.

Armour, the pork packer, is reported as saying in a recent interview at Carlsbad, Germany: "I have no doubt that as soon as the German government is convinced of the proper examination in America it will allow the importation of our pork. Of that examination we can now give full proof. We are willing to have our goods rigidly examined upon their entering Germany, and I can state for myself and for all other packers that we will take utmost care to send nothing except sound meat. We are constantly looking for new markets for our products, and we should be very careful not to ruin newly-opened avenues of trade by any carelessness in handling and shipping diseased meat. We have too many close social and business relations with Germany to keep up a commercial war. When once the government is satisfied of our perfect good faith the whole question will be settled."

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W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent.
GEO. A. EDDY, H. C. CROSS, Receivers.
J. J. FREY, Gen. Supt., Sedalia, Mo.
G. WALDO, General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo.
G. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.
GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. J. Tisdale, owner of a cattle ranch in Scurry county, is in the city.

J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas City is in the city.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was in the city yesterday.

L. W. Christian of Weatherford, Tex., was in the city on Thursday of this week.

J. P. Laughlin of Quanah, Texas, an old-time friend of the JOURNAL'S was in the city yesterday.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo, Texas, is in the city. He has a large number of cattle on grass in the Indian Territory.

Hugh B. Henderson of the "Moon Rancho," Cottle county, was in the city on yesterday, and went up to Trinidad, Col.

J. M. Granberry, a solid cattle dealer from Hico, Texas, called on the JOURNAL yesterday and added his name to the list of subscribers.

J. Harris, the wide-awake live stock agent of the Wabash railroad, was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of his road.

J. T. (Tom) Waggoner of Decatur, Texas, was in the city yesterday, en-route to his home from the Osage Reservation, I. T., where he has several thousand head of beeves on grass.

Wm. Hittson, a prominent cattleman from Fisher county, is in the city en-route to his ranch. He hails from the Territory where he has been looking after cattle he is holding there to fatten.

H. K. Thurber returned Tuesday from a trip to the ranches of the Lea Cattle company. He found everything lovely, cattle and ranges in fine condition.—Roswell (N. M.) Register.

Col. R. H. Roberts, the reliable representative of the substantial commission firm of Messrs. Wood Bros. of Chicago, is in the city. Col. Roberts has many friends in Texas who always welcome him.

J. W. T. Gray of Kansas City is in the city, and is now with the old reliable commission firm of Fish & Keck Co. of Kansas City, and there are few gentlemen who have more friends in Texas than J. W. T. Gray.

The Alexander Rogers company, live stock commission merchants of Chicago have opened an office in the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, where they will be pleased to meet and serve their friends and patrons shipping to that market.

Holmes & Bierchuale of Mason, Texas, offer for sale through the columns of the JOURNAL, a very desirable flock of sheep. Anyone wishing to invest in this kind of stock could find it to their advantage to correspond with them.

Mr. Geo. W. Henry of Chicago, Ill., in this issue of the JOURNAL offers for sale a valuable lot of Hereford bulls, bred from the best strain ever imported to this country. Breeders of Herefords, who are in the market for bulls, and who desire the best the market affords, will find it to their advantage to communicate with Mr. Henry.

L. Zabel & Saettler have purchased the stock, trade-mark and good will of J. B. Askew in the saddlery business. This carries with it the right to manufacture the celebrated Tackabery saddle, which has through years of hard usage sustained its reputation as the best cowboys' saddle in the world. Messrs. Zabel & Saettler will continue to make and sell this saddle, as well as doing a general saddlery and harness business. They are at 103 Houston

street, where they carry a large stock of the best goods in the market, and where they will attend to the wants of cattlemen who want the Tackabery saddle, or of farmers who want harness.

Parlin and O'Rendorff company of Dallas, Texas, manufacturers and state agents of the celebrated Bain wagon, Cooper and Sterling wagon, gold medal farmer's hack, and dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery, offer through the columns of the STOCK JOURNAL, superior inducements to all who will favor them with order for goods in their line. Give them a trial and be convinced.

Texans Twenty Cents Higher.—A Decision Affirmed.

U. S., STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
June 26, 1891. }

Texas Live Stock Journal.

Texans closing twenty higher. Tuley's decision against American Commission company affirmed appellate court. A. C. HALLIWELL.

Largest Run of the Season.

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

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In our last letter we complained of heavy receipts. Of course this applied to the common grades of Texas cattle. As we could have handled to advantage many more good to prime steers. This week opened up with the largest run of the season, in fact, the largest for years, amounting to more than 7000 head, and to-day between five and six thousand, and three-fourths of these were common, and of these common kinds many were very common, or trashy stuff. Mr. Editor, this condition of the market can have but one result, a cut in prices, which amounts to full twenty-five cents per 100 pounds. Grassers (canners), \$2.10 to \$2.75; choice grassers, \$2.75 to \$3; fed, \$3.25 to \$4.30. The season is fast approaching when the native cattle will be on the market. The reports are quite favorable as to condition.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

The Cooper Sheep Dip Always Successful if Properly Used.

Messrs. Seitz Bros. of San Angelo, Texas, write June 9, 1891: "We hereby certify that we have dipped 20,000 head of sheep with Cooper Sheep Dip and the result so far has been no appearance of the scab, in fact the scab seems cured. We also state with pleasure, that we have no losses resulting from the dipping, except three head of lambs. We cheerfully recommend the Cooper Dip to all sheepmen."

FOURTH OF JULY.

Excursions via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

On July 4th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will sell round trip tickets to points on its lines within a distance of 200 miles at the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return July 5, 1891. For tickets apply to local Missouri, Kansas and Texas ticket agent.

GASTON MESLIER,
G. P. & T. A., Sedalia, Mo.

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.

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.

Five Thousand Cattle Every Day this Week.

With more than 5,000 Texas cattle every day this week, buyers had but little trouble in getting off 5@10c each day, or nearly a quarter for the first half of the week on all undesirable grades, with the choicest kinds very scarce and but little, if any lower. Canners, butchers and dried beef men are taking the offerings of cows and heifers at \$2@2.35, with a few sales of good to choice at half to one dollar per hundred more, and yet it is a notorious fact that the run of cow stuff is remarkably light as compared with other years, and the number of steers coming now are only fit for the can; the bulk of which sells to-day at \$2.35@2.60 with such droves of heavier averages, containing 20@40 per cent of beef cattle, selling at 24@3c. From the latter price up to \$4.85. Shippers and dressed beef men to-day secured their supply, with the bulk under 4 cents.

On Monday we sold our shippers cattle to the slaughterers as follows: One lot each averaging 880 lbs, @ \$3.35; 1040 lbs @ \$3.40; 955 lbs @ \$3.65; 954 lbs @ \$3.65; 983 lbs @ \$3.65; 984 lbs @ \$3.75, and two bunches 1105 and 1187 @ \$4.40. All those below 4c were nice quality, good fleshed little cattle, and those above pretty fat but very coarse, and the heaviest bunch very uneven.

With one or two exceptions these were the highest priced cattle here Monday, but for fat, quality or value they should not be mentioned the same day as the Ed Farmer cattle. Such cattle as his are simply not coming here now, and we doubt if the fed Texas, sold by ourselves and another commission house here at 5c a few days ago, would take the place of his two best lots sold at \$5.15 and \$5.40 if put together. Yesterday we had but one drove, 886 lbs at \$2.75, and to-day but three bunches, 850, 950 1003 lbs @ \$3.10, \$3.15 and \$3.25 respectively, with good to choice cows and heifers at \$2.40 to \$3.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

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.

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.

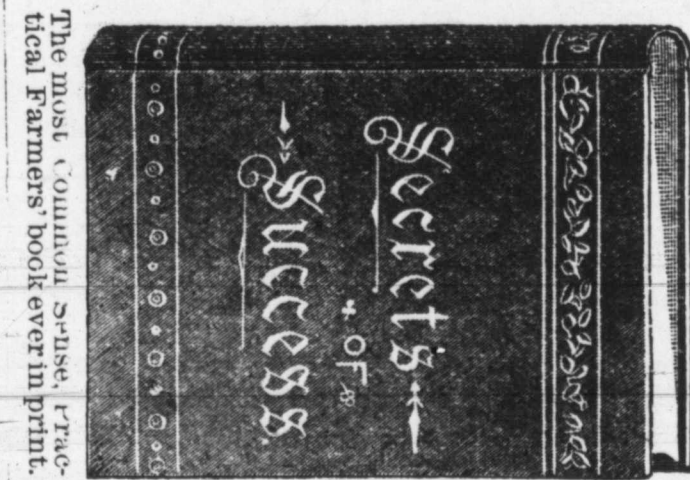
F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX.

—Gold coin is shipped abroad in five-gallon, iron-bound, oaken kegs. Each keg holds ten bags, and each bag contains \$5000, so that the value of a keg is \$50,000. Gold from the other side usually comes in boxes.

Some two weeks ago a mad dog bit a steer, one of a herd of cattle belonging to the Vanderburg Bros., living in the eastern portion of Atchison county, Kansas. The steer was soon afflicted with hydrophobia, which spread to other members of the herd. There were three of the Vanderburg brothers, and each of them was bitten by one or another of the afflicted animals. They did not know the terrible nature of the disease with which their cattle were afflicted and paid no particular attention to their injuries until Friday, when one of the brothers became violently ill with hydrophobia. Saturday he died in the most excruciating agony. Later another of the brothers died, and the third was brought to Kansas City by a surgeon of the Missouri Pacific corps, where he was placed in the Missouri Pacific hospital. He has all the terrible symptoms of hydrophobia, and it is not believed that medical skill will avail him anything. The physicians say he can survive but a day or two at the farthest.

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, says: Three bull fighters, two matadores and one banderillero, were respectively in the Madrid, Aranjuez and Cordova bull rings last week, and many of the other persons who took part in the fights were more or less seriously injured by the animals. The men who lost their lives in the arena were all given pompous funerals, and the queen has sent personal inquiries about the condition of the wounded bull fighters.

Secrets of Success.



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.

KEMP'S DOUBLE HAY PRESS
FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND
CIRCLE
AUTOMATIC FLUNGER DRAW.
IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars AWAY FREE claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ills.

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

**WAGNER BROS. & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.**

All stock consigned to us at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, will receive careful attention.
Special attention given to Texas shipments.

The Standard Dip of the World.
Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly.
Vastly Improves the Wool.
AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.



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

SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

At Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

BY TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Date.	No.	Class.	Shipper and Postoffice.	Av. Price.
June 15	213	steers,	J. H. Henning, Throckmorton	943 \$3 25
"	46	cows, same		713 2 15
June 16	19	steers,	C. L. Jones & Son, Boyse	1130 4 60
"	21	steers, same		1014 4 05
"	21	steers, same		994 4 05
"	64	steers,	J. A. Barrett, McLendon	963 3 80
"	44	bulls,	D. Steiner, Victoria	1046 2 35
"	44	steers,	J. D. Mitchell, Victoria	884 3 25
"	23	steers, same		871 2 75
"	22	steers,	Chittim & Mathis, Victoria	1150 4 50
"	24	heifers, same		804 3 25
"	21	steers, same		977 3 20
"	286	steers, same		887 2 65
"	106	steers, same		923 2 90
"	107	steers, same		945 2 80
June 15	20	steers,	S. Kruse, Kansas City, Mo.	1112 4 65
"	50	steers, same		943 3 50
"	56	cows, same		749 2 55
"	114	cows, same		709 2 50
June 22	21	steers,	Guy Borken, San Antonio	909 2 35
"	137	steers,	Sam Krouse, Kansas City, Mo.	940 3 25
"	64	steers, same		1065 3 60
"	42	steers, same		1092 3 60
"	27	steers, same		845 2 55
"	19	steers, same		889 2 55
"	6	steers, same		943 3 00
"	52	steers, same		979 3 35
June 23	142	steers,	A. J. Durham, Sabin	871 2 40
"	24	steers, same		948 2 40
"	23	steers, same		939 2 40
"	96	steers,	M. J. Baker, Cuero	918 2 70
"	191	steers,	Baker & W., Cuero	847 2 40
June 24	69	steers,	T. & Stafford, Victoria	994 2 80
"	3	steers, same		993 2 40
"	110	steers,	Frazier, Kansas City, Mo.	805 2 35
"	72	steers, same		907 2 60
"	39	steers,	F. Fassett, Yorktown	1173 4 50
"	42	steers,	C. Schuchart, San Antonio	923 2 40
"	126	steers, same		838 2 40
"	100	steers,	Guy Bordin, San Antonio	892 2 60
"	25	steers, same		897 2 60
"	47	steers, same		888 2 50

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

June 15	258	sheep,	J. Huffman, San Angelo	90 4 75
"	511	sheep,	Cushenbury & H., San Angelo	91 4 75
June 17	114	steers,	C. C. Minnis, Lott	876 3 00
June 19	500	sheep,	Cushenbury & H., San Angelo	82 4 30
"	276	sheep, same		76 3 60
"	460	sheep,	J. B. Withers, San Angelo	87 4 30
"	259	sheep, same		86 4 30
June 23	392	sheep,	Cushenbury & H., San Angelo	81 4 30
"	123	sheep, feeders, same		77 3 60
June 24	1062	sheep, same		79 4 35
"	270	sheep,	J. I. Huffman, San Angelo	82 4 50
"	224	sheep, feeders,	Geo. E. Webb, San Angelo	71 3 75
"	47	steers,	Isaac Hart, San Angelo	974 2 50

At National Stock Yards, Ill.

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

June 18	1	heifer,	Lowe & Hawkins, Midlothian	690 3 25
"	8	steers, same		1078 3 40
"	1	steer, same		1000 2 60
"	2	steers, same		905 2 60
"	99	steers,	I. C. Kimmel, Midlothian	860 3 00
"	45	steers, same		1025 3 50
"	2	stags, same		1260 2 60
"	1	steer, same		960 2 60
"	30	steers,	W. Gainer, Midlothian	926 3 55
"	22	steers,	A. S. Whitener, Burton	1019 2 75
"	235	sheep, same		65 2 90
June 19	42	steers,	W. W. Pearson	944 3 25

BY CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

June 18	28	cows and heifers,	Rush & Hutchison, Decatur	678 2 35
"	2	cows, same		835 1 50
"	28	cows,	Gibson & Cowen, Wagoner, I. T.	815 2 10
"	70	cows,	J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T.	723 2 40
June 19	20	steers,	R. A. Reed, Marlin	986 3 00
"	2	cows, same		725 2 25
June 18	27	steers,	Burns & Patterson, Taylor	868 3 10
"	1	stag, same		1040 2 25
"	14	steers,	Rogers & Kennedy, Taylor	966 3 12 1/2
"	2	stags, same		2300 2 75
"	47	steers, same		900 2 90

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

June 22	23	steers,	Trammell & Everett, Sweetwater	1006 3 50
"	25	cows,	A. F. Branch, Hubbard	722 2 05
"	22	cows,	S. H. Amnott, Hubbard	636 2 25
"	25	steers, same		970 3 00
"	29	cows and heifers,	McDaniel & Matson, Hubbard	720 2 00
June 23	23	steers,	S. P. Gowan, Catulla	969 3 20
"	100	sheep,	G. H. Gowan, Henrietta	79 4 10
"	71	sheep, same		69 3 50
"	17	lambs, same		59 5 00
"	25	steers,	W. E. Henderson, Terrell	894 3 12 1/2
"	21	steers,	S. Webb & Co., Bellevue	949 3 05
"	79	steers,	F. Houston, Bellevue	1029 4 40
"	23	cows and heifers, same		979 4 25
"	21	cows and heifers,	F. S. Webb, Bellevue	747 2 15
"	83	steers,	D. W. Light, Pilot Point	1147 4 00
"	22	steers, same		1007 3 40
"	25	cows, same		912 2 20
"	60	calves, same		226 3 70
"	24	steers,	Blackstone & McDaniel, Muskogee, I. T.	969 2 80
June 17	22	steers,	J. O. Hall, Vinita	1070 3 50
"	31	cows and heifers, same		672 2 15
"	24	steers, same		971 3 30
"	89	calves, same		each 6 00
"	27	cows,	E. Con, Carlyle	756 2 40
"	24	cows, same		889 3 00
"	27	cows,	F. Houston, Carlyle	737 2 75
"	24	steers, same		912 3 35
"	24	steers, same		943 3 35
"	74	calves, same		195 3 50
June 18	74	cows,	Hughes & Rothwell, Coleman	778 2 20
"	110	calves, same		each 6 00
"	23	cows,	W. W. Mars, Commerce	628 2 15
"	26	cows,	B. L. Murphy, Commerce	787 2 25
June 19	20	cows,	J. E. Langford, Commerce	583 2 00
June 22	51	steers,	L. Forrester, Bolivar	851 2 85
"	25	steers, same		760 3 00
"	23	steers, same		1106 3 70
"	25	steers, same		880 3 00
"	21	steers, same		987 3 30
"	48	steers, same		833 3 25

At Kansas City.

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

June 12	106	steers,	Taliaferro & V., Lebanon, I. T.	1062 3 95
June 13	40	stock heifers,	M. B. Sherwood, Purcell, I. T.	495 1 75
June 15	25	cows,	W. M. Midkiff, Livels Bend, I. T.	738 2 10
"	2	steers, same		925 3 00
"	23	steers, same		924 3 65
"	1	bull, same		1060 2 25
June 16	3	steers,	W. F. Murray & Bro., Coleman	900 3 00
"	4	steers, same		1085 3 35
"	27	stock heifers, same		568 1 65
"	25	stock heifers, same		598 1 75
June 17	62	calves,	Nat Skinner, Vinita, I. T.	each 5 50
"	28	stock heifers, same		263 2 00

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

June 18	30	steers,	Wm. Rennie, Tishomingo, I. T.	891 2 50
"	50	steers,	N. B. Sloan, Savannah, I. T.	955 2 60
"	2	bulls, same		1180 2 00
"	42	steers,	Wm. Heward, Paul's Valley, I. T.	1040 3 40
"	18	steers, same		905 2 40
"	17	cows, same		821 2 10
"	19	steers,	T. C. Greenwood, Coffeyville, Ks.	856 2 85
"	10	steers, same		730 2 15

Continued on Page 14.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Breed only pure-bred sires if you want to improve your horse stock.

Always keep a large lump of rock salt in the feed box; it prevents indigestion and colic.

A draft stallion and a light, small mare make bad mates. The offspring is neither draft nor driver.

Keep a foot-hook handy and clean the horses' feet frequently; it will prevent thrush and other diseases of the foot.

Give the horse a drink of water after he has eaten his evening meal; do this the last thing before leaving him for the night.

Keep the good, square-built, good-sized mares if you want to raise draft horses, and be careful to mate them with a correspondingly good stallion.

The thing that ought to be looked to in a horse is his foot. For as a house would be of no use, though all the upper parts of it were beautiful, if the lower parts of it had no foundation, so a horse would be of no use in war if he had tender feet, even though he should have all other good qualities, for his qualities could not be made of any available use.

The craze for heavy draft horses for farm work is dying out. Farmers are learning that they are not so desirable as active, fast walking horses of medium size. A three-horse team of quick stepping, active, medium sized horses will do much more work and give much better satisfaction on the farm than a team of two of the great unwieldy animals. For heavy loads on the roads the large animals are probably best, and for this reason there is steady demand for them at good prices in the cities and wherever heavy hauling is to be done.

After weaning, there is probably little difference in the cost of pounds added to the horse and steer. Experiments in both Europe and America tend toward showing some slight advantage of the steer in its ability to assimilate and digest coarse foods, but this is hardly great enough to consider against the fact that the horse, pound for pound, is worth about two and one-half times as much as the steer, when both are ready for market. A careful study of this suggestion, we believe, will lead some of our readers to grow a colt or two in place of the same number of steers that they have been accustomed to feed every year.

When a horse begins to learn a bad habit and is of a self-willed disposition, so that he will fight to continue in his error, fully aware that he is opposing your wishes, insisting on not doing what he could do without pain, he must be met with punishment and overpowered, and never given up until taught and convinced that resistance is useless, and that instead of having his own way, that of the driver must be complied with; once beaten and effectually convinced, the trouble is over. It is very essential in handling colts to guard from the very first against their acquiring a knowledge of bad habits, for confirmed bad habits in colts must be dealt with in precisely the same manner as in the case of mature animals.

A Lump of Sugar.

Horses, old and young, are as fond of sugar as children. It is their most delicious condiment; and no matter how salt hungry they will choose sugar in preference every time. Numerous fractious, wild "scary" colts and horses have been tamed with this sweet. When once they get a taste of it, if they think a person has it they will follow and tease for it as a kitten will for milk. Once having had a taste, it

will start a balked horse sooner than all the whips or other coaxing in existence. Sugar has other uses in equine economy. It is better than condition powders. When off, it will put the horse on his feed and help him keep on. It is a good digestive when off dry feed. It will make his coat shine equal to flax seed. The way to feed it is to cut the hay, dissolve the sugar in water and then moisten the hay with it. Stir it all over several times and let it stand awhile for the sugar to be absorbed. After the hay is eaten, the horse may be found licking his manger all over wherever the sugar touched. To make your horses the most friendly towards you, give them a lump of sugar occasionally.

The Cruel Check Rein.

When asked what he thought of the use of check reins, Prof. Gleason, the well known horse trainer said: "I think the check reins, as used by many of our horse owners, are a cruelty to animals. I will give you my idea of the check rein and as I think it should be used. In the first place, if your horse is born into this world with style he will always have it. If he is born into the world without style, you can not produce style where nature designed for it not to go by the use of straps and ropes unless you are torturing the poor dumb brute. I approve of the side check rein used only to prevent the horse from putting his head to the ground when you stop your team. I condemn the use of all overdraw check reins, also check bits of every description. A great many believe that by using an overdraw check rein and elevating their horses' heads in the air that they drive easier and they guard from running away. This is wrong. No horse, in my estimation, looks handsomer, freer and easier than those that are driven with open bridles and no check rein. I would here suggest that every team horses to-day used or heavy draft horse, or hack horses, and all animals used by transportation companies, should be worked with open bridles, doing away with the blinders and the check rein. Give the work horse and the driving horse the free use of his head, the same as you wish yourself; not only will they drive better, but last longer, and keep on five per cent less food.

For Balky Horses.

There is probably no one thing connected with driving or handling horses which will try a man's patience or bring out what original sin he has in his composition to a fuller extent than to have a horse balk, and it is very doubtful if Job's much-talked-about patience would have stood the strain of trying to start a balky horse. Following are six rules for the treatment of balky horses which are recommended by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. People who are unfortunate enough to own such animals are recommended to give one or more of these rules a trial:

1—Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while so doing; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will go.

2—A teamster in Maine says he can start the most balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle until he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3—To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut his wind off until he wants to go, and then let him go.

4—The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the

horse to feel it, and tie in a bow knot. At the first choke he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your farther drive.

5—Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.

6—Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

The Horse for the Farmer.

That raising horses in Texas will pay handsomely no one will deny. That Texas farmers could materially add to their annual income by giving more attention to this branch of live stock is equally true. The question then to be considered is the kind of horses farmers need; to in a measure answer this is the object of this article.

The farmer needs a horse that is adapted to all kinds of work; one that can be used under the saddle; one that can draw his product to market, and his family to church, and be generally useful as well as ornamental. It should be the aim and purpose of every farmer to unite all these qualities as near as possible in one; but if he cannot succeed perfectly, take the next best thing. Very few horses are kept by the great majority of the farmers for show or pleasure, for they cannot afford it. They have to work continually and faithfully, and not allow their horses to eat off their heads in pampered idleness. It has too often been the custom with farmers to secure the services of the nearest and cheapest stallion and breed their mares to him in order to save time and expense. This is very bad policy. And one having good brood mares had better go further and pay more, and secure the services of a good stallion, for it is the cheapest in the end. As far as possible have an eye to the docility, temper, soundness of constitution, endurance and sure-footedness of the horse you breed to. Of late years, certain breeds or kinds of horses have risen to fabulous prices on account of their speed. Now what has brought about this great rise in the price of horse flesh? The principal cause is that the tastes and habits of a wide-awake and energetic people have changed and they demand it; and the improvement of streets and roads, and the almost universal use of light vehicles instead of the old lumbering farm wagon of ante-bellum days. All these causes have combined to increase the price for speed a hundred fold. What we now call a fast trotter, was unknown and unthought of forty years ago. Speed in those days was not regarded as of any special value; but, it is now really essential to an energetic people, and commands its money value accordingly. It devolves upon the farmer more than any other class to supply this demand, and the farmer who raises horses for sale should understand his own interest and keep well posted in regard to the markets in all the cities and centers of population. But, as before intimated, speed is only one of the desirable qualities which are essential in the make-up of the good farm horse; size, action, temper, form and constitution are equally important in the horses of this or any other period.



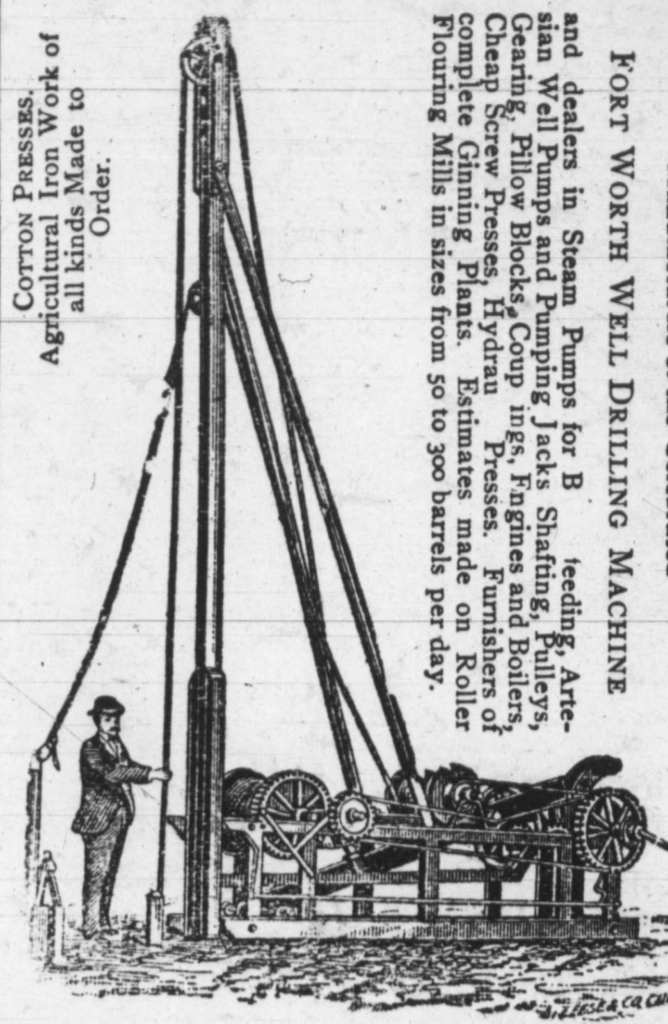
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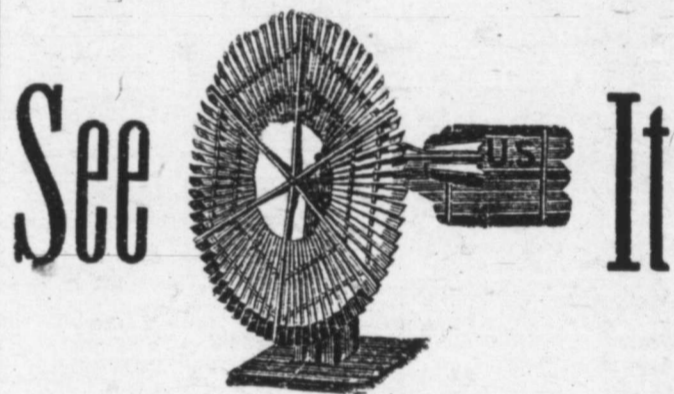
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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following communications were unavoidably omitted from last week's JOURNAL. We gladly give them space in this issue, hoping they will be none the less appreciated from being delayed.]

All Effective Sheep Dip.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS, }
June 11, 1891. }

Editor Live Stock Journal:

For the cure of scab, lime, lye and sulphur, is the most effective dip, and properly prepared will injure the wool and the sheep less than any other with which I am acquainted, with the exception of Fernoline. The recipe I have used, and with which I have never failed to cure the scab with one dipping, for the past fourteen years, is as follows: 50 gallons water, 10 lbs concentrated lye, 100 lbs sulphur, 40 lbs lime. Put your lye, broken up into the water, add the sulphur and thoroughly mix and then put in the lime and boil till the sulphur is dissolved. Make 50 gallons when done and use 1 gallon of dip to 10 gallons of water, heated to a temperature of from 100 to 120 degrees. Don't guess, use a thermometer and the shorter the wool and better the weather the better you can use the dip up to 120 degrees. In cold weather and with long wool don't use it over 100 degrees. If you don't believe in this, try dipping a blanket in water at a temperature of 110 degrees and wrap yourself up in it. If your lime is not fresh you will need more, but with good lime, 40 lbs, and 10 lbs lye will dissolve the sulphur and you can keep it for weeks and the sulphur will not settle to the bottom. Get flowers of sulphur and if you do, you can cure the scab with one dipping, though I would always recommend two. You can smell the sulphur on the wool till your sheep are shorn again and it will act as a preventive against catching it. In this dip, notice you use but one pound of concentrated lye and four pounds of lime to 50 gallons water, and that is not enough to injure the sheep or wool. Fernoline is the only dip that is better for the sheep and wool and that is rather beneficial than otherwise for the sheep. What it will do for the scab I do not know, but can tell later. I do not believe that the scab will ever be eradicated in Texas till lime, lye and sulphur comes into universal use and it is made a fine to have a scabby sheep. Fine grass and fat stock of all kinds and good crop prospects here. Respectfully yours,
C. G. BURBANK.

Congratulation and Correction.

FORT MCKAVETT, June 13, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I want to congratulate you on the new feature of your paper, that of giving the sales with the name of shipper of Texas cattle and sheep at the different stock yards. Nothing could be of more advantage to Texas ranchmen and shippers than this. They can form an opinion as to the value of their stock from knowing the character and condition of the shipments of their neighbors.

You say the offspring will follow the sex of the heartier parent. My observation, and I have given the subject considerable attention for more than twenty years, is that the sex of the offspring will be opposite of that of the stronger parent, sexually, at the time of conception. C. G. BURBANK.

An Interesting Letter from T. L. Miller.

BEECHER, ILL., June 15, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The beef market is now on a permanent high level for good fat beeves. I have no desire to see prices extrava-

gantly high, but the sources from which the markets are to be supplied are so short that high prices for good cattle will prevail, and, while this condition exists, cattlemen should make their plans to breed cattle that will mature early at least cost and of the best quality.

Fat cattle will bring good prices, and the question will be as to the kind of cattle that will get there at the earliest day and at the least cost.

For the past five years there has not been a prospect ahead of cattlemen, that if they had good cattle there would be a paying market for beef.

The Big Four will exert a large influence over the market in the future, but will not be able to control it as they have in the past. They have several competitors both in buying and selling. They can and will control a large per cent. of the best cattle in the country, by buying while in feed lots, and shipping when the market is bare, and thus even up the market to the best of their ability. But cattlemen have the long end of the lever for the next ten years on good cattle.

Those who breed for the cans must take what canners will pay.

At present thoroughbred bulls of the best breeds can be had at prices that will make it an object for cattlemen to stock up with—to the extent that is needed to cover their entire cow herd—and the sooner they see this point and act on it the more money will they make.
T. L. MILLER.

A Needed Reform.

A reform greatly needed throughout the country is that of cooking. The need is in the line both of simplicity and of excellence. The superfluous elaborations should be reduced in number or altogether discarded, while the few necessities should be more carefully and perfectly prepared. As a general rule the table has twice too many things, no one of which is half as good as it might be with proper knowledge of its preparation. It costs no more to broil a steak properly than it does to fry it—and ruin it. The same tea or coffee made with proper attention to boiling water and time of steeping will be invigorating or the reverse, according to the knowledge of the making it.

There is no question but that a large proportion of the headaches, the nervous prostration, the ills and disabilities of life in general, came from improper food and too much of it. Bring to every village the gospel of perfect preparation of simple and nutritious food, and nine-tenths of the illness, or inability to endure study or work, will be removed, and strength and energy will come instead.

The Parting of the Ways.

Wilkins and Watkins were college chums and close friends. They had been hard students and had taken little out-door exercise. When they shook hands and said good-bye, at the end of their college career, they were in impaired health. Both had dyspepsia, liver troubles and troublesome coughs.

Wilkins had plenty of money, and decided to travel for his health. Watkins was poor. "I must go to work for my living," said he, "but I'll try the remedy that Robinson talks so much about—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medicated Discovery."

In less than two years, Wilkins came home in his coffin. Watkins, now in the prime of life, is a bank president, and weighs 200 pounds. "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' saved my life at a critical time," he often says. "Oh, if poor Wilkins had only tried it!" For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and lingering coughs, and consumption in its earliest stages, it is an unequalled remedy.

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

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HORTICULTURE.

Severe pruning at any time may be avoided if proper care is given to the trees while young. Bear this in mind if you have just planted an orchard. All branches start from buds, and if the surplus buds are rubbed off in infancy there will rarely be any need of cutting away branches. Look the young orchard over whenever an hour of leisure offers, and see what can be done with the thumb, or with a sharp pen knife, toward insuring a tree of graceful contour and properly spaced branches.

Corn is perhaps the best crop that can be grown in a young orchard, and if fertilized so that it does not make too great a drain of the soil is decidedly beneficial rather than injurious. It prevents, by its tall growth during the hot season, the common trouble of "sun scald." This commences by a slight discoloration of the bark where it is exposed to the sun rays, and ends in the bark dying and falling off. The protection given to the trunk of the tree by the growing corn is of the same nature that is given to the branches by the leaves, and that is given later to the whole tree by the fully developed head.

The profit to be derived from the strawberry bed next year depends largely upon the treatment that it receives after fruiting this year. Good cultivation and heavy manuring, with a little work with the weeder right in the rows will keep the plants to a vigorous growth this fall and put them in condition for heavy fruiting next season. The range of profitable strawberry culture in this country is something wonderful, being from the Rio Grande and Florida straits way up to the Manitoba border, and these extreme points have rather the best of it, for besides supplying their own home market they have all the great middle section of the country to sell to, the south supplying the early market and the north the later demand. There is not a state in the Union where they can not be profitably grown.

Fruit dried in the sun and exposed to flies and insects is not a valuable product, nor does it command a very high price in the market. Where one does not follow the business extensively enough to warrant the purchase of an elaborate dryer or ventilator, a cheap

and servicable dryer may be made at home. A box or case should be constructed of inch lumber, with a door opening the entire width upon one side. Inside the case nail slats two inches apart upon each wall to support the trays. The trays may be mere frames of wood of a size to slide easily upon the slats of the dryer. Bottom them with narrow strips of wood placed far enough apart to admit air and yet hold the fruit from falling through. Galvanized wire netting would make a better bottom for the trays, but would be more costly. The case should be of such size as can be placed conveniently upon the kitchen stove, and should of course be wholly open on the bottom. The base and lower edges should be protected with strips of sheet iron to keep it from burning. There should also be a ventilator in the top for the escape of hot air. By the use of a simple arrangement of this sort a supply of clean, wholesome dry fruit may be easily prepared.

Hoe the Onions.

Frequent stirring of the soil is one of the essential points in successful gardening. In this way the weeds are got rid of before they can do any harm. With all gardening vegetables, and especially with onions grown from seed, this is of great importance.

Onions, while young—and all the time of their growth indeed—are very impatient of being disturbed in any way, and as soon as they can be seen above the ground the working should begin. At this time the slight effort required to destroy the weeds—hardly more than visible—need not move or even touch any of the young plants. The whole need not run very deep. In the case of onions it should run very shallow, not more than a quarter of an inch below the surface, and should keep not less than two inches from the row on each side, using the fingers to pull up any weeds in the omitted space.

Let the "horticultural paradox" be kept in mind, that "three hoeings are cheaper than one." Expressed mathematically, the labor of the three would be comparatively .03, while the labor and vexation of the "one" would be 100.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Bilioussness and Liver Complaints.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

Continued from Page 11.

"	1 bull, same.....	1370	2 10
"	1 steer, same.....	1110	4 25
June 20	24 steers, J. Addington, Marietta, I. T.....	881	2 85
"	35 cows, same.....	592	2 15
"	42 cows, same.....	730	2 05
"	5 bulls, same.....	1044	1 80
"	23 cows, same.....	709	1 75
"	52 steers, G. W. Bryson, Marietta, I. T.....	858	2 85
"	26 cows, Thompson & Park, Parli, I. T.....	764	2 20
"	4 bulls, same.....	1312	1 85
June 22	53 steers, R. M. Lish.....	916	2 65
"	24 steers, same.....	779	2 45
"	5 cows, same.....	836	2 25
"	21 steers, F. M. Daugherty, Gainesville.....	995	3 00
"	1 bull, same.....	880	2 00
"	25 steers, G. W. Miller, Lometa.....	990	3 00
"	77 calves, R. M. Harris, Tishomingo, I. T.....	each	5 00
June 23	37 cows, G. W. Miller, Lometa.....	720	1 80
"	9 calves, same.....	each	4 50
"	10 steers, same.....	963	2 40
"	24 steers, J. R. Washington, Marietta, I. T.....	917	2 90
"	31 cows, same.....	726	1 80
June 24	45 cows, D. W. Kirkpatrick.....	721	1 70
"	11 cows, same.....	774	2 00
"	11 steers, same.....	1003	2 40
"	6 stags, same.....	1093	1 75
"	20 cows, H. Willis.....	757	2 00
"	6 cows, same.....	731	1 75
BY FISH & KECK CO.			
June 15	27 Indian steers, W. S. & G. F. Williams, Purcell, I. T.....	948	3 80
"	27 Indian steers; N. Downing, Norman, I. T.....	869	3 60
"	24 Indian steers, S. J. Garvin, Purcell, I. T.....	972	3 80
"	38 Indian steers, same.....	1093	3 90
"	10 Indian cows, same.....	877	2 55
"	49 Indian steers, L. Fabian, Norman, I. T.....	1022	4 10
"	76 Texas steers, May & Cutberth, Norman, I. T.....	912	3 50
"	66 Texas steers, Hurst, Black & Co., Greenville.....	1077	4 30
"	109 Texas steers, same.....	989	4 10
"	145 Texas steers, same.....	1058	4 30
June 16	24 Indian cows, Chas. Keith, El Reno, I. T.....	885	2 45
"	23 Indian steers, same.....	1065	3 95
"	89 Indian calves, same.....	each	7 00
"	69 Indian calves, J. H. Stine, El Reno, I. T.....	each	7 00
"	28 Indian steers, Graham & Woods, Purcell.....	952	3 50
"	26 Indian steers, R. S. Thompson, Purcell.....	952	3 70
"	27 Indian cows, same.....	762	2 20
"	41 Indian steers, J. R. Graham, Purcell.....	1016	3 95
"	13 Indian cows, same.....	839	2 40
June 17	18 Texas steers, W. S. Stone, Purcell.....	1198	4 50
"	85 Texas cows, R. Cross, Purcell.....	679	2 10
"	107 Texas calves, same.....	132	4 00
June 19	14 Texas cows, Joe Hoaten, Sulphur Springs.....	710	2 00
"	24 Texas cows, H. Strother, Sulphur Springs.....	712	2 15
"	12 Texas cows, same.....	700	2 00
"	56 Indian steers, S. L. Williams, Purcell.....	762	3 25
"	300 Texas calves, Ives & Doyle, Higgins.....	170	3 75
"	26 Indian steers, L. Rogers, Stringtown, I. T.....	770	2 35
"	25 Indian steers, same.....	918	3 00
June 22	20 steers, Hurst, Black & Co., Greenville.....	884	3 00
"	245 steers, same.....	1066	3 85
"	38 cows, same.....	735	1 90
"	43 cows, G. F. Perry, Oklahoma, I. T.....	753	2 25
"	25 heifers, Woods & Sparks, Purcell, I. T.....	712	2 35
"	91 steers, same.....	864	2 75
"	59 steers, W. S. & G. F. Williams, Purcell.....	948	3 50
"	24 steers, Sparks & Williams, Purcell.....	1025	3 25
"	70 steers, Lee Woods, Gainesville.....	964	3 50
"	12 steers, J. H. Bond, Minco, I. T.....	866	2 75
"	12 cows, same.....	671	1 75
"	49 steers, H. B. & G. W. Sparks, Purcell.....	1122	4 00
"	23 cows, W. S. Stone, Henrietta.....	739	1 75
"	57 steers, same.....	975	2 65
"	61 cows, Johnson & Cruce, Ardmore, I. T.....	686	1 60
"	19 cows, same.....	648	1 60
"	17 cows, C. Q. & Hassard, Ardmore.....	688	1 75
"	42 calves, same.....	each	4 50
"	32 heifers, S. M. Huntley, Parr, I. T.....	618	2 05
"	96 steers, T. Fitzpatrick, Purcell.....	1200	4 25
"	22 steers, same.....	1037	3 40
"	74 steers, J. W. Owens, Tucker, I. T.....	972	2 65
"	247 steers, Hurst, Black & Co., Greenville.....	886	2 55
"	54 steers, same.....	798	2 25
"	32 cows, H. Willis, Willis, I. T.....	811	2 00
"	92 steers, same.....	1049	3 00
"	77 calves, same.....	each	4 75
BY THE EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.			
June 18	97 steers, R. C. Edgerton, Lenapah, I. T.....	949	3 25
June 19	33 cows, Nabors & May, Cameron.....	718	2 10
"	6 bulls, R. R. Russell, Ballinger.....	1190	2 25
"	60 steers, same.....	1091	3 25
"	41 steers, same.....	905	2 75
"	28 steers, same.....	955	2 75
June 22	28 steers, H. L. Huffman, Sulphur Springs.....	810	2 45
"	100 steers, Herd & Lawrence, Springer, N. M.....	759	2 45
"	58 steers, same.....	779	2 05
"	30 steers, same.....	767	2 50
June 23	26 steers, Ellison & Blanks, Okarchee, I. T.....	915	3 10
"	197 steers, same.....	983	2 75
"	34 steers, same.....	1020	3 00
June 24	89 calves, D. R. Fant, El Reno.....	each	4 10
"	60 cows, J. H. Parramore, Leliaetta, I. T.....	765	2 10
"	26 cows, C. W. Merchant, Leliaetta, I. T.....	922	2 00

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, June 26, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

It is the midsummer dull season intensified by the tight money market and all the adverse influences which have been showered upon Southwest Texas, and particularly San Antonio, during the past ten months, ever since the ridiculous glanders scare paralyzed the horse market which was finally irretrievably ruined by the McKinley tax on Mexican horse stock. Business interests generally are in a state of semi-paralysis and there are only mourners among the few lonesome individuals to be seen about the stock yards. A less promising time to report or gather items was never known in this market and to attempt to do so is only to contract a chronic case of the blues. Perhaps it would therefore be well to cease trying for a few weeks and follow the example of the more philosophic of the mourners: sit in the shade and eat watermelons, for a time, until the bountiful crops are harvested and this movement works out its natural cure for present ills. My next letter will, therefore, be my last for the present and will contain a full summary of the live stock business for the first six months of this year compared with the totals for the corresponding months during the two previous years.

The horse traders and cattle shippers say that they don't expect to dazzle the devotees of fashion with their diamonds and lavish prodigality at Saratoga and other northern summer resorts this year, and that if they take the old woman and the ladies to Corpus Christi or tramp over the the Kerrville hills for a few days they will do all the summer outing that can be expected of them in view of the events of the past season.

The woolgrowers are in a better condition. They will excurt some. Col. J. M. Campbell and wife, of Val Verde county, left last week for a trip to the home of Annie Laurie and incidentally to all prominent points in the British Isles as well as of the continent of Europe. They will be gone until shearing time next fall.

The Horse Market.

Last week opened with the horse market as dull as it could be. There were no buyers who wanted to buy, and holders had about given up all hopes of selling a hoof before the latter part of August, or the first of September. Everyone seemed to just make up their minds to sit in the shade and eat watermelons for the next two months. The change of scene was a rapid one, a regular transformation scene, and occurred just at the close of the week, when in walked two or three buyer from the Northwest followed by several of the returned regulars and one or two from east of the Mississippi. This started up several of the almost fossilized buyers, who have been here so long doing nothing that no one regarded them as buyers, then the circus commenced and has continued to the present writing, the local supply of stock being reinforced by unexpectedly large receipts from the Rio Grande district. While business has been active, yet the prices have been far from gorgeous, showing the value of cash is appreciated just now by both buyers and sellers. The report of the shipments by rail do not show the extent of present dealings, but they will appear more fully in next week's report. The railway report this week shows but the beginning of the present activity.

The receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 129 head, against 138 head during the corresponding week last year, and 308 head during corresponding week in 1889.

For several days there have been numerous cases of illness and prostration caused by the intense heat of the sun. We had an unusually late spring,

the cool weather being continued into May, but June came in red hot with all its traditional intensity of heat, and as a result cases of insolation are numerous. One of the latest cases is that of Mr. J. C. Sanders, salesman at the Union Stock Yards, who was prostrated by the heat a short time ago and has since had a stroke of paralysis. In the large open pastures of Southwest Texas it is reported that the grass is very dry and there is great danger of pasture fires.

The shipment of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week included 278 head, against 623 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1535 head during the corresponding week in 1889. The shipments last week to points outside of Texas were as follows: By J. H. Tappan, 29 head of horses and mares to De Soto, Mo.; by J. P. S. Thompson to C. A. Hoover, 30 head of horses, Louisville, Ky.; by M. Downey, 24 head of horses and 9 head of mules to Louisville, Ky.; by H. L. Todd, 26 head of horses and mares, 4 head of mule colts and 5 head of horse colts to Cincinnati, Ohio, and 25 head of horses to Rockwood, Tenn.; by A. T. Robertson, 33 head of horses and 1 mule to Chattanooga, Tenn.; by L. Johnson, 28 head of horses and mares and 6 head of colts to Chattanooga, Tenn. Ruling market quotations are as follows:

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

The Cattle Market.

Receipts of cattle have been large during the past week, but, as usual, the quality has not been equal to the demand. The tops are shipped to Northern markets and the tailings are sent here. The result is that prices in the home market, which are not at all dependent upon the fluctuations of Northern markets, are depressed by the weight of trashy stock rushed in here when there is hardly a sale for it at any price. Extra fat cattle of every description are in strong demand at top prices, but common and trashy stock are not quotable.

Goats continue in moderate receipt with a good demand for extra fat animals.

Muttons are in good receipt with a good demand for extra fat animals having a ready sale at quotations.

Hogs are in better demand than receipt, with prices above the usual average at this season of the year.

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.

This is the reason when one must guard carefully against the great evils of the poultry yard—lice and cholera. For lice, nothing is so good as a bath of wood ashes and sulphur. Keep this ready-mixed and in a dry place where the fowls can resort to it at all times; also sprinkle sulphur in the nests of sitting hens, and feed a little of it in soft food. It will help to make the fowls shed the lice. For cholera, it is better to use a preventive than a cure, and alum in the drinking water is usually quite effective. As a remedy, a teaspoonful of castor oil, with five or six drops of turpentine, may be used, but there is not much satisfaction in dosing a really sick fowl.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land.

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

Registered and Graded
Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

4600-Acre Pasture

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

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.

Cattle For Sale!

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

A. T. MABRY,
BIG SPRINGS, TEX.

For Sale!

3200 good 7 pound and over sheep, with 32 good rams; 30 thoroughbred Delaware Merinos at \$2 all round. Apply to

HOLMES & BIERCHUALE,
MASON, TEXAS.

For Sale!

5000 acres; no encumbrances; first-class improvements; river front; three farms, etc. Sixty miles west of San Antonio. Might take part in trade to close quick trade.

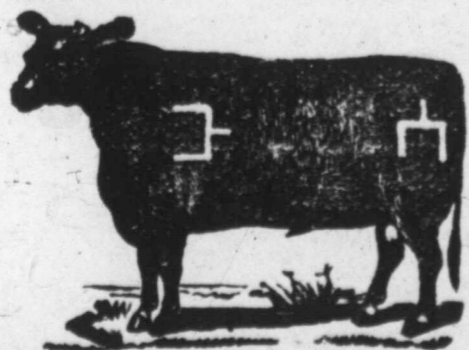
Address Box 403, San Antonio, Texas.

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.

FOR SALE.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning
"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,
Terrell, Texas.

100

Head of Jacks and Jennets.

Native and imported. Last imported April 29, 1891.

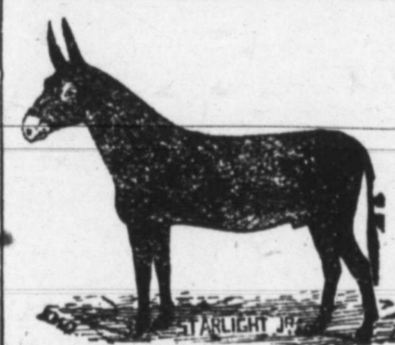
Stock registered.

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.

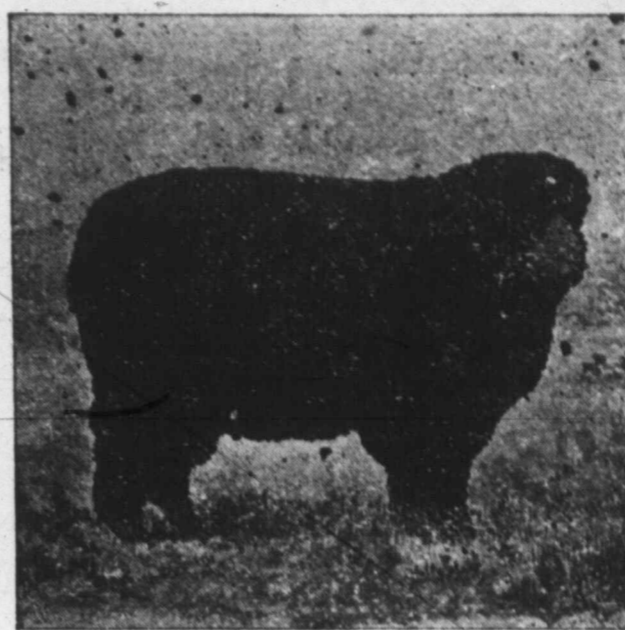
READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

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

—AND—

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

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.

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.



CHEAPEST and BEST.

THE BO-K

Also a full line of section wheel Wind Mills, and head-quarters for Pumps, Tanks, Grinders, Shellers, etc.

Is the SIMPLEST and STRONGEST solid wheel mill on the market. Does its work between two babbitted boxes. NOTHING TO WEAR OUT or give away. LASTS A LIFE-TIME AND NO REPAIRING. Just the MILL for a good, live agent to handle.

Write for circulars giving full description.

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

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.

Wanted!

6000 to 8000 Head of Stock Cattle.

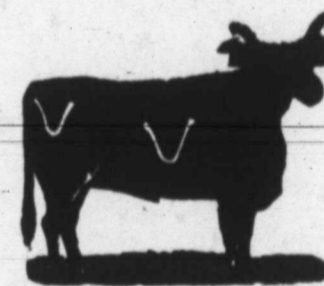
I have a customer for such cattle if they are good and worth the money; also have a customer for 20,000 to 50,000 acres of good land in solid body.

R. N. GRAHAM.

Box 193, Fort Worth, 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.

FOR SALE!

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

Sired by such bulls as Prince Edward, 7001; Royal 16th, 6459; Anxiety 2d, 4580; Hesiod, 11,975; (By Grove 2d, 2490).

Dams some of the best cows of the Rossland Park herd; all recorded.

For particulars address

GEO. W. HENRY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MOHAIR!

ANGORA GOAT SKINS!

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

Kansas City Stock Yards

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

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

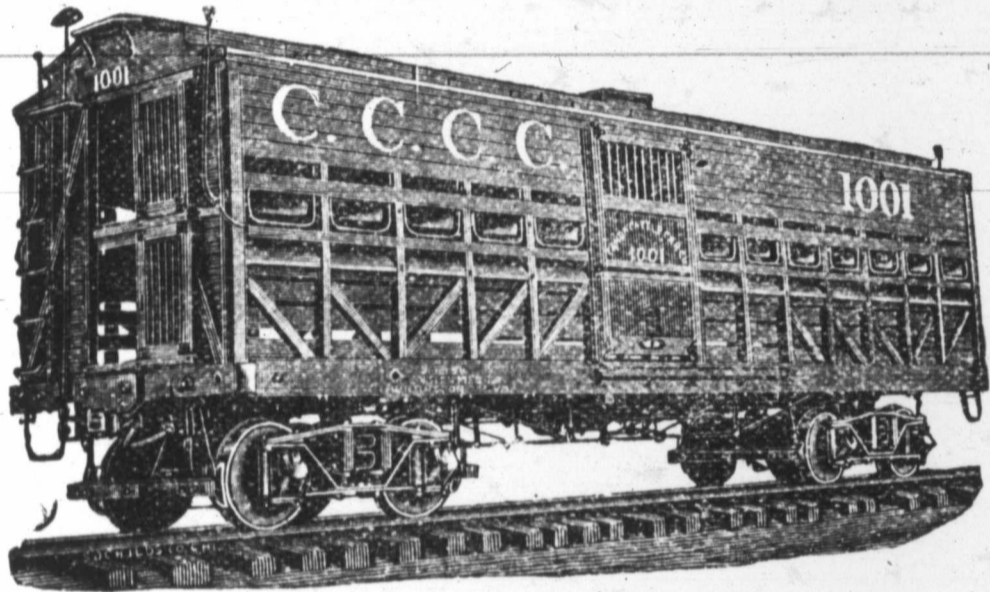
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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

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

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

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, A. MARCUS, Treasurer, F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, J. W. SAVIN, Secretary, R. M. HARRISON, Counsel, EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago.
W. P. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, New York and Chicago, 11 Pine St. New York.
GEO. W. LILLEY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago.



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle	3,484,280
Hogs	7,663,828
Sheep	2,182,667
Calves	175,025
Horses	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,557.	

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

N. THAYER, President, JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent, 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 BAIN The KING of WAGONS



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

THE GOLD MEDAL FARMER'S HACK

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

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

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



We also furnish the GOLD MEDAL WAGONS with Express Tops and in Delivery Wagon styles. Full catalogue sent on application. Mr. C. B. Dracassiey, of Archer, Archer Co., Texas, furnishes the following remarkable testimonial to the capacity of this wagon to endure severe and continued rough usage: "I have one of your Gold Medal Spring Wagons, which I have run fifty miles six days in every week, and sometimes on Sundays, in the mail service, and not one thing has broken yet. At times I have three passengers, and six to eight hundred pounds of baggage and mail. I have run this wagon twenty-six thousand miles, and nothing broken."

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

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

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

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



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

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

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.