

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

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NO. 20

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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, September 5, 1891.

No. 20.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

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BY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;  
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor.  
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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas as  
second-class.

THE curse of half our farmers is the desire to get more land than can be paid for or properly cultivated.

NEVER in the world's history have such immense crops of grain, hay, and all the articles that make up and support human sustenance been produced by any nation as have been gathered in the United States during the harvest season of 1891, which is just closing.

COMBINED receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis last week, 112,700 cattle; 169,700 hogs, 54,400 sheep, against 110,800 cattle, 129,400 hogs, and 50,200 sheep for the previous week, and 137,100 cattle, 258,200 hogs, and 60,700 sheep at four points during corresponding week last year.

A RECENT cablegram from Dublin, Ireland, says: "Harvesting in many parts of Ireland has been suspended, and great distress is apprehended. Archbishop Walsh has instructed the Roman Catholic clergy to pray for fine weather and to instruct their congregations to do likewise." Better send for our General Dyrenforth. He can double discount the clergy when it comes to making rain.

NEVER before, says the Western Agriculturalist, has improved stock breeding been so important for the future supply of our home and foreign trade. Secure a full-blood male and make the start of one or two females and you will soon breed into a herd. The markets of the world demand increased supplies; will you help supply the high-priced foreign trade, or the the cheap canning trade?

THIS year's wheat crop in the United States is now estimated at from 580,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels. These are amazing figures to contemplate in this connection. The grain crops of central Europe have made a serious failure, and the prospect now is that all the surplus wheat we may have to spare will be wanted in that country at prices that will pay our producers of wheat a good, sound price for all the wheat they may have to sell.

IN addition to the great wheat crop the United States have an estimated rye crop of 25,000,000 bushels, and a barley crop of 75,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that 10,000,000 bushels of rye can be spared for shipment abroad, and

a large amount of oats can also be sold to go out of the country, as the crop has been a fairly good one; it is estimated that the United States can spare for export 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Mr. C. G. BURBANK of Fort McKavett, in a letter to the JOURNAL, takes issue with a statement that sometime since appeared in these columns, to the effect that American wools are from one to nine cents a pound below the price of wools of the same grade and class in foreign countries. This statement was based on an editorial note which appeared in one of its Eastern exchanges. Possibly this said exchange stated the proposition too strongly, and since it is anti-protection in politics, it is perhaps proper now for the JOURNAL to say this much. We will add that we wish to state facts only in regard to all matters of interest to our readers, and if inadvertently at any time we fail in this object, we will be obliged to any of our readers to call our attention to the matter. As we have had occasion to say before, the JOURNAL is not a political paper, and has no idea of going into the discussion of political questions. It simply proposes to give facts, and if they do not prove palatable to those who read them, it must not be blamed.

### The Rain-Makers.

THE JOURNAL has been misled by the exaggerated reports published in the morning paper in regard to the success of General Dyrenforth and his party in causing rain at Midland, Texas. The citizens in the vicinity referred to, claim that the experiment so far has been a failure, and that the rains that have fallen were not the result of human efforts but from natural causes. General Dyrenforth may be able to produce rain at will, but it will require additional proof to convince the citizens of Midland county that there is anything in it.

### Exports of Breadstuffs.

THE exports of breadstuffs for the month of July, as reported by the statistician of the treasury department, was \$16,379,291, against \$10,733,669 for the same time in 1890, showing an increase of over 50 per cent., or \$5,645,622. Of this increase all except \$75,304 came from wheat alone, and the increase in flour was \$1,002,773. There was also an increase in exports of rye and barley, while corn showed a falling off of \$926,643, and all other food products also fell off. For the seven months of 1891, there was a total decline of exports of breadstuffs of \$8,063,754 compared with last year, but at the present rate it will not take long to make up the deficiency. Europe must have our breadstuffs and it is fortunate for the West that this year her farmers have good crops to dispose of at high prices.

### A Big Artesian Well.

FORT WORTH has long been noted for its many flowing artesian wells. The greatest success in this line so far achieved is the well recently bored by the Artesian Water Company of

this city. This well was sunk to the depth of 1000 feet within 100 feet of the building occupied by the STOCK JOURNAL business office, and within half a block of Main, between Third and Fourth streets. The well is discharging a bold, rapid, 10-inch stream of water at the rate of 20,000 gallons per hour. The water is pure, clear, soft and exceptionally cold, considering the depth of the well. One well like the one referred to, with reservoirs to receive and hold the water, would irrigate a large farm and furnish water for thousands of live stock.

Artesian wells may yet solve the question of water supply for irrigation and ranching purposes on the plains of Western Texas. The JOURNAL hopes that proper efforts may at least be made in that direction.

### A Word To Delinquents.

When the present management took hold of the affairs of the STOCK JOURNAL, it found on the subscription list a large number of delinquent subscribers who have been repeatedly asked to remit the small amounts due by them. A large percentage have not only paid amount due to date, but renewed for another year, for which the JOURNAL feels thankful indeed. There are, however, quite a number still in arrears for from one to four years each. It is to these that the paper now desires to appeal. You have had the benefit of our labor and the money expended in giving you a first-class live stock and farm journal. We have waited as long and as patiently as our circumstances would admit for our money, but can't afford to waste time and postage stamps in sending out statements to those who are willing to receive and read the paper, but unwilling to pay for it. We want all the subscribers we can get who are willing to pay for the paper, but times are too dull to admit of printing papers for those who won't pay. The date following your printed address on the paper will show the date your subscription expired, and from which you are now indebted. This is all the statement or information necessary to enable those who want to pay to arrive at the amount due, and we sincerely hope our subscribers will carefully examine the date of their expirations, and that those who are in arrears will favor us with a remittance at once. These accounts must be settled.

### Financial Matters.

SELDOM has there been a time when the financial situation of this country, and in fact, the entire world, presented more complex or extraordinary aspect than at present. The state of affairs is exceedingly interesting and worthy of a careful review.

THIS entire country, as well as many portions of Europe, has been experiencing for many months a period of general liquidation more pronounced, wide spread, and far reaching in its consequences than any similar period in many years.

IF our readers will but pause to consider existing conditions and the principal causes which have led to this

wholesale liquidation, they will scarcely wonder that capital is sensitive, that everybody has wanted to sell and nobody has desired to buy, and that much doubt exists as to the future. The overproduction of securities, the general inflation of values, European complications and influences induced by tariff changes, were leading factors in driving Wall street into liquidation. This process has now been undergone, and the real estate, speculative, and investment fields are taking their turn in

### THE GENERAL PROCESS OF RECKONING.

thus prolonging the unhealthful and uncertain feeling in monetary affairs.

THE great development in the way of speedy urban growth in the central West and the far Northwest, has met with a sudden check, and the cities must now wait for the country to catch up. The Western farm mortgage situation is interesting, in that liquidation seems largely over, and that the abundant harvests promise a slow but certain return of confidence. The Southern "boom," which turned the heads of thousands, has now completely subsided, but here, too, liquidation is imperative and now in order. From Maryland to the Mexican border everybody is settling the speculative deals of '89 and '90. From southern California to British Columbia the cities, where speculation has been rife, feel keenly the stringency of the money market, while other cities, further inland, are likewise afflicted. Over-speculation and over-building in the cities also reflects seriously on the financial situation, exerting a baneful influence. Thus we have nearly every class of investments participating in these reversed financial conditions.

NOW the result of all this is a withdrawal of the money which is generally found applicable to investments in new enterprises, and a dearth of capital, coupled with timidity, which is very pronounced.

WE are confronted with undoubted agricultural prosperity which invariably leads to commercial and speculative activity. With our bursting granaries we stand ready to supply the world with breadstuffs and at almost our own prices. The horn of plenty is pouring its wealth of riches into the laps of the farmers in every state of the Union; and Europe, with her immense shortage, is making overtures to us for our abundant surplus. It is estimated that our farm products for 1891 will exceed in value by \$1,000,000,000 those of any other year in our history, and there has been no time for many years when better prices were promised for almost everything the farmer raises. The scarcity of wheat abroad portends a splendid export demand, while at home there is no surplus left over from last year to interfere with this year's values. The whole agricultural section is encouraged. Surely this country is blessed to an unusual degree, and in a measure which should result in many a harvest home rejoicing and a very material improvement in the financial situation.

**CATTLE.**

Pastures should be well stocked, but not overstocked.

You can never buy range cattle cheaper than right now.

Salt your cattle regularly. It is as necessary as food itself.

The Fort Worth Packing company will use several hundred good cows each week at their market value.

Good breeding and good feeding from birth to market are the corner stones to success in the cattle business.

No breeder ever secured a good animal through luck any more than did the negro secure his liberty through prayer.

This week's cattle shipments will be heavy, consequently but little immediate improvement can be looked for in the market.

Guard carefully against overstocking your range or pasture. Remember that it is no longer numbers, but good styled, fat cattle that make the money.

Real estate boomers and over-built towns and cities must now go into liquidation, but the owner of a good herd of cattle with plenty of grass is rapidly coming to the front, and will soon be on top.

Cattlemen are now getting in better shape than they have been for many years. They have had a long, hard pull against the tide and now that it has turned their way they know how to appreciate the relief to the fullest extent.

The decrease in cattle receipts at the principal markets so far this year is very heavy and still continues. The fact that there are no harrassing presidential orders forcing Indian cattle on the market, is one important factor, but the best reason is that cattle are actually scarcer.

Scarcity of money is the only thing that is now holding back a general forward movement in all lines of trade. The vast sums that will necessarily be brought from over the seas to pay for breadstuffs will help us all, and the cattle industry will feel the new life thus given. Gentlemen with cattle next year will be in the swim.

The Drovers' Journal says: "A Texas cattleman, in accounting for the comparatively light shipments of beeves from that state at present, tersely says their cattle are for sale and not to be given away just now. If the cattlemen in the Indian Territory who can hold their cattle should act on the same basis their cattle might be worth more."

It demands good cattle to meet the present wants of the market, and it is only the best that will bring top prices. The farmers and stockmen of the Southwest must now use just as good bulls as the farmers and cattle raisers of the older states do. It will pay just as well to work toward improvement of stock here as there, and we are glad to say there is a marked tendency in that direction.

Three hundred thousand head is the estimate placed by the cattle owners of the Indian Territory on the available beef supply of that section for this year. The Journal doubts the correctness of these figures. When the season closes it will more than likely be found that the output was less than 200,000 cattle. True, most of the cattle in the Nation are steers brought up from Texas to be matured, but 200,000 is "a heap of cattle."—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The Fort Cummings Cattle company of Grant county, N. M., of which J. P. Stanley is manager, intend shipping all their cattle as rapidly as possible and go out of the business. The steers will

be gathered and shipped to Kansas at once, where a contract has been made to sell them at \$1.85 per 100 lbs this fall, the company buying them back at \$3 per 100 lbs next spring when they will be marketed. This company has suffered more from the severity of the drouth than perhaps any other in that country.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal hews to the line and scores a point in a practical way in stating that there is but one way to get good prices for beef cattle, and that is to have good cattle. The decline in values at the great markets is simply the natural effects of foolish action of shippers. Several Western train loads were on the market that should have been held on the range until October. The shipment of unripe beeves is double robbery—it robs the owners thereof and every one else who has cattle by the lowering of values all along the line.

At the session of the supreme court, just closed at Santa Fe, N. M., a motion for the rehearing in the case of Pryor vs. the Portsmouth Cattle company was denied. A motion for a rehearing in the case of Lynch Bros. vs. Grayson & Co. was allowed. This is the famous Texas fever cattle case, wherein action was brought for damages for the alleged infection of a herd of New Mexico cattle with Texas fever, brought to New Mexico by a lot of Texas cattle, and in which Lynch Bros. secured a judgment of some \$6000 in the district court.

An exhaustive experiment in the feeding of steers for beef has been carefully conducted at the Michigan station, and the following are the more important conclusions arrived at: Age is the all-controlling circumstance that decides the rate of gain. The ration necessary to sustain the gain increases with age in about the same proportion as the weight of the animal, but the gain remains absolutely about the same. "Baby beef" is not inconsistent with high quality. The youngest steer slaughtered, a Devon, was agreed by all who tested it to be the best beef.

Great development in size is not a necessary condition to profitable feeding nor to quality. The "type" of an animal has much to do with its ability to use food to good advantage in the production of meat. Those nearest the "dairy type" made less gain to the food consumed.

**Scrubs not Mentioned.**

New Mexico Stock Grower.

The Kansas City and Omaha market journals are quarreling over the advantages and prices received at the respective markets for cattle. They seem to agree on one point: that is, that scrub steers are not worth talking about at either place, for they only mention sales of good cattle in comparing their markets.

**Signals For Cattlemen.**

A telegram recently sent out from Pierre, S. Dak., says:

Stockmen in this city to-day are perfecting arrangements for the establishment of a system of sun-flash or heliographic signals, to be run in connection with the signal station here, to protect stock on the ceded lands. The signals can be sent a distance of 125 miles, and will send out reports of all approaching storms, so that cattle can be driven to shelter. Over a million dollars' worth of cattle cover the territory within the reach of the signals.

**Jersey Breeders.**

The Texas Breeders of Jersey cattle held a meeting in this city on the first of this month. There were present: J. E. Gray and J. O. Terrell of Terrell, T. H. Jones of Mills county, W. W. Lipscomb of Luling, J. B. Harris and J. W. Hardin of Terrell, T. O. Barton of Calvert, A. R. Howard of Prairie Lea, T. S. Howard of Decatur, J. J. Jarvis and J. Z. T. Morris of Tarrant, A. H. Stowers of McLennan county, and Mrs.

L. F. Kedd of Sealey, A. W. Terrell of Austin and S. L. Burnop of Hutto.

A permanent organization was perfected by the election of S. L. Burnop as president and J. Z. T. Morris as secretary.

A. W. Terrell, J. O. Terrell and T. H. Jones were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to report at the next meeting, to be held in Dallas during the State fair.

The object of the association is to protect Jersey cattle, and to create an interest in the breed in Texas. The Jersey cattle industry is in its infancy in Texas at present, but promises to take a prominent position along with the other branches of improved live stock.

**Hold Feeding Cattle.**

Those who have feeding steers should not become impatient or get in too much of a hurry to dispose of them. If it can possibly be avoided feeders should not be sold even on the range when the Eastern markets are low. Prices everywhere are in a great measure regulated by the Chicago market, consequently sales made in any part of the country when the Chicago market is low, must be made at prices more or less in sympathy with that market. The markets, all of them, will be better this fall; this will greatly stimulate the price of feeders, and not only appreciate their value, but greatly increase the demand.

Another strong argument in favor of holding steers a few months longer is that the feed upon which these cattle are to be fed is not yet ready. Cotton has not yet been ginned and will not be in sufficient quantities to enable feeders to lay in a supply of seed before October. In addition to this cause of delay, feeders, as a rule, do not care to buy, receive, or begin feeding thin cattle until November.

The financial condition of the country will also delay many feeders in their purchases. The outlook just now, however, is better than it has been in ten months. The indications are that money for safe and legitimate investment will soon be more plentiful, when reliable and successful feeders will be able to control all the money they will require for feeding purposes.

Then again, if all these favorable indications should fail, and the man who holds his feeding steers should eventually, say in November, be forced to ship his cattle and take chances on the market, he will surely find a better market and realize better prices than if shipped now.

In conclusion, the JOURNAL will say that there are many advantages to be gained and nothing to be lost by holding such cattle as are only suitable for feeders.

**A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.**

The Missourian State Veterinarian Makes Some Practical Suggestions in Regard to It.

Referring to the new disease among cattle, which is now causing considerable comment among Missouri cattlemen, Dr. Paul Paguin, veterinarian of above-named state, says:

The disease referred to now prevails among cattle in several counties, as it did last year, and is, doubtless, due to some parasitic vegetation, possibly microbes or fungi, which develop at this season and in this temperature. The symptoms are as follows: The cattle appear gaunt and gaunter day after day for want of food. If examined, the nose may be found hot, dry, and sometimes wine color in patches; the tongue swells. Blisters appear on the inside and on the margin of the lips, which become more or less raw and bleed easily. The pad (upper jaw gum corresponding to the front teeth of lower jaw) also presents blisters which soon break, form a thick, yellowish, cracked,

soft crust. Sometimes the tongue is blotched or blistered, but rarely. There is much drooling of stringy, watery matter from the mouth, and the odor is anything but agreeable—often very fetid indeed. Those yellowish crusts slough out after a few days and leave raw surfaces or sores. There is rarely a smacking of the lips.

In a few cases complications arise by which gangrene (rotting in fact) of the gums extends to the jaw bones or teeth, and in a few instances the teeth become loose and even drop out.

Most of cases become lame and stiff from the same lesions breaking in the feet (the cleft particularly). Occasionally, but rarely, also blisters and consequent results (scabs, crusts, and even raw sores) occur on the udder. In three or four cases these appeared on the neck, the belly, the back and about the root of the tail. Uncommonly there is diarrhea. The malady runs its regular course in an average of about eight days. The shortest course I have noticed was five, and the longest eleven. There are irregular or complicated cases which last much longer. Fever, more or less intense, keeps up most of the time. The type is very mild, the death rate being, so far as I can learn, less than one in two hundred.

**PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE TREATMENT.**

1st. Separate all the sick and suspicious from the healthy stock, leaving the former where the disease began, and putting the healthy in a new pasture or lot.

2d. Wash the mouth twice a day with a solution of borax or alum or both combined, i. e., a wash composed of, say a tablespoonful or more of pulverized borax and alum to a pint of water.

3d. Watch very closely the healthy stock and separate every new case as gauntness appears, or any suspicious symptoms may present itself, such as lameness, stiffness, dullness, dry nose, difficulty in taking food, etc.

4th. Persons attending to such diseased stock should not visit pastures or places occupied by healthy stock, whether on their own property or at their neighbors. All who have healthy stock should abstain from visiting diseased stock.

5th. Buckets and other articles used for diseased stock should not be used for anything else unless washed or scalded.

6th. Stock from an infected herd should not be shipped to market or moved from the infected grounds and none should be allowed on highways.

7th. It is prudent to keep sheep and, perhaps, swine away from the infected herds.

8th. Persons with sore or chapped hands should handle disease carefully and wash clean after dressing cases.

It will pay to follow strictly all these measures of precaution. Some of them may appear unnecessary, but they are all based on rational hygienic principles that should not be transgressed. In bad or complicated cases, in which the feet are much affected, a daily wash with a copperas solution will be a great assistance.

**FEED:** The lips and tongue usually become so sore that the cattle can not pick any food. This is what causes such extreme gauntness and falling in flesh as characterizes the malady. When death occurs it is rarely due to internal lesions, but seems generally caused chiefly by starvation during the fever. To avoid such results, feed the stock gruel, and push ears of corn into the mouth directly under the grinders, when the patient will chew and eat them.

It is not contagious. In our investigations last year we failed to transmit the disease by inoculation or otherwise. But this much is certain, it is an epidemic affection.

**Fine Stock.**

Will sell in lots to suit, 150 high-grade horses, 600 Shorthorn stock cattle, 125 two-year-old Shorthorn steers. Will also sell at a bargain the entire outfit, including ranch lands and live stock, one of the best and most complete fine stock farms in the state. Parties wishing high-grade or thoroughbred cattle or horses, should call at "Sand Valley Ranch," on the Brazos river, northwest corner of Palo Pinto county, or write W. B. Bowne, Finis, Jack County, Texas.

Castor oil may be comfortably taken in hot milk, in half a wine glass of weak punch, in hot water sweetened and flavored with essence of peppermint or winter-green.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The war is on, and the scalp-hunters are getting there with both feet.

How are the newly-weaned lambs doing? Are they being given special attention?

Not a single case reported the past week of loss of sheep in Texas by dogs. Remarkable, isn't it.

How are the lambs doing? It is presumed of course that they are now rustling for themselves, and that the ewes are having a rest from them.

Have you any grain on hand intended for your sheep? If so, now is the time to be using some of it. A handful to every ewe to be bred this fall fed every day will do them lots of good.

Further reports from Kansas indicate that the farmers are quite generally holding their wheat, selling only enough to supply their immediate wants.

The stock yards company at Chicago is making extensive improvements in the area devoted to sheep pens, enlarging the same and raising the roofs, so that there will be better light and ventilation.

There are some indications that the wool market is going to begin to improve very soon. Indeed there are signs of better times already to be seen in the Western markets.

The Cheviots are pretty certain to be popular in this country before long. They are good sheep on their native hills, and there are large sections of Northwest Texas where they would feel very much at home.

Before any one in Texas takes sheep on shares, as per the terms sent out in the printed form of contract that appeared in the issue of the JOURNAL of August 22, let him consider why he should give the other man such an advantage.

A well-known English live stock agent reports large purchases of Shropshire and Dorsets in England, for the American markets, among them several show rams that he predicts will be heard from in American prize rings.

A very superior hard cheese is made from ewe's milk. It is called "Roquefort cheese," and is greatly appreciated by a large class of cheese eaters who consider it superior even to the celebrated Brie cheese, which is made from cow's milk.

An exchange says tarring the noses of sheep to prevent bot flies from egg-laying is humane precaution. To do this there is no better way than to give salt in narrow boxes which have their edges tarred. Thus, with no labor on your part the work is done.

Perry Witten took 100 bags of medium wool from the Devil's River country to San Angelo on the 10th inst. In a short time the fall clips will be pouring into market, and the JOURNAL earnestly hopes that they will bring satisfactory prices to the wool growers.

And still the reports come in that some of the Western counties are "kicking like bay steers" against paying the scalp bounties. And yet in a single county it is said that 450 wolf scalps have been brought in to date. Surely that county can afford to stand by the law.

Have you gotten just what you wanted in the way of rams for the next breeding season? If so, the JOURNAL takes it for granted that your next crop of lambs will be superior to your last since you have, of course, been careful to invest only in the very best of first-class rams that have been in your market.

It seems to be a little mixed whether or not our government rain-makers

really had anything to do with the heavy rains that have fallen recently in the section where they have been experimenting. In the interests of Texas sheep husbandry the JOURNAL is watching these experiments.

When the wool grower feels himself getting desperate and is tempted to sell his wool at the buyer's price, let him try to remember that "all things cometh to him who waits"—or words to that effect. Even fair prices are "on the road" and will be here before many more moons, and the JOURNAL'S advice is, wait for them!!!

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

The significant fact is statement that the president of the National Wool Growers' association, a long-time Merino breeder, last season placed a black-faced ram among his Merino ewes. It indicates that the trend of popular thought and feeling among intelligent flockmasters is in the direction of making wool secondary and meat the first consideration.

The coyotes in Texas are having a bloody time of it. They are kept busy hunting for holes large enough and deep enough to save them from the scalp-hunters. And it is said that the bob-tail cats are not happy, and even the jack-rabbits and prairie dogs have reason to wonder why it is that the boys are so anxious to perforate their hides and fill their bodies with lead.

Sheep are, undoubtedly, the best paying stock kept, and when their enriching and brush destroying proclivities are considered, it is questionable whether any farm can afford to run without a flock. The call from good liver for fine lamb and mutton is on the increase, and the time will never come when wool, famous for its usefulness in all ages, will not be prized.

At the recent open air performance of "As You Like It," given by the Chicago Elks, with old dame nature as the stage, a flock of sheep played a star part. While the bah! bahs! remained on the scene they added a pleasing effect to the play, but for some reason or other they became affected with "stage fright" and gamboled off the scene.

A well-known physician says that nine-tenths of the sheep that die with what the farmers call grub in the head, are sick with no more or less than catarrhal or lung disease, contracted in a fall rain-storm. But a well-known sheep breeder of Texas insists that scarcity of grub in the stomach is the real trouble as a rule, since no one ever knew a fat sheep to succumb to grub in the head.

When the lambs are first separated from the ewes they are apt to be much out of sorts for several days. They will be nervous, will miss their accustomed milk rations, and if they are not given extra good attention they will fall off in flesh. But, if they are given good range and water they will soon get over their worry and be as frisky as ever.

Again the JOURNAL urges on its flockmaster readers the importance of weaning the lambs of all ewes that are to be bred in the fall. This suggestion is made at this time in view of the fact that letters from different parts of the range indicate that many ewe flocks are still suckling their lambs. Ewes should be given ample time to rest and recuperate from the debilitating effect of nursing their young before they are turned in with the rams.

It will not be out of place for the JOURNAL to repeat just at this time what it has had occasion frequently before to say, viz: that it is going to

be money in the pocket of those flockmasters who look carefully after the packing of their fall clips. On the other hand those of them who are satisfied to get their wool into market in any shape, so they get it there, are going to be "down on their luck," when the reports of sales comes to them from their commission merchants. Nothing pays the wool grower better for the time and labor devoted to it, than carefully sorting and packing his wool.

In past years the sheep exhibit at the Texas fairs have not been fairly representative of the business of sheep husbandry. There should be many pens representing the various breeds bred in the United States on exhibition at the next Dallas State fair, and the managers of that institution will command the attendance of a great many enterprising Texas flockmasters if they will see to it that the sheep department will be worth visiting. Why not correspond now with breeders and have first-class animals of all the breeds at the next fair?

The San Antonio Express hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: "The county commissioners of Tom Green county should remember that if the scalp bounty law will cost their county thousands of dollars it will save to her people tens of thousands. The fact that there are large demands on the bounty fund proves that there was great necessity for strong inducements to bring about the destruction of the pests sought to be annihilated. The West demanded this scalp law, and it is surprising that the Scalp should give it its first black eye."

Many flockmasters have no proper appreciation of the value of careful breeding. They seem to think that all they are called on to do is to furnish the cash to pay for flock of ewes, supply them with range, and at the proper season secure the proper proportion of rams for breeding purposes. And when their lambs show up scrubby, and grow up with a runty tendency, they manifest no end of indignant surprise. And yet, it is plain to their better informed and more enterprising neighbors that scrubby and runty lambs are inevitable when low priced and low quality rams are used. The male is, in one sense, half the flock. Take a fairly well graded flock of ewes and breed them a few years to none but first-class rams, and a high grade flock will gladden the heart of the owner.

Concerning sheep-killing dogs, Mr. J. M. Campbell, writing from Haskell, says: "I met a gentleman in this county who told me he has had thirty sheep killed since the first of January last by prowling curs. On one night he lost eleven, but 'got' the cur, which belonged more than ten miles off. You are on the right track, and my friend joins me in expressing the hope that you will keep firing away at your end, as we will do at ours, at stray dogs that prowl around sheep ranges. Last year I lost heavily by them, but I furnished my herders with shot guns, and by my directions they shot every dog that came on my range unattended by its owner. My sheep are now in Crockett county, and would do splendidly if there were no coyotes there."

The wool-growers of Montana are determined to protect themselves against the scab fiends. The governor recently issued his proclamation against the importing into, or transporting through, Montana, of any sheep from regions infected by scab. This action was taken under a law of Montana intended to protect its flockmasters against the importation of scabby sheep. It seems that up in the Mountain Home district of Idaho, scab is prevalent, and a carload of sheep from that section has been stopped off the Montana Central railroad at Helena, and will be held there until it can get a clean bill of health. The Montana Stock Journal, commenting on this incident, says: "A clean bill of health does not always prove that the sheep are free from scab,

and the only real safe way is to shut out all shipments from a scab country!

At every county fair in Texas there should be a goodly number of fine sheep on exhibition. But, strange to tell, it is rarely the case that the sheep exhibit amounts to anything even at the larger fairs, and those at the county fairs, as a rule, are scarcely worth considering. Even at the Dallas Fair, but few pens of really good sheep have been on exhibition in past years. Hence the remarks of a well known Texas sheep man a few days since. Said he: "I would take in the fall fairs to judge of the relative values of the different breeds of mutton sheep, but I doubt if I would find twenty head on exhibition at twenty fairs. I want to devote more attention to breeding for mutton, but I don't know which is the best breed for my purposes. Why don't the Dallas fair people take hold of the matter and guarantee a big sheep show next fall? It would attract hundreds of Texas flockmasters."

The New Orleans Times-Democrat tells of a Louisiana man who, by judicious breeding and general good care of his sheep, has grown rich. It says:

"A friend and subscriber, for many years resident of our Gulf coast, was notably successful in sheep breeding. Taking the native ewe for a foundation whereon to build, and by introducing pure blooded Merino rams, which he changed every year or two from flock to flock, also by purchase of new strains occasionally, he succeeded in breeding up a flock of some 3500 head of high grades, whose wool would sell at prices ranging from five to eight cents a pound above the market. Old sheer and tegs, when past their prime, were slaughtered and sent to market during the cool season. During the winter the animals were provided with a cheap shelter, given a moderate amount of forage, and, after lambing and shearing, were sent out on the trail, where they are driven backward and forward for some 60 or 70 miles, changing pasture every twenty-four hours. This gentleman was eminently successful in sheep breeding, in fact became wealthy, principally from this source."

### The Low Prices of Wool.

D. J. Smith, Columbia county, Ohio, writes as follows on the wool situation:

Wool has been very low in the markets of the world and our tariff law does not reach them, nor is it designed to fix the price on any commodity or manufactured article or product of the farm. Financial complications, and the cunning shrewdness of foreign and our own business men, in importing into our ports all the wool they could carry, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, these causes, with others, are the reasons of low prices at present. Other causes are that the manufacturers of wool, and the dealers in wool, are organized, and the dealers and commission men speculate in wool and are in accord with manufacturers to buy as low as possible. They watch the necessities of farmers. When the new clip comes upon the market it is about the tax-gathering time in June; and they know that a great many farmers must have money and will sell at almost any price. Dealers in wool fix the price and buy what they can for a short time, and then quit and leave the market in the country until in the fall another tax gathering time comes, and then come on the market again. These causes no law will reach.

Wool-growers must and can remedy trouble by organization, the members counting the cost of production as the manufacturers do, and selling for nothing less, and as much above as will give a reasonable profit on production. The Ohio Valley Millers' Association not only fixes the prices of the products of their mills, but have the cheek to fix the price of the farmers' grain through organization. Let us fix the price for our own products, act as a unit, and we can procure results.

### Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

#### AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

August 28—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for J Miles, San Angelo, 46 steers, 627 lbs, \$1.75; 134 cows, 607 lbs, \$1.50.

August 28—Rosenbaum Bros. & Co. sold for Loving Cattle Co, Kansas City, 182 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.95.

August 25—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co sold for Matthews Land & C Co, Albany, 31 calves, 211 lbs, \$4; 18 cows, 689 lbs, \$2; J A Matthews, Albany, 95 calves, 150 lbs, \$4.87; 94 calves, 156 lbs, \$4.87; 5 calves, 278 lbs, \$3.87; 5 calves, 286 lbs, \$3.87; 245 cows, 704 lbs, \$2.10; 52 cows, 721 lbs, \$2. August 26—O J Wood, Fort Griffin, 106 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.85; 12 calves, 295 lbs, \$3.10; 13 calves, 316 lbs, \$3.10; 72 calves, 186 lbs, \$4.55; 77 calves, 192 lbs, \$4.55; 17 stags, 896 lbs, \$1.65; Joe Thorpe, Throckmorton, 31 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.85; 10 steers, 803 lbs, \$2.40; 1 stag, 1000 lbs, \$2; H W Ross, Baird, 24 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.55; 23 cows, 739 lbs, \$2; Col D R Fant, Goliad, 300 steers, 902 lbs, \$2.40. August 27—Loving C Co, Jack county, 110 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.95.

August 28—Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold for the Forsythe Land & C Co, Caldwell, 258 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.35; G T Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 146 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.60. August 29—Cassidy, St. Louis, Mo, 21 steers, 1056 lbs, \$3; 49 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.40. Aug. 31—Chicago & Tex L & C Co, Childress, 249 cows, 728 lbs, \$2.15; J L Shriver, Arizona, 164 steers, 1222 lbs, \$3.40; White, Kansas City, 100 Indian, 1288 lbs, \$3.40; 142 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.45; W Coleman, Wichita Falls, 304 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.65. September 1—Portwood & M, Dundee, 22 steers, 1134 lbs, \$3; 78 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.80; 13 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.65.

August 28—Scaling & Tamblyn sold for W Scott, Catoosa, 168 steers, 992 lbs, \$3.20; 69 steers, 1062 lbs, \$3.30; Morrison & Co, Amarillo, 358 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.95. August 31—Mrs W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 44 steers, 1171 lbs, \$3.25; W Scott, Catoosa, 92 steers, 993 lbs, \$3.20; 91 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.10; 14 steers, 1208 lbs, \$2.80; 8 stags, 1176 lbs, \$2.03. Sept. 1—258 steers, 1001 lbs, \$3.05; J O Hall, Nowata, I T, 248 steers, 1016 lbs, \$3.10; U Williams, Catoosa, 23 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3.10; Childress L & C Co, Quanah, 120 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.75; 54 cows, 801 lbs, \$2.05; 27 cows, 852 lbs, \$2; L Newman, Quanah, 70 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.70; White Bros, Quanah, 29 cows, 800 lbs, \$2.00; 54 cows, 774 lbs, \$2.05.

August 29—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for G W Boyd, Woodward, I T, 23 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.75. August 31—Jule Gunter, Minco, I T, 403 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.80; H B Sanborn, Goss, 199 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.85; 123 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.85; White & R, Kansas City, 23 steers, 1003 lbs, \$3.05; J M Campbell, Minco, I T, 52 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.50. Sept. 1—H C Beal, Mariefeld, 91 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.50.

August 28—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for J H Allison, Okarche, I T, 92 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.85. Sept. 1—O P Jones, St. Louis, Mo, 25 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.35.

August 28—The James H. Campbell Co, sold for Bellman & Son, Arizona,

146 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.65. Sept. 1—J Miller, Ponca, I T, 54 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.70; 50 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.70; 26 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.70; J F Waters, Chase county, Kansas, 75 Indians, 1237 lbs, \$3.55; Waters C Co, Arizona, 168 steers, 1163 lbs, \$2.90.

August 31—R. Strahorn & Co. sold C Thomson, Kansas City, 19 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.75. Sept. 1—B Hackett, Fort Worth, 95 calves, 172 lbs, \$3.87; Kimberlin & Co, Ponca, I T, 53 cows, 791 lbs, \$2.20.

#### AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

August 26—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 226 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.85; E B Harrold, Fort Worth, 41 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.30; E T Scruggs, Taylor, 23 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.30; J C Loving, Jacksboro, 44 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.65. August 27—C W Turner, Muskogee, I T, 86 steers, 1001 lbs, \$3; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 86 cows, 783 lbs, \$2.05; 27 cows, 795 lbs, \$2.15; 29 cows, 793 lbs, \$2; 110 cows, 797 lbs, \$2.05; Wilson & W, Catoosa, I T, 112 heifers, 789 lbs, \$2.75; E B Carver, Henrietta, 88 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.70; 28 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.80.

August 27—Scaling & Tamblyn sold for A J Smith, Illinois Bend, I T, 26 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1040 lbs, \$1.50. August 28—Scott & Fuller, Chouteau, I T, 73 steers, 1015 lbs, \$3.15; 24 steers, 1037 lbs, \$3.35. August 31—Scott & Fuller, Chouteau, I T, 75 steers, 968 lbs, \$3.10; 25 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.25; F E Smith, Bragg, I T, 24 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.70; 23 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.80; 22 steers, 1059 lbs, \$3.05; 2 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.60; W N Hughes, Paris, 42 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.40; 5 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.65; W Scott, Fort Worth, 23 steers, 986 lbs, \$3. September 1—J H Baldwin, Honey Grove, 90 cows, 717 lbs, \$1.70; 35 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.10; 3 bulls, 1153 lbs, \$1.60; 11 calves, \$6.25 each; N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 29 calves, \$6; 20 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.75; Gray & Clinkscales, Vinita, I T, 27 steers, 695 lbs, \$2.12; 4 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.65; A J Davis, Gainesville, 20 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.80; 3 stags, 1153 lbs, \$2; 14 calves, \$7 each; Nutter & Neville, Henrietta, 30 calves, \$7 each; 68 steers, 1037 lbs, \$3.05; 16 steers, 971 lbs, \$3; J O Hall, Vinita, 48 steers, 1011 lbs, \$2.37; 25 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.80; T C Provine, Honey Grove, 32 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; 3 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.25; 2 stags, 1035 lbs, \$1.75; 9 yearlings, 481 lbs, \$1.40; J H McClure, Honey Grove, 56 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.75; 22 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull 970 lbs, \$1.60; 7 calves, \$6.25 each. September 2—R F Johnson, Belknap, 7 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.75; 4 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 770 lbs, \$1.75; 5 stags, 902 lbs, \$2; 39 calves, \$5.75 each; 2 calves, \$5; Stilson, Case, Thorp, Ryburn & Co, Catoosa, 23 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.12; 143 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.90; 216 cows, 883 lbs, \$1.85.

#### AT KANSAS CITY.

August 26—Fish & Keck Co. sold for American Pastoral Co, Amarillo, 337 steers, 1112 lbs, \$2.50; J B Hext, Mangum, 5 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.25; 79 cows, 800 lbs, \$2. Aug. 27—American Pastoral Co, Amarillo, 315 steers, 1089 lbs, \$2.50; Woods & Moncrief, Purcell, I T, 29 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 829 lbs, \$1.75; 26 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.35; Williams Bros, Purcell, I T, 28 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.40; J P Baird, Purcell, I T, 89 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.45; 24 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.90; S P Britt, Childress, 44 calves, \$5.50 each; 26 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.70. August 28—S W

Barber, Mobeetie, 17 cows, 888 lbs, \$2.05; 8 cows, 823 lbs, \$2; 15 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.45; Cowgill & Miller, Colbert, I T, 54 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.22; Baird & Wantland, Purcell, I T, 54 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.55; T C Jennings, Purcell, 19 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.40; Aztec Land & Cattle Co, Purcell, 257 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.35; C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, I T, 60 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.77. August 29—J T Perryman, Ta-la-la, 18 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.80; W G Bush, Coleman, 53 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.85; 58 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.85; C Q and J Hassard, Coleman, 31 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.95; 47 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.95. August 31—for J S McElroy, Panhandle, 24 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.40; W S Goodley, Woodward, I T, 48 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.55; H G Williams, Ponca, I T, 22 stags, 1061 lbs, \$1.35; Wm Walner, Wynnewood, I T, 18 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1330 lbs, \$1.40; 7 cows, 927 lbs, \$2.25; W R Curtis, Henrietta, 28 cows, 806 lbs, \$2. September 1—for L W Woods, Sherman, 406 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.65; Millett Bros, Sherman, 173 steers, 812 lbs, \$2.15; Lord & McElroy, Sherman, 22 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.30; 21 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.30; F M Dougherty, Gainesville, 50 cows 756 lbs, \$1.60; 229 cows, 746 lbs, \$2.

August 24—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for J M Campbell, Minco, I T, 114 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.55; 5 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.25; 83 calves, \$5.40 each. August 25—Wade Bros, San Angelo, 187 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.65; J M Campbell, Minco, 56 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.50; 79 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.50; 26 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.82; 6 calves, \$6 each. August 26—Gunter & Washington, Minco, I T, 406 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.50; P S Doxey, Mangum, 18 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.70. August 27—P S Doxey, Mangum, 86 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.50; 6 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.05; J L Barnett, Mangum, 6 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.25; Gunter & Washington, Mangum, 399 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.60; 2 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2. August 31—Hensley, Harrell & Henson, Panhandle, 157 calves, each \$8.25; 390 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.90. September 1—A P Murchison, Amarillo, 71 calves, each \$8.25; J N Ivy, Amarillo, 85 calves, 167 lbs, \$4.05; 20 cows, 844 lbs, \$1.90; 23 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.25. September 2—H C Clark, Dallas, 49 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.02; E P Jackson, Elgin, Kans, 22 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.85.

August 31—Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford sold for C W White, Vinita, I T, 103 calves, 114 lbs, \$4.50; 24 cows, 699 lbs, \$1.50; 187 cows, 657 lbs, \$2.

August 26—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold R C Edgerton, Lenapah, I T, 22 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.65; Western Inv't & Sec. Co, Clarendon, Tex, 179 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.75. August 27—same, 179 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.65; J H Paramore, Leliaetta, 140 cows, 824 lbs, \$2; 111 calves, 123 lbs, \$4.50; Western Inv. & Sec. Co, Clarendon, 227 calves, 142 lbs, \$4.25; 10 calves, \$7 each; 16 bulls, 1301 lbs, \$1.20; 213 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.40; 86 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.60; 6 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.30. August 28—261 calves, 133 lbs, \$4.35; 12 calves, \$7 each; 256 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.40. August 29—L H Lee, Elgin, Kans, 119 steers, 1057 lbs, \$3; Adams & Shaw, Elgin, Kans, 98 steers, 1054 lbs, \$3.12; S Cutbirth, Leliaetta, I T, 83 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.50; D L Middleton & Sons, Leliaetta, I T; 51 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.50; 63 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.75; Middleton & Edwards, Leliaetta, I T, 24 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.60; Evans, Pryor, & Co, Leliaetta, I T, 26 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.60;

Evans & Blair, Leliaetta, 17 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.65; Western Inv. & Sec Co, Clarendon, 183 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.90; 8 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.50.

#### Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,  
September 3, 1891.

The K. C. market opened on Monday with 9145 cattle, of which from 2000 to 2500 went into the Texas division, and, in addition to the last named, there was a liberal supply of Panhandle, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona cattle in the native division. Kansas wintered cattle were plenty. The market was slow in consequence of buyers wanting 10 to 15 cents off.

On Tuesday the total cattle receipt were close to 10,000. Texans and Indians were estimated at 6000. The big end of the supply were steers, and cows were so scarce that they sold fully as well as Saturday. Good steers, on the other hand, were dull and 25 cents lower than Saturday. The demand was slack, and only part of the offerings were sold.

Canning steers did not pop up last week like good steers and have not broken so much this week, but there was no life to them.

Wednesday the receipts were again heavy, running up to 9300, with a good proportion of through Texans. Cows held up pretty well, but buyers were able to again force prices down fully another 10 cents.

Henson, Harrell & Hensley, of Panhandle, sold 390 cows yesterday, averaging 756 pounds, at \$1.90. Arrivals of sheep were good, but the supply of killing stuff was not large. Muttons were in demand and good stuff sold strong. Stockers were steady. One lot of 900 Texas muttons, averaging 73 pounds, sold yesterday at \$3.25. Another small lot, weighing 82 pounds, brought \$3.35.

#### Chicago Market Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL.,  
CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1891.

Monday's market had 17,000 cattle, a considerable increase over the previous Monday. A lot of 95 native cattle of very choice quality, averaging about 1500 pounds, sold at \$6.20. Good judges pronounced them, number considered, as good as any cattle that have been marketed lately.

The receipts of Texas and Indian cattle Monday were about 3000 head. The market was about steady, with good grades firm and common stock slow sale at barely steady prices.

Tuesday's receipts dropped to 9500 cattle, with rather an uneven lower market. There were 3000 Texas and Indian cattle on Tuesday's market. They sold 10 cents lower than Monday.

To-day's (Wednesday's) total receipts were 19,000, of which a good proportion were Texas and Indian cattle. The run was too heavy for the market, and buyers had but little trouble in forcing a still further decline of 10 cents on all grades.

The following are representative Texas sales on to-day's market:

Capitol syndicate, 345 cows, 784 lbs, \$2.20; 22 bulls, 1127 lbs, \$1.95.

T M Dougherty, Henrietta, 25 calves, 252 lbs, \$3; 239 calves, 175 lbs, \$5; 49 cows, 598 lbs, \$1.90.

Taylor Bros, Henrietta, 262 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.75.

J M Taylor, Catoosa, I T, 240 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.75.

T W and J N Morrison, Amarillo, sold 2250 sheep, 76 lbs, \$3.62½.

J T Spears, Quanah, 127 calves, 176 lbs, \$4.80; 20 calves, 250 lbs, \$3; 52 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.60; 93 cows, 716 lbs, \$5.

William Coleman, Wichita Falls, 234 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.60.

A very gooy feeling characterized the sheep market, and business moved with considerable briskness. Sellers gained a point or two on the good Western sheep, while the other grades remained unchanged. The supply was not heavy and everything changed hands at an early hour.

Four hundred and sixty Texas mutt-tons, averaging 84 pounds, sold at \$4.12½ per 100.

Good hogs are bringing from \$5@5.30. Uncle "Eph" Harrold of Fort Worth was shaking hands with his many friends at the yards yesterday.

**St. Louis Market Letter.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
September 3, 1891. }

The run of Texas and Indian cattle on Monday was fairly liberal and consisted of some fair to good cattle, but none were good enough to satisfy the demand for the Eastern trade. The market opened active although there was a liberal run at other markets, and while some concessions had to be made to dispose of inferior or coarse cattle, the bulk was disposed of at steady prices. There was over a thousand calves on sale and sold promptly at from \$6.50 to \$7.75 per head.

On Tuesday the receipts amounted to about 180 car-loads and as an average the quality was about as good as the market receives during the grass season. The business opened up rather slow and although there appeared to be a good demand the values were a shade easier on the good cattle to five to ten cents lower on the medium and inferior steers and the bulk of the cows.

On Wednesday (yesterday) receipts of Texas and Indian Territory were only 87 cars, mostly inferior, common cattle. There was a still further decline of 10 cents per 100 pounds on all grades. The Stilson outfit from Tom Green county had a lot of their Indian Territory steers on the market yesterday. They sold as follows: 95 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.90; 23 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.12½; 216 cows, 883 lbs, \$1.85.

D. Waggoner & Son had a lot of cows heifers and calves on yesterday's market which sold as follows: 173 heifers, 643 lbs, \$2.15; 26 cows, 796 lbs, \$2.05; 93 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.95; 48 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.90; 370 calves, \$8 each; T B Jones, Rutherford, 368 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.45.

It is impossible to forecast the market for the remainder of the week as it will all depend on the quantity and quality of the receipts.

**Fine Stock for Sale or Trade.**

On account of my farm being at present over-stocked, I will sell or trade a choice lot of brood mares and young stock. I have thorough bred mares, trotting-bred mares and combination saddle and harness-bred mares, all sired by the best of stallions. Also some good young saddle and harness horses, milch cows, Poland-China and Berkshire pigs. I will sell for cash or good six-month's secured paper, or I will trade for good, unencumbered real estate. Address

R. E. MADDOX,  
Fort Worth.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**R. Strahorn & Co.'s Weekly Letter.**

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 31, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Last Tuesday we received 4500 Texas cattle, and like the day before, the market was higher. On Wednesday the run was about the same, and while canners sold about 5@10c lower, good stock sold strong. Thursday with but 2500 our trade ruled strong. Friday receipts were a trifle lighter and trade unchanged. Saturday there were but few over 1000 head on sale and the trade was dull, but no lower. To-day there came about 4000 head and there was a good demand both from buyers for slaughtering here and for shipment East alive. Cows are selling at \$2@2.20, with canning steers at \$2.35@2.75, while beef steers are selling for \$2.90@3.20 for 900 to 2000 lbs average, with 1100 to 1200-lb steer at \$3.25@3.65 according to fat and quality.

Yours,

R. STRAHORN & Co.

**Stewart & Overstreet's Letter.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
September 1, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The receipts of Texas and Indian Territory cattle has been quite liberal for the two opening days of the week. Yesterday (Monday) there being 140 cars on sale, yet there was none good enough to satisfy Eastern shippers. The market opened active and the scales were kept busy until the best cattle were transferred, when prices weakened, and closed 10c lower. To-day the run was more liberal and among the lot some 40 cars smooth and fat Indians which sold for Eastern accounts at \$3.25@3.62½, average around 1100 lbs. We would call values steady to ten cents lower, and about all sold. Demand good.

STEWART & OVERSTREET,

**Wool Letter.**

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 3, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

Manufacturers gave almost their entire attention to taking up choice medium and low wools, resulting in their being well cleared out, so that from now on other wools will, no doubt, be in demand. In speaking of choice wools one gets a fair idea of the intrinsic and all around value of Australian unwashed wools, in noting that they bring 44 cents a pound—the highest price in years—in American markets to-day. For the month the building of new mills and enlargement of old ones was about half what it was for the previous two months, but no odds, for enough spindles are running to use up all the wool in sight, if no more mills are built this year. The more serious condition of all European crops, developed lately, has advanced the value of all American grains 5 to 10 per cent., so that our farmers will be able to emphasize the already strong position of woolen goods, made of their own wool and in their own mills. Yes, congratulations are in order with them (and the whole country), that during the past nine months, confronted with poor crops last year, our own large production of wools, a double importation of them (in anticipation of higher tariffs), extravagant expenditures of our people

visiting abroad, aided by the McKinley bill enlarging the free list 11 per cent., and so making our importation of free goods eighty-five million dollars larger than the same nine months last year—requiring shipments of gold beyond all records to foot the bills, still Uncle Sam is on top, able to buy out England twice or the balance of creation once, and have a little change left, so that we don't expect to see wool lower and are hopeful and serene on present values, viz:

**UNWASHED WOOLS.**  
UTAH, WYOMING AND ARIZONA.

	Choice.	Average.
Medium, (¾-blood).....	23@25	21@23
Low medium, (¼-blood) ..	21@23	19@21
Low quarter-blood.....	19@21	17@19
Coarse.....	17@19	15@17
Fine medium, (½-blood).....	21@23	19@21
Fine.....	19@21	17@19
Carpet.....	13@15	11@13

**KANSAS, EAST TEXAS AND DAKOTA.**

	Choice.	Average.
Medium, (¾-blood).....	22@24	21@23
Low medium, (¼-blood).....	20@22	19@21
Low quarter-blood.....	19@21	18@20
Coarse.....	18@20	17@19
Fine medium, (½-blood).....	20@22	19@21
Fine.....	18@21	17@19
Carpet.....	12@14	10@12

**WEST TEXAS, MEXICO AND COLORADO.**

	Choice.	Average.
Medium, (¾-blood).....	20@22	18@20
Low medium, (¼-blood).....	18@20	16@18
Low quarter-blood.....	16@18	14@16
Coarse.....	14@16	12@14
Fine medium, (½-blood).....	18@20	16@18
Fine.....	15@18	12@15
Carpet and off lots.....		8@12

Tags, cotts, burrs, chaff, wild oats and straw damage wool from 1 to 4c a pound.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. HALL.

**New Orleans Market Report.**

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

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1600	1335	457
Calves and yearlings	1430	1703	274
Hogs.....	641	477	381
Sheep.....	226	476	

**CATTLE.**—Good to choice beeves per lb, 24@23; common to fair beeves, 2c@2½; good fat cows, 2@2½; common to fair cows, \$9@12; calves, \$4.50@7.50; yearlings, \$6.00@9.00; good milch cows, \$20@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

**HOGS.**—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5½@5¼; common to fair, 4@4½.

**SHEEP.**—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3; common to fair \$1.50@2.

The run of beef cattle during the week has been light and there has been a fair demand for good stock. Liberal receipts yesterday and to-day of beeves and cows, and the market opened fairly well supplied with prices weak, except with good, fat stock. Calves and yearlings were in moderate supply and prices ruled firmer. The supply is only moderate and good stock is fairly active.

Fair receipts of hogs and the market is dull. Good, fat muttons firm; poor stock is hard to sell.

**What the Commission Merchants Say About the Market.**

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, August 29—Receipts of cattle of all kinds this week about 63,000 head, against 56,967 head last week and 72,011 a year ago. The week's receipts included 18,000 Western rangers and 20,000 Texas and Indian cattle. The general receipts of cattle were comparatively light and buyers showed more interest in the markets than they did last week. Prices ruled unevenly higher and

desirable Western range cattle advanced about 25 to 40c per hundred cwt. and good to choice beeves sold at \$4.50@4.90. The shippers and exporters continue to buy the best of the range cattle and that fact makes an excellent outlet for them. This fact also shows how excellent is the general quality of the range cattle. Texas and Indian cattle sold fairly well at \$1.50@2.30 for cows and \$2.35@3.30 for steers.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co., Chicago, August 29—Receipts of range cattle here amounted to about 40,000 for the week, and were about equally divided between Western and Southern cattle. On Monday and Tuesday all classes of range cattle advanced 10@15c, but on Wednesday canning cattle declined fully 10 cents; the better grades ruled active and strong through the balance of the week and closed 15@20 cents higher than last week's closing prices. But the common and medium grades have been neglected and have only averaged about steady at last week's close. We quote cows and heifers \$1.75@2.20; canning Texas steers, \$2.25@2.70; dressed beef and shipping Texas, \$2.75@3.75; according to fat, quality and weight. We have had very little inquiry this week for bulls and stags; veal calves have been scarce and high; we sold two loads on Tuesday at \$4.87½ that averaged 158 lbs, and two loads on Wednesday at \$4.55 that averaged 139 lbs; heavy calves averaging 225 to 300 lbs sell 3½@4 cents according to fat, but the demand for these weights is very unreliable, and prices for them are liable to drop at any time.

The supply of sheep has about equalled the demand this week, and the pens have been well cleared at firm figures. Weather very cool.

Keenan & Sons, Chicago, August 29—Receipts have increased slightly over last week, but with the live cattle shippers and exporters in the market the market since Monday has advanced from 15@25c. per cwt. The close is firm, and with only fair receipts next week we expect to see a further advance. The Western range cattle are improving very fast in flesh, and corn cattle are scarce, and we see no reason why this class of cattle should not bring more money.

Receipts of sheep and lambs with today's arrivals foot up about 34,500. Estimating 2500 for to-morrow, Saturday, will make 37,000 for the week, against 39,700 same time last year. The trade in both sheep and lambs has been active, all selling higher than the closing prices of last week. All classes of sheep sold 10@15c higher, lambs fully 25c higher, and at this writing pens were well cleared and the Eastern markets in pretty good shape. The prospects are we will have good, strong and steady markets the coming week.

**Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.**

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

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,  
La Plume, Pa.

THERE is a very different feeling among farmers this year from last. Big crops and fair to good prices make a combination of luxuries not often enjoyed.

## AGRICULTURAL.

By providing good shelter, less grain will be required to keep stock in a good thrifty condition during the winter.

When the condition of the soil will admit, in nearly all cases it will pay to arrange to sow wheat early in the fall.

Now is a good time to get rid of the dry fat cows. Generally they will bring a better price now than at any other season.

The successful farmer is the one who studies and attends to his business, and is not misled by the chronic disgruntled office seeker.

Market the surplus stock in good season. There is no gain in keeping stock that will not make a good growth for the food supplied.

It is not the largest animals that return the most profit, but the one that makes the best growth in the shortest time in proportion to the amount of food supplied.

If you can grow turnips cheaply it will be wisdom to have a few hundred bushels on hand to help out the feeding, in case you should be short of provender before next spring.

The price of cotton is so low that the Agricultural Journal published at Montgomery, Ala., advises the cotton raisers to hold their cotton for better prices and plant none next year.

Hens fed largely on corn, while not suffering in general health, will become sluggish, deposit large masses of fat on the internal organs, and lay a few eggs of large size and excellent quality.

The year of our Lord 1891 will prove a very prosperous one to the farmer who instead of turning a political crank, staid at home and attended to his business same as any other business man must do to be successful.

The government crop report indicates yields of 547,000,000 bushels of wheat, 693,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,925,000,000 bushels of corn. A revision of the winter wheat acreage will probably slightly enlarge the production of that cereal.

The exports of flour and wheat from the United States during July were equal to 13,209,000 bushels against 7,761,000 bushels for the corresponding month one year ago; this shows the remarkable increase of 5,448,000 bushels or 71 per cent.

This season promises to be prolific of extraordinary yields of wheat. The largest we have yet heard of is 43½ bushels per acre, weighing 61 pounds to the bushel, raised on 16 acres near Madison, Minn. Can any of our readers show as good a yield, or a better one?

Good land is not the only thing required for the production of good crops. There must be as well good preparation and good cultivation. If the plant food is so locked up that the plants can not avail themselves of it, it is of little use. Cultivation renders the plant food available.

The farmers in a Tennessee county have started an order known as the Farmer's Reliance. The following is a unique plank in its platform: "Work hard ten hours in the day, never come to town without bringing something to sell, and never buy anything without paying for it."

The value of the hay, and consequently the value of the products which we expect to derive from feeding it, depends much upon the date at which it is cut. Late cut grass, that has ripened its seeds, is not much better for producing flesh, milk, butter and wool than so much straw would be.

A doctor says: "I always store a barrel of onions in my cellar in the fall.

We have them cooked twice a week, and whoever of the family is threatened with a cold eats some onions raw. If this vegetable were generally eaten raw, there would be no diphtheria, gout, rheumatism, kidney or stomach troubles.

Selling grain and hay from the farm in bulk reduces the profit in two ways. It is expensive to handle and haul, and it takes away elements of fertility that should be returned to the soil. Feed hogs, sheep and cattle, and so market your produces in the easiest way—on the hoof, and keep up the land while you are cropping it.

The improvement of seed is one of the surest ways in which to enlarge the harvest. If farmers would hand-pick their wheat seed this year, selecting the plumpst berries from the largest heads, they would be repaid ten-fold for their labor next year, and would ever after select the seed in the same way, and gain increasingly better results.

There is no doubt that American cotton seed oil is largely exported to the olive producing regions of Europe, relabeled and then sent back to us and consumed here as pure olive oil. It is strange that we can let our prejudice against this product so interfere with our own interests, as it has been amply demonstrated that cotton seed oil of equal purity with the olive oil could be well used in every place where the latter is now employed.

Do not let the grain get over ripe before cutting; much good grain is wasted in this way. Cut just when in the dough stage, and the grain will not shell out; it will be of better quality, and the straw will also be more valuable. Dead ripe straw does not make acceptable food for any sort of stock, but if cut as stated it may be largely used to supplement the hay, especially if plenty of grain is used.

The poor management of stock includes, and indeed has its beginning, in the selection and handling of the breeding stock. With proper animals at the start, the foundation is well laid for subsequent profit. In feeding, the aim must be neither to stint nor to over feed, but to feed out the products of the farm in such a way as may procure the largest gain with the lowest relative cost.

You may "breed up" your poultry as well as any of the other stock upon the farm, and probably with quite as profitable proportionate results. The Leghorns possess so much vitality and vigor of constitution that they transmit their qualities with wonderful certainty. Get a good young cockerel of this breed and let him run with your mixed flock, and you may soon have some fine, early maturing pullets, and eventually a flock of hens with largely increased egg-producing powers.

Bulky food such as straw, corn fodder and coarse hay is not always of value solely on account of the nutrition that it affords, but sometimes because it causes a complete change of diet, and because it distends the stomach and aids digestion. If a liberal supply of grain is given there is no danger in feeding coarse foods to any kind of stock, and by thus utilizing the straw and fodder a great saving of hay may be effected. Coarse foods should especially have a place in the economical feeding of cattle and sheep.

The small farm has the advantage over a large one in many ways. It is more easily overlooked and controlled, there is less occasion for overwork, and less worry. Better cultivation can be given and a larger product obtained from less land, and with less labor and expense. The trouble with the majority of farmers is that they have too much land instead of too little, and they work over it all, in a fashion, because they think it must all be made to produce something, and consequently none of it is thoroughly cultivated or made to do its best.

An exchange says that a farmer living near Easta Boga in Calhoun county, Ala., made 3250 bushels of sweet potatoes last year on eighteen acres of ground, which netted him one dollar per bushel, or a fraction over \$180 per acre—equal to 4½ bales of cotton at present prices. If this is not encouragement enough to every one who owns a plat of ground to put in a good crop of sweet potatoes, even if he has to plow up a few acres of cotton to do so, says the Alabama Mirror, it must be admitted that the Southern people are joined to their idols and must be let alone. There is no crop that can be made with less work, or that will come nearer making itself, than a crop of sweet potatoes if given half a chance.

### Diversified Agriculture.

There are many reasons why farmers should give more attention to diversifying their crops. The farmer who devotes his entire farm to cotton may be successful for a season, or even for a few years, but if he continues to rely solely on his cotton crop, is sure to meet with disappointment and at least partial failure. Even if the cotton crop is a good one the price will probably be low, and after paying for the feed, provision and other expenses connected with producing the crop, but little if any profit will be left for the farmer. It is all right in some localities to depend on the cotton crop taking care of the bank account, but other crops should be grown to guard against contingencies and to cut down the expense of producing the cotton. In other words the cotton planter should raise hogs enough to supply his farm with plenty of pork and bacon. He should raise enough corn, oats and fodder to feed his teams and should keep his table well supplied with vegetables and fruit of his own production. In this way the cotton planter can manage to bridge over a disastrous season, and by raising what he uses on the farm instead of buying it, he can reasonably hope to lay up a few dollars each year from the sales of his cotton.

The Panhandle and Western Texas farmers are disposed to carry exclusive wheat growing to the same extreme as the Southern and Central Texas farmer is his cotton. Wheat crops can not each and every year be profitably raised, besides wheat is very exhausting to the soil and will soon render it almost valueless if sowed on the same land yearly. The crop must be changed or the land must be allowed to rest about every third year. If the wheat farmer places his sole reliance on his wheat and buys his corn, oats and other feed each year from the proceeds of his wheat, he will find but little left to his credit when the season is over even if the wheat crop should be a fairly good one, and when the crop is an entire or partial failure as will happen occasionally, he will find himself hard pushed to supply the necessaries of life. The good wheat country is also a good grazing country, the wheat farmer should therefore in addition to diversifying his crops raise a few cattle, hogs and sheep. A few good horses or mules may also be profitably raised. Any and all of these will help out wonderfully, even when a good wheat crop is raised and will keep the wolf from the door when the last named crop is from any cause a failure.

Governor Pillsbury of Minnesota has a few pertinent remarks on this subject in one of his annual messages. He says:

In my former messages I took occasion to urge upon farmers a greater diversification of their crops. The present tendency, I fear, is toward an aggravation rather than a correction of the evil referred to. Stimulated by recent heavy crops, land hunters have a passion for immense tracts and great wheat farms. While the cultivation of our idle lands is always desirable, this pursuit of a single branch of farming is to be lamented. And I fear that the expectations of great profits of many inexperienced persons who are drawn into the movement by excitement is doomed to disappointment. A wiser course is to look to many sources of profit rather than to one. There is no better country than ours for the raising of stock. Our wool, beef, butter, and cheese are unsurpassed. With the production

of these, wheat growing alternates admirably to the advantage of all the products. The continuous cultivation of a single crop must eventually exhaust the soil of the constituents for its profitable growth, while it is well known that the finest wheat crops were raised the past year on worn-out and abandoned grain fields which had been resuscitated by a couple of years rest in grass. It seems almost culpable to import corn, hogs, beans, and other products which can be grown here to perfection.

### Everything on the Farm Should be Profitable.

Feed given to a non-productive animal is money thrown away. The successful farmer will carefully avoid keeping stock on the farm that does not bring in a profit. A mare that will do the work of a horse and bring each year a colt that will soon mature into an animal worth from \$150 to \$200, is a good investment, but a gelding that will eat up more feed when there is no work to do than he can possibly pay for during the busy season, should give place to the mare that can do the work of the gelding and raise a colt at the same time. The cow that will furnish a good supply of milk and butter and raise each year a graded calf worth for beef when matured \$40 to \$50 will materially add to her owner's bank account, while the scrub cow with but little milk and a runty calf will assist him on toward the poor house.

To be successful the farmer must carefully avoid keeping help either man or beast in which there is not a profit. It is carefully studying matters of this kind and strictly adhering to the rule that everything on the farm must at least promise a fair profit over and above the expense of keeping that makes prosperous and happy men of farmers.

Our readers have undoubtedly noticed N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s advertisements of "Cottolene" now appearing in our columns. It may seem strange to call the appearance of a new line of advertising an important historical event. But that is the exact truth in this instance. This new product called "Cottolene," now brought forward so prominently by extensive advertising, marks another era in the history of cotton seed.

A few years ago cotton seed was classed as so much refuse or debris, to be thrown away and cast out as useless, or at best to be used merely as a fertilizer. The seed constituted no part of the marketable value of the cotton crop. In recent years a change has been going on. As most of our readers probably understand, the seed is now no inconsiderable part of the profit of cotton raising. The seed derives its chief value from the use of the oil as a food product. This use has been growing, but cotton seed oil has usually entered into consumption under an assumed name and as a so-called adulterant. It has been sold for instance under the guise of olive oil, or in the form of lard.

It was an important event in the history of cottonseed when the oil was first discovered to be in every way fit and wholesome for human food. It is again an important event when after years of concealment under other names, cotton oil throws off the mask and boldly steps forward as a competitor for public favor under its own honest and proper appellation, as is the case in this advertising of "Cottolene."

The manufacturers, Messrs. N. K. Fairbank & Co., are evidently confident of the merits of their new product, and confident that it is destined to supersede hog lard for food purposes. We imagine that everybody who sees the advertisements will give "Cottolene" a good trial out of mere curiosity if for no other reason.

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

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



## SWINE.

It is best to commence feeding the hogs early in order to get them fattened early.

Whether the hogs have the run of the pastures or are fed in close pens, it is very necessary to keep their sleeping and eating quarters clean and dry in order to maintain good health.

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the pork consumed at home or abroad is the product of the Poland-China.

By no means should a boar be selected to head a herd that is faulty in his legs or feet. Excellence of form will not overbalance this deficiency, for the body is no value with no legs under it.

It is claimed that a large boar may safely be put under the influence of chloroform to be operated upon, that he will suffer less, because he does not struggle, and the loss of blood will be less. This is much safer for the operator than the force plan.

Many men make a mistake in selecting large boned animals for breeders. Too often the bones are soft and weak, which is very noticeable when the animals are fattened, and these deficiencies will be reproduced in the offspring and probably in a magnified degree. Smaller bones are often stronger than the large ones.

There is a great difference in the tendency to lay on fat in families of the same breed, and in different breeds. It is much the best to handle those that are disposed to lay on fat while young, then on short notice they can be made ready for market. The farmer does not want a hog that must be one year old before being ready to lay on fat.

A scarcity of corn is always followed by a scarcity of hogs, as farmers have to rush their stock off to save feeding it. The next full corn crop then runs the price of hogs to the top notch, as every one wants to buy to "stock up." Good crops will make high prices for hogs this year, and the farmer who has held on to a lot of brood sows is in luck.

Texas farmers have the best hog market in the United States almost at their doors. This should be sufficient encouragement to induce farmers to give more attention to this important branch of the live stock industry. The Fort Worth Packing Company are prepared to handle 2000 hogs a week, and are willing to pay the top of the market for them, but have to go to Kansas for their supply. This is not at all creditable to Texas and will, no doubt, be remedied in the near future.

The farmer who is so fortunate as to have a good supply of pumpkins has a valuable food in them as a part ration for his fattening hogs. It is claimed by some that hogs will fatten on them as their only food. We would not care to risk the statement so far as undertake to fit a lot of hogs for market with them. We would feed as many each day as the hogs would eat up clean, and then give them all the corn they would consume besides. Young hogs with a ration of pumpkins each day will stand a much longer feeding on corn than they would if fed corn alone. There can be no doubt that the mixed ration will be much better assimilated than the corn when fed alone. It is a wasteful way of feeding to throw out enough corn or pumpkins, or both at one time to last the hogs two or three days. The food should be given to them sweet and clean, at least twice a day.

### Wintering Hogs.

Cor. Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

Hogs that are in a good marketable condition can be sold at any time, during the year, so that it becomes less of an item to breed and feed to sell at a particular time. With a breed of hogs that with good treatment a quick

growth and an early maturity can be secured, it is generally more profitable to breed the sows so as to secure two litters of pigs, one in the fall that with good treatment can be made ready for market late in the spring or early summer, and the other either in February or early spring, and that can be marketed early in the fall. The best seasons for fattening hogs are early in the spring and in the fall, and a pig that has been kept growing from birth should be ready for market at an average of eight or nine months of age. To secure this, however, it is very essential to have a good breed and then to feed and care for them so that a thrifty growth can be readily secured.

Pigs that are to be wintered over should be farrowed sufficiently early to secure a good start to grow; should in fact be weaned and learned to eat well before cold, freezing weather sets in. A young pig is easily stunted, and especially if the weather is cold, and for this reason it is very important to provide a warm, dry shelter early in the season, and the failure to do this is, in many cases, the cause of failing to derive a profit from fall pigs.

Under present conditions of feeding, it costs too much to winter pigs without shelter to make them profitable. Animal heat can be supplied by furnishing a house, and in this way the cost of wintering be reduced materially.

To feed hogs through the winter without securing a good gain is to keep them at a loss, and while it is of course necessary to winter at as low a cost as possible, it is not good economy to lessen the cost at the expense of growth.

During the winter some grain is necessary. Give them the run of a good pasture—a good rye patch is good—but provide with a warm, dry shelter to which they can have access all of the time, and then feed more or less grain night and morning. While during the summer oats, barely, mill feed and bran make the best food for growing pigs, during the winter some corn should be added in order to secure animal heat, and corn is one of the best materials that can be supplied for this purpose. It should not be made an exclusive, but only a principal food, both in fattening and wintering hogs. The amount that must be supplied can only be determined by the condition of the pigs. It is very essential to keep in a vigorous, thrifty condition, and sufficient food must be supplied to secure this, and with a good shelter and careful feeding fall pigs can be made to return a fair per cent of profit.

### 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.

### Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

Stockmen, Attention:

Our stock pens at Brownwood are completed. We will be ready to receive and ship your live stock from that point on and after Friday August 7th. Short line, smooth road, quick time. Try it.

RICHARD LORD,  
General Freight Agent.

When your face and ears burn so terribly bathe them in very hot water—as hot as you can bear. This will be more apt to cool them than any cold application.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

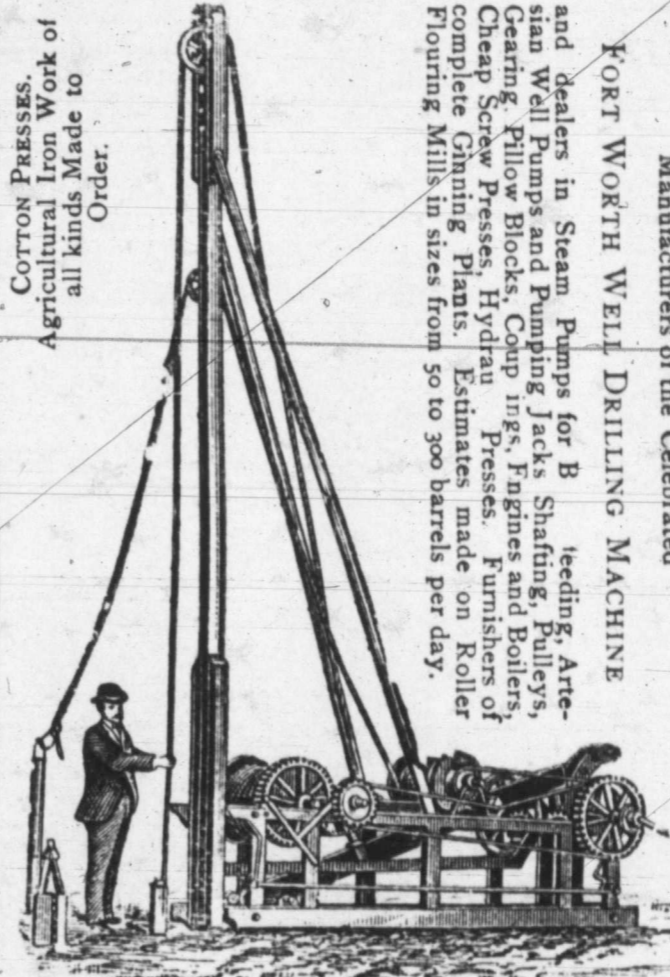
CURE  
**SICK HEADACHE,**  
Disordered Liver, etc.

they ACT LIKE MAGIC on the Vital Organs, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of society. Largest sale in the world.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.  
New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 27

## FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



COTTON PRESSES,  
Agricultural Iron Work of  
all kinds Made to  
Order.

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

## 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891 mailed free. Established 1862.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY  
Successors to SHREVE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
Hubert Schaeffler, St. Louis, Mo.  
Artistic Metal Workers.  
Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work.  
Ballings, Crestings, Nestings, etc.  
Everlasting Cemetery FENCING.  
Shipped every where. Agents wanted.  
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.



## THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

### Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

## CHEAPEST and BEST.

### THE BO-K

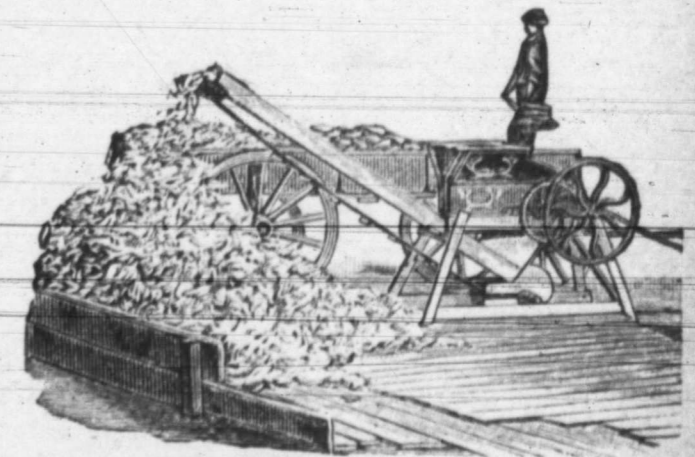
Is the SIMPLEST and STRONGEST solid wheel mill on the market. Does its work between two rabbitted boxes. NOTHING TO WEAR OUT or give away. LASTS A LIFETIME AND NO REPAIRING. Just the MILL for a good, live agent to handle.

Write for circulars giving full description.

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

## CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

Crushing corn with husk on. Cattle feeders of 20 years experience say they find in this machine what they have been wanting, and that it is the best and most practical machine for the purpose ever invented, combining in its working ease, rapidity and efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle feeding at the rate of 100 bushels per hour, with two to four horse power. Farmers do not husk your corn: It is much the best with the husk on, supplying all the roughness needed, saving hay. Will crush corn in the ear, or shelled, with husk on or off, wet or dry, frozen or soft, also cotton seed. Sold on trial and shipped from the most convenient storehouses located throughout the country. For free and full descriptive circulars, with testimonials, etc., address:



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

M. B. LOVD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

## First National Bank,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

## BUSINESS MEN

In need of BOOK-KEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, or any other office help can be supplied by addressing  
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1883.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Col. William Hunter returned to the city yesterday.

Col. R. E. Maddox of this place has gone to Kansas City.

W. N. McKamy of Chihuahua, Mex., is in Fort Worth.

J. J. Frey of Stephenville was in the Fort Wednesday.

John T. Beal, a cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. M. Day, the well-known cattleman of Austin, was in the city Monday.

J. F. Taylor, the Coleman county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

H. A. Hill, a prominent cattle dealer of Albany, Texas, was in the city Monday.

H. O. Skinner, the "dude" of the Street Stable car line, was in the city Monday.

A. S. Nicholson is stopping off a few days with his family and friends in Fort Worth.

J. O. Terrell, the well-known fine stock breeder of Terrell, Texas, was in the city Tuesday.

Capt. J. F. Day, one of Denton county's prominent stockmen, was in the city Wednesday.

W. A. Briggs, the cattle dealer and feeder of Waxahachie, was in the cattle center Thursday.

E. W. Gathings, a prominent cattle dealer of Hill county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the G., C. & S. F., spent a part of the week in Fort Worth.

Charles Goodnight and wife of the Panhandle were at the Ellis Hotel, this city, last Tuesday.

Johnny Rosson, the "willing soul" of the Frisco, spent a good part of the week in the cattle center.

E. B. Harrold of this city was in Chicago Tuesday. So says the JOURNAL'S correspondent at that place.

Horace Simms, formerly of Colorado City, but now a full-fledged citizen of Fort Worth, is again in the city.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork Cattle company, came down from his Panhandle ranch a few days ago.

J. M. Shelton came down from his Wheeler county ranch the first of the week and spent several days in the city.

Geo. M. Casey, the well-known stockman of Clinton, Mo., made one of his periodical visits to Fort Worth this week.

S. L. Burnah, a prominent breeder of Jersey cattle, of Hutto, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday, attending the Jersey convention.

H. C. Babb, who looks after the interests of Cassidy Bros. & Co., along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver, was in the City on Monday.

Col. J. S. Godwin advertises sixty young mules for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. The mules are three to four years old; they are good ones and will be sold at a bargain.

W. T. Carpenter, a well known cattleman of West Texas, and now manager of the Elwood ranch near Colorado City was in Fort Worth yesterday.

W. R. Moore, the Fort Worth cattle dealer and representative of the Alexander-Rogers Live Stock Commission company of Chicago, spent most of the past week in Fort Worth.

R. K. Wyley, a prominent and wealthy cattleman of Runnels county, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Wyley is an "old-timer," he having been a typical frontiersman thirty years ago.

W. McNaught & Son of Loraine, Mitchell county, offer a fine lot of 140 stock horses for sale this week. Those wanting a good graded lot of horses will dwell to look up their ad, and write them.

C. C. French, the representative of the James H. Campbell Co., and whose talking proclivities are second only to the oily-tongued railroad live stock agent, has returned after a several day's absence.

Winfield Scott was in Fort Worth Monday, en route to Colorado City. Mr. Scott wants to buy a large number of yearling steers. Those having such cattle for sale should write him at Fort Worth Texas.

W. A. Garner, formerly manager of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, but now president of the Texas Printing and Lithographing company of this city, returned a few days ago from an extended trip East.

Col. M. J. Farris returned from Danville, Ky., Tuesday. Col. Farris is interested largely in the Jinglebob Cattle company, and that lovely gem of the Beautiful Rosswell country, the Chisum ranch.—Roswell (N. M.) Register.

John S. Kritser of Circleville, Williamson county, Texas, one of the best-known and most popular cattlemen in the state, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Kritser represents the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. and is doing a good business.

James A. Wilson, in addition to his laborious duties as live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, has engaged in the crockery and queensware business. He recently bought a large invoice of the Arlington restaurant. For prices and full particulars, see Col. Jim.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager in this section for the Home Land and Cattle company, has returned from a business trip and reports having received of

Mr. McKenzie of Midland 700 steers delivered at their pasture; also 400 steers from the Forsythe Cattle company of Quanah.

W. T. Waggoner returned from his pastures in the Osage Nation yesterday morning. He says his cattle are doing well, but not yet as fat as they should be for the present low market. Mr. Waggoner is putting up hay preparatory to wintering 10,000 three and four-year-old steers in the Indian Territory.

Major W. H. Llewellyn, the live stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, reports a drouth prevailing in some sections of Southern New Mexico. He states that in Lincoln county and Sacramento mountains there has been plenty

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.

of rain and cattle are in fine condition, but there is a general movement of cattle to the pastures of Kansas from the drouth stricken sections.—N. M. Stock Grower.

L. L. Moore of this city, who looks after the live stock shipments of the well known and popular live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., Chicago, returned a few days ago from a week's trip down the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. Mr. Moore thinks the "Rio Grande" will do a good business in cattle shipments from Brownwood and other points, and thinks the firm of G., H. & Co. will get a fair share of the trade. Mr. Moore is loud in his praise of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad.

The Union stock yards of Vicksburg, Miss., a new enterprise lately opened for business, desires to call the attention of shippers of live stock to the advantages offered by these yards for the accommodation of stock of all kind. The yards are commodious and well appointed in every particular. Mr. Moses Feibleman, well-known to the live stock dealers of the South and Southwest, as general manager, gives a guarantee of satisfaction to all who may give them their business.

Col. H. M. Taylor is missing. He is one of the best known stockmen in the Western country and was for five years agent of the National bureau of animal industry. He left Denver July 1 for Washington, D. C., to see Secretary Rusk about the release of large numbers of cattle that were tied up by the secretary's order regarding the driving of range cattle. On July 13, he wrote Secretary Newell, of the chamber of commerce, that he had accomplished his purpose and would be in Denver in a few days, but would first stop at the Astor house, New York. He asked Mr. Newell to write him there. The same day Col. Taylor wrote three letters to Col. R. G. Head of Denver. This was the last trace anyone has had of him. So says the Las Vegas Stock Grower.

Farmers on Top.

A recent number of the North American Review contains an article of hopeful tone, entitled "The Farmer on Top." The writer prophesies that an era of great prosperity is about to dawn for the American farmer, and says that all "the signs are in favor of dollar wheat at the farm, and, if anything, more than that sum; and that while wheat does not comprise the total output of the farmer, the price is the key to the entire agricultural situation." He further says that "with an ability to buy twice or thrice the quantity of goods hitherto absorbed, with a desire to pos-



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 KANSAS CITY (MO.) Business University.

Business, Shorthand, Telegraph, Phonograph and English Departments. Railroad fare paid. Graduates aided in securing positions. Catalogue free. Shorthand by mail \$5. One lesson free.

WANSY PILLS!

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

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

sess himself of every comfort, and to deny his children nothing that they need and can enjoy, the absorption of manufactured goods will be enormously increased. The excess in production of articles of necessity and luxury, now apparent on every hand, will be absorbed." We fully agree with this estimate of the better outlook for American agriculture, as we have recently repeatedly said in these columns; but our reason for quoting so largely from this article is to show how others are coming to understand that the prosperity of the country at large depends upon the prosperity of the farmer. When he is getting but a poor reward for his soil, there is not much to spend for "articles of necessity or luxury."

For simple hoarseness take a fresh egg, beat it and thicken with pulverized sugar. Eat freely of it and the hoarseness will soon be relieved.

The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure sick headache.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, Sept. 4, 1891.

There were only about 300 cattle received at these yards the past week. All except two cars were taken by the Fort Worth Packing company and local dealers at fair figures.

The demand here comes chiefly from the Packing company, who prefer good cows. There is, however, a fair demand from local shippers and dealers for good fat shipping steers. These would now bring around \$2 per hundred, while choice, extra fat steers would perhaps bring as much as \$2.25.

The best grade of strictly fat cows are in good demand at \$1.50 per hundred pounds; fair to good cows, \$1.35; common, 90c to \$1 per hundred. Good bulls are in demand at \$1. Calves are in fair demand at \$2.25@2.50.

Hog receipts for the past week, 300 head. The hog market is firm and good with demand far in excess of the supply. Good hogs sell readily at \$4.50 @4.75 per hundred pounds.

Hog shippers and dealers should remember that there is a dockage of 40 pounds per head on piggy sows, and 80 pounds per head on stags. This rule has been established by the Packing company, and will be strictly adhered to in future. Shippers should remember this and shape their shipments accordingly.

The traffic in sheep has been very light during the past week. The demand is fair but receipts very light. Good muttons are worth around \$3 per hundred, stockers \$2.50.

The Fort Worth Packing company will soon complete the addition now being built to their already mammoth plant. They will then be prepared to handle from 500 to 1000 cattle and from 1500 to 2000 hogs each week. It is hoped the supply will be equal to the demand.

The outlook for the fall trade is encouraging to both producers and packers. The business will no doubt show

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - - Illinois.

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.

marked improvement in the near future.

ST. LOUIS.

BY WIRE.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., September 3, 1891.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, September 3, 1891.

Cattle—Receipts to-day 16,000, about one-fifth Texans; all sold. Market active and firm. Indications favorable for remainder of week. Following are quoted as representative Texas sales:

F M Dougherty, Minco, 32 cows, 732 lbs, \$2.25; 31 bulls, 1120 lbs, \$2.05.

Witherspoon Bros, Minco, 132 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.87.

George T Hume, 192 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.85.

S. Smith, 58 Arizona steers, 1221 lbs, \$3.30; 17 steers, 1273 lbs, \$2.40.

Murphy Cattle company, 246 Montana-Texans, 1161 lbs, \$4.20.

Reynolds Bros, 238 Dakota-Texans, 1075 lbs, \$3.85.

Clark & Plumb sold 629 steers of 1040 lbs average at \$3.

A P Murchison, Amarillo, 67 calves, 222 lbs each, \$4; 24 steers, 1031 lbs, \$3.

Sam Lazarus, 324 steers, 999 lbs, \$3.20.

Receipts of hogs 25,000; market slow and irregular. Prices ranged from \$4.60 to \$5.30.

Sheep receipts, 9000; market fairly active and steady.

Total cattle receipts to-day, 2900; over half rangers. The market ruled active and strong for good, fat beef cattle, but slow and barely steady for common grades, though all sold better at the close, some medium cattle selling late in the day at an advance of 5 cents over early offerings. The market closed firm.

Belcher & Belcher, Henrietta, sold 66 steers, 1028 lbs, \$3.25; 44 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.10.

Montgomery & Butler, San Angelo, 60 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.90.

E Powers, Midland, 23 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.35.

W W Wilson, Taylor, 74 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.35.

East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, 22 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.75.

W H Godair, Tulsa, I T, 44 steers, 1039 lbs, \$2.90; 231 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.85; 302 calves, each \$6.50.

C Hogan, Pryor Creek, I T, 22 steers, 1093 lbs, \$3.10; 22 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.85.

J J McAllister, 45 steers, 1073 lbs, \$3.25.

Atkinson & Pell, Commerce, 18 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.80.

Pell & Woods, Commerce, 24 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.80.

Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 161 steers, 959 lbs, \$2.65.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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

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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.

J D Houston, Gonzales, 60 calves, 287 lbs, \$2.75.

C J Bucklin, Midland, 26 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.55; 24 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.60.

F Crowley, Midland, 24 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.45; 23 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.40.

Hog receipts, 4300; market lower. Prices ranged \$4.60@5.25.

Receipts of sheep, 900; market lower. Prices ranged from \$3@4.80.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 3—Cattle—receipts, 4900, one-fourth Texas and Indians. Market active and steady to strong.

Following are sample sales: S. Her-ring, Woodward, I T., sold 140 steers 918 lbs, \$2.70; 57 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.90; 12 calves, 162 lbs, \$4.25 each; J. R. Simpson, Woodward, 52 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.70; Western Investment and Security company, 124 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.80; San Simon company, Reese, 239 Arizona-Texas calves, 127 lbs, \$4.50; T B Martin, 98 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.65; F J Walling, Roff, I T, 78 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.70; 51 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.15; J W Childress, Childress, Tex., 105 steers, 804 lbs, \$2.25; Sam Lazarus, 128 cows, 850 lbs, \$1.90; 30 Panhandle feeders, 964 lbs, \$2.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 5200; Shipments, 400. Market steady to lower; for all grades, \$4@5.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 700. Market strong.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 3.—Wool—Receipts, 14,115 lbs; shipments, 52,641 lbs. Market steady, quiet and unchanged. Unwashed bright medium, 18@22c; coarse braid, 14@21c; low sandy, 11@17c; fine light, 18@21c; fine heavy, 12@18c; tub washed, choice, 31@32c; inferior, 27@30c.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 3.—Wool—steady with smaller sales than last week; receipts liberal.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 3.—Wool—Market closed, quiet and unchanged Unscoured wool—

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

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

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Good grooming brings comfort to the horses.

It is injurious to the horse's eyes to confine in a dark stable.

A lump in the manger is the best plan of supplying salt to the horses.

It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to keep geldings after they are matured on the farm.

Texas has made greater progress in the last few years in the improvement of her horses than in any other class of live stock. In a few years Texas-raised horses will be second to none.

It is quite surprising to one who has not used rock salt in his horses' mangers, as recommended so frequently, to note how much a horse will eat. It shows plainly that salt is a necessity for stock. If it were kept accessible for all animals, the farm profits would doubtless be larger.

As long as there are "scrub" horses—in quality—in this country so long is there room for any thing that is an improvement thereon. But we want our "improved" breeds to be improved in truth, and as there are plenty which answer this description there is no need of an inferior stallion doing service in any part of the country. Good stock horses were never so plenty and so reasonable in price as now.

Give the horse water before feeding. In France some worthless horses were killed or dissection on purpose to determine the effect of giving water immediately after eating, and some of the grain was found undigested in the intestines 20 feet beyond the stomach, and it had caused inflammation of the mucous membrane.

During recent years large numbers of Percheron horses, mostly stallions, have been brought to this country, and through the Central Western states they are rapidly becoming the favorites of the farmers, and are displacing the heavier and more sluggish Clydesdales. Crossed upon the ordinary mares of this region, they prove more satisfactory than any other breed. As a farm horse the Percheron has the valuable qualities of quick and spirited movement, going fast with heavy loads; on the road or at the plow they are always rapid walkers.

The breeding and handling of fast horses is a proper branch of the live stock industry, but it is one that the average farmer should let severely alone. It is a business that should be engaged in only by men of ample means, who are able to stand large losses; but it has a tempting aspect when we learn that a single horse farm near Lexington, Ky., had an income of about \$200,000 last year. This amount included the sale of stock and the earnings of five stallions.

The famous Maine trotter, Jack Spratt, 2:23, now seventeen years old, has been making himself useful in the hay-field this season, yet he stepped off a third mile in 2:31 1/2 very handily not long since. There was a time when his owner could have sold him for big money, but he thought so much of the horse that he declined to part with him, though to-day he is worth several thousand dollars less than he might have been. Jack Spratt has lots of admirers for his honest trotting, and they will be pleased to know that the old horse still retains his speed.

Is it right for a man to work for his pleasure on Sunday the horse which has labored for his profit during the week? The pampered horse that is kept for pleasure alone is left out of the question. He needs a Sunday's spin to keep him down, as much as his owner needs it to tone himself up. But the ordinary work horse is as tired and

worn on Saturday night as is the average workingman. He is entitled, under the Divine ordinance to one day's rest in seven as much as his master. The owner of the horse is the trustee of that horse, and invested with authority to use the animal with fairness and moderation six days in the week, resting on the seventh. When upon that excepted day he compels his horse to labor for his own recreation, is he not, though perhaps unwittingly, guilty of cruelty to his faithful servant? "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—New York World.

### Brood Mares for Profit.

A correspondent of the National Stockman has a correct idea of the kind of horses to use on the farm. He says: "I have three good grade mares that are doing all the work required on a farm of one hundred acres. Have about one-half the land in grass, remainder in corn, small grain and truck. In winter when days are short and the mares are not worked hard I feed grain only twice a day, and give all the bright hay they will eat, keep plenty of salt within reach, attend to the watering three times a day. Their grain in winter is mostly corn, eight ears apiece, occasionally a little oats or oil meal for a change. In spring and summer I feed more oats and less corn. This spring and summer have fed four quarts of meal and four ears of corn each with good results in very heavy work, such as plowing, discing, harrowing, cutting grain, etc. Use all three mares (leave colts in barnyard or pasture). In ordinary work use but two, putting in a fresh one every day. Mares and colts look and feel well and I believe they are profitable."

### Fine Colts.

There was a very interesting colt show in this city on Monday. The colts were the get of the two pedigreed stallions "Peacock" and "Dandy," owned by Col. R. E. Maddox, of the "Maddoxia Stock Farm" near this city. The colts are owned by different parties in this vicinity, who have been so fortunate as to breed to the fine stallions owned by Colonel Maddox. These colts show unmistakable signs of fine blood; in fact, the nine head on exhibition Monday were, no doubt, the best bred, finest proportioned, and prettiest lot of colts ever thrown together in this state.

The first premium was awarded to a beautiful chestnut colt, owned by J. W. Pittman of Benbrook.

Second premium to a chestnut colt, owned by F. B. Daggett, of this city.

Third to W. D. Hall, of this city.

Colonel Maddox has long been known as a raiser of fine stock, and he justly feels proud of the success of his efforts to introduce some of the finest strains of blood into this part of the state. These colts may serve to show that fine-blooded horses can be raised here on the natural range, as they have been running on the grass without much attention up to date; and as they are now to be weaned and fed they will be showing pretty soon the effects of good attention from careful trainers.

### Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

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

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.



## "COTTOLENE"

On account of the general and growing prejudice against the use of lard in cooking, and because of the discovery that cottonseed oil, a pure vegetable article, is far superior to lard and must supersede it, Messrs. N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., of St. Louis,

now offer to the public their own discovery

## "COTTOLENE"

A VEGETABLE LARD as a substitute for the animal material.

Packing house lard as now manufactured is a highly objectionable food product. It is a question whether Hog Lard as ground out and melted up in our large modern packing houses located at the different stock yards in the United States, is either healthful or clean.

## "COTTOLENE"

On the other hand is pure, refined, and clarified cotton-seed oil with an admixture of choice selected beef suet. It contains no other ingredients, and is recommended and endorsed by the most eminent physicians and chemists as far more wholesome and digestible than lard.

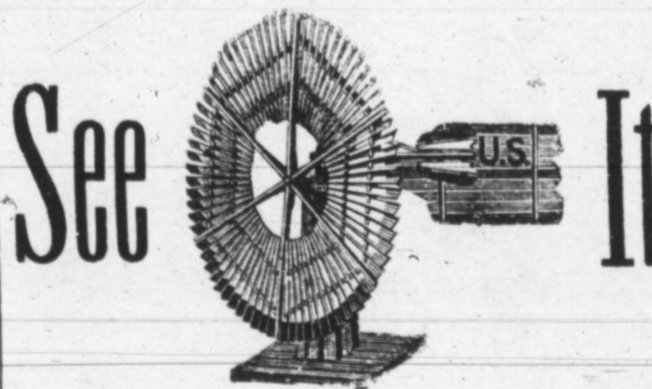
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EUREKA Wind Mills

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE,  
SOLID and  
DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.  
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.  
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,  
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm  
Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belt-  
ing, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well  
Drilling Machines, Grind-  
ing 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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Machinery and Improvement Co.,

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.



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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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Montreal and St. Paul.

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W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent  
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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

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Leading Specialist.

-CURES CANCER-

Lupus, Rheumatism,

Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.



A POSITIVE CURE

If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured: Write to them and be convinced.

Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY.

The most profitable dairy cow is the one that helps you to make the most butter in the winter. Butter sells quicker then, brings more, and leaves a better margin of profit.

Constitutional vigor and healthy digestion are of prime importance in a dairy cow, as her profitableness depends largely upon her ability to convert great quantities of coarse food into good milk.

The dairyman needs to bear constantly in mind the fact that nature must be first sustained, and that only after that has been accomplished does the food go to milk. The last handful of feed contains the largest per cent. of profit. The food must be so abundant and nutritious as to leave a surplus above the needs of nature before the profit can begin.

To cure a cow of sucking herself place a common straight bridle bit in her mouth, by attaching it to a common bridle or fastening it in the mouth by small ropes passed from the rings in the bit and tied together on top of the head. The bit does not seem to interfere with the animal's feeding, but acts as an effectual check on her sucking herself.

The subject of dairy cleanliness is a most comprehensive one, and goes away back to the nature of the food and drink taken into the stomach of the cows. No matter how careful in all subsequent processes, if you allow the cow to pasture at the manure pile and drink from barn-yard pools, you will not make pure, clean butter. Purity of food and water are strictly essential, and so is the bodily cleanliness of the cows.

Some external indications of a good butter-producing cow, says an exchange, are: 1. A large, evenly-balanced udder, extending well forward and backward. 2. Good sized teats, not set too closely together, yielding their milk easy and in large, smooth streams. 3. A broad posterior, with body tapering toward the head, giving ample room for a large escutcheon and development of the udder, with loose folds of skin in the rear of udder in heifers and cows not in full flow of milk. 4. A good development of the digestive organs. 5. Large, crooked, well developed milk veins. 6. A thin, pliable skin, with its accompaniment, a fine, soft coat. 7. A nervous but docile temperament. 8. Small, delicately formed head and horns, with none of coarse, ox-like appearance, peculiar to ill bred stock.

One Cause of Failure.

No matter how high the price of good butter may be, bad butter will never sell for enough to pay its cost. And it should be remembered that it costs about as much to make bad butter as it does to make good, and one cause of failure in dairying lies just here—the product is too low in grade. The remedy is obvious, learn where the mistake is made and correct it. It is no use to spend time and labor in making an article that no one wants to buy; it is of much use to spend time and labor in making what a great many people not only want to buy, but are willing to pay for at a rate that will give you a good profit over cost of production.

“Why Doesn't the Butter Come?”

It is noticeable that during the warm weather we rarely hear this standard winter question asked. And why is it? Just because the cream is kept at about the right temperature, is ripened properly and not chilled by being put into a churn too cold or churned in too cold a room; in short, the temperature is right, or at least is never too low. To prevent a recurrence of this question next winter, watch the churning

temperature carefully during the summer, and as the weather begins to get cool toward fall, and note the time it takes to churn and the degree of temperature at which you churn, then, by regulating the temperature of the cream to suit the weather, no more difficulty will be experienced in getting the butter to come in winter than in summer.

Dehorning a Jersey.

A correspondent of the National Stockman says:

Some years ago I owned a most vicious Jersey cow, and after reading something on dehorning, determined to try the remedy on her. One May morning we put her head into a rude frame, made of scantling, and tied it fast with a rope around the nose. We used one of Haaff's saws. The first horn was cut very close and bled scarcely at all. But the second one was not cut so close, and it bled for nearly three days, and gathered and discharged, while the other healed up immediately. The operation had not the slightest noticeable effect on her milk or general health. We used a little tar on the wounds, and they were all healed in two weeks. I believe a cow is worth \$5 more without those ornaments than with them. I am getting rid of the horns in my herd as fast as possible. The operation is not nearly so painful as castration, apparently. If a man doubts the efficacy of this, let him try it on some individual of the herd and be convinced.

Creameries.

There are many sections where dairying doesn't pay, because those who keep cows do not know how to make good butter, and if they did, have no good market for it. In such places a good creamery, started right and conducted right, would be the means of making dairying a profitable business. The creamery would work up the milk into good butter and find a market for it, and do it at less expense than if each farmer did his own share of the work. While in many private dairies the owners make more money than they would if they sent their milk to the creamery, it is because such men have the requisite skill in making and marketing their butter, and it is such skill that the majority of farmers will never attain; not that there are any secrets in the business, but simply because some men are entirely unfitted for it. Some creameries that started with great expectations have been miserable failures, and before a new creamery is started the whole ground should be gone over carefully and the enterprise only begun when the chances of success are reasonably sure.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this idea. “The people,” we're told, “are mostly ignorant when it comes to medical science.” Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that cures is the medicine for the sick. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the “do believes” and the “don't believes.” There's no hesitance about it, no “if” nor “possibly.” It says—“I can cure you, only do as I direct.” Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good. Suppose the doctors went on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. It wouldn't do!)

Choking, sneezing, and every other form of catarrh in the head, is radically cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Fifty cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

FOR DISPEPSIA,  
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**  
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has  
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Beecham's Pills cures sick-headache.

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

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

CIENEGA AMARILLA, June 2, 1891.  
P. O., St. Johns, Apache Co., A. T.  
DEAR SIR: Yours of May 29th came to hand to-day, and in reply would say that I have used Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder for the last ten years, to a large extent, and it has never disappointed me. This year the flocks belonging to Mr. L. Huning were in very bad shape, so much so that quite a number of sheep have died from scab. It was hard scab, on some animals one-quarter inch thick, especially on the backs. We sheared in April, and immediately after I dipped 27,000 head of sheep. A great many uphold the theory that Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder will not cure hard scab, as the water is cold and does not penetrate. My experience is otherwise, and the effect on the hard scab in this case has been the same with me as always since I used Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder. I was a little afraid, as I had not used Cooper's since '86, when I was with Mr. Meyer, at Fort Garland, Colo., and most medicines, of any kind, if ever so good, after establishing a reputation, deteriorate. But I found Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder, after five years, the same old reliable friend of the flockmaster as it was when we got first acquainted. If there is no scab among the sheep, it will pay anyhow to dip, as the increase in the wool makes up for the cost of the powder. The cost to Mr. Huning now is about 1 cent per head, and the sheep are all sound; the hard scab has dropped off, and a new skin and new wool have appeared and not an animal is scratching. To make sure, though, I shall dip again, as it is no great work, even to dip 50,000 sheep, the dip being so handy, and our dipping apparatus being, so to speak, perfect.  
Respectfully,  
H. BRACHVOGEL.  
I hope you will keep up the quality of the powder. I am recommending it wherever and whenever I can, as I consider it the only reliable medicine for scab I know, and I know I have used the most of them.

Every Sheepman can get similar results. COOPER'S DIP is the easiest to use, cheapest, and  
**Only Reliable Scab Cure in the World!**  
Order of your merchant, and don't take any other. If you experience any difficulty in procuring a supply write to the proprietors.

**WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS,**

Galveston, Texas.

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



11TH AND BROADWAY.

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

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

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

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

**How to Hold Your Grain!**

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the  
**Grain Bought**  
**Grain Stored**  
**Cash Advanced**  
**Receipts Guaranteed.**  
**Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer**  
at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insure to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to  
**Take Advantage of any Change in Market**  
at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm. WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

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

**OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.**

Cherryvale, Kas	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas	30,000 "	Atchison, Kas	200,000 "
Elk City, Kas	30,000 "	Kansas City	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas	30,000 "		
Oxford, Kas	15,000 "	Total	2,150,000 "

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

THE JOURNAL'S CONTEST.

Railroad Live Stock Agents Hold a Meeting.

Positive Proof That James A. Wilson Never Told a Lie.

FORT WORTH, TEX., August 29, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Pursuant to a call published in the morning paper, a meeting of the railroad live stock agents in good standing, doing business in this city, was held in the parlors of the Ellis hotel in Fort Worth, at 4:20 p. m., Sunday, August 23, 1891.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to hastily consider the announcement made in the last issue of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, to the effect that a free trip to the Holy Land would be given to the one of our number who could poll the largest number of votes, or, in other words, establish through his friends the greatest reputation for economically handling the truth.

After due deliberation, we, the committee, were instructed to present to you the following protests:

First. We most earnestly, and, we think, justly protest against having the editor of the JOURNAL barred. We think his well established reputation in the line indicated would make him a "four time winner" in a contest of this kind.

Secondly. We protest because Jonathan Nesbitt, of the Chicago and Alton, is left out, and Jerome Harris, of the same road, is not it, while Col. John Taylor, of the Frisco, is ignored. Even our young and handsome friend, Barbee, of the M., K. & T., and such old veterans as Krake, of the Missouri Pacific, and B. R. Thompson, formerly general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande, but now agent for the Four C's, are overlooked. Last, but by no means least, why, Oh! why, is our old time, tried, true, and trusted (4 T) friend, Bill Hunter, not given a chance to view the Holy Land? It is true, Bill is ostensibly the representative of one of the big live stock commission firms; at the same time he is an invisible agent of the A., T. & B. W. railroad. All of these gentlemen should be in it. Each of them has a strong following, especially Nesbitt, Taylor, and Krake. The two first named are noted for their notoriety, while the latter, for reasons well known to the fraternity, would carry the full bloods of the Indian Territory solid.

Thirdly. We protest against a free for all race, and think contestants should be ruled down to those who represent at least 1000 miles of road. Now, this is done, as you would naturally suppose, to bar out Col. Jim Wilson, who, you must admit, will be a formidable contestant in a race of this kind. Even the older agents would reluctantly measure swords with the modest, unassuming Colonel Jim, while the younger members will absolutely fly the track unless the colonel is pulled off.

Hoping that the above protests will receive your careful consideration, and that our suggestions may be acted upon, we are,

Thine for the Holy Land,  
THE COMMITTEE.

[The above was received too late for last week's issue. It is given space this week, however, notwithstanding the contest is off.—ED.]

The JOURNAL still continues to receive communications from all parts of the country, enclosing votes for favorite candidates. As the contest editor has disappeared, and the contest brought to an end, it is not thought advisable to publish all these communications, a few samples being considered sufficient.

Peter Funk, a well known San Angelo cattleman, temporarily residing at Arkansas City, Kans., writes as follows: "Put me down for 1000 votes for that honest, fearless, truthful, Christian gentleman, General James A. Wilson, of the Chicago and Alton railroad. No

better man can be sent to the Holy Land, no one is more deserving, and he carries General George Washington's little hatchet. He never told a lie!"

As a further evidence of the unwavering veracity of Colonel Wilson, the following is reproduced from the Daily Herald, of El Paso, Texas, printed away back in 1888, when the colonel was general agent for the Southern Pacific. The Herald said:

Everyone knows Col. Jim Wilson, "truthful Jeems," the tall, dignified, but withal genial and energetic commercial agent of the Southern Pacific at this place. If there is anything Col. Jim is noted for outside of his ability to put any man in town under the table, it is his veracity, that has long been considered unimpeachable—it is beyond the pale of doubt, and the wonder with other commercial agents who are brought into competition with him in seeking trade is how he does so much and yet retains his enviable reputation for truthfulness. When approached upon this subject, the colonel with great modesty, this is also

A NOTED CHARACTERISTIC OF HIS.

says that he is at a loss to account for it himself, except that it was a heaven born gift, that from childhood he has never told a lie, although many temptations have been placed in his path. He avers with great earnestness and solemnity that "many a time and oft" he has been urged to take of the "flowing bowl" and join the festive throng where stories more mirthful than truthfulness abounded. Yet he refused. Does this not prove that he can not tell a lie. Other railroad men have been known to frequently stray from the fields of truthfulness. But not Col. Jim—others

MAY HAVE DELUDED

the unsuspecting shipper with fairy-like romances—but never Colonel Jim. This, surprising as it may seem, is actually true, in proof of which the gallant colonel wears upon his manly breast an insignia which, since the days of the immortal Washington, has been an emblem of truth. It was presented him by the 103 members of the late freight

CONVENTION HELD IN ST. LOUIS

in recognition of his unwavering loyalty to the principles of truth, and the possession in an extraordinary degree of traits of character as unusual as they are exceptional and commendable. Men have won golden medals for heroic deeds performed in hours of danger and peril, the iron cross and the Legion of Honor have been won by the slaughter and carnage of battle, but none have won a nobler badge than the little golden hatchet worn by Colonel Jim. It was not gained by one impulsive act, nor plucked from the nettle danger, in the enthusiasm of battle, but by a life consistent in its truthfulness by an unwavering obedience to the inspired injunction of the Great Master, "Thou Shalt Not Lie."

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

J. W. T., San Antonio: "What's the matter with Col. L. D. Voak? If Skinner is eligible, Voak ought to be. He is now prominently connected with the New England Cattle Car Company, and as an oily-tongued talker he's a sure winner against the field."

B. R. B., Quanah, says: "Can't you make room for just one live stock commission agent in your contest? I want to nominate the Hon. C. M. Clisbee (better known as 'Doc'), now representing the Texas Live Stock Commission Company, of Chicago."

The JOURNAL knows the Hon. "Doc" Clisbee, and while it does not doubt his running capacity, yet this is not his class. The doctor is barred this time.

A cattleman from Williamson county, an enthusiastic admirer of Tom Allen, of the Kansas City stock yards, wants to start him off with 1000 votes, but it can't be. If Tom only represented a railroad he would be a clinker, but stock yard men, such as Tom and "Shep," are ruled out.

A ranchman, writing from Antelope, Jack county, devotes several pages pointing out the innumerable reasons why the JOURNAL should send E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, representative of Cassidy Bros. & Co., to the Holy Land. Ed possesses all the qualifications except the railroad, but this one little defect will prevent his going to the Holy Land this year.

The JOURNAL has a basket full of other letters, but can't make room for them.

This ends the contest.

The Crop of 1891.

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

In addition to the grand crops of small grain that have just been harvested we have had a good crop of hay gathered and well secured, and for home use this crop is one of the most important on the crop list, and coming down to the truck list we have one of the most abundant potato crops that has ever been produced in the country;

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fé Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and

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

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

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

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

H. G. THOMPSON,

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

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN, ESTABLISHED 1854, M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,

Commission - Merchants,

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

reports of market furnished on request.

REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

Secrets of Success.

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY, L. G. STILES.

H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wool Commission Merchants,

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence pure Consignments solicited.



JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

HOME STUDY

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

Cheap Excursions to

TEXAS

—FROM THE—

North and East.

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

COTTON BELT ROUTE

On August 25, September 15 and 29. Tickets good for 30 days.

All Northern and Eastern lines will also sell excursion tickets on the above dates via St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis and the Cotton Belt Route.

W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Tyler, Tex

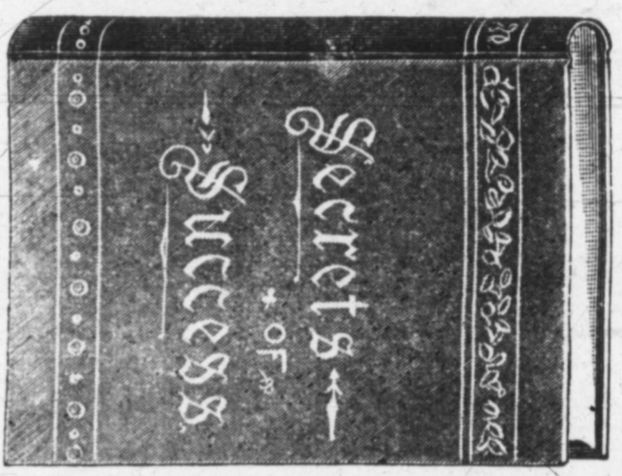
both Irish and sweet potatoes are all that could reasonably be expected as to quantity and quality, and all the root crops with the exception of some districts where drouth has prevailed have turned out equally well.

A good large crop of cotton now seems to be well assured in the South and as the case now stands we have nothing in the crop results to be anxious about except the outcome of the corn crop. There always has been and always will be late planted corn to be damaged by early frosts. So far as the present year is concerned the entire corn crop has been about two weeks late and although a great bulk of the crop south of our parallel of latitude is far enough advanced to be out of the way of frost there are still a number of districts where a heavy frost would do the green corn pretty serious damage. From two to three weeks of favorable weather is wanted to perfect the crop. If the present prospect holds out we shall have one of the heaviest corn crops that has ever been raised in the country; a large acreage and corn of unsurpassed quality.

Steers for Sale.

We have 1000 good, plains-raised 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers for sale. Also 500 first-class, 3 and 4-year-old Young county steers; also several smaller lots, all of which will be sold at a bargain. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas,

The most Common Sense, Practical Farmers' Book ever in print.



FOR SALE.

FOR SALE!

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

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

GEO. W. HENRY, CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A good 400-acre stock and feeding farm, will sell or exchange for cattle. Price \$20 an acre.

C. B. BOTHWELL,

BREEDER OF FINE SPANISH, OR IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. 700 Merino rams for sale.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF

Hereford Cattle.

Fashionably bred and good individuals. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Matador Land & Cattle Co. (LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

FOR SALE.

“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.

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Table listing land parcels for sale or exchange with prices ranging from 500 to 10,000.

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.

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

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

RAMS FOR SALE.

1500 choice young Merino rams, bred and raised by the Merino Stock Farm Co., Elizabeth, Colo. FRANK G. WILLARD, President.

TO LEASE.

10,000 Acres well fenced, grass fine and plenty of water. Will carry 1000 head of grown cattle easily.

HOLMES & BIERSchwALE, Mason, Tex.

A Rare Bargain!

For Sale or Exchange During September.

I have 480 acres on T & P. railroad in one-quarter mile of Trent, Taylor county, first-class farming land, which I will sell at a great bargain.

Feeding Steers For Sale!

I have 100 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale.

Wanted!

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

SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

We want to sell 60 3 and 4-year-old mules. They are from 14 to 15 hands high, well bred trim animals and will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE.—Bunch of stock horses. Selected mares in foal to Percheron stallion. Sucklings, yearlings and two-grade Percherons.

FOR SALE.

Delaine Rams!

Twenty head of thoroughbred Dickinson Delaine mutton Merino rams for sale at low prices. These rams are 2 1/2 years old, bred by H. G. McDowell of Canton, Ohio.

H. KNAUSENBERGER, Sonora, Sutton county, Tex.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Great Bargain!

Will sell or trade for steers 2500 acres deeded land, 3000 acres leased land all lying in the center of the great corn districts of Nebraska.

The Denver Live Stock Commission Co., DENVER, COLO.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, Texas.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

85,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

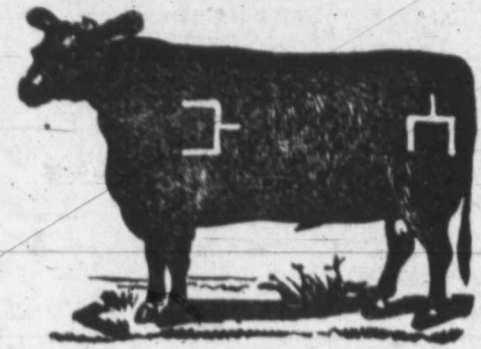
J. G. McREYNOLDS, P. O. Box 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.



PIT GAMES—Shawinecks, 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 ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.) Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand.

Test the seams of your Water Proof COAT

Before Buying. POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam.

Advertisement for CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO. featuring a cane mill and evaporator.

Advertisement for DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN.

Advertisement for SCOTT HAY PRESS CO. featuring a hay press.

Advertisement for ERIE MEDICAL CO. featuring a cure for men's ailments.

Advertisement for MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO. featuring a truss.

Advertisement for THE ZIMMERMAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

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

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,598 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

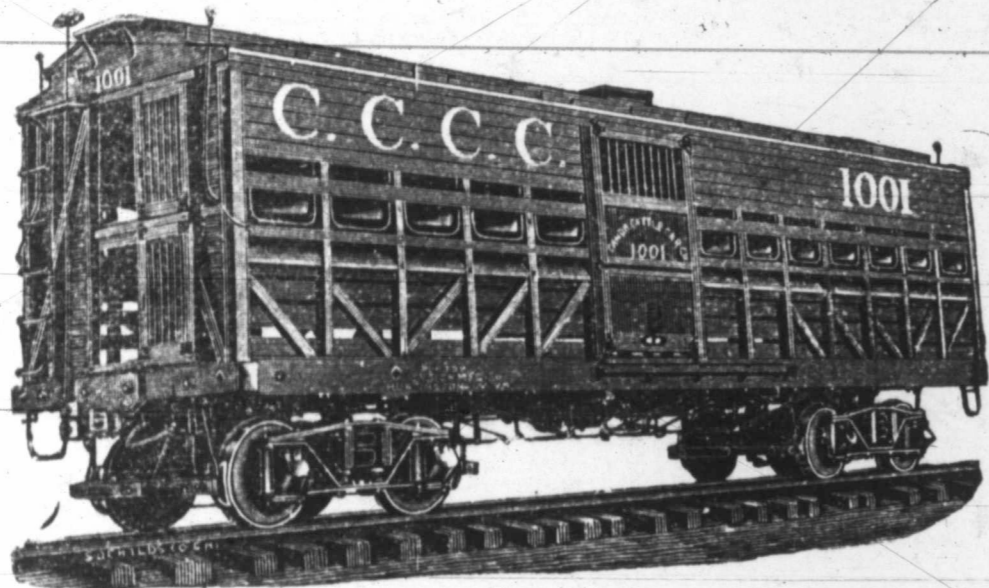
## :: Horse and Mule Department, ::

W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

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

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, GEORGE W. LILLY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle St., Chicago.  
 A. MARCUS, Treasurer, 11 Pine St., New York.  
 F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, EDWARD A. BERN, Ass't Sup't, 205 La Salle St., Chicago.  
 J. W. SAVIN, Secretary.  
 R. M. HARRISON, Counsel.



## CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

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

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

# THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

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

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

## Strictly a Cash Market.

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

GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

# Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 Chas. G. Baird, Manager.

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

ALWAYS STANDARD

## SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

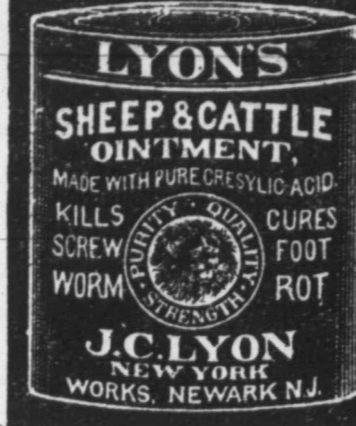
## SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

**J. C. LYON** NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.



## FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



### WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

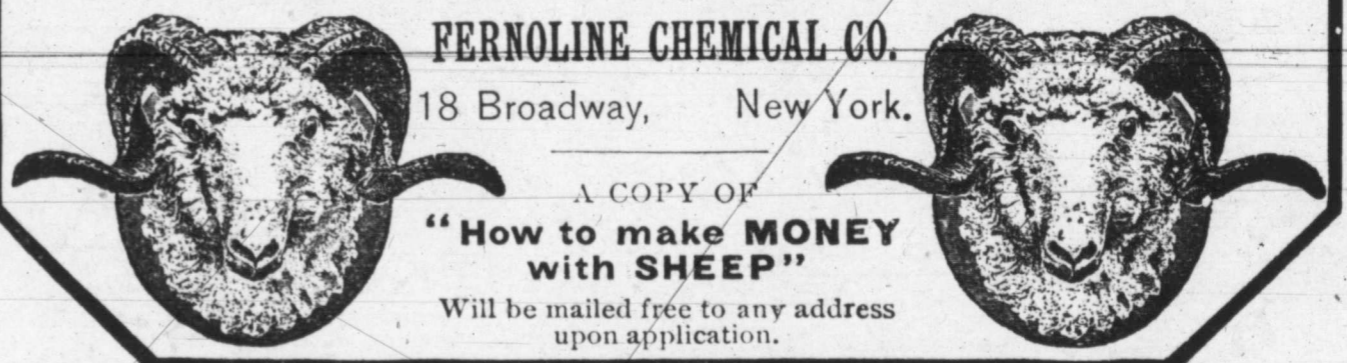
Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,013 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
<b>ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,</b>	<b>\$1,018.99</b>

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, Suggies, Carts, Wind Mills, Pumps, Wagon Scales, Sorghum Mills, Etc. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS.

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