

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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Office 401 Main Street. **GEO. B. LOVING,**
Manager.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

Our Agents.

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.

Don't Try to do too Much.

The majority of people fail to do what they could well do by trying to do too much. This is an axiomatic statement, but it is a true one. Everybody is wearing and worrying himself out to-day that he may "really live" to-morrow but to-morrow never comes.

The American Live Stock Commission Company.

The court of last resort in Chicago has affirmed the decision of the court below in the case of the American Live Stock Commission company against the Chicago Live Stock exchange. This decision sets the matter at rest as far as the courts can do so and virtually debars the American company from business in the above named city. It is to be hoped that the agitation of this subject may now close and the exchange may be permitted to continue its good work.

Live Stock Estimates.

It was estimated that January 1 there were 14,056,750 horses on the farms and ranches of the United States, worth on the average \$67 apiece, and valued in all at \$941,823,222. Next in

money rank of the domestic animals came the oxen and other cattle—exclusive of milch cows—valued at \$544,127,908 and numbering 37,885,648. Milch cows were third with a valuation of \$346,897,900. The sheep are worth \$108,397,448, or about one-third as much as the horses. The hogs are worth \$210,193,923, and the mules \$178,847,370. The New England states report no mules whatever, while Texas, Tennessee and Missouri each have over 200,000.

The Hot Weather.

The past month has perhaps been the hottest June experienced in many years. The consequence has been a very rapid ripening of grain and development of growing crops. While the weather may have been detrimental in some particulars to farm interests, in the main it has been of vast service to the country in the maturing of grains and in practically assuring good yields in cases where they were not all certain. The best results in cropping are not attained without continuous hot weather, and such weather, mingled with occasional rains, is the very best thing for the farmer of this region in the month of June.

Controlling the Sex.

Elsewhere the JOURNAL reproduces from the Montana Live Stock Journal, an interesting article on "controlling the sex," written by L. C. Underhill, and first published in the New York Sportsman. It is an old theory, same as was discussed in this paper eight or nine years ago, and possess points and arguments worthy careful consideration. While doubting the feasibility and practicability of stockmen controlling the sex of their stock, the JOURNAL does not doubt but that it may in a measure be accomplished by those who may care to take the trouble to carry out Mr. Underhill's theory. At the same time it is doubtful if the sex of animals will ever to any great extent be carried out by the ingenuity of man.

The Live Stock Commission Business

The Drovers Journal very truthfully says: "There is no business in the world more honorably conducted than the live stock commission business. It is a good paying business when it has been carefully worked up and is backed up by experience, ability, capital and credit. There is an impression in the minds of a few people who always see only the poor side of their own business and only the bright side of other people's business that when a man lacks push and ability to succeed as a farmer, stockraiser or shipper, that he will make a good commission man. Those who know anything about it, however, know that success in the commission business is no easier than in any other, and that it only comes as a result of hard and faithful work and strict attention to business. The few men who make a success are always noticed and taken as criterions, while the many who try it and fail or at best make a scant living are ignored.

Per Acre Returns for Ten Years.

Government figures show that only one of all the cereals gave returns for the ten years ending with 1889 averaging as much as \$10 per acre. The one grain which exceeded this figure was barley, which reached an average value of \$12.76, with 21.7 bushels as a yield. Next below this comes wheat, with 12 bushels and \$9.95 per acre; corn, with 21.1 bushels and \$9.47; rye, with 11.9 bushels and \$8.27; buckwheat, with 12.8 bushels and \$8.24; oats, with 26.6 bushels and \$8.16. Hay in the same time reached a value of \$11.08 per acre. Of Southern crops cotton made an average of \$15.69 per acre, and tobacco topped the list with \$61.51.

This certainly does not look well for cereal production as a source of agricultural profit, and in fact it is doubtful whether the cereals have on an average yielded any material profit to the country in the period under review. Everything indicates a better start for the current decade, with high hopes that similar calculations at its close may reveal a different measure of reward for the toiling husbandman.

"Uncle Sam" Guarantees His Meats.

Breeders' Gazette.

At last the government inspection of both beef and pork at the Chicago Stock Yards is an accomplished fact. All leading packers unite in the opinion that the work which Drs. Atkinson, Mitchell, and Bernard now have in charge will give consumers everywhere greater confidence in the wholesome character of American meats, and now that there is such a clamor throughout Germany and other old world nations for a more liberal supply of breadstuffs and provisions it would seem that new markets for our pork at least are now wholly within sight.

A large force of microscopists have been put to work at the government headquarters, 4133 South Halsted street (Stock Yards), and the examination of sections cut from the walls of the diaphragm of porkers slaughtered for the foreign market will quickly and accurately determine the facts as to the presence or absence of trichinae. Secretary Rusk and Chief Salmon have personally supervised the inauguration of this important work, and have been requested by the packers at Missouri River points to place inspectors at the Omaha and Kansas City houses. No better proof of the general soundness of these products is needed, however, than this same eagerness on the part of the trade to have the lights turned on to the fullest extent.

The Era of Lesser Products.

National Stockman and Farmer.

One of the remarkable growths in the past few years has been the consumption of small fruits and vegetables. In strawberries; for instance, production has increased many fold within a half generation, and it is safe to say that several times as many berries are consumed now in centers of population as even a few years ago. The tendency in this direction is increasing. The lesser products, those which people

within the memory of those of middle age once neglected and thought unworthy of special attention, are now depended upon by many of the most successful producers in the country as a means not only of subsistence but of accumulating wealth. This is quietly revolutionizing the business of feeding the people. While certain staples must always be produced in reasonable quantities, their consumption has not kept pace with growth of population, largely because of the tendency on which we have been commenting. Especially is this to be seen in the matter of the consumption of meats. Many well-to-do people at this season of the year buy very slenderly of meats, substituting for them the fresh products of the earth which are to be found in all good markets, even though they be at higher cost than the meats themselves. Of course producers must accommodate themselves to this changed condition of things, and those who are doing so intelligently and persistently are getting the most out of their business.

Frank Woosley Captured.

All the old settlers living in Northwest Texas as far back as '76 or '77, will remember the sudden disappearance of Frank Woosley, from his ranch near old Fort Griffin. It seems that Woosley left ostensibly to join a cow-hunting outfit, and was never seen or heard of by any of his friends afterwards. His friends felt confident that he had been foully dealt with. They not only scoured the country in search of his body, but offered a large reward for the apprehension of the murderer. Suspicion pointed strongly to one James A. Brock, a cousin of Woosley, who had been associated with him in business, in fact, the feeling was so bitter against Brock that his life was at one time in eminent danger. Brock not only insisted that he was innocent, but also insisted that Woosley was not dead, but had left the country secretly at his own volition, and for selfish purposes, and that he would yet be found. Since that time Mr. Brock has kept up an unceasing and untiring effort to locate Woosley. His energy has at last been rewarded, as is shown by the following telegram:

"AUGUSTA, ARK., June 26, '91.

Geo. B. Loving, Fort Worth, Texas:

Have captured Frank Woosley here to-day.

JAMES A. BROCK."

As to what could have prompted Mr. Woosley, who had always been a well-to-do and highly respected man, to act as he did, the JOURNAL is not advised. neither is it informed as to what further steps will be taken by Mr. Brock. The JOURNAL does, however, know that Mr. Brock has fully vindicated himself and is to be congratulated on his success. It will now be in order for those who have so unjustly accused Mr. Brock to make the necessary amends.

Mr. B's post office address when at home is El Paso, Texas.

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

CATTLE.

The people of Chicago consume about 5000 head o' beeves daily.

It is said that Montana cattle will be shipped at least thirty days sooner next fall than usual, owing to the excellent condition of the range at this time.

The Pioneer Cattle company of Montana is said to have contracted with Chicago parties its entire crop of steers at \$50 per head f. o. b.

Australia is the only country in the world to which ruminating animals are not indigenous, and yet cattle and sheep of various breeds thrive there amazingly.

Says Field and Farm; "The frequency with which the average gentle bull sets out on a going round suggests the idea that the devil left more than his horns and hoofs on the male of the genus Boss."

Secretary Rusk has ordered a 15-day quarantine for cattle and sheep entering the United States from Canada. This was made necessary by the absence of any Canadian quarantine for cattle coming from Europe or other foreign countries.

A theory of the Collings Brothers, who developed the Shorthorn, was that an ox or cow with soft, pliable skin and with fine silky hair would feed much better than one having a harsh skin and coarse, stiff hair. Their success indicated that they understood the cattle business thoroughly.

Owing to the oppressively high prices at present prevailing in the larger cities of Bavaria, the question of meat food has recently become one of prime importance, and various measures have been suggested with a view to reduce the cost of meat.

The total exports for the port of Boston for the week ending June 6, included 2651 pounds of butter, 10,808 pounds of cheese, 44,789 pounds oleomargarine. For the same week last year the exports included 52,806 pounds butter, 75,510 pounds cheese, and 40,000 pounds oleomargarine. The falling off in butter and the increase in oleomargarine were remarkable.

English farmers are now uniting with other classes in asking removal of restrictions on the importation of American cattle. It is found by examination, which has extended over several months, that all American cattle sent to England are perfectly healthy, and are really the best stock that English farmers can procure. What the English farmers want is to import young stock, or that not fully fattened, and they find it a profitable business to fatten it for their home market. This alone will help to increase the scarcity of cattle in this country. England is late in getting rid of her restrictions. She could have bought stock of us any time the last three years more cheaply than now.

April Cattle Exports.

Official figures just at hand show that we sent abroad in the month of April only 16,226 head, against 42,773 head in the same month of 1890. In the first four months of this year, however, we sent forward 325,483 cattle—an increase over the same four months of last year of 10,353 head. Prices in April show more of a gain over the same time last year than any corresponding month we have yet been able to report. Last year the average value of steers exported on foot was \$82.10, while this year it was \$85.30—an advance of \$3.20 per head.

Canada and the United States as Exporters.

Notwithstanding Canada has much closer business relations with Great Britain, for obvious reasons, than the United States ever has had or

probably ever can have, our cattle export trade with the mother country has grown much more rapidly than the trade of our northern neighbor. In 1877 we sent to British ports 11,523 cattle. At the same time Canada sent 7,639. The trade for the latter country had grown in 1890 to only 83,588 head, while at the same time we sent forward several times that total. This is not because cattle can be produced to especially better advantage in the United States than in Canada, or because our people are better feeders, but the difference must be attributed to the energy with which the export trade has been pushed. After all has been said that can be in regard to the matter it must be admitted that the enterprise and push of a few large exporters has had as much to do with the growth of American export trade as has any other influence. Canada has been without such a stimulus to a great extent; hence the difference.

The Texas Cattle Quarantine.

National Stockman and Farmer.

One of the most difficult things in legislation is to frame laws which will suit everybody. Nearly every law designed to protect the interests of some class of people must trench upon the liberties and privileges of some other class. This is well shown in the quarantine regulations now in force regarding the transportation of Texas cattle to the North and Northwest. It would seem on the face of the matter that the best interests of Texas south of the Panhandle would call for the free and untrammelled admission of cattle from that quarter to any part of the Union, while it is unquestionably the case that the live stock interests of all other parts of the country require that the discrimination of cattle in the district named be maintained. Thus it happens that Secretary of Agriculture Rusk finds himself at present in the position of defending one class of people against another, and being warmly commended by one, while at the same time he is condemned by the other. Those who look upon the situation impartially, though, must admit that to permit neglect of the regulations now in force, by which cattle outside of the Panhandle of Texas are required to go through a period of quarantine before being admitted to shipping privileges northward, is in the interest of stock-growing all over the United States. We hope the Secretary will adhere firmly to the position which he has assumed in the matter.

Chemical Horn Killers.

Leslie H. Adams in San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman.

Caustic potash for checking horn growth on calves seems to be fully as effectual as any of the fluids put up for that purpose, and is cheaper and more readily applied. The potash may be obtained at any drug store; it comes in sticks about the size of a lead pencil, and five cents' worth will suffice for fifteen or twenty calves. The work, to be the most effectual and satisfactory, should be done as soon as the little buttons can be definitely located on the calf's head; say from three days to two weeks of age. Clip the hair away from the embryo horn with a pair of scissors, then with the tip of the finger moisten with water the horn that is to be operated on first. Care must be exercised not to let any drops of water run down the calf's head from the horn, for if it does, the dissolved potash will follow the same channel and cause unnecessary suffering. After moistening the little horn button, take a stick of the potash and wrap a piece of paper around it, leaving a half-inch of the lower end exposed. The purpose of the paper is to prevent the fingers coming in direct contact with the potash. Hold the stick in the hand as one would a pencil, and rub it all over and around the base of the embryo horn, keep the horn moistened while the potash is being used. As soon as

the skin begins to soften up and peel off the horn, and it commences to look red, as though the blood was starting through, it is enough, and the other horn may then be treated in a like manner. I have never in my experience, found a second application necessary. Whatever potash may be left after the work is performed should be corked up air-tight in a bottle, so that the moisture in the air will not dissolve it.

Rowing Among Themselves.

A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court of Chicago by Amos C. Babcock to compel John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farwell, John T. Chumasero, Abner Taylor and the firm of John V. Farwell & Co. to deliver to him 15,000 shares of stock of the Capital Freehold Land and Investment company limited, and for an accounting.

Babcock and John V. and Charles B. Farwell and Abner Taylor purchased the contract from Matthias Schnell to build a state house at Austin, Texas, for 3,000,000 acres of land. The four gentlemen were equally interested in the contract, but subsequently Babcock sold one-half of his interest to the other parties for \$39,000. On the other half of his interest, however, he was to receive all profits on the State building, and also in the cattle business then being conducted by defendants. Then a syndicate was formed to build the Statehouse, called the Capital Freehold, Land and Investment company, and Babcock was to receive 15,000 shares. He did not get it and now sues for it.

It is charged that defendants have mismanaged the cattle business and also sold it at an improper time, thus creating a loss. He wants damages on this account and also by reason of the detention of his shares of stock.

Col. Babcock says: "I am informed J. V. Farwell is in Europe, and that in his report to the directors and stockholders of the Capital Freehold Land and Investment company, of London, he stated that on account of the recent advance in the price of cattle and the splendid wheat crop that had been raised in the panhandle of Texas in the last four years, the property represented by the stock of the London company is worth for \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The trial will develop some sensational features that are not fully set forth in the bill."

PANHANDLE CATTLEMEN.

Measures Adopted to Prevent the Spread of Texas Fever Above the Quarantine Line.

CHILDRESS, CHILDRESS CO., June 29—Pursuant to a call issued from Childress, the stockmen of the Panhandle assembled in the courthouse last Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of taking steps to prevent the spread of the contagious fever prevalent among the cattle of Southern Texas.

Judge W. P. Jones called the convention to order, announced the object of the meeting, and Col. John Buster was elected chairman and J. T. Holland secretary.

The chair then introduced W. D. Bell, who welcomed the delegates to the city, and announced the co-operation of the city in all measures adopted by the convention.

Mr. Browning moved that a committee of nine be appointed on resolutions and plan of action. The motion prevailed and the president appointed J. N. Browning, W. P. Jones, B. B. Gardner, T. T. D. Andrews, Charles Goodnight, W. Mano, R. L. Ellison, John Hollicott, Murdo McKinzie, and on motion the president was added to the committee.

T. T. D. Andrews was called, and in a neat, elegant manner stated his views in regard to the action the convention should take.

Judge Browning also responded to a call and discussed state legislation on the cattle industry.

A motion to take recess until 2

o'clock, in order to give the committee on resolutions an opportunity to prepare a report, was then put and carried.

Owing to an extended discussion in the committee room over the feasibility of organizing a cattlemen's protective association, the committee failed to report until about 3 o'clock, and the body was not reconvened until that hour.

When the convention was called to order, Mr. Goodnight, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved by the citizens and stockmen of the Panhandle of Texas, in convention assembled,

1. That we heartily indorse the action of Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, in his efforts to protect the live stock interests of the country by the establishment of quarantine lines and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against the spread of splenic fever.

2. That it is the sense of this convention that the quarantine lines as now established in Texas by Secretary Rusk can, with safety, be extended so as to include additional territory in that part of the state not now affected by the federal quarantine regulations and to that end we earnestly request him to make further and thorough investigation of this question.

3. That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to the honorable secretary of agriculture.

4. That a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to look after the general live stock interests of this section, and should they deem it necessary, publish a call for a meeting of citizens at such time and place as may be considered appropriate.

Whereas, a long experience of practical stockmen of Texas has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of laws for the protection of live stock by the establishment and enforcement of quarantine regulations, and

Whereas, there are not sufficient laws in Texas on this subject, therefore, be it

Resolved by the citizens of the Panhandle, in convention assembled,

1. That his excellency, Governor James S. Hogg, be and he is hereby requested to embody this as one of the subjects for legislation in his proclamation calling the legislature together in special session, in the event one be convened.

2. That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to the governor.

The report was unanimously adopted. The chair appointed the committees as follows:

Executive committee, W. L. R. Dickson, D. B. Gardner, Murdo McKenzie.

Committee to go to Washington and Austin, C. Goodnight, T. T. D. Andrews and J. N. Browning. On motion the president was added to this committee.

T. T. D. Andrews introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved that the thanks of this convention be, and are hereby tendered to the Fort Worth and Denver railroad for its prompt and decisive action in removing from Childress, cattle that were shipped from infected districts, and that we recognize in Mr. W. V. Newlin, general freight agent, who personally superintended the removal of the same, a gentleman worthy of our highest confidence, whose best efforts have been enlisted in the protection and promotion of our live stock interest."

In response to cries of "Newlin, Newlin," Mr. Newlin thanked the convention.

A vote of thanks was extended to the city of Childress, and the local papers, the Dallas News, Fort Worth Gazette and TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL were requested to publish the proceedings.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Do you care for pure water at this season? So do your sheep.

The flockmaster who thinks is the flockmaster who makes money.

A first-class breeder is worth all he will get as wages, while an inferior herder is worth less than nothing.

Up in the Dakotas joint stock companies are organizing with large capital to purchase stock sheep, which will be let out for terms of years to be handled on shares.

The Indiana Wool Growers' association didn't depend on any "steering committee," but got up a bill to abate the dog nuisance and demanded its passage as they draughted it.

There is a law in Ohio against "stuffing" fleeces and it is said to have done much good there though there are still a great many growers there who are "stuffers."

One hour's attention to a sick lamb may save it and the failure to give to it this needed attention may result in its death and thereby the loss to the flockmaster of the profit for the year on the ewe.

It is stated that the first carpet seen in the United States, of which we have any knowledge, was a small Turkish rug, said to have been in the house of Kidd the private, who was executed in 1701.

Unwashed Merino wool generally shrinks from 50 to 80 per cent. in scouring. The Merino fleeces grown in Texas and on the Western prairies of the United States yield from 25 to 30 per cent. of scoured wool.

Field and Farm says: "The man who is eternally telling what he will do when he gets there never gets there at all. Talk is cheap, rustling is the quality what wins now-a-days." It is the rustling sheepman who gets there and with both feet.

Homespun cloth was used in the colonies in preference to English goods from patriotic motives. Just prior to the revolution this matter was much discussed and considered, and in 1770 it is said "the graduating class at Harvard college appeared clad in black cloth of New England manufacture."

Pendleton District, South Carolina, is entitled to the distinction of being the pioneer in the states in the matter of the manufacture of blankets, the first large mill of the kind having been established there as early as 1831. The blankets made there were of cotton warp and were designed for negro use.

A single sheep affected with scab can effect a whole flock of a thousand as well as fifty or a hundred can. And in dipping, if the head or any single portion, is not thoroughly saturated, that may become the center from which the disease will scatter to all portions of the body, and again to the flock.

A correspondent from Concho county says: "I watch Foster's predictions closely and he hits the nail on the head pretty regularly. I see he predicts that next winter will be a severe one. Perhaps he is guessing at it, but for all that I intend to prepare for a hard winter and if it don't show up I won't lose anything."

The JOURNAL during the past few weeks has been giving its readers a great deal of valuable technical information in regard to wool. A wool grower should be thoroughly posted on these points, otherwise he will be very much at the mercy of the wool buyers, who will be apt, naturally, to use their superior information to their own advantage.

While the wool growers of Texas are manifesting the most supreme indiffer-

ence to their interests, as evidenced by their failure to attend the State Wool Growers' association meeting, those in Ohio are alive to their interests and are preparing to have a competent man placed in the revenue department to see that the tariff is so enforced as not to permit of injustice to Ohio wools.

Mr. James R. Randell, an English Dorset breeder says he put 73 ewes to the ram (four of the lot being barren) and got 104 lambs yeared in October and November. He began selling fat lambs on January 19th at 48 shillings, (about \$11.50) each. They weighed from 10 to 12 pounds per quarter. When a 50-pound lamb fetches even \$10. in Texas won't Texas lamb-breeders be "in the swim?"

According to the Live Stock Indicator, recently, "there hung in a butchers' shop in Kansas City, a carcass of mutton that attracted considerable attention. It was that of a Syrian, or what is otherwise known as a Russian sheep. The peculiarity is a large broad, flat tail, weighing about six pounds. This tail part is said to be considered a great delicacy in Russia. The carcass weighed 80 pounds.

It is very frequently elated that Spain was the first country that devoted special attention to the development of the Merino. But the fact is, that prior to Queen Elizabeth's reign, England raised the finest Merino sheep in the world, and it was not until after 1550 that Spain, stepped to the front rank in raising sheep of fine grade, and she guarded her fine Merino sheep with great jealousy forbidding the export of any Merino sheep from that country.

Mr. T. C. Pheeps writing from Greensboro, Indiana, says: "If you take the weight of carcass and weight of wool produced by the Cotswold, and compare with those of any other breed at the current prizes paid in the markets, I will ask any honest and fair minded man if the showing is not so plainly in favor of the Cotswold that there is no room for doubt which is the most profitable. Some one of course will tell me the Cotswold requires more food and that it costs more to produce it, but it has not been proved when fed together on the same fare at any age, by any statistics I have been able to get."

A Texas farmer, who is a good friend of the JOURNAL, says he has "a soft snap" that is paying him right along. He lives within four miles of a town having less than 1000 inhabitants. He goes into town once every week, for his papers and letters and to trade a little. Every time he makes the trip he takes with him one or two muttons that he has made hog fat on the scraps that otherwise would have been wasted. He fattened and sold 88 muttons in 1890 and cleared at least \$3 on each of them, making his profit for the year \$264. He keeps only eight or ten sheep on hand at a time and depends on replenishing his stock by frequent purchases from a neighbor who has a large flock.

The Queeneslander gives details of the clip of sheep in a particular district for the seasons of 1889 and 1890, which show excellent results from Merino sheep kept on the indigenous pasturage of the colony. In the former year the average of the whole clip was 9 pounds 14 ounces. In 1890 the average of 22,350 sheep was 10 pounds 9 1/2 ounces of wool and this included 4400 sheep with only about ten months' wool. When Texas flockmasters breed up their flocks so that they will average 10 pounds of wool per year, the business of sheep husbandry will have reached a very satisfactory position. There is no big money in handling a flock that averages under 5 pounds.

Mr. R. F. Balland, writing from Hill county, says: "I see the Texas Wool Growers' association is a small-sized affair. I really wished to attend the San Antonio meeting, but was afraid it

would be a failure, so I stayed at home and saved my expenses." In reply to which the JOURNAL will suggest that for the very reason given by Mr. Balland the San Antonio meeting was not numerously attended by Texas wool growers. The idea had gone out over the state that the attendance would be small, and dozens who really wished to see the association a great success remained away because they didn't care to be personally identified with a failure. Next year it is to be hoped there will be a greater interest manifested.

A point that should be considered when discussing the advisability of selling the wool washed or unwashed is the question of freight. Washing reduces the weight of the wool about one-third, which is an important factor in reducing the cost of carriage. The "yolk" of wool is an accretion which accumulates while the wool is on the sheep's back, and consists principally of natural sweat, combined with oil, which exudes from the animal's body. The yolk serves a double purpose—first, in keeping the sheep warm, and second in the texture of the fleece. When the wool is washed it has a tendency to lose a certain amount of its softness, consequent upon the loss of this oil, and the suggestion has lately been made that it should be treated with oil after being washed, in order to store its natural quality.

The association of wool manufacturers by its secretary having publicly expressed the opinion that a modification of duties on wool may be expected, the Ohio Wool Growers' association construes this expression to mean that this officer thereby intimates that said modification is necessary and proper. They have therefore, "Resolved. That such expression is unjust, unfriendly and in violation of the agreement made between the manufacturers and producers prior to the passage of the McKinley Bill." And they serve notice on the manufacturers "that when the duties on wool are modified by reduction, the wool growers will demand such reduction on manufactures of wool as will place the manufacturers in no better condition than that enjoyed by the producers."

Mr. John Rutherford of Rosevale, Ontario, writing to the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal relates the results of his feeding of cross breed sheep in the past. He says: "Our Leicester wether lambs at 10 1/2 months old weigh from 208 to 210 pound apiece cross-breds from a Southdown ram and Leicester ewes, have weighed 190 to 195 pounds at 11 months old, but the sheep that has made the greatest gain in the shortest time was a Hampshire Down wether, which tipped the scales at 232 pounds on February 23rd, it was not a year old until the 20th of the next month." He thinks that for early maturity the Hampshire Downs will surpass any other breed. Yet the breed is excluded from the fat stock show at Chicago. Mr. Rutherford also handled a Leicester wether that weighed at two years old 416 pound. As to weight of fleeces, his heaviest fleece last year was from a yearling Cotswold wether that yielded 17 1/2 pounds of clean washed wool, while a pure-bred Leicester yearling clipped 16 1/2 pounds.

The Lover's Lament.

Your face is like a drooping flower,
Sweetheart!
I see you fading, hour by hour,
Sweetheart!
Your rounded outlines waste away,
I, vain I weep, in vain I pray,
What power Death's cruel hand can stay?
Sweetheart, Sweetheart!

Why, nothing but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It imparts strength to the failing system, cures organic troubles, and for debilitated and feeble women generally, is unequalled. It dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

A Few Practical Suggestions on Sheep Husbandry.

FORT MCKAVETT, June 25, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

As there is a lull in the sheep man's labors about this time of the year, the lambing, shearing, dipping being past, it is a suitable time to discuss the question of breeding, which in its lasting effects is of the first importance to the sheep man. It is to be presumed that the sheep man is in the business for all it is worth; there are very few if any in Texas that carry on sheep husbandry for the same reason that a rich man will keep a deer park. Hence, it resolves itself into the question of which is the most profitable sheep to breed. In view of this question it may safely be said that the sole aim and object of the majority of sheep raisers in West Texas has hitherto been to throw all the weight possible on the sheep's back, in the form of wrinkles, grease and wool wholly neglecting the strength, stamina and constitution of the animal.

It would not be very wide of the mark to say, that the largest proportion of those who commenced the sheep business in Texas within the last fifteen years, were inexperienced in the business and were carried away by delusive figures. That because a man bought a ram at a high price laden with grease and reputed to shear 20 or 30 pounds of wool it naturally followed that he would get a corresponding weight of fleece from the progeny of said ram, totally overlooking the fact the conditions of feeding, which produced this weight on the rams back, could not be maintained in his case, the strength of the ram was maintained by feeding on grain or other rich feed eight or ten months of the year.

The flock of sheep in West Texas, as a rule, has only the herbage that nature, unaided, supplies, and as a consequence when nature fails to supply the necessary quantity or quality, the sheep fails to produce more than a small quantity of grease or wool, and when the management has been careless, the sheep will succumb through the extra strain on their vitality. It is nothing more or less than a fallacy expecting a sheep to produce a heavy fleece and maintain its vigor without corresponding rich feeding; at the same time it requires long expense and good judgment to know how far to go in breeding in any particular line. To the man lacking the necessary experience, it is more conducive to profit to maintain a good constitution in his sheep and let the wool take its chances than to figure only on a heavy fleece. If a hard time strikes the man with sheep of good condition, he will get some wool and when the season is more favorable, plenty of mutton, but the man who figures only on a heavy fleece will get neither wool nor mutton. Under the same conditions, his sheep lack the necessary stamina; the force and substance of the animal ooze out through the pores of the skin.

This following up too close in our line of breeding was pretty clearly illustrated in the Leicester breed of sheep which were the favorite breed for mutton and wool 25 or 30 years ago, a cross with the Leicester produced the earliest and the fattest lambs of any breed but the Leicester finally become too delicate and had to give place to newer and more vigorous breeds. The same may now be said of the Vermont Merino, excepting for crossing with a more vigorous sheep, they have been bred too close in one line and have suffered in vigor which can only be maintained by high feeding.

However it is about the same in breeding sheep as in breeding horses, if you can only supply large bodied, well built vigorous females you can please your fancy as to what breed you can will have the male; and still breed to advantage; but lack of vigor on both sides, however excellent the breed may be, is sure in some form to produce unsatisfactory results, and the animal becomes unprofitable.

Y. Z.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

Ft. Worth, July 3.—Our markets have held up remarkably well here this week in face of the severe declines East. Chicago and St. Louis are quoting a decline of fifty cents per hundred or over in the past week, and the decline has been about one-half that here. Cattle bought here a week ago have been selling east at 10@20c over cost here. Following are ruling prices here today: Choice steers, 1000@1200 lbs, \$2.75@3; choice steers, 900@1000 lbs, \$2.40@2.60; good steers, 900@1000 lbs, \$2@2.10; choice cans, \$1.50; good cans, 800@900 lbs, \$1.30@1.40; fair cans, 700@800 lbs, \$1.20@1.25; thin cans, 75c@1; bulls, \$1@1.10; veals, 150@160 lbs, \$2.25; veals, 200@210 lbs, \$1.25@2. Hogs—Choice, 200 lbs or over, \$4.20; choice, 175@200 lbs, 4; good, 150@165 lbs, \$3.75; lights, \$2@3.25. Muttons—Good, 85@90 lbs, \$3.25@3.40; fair, 80@85 pounds, \$3@3.20; stocker, \$2@2.25. Sales 100 hogs, 203 lbs, \$4.20; 156, 240 lbs, \$4.20; 105 209, \$1.20; 5, 196 lbs, \$4; 55, 156, \$4; 11, 140 lbs, \$3.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., June, 29.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1,657	1,307	488
Calves and yearlings	2,795	2,397	548
Hogs	110	393	133
Sheep	582	683	231

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves, per lb, 3@3½c; common to fair beeves, 2½@2¾; good fat cows, 2@2¼; common to fair cows, \$10@12.50; calves, \$4.50@7.50; yearlings, \$6@9; 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 yesterday and to-day has been large, and the market is fully supplied with cows, calves and yearlings; prices are weak and poor stock is hard to sell. Good fat beeves are in light supply and firm.

Milch cows dull. Hogs in moderate supply and good corn-fed stock firm.

Sheep market is largely supplied with poor stock, which are hard to sell; prices weak.

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 5100. Market stronger. Good to fancy natives, \$5.00@6.00; fair to good, \$3.80@5.20; Texans and Indians, \$2.30@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 900. Market steady. Prices ranged \$4.25@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; shipments, 700. Market strong. Fair to fancy, \$3.00@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 2560. Natives steady; Texans higher; steers, \$3.75@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6400; shipments, 2400. Market steady; the bulk sold at \$4.45@4.55; all grades \$4.00@4.65.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 3000. Market steady. Strong to a shade higher. Steers, \$5.75@6.25; Texans, \$2.85@4.25; stockers \$2.50@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; shipments, 13,000. Market steady. All grades, \$4.00@4.85.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 2.—Wool—Receipts, 196,300 pounds. Market steady and unchanged.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 2.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	Today.	Yesterday.
Fine	18@20	18@22
Medium	19@22	20@23
Fall—		
Fine	17@20	17@20
Medium	17@20	18@21
Mexican improved	13@15	15@17
Mexican carpet	12@13	14@15

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, July 3.—Market overloaded with inferior stock which

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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

W. M. DARLINGTON.

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

JOHN P. BEAL.

Darlington, Quick & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

J. S. ARMSTRONG, P. Ident. Wm. DORAN, Secretary. F. H. DORAN, General Manager.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, July 3, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

As stated in my letter last week this will be my last communication from this point during the heated term. Watermelons are ripe and business has settled down to the regular midsummer basis. Fifteen years ago when I first began reporting this market for the daily and weekly press, it was told me by the old citizens who were then here, that there was nothing to be reported in the way of business activity when watermelons are ripe. The primitive inhabitants of those days regarded the watermelon season as the season of rest. The thermometer was a comparatively rare instrument in those days, but what few were here registered only intense heat and our people followed the old Spanish custom of taking life easy. There was no ice here then, ice factories were unknown and from high noon to 4 p. m. the streets were deserted and the lordly merchant enjoyed his siesta undisturbed by the turmoil and trials of commerce and trade. Most of the offices and stores were closed during those hours and the few that had their front doors open were deserted by customers, and the clerks sat about in cool places and ate the luscious melons they had previously purchased during the early morning hours. The laborers followed the example of their employers and slept contentedly by the side of the relics of their juicy feast and were happy. There were no railroads here then and the idea that electric cars would ever dash rapidly along the narrow and tortuous city thoroughfares was not dreamed of. The old acequias and the river and San Pedro creek supplied the water needed for domestic purposes and water works and artesian wells were neither longed for nor needed.

What a change the succeeding years have witnessed: three great railways centering here; ice factories, electric cars, water works, artesian wells yielding water, gas and oil, manufactories springing up on every side, the city outgrown its old inhabited limits and with numerous suburbs all over the former prairie and reached by electric cars and telephones; modern improvements, modern energy, push and enter-

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

ST. LOUIS.

Wool

We are situated to handle large lots of wool to the best advantage. Growers can be satisfied on this point by forming a club and shipping together, sending one of their number along to see it sold. To single shippers or clubs shipping 50,000 pounds or more, we will furnish transportation free both ways for said representative. If there is a prejudice against consigning, it should be dissipated when we invite wool men to transfer the field of sale from their homes, where buyers are limited in number, to our warehouses in a large market, where buyers are numerous. We will advance 8 to 10 cents per pound on heavy wools, and from 12 to 14 cents per pound on light shrinkage.

FUNSTEN COMMISSION CO.

prise in ever direction all adding to the hurry and rush of imported thrift and progress, wiping out the restful customs of the past and relegating the watermelon to a subordinate position among the table luxuries of the modern inhabitants.

But tight money and business complications have called a partial and comparative rest. The McKinley tariff has cut off the former supply of Mexican horse stock and unfavorable influences have wiped out the profit of the cattle shippers. There is a bull in the market. The watermelon crop is very large and the delicious fruit is cheap. The opportunity for rest is present and the siesta invites us. Flesh is weak and tired nature yields to the inevitable. Therefore, with a brief review of the past six month's business, this department of the JOURNAL will be closed for a time at least.

Perhaps the best way to clearly show the actualities of this market will be to present a tabulated statement of the receipts and shipments of live stock at this point as shown by the records of the three railroads entering here. This statement is, of course, only the record of the movement by rail during the past six months, but by presenting the totals for the corresponding months in the two previous years a fair idea of present conditions may be gained. The first column of figures gives the record from January 1st to July 1st of this year; the second column of figures gives the record for the corresponding time last year, and the third column of figures gives the record for the corresponding time during the year before last.

Receipts of live stock by rail from January 1 to July 1 for three years:

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Horses and mules.....	2,879	16,921	16,806
Cattle.....	31,420	9,143	7,605
Calves.....	4,404	803	103
Sheep and goats.....	28,483	22,172	25,871
Bucks.....	6	1	1
Hogs.....	3,169	2,061	824
Jennetts.....	267	44	44
Bulls.....	50	97	285
Jacks.....	13	19	7
Stallions.....	15	29	25

Shipments of live stock by rail from January 1 to July 1 for three years.

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Horses and mules.....	5,504	15,440	23,998
Cattle.....	32,865	10,494	12,043
Calves.....	5,090	2,572	275
Sheep and goats.....	28,837	24,808	26,564
Bucks.....
Hogs.....	1,374	1,067	120
Jennetts.....	73	166	164
Bulls.....	43	203	57
Jacks.....	18	31	2
Stallions.....	36	57	5

The above exhibit proves the great falling off there has been in the horse market. San Antonio as a horse market has completely lost its prestige, "Killed by the Mr. McKinley bill" might appropriately be written over our horse market. It was urged by the promoters of that law that a restrictive tariff on cheap Mexican horse stock would stimulate "home industry." That Texas stockmen would fill the demand with Texas raised stock. What may be done in the future only the future can disclose, but thus far the experiment in this branch of protection has been as is above shown. This market is now supplied mainly by the counties lying along the Rio Grande, a section of country subject to long drouths and where ranching is mainly in the hands of Mexicans who raise only cheap stock, mainly scrubs. These are driven here, not shipped by rail, and arrive in poor condition and the best of them only show up well after being pastured here for several weeks. As a rule these animals are inferior to those formerly shipped here from Mexico and do not offer such bargains to buyers. This fact is well known to the buyers and therefore they do not

come here as freely as they did formerly. Money which formerly come here to be invested in this business is diverted to other channels, the horse yards are vacant property, the small army of dealers and traders and commission men and cowboys, who formerly made money here and spent it as fast as they made it have gone out of the business or have moved away. A great money-making and money-distributing business has been killed. But then our "home industry" has been "protected" by the great and glorious tariff.

This exhibit shows something else. It shows that the establishment of the Union Stock Yards here was a good move. This is a railway watering and feeding station for through stock. There being three railways centering here there are large numbers of live stock transferred or shipped here. All of our railways connect with Union Stock Yards, and all stock intended for this city are delivered there. The cattle totals show this, yet the Union Yards are only just started, having been in operation but four months. It may be that from this plant the old prestige of the San Antonio market may be revived. The yards at present are little more than an experiment. Many additions and improvements are projected. The electric street railway system is projected there and will render them more easily accessible. The question of having a public slaughter house or abattoir has been favorably considered by the city council and meets the approval of the butchers; the only question to be decided relates to minor details which can be settled in a few minutes. The favorite location for the slaughter house with the fertilizing works, cold storage, and perhaps, a refrigerator, is at the Union Yards.

There is ample ground to be had for this purpose, and, with the railway and other conveniences already there, the location is the best adapted to the purpose, only the present stringency in the money market has delayed active work in this direction.

Apologetic and Purely Personal.

The time was, in the halcyon days of youth, when luxuriant locks adorned the cupola of my earthy structure, since then I have dived to the bottom of many subjects, in thought, and the aforesaid cupola has had many a hard rub so that but a hairy cornice now remains. Praise God from whom all blessings flow, for necessity compels me to write for the press, and the intelligent compositor still liveth. Now, was I crowned as in youthful days I would be immediately reduced to my present condition, but as it is I am invulnerable. But there is trouble in the air. Certain legitimate female attachments of the South Texas Stockman are holding a court of inquiry, and if that red-headed, cock-eyed, pock-marked printer ever visits this neck of the woods he had better conceal his identity. Last week I ventured to suggest that instead of a European-trip the horse traders and cattle shippers might rake together enough nickels to take the old woman and the babies to Corpus Christi or Kerrville, an, sure as I live, if that r h c p didn't ignore the cherubs and print it ladies, thereby giving the whole snap away.

Mr. Geo. W. Saunders, general manager of the Union Stock Yards, is a strong advocate of breeding up the native cattle. He says that last week Mr. John L. Price shipped a lot of cattle to the Union yards for sale, and among them was a four-year-old Durham grade beef, out of a common Texas cow, which weighed 1515 pounds, being the heaviest of its age ever sold at those yards. It was sold for \$40, and a

WOOL

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Liberal Advances Made on Shipments Against Original Bill of Lading.

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

month ago, before the market was glutted with inferior stock as it is now, it would have sold for \$60.

Mr. John C. Saunders, who was paralyzed from the effect of the heat a short time ago, is resting comfortably at the Exchange building at the Union yards, where he receives every possible attention. His right side is entirely paralyzed.

Among the shipments of horse stock by rail during the past week, were 26 head of horses to Columbia, Tenn., by J. C. Hamner; 35 head of horses and 1 colt to Pass Christian, Miss., by E. D. McGinnis; 29 head of horses and 2 head of colts to Pass Christian, Miss., by W. L. McGinnis; 29 head of horses to Cincinnati, O., by L. H. Colby; 56 head of horses and 8 head of colts to Chicago, Ill., by W. R. Prime; 90 head of horses to Chicago, Ill., by F. Vollmer. There is no change reported in any of the quotations this week.

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.
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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.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

Broom corn is a paying crop in Texas.

The farmers in Texas will soon be in funds.

Much of the olive oil exported from France is adulterated with different seed and nut oils.

Silk worm farming in France will shortly receive a new impetus, as the government will take steps to encourage the industry.

It is not yet known what an acre will produce by the use of brains and the application of manure. Brain work always plays an important part; too many depend too much on muscle.

Australian colonies seem very anxious to open trade with the United States. The wool clip of that section for the past year is valued at \$100,000,000, and there will be 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for export.

Reliable statistics show that the percentage of insanity among farmers' wives is greater than in any other class. The explanation is they work too hard, are left alone too much and have too little chance to take recreation and enjoy society.

The census returns show that the average melon fields of the Southern Atlantic States yield 400 salable melons to the acre. Twelve hundred of these will load a car, which will sell in the north from \$150 to \$275, which leaves a net return of from nothing up to \$150 an acre.

Barley is an excellent substitute for corn as food for stock, and it is a more certain crop than wheat or oats. Ground with oats or by itself, it is good for any animal on the farm. Texas farmers would do well to raise more barley in place of corn and oats.

Farmers should never forget the great necessity of changing seed once in three years. Seed from an adjoining farm is good, from another country is better. Last year a Michigan farmer got a dozen bushels of potatoes from New York and planted in the same field with some of his own raising, an equally fine appearing tuber of like sort, and the result was shown by a yield more than double of the home seed under identical conditions.

Kansas can sympathize with Algiers in Africa. Much consternation prevails there among the inhabitants, owing to the prediction of an invasion of locusts very soon. It is feared that the insects will be accompanied by a swarm of the larger species which infested that country in 1867 and again in 1873. In Texas the locust has been heard of but—Texas farmers are dreading the tax-payer more than anything else, as money is scarce as hen's teeth on the farms.

The surroundings about the farmer's home should be such as to make it attractive. There is a money value in neatness in fine lawns and plenty of ornamental as well as fruit trees. Doubtless the repellent aspect of many farm houses is one reason why they attract only those who earn money by farming, and in these days this class can only pay a low price for land. So far as he can do so without extravagant expenditures, the farmer should seek to attract wealthy purchasers, and selling to them fit up another farm in the same way.

A young man who is trying to run a farm in the same way his father and grandfather and great-grandfather did, had better sell out or try some new methods, unless he wants to make a failure of it. The old-time methods are past and gone, and cannot be made successful at the present day. Men in all professions and industries are tending toward specialties, and if farmers want to keep up they must do the same.

Some farmers are adapted to stock-raising, others to grain, and still others to fruit. Let every one pick out that branch which he likes best, and to which his farm is adapted, and then concentrate his thoughts and energies on that and make a success of it.

A good farmer will live well on the produce of a few cows, a few hens and a few bees. He can have a good table, books, newspapers, clothe his youngsters, wife and self in good style, live in comparative ease and comfort, and lay up money from his crops or pay off the mortgage (if any) from the main crops. As there is always a good market for the produce of his cows, hens and bees, bad seasons cannot affect his home happiness, because he don't depend on the seasons or prices of corn to live on. All he gets from the farm at large may be put where it will do the most good and be safe. There are many instances around us where the woman makes a happy home, while the man is wasting his energies on the poor crop.

Unscientific observation and loose reasoning are the basis of most delusions about the influence of the moon on the crops, either as to time of planting or anything else. So long as farmers will say they know such a rule to be true "because they have tried it," meaning that it has proven true in a single instance, this folly will continue. There is a difference in seasons; but no science yet can tell long in advance what the season is to be. Now most of the rules about planting in certain stages of the moon only hold good when such planting brings the crop right with the season. But no one has proved or shown any reason for believing that the moon influences the seasons, much less what such influence is, supposing it to exist.

How to Plant Trees.

Trees should be planted with the heaviest part of the top to the south, so as to afford protection to the stem from the injurious effects of the hot sun. A large number of fruit trees in every orchard lean in a northerly direction. The common idea that the leaning position is caused by the prevailing winds is erroneous. Upon examination we will find in such trees that the rings denoting the annual growth are much reduced in thickness on the sun exposed side. The powerful rays of the sun cause the mischief; they check the flow of sap and growth of wood on the south side, while on the northern exposure the growth is increased to such an extent as to warp or draw the tree over by the more vigorous growth. A board driven in the ground will afford ample protection.

Cultivation of Peanuts.

Like all other crops, good seed is required in order to get a good stand of peanuts. It takes about 30 pounds of the California or white Virginia and 50 pounds of the Tennessee Reds to plant an acre. Tennessee peanuts can be planted much closer in the rows. The California peanut is the best to plant as it yields three or four times as much as the Tennessee Reds do and meets with a more ready sale.

Peanuts require a rich sandy soil loam that is known as upland. Damp land gives the nuts a straw color and they are not as good a quality as those raised on higher land.

Peanuts should be cultivated about the same as corn, not allowing any weeds to grow in them, keeping the ground loose and mellow and when the spikes begin to form they should not be disturbed. If they are it causes the nuts to blight or not fill out. The blooms do not require to be covered. Many think peanuts can not be raised without covering, but the less they are disturbed after blooming the better.

Peanuts should be harvested when ripe, and not be allowed to stand too long in hopes that the last ones set on will fill out and ripen, as you lose more than you gain. The little ones spoil the sale of the crop, and many are

left in the ground that get overripe. Peanuts should be cut or blown out and thrown into wind-rows, nuts down, and let lay a week or 10 days and then sacked, as the best nuts are cured in that way and they do not mould so badly, and cure a better color. They must not be allowed to get wet, and then when it comes to packing, you need not get in a rush, and they can be picked in better shape, and saves hiring so much help. The tops are good feed if stored away in a shed for winter use. All kinds of stock like them, and small nuts can be left on the vines. They make the best chicken feed.

A well cultivated crop of peanuts should produce from 1000 to 1500 pounds to the acre, which at the low price of five cents a pound amounts to the snug little sum of from \$50 to \$75 an acre. It is doubtful if any better paying crop could be raised in the Cross Timbers and other sandy districts of Texas.

Culture for Corn.

Corn roots do not run deeply and cannot be made to by any way of cultivating. The plant loves the warmth, and so the whole tendency of cultivation is to keep as near the surface as possible and destroy the weeds. The old-fashioned practice of running a common plow, turning a furrow from the middle to the rows, was injurious in two ways. It left the center of the rows bare, where more of the feeding roots are found, and piled earth on the stalks, rotting the brace roots on which they depend for support against winds. Even if only two or three inches of earth are thrown against the stalks it is injurious. It is more in proportion to the size of the plant than the two or three feet of earth piled around large fruit trees, which almost invariably kills them. Besides, the fruit tree roots are often found two or three feet below the surface, showing that it is not the depth of earth that kills the tree, but its inability to suddenly adapt itself to new conditions. It is certain that corn, which makes its entire growth, including ripening, in a hundred days or a little more, cannot adapt itself to new conditions so readily as can trees that have remained in the same position for several years. Hence, in cultivating corn, especially in summer, scratch the surface rather than dig deeply, and leave the surface as nearly level as possible.

The Mortgage.

We worked through spring and winter, through summer and through fall. But the mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of them all. It worked on nights and Sundays; it worked each holiday; it settled down among us and it never went away.

Whatever we kept from it, seemed almost as theft: It watched us every minute, and it ruled us right and left. The rust and blight were with us, sometimes and sometimes not. The dark-browed, scowling mortgage was forever on the spot.

The weevil and the cut worm, they went as well as came: The mortgage stayed forever, eating hearty all the same. It napped up every window, stood guard at every door. And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more.

Till with falling crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade. And there came a dark day upon us, when the interest wasn't paid: And there came a sharp foreclosure, and I kind o' lost my head, And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.

The children left and scattered, when they hardly yet were grown: My wife, she pined and perished, an' I found myself alone. What she died of was a "mystery," the doctors never knew; But I know she died of mortgage—just as well as I wanted to.

If to trace a hidden sorrow were within a doctor's art, They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart. Worm or beetle, drouth or tempest, on a farmer's land may fall. But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage 'gainst them all.

WILL M. CARLETON.

HORTICULTURE.

Young strawberry plants require close cultivation until they are well started. Weeds are ruinous to them.

Everybody is eating more fruit. Everybody should eat still more. The country needs more fruit and of a better quality.

If you pour boiling water over the tomatoes and allow them to stand awhile you can easily remove their skins.

Attempting to raise fruits without careful attention to pruning, cultivating, fertilizing and spraying for insects makes apples wormy and small. Do it well or not at all.

As fast as one crop in the garden matures, plant another; keep the ground occupied all through the growing season with a crop. It is easier to cultivate a crop than to kill out weeds.

The garden spot should be rich, and it should be spaded or plowed deep. No implement can supercede the rake in the garden, especially for fine seeds. Haul out manure for the garden, and use it liberally.

Strawberries are gross feeders, and need plenty of manure. Instead of mulching with straw this fall, cover them with fresh coarse manure. The rains of the fall and winter will carry the fertilizer down to the roots of the plants, and the mulch will be better than if light straw were used, for it will not blow away.

Summer pruning is growing in favor, and the practice has many able advocates. One decided advantage of pruning at this season is that all wounds heal rapidly. Large wounds, however, when made at any season should be protected from the weather by a coat of melted grafting wax, or a thick coarse paint.

A subscriber asks what is meant by "thumb and finger" pruning. It is simply to remove all new snoots that appear on the trunks by picking them off. This applies also to any shoots left on trees or vines which are to be shortened by pinching off the ends, which prevents growth, except in the laterals therefrom. By pinching the ends of some plants they become more stocky.

The tomato is both a fruit and a vegetable. The common distinction between a fruit and a vegetable is that the former may be eaten raw, the latter cooked. But a better distinction, having fewer exceptions, is that a fruit is sweet when ripe, while a vegetable is not. Perhaps a combination of the two distinctions makes the best definition: A fruit is sweet and may be eaten raw; a vegetable is not sweet and needs to be cooked.

It seems strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that many of the worst tree and fruit pests have natural enemies that keep them in check if given a chance. For instance, California orange groves a few years ago were being rapidly ruined by the white cottony scale imported on some young trees from Australia. After a long and vain struggle against them somebody was smart enough to think that unless there was some natural enemy of the scale where it came from, trees could not live there. Consequently the "lady bird," a small insect, was imported from Australia, carefully propagated and in an incredibly short time the great destroying scale was held in check and thousands of trees were reclaimed. Thus it is that remedies to correct nearly or quite all ailments and irregularities if we have the reason and knowledge to find and apply them.

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

SWINE.

If you count to produce a pig from next to nothing the returns will be so near nothing that they will be easily pocketed.

It is not the quantity of slop a pig drinks that determines its thrift, but the quality. Quality in slop or any other food makes quality in the pig.

There are from one and a half to two million less hogs in the corn-producing states than last year; consequently the amount of summer packing will be light.

Pigs castrated while still sucking, if in prime condition, should be almost entirely well in one week. They will not miss more than one feed at the trough, and probably none at the teat.

Pigs should have bulky food but, with sufficient strength to give needed nourishment. The aim should be to get as large digestive capacity as possible. A pot-bellied pig has not this desirable quality. He probably gets this fault from having to eat too much bulk to get sufficient food to sustain life.

Corn is too heating for any thing like an exclusive diet for the brood sow, and a great mistake is made in adopting it. Food that will not produce so much heat and fever must be fed to the sow, and this can be done by giving her bran, oats, shorts and similar food. Corn can come in for its share, for it has its good office to perform, and is greatly liked by the sows.

The Germantown Telegraph says: While "you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," still if you use the whole in a sensible manner she will fill a silk purse annually. Nine little pigs in March grown to 250 pounds each in December, at five cents per pound, equal \$112.50 cash. A sow who will do that should have her life insured for ten years. Never kill a good motherly sow as long as she will bear.

The careful observer will note a great difference in sows in the care they give their pigs at farrowing. Some will never trample or overlie a pig. Others will destroy part or whole litters by their tramping around or lying down. Families having the former trait are worthy of preservation, while those of the careless kind should be allowed to disappear from the farm, no difference how valuable their other individual characteristics are. A poor sow is the poorest of property.

The individual pigs should be watched. Some will be weaker than others and they will not get their share of food from the sow. They need special looking after, and by careful watching and helping they can be made to grow as rapidly as the others. They need a little private help and encouragement. When they are once weaned, there will not be much trouble in keeping strong and fat, but up to this period this is an important matter about their food life. Diseases of swine will frequently be averted if the brood sow, and the young during the weaning period, are thus carefully attended to.

The quality of blood coursing through a pig's veins has much to do with his value as a feeder, but the finest blooded fellow without proper feeding degenerates in a short time to the veriest scrub. It is boasted that the scrub must go, but he will be here till all practice better systems of feeding. The man without experience can hardly comprehend how quickly choice stock will run out under continued neglect.

Care of Brood Sows.

Disease of pigs can frequently be traced back to the brood sow. Food that may not affect the health of the sow very materially may be the means of killing the young suckling pigs, or at least implanting into their systems

germs which in the course of time will develop and injure their health and consequent growth. Sometimes such diseases are communicated to the young from other causes. The brood sow is in such poor health that the suckling pigs never attain a strong, vigorous growth. Therefore, the sow should be well rounded up with good, healthy fat before farrowing time, and this can be done only by a varied diet of nourishing food.

The American Hog.

An exchange publishes the following press telegram from Washington dated June 27: The American hog will be victorious. The interdiction against his introduction into Germany and France as a meat product will soon be lifted, so says Senator Paddock of Nebraska, who has been here during the past few days. Part of his business at the capital was to make inquiry at the agricultural department of the status of the hog question and ascertain if any advices had been received from Europe in regard to it. He was to-day informed by Dr. Salmon of the bureau of animal industry that unofficial advices had been received indicating the abolishment of the present strictures against American pork in both Germany and France.

"I think you can state positively," said Senator Paddock to me this afternoon, "that the interdiction will be removed in both Germany and France not later than October 1. It is simply impossible for those governments to maintain their opposition to American pork."

When to Breed.

It is going the rounds in our exchanges that a sow should be bred as often as she will breed, to attain the best success, saying that a sow will couple in three to five days after farrowing, and that she should be bred at this time, reasoning that if allowed to run too long without being bred she will, by laying on too much fat, injure her breeding qualities. We don't know by whom this doctrine was started, but certainly by some one short in that commodity known as experience. A sow bred at this time cannot suckle her pigs more than six weeks, and it is very doubtful if she should for this length of time without detriment to herself and coming litter. Any one knows that an average farmer cannot succeed well with pigs weaned at six weeks old. Men of experience also know that a sow must have a period of rest between litters of or else she will soon fail. A sow may bring two or three litters of paying numbers bred in this way, but afterwards, unless rested, she is liable to become an utter failure.

Summer Days, Where shall We Spend Them.

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.

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

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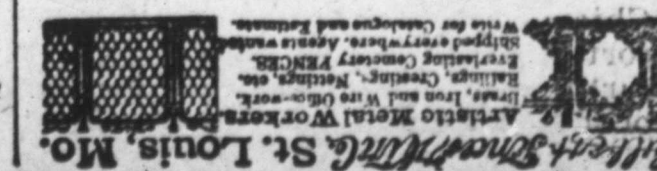
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And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and uncomfortable omnibus transfer across that city.

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

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

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

Fort Worth and Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

Hood, Erath, Comanche Brown, McCullough, Coleman, Hamilton, Mason and Menard

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Lem Hunter is still knocking around the city with the cattlemen.

J.D. Beauchamp of Ennis, Texas was in the city Wednesday last.

Win. Briggs of Waxahachie was in the city Thursday last.

Col. E. C. Suggs, I. T., was in the city yesterday.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, Texas, was in the city on last Tuesday.

D. Plum of the cattle firm of Clark & Plum was in the city on Thursday last.

Dr. J. P. McFarland of Aledo, Texas, a large land and cattle owner, was in the city on Friday.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, Texas, was in the city Thursday last, and left for his ranch in Borden county.

G. S. White of Quanah, Texas, a large owner of cattle in the Panhandle, is in the city.

M. C. Hancock, a cattleman from the Wichita country was in the city Wednesday last.

Temple Houston, the rising young attorney of Canadian, Texas, will soon remove to Fort Worth.

Jesse H. Presnall, the well-known San Antonio cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Keech Halsell, of Decatur, who owns a herd of cattle in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route home.

Col. A. G. Evans of Kansas City, was in the city on Wednesday last. Col. Evans has several thousand head of steers out West.

G. F. Stump of Roanoke, Texas, was in the city this week, just from New Mexico, where he has succeeded in spaying 4000 head of heifers.

W. C. Young, of the well-known real estate and live stock brokerage firm of Young & Kuhen, left for Amarillo Tuesday.

J. P. Spear of Quanah was in the city several days of this week and reports crops and cattle in good condition in Hardeman county.

Winfield Scott of Colorado, Texas, was in the city this week, just from the I. T., where he has some steers on grass.

W. E. (Ed) Cobb of Wichita Falls was in the city on Thursday of this week and says the grass, crops and cattle in his section are in fine condition.

Col. J. S. Godwin has just arrived in the city from his ranch in Jones county and says crops and cattle are in good condition.

Col. Ed Hewens of Kansas was in the city yesterday and went south to look after his heavy purchases of cattle made recently.

E. H. East of Archer, Texas, was in the city on Thursday of this week and says Archer county is in a prosperous condition.

T. C. Shoemaker, the buyer for the Fort Worth Packing company, has just returned to the city after an extended trip in the interest of his company.

George Barefoot, an "old-timer" in the cattle trade, was in the city Tuesday last and reports Montague county, Texas, as being in fine condition as regards both grass and crops.

Capt. S. B. Burnett of Wichita county is in the city, just from his ranch and farm. He reports wheat turning out twenty to thirty bushels to the acre and corn from forty to fifty bushels. Cattle are doing well on fine grass.

J. M. T. Gray of Kansas City called on the JOURNAL this week. Mr. Gray is now representing the good, solid firm of Fish & Keck Co., Kansas City, and will get a fair show of the shipments of live stock to Kansas City.

Charley Hensley, of Panhandle City, who has for the past two weeks been confined in the Fort Worth jail on a charge of murder, was taken to Amarillo Tuesday. The court of appeals has fixed his bail at \$6,000.

Fuersten Commission Co. of St Louis, in this issue of the STOCK JOURNAL, offer to the wool men a plan for reaching a good wool market that should recommend itself to their consideration. Read their advertisement on another page.

Hon. H. A. Godard and B. B. Mitchell of Hot Springs, South Dakota, passed through the city this week en route to Amarillo, Texas, where they will receive several thousand steers recently bought in Texas to go to South Dakota.

A Great Discovery.

Nature's law that governs the sex, sworn statement. Reports received that amounts to 95 successful cases in 100. Send stamp for particulars. With this knowledge I guarantee you can have either male or female as desired. W. G. LILGHMAN, Palatka Fla.

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.

Annual Meeting

of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 9th to 12th inclusive. The Santa Fe route will sell round trip tickets to Minneapolis at one fare for the round trip (\$30.85.) Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, inclusive, with return limit August 27th. By taking the Santa Fe limited express, leaving here at 8:10 p. m., you arrive in Minneapolis at 6:35 p. m. the second evening with but one change of cars. Any other information desired will be cheerfully furnished at Santa Fe office, corner Third and Houston, or address

WM. DOHERTY, C. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

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.

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.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Few Observations Made by a Representative of the Journal.

SEYMOUR, July 2, 1891.

I stopped off yesterday in Decatur which is, by the way, one of the cleanest and prettiest little cities I have seen for some time.

Decatur can boast of more wealth than any town of its size in the country. Among its wealthy people are several who have made their money in cattle. Among them are Dan Waggoner & Son worth \$2,000,000, J. J. Lang worth \$250,000, H. Greathouse worth \$200,000, Mrs. J. G. Halsell \$300,000, and quite a number worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Among the other prosperous friends of the JOURNAL met in Decatur I may mention H. H. Halsell, who owns large cattle interests in Knox county and who is also largely interested in the Mammoth fruit cannery establishment that has now been in successful operation at the above named city for two or three years, Keech Halsell had just returned from his ranch in the Indian Territory. He reports everything flourishing in cattle circles in that locality.

J. C. Carpenter still runs the bus line and livery business and is as good a rustler as when he ran cattle on the frontier of Texas twenty-five years ago.

Ben Allen, cashier of the First National Bank is not only an obliging, accommodating gentleman but enjoys the distinction of being the first child born in the now flourishing city of Decatur.

The grass is as fine as I ever saw it all along the road between this place and Fort Worth, while the wheat crop both in acreage and yield is by far the largest and best ever known. Cattle are getting in fine condition, and if their owners will only leave them on the range a short time longer and give them a fair chance they will get fatter than they have been in five years.

The wheat crop will perhaps average twenty-bushels to the acre, while the yield on a large number of the best cultivated farms will run from thirty to thirty-five bushels an acre.

The farmers through this county are certainly in a prosperous, flourishing condition. They should not, however, let their prosperity tempt them to go into extensive grain growing, but should by all means keep a few live stock, especially cattle, and in that way have a sure and certain crop to fall back on in the event a drouth should cut short their crops.

Have just arrived, consequently have seen but little of Seymour, but will try to tell the JOURNAL readers something about the city, its people and surroundings later on. GEORGE.

All Grades Lower Except the Best
CHICAGO, June 30, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

With less than 2,000 Texas cattle in sight yesterday, it looked as though the buyers were willing to put on all and more than they had taken off on Saturday, and this was the way the trade was conducted until nearly all were sold. Word came from both Kansas City and St. Louis that each market had double our receipts, and thus our late arrivals suffered a small decline. We had but one train—



ZABEL & SAETTLER,

AGENTS.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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

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

ZABEL & SAETTLER,

103 Houston Street,

Fort Worth. : Texas.

the Ed. Farmer fed cattle from Aledo, and sold one car-load of tailings at \$4.25, 3 cars coarse fat steers at \$4.40 and 11 car-loads of nice smooth fat steers, averaging 1,113, at \$4.60, which was one dollar per hundred more than any other cattle here brought, and they were worth the money. Our last letter to you covered the first half of last week, and we had no further change until Friday, when the market was excited and higher. Saturday's prices were lower on account of heavy run. As we said before, yesterday's trade made a good average of Friday's prices on a run of less than 2,000, while today, with nearly three times that many, all grades except the best are lower. Last week we sold grass cattle as follows, and prices then obtained will do for present quotations:

Light yearling heifers, \$1.75; light cows and heifers, \$2.10; heavy cows, \$2.40; good canning steers, \$2.60@2.75, with some choice grass steers at \$3.45 @3.60.

We see but one lot of cattle here today to be compared with the Farmer cattle sold by us yesterday at \$4.60, and they not so good, for they sold to a New York shipper at \$4.50, with eleven thrown out of only a two-load bunch.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

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.

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.



Used More Largely in the States than any Other
Manufactured Dip.
Recommended by Thousands of American Sheepmen.
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 National Stock Yards, Ill.
 BY CASSIDY BROS. COMMISSION CO.

Date.	No.	Class.	Shipper and Postoffice.	Av. Price.
June 22	50	steers	M. Cartwright, Cuero	839 \$3 25
"	29	heifers	R. B. Hutto, Hutto	624 2 25
"	18	cows	same	748 1 90
"	8	steers	same	1071 3 00
"	29	mixed	W. D. Holman, Hutto	713 2 62 1/2
"	1	stag	same	950 2 00
"	40	steers	Blanton, Davis & Holman, Hutto	1030 3 25
"	10	steers	same	941 2 75
June 23	46	cows and heifers	Ball & Biffle, Gainesville	699 2 25
"	10	bulls	same	1216 2 10
"	82	steers	same	1082 3 65
"	31	steers	same	957 2 75
"	2	stags	same	1140 2 25
"	173	steers	Mrs. Fannie Whistler, Sac and Fox Agency, I. T.	1076 3 10
"	1	stag	same	980 2 25
"	3	cows	same	1030 2 25
"	6	bulls	same	1055 2 10
"	1	bull	same	1180 1 50
"	30	cows	J. W. Byars, Hillsboro	719 2 00
"	18	cows	B. W. Boydston, Rockwall	880 2 00
"	3	cows	same	906 1 50
"	31	cows	Newcomb & Hudson, Terrell	781 1 90
"	12	bulls	same	1019 2 10
"	45	steers	same	1022 2 75
"	264	steers	same	1023 2 75
"	3	calves	W. Pogue, McGregor	each 5 50
"	50	steers	E. B. Harrold, Fort Worth	898 3 05
"	104	steers	C. O. Morris, Abilene	914 2 40
"	5	steers	Dick Hartshorn, Sac and Fox Agency, I. T.	1074 3 10
"	1	bull	same	1080 2 10
"	6	steers	I. Goodall, Sac and Fox Agency, I. T.	995 3 10
"	25	steers	same	994 2 90
"	22	cows	same	776 2 00
"	11	calves	same	each 5 00
June 24	35	cows	Fannie Whistler, Sac and Fox Agency, I. T.	748 1 65
"	18	bulls	H. Runge & Co., Cuero	1180 2 00
"	2	bulls	same	1210 2 00
"	32	steers	J. E. Ross, Baird	868 2 40
"	49	cows	same	753 1 60
"	1	stag	same	1220 1 75
"	27	cows	W. Pogue, McGregor	781 1 75
"	28	steers	B. W. Boydston, Bockwall	784 2 40

"	3	bulls	same	1073 2 10
"	82	calves	T. C. Irby, Seymour	each 4 75
"	18	steers	same	798 2 25
"	11	cows	same	733 1 90
"	2	cows	same	755 1 82 1/2
"	29	cows	D. Waggoner & Son, Harrold	717 2 00
"	428	calves	same	each 5 00
"	20	steers	same	1097 3 05
"	18	bulls	same	1150 2 10
June 25	38	bulls	S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth	1283 2 00
June 26	22	steers	A. J. Moore, Ft. Smith, Ark.	889 2 20
"	24	mixed	same	765 1 60
"	240	sheep	J. A. Brakebill, San Antonio	75 3 80
June 27	19	calves and heifers	J. H. Tanner, Catoosa, I. T.	712 2 00
"	27	heifers	Hugh Burns, Taylor	796 2 10
"	28	heifers	same	833 1 65
"	27	heifers	same	724 2 37 1/2
"	65	steers	Blanks & Son, Lockhart	1003 2 90
"	35	calves	J. H. Tanner, Catoosa, I. T.	each 5 00
"	24	steers	H. Fitzgerald, Slimer	946 2 65
June 29	234	calves	Worsham C Co., Henrietta	each 5 00
"	18	bulls	same	1132 2 00
"	53	cows	same	770 1 85
"	132	heifers	same	587 1 90
"	46	steers	same	935 2 90
"	27	cows	same	774 1 75
"	151	steers	Vauham & Cowen, Waggoner, I. T.	855 2 40
"	16	cows	Ball & Morton, Whitesboro	882 1 90
"	6	bulls	same	1255 2 10
"	7	calves	same	each 4 50
"	13	cows	P. J. Mattingly, Sherman	830 2 50
"	3	cows	same	903 2 00
"	2	cows	same	825 2 50
"	2	cows	same	890 2 00
"	22	steers	East & McMurty, Wichita Falls	781 2 10
"	3	cows	same	780 1 25
"	79	calves	C. A. Drake, Harrold	each 5 00
"	28	cattle	S. M. Sample, Dallas	845 1 85
"	67	heifers	C. H. Little	614 2 00
"	179	calves	S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth	each 5 25
"	42	steers	same	1037 3 25
"	26	cows	same	871 2 25
"	48	cows	same	876 2 10
"	20	bulls	same	1214 2 00
"	2	cows	same	880 2 50
BY STEWART & OVERSTREET.				
June 22	95	steers	H. T. Hamblyn, San Gabriel	1018 2 75
"	1	cow	same	1020 2 00
"	10	steers	S. A. Jackson, McAlister, I. T.	879 3 00
"	23	steers	same	879 2 85
"	22	steers	H. L. Obenchain, Dallas	981 3 60
"	22	steers	same	987 3 60
"	2	mixed	same	835 2 65
"	20	steers	J. J. McAlister, McAlister, I. T.	1080 4 30
"	20	steers	same	1015 3 25
"	27	heifers	same	800 3 00
June 24	244	sheep	ewes, Chicago L. S. C. Co. for T. Downey, Cotulla	63 3 30
"	230	wethers	same	68 3 50
BY TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.				
June 22	27	cows and heifers	A. J. Dunham, Sabinal	762 2 15
BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.				
June 24	23	steers	E. Baugh, Rogers	1016 3 35
"	11	steers	same	980 3 00
"	13	cows	same	929 2 00
"	241	sheep	same	73 3 30
"	25	steers	Hickman Bros., Gainesville	762 2 60
"	24	cows	same	726 2 00
"	26	cows	W. P. Hendricks, Rogers	824 1 75
June 26	48	steers	F. C. Featherstone, McAlister, I. T.	918 2 70
"	13	steers	same	809 2 37 1/2
"	2	bulls	same	1175 2 00
"	17	calves	same	each 4 50
June 29	84	calves	J. H. Talbert, Vernon	each 4 75
"	73	calves	W. H. Davis, Coleman	each 5 00
June 30	50	steers	C. H. Brown, McKinney	946 3 00
"	19	yearlings	W. Scott, Fort Worth	463 2 15
"	28	cows	same	705 2 20
"	60	calves	same	each 5 50
"	32	steers	S. T. Scaling, Bellevue	1246 5 25
"	80	steers	F. Houston, Bellevue	1005 4 30
"	37	steers	same	1142 4 60
"	24	steers	W. B. Kirby, Kaufman	920 2 60
"	55	cows	same	686 1 82 1/2
"	148	calves	W. Q. Bowman, Hubbard	each 4 00
"	44	steers	Spears & Kendall, Quanah	1009 3 00
"	21	cows	J. E. Langford, Commerce	729 1 65
"	6	bulls	same	986 2 00
"	81	steers	W. T. George, Wolf City	912 2 85
"	18	cows	J. L. Huggins, Henrietta	834 1 75
"	8	bulls	same	1131 2 00
"	22	steers	J. C. Proctor, Eagle Pass	1006 2 60
At Kansas City.				
BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.				
June 25	24	steers	King, Harrell & Co., Fort Worth	980 2 55
"	25	steers	King & French, Fort Worth	919 2 55
"	27	steers	Harrell, King & Co., Fort Worth	832 2 25
"	45	steers	T. Dawson, Fort Worth	805 2 00
"	10	cows	same	743 1 50
"	1	bull	same	1400 1 75
June 26	44	heifers	Ellen Greenwood, Berwyn, I. T.	677 1 90
"	9	heifers	same	773 1 65
June 29	22	steers	W. G. Kimberlin, White Bead Hill, I. T.	427 1 15
"	39	calves	same	each 5 00
"	40	calves	same	each 3 00
"	32	steers	O. H. and H. W. Roberts, Coffeyville, Kan.	941 2 50

Continued on Page 14.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Heavy draft horses are now in good demand.

It is not wise to break the colt to go with blinders.

The man who wishes to make money raising horses must raise good horses.

If the rays of the sun are permitted to shine through a window into a horses eyes blindness may result.

Lice will live in a stable for years. To get rid and to continue rid of them all the crevices should be washed with kerosene oil and a coat of whitewash should follow.

The mule gets sick much less often than the horse, its period of usefulness is about one-half longer, and it requires less personal attention in the stable and from 25 to 35 per cent less food.

For several years the St. Louis and Chicago market reports have quoted good sound draft or roadster horses, four to seven years old, at \$150 to \$200. In the meantime other farm products have sunk steadily in market price.

Horses should have their feed very early in the morning so as to give them plenty of time for digestion before work commences. If fed at this season of the year at five o'clock their food is assimilated by seven.

If there is one instrument of torture more distressing to horses than all others it is the over-head check. It forces the poor brutes to hold their heads in cruelly unnatural positions, while their necks are held by it in a strained bow that must be torture.

Do not attempt to lift a newly-born foal up. If it is healthy it will get up without help and suck as soon as it requires nourishment, says an experienced breeder. Permanent injury may be done, particularly to the stifle, in trying to make a foal stand to suck before nature has provided it with sufficient strength to stand unaided.

It is well for horse men in Texas to put their ranch brands on their horses. But these unsightly scars often depreciate the market value of handsome match horses that otherwise would command fancy prices in the Eastern markets. A small and not unsightly brand will answer every purpose that a large and unsightly one will answer.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that beauty of form and elegance of style and finish are incompatible with the trotter. Some of the very fastest performers are horses that even the average farmer would call handsome, extremely so, showing conclusively that there is no inconsistency in a horse being possessed of beauty of form, fine size and style, and also of extreme trotting speed.

A noted Chicago liveryman seems to think the day of profit in breeding heavy draft horses is past for a while and contends that there is more money in raising good carriage and driving horses. He may be partially right, as America has too much improved stock of all kinds to justify the payment of fabulous prices, but he is certainly wrong in contending that the market for heavy horses is overstocked. To a certain extent carriage horses and fancy drivers are luxuries while good draft animals are a prime necessity at all times in doing the transportation business of the world.

The trotting horse is capable of possessing something more than mere speed of being something more than a fast trotter, booted and weighted, and so balanced that he can, perhaps, on a smooth track show a wonderful burst of speed. He possesses all the qualities required by the farmer breeder, a good solid color, 16 hands high—not less than 15.3 hands—good mane and tail, a bold and trappy gait,

free from boots and weights, round, smooth and symmetrical form, a type of horse that will always command a large price.

Says a recent writer: I have kept and driven horses now for nearly forty years, and never owned or used a whip. I never knew a case in which a hired man of mine ever used a whip with any necessity or advantage. I have know more horses spoiled by whipping than have been usefully disciplined by it, and cannot believe that a whip is ever required excepting to cure the faults created by its use chiefly, or by other bad management. There may be times when a horse has to be urged to the very verge of his power, but nothing is gained and much is lost by continual fretting and overworking horses by the use of the lash. It is cruel, and therefore wicked, because cruelty is one of principal characteristics of a wicked man.

"Rest and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse," is a saying of the Arabs, and if every stallion owner would embody its truth in his practice there would be little need to write anything further on this subject. Its observance would be potent to improve the horse in health, strength, virility, endurance and longevity, and by "holding up the glass to nature" correct the irrational treatment and abnormal conditions under which he is often reared. Not that the conditions surrounding the horse in a state of nature should be wholly imitated, for they do not all tend to his improvement in the qualities adapted to man's use. But it is worthy of note that the wild horse is tough, sound and healthy, and making due allowance for the influence of natural selection or the survival of the fittest, when we observe that he is seldom in a state of rest, that he lives unconfined in the open air, upon natural food, we may reasonably connect these as cause and effect, and safely consider exercise pure air and simple diet the fundamental conditions upon which to build up, by skill in breeding and training, the highest and most perfect equine type.

Scratches.

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

The stables ought to be cleaned out regularly and plenty of bedding supplied to keep the animal clean. With a little care on the farm, plenty of bedding material should be supplied—old straw, wheat, rye or oats or corn stalks or leaves. Sawdust can be used, but in the winter it is not as desirable as some other materials.

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

Watering Horses.

Under no condition should a horse be allowed to drink a large quantity of water at any one time.

With a stomach naturally small the taking of any considerable quantity of water is certain to produce ill effects. It is mainly for this reason that horses should be watered frequently. With many farmers the rule is to water three times a day and this is considered all that is necessary, but after warm weather sets in the horses are liable to drink too much, especially if they are watered as soon as they come in from work and while they are warm.

Horses ought to have water before

they are fed in the morning, but in many cases this cannot be done conveniently and the next best plan to water is after breakfast and then again when they come in from work, taking care not to allow them to drink too much at one time. And especially when warm. Then water again after dinner before going to work, then they can be watered again at night before and after feeding, this will give them five drinks a day and this can be done with very little trouble. It is a waste of food to allow a horse to drink a large quantity of water immediately after eating as the water will wash the food out of the stomach without properly digesting, and this is of course a direct loss. With a little care the horses can have all of the water they want and yet at n time take a large quantity into the stomach.

Founder and colic are often caused by too much water or watering when too warm. And during the summer especially, good care is necessary.

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

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.

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JAPANESE PILE CURE

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

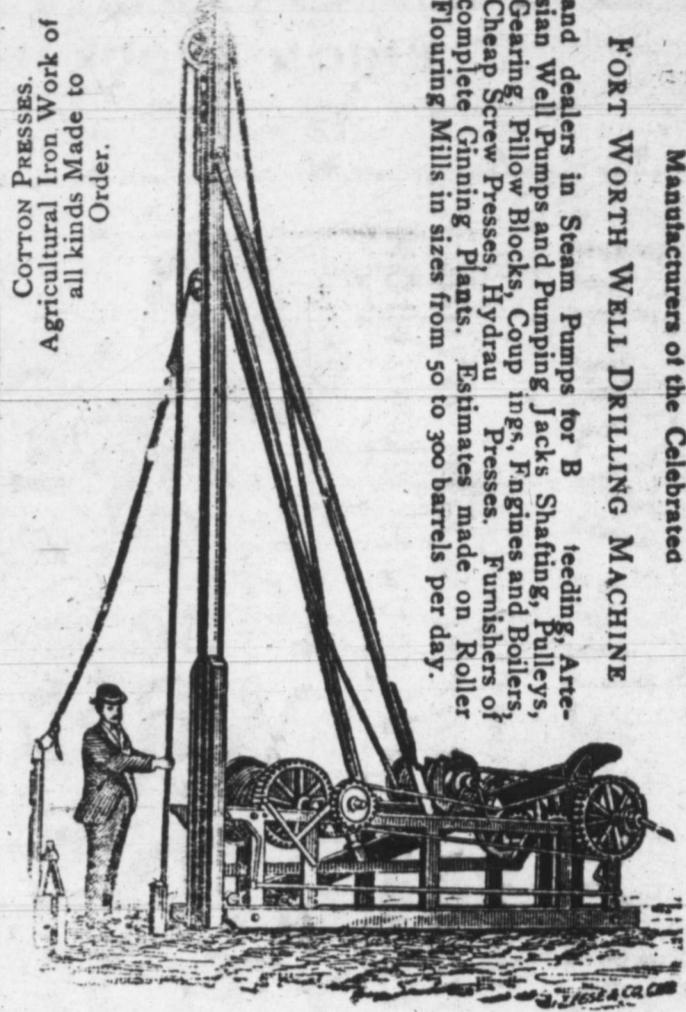
Secrets of Success.



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.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

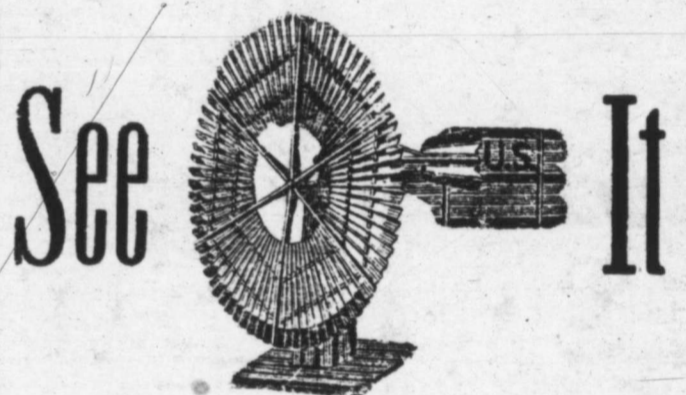


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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE. HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market. Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters, Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belt-ing, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

FOR MEN ONLY!

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



CONTROLLING SEX.

A Theory of Sex, Based on Electrical Influences, Applied to the Equine World—Science in Breeding.

It may be accepted as a fact that nature does nothing by chance and that every effect we see has a cause that is unvarying. Certain causes always produce certain effects, were this not so, our whole physical surrounding would be but as a rope of sand. Whenever the elements of chance can enter, the element of certainty must depart. Because man has not yet been able to fathom the mystery of life and death it does not follow that the laws which govern these causes and effects are not fashioned upon the same unchanging basis, as those which govern demonstrated physical causes and effects, says L. C. Underhill in the New York Sportsman.

The law that makes the production of life possible and made each created thing to reproduce after its own kind, also determines from equally specific causes the physical effect we denominate sex. It is also certain that the causes which produce this physical effect in the production of human life operate with the same effect in the reproduction of animal life. While the effect of sex is demonstrated at birth, the cause that controls the production of sex is as yet only a matter of conjecture.

The sexual desire has been implanted in both sexes, and the gratification of those desires results in the reproduction of the species. What the subtle physical force is that we denominate sexual passion or desire, we know not, but it is generally accepted that the power to arouse or influence the reciprocating passion in the opposite sex is an electrical force, and indeed the whole theory rests, the acceptance that the sexual desire, the influence exerted by that desire, and the consummation of the desire, are all but different workings of electrical forces.

There seems good reason for believing that this mysterious influence which we call sexual desire, and which brings together the two sexes in reproduction, is one of the phenomena of electricity or animal electricity, and that it is composed of positive and negative forces, the positive always seeking to produce the negative and the negative the positive.

That sexual desire is an electrical force seems certain when we consider the manner in which it can be communicated. Were a man to clap a hand in the dark this electrical current would quickly enable him to decide whether the hand was that of a male or female. If the unnamed force which conveys the influence from one body to another is an electrical force the whole sexual organism is certainly composed of electrical forces.

It will be seen that this theory regards the sexual electrical forces as positive and negative forces the male being a positive force and the female a negative force. Applying this theory to account for the desire between the sexes for union as consummated in the act of reproduction we find male generative organs secreting positive and the female generative organs secreting negative electricity; with an influence or electrical current always exerted to unite the two forces. To clearly understand how electrical influence can determine sex it should be borne in mind that a positive condition of electricity will always induce a negative condition in every susceptible body with which it comes in contact. There is always an attraction between two positive or two negative forces.

If we accept these theories, and I see no reason why they are not founded upon logical conclusions, we find there must always be in the positive or male parent on influence tending to induce the negative or female in the germ he produces or in the electrical force he transmits in the act of copulation; while that of the negative or female

parent tends always to induce a positive or male in the electrical force she adds in the act of copulation or reproduction. As both forces cannot prevail except it were possible for the union to produce two embryo one of each sex, it follows that the stronger force will control the weaker and thus determine the sex. This question of sex is therefore determined at the instant that the future life has a conception. If the male exerts the stronger electrical influence the produce will be a female, and if the female transmits the superior electrical force a male will be the result of conception. This exerting force does not imply a physical bodily force, but the force of the sexual electrical current or passion at the moment of conception. Thus if the male be in a state of high sexual ardor and the female in a passive state, feeling but little, if any sexual passion, it follows that her electrical force will be easily overcome, while should the reverse be the case and the female become highly excited, while the male from frequent gratification or other causes is not in a high state of sexual passion, her negative force will overcome his less powerful positive force and induce a positive force or male at the conception.

In proof of this theory it may be stated that statistics show that among illegitimate children born where the mother was virtuous and was seduced, the proportion of male offspring over female is about three to one.

This undue proportion of males as explained by the theory I am outlining is that the mother before yielding her virtue becomes highly inflamed sexually and when she finally yields to the embrace she is in a state of high sexual excitement, and her electrical force is superior to that of her consort, who has doubtless, been kept in waiting until his ardor has in a measure subsided.

In an excellent work on this subject by Samuel Terry, I find this clipping from a metropolitan journal:

"Three-fourths of the abandoned babies that are picked up in the street are boys. Of the 18 foundlings brought to Matron Webb's nursery (police headquarters) in the first 18 days of July, 14 were boys and of the 22 in June 13."

Leaving the question of the human family to be discussed by others, we will confine our theories to the animal kingdom, especially the equine department, and endeavor to show how the breeder can control the sex of the future offspring at the time that offspring is conceived.

If a mare in vigorous health and in great heat be bred to a horse debilitated either by age, want of proper care or too frequent service, the produce is sure to be a colt. Horses that make excessive seasons in the stud beget more colts than fillies. The career of Hambletonian is an apt illustration of this theory. Electioneer while at Stony Ford and doing only limit duty in the stud sired an average of three fillies to one colt, but the active duties in California produced opposite results. On the other hand, if a horse is vigorous and capable of high sexual excitement, and a mare be bred to him when from any cause her sexual passions are not so highly excited, the positive force of the horse will induce a negative force in the conception, and the result be a filly. Age does not indicate a lack of sexual vitality, but it is rather governed by other circumstances, such as the general health and the frequency or duration of time elapsing between the satisfaction of the sexual desire.

Thus we know that Dictator sired Nancy Hanks, 2.14½, when he was more than 20 years of age, and the dam was less than half his age. Of course, as mares do not come in heat except at regular periods and a horse has the sexual desire at all times, it is not always easy to judge of the actual conditions of each, especially when the temperament and disposition of the animals are not understood by the breeder. Where, however, a breeder has bred mares for several seasons he

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

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Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address **DR. C. M. COE, President,** 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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should be able to form a very intelligent opinion of the disposition and characteristics of the animal, for mares and indeed all horses, have an individuality as marked as members of the human race.

Some mares show but little sexual desire when in heat and it soon passes away. Others, on the contrary, are very positive and remain in season or heat for several days. If the breeder wishes to breed a colt such a mare should be teased until her passions are aroused, and then be mated with a horse at a time when he is not in the highest state of sexual ardor. If, on the contrary, a filly is desired, the mare should either be reduced physically or be driven to a point producing fatigue and when her attention will be less occupied with her sexual desires. Then if the horse has not been used to excess, and he be first allowed to tease another mare until his passions are fully aroused, the offspring resulting from the conception will in all probability be a filly.

In the case of mares first sighted as lacking in sexual passion a course directly opposite must be pursued.

The mature parent will always preponderate in electrical or sexual force over the immature, other things being equal. Thus a mature vigorous mare bred to a young immature colt would, in a majority of cases, produce a colt. The same applies in breeding a filly to a mature horse, especially if the filly be timid.

To Make a Home Out of a Household.

The time will come—has almost come now—when sewing shall be just as certain to be eliminated from the household occupations as the old-time weaving. Nothing can be more destructive in its effect on the higher life of the family than for the mother and mistress of the household to exhaust every energy in a constant attention to sewing, to the exclusion of her reading, her walks, her personal companionship with her children and her friends. There is now almost nothing in the way of clothing for men, women and children that cannot be purchased ready made. Not always, to be sure, to the best advantage. Many articles are actually of better quality and of lower price than the same articles could be if the material were purchased and the making done; while again, on many others, the purchase of material and individual manufacture would be cheaper and better in the end. It depends. Also with house linen of all kinds, for table and bed, the furnishing houses offer every grade of quality and price.

So far as sewing must be done in the house, economy is consulted by having a reliable seamstress in the house and her machine come for a week or a month, as may be, two or three times a year, and crowd the sewing that must be done in the house into that time. Hawthorne remarks that there is nothing more beautiful than to see a woman sewing, and that she is never more at home with her own heart than when so occupied; but Hawthorne was a poet, and viewed life through a pleasing mist of fancy. The practical and prosaic truth is that there is no possible or conceivable occupation which so wears on a woman's nerves and energy as that of the endless stitching to which many women sacrifice their lives and the life of their family. Not only, indeed, in the necessary and the essential, but also in the unnecessary and unessential; in needless decorations, which, after all, are not decorative; in endless tucks and frills and embroideries which are neither useful nor beautiful.

A moderate amount of household exercise is healthful and agreeable, but the bending over sewing is quite the reverse.

It is time the modern woman, with the thousand inspiring demands of the new life on her, eliminated herself from the old tradition of unceasing household service.

Justice to the Brute Creation.

The rights of all creatures are to be respected, but especially of those kinds which man domesticates and subsidizes for his peculiar use. Their near contact with the human world creates a claim on our loving kindness beyond what is due to more foreign and untamed tribes. Respect that claim. "The righteous man" says the proverb, "regarded the life of his beast." Note that word "righteous." The proverb does not say the merciful man, but the righteous, just. Not mercy only but justice is due to the brute. Your horse, your ox, your kine, your dog, are not mere chattels but sentient souls. They are not your own so proper as to make your will the true and only measure of their lot. Beware of contravening their nature's strength. Their powers and gifts are a sacred trust. The gift of a horse is his fleetness, but when that gift is strained to excess and put to wagger with exorbitant tasks, murderous injustice is done to the beast. They have their rights which every right-minded owner will respect. We owe them in return for the service they yield, all needful comfort, kind usage, rest in old age and an easy death.—Rev. Dr. Hedge.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

Continued from Page 11.

Table listing cattle sales from June 30 to July 1, including items like '15 cows, same', '1 bull, same', '49 steers, Noah Leal, Wynnewood, I. T.', etc.

BY FISH & KECK CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 25 to June 26, including items like '38 steers, J. W. Nesbitt, Purcell, I. T.', '17 steers, S. J. Garvin, Purcell', etc.

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 25, including items like '24 steers, C. Dillon, Era', '3 bulls, same', '21 cows, same', etc.

At Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

BY THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 25, including items like '37 steers, Coffman & S., Itaska', '36 cows, same', '68 steers, W. L. Hawkins, Midlothian', etc.

BY GREGORY, COOLEY & CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24, including items like '182 steers, R. Pendleton, Spofford', '24 steers, Cassidy Bros., Kansas City', etc.

BY R. STRAHORN & CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 25, including items like '46 steers, Chas. McFarland, Aledo', '3 heifers, same', '18 stags, same', etc.

Table listing cattle sales from June 26, including items like '22 yearlings, same', '27 steers, Cassidy Bros., St. Louis', '9 steers, same', etc.

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 26, including items like '176 steers, Mrs. Romena Shafer, San Diego', '73 steers, A. N. Snapp, Wortham', '13 calves, same', etc.

BY WOOD BROS.

Table listing cattle sales from June 25 to June 26, including items like '115 steers, C. M. Keys & Co., St. Louis', '27 steers, Singleton, Denton', '33 steers, same', etc.

BY THE EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 25, including items like '48 cows, Broyles & Dodson, Albany', '92 calves, same', '119 steers, W. H. Jennings & Co., Pearsall', etc.

BY THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 25, including items like '85 steers, E. P. Davis, Throckmorton', '62 cows, same', '156 calves, same', etc.

BY KEENAN & SONS.

Table listing cattle sales from June 26 to June 25, including items like '166 calves, L. J. Barry, San Antonio', '34 calves, E. F. Danison, Lott', '92 steers, same', etc.

BY GREER, MILLS & CO.

Table listing cattle sales from June 24 to June 25, including items like '334 steers, J. A. McFadden, Alvarado', '23 steers, same', '41 bulls, same', etc.

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. S. N. stamp for Circular.

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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.

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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 Merines at \$2 all round. Apply to

HOLMES & BIERCHWALE,

MASON, TEXAS.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Sixty-five head of stock horses in Jack county, Texas
 TEXAS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
 Dallas, Texas.

To Exchange.

A highly improved black land farm near Terrell, Texas, containing about 300 acres of land, nice dwelling, out-houses, etc., for stock cattle. Address Lock Box 21, Ruston, La.

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.

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.

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

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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, 330 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.

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FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

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Head of Jacks and Jennets.
 Native and imported. Last importation April 29, 1891.
 Stock registered.
 Write for catalogue.
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 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,
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Pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions, and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman.

Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

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

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

Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address
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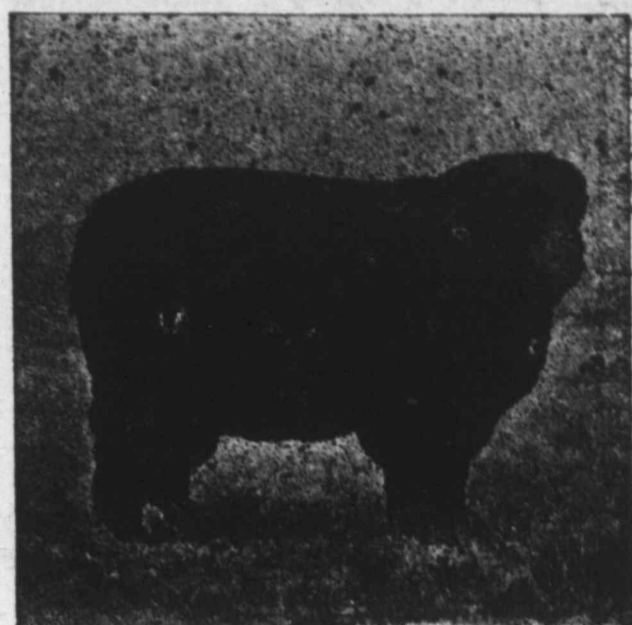
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 Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.
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National Dickinson Breed

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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,
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San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

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Breeders of Registered and Grade

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Thoroughbred Hereford and grade bulls for sale.
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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;
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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
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Twenty-five Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls 18 to 22 Months Old.

Sired by such bulls as Prince Edward, 7001; Royal 16th, 6450; Anxiety 2d, 4580; Hesiod, 11,975; (By Grove 2d, 2490).
 Dams some of the best cows of the Rossland Park herd; all recorded.
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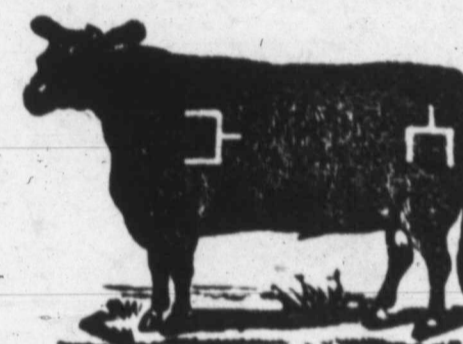
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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers, and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

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A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent.

P. O. Matador, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 16, 1891.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, 30th 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.

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.

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

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

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.

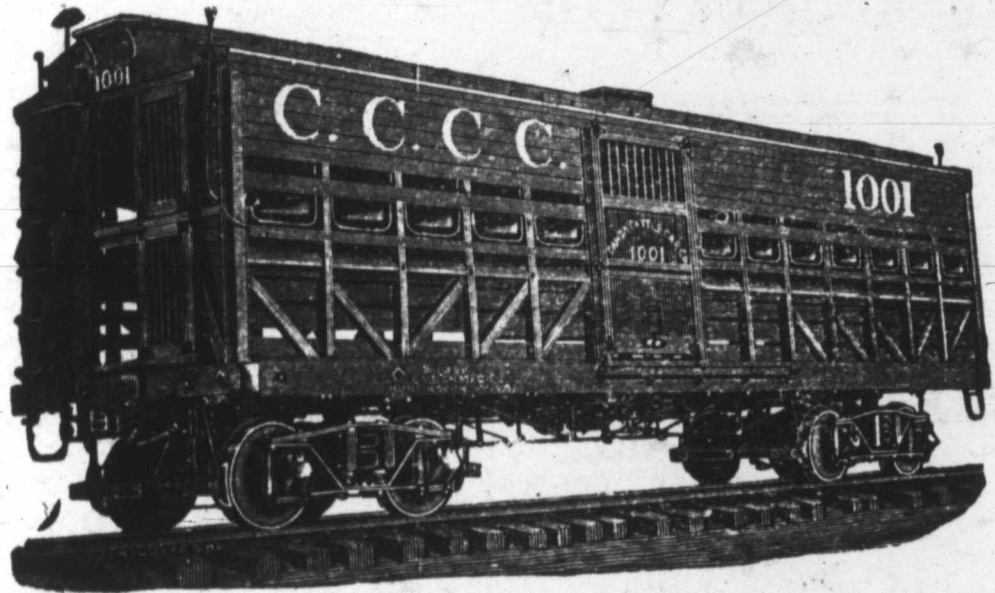
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,100.

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, I. W. SAVIN, Secretary, R. M. HARRISON, Counsel, W. P. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, 11 Pine St. New York, GEO. W. LILLEY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago, EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant 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.....	7,683,828
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.

GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

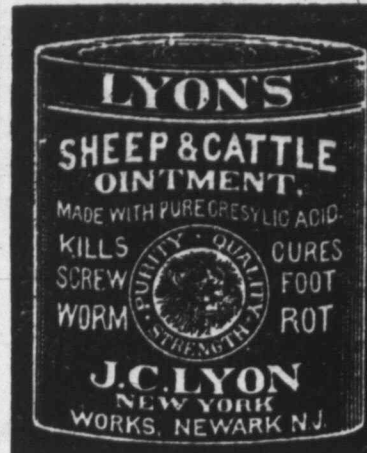
Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY,

MO.

Chas. G. Baird, Manager.

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



ALWAYS STANDARD
SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!
SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!
50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER
OINTMENT.
TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER
J.C. LYON NEWARK N.J.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.



An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

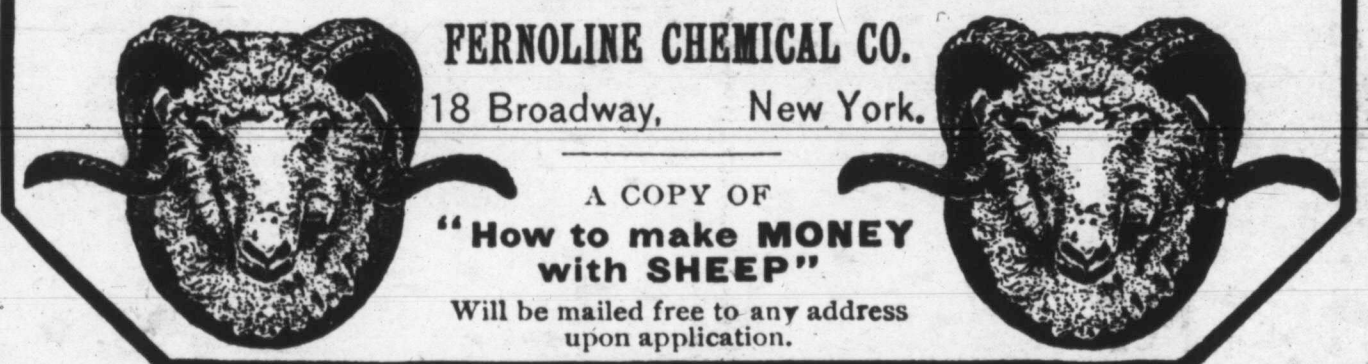
Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17 3/4 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.

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

COOPER & STERLING WAGONS.

THE GOLD MEDAL FARMER'S HACK

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

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

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

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

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

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