

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

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NO. 24

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

To the Stockmen and Feeders of Texas.

You are hereby invited and cordially requested to meet in the city of Austin, on Tuesday, November 17, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., to discuss the stock interests of the state, and to devise ways and means of placing Texas stock upon the markets of the world at prices that will justify the raising and handling of the same.

R. T. HILL,

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

MONEY is no easier, nor more plentiful than it was six months ago.

THE rain makers failed to produce rain at El Paso. They should confine their efforts to less drouthy districts,

IT now looks as if times would continue dull and money scarce for the remainder of this year and throughout 1892.

THE market is gradually improving, with reasonably light runs, cattle will within a week's time, bring fairly good prices.

THE JOURNAL devotes considerable of its space this week to the Brownwood and Comanche fairs. They were both very creditable affairs.

LAST week's sales, published in this issue of the JOURNAL, are as low, perhaps, as have gone on record for several years.

THE upper Panhandle country has an over-supply of rain, while many other localities, throughout the state are suffering from drouth.

ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa, Indiana and Ohio have been suffering greatly for rain. This has been a prime cause in forcing so many unripe cattle to market.

THE good crops raised this year will enable the farmers to pay their debts, and put them in easier circumstances than they have been for some time, but will not, generally speaking, make money plentiful.

IF it was the custom in this country to eat horse meat, it would be wise to fatten for the butcher, one-fourth of the colts that are dropped. The quality of the horses in this country is very good, but it should be very much better.

FEEDERS throughout the corn belt seem undecided as to what to do. On this subject the Chicago, Drovers' Journal says:

To feed or not to feed, is a question agitating the minds of many cattlemen and general farmers. They are in the main disposed to wait and see the course of the corn market. Forty cent corn would cause many to keep out, while 30 cent corn would quickly fill up the feed lots. Probably an unusually large number will wait until about February. Wise ones, who commence feeding now, will select the best heavy "feeders" they can get so as to turn them off in a few months.

The Wool Exchange.

THE JOURNAL again devotes considerable space to printing the opinions of different wool dealers on the feasibility of a wool exchange. For want of space quite a number of these opinions are withheld, but will appear in future issues of the paper.

THE JOURNAL again invites its readers among the wool men to make free use of its columns in discussing this important subject.

The Iconoclast.

SUCH is the name of a strange periodical established at Austin a few months ago by W. C. Brann, and which has probably attracted wider notice and provoked more comment, favorable and unfavorable, than any journal ever started in the state. As its name implies, it is an "idol smasher," and certainly wields a most powerful hammer and uses it with an audacity that is well nigh appalling. However much one may differ with some of The Iconoclast's views they can hardly fail to enjoy its clean and vigorous diction and its scathing satire. Everybody appears to be reading it and talking about it. The subscription price is \$1 a year.

Prices of Range Cattle.

WHILE prices received so far during the last half of the present season for Texas cattle have been very unsatisfactory, it is nevertheless a fact, that Western range cattle have brought remarkably satisfactory prices. Referring to this the Montana Live Stock Journal says:

"Prices for Western range beef have been so satisfactory this season that the ranges will be virtually cleaned up of steers before shipments stop. A few cattle have sold badly, but the great bulk of Westerns have brought such prices as to return a handsome profit to ranchmen and new life has been infused among stock growers generally. With good range steers selling between \$3.50 and \$4.50 per hundred, live weight, there is no question about the financial success of the range business where men are decently situated to care for their herds. The range cattle industry will grow for several years yet and to all practical men there will be satisfactory profits."

Editorial Correspondence.

HENRIETTA, TEX., Sept. 29, 1891.

IT has been my good pleasure to spend the forenoon of this day in the pleasant and beautiful little city of Henrietta. This (Clay) county is one of the best in Texas; in fact, for all purposes and especially for stock farming, I doubt if Clay county has an equal in the entire state. It combines good grass, good soil, plenty of water, health climate and everything necessary to make it a first-class agricultural and grazing country.

Henrietta has already made a good town, but is destined in the near future to make a nice thrifty little city. It now has the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Gainesville branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads. The Henrietta and Archer railroad has also been graded from this place to Archer City, and will no doubt be in operation within the next six months.

Clay county, as above stated, is an all-purpose county; it not only grows corn, wheat, oats and all the cereals to perfection, but produces a splendid yield of cotton, and in addition to these it is one of the finest fruit countries in the world. Through the kindness of my friend, W. H. Featherstone, I was permitted to look through the fine collection of specimens of fruit, vegetables and grain now on exhibition in the Board of Trade building. These specimens would be a credit to any county and state, and are unmistakable proof of the productions of Clay county.

The Clay County Agricultural and Blooded Stock association will hold their first annual meeting beginning to-morrow. It will no doubt be a very creditable fair, one that I would be pleased to attend if time permitted.

GEORGE.

Second Annual Fair at Comanche. [Special Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal].

THE second annual fair by the Comanche Fair association began on the 22d inst. with enthusiasm and a pretty fair attendance. The day was clear and bright and with mellow notes and sweet strains from the Comanche silver cornet band the city was soon trans-

ferred to the grounds, which is located about two miles from the city. There was no formal opening, as speakers who were to be on hand failed to materialize, hence the forenoon was spent in sight seeing, and in taking in the various departments. The exposition building, which is large and roomy, is filled with the products and minerals of this county and is very nicely displayed and shows taste and good judgment on the part of the exhibitors and superintendents. The art and textile department is very full and complete, and the lady superintendents have spared no pains to make everything show to the best advantage. The fruit and culinary departments are well represented, showing every variety of fruit imaginable grown in this county, which will compare favorably with the older counties of the state, and fully demonstrates that Comanche county is abreast with the best of them.

The agricultural department is a very attractive feature of the fair this year. It shows much improvement over last year in everything, especially in the matter of cotton; some of the very best grade grown is to be seen here this year. Several of the enterprising merchants and business men of this city have nice displays, and deserve much credit for their taste and arrangement. In the horse department there is to be seen some very fine grade stallions and mares—all home raised. Col. Bob Carter, better known here as Uncle Bob, took the blue ribbon on the finest pair of match and draft horses—they are beauties. He also got the blue ribbon on the finest Yorkshire pig in the swine department.

The cattle show is very fine this season and thoroughbreds loom up handsomely. Space and time forbid a fuller account of this department; suffice it to say it is very good indeed, and shows that the farmers and stockmen of this county are devoting more attention to the raising of better grade stock.

THE TURF

is all the go here; the afternoons are spent in racing. There is some very fine stock here, especially quarter horses and pacers. This feature of the fair is very well patronized, betting runs lively and the sports are in their glory.

The usual side shows and fakes are in the land, and the city is enlivened by the patent medicine man and "big tree" at night. There is to be a big ball to-night and the young people are looking forward to that with much anxiety and pleasure.

The public and fair association are much indebted to Dr. J. F. McCarty, president of the association, and Mr. F. E. Wilson, secretary, for the able manner in which they have conducted the fair and made it the success it is. To-morrow is the last day. The rain for the past twenty-four hours has made the attendance rather light, but to-day is the big day and excursion trains from both ends of the Rio Grande railroad will bring large crowds, and to-day's doings will virtually end the proceedings of the second annual exhibition of the Comanche Fair association for 1891.

Politically speaking—Col. Evan Jones addressed about fifty people in the courthouse here Wednesday night.

CATTLE.

All previous records of heavy cattle receipts are being eclipsed. Just why so many immature cattle should be rammed into the meat channels when there is such an abundance of corn, oats and other feed is a mystery.

The range cattlemen are crowding the markets pretty hard. They are no doubt all very anxious to realize, but by doing so in the present way they are making absurdly large discounts for cash, and would better borrow money at 25 per cent.—Drovers' Journal.

The Cheyenne (Wyo) Stock Journal says: A good deal of correspondence with our stockmen has been opened up by Nebraska farmers, all of which accentuates the fact that our feeding steers will be needed in that state and that prices will stiffen.

The second delivery of the 3600 head of steers purchased by Skinner & Tabor of this city, from Eddy Bros, of Eddy, New Mexico, were delivered last week at the feeding ranch of Skinner & Tabor in Pueblo county. The cattle carry the VVN brand and are a choice lot for winter feeding.—Denver Field and Farm.

A remarkable feature of the calf receipts this year is the fact that there is only a difference of 1015 head, as compared with last year, and for the month to date 10,646 head have arrived, against 10,652 for the similar period of last September, showing a difference of only 6 head for 24 days.—Drover Telegram.

Our export trade with England, in live cattle, is more recent than most people are aware. It dates only from 1875, when about 800 head were shipped. Last year the shipments amounted to 385,000 head. If the trade continues to grow in the same ratio it will prove a great factor toward preventing over-production.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram says dry and hot weather is damaging the cattle market. Consumers want less beef than if the were seasonably cool. The local drought is forcing young and thin cattle to market that would not otherwise come, while buyers are not taking cattle who would like to have cattle if water were more plenty and pasture fresher.

The cattle ranges do wear out, and once worn out they do not again renew themselves. The grass when tramped and eaten out by crowding of ranges does not come back again in its former vigor. There are now old ranges that look well at a distance, but on close examination it is found that a curly weed has taken the place of the grass. The moral of this is: Don't crowd the ranges.

The Montana Live Stock Journal says: Evidences multiply to cause the belief that there is an actual shortage in the supply of beef cattle in the United States, as a whole, compared with a few years ago. This shortage is not confined to the northern range country, where we know the holdings are one-third less than they were in 1887, but in every grain-raising state west of the Alleghany mountains the decline in beef values has caused a curtailment in cattle production on the farms. More than a dozen states will be active buyers of feeding steers after the first of October, in the event of the corn crop maturing as it now promises to do.

The latest advices from British cattle markets indicate that the live cattle exporters who have been so fortunate as to have cattle on the markets lately have struck it rich. The latest price at London was 14c per pound, sinking the offal, against 12c a week ago and 11c a year ago. The prices for export cattle are not more than 50c higher than a year ago though the fancy cattle are selling at \$6.25, against

\$5.25 then. The ocean freight rates are considerably lower. The exporters have lately been using a good many choice range cattle which cost them only \$4.25@5. So says the Drovers' Journal.

An ordinary steer when fed all the corn that one is warranted in putting into him, doesn't do much better than represent a loss to somebody. He does not command a good price nor does he heweigh much. A well-bred steer—one that has a good, wide frame—but not running to bones and joints by any means, a steer that takes on flesh easily and early, and comes out of the feed yard at the close of the feeding season a well finished beast—he pulls down the scales well for his age, whatever, that may be, and being of that type of steers that is well developed in those quarters where lie the valuable parts of the meat, he brings a good price in any market.—Nebraska Farmer,

"Up to a certain point we can all feed about alike," recently remarked one of the most successful of America's cattle-fitters, "but it is the knack of getting in that extra handful that is apt to tell the story in the show-ring." There is a whole sermon in this to the professional feeder. It is that last little "dip," that superfine edge that often turns the tide of show-yard cattle, and it is this extra finishing touch that can only be put on as a result of tireless study of the individual peculiarities of the animals in hand. No man can feed animals to the highest point of perfection by any set rule. The past masters of the art not only call into constant play their soundest judgment, but exercise at all times a keen discretion in the matter of adding to or taking from any given ration, never for a day relaxing their vigilance. The way to the top in feeding, as in breeding, is never found by the sluggards. Neither is success in either case the creature of mere chance. Indeed that which is called "luck" cuts but little figure in this line of work. Bad luck ordinarily means palpable neglect of something that should have been attended to in the proper time, and the so-called "good-fortune" of the neighbors of the fellow who is always cursing his luck is nine times out of ten the simple reward of honest, faithful, conscientious toil. Seek always to get in that extra "handful" of merit. It constitutes the difference between success and failure.—Breeder's Gazette.

The exceedingly favorable outlook for better prices for Western range cattle during the early summer months has been but partially realized. While corn-fed cattle have not been scarcer in years, the the grass has been so good that the rangemen have been enabled to fill the gap with desirable beef cattle, most of them good enough for all but the fancy beef trade, so that the shortage of Southern cattle marketed through July and August shows a remarkable increase over previous years, the increase being estimated at nearly 5000 per day over last year. With this great rush have come thousands of head of unring, half-fat, green stock, suitable only for the feed lot, which have been a constant burden to the markets. The high price of corn and the doubt as to what this year's crop would develop, has made feeders backward in taking this stock, and until within a very short time that trade has been exceedingly slow and unsatisfactory. Now that the great rush to market is over, and the feeders can reckon with some degree of certainty on the crop, it is believed the trade will have a better tone, the noticeable improvement of the past few days being good evidence that the worst is over.—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Valuable Receipts.

A correspondent of Southern Stockman and Farmer says: We will give you a receipt for bloody murrain in cattle. Take leaves, stem and stalk of red care-

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- BEST BULL**—Any age 25.00
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T. E. WEBBER, - Secretary.

less and make a strong tea and drench with it. Have tried it twice and one dose answered each time.

Scours in colts or cattle: To 1 quart of corn meal add 1 tablespoonful of pulverized alum; give three times a day. If this is not sufficient, add one-fourth ounce of tannin. Give as above.

Any kind of old salty grease will take off the warts on colts or cattle. Have tried it.

American Cattle in Great Britain.

American cattle may yet enter great Britain unrestricted and free from the ten days' quarantine now imposed, necessitating the slaughter of animals within that time after arrival. The abolishment of this quarantine is one of the pet objects of Secretary Rusk's administration. He hopes to see the British embargo on American cattle lifted before many months have passed. The strict enforcement cattle inspection laws which he was mainly instrumental in having passed, will, the Secretary thinks, place American cattle on equal footing with those shipped from Canada. The Secretary is just as earnest in lifting the restrictions in Great Britain as he was in having the German interdiction against American pork removed. With absolutely free entry for American cattle in Great Britain and the interdiction removed from American pork in Germany and France, the future of the American cattle raiser, according to the Secretary, is very bright.

Montana Cattlemen Happy.

Omaha Stockman.

Secretary Prewitt of the board of live stock commissioners estimates that up to this time 80,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Montana to markets in the east. The average net price was \$40 per head. Up to the same time last year shipments were only 24,000 head and the net prices was \$30. This gives Montana, so far this year, \$3,200,000 from cattle.

The shipping season has only fairly begun, however, and shipments to date are not one-half of what will go by the close of the season. One road alone has orders for 600 cars before Sept. 15. Cattlemen never had such a year as this in Montana. The best conditions prevailed all over the state, with plenty of feed and water. Besides getting plenty of food, ranchmen have been enabled to cut abundance of hay to store away against any contingency next winter.

Besides being the banner year for cattle it has been a prosperous one for sheep also. Losses from natural causes among flocks have been at a minimum and the increase has been enormous. The wool clip was large, in most cases far above the average, and prices obtained, while not high, have been fair.

Digestibility of Cotton Seed Hulls.

From Bulletin No. 15, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Within the past few years large quantities of cattle have been fattened for market in the South on a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls mixed. It has proven itself a great economical feed, at the same time a most desirable one for fattening purposes. Farm-

ers in the South have long been accustomed to "winter" their range cattle upon the husks or shucks from corn, with cotton seed, or substituting straw for the corn shucks. Fed in this way regularly to cattle, there is no trouble from scours, and it is a cheap, valuable food. Mixed with a little corn meal, slops and scraps from the kitchen, or particularly with sweet potatoes or pumpkins, it makes an excellent feed for milk cows. But while this gives good results when fed to cattle, it is a waste, because of the large quantity of oil in the seed that cattle are unable to appropriate. It was, and is, an empirical way of feeding. Not much more so, however, than the common method at present of feeding meal and hulls, which has in so many instances proved satisfactory. It has been commonly supposed that the hulls were digested in great part, and that they added materially to the nutritive value of the meal. With a view of better observing the appearance of the hulls as they came from the animal, the dung both from sheep and steers was well washed, and the hulls "somewhat the worse for wear," broken into pieces of all sizes, were recovered. The tables of hull digestion show that scarcely any of the albuminoids or nitrogenous matter is digested, while about one-half of the fibre and three-fourths of the fat appear to undergo digestion. This makes a poor showing for the digestibility of cotton seed hulls, except for the fat, and shows that their effect must be largely mechanical, whatever that may be. With the meal, they certainly give most satisfactory results in a practical way. In a carefully conducted experiment at this station, where the weight of steers, cost of feed, and a gain of flesh on a variety of steers were accurately kept, cotton seed meal and hulls, with or without silage, was the most desirable of the several rations.

The analysis of the hulls is likely to vary considerably, because the quantity of broken seed and parts of kernel remaining attached, will differ widely in different samples. Even in analyzing from the same sample, great care must be taken that these parts are properly mixed with the lint and shell of the hulls. The following is the average analysis as fed No. 1 in the first test, No. 2 in the second:

HULLS, WATER FREE.

	No. 1—	No. 2—
Fats.....	2.23 per cent	1.60 per cent
Fiber.....	58.26 "	53.74 "
Protein.....	5.24 "	3.85 "
Carbohydrates.....	30.83 "	37.37 "
Ash.....	3.41 "	3.46 "

Mrs. Million's Ride.

When Mrs. Million goes to ride she travels forth in state,
Her horses, full of fire and pride, go prancing from the gate;
But all the beauties of the day she views with languid eye,
Her flesh in weakness wastes away, her voice is but a sigh.

For Mrs. Million is in an advanced stage of catarrh, and all the luxuries that wealth can buy fail to give her comfort. She envies her rosy waiting-maid, and would give all her riches for that young woman's pure breath and blooming health. Now, if some true and disinterested friend would advise Mrs. Million of the wonderful merits of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, she would learn that her case is not past help. \$500 reward is offered by the manufacturers for a case of catarrh in the head which they cannot cure.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

THE WOOL EXCHANGE.

What Prominent Wool Dealers Say.

A leading wool merchant of New York approves the idea of a wool exchange. He writes the Boston Journal of Commerce as follows:

I have been favored with a reading of an article, written by W. L. Black, on "A Wool Exchange," and I am tempted to write you in favor of its publication, for I feel that all experience shows that any trade which has adopted an exchange has gained greatly thereby. That there are special features of the wool trade, different from cotton, wheat, corn, etc., I know; but cotton offered what at first seemed insurmountable difficulties, and but few believed in the success of the exchange when it was inaugurated. Today the cotton trade could not exist without the Liverpool and New York exchanges.

The wool trade needs no information as to its wants and necessities. I simply want to add a word to Mr. Black's article, to show what an exchange and dealing in futures has done for cotton.

1. The value of reliable and general information as to crop, stocks and prices in all the markets of the world cannot be over-estimated.

Twenty years ago the information as to statistics, etc., in cotton was fragmentary, unreliable and irregular. To-day in the New York Cotton Exchange we have three cables daily from Liverpool as to market, one from Havre, a half-dozen from New Orleans, and one each from at least a dozen different markets in the South. There are also cabled each week from Bombay and Liverpool a full statement of stock, receipts, shipments, etc., and from some twenty interior towns at the South there are wired each Friday the movement of the crop. By one who has never had the advantage of such a fund of information its value cannot be realized. To one who has once been in reach of such advantages their value is inestimable. These statistics are watched with great interest and are telegraphed to all Southern markets, and every merchant and planter in the South can be thoroughly posted as to all important matters of supply and demand in the article in which he is interested. There is no excuse for ignorance on the part of any desiring information, and the great benefit derived by the producer from a complete knowledge of the cotton markets of the world has been made possible by the inauguration of cotton exchanges here and abroad. A cotton planter in Texas knows the price of cotton in Liverpool, New York, Georgia or Mississippi, and consequently prices are uniform in all markets. The producer knows as much as the consumer, and we never see in cotton what we often see in wool—a vast difference in price in various markets in one state, or even one county. The fact alone, the value of reliable information and quotations, ought to serve as a reason for the establishment of a wool exchange.

2. The advantage of dealing in futures to the planter and consumer.

At times wool is unsalable. The wool grower sees the market declining and seeks in vain for a buyer. The cotton planter can, if he finds no buyer at home, always save himself from further loss by selling futures. In case of long protracted dullness and depression, the advantage of a market where there are always buyers is very great. The merchant in New York or Liverpool, holding perhaps 10,000 bales of cotton in store, hears of some bank failure or crop news which convinces him that cotton will decline. He looks in vain perhaps for a buyer for his particular stock of cotton, and without the existence of the cotton exchange he might wait for days and suffer great loss before he could sell. By reason of the existence of the exchange he can, however, sell enough futures at once to

"hedge" himself against loss. This point could be enlarged upon indefinitely, and many other arguments could be given in favor of the exchange. I do not wish to encroach on your space, however, but desire simply to emphasize the points I have referred to.

To one who has watched the experience of the wool grower and manufacturer, and who understands what an "Exchange" can do, the apathy of those interested in wool, as to the matter of organization and co-operation, seems remarkable.

Manger & Avery, prominent wool commission merchants of Boston, do not consider the scheme feasible. They say:

Replying to the able communication of William L. Black, dated August 1, and admitting all the advantages to be derived by all interested in wool, from the grower to the consumer, by the establishment of a wool exchange, we would say that the scheme is not feasible except by placing the classification of all wools in the hands of men whose decision would be irrevocable. In France and Germany, where wools (more particularly South American wools) are sold for future delivery, such a rule is in vogue, and the certificate of three judges appointed by the Chamber of Commerce is accepted as to the classification and shrinkage of the wools. But the great bulk of the South American wools are of Merino growth, and are classified, to some extent, before shipment. They are all under similar influences as to feed, climate and soil; whereas, in America there is the greatest irregularity, not only as to climatic condition, but also as to blood, feed and handling.

It is unnecessary to mention that the use of cotton is simply for spinning purposes; whereas, wool has to be examined as to its value—first as to combing properties, next for carding and then for felting. The fulling or felting properties, as well as spinning, have to be considered in the manufacture of many classes of goods besides felted fabrics, and it does seem impossible to establish any plan whereby wool can be sold in any way except by the personal examination of the buyers or their agents, and the price fixed according to its value to the consumer who buys it. A grade of wool may be worth (owing to some fashion) twice as much to one manufacturer what the other could afford to give for it. Take a strictly black fine Texas or California, which two or three years ago sold for 45 cents, is to-day worth upwards of 80 cents owing to the demand for the jaeger underwear. When the demand from this source stops the value of fine black wool will drop again.

While we believe it is impossible to establish standard classifications of wool and sales by exchange as proposed by Mr. Black, we do feel certain that by persistent agitation and the intelligent co-operation of manufacturers, merchants, and Wool Growers' associations, radical improvements in the methods of the putting up and handling of wools can be brought about which will facilitate the sale and lessen the expense of getting wools from the growers to the mills.

Denny, Rice & Co., the well known wool commission merchants of Boston, who do an extensive business in Texas wools, think Mr. Black's theories are impracticable. They give their views in the Journal of Commerce as follows:

We have perused with interest the late communication of Colonel Black, as we have before his published suggestions respecting the classification of wools, etc. We still regard his views and theories entirely impracticable. The idea of a wool exchange or association in a large market like this, is a good one, though not new. An effort to organize has been made more than once, but unsuccessfully.

It is useless to multiply words in the expectation of convincing Colonel Black that his proposed method of grading and classifying wools cannot be carried out, and would propose, as the only way for him to be led to understand why his suggestions meet with

no favor, that he spend one year among the buyers in a large Eastern wool market, where not alone Texas wools, but wools from every state and territory in the Union, are sold in quantities to every branch of the woolen industry. We think, after this experience, he will be convinced that his leading ideas are chimerical.

In the swim—sheep.

To be in before long—wool.

A virtue hard to practice—patience.

It don't pay to own poor lambs. It isn't humane to have poor lambs.

A fat lamb is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever—so to put it.

There never yet was a flock of sheep that couldn't be improved on.

A poor lamb is—well, it is not much of anything to talk about or write about.

"Beware of mixed drinks," but mixed grapes are better for sheep than a single variety.

Turn to this week's reports of mutton sales and see what folly it is to ship lean sheep to market.

And while you are figuring on the lean sheep reports, see what the wise man secures who ship only fat animals.

The certain reward for the practice of the virtue of patience—good prices for the wool that hasn't yet been sacrificed.

"All things come to him who waits." Even a fair price for the wool that has been held in spite of the croaking factory agent.

"He laughs best who laughs last." The wool buyer wears the smile now, but the wool grower's face will be radiant after awhile.

Healthy lambs "don't have to" be nursed to keep fat and frisky. All they need is to be given half a chance to fill themselves with grass; and they may be depended on to do it.

Ounce? pound? preventative? cure?—What is the old saying that includes all these words? Scab? sheep—does the saying apply to them? How is this, anyway?

The cholera proof hog and the scab proof sheep haven't been built yet. It is quite possible, doubtless, that such architectural curiosities might be constructed, but it is quite certain they haven't been up to date.

Those flockmasters who intend to feed muttons should not forget that their animals can be fed to much better advantage, and will fatten faster and on less food in the summer and fall than in winter.

The JOURNAL is not going into the business of trying to bull the wool market. But it will note for the benefit of its wool-grower friends that the tone of the wool market is not so hopeless as it has been. It gives some indications of back-bone at last.

Because sheep will make better use of a poor pasture than will any other stock, do not try to keep them on one that is absolutely bare. They require food to sustain life and make growth as well as any other animals. If the pasture is getting short supplement it with grain and other feed.

The sheepman is to be congratulated that he is not compelled to scramble for range in No Man's Land, or in the Cherokee strip, or anywhere else where he has to come in contact with Uncle Sam and his soldier boys. The cowman just now is the fellow who is "cussin'" the "boomer" and the government, and everybody else who has had anything to do with the extension of Oklahoma territory.

The humane sheep herder is the one to have in charge of the herd. He

never rocks the sheep, nor dogs them. They know his voice, and are not afraid of having a leg broken, nor an eye knocked out whenever he is around. His going in and out amongst them is quiet and is not followed by a panic. He has a heart and sheep love herders who have hearts. Such a man is better worth \$50 per month to a flockmaster than a heartless fellow is worth 50 cents. There are herders and herders, and let it not be overlooked.

The JOURNAL is gravely considering whether or not it isn't about time for it to once more venture the suggestion that there is such a disease as scab, and that sheep sometimes catch it, or are caught by it, and that it is dangerous in the extreme to permit them to start into the winter with even a suspicion of scab in the flock. But it has rung the charges so often on all these ideas, that it will postpone the charge-ringing business for yet a while longer. In the meantime, it will mention that S-C-A-B spells: Suffering to sheep and loss to flockmasters.

Whatever may be the other conditions necessary for successful sheep growing, one thing is certain, sheep must have a dry soil. A rocky hillside is better for them than the richest of low-laying and always moist lands. In making our selections of breeds we must have reference to their origin and accustomed habitat, and to our ability to supply in a new locality the conditions that are necessary to the maintenance of the characteristics that have been developed by the originators. If we cannot supply these to some considerable degree we cannot well expect to maintain or intensify the type. In feeding sheep it must be kept in mind that while they will consume much "roughness" or coarse fodder, and even such has been picked over and left by other animals, they will also respond to good feeding as well and as quickly as any other of our domestic animals.

Foster says winter is going to put in an appearance in real earnest early in October, and is going to stay with us. He may be guessing, and he may know what he is talking about. But, all the same, the flockmaster can't afford to take the chances on either a mild or a late winter. He should have his sheep sheds put in good order now while he has the time. And if his flocks have outgrown the sheds, more sheds should be built, or the old one enlarged. And he should see to it that there is a good supply of good hay secured and at least one bushel of threshed oats for every sheep. "Cost money?" Of course all these things will cost money, but the money paid out as suggested will be well invested. The trouble with many sheep breeders has been, is now, and ever will be, they have an idea that sheep ought to be all income and no out-go. That the flock should be a sort of bank on which drafts can be made ad libitum, without the necessity for any deposits being made to keep up the supply of cash. This is all stuff, regular rot, and the sooner such men learn the plainest principles of common sense, the sooner they will begin to prosper. Cows have to be fed or they will give no milk. Hogs have to be fed or they will never fatten. Sheep have to be fed or they will grow no wool. And sheep feed will cost money, and lots of it, if there are many sheep to feed it to. But no other animal will give back so much to the feeder as will his sheep. They will give him an abundance of wool, fat mutton and healthy lambs, and all these will sell for cash to pay for the feed that they will eat.

A veritable family medicine box, Beecham's Pills.

Hall County Land for Exchange.

We will sell cheap or exchange on favorable terms, for cattle or Panhandle lands, 540 acres of fine land in Hill county. Will give some one a big bargain. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

Sept 23—Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold for F M Dougherty, Doss, 10 steers, 1086 lbs, \$2.75; 235 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3; 88 cows, 774 lbs, \$2.10; J W Douthit, Doss, 22 steers, 1168 lbs, \$2.75. Sept 28—A B Robertson receiver Nunn Bros, Colorado, 213 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.35; 137 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.80; 23 bulls, 1076 lbs, \$1.25; Rio Cattle Co, Catoosa, 13 steers, 797 lbs, \$2.40; 17 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.75; 31 cows, 562 lbs, \$1.65; Simpson, Kansas City, 67 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.25; 105 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.15.

Sept 23—Scaling & Tamblin sold for H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 28 cows, 627 lbs, \$1.75; D Yorkley, Quanah, 33 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.75; Kendall & J, Quanah, 29 steers, 693 lbs, \$2.15; 41 cows, 658 lbs, \$1.85; 60 calves, 337 lbs, \$2.10; Scharbauer & D, Midland, 259 sheep, 75 lbs, \$3.85. Sept 24—H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 29 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.60; J D Oakes, Salesville, 21 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.50; W Scott, 33 steers, 1070 lbs, \$2.55; J W Williams, Colorado, 84 calves, 212 lbs, \$2.20; 26 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.60; 9 bulls, 924 lbs, \$1.25; 15 calves, 298 lbs, \$2.10; 132 calves, 179 lbs, \$3; J C Smith, Midland, 480 sheep, 75 lbs, \$3.85. Sept 25—J Scharbauer, Midland, 50 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.25; J M Williams, Colorado, 19 cows, 678 lbs, \$1.60; W Scott, Catoosa, 255 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.40. Sept 26—J M Williams, Colorado, 32 bulls, 941 lbs, \$1.20. Sept 28—P C & Z J Harmonson, Quanah, 420 calves, 179 lbs, \$3.50; 65 calves, 266 lbs, \$2; 19 bulls, 989 lbs, \$1.25; 174 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.70; Byrd & H, Quanah, 56 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.70; A J Yant, Quanah, 25 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.35; 7 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.65; Ira Eddleman, Quanah, 9 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.35; 26 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.85. Sept 29—C M Bivins, Minco, 200 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.55; F Houston, Minco, 177 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.55; 13 calves, 278 lbs, \$2.30; J S Welder, Victoria, 65 calves, 295 lbs, \$2.25; 11 steers, 1466 lbs, \$2.30; 11 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.80.

Sept 23—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for Magnolia Cattle Co, Colorado, 115 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.70; 84 calves, 163 lbs, \$4.10; A A Wiley, Colorado, 180 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.70; S Tuttle, Caldwell, 167 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.30; 120 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.30. Sept 25—H Montgomery, Kansas City, 48 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.35; Half Bros, via Kansas City, 220 steers, 785 lbs, \$2.25; 150 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.25; Hansford L S Co, Canadian, 330 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.40; Geo Simpson, Gordon, 69 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.35; Gathin & N, Leliaetta, 133 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.55; 69 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.70; R D Cragin, Caldwell, 185 cows, 955 lbs, \$1.85; R H Head, Colorado, 212 calves, 168 lbs, \$3.25; 380 cows, 553 lbs, \$1.40; Magnolia C Co, Colorado, 56 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.55; J M Taylor, Claremore, 71 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.35; Texas L & C Co, Choctaw, 378 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.50; R A Moore, Catoosa, 56 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.25. Sept 26—R A Moore, Catoosa, 13 bulls, 845 lbs, \$1.25; E-S-B Co, Kansas City, 10 calves, 134 lbs, \$3.25; 30 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.35; R D Cragin, Caldwell, 152 steers, 1225 lbs, \$2.75; Slaughter & H, Kansas City, 259 steers,

843 lbs, \$2.25; B Brown, Devine, 30 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.40. Sept 28—Wm Hittson, Catoosa, 29 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.90; L H & W E Lee, Elgin, 83 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.60; J Hittson, Catoosa, 27 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.90; 58 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.90; 32 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.75; Geo Simpson, Catoosa, 29 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.75; O H Nelson, Catoosa, 115 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.30.

Sept 23—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for J B Wilson, Catoosa, 126 steers, 1251 lbs, \$3.50; Hughes & R, Coleman, 67 calves, 207 lbs, \$3; 50 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.70; 6 bulls, 983 lbs, \$1.40; Pulliam & W, Catoosa, 138 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.65; W H Featherstone, Henrietta, 19 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.35; 15 calves, 290 lbs, \$2. Sept 24—C C Link, Bazar, 25 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.25; F J Atwood, Aurora, 65 steers, 672 lbs, \$1.80; Carrow, Coleman, 72 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.25; 25 cows, 614 lbs, \$1.40; Hughes & R, Coleman, 15 steers, 734 lbs, \$2.05; 60 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.70; 10 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$1.25. Sept 25—S Cutbirth & Co, Kiowa, 298 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.30; B W Rider, Adair, 10 calves, 133 lbs, \$3.75; 107 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.65; E W Sanderson, Mount Calm, 26 cows, 655 lbs, \$1.40; 16 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.10; W B Ogden, Seymour, 405 sheep, 93 lbs, \$4.10. Sept 26—T B Jones, Rutherford, 140 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.35.

Sept 28—J M Dougherty, Catoosa, 17 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.20; 57 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.65; 59 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.25; 40 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.60; Dougherty & E, 26 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.40; 30 cows, 823 lbs, \$1.75; Dougherty, K & H, 25 bulls, 815 lbs, \$1.15; 18 bulls, 820 lbs, \$1.15; 11 steers, 738 lbs, \$1.65; Dougherty & H, 143 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.40; 26 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.40; O Durant, Catoosa, 37 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.60; 93 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.65; 29 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.25; 22 steers, 812 lbs, \$2.30; H B Sanborn & Co, Doss, 125 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.30; 123 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.30; 75 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.40; E Bryan, Quanah, 78 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.65; J P Daggett, Dundee, 196 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.35; R R Wade, Elgin, 50 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.40; 110 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.30; J R Holmes, Elmdale, 102 steers, 1127 lbs, \$2.60. Sept 29—W Wheeler, Dundee, 16 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.30; 12 cows, 674 lbs, \$1.70; Daggett & Co, Dundee, 25 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.40; 30 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.60; R D Ward, Dundee, 24 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.25; W E Cobb, Dundee, 167 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.40.

Sept 25—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for F Tankersly, San Angelo, 240 calves, 173 lbs, \$2.50; 19 steers, 819 lbs, \$2.20; 80 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.72; J N P Cramer, San Angelo, 112 calves, 180 lbs, \$2.50; 89 calves, 247 lbs, \$1.85; 48 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.70; J R Naseworthy, San Angelo, 46 calves, 253 lbs, \$1.75; W C Harris, Tulsa, 278 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.70; 20 bulls, 1106 lbs, \$1.40. Sept 26—J C Dunn, Coleman, 17 cows, 669 lbs, \$1.60. Sept 29—J D Lundy, Tulsa, 62 steers, 804 lbs, \$2.30; 80 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.30.

Sept 21—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for D R Fant, Goliad, 25 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.20. Sept 22—E P Davis, Throckmorton, 12 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.75; 14 bulls, 950 lbs, \$1.35. Sept 23—F W Simpson, Colorado, 7 bulls, 1081 lbs, \$1.35; 55 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.35; 76 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.80; 147 calves, 184 lbs, \$3.87; 25 calves, 242 lbs, \$2; Spears & Co, St Louis, Mo, 23 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.60; E P Davis, Throckmorton, 47

steers, 953 lbs, \$2.45; 64 calves, 188 lbs, \$3.75; 16 calves; 363 lbs, \$2; 3 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.75; J B Pace, Richmond, Mo, 22 steers, 1140 lbs, \$2.60; 101 steers, 1118 lbs, \$2.95; 67 steers, 1120 lbs, \$2.50; 20 steers, 1126 lbs, \$2.95; 20 cows, 921 lbs, \$2.15; 84 cows, 922 lbs, \$2.35. Sept 25—J W Fields, St Louis, Mo, 40 steers, 1131 lbs, \$2.60; 44 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.35; 29 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.60; Cantwell & B, St Louis, Mo, 71 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.45; 3 steers, 773 lbs, \$1.85; 4 bulls, 1090 lbs, \$1.25; T J M. 81 calves, 177 lbs, \$2.60. Sept 29—Matthews L & C Co, Aldin, 30 cows, 640 lbs, \$1.70; J A Matthews, Aldin, 75 calves, 204 lbs, \$8.65; 55 calves, 250 lbs, \$2.60; 53 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.90; 217 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.90; F W Simpson, Colorado, 22 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.90; W & H, Colorado City, 201 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.40; 49 sheep, 75 lbs, \$3; 550 sheep, 65 lbs, \$3.

Sept 25—R. Strahorn & Co. sold for J J Burnett, Rutherford, 44 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.75; S B Burnett, 285 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.75; Cassidy Bros, St Louis, 23 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.30; 53 steers, 832 lbs, \$2.30; 27 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.25; 69 calves, 241 lbs, \$2; 58 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.75; 30 cows, 695 lbs, \$1.75; 21 steers, 775 lbs, \$2.15; 28 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.65; 13 yearlings, 471 lbs, \$1.40; T A Babb, St Louis, 12 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.65; 12 cows, 850 lbs, \$2; 23 steers, 1026 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3; B Hackett, Fort Worth, 87 calves, 180 lbs, \$3. Sept 26—Burnett Bros, Rutherford, 55 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.75; 130 cows, 801 lbs, \$1.90; 22 calves, 265 lbs, \$2; 45 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.40; 46 steers, 1097 lbs, \$2.50; 103 calves, 177 lbs, \$4; 26 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.65; Harrold & E, Carlisle, 48 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.40; J O Jones, Seymour, 61 cows, 618 lbs, \$1.60; 25 cows, 618 lbs, \$1.60; 25 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.40; Toley, D & Co, Seymour, 22 steers, 859 lbs, \$2.35; S J Newton, Seymour, 46 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.35. Sept 28—J P & E M Daggett, Dundee, 50 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.60. Sept 29—F M English, Harrold, 763 sheep, 64 lbs, \$3.

Sept 23—James H. Campbell Co. sold for W L Townsend Coleman, 47 cows, 653 lbs, \$1.65; 15 calves, 362 lbs, \$1.35; J W Townsend, 57 calves, 190 lbs, \$3; N S Walton, Austin, 10 steers, 757 lbs, \$2.15; 19 calves, 298 lbs, \$1.75; 18 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.60; 72 cows, 521 lbs, \$1.50; H H Riddle, St. Louis, 63 steers, 747 lbs, \$2.15; W Thompson, St. Louis, 20 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.15. Sept 25—I B Baker, Yarbrough, 70 calves, 265 lbs, \$2; 25 calves, 254 lbs, \$2; Norton & D. Coleman, 47 calves, 175 lbs, \$3; 26 cows, 686 lbs, \$1.65; Cassidy Bros, St. Louis, 82 calves, 165 lbs, \$3.25; C W Turner, Muscogee, 82 calves, 170 lbs, \$3.25; D P Atwood, Colorado City, 86 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.35; 101 cows, 674 lbs, \$1.80. Sept 26—M Blocker, Panhandle City, 224 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.30; 25 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.30; 75 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.50. Sept 28—Day & S, Kansas City, 132 cows, 853 lbs, \$1.80; 134 cows, 856 lbs, \$1.80. Sept 29—Grayson Bros, Eufaula, 283 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.40; P Kong, Colorado, 22 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.85; W H Fursch, Colorado, 48 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.70; 13 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.70; 14 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.10.

Sept 28—The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for J W Lynch, Midland, 797 stock lambs, 39 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept 29—Keenan & Sons sold for A Quill, Albany, 26 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.20.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Sept 23—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for W E Gentry & Co, Checota, I T, 47 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.60; 4 heifers, 805 lbs, \$2.25; Doc Reedy, Henrietta, 29 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.80; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 20 steers, 1225 lbs, \$3.50; 21 steers, 1177 lbs, \$3.25; G B Perryman, Tulsa, 26 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.20; 4 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.75; 83 heifers, 693 lbs, \$2; 20 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.75; 8 heifers, 694 lbs, \$2; 3 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.75; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 501 calves, \$7 each; 434 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.70; W W Mann, Archer, 19 cows and heifers, 653 lbs, \$1.75; 4 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.30; Wilson & W, Catoosa, 26 calves, \$6.50; Wilson & P, Catoosa, 166 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.55; N J Jones, Antelope, 29 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.55; Jones & W, Antelope, 30 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.75; 25 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.35; W E Gentry & Co, Checota, 184 steers, 1110 lbs, \$3.15; 21 steers, 1222 lbs, \$3.75; 10 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.40. Sept 24—S J Woodward, Antelope, 22 steers, 1034 lbs, \$2.55; 22 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.45; 30 yearlings, 656 lbs, \$1.60; 12 yearlings, 642 lbs, \$1.65; 47 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.20; 64 calves, \$5.50 each; A A Chapman, Dublin, 29 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.55; 1 bull, 930 lbs, \$1.75; P M Burnett, Fort Worth, 23 steers, 1083 lbs, \$2.65; 46 steers, 1104 lbs, \$2.60; R H Harris, Tulsa, 30 heifers, 764 lbs, \$2; L F Turner, Benjamin, Texas, 54 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.60; C Turner, Crafton, 23 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.40. Sept 23—Foley, Davis & Co, Seymour, 107 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.60; Newton & Davis, Seymour, 31 heifers, 495 lbs, \$1.60; 86 calves, \$6.75 each; 15 calves, \$6.50 each; S J Newton, Seymour, 56 cows, 755 lbs, \$1.60. Sept 25—P S & F Witherspoon, Gainesville, 83 calves, \$6.50 each; 79 calves, \$5.50 each. Sept 28—S T Davis, Ponne, I T, 81 steers, 1198 lbs, \$3.10; C Davis, Texana, 20 steers, 1211 lbs, \$3.10; 22 steers, 1109 lbs, \$2.75; 25 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.65; 2 steers, 1095 lbs, \$2.37; J L Harris, Fort Worth, 83 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.50; 30 cows and heifers, 831 lbs, \$1.65; J H Tanner, Catoosa, 28 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.25; 21 cows and heifers, 755 lbs, \$1.45; 15 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.20; J T Ellis, Blue Jacket, I T, 29 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.65; 25 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.25; 11 calves, \$5.50 each; B L Naylor, Baxter Springs, Kans, 46 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.65; D N McCrea, Red Fork, I T, 30 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.50; Robt Stovall, Red Fork, 10 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.50; 5 cows, 730 lbs, \$2; G W Stidham, Eufaula, 67 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.35; Capt Atkinson, Catoosa, 28 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.55; 24 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.25; T J Atkinson, Catoosa, 33 cows, 815 lbs, \$1.45; 4 bulls, 1205 lbs, \$1.25; T P Howall, Paris, 25 cows and heifers, 696 lbs, \$1.65; 23 calves, \$5.50 each. Sept 29—Bird, Mertz & East, Cedarvale, Kansas, 317 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.70; J A Scott, Baird, 41 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.60; 3 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.60; W E Halsell, Vinita, 18 steers, 1104 lbs, \$2.70; W. Parker, Iowa Park, 14 cows, 890 lbs, \$1.85; 1 bull, 1460 lbs, \$1.50; Wilson & W, Catoosa, 14 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.75; 43 calves, \$5.25 each; W M Morris, Lone Oak, 24 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.65; W E Halsell, Vinita, 219 calves, \$6 each; J F Wilder, Victoria, 65 calves, \$7.50 each; J A Scott, Baird, 17 bulls, 792 lbs, \$1.12; 79 calves, \$5 each; W Parker, Iowa Park, 18 calves, \$7 each; Elliott & Powell, Lone Oak, 27 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.65.

Sept 24—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W M Brown, St Joe, Tex, 11 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.75; 10 cows, 843 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 730 lbs, \$2; M W Couch, Chelsea, 100 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.20. Sept 25—Scott & Fuller, Choteau, 92 steers, 1158 lbs, \$2.50; Harminson Bros, Quanah, 49 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.60; 3 bulls, 1243 lbs, \$1.75; 1 steer, 1070 lbs, \$2.50; 1 steer, 1000 lbs, \$2.75; J T Spears, Quanah, 62 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.60; 3 steers, 753 lbs, \$2; 23 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.25; 73 calves, \$6.25 each; 70 calves, \$5.50 each, Sept 28—Scott & Fuller, Choteau, 47 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.60; 25 steers, 1028 lbs, \$2.75; 22 steers, 1175 lbs, \$3.20; Stilson Case Thorp Ryburn & Co, Catoosa, 161 calves, \$6 each; 9 cows, 895 lbs, \$1.70. Sept 29—J Q Hanna, Sweetwater, 75 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.55; 23 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.25; C A Dively, Baxter Springs, Kans, 125 steers, 1113 lbs, \$2.65; W G Lee, Eolian, Texas, 28 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.65; 1 steer, 990 lbs, \$2.25;

AT KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 23—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co, sold for W Blair, Inola, I T, 21 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.35; 20 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.50; Middleton & Sons, Inola, 29 cows, 779 lbs, \$1.65; Field & Montgomery, Inola, 118 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.30; Hansford Land & Cattle Co, Canadian, 318 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.20. Sept. 25—Parramore & Co, Leliaetta, 133 cows, 858 lbs, \$1.80; 25 calves, 113 lbs, \$4.50; C W Merchant, Leliaetta, 54 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.60; 20 cows, 905 lbs, \$1.65; S H Merchant, Leliaetta, 27 cows, 890 lbs, \$1.75; B M Still, Leliaetta, 26 cows, 876 lbs, \$1.75; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kans, 89 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.60. Sept. 26—J F Taylor, Adair, I T, 80 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.25; 26 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.25; 66 steers, 1079 lbs, \$2.15; 19 steers, 909 lbs, \$2; Western Inv and Sec Co, Clarendon, 195 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.30. Sept. 25—Hansford Land & Cattle Co, Canadian, 560 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.10. Sept. 26—S Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 43 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.45; 8 bulls, 1060 lbs, \$1.10; J S and D W Godwin, Inola, 46 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.45; Pryor & Casparis, Chillico, I T, 288 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.25; Littlefield & Pryor, Chillico, 159 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.25; Mann, Gregg & N, Eureka, Kans, 145 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.25; V Herard, Caney, Kans, 298 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.05; Middleton & Sons, Inola, I T, 26 steers, 918 lbs, \$2; Callan & Co, Elgin, Kans, 121 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.15; Russell, & Bevans, Elgin, 49 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.15; Davis, Pryor & Co, Chillico, I T, 27 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.25.

Sept. 23—Fish & Keck Co. sold for E G Cole, Ponca, I T, 57 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.65. Sept. 24—H Willis, Willis, I T, 70 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.65; 14 cows, 664 lbs, \$1.65; 22 heifers, 587 lbs, \$1.35; 37 calves, \$4.50 each; T J Walling, Roff, I T, 16 steers, 875 lbs, \$1.90; 59 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.60; 1 bull, 1300 lbs, \$1; Beeson & Harris, Neutral Strip, 58 cows, 954 lbs, \$2; 16 cows, 940 lbs, \$1.55. September 25—M T Johnson, Minco, I T, 94 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.80; 1 bull, 1420 lbs, \$0.75; 37 bulls, 1303 lbs, \$1.15. Sept. 26—W J Wilson, Minco, I T, 22 steers, 1200 lbs, \$2.10; C Saera, Purcell, I T, 2 oxen, 1180 lbs, \$2; 18 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.55; 5 calves, \$2.25 each. Sept 28—Joe Roff, Roff, I T, 9 steers, 785 lbs, \$1.75; 21 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.25; J Dosbaugh, Elgin, Kans, 196 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50.

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

THE BROWN COUNTY FAIR

Opened Monday with Flattering Prospects for Success—Large Crowds in the City.

The gates of the third annual fair of the Pecan Valley association were thrown open at 9 o'clock sharp Monday morning, and since that hour there has been a perfect stream of humanity, buggies, wagons, carriages, delivery wagons and all sorts of conveyances going to and fro from the grounds, making the scene one of life, bustle and animation, proclaiming the fact to the world that a "hen is now on." There was no formal opening this season, but the programme for the day was carried out to the letter. As is usual the first day is attended by a slim crowd, but the gate receipts was about \$1000. The Brownwood Silver Cornet band, one of the finest in the state, manufactured delightful music on this occasion, and it is but justice to say they get it up in fair shape to the satisfaction of all lovers of good music of a high grade order. It has been cool and pleasant since the rain of Monday night, which by the way, come just in the nick of time, putting the track and grounds in first-class order.

The exhibitors have now about all their exhibits in position, and the exposition hall, which is about 150 feet square and of stylish architecture, looms up immense, being well filled with the products of Brown, Menard, Coleman, Comanche, Callahan, McCulloch, Mills, Hood, San Augustine, Eastland, San Saba, Rusk and Travis counties, and also from the good old state of Florida.

The Menard county display is very fine, indeed. But the county that takes the rag off the bush this year is that of Callahan, the labor savings and productions of Mr. S. H. French and his good wife. He has here 180 varieties of the products of his own farm, embracing everything from cotton down to peanuts, and every variety of fruits, preserves, pickles, sauces, etc., imaginable.

A very fine wagon is up as a premium for the best display of farm products, and this falls into the lap of Mr. French this year, including a handsome suit of new clothes. The gentleman certainly deserves the whole bakery for his energy and work.

The agricultural and machinery departments are very creditably displayed and attract much attention. The cotton and wool department is well represented, showing some very fine grade, staple and clip. The swine and poultry departments are light but very good. The cattle department is only represented by a few very high grade bulls and yearlings; a very few cows, jacks and jennets show up immense. Some very fine stock is in this department this year.

The horse department is very largely represented here this season. Some of the very finest stallions, thoroughbred horses and colts are to be seen here; in fact, the parade around the track the first day showed a grand procession of fine horse stock, such as would do credit to any fair in the United States.

THE RACES

are the principal attractions in the afternoon, and the merchants and business men of the city have signed to

close their places of business every day at 1 o'clock p. m. and take in the grounds.

THE ART GALLERY

is also one of the most attractive features of the fair; the apartments are spacious and the walls are literally lined and bedecked with beautiful oil paintings, crayon and pastel portraits, landscapes and other beautiful pictures, all the work of the fair ladies of Brown county.

A FINE EXHIBIT.

One of the principal exhibitors at the fair this year is that prince of music dealers, Mr. J. M. Terry, dealer in pianos, organs, sheet music and musical merchandise generally. Mr. Terry is an established fact in Brownwood, and the best of authority on fine musical instruments. He is a large dealer, handling only the best grades in pianos and organs, such as the Knabe, Harde-man, Kranich and Bach, Mathushek and Braumiiller. His favorites in organs are the Chicago Cottage, Carhuff and Weaver. The beauty of Mr. Terry's success is that he handles the best, sells the best and enjoys the trade and patronage of the best people of the county. The two leading colleges of this place use only his goods, and that speaks volumes in praise of the instruments he handles. If you would have a first-class piano or organ don't fail to call upon Mr. Terry, near First National bank, Brownwood.

The leading colleges of the city have space in exposition hall, and their displays are exceedingly fine. One of them is working the scholarship racket.

This is Mills county day to-day (Wednesday) and a large attendance is the result. The cattle show to-day was very fine and one of much interest.

If the weather keeps dry the fair will exceed in attendance the expectations of the most exacting, though clouds are hanging about heavy with but little or no silver lining to draw upon.

The people of this city and county certainly merit all the good that can come out of this fair enterprise—they are workers from a way back—and show their work by their results. They have splendid fair grounds, buildings, stalls and accommodations for stock, beautifully situated in the valley, surrounded by hills and house tops, about one half mile distant from the city.

One of the leading spirits and foremost citizens in this, as well as all other enterprises, is in the person of Col. Henry Ford, the valuable president of the association. He can be seen in every part of the grounds working and directing the work of the association. There is not the slightest detail omitted, he is simply the right man in the right place.

Mr. Will H. Mayes, the energetic secretary of the association, is all business and looks largely after those who pay privilege money; the faker who gets away with him will have to show a head more highly colored with orange than the popular secretary.

The fair holds six days this year on account of having secured the annual meeting of the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders association of the state.

The biggest thing on gas at the grounds is the balloon, the smallest

thing is the man in it at an altitude of about 3000 feet. This catches the women, children and small boy.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Hon. W. M. C. Hill, president of the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' association of the state, spent Monday and Tuesday at the fair.

Capt. Rom Graham, with some fine stock from Fort Worth, is in attendance upon the fair.

Mr. Will Mayfield of Fort Worth is also here.

Frank Hinchman of Waco is here with some fine race stock.

For standard trotting stock, W. M. C. Hill got the blue ribbon.

Frank Hinchman got the second best red ribbon.

Hon. Thos. J. Hurley of Fort Worth is announced for an address to the people to-night at the courthouse in the interest of Brownwood and Brown county.

A man was heard to say to-day that this town was an awful "cross-eyed town;" that when he got ready to leave it, he would have git drunk and stagger out of it in order to get out. It is a little like the five Points of Dallas in fact, in point of survey.

The day has passed off pleasantly without accident or trouble to mar the doings at the grounds or in the city. Some five thousand people were out to-day and the committees were going their rounds sampling and preparing their awards, which will take place tomorrow. The fair is certainly a great success, and strongly resembles the state fairs at Dallas. If the weather keeps good, which is very doubtful, at present, there will be at least ten or fifteen thousand people out on the grounds Friday, which will prove the most successful exposition of the association.

BYRD.

Two-Year-Old Steers for Sale.

2000 Tom Green county-raised steers, all in one brand; good smooth cattle. Will be delivered on board the cars at \$12 per head.

1000 Coleman county steers; a first-class lot of nice, well turned grown steers at \$12 per head.

1000 Palo Pinto county-raised cattle, small but smooth, well turned steers. Will be delivered on board the cars at \$11.

500 good Bosque county steers; well bred, smooth cattle at \$11.

We represent only those who want to sell. We can and will make it to the interest of buyers to deal through us. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Pasture for Lease.

A customer of ours can furnish pasture through the winter for 7000 cattle. The pasture is located about seventy-five miles northwest of Colorado City, and is one of the best grassed and best watered bodies of land in the state, and will be leased reasonable.

For further particulars address TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Reports from the central and north-parts of the state are to the effect that dry weather prevails and that the grass is curing nicely. The early spring calf crop was light, but the late summer and fall crop is large—bringing the average up to a very satisfactory percentage.—Cheyenne Stock Journal.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

It takes a pretty good man now-a-days to be "as good as wheat."

Twenty-eight million acres of farm lands are cultivated by irrigation in India.

Oxen work better in collars than with a yoke. The yoke is a relic of King Pharaoh's time.

There are eighteen million farmers in France, the total population of the country being thirty-eight million.

Climate, soil, blood and brains are the corner stones on which have been built all great breeds, whether of sheep, cattle, horses or men.

In holding grain there are two things to be considered beside possible increase in price. There is bound to be some shrinkage, and you are out the interest on your money.

When a farmer claims that he has no time to read it is an evidence that he is or will be an unsuccessful one. It is only the well-read and well-posted farmer who can succeed in these enlightened days.

While one class of stock may pay you better than another, do not lose sight of the fact that the average farm needs a few head of every sort in order to make the best and closest use of all the products.

Besides horses and farm live stock, dogs, jackasses, roosters, ganders, drakes and almost everything alive that can be given a fancy value, now has its pedigree. Next it will be cats, tame coons, parrots, monkeys and other pets of weak brains. This sort of devotion to stock breeding needs a rest.—Massachusetts Plowman.

A good quality of cotton is being grown in the valley of the Jordan, and Palestine bids fair to become a strong competitor with other cotton-producing countries for the supply of the European markets. It is thought that with the opening of the Holy land by railroads a large area of land will be devoted to cotton where in olden times it was successfully produced.

All males used for breeding should be kept in a vigorous, thrifty condition. But guard against having them too fat; excessive fat tends to destroy the procreative powers. Unless both your stock and your soil are growing better you are liable to wake up some day and find that farming does not pay. There must be constant progress along these lines.

Irrigation, wherever it can be applied by any system, will be one of the future developments of our agriculture. It pays in two ways—first in being an almost absolute safeguard against a crop failure, and in largely increasing all kinds of crops. J. M. Smith of Wisconsin irrigated an acre of strawberries at a cost of \$23, and got \$400 for his crop, and says there was not another acre of strawberries in his county that paid \$100.

"Facts worth money" is the heading of a circular relating to the wheat question now being sent from St. Paul, Minn. The arguments contained in the famous "hold your wheat" supplement of six weeks ago are reviewed, and the farmer is urged to hold back his crop, as better prices await him in the next few weeks. The claim is made that wheat will be \$1.50 soon, and possibly \$2, a review of the European shortage being made the basis of this assertion.

An observing old farmer says there are some curious things about corn, and one is where do the red ears and the speckled ears come from when you don't plant any but white corn, and another is why we don't find an ear with an odd number of rows on it? You can find a four-leaf clover, but you never found an odd row on an ear of

corn yet. It is always 12, 14, 18, or some other even number; and we would like to know about mathematics, and what objection nature has to uneven numbers.

The farmer engaged in mixed husbandry must rear dairy cattle—he must have a bull—and this bull must be of pure blood, else it can not be predicted what his progeny will be. It will also be convenient to keep a few breeding cows of the pure blood, while the bulk of his herd may be grades for the dairy and for grazing and feeding. Under this system the keeping of the pure breeds will not be expensive or unprofitable, and only the best will be used for breeding.

Europe will need all the wheat we can spare, and if the law of supply and demand is observed will be called upon to pay for it such prices as producers call for. This is not an unreasonable proposition. It is the law observed in every other department of business and there exists no good reason why it should not be in this. Scarcity increases values as a surpluse depreciates them. Commerce knows no laws regulating values, but that of supply and demand. If the continent of Europe with all its adjuncts of supply had an abundance, it would not hesitate a moment to sell at such a price as it could get, even though it ruined thousands of American farmers.

Plant turnips for feeding stock. If the ground is well prepared and manured, says a correspondent to the Ohio Farmer, it is not too late. The coming winter may be a long and a hard one. Now is the time to prepare for it. A few tons of turnips will be a great help to splice out with; and beside that, they are very healthy as a change of food for any kind of farm stock. Plant in drills two and a half feet apart, thin out to fifteen or eighteen inches, cultivate between the rows. Head the tops first; cut them off with a sharp hoe. Turn the roots out with a plow and bury them in pits of about ten bushels. Remove them to the root house as you want to feed them.

The alliance circular to farmers advising them to hold back their wheat has provoked a good deal of comment, favorable and otherwise. In itself there is nothing wrong about the circular, and the end it aims at is good. This is nothing more than to encourage farmers to withhold the bulk of the crop from the market until the price has advanced to such a point as makes it certain that there will be no wide margin left for speculators. If the crop should be sold at present prices it would go into the hands of the latter class, and there be held until the price has reached its highest limit, so that the consumer would not be benefited at all, and the legitimate profit of the producer would go to the speculator. The alliance does not advise a "corner."

About half the year the teams on a cotton farm are comparatively idle—little to do except "eat their heads off." During nearly half the year the lands are idle, producing nothing of profit for man or beast. During one-third of the year at least, the farmer and his laborers are employed at no remunerative work—in most cases just "killing time"—waiting for the season to come around to plant another cotton crop. With one's team idle and on big expense half the year; one's self and family and labor living on expense also, one-third of the year; the land for six months not utilized with any crop and therefore bringing in no revenue—no wonder our cotton farmers are poor and growing poorer! One's live stock, labor, time, land—all are his capital, and if his capital is allowed to remain idle and unprofitable, drawing no interest during nearly one-half of the year—whose fault is it that the owner feels a sharp pinch of poverty? Suppose the merchant should close his store half of the year and only pretend to do business half the year. Suppose the banker and capitalist should only loan out money for six

months—preferring to hide it away and keep it idle the balance of the year. Would you not call these men fools?

Raising Farm Mortgages.

Farm and Field.

Since the political upheaval caused by dissatisfied wage earners and farmers, a great deal of discussion has been indulged in relative to the mortgage debt of Western farmers, and the hopelessness of their condition. These assertions made by political agitators do not represent the facts in the case. The farmer is no worse off as a rule than the merchant. In some sections where nothing but one kind of crop has been continuously raised and where dependence for its growth and development hinged on the rainfall, distress frequently prevailed and poverty stared the husbandman in the face. Where diversified farming obtained no such calamitous conditions can be found.

This year the farmers of debt-ridden Kansas, where the farm mortgages aggregate \$40,000,000, will be able to pay off the whole incumbrance if they so elect or they may reduce it one-half or two-thirds and reserve a nice little sum as floating capital with which to begin another season's work and supply domestic needs. In Dakota, heretofore mortgage stricken, the wheat yield alone will discharge every dollar's worth of interest and a large proportion of the principal and still leave a comfortable floating capital for next season. To prevent a return of the distressing panics caused by grain failure, diversified farming will in the future be practiced and sheep will find large favor on the farm.

In Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and other of the fickle rain states, the general crops are bountiful and the farmer will be in a condition to reduce his principals as well as pay his interest and other debts. In Colorado there will be no trouble with the farmer who has attended to his business. In the southwestern farming districts of the state the grain, grass and fruit crops have been unprecedented. In Northern Colorado, with the exception of damage done by rust, the same state of things exist.

Preserve Your Farm Machinery.

Nebraska Farmer.

The farmers, though endowed with more than ordinary intelligence, deserve a vast amount of censure for the manner in which they care for or rather failed to care for their farm machinery when not in use. Barns and ware rooms for housing feed, stock and implements we admit are in many instances quite impossible, but thousands of farmers who are amply able to build barns, and many who have good barns, leave their binders in the field, plows and cultivators in the fence corner, scythes, rakes, spades, shovels suspended from trees or posts, all exposed to sunshine or storm, the iron and steel to rust out and the wood to swell and shrink, lose its paint and rot, and before the first installment note given for the machine is due, it is about to be set aside as worthless and worn out, while in fact it has been wrecked, not by the necessary use, wear and tear for which it was built, but the criminal neglect of its owner to keep it housed away from the weather. We say criminal neglect, and though it may sound harsh to the individual guilty of the same, we feel that any man who will wilfully involve his purse or his credit for machinery or anything necessary to the successful conduct of his farm and then allow the wilful and malicious waste above referred to, takes just that many comforts from his tired and perhaps overworked wife and dependent children. You say that the man who tipsles or gambles away his patrimony is guilty of crime; how much worse is he, my farmer friend, than you, who perhaps with more intelligence permits this sinful waste? House your binder, your wagons and buggy, every implement in use on the farm. Have a place for everything and everything, when not in use, in its place. If you are able build good barns in which to house your stock, implements and

grain. If not able to build barns buy lumber and build sheds of sufficient capacity to hold everything. If you can not afford to buy the lumber, build sheds of hay and poles or sod, and if you are unable to furnish shelter of any kind do not get the implements, for you are not able to own them. We have heard the excuses from the farmer for this state of things, but they were never satisfactory, even to himself.

Harvesters, wagons, buggies, plows, cultivators and almost every machine on the farm will last from ten to twenty years longer if kept thoroughly housed when not in use. This is the fellow who says he is getting poor on the farm, whose wife looks pale and thin from overwork and whose children shiver on their way to and from school because of their too scanty clothing. How long would the New England or Pennsylvania farmer continue to own a farm if operated on your plan of waste? We feel warranted in saying that some money shark would possess the legal title to the same within two years. And further, we feel warranted in the belief that the Western farmer more than wastes the profits of the Eastern farmer.

Some Questions for Cotton Planters.

Don't you know that the constant culture of the soil in cotton, year after year, with a little fertilizer to make a crop, is making your land poorer all the time?

Don't you know that whatever makes your land poorer makes you poorer also?

Did you ever hear of a farmer who got rich by buying fertilizers merely to raise cotton with?

Did you ever know a farmer who made his land rich by an intelligent course of cultivation who did not get "well off" as fast as his farm did?

Did you ever know a man to get rich in any business who did not study it, and have faith in it, and give his whole time and energy to it?

Don't you suppose that somebody, somewhere, makes a profit in raising the pork you send money to Chicago for, out of your cotton crop?

Don't you suppose somebody, somewhere, makes a living and perhaps grows rich growing the wheat your flour is made of, which you buy out of your cotton crop?

Don't you know that you could raise all these things here, and, in raising them, raise more cotton on a few acres than you can do on many?

Do you see how high prices are going to benefit the farmer who has bread, meat and manure to buy and only one thing to sell?

With cotton low down and wheat high how is the man helped who raises no wheat?

What if butter is awfully high-priced in our towns, while our farmers have no cows, or nothing to feed them on if they have, while somebody, somewhere else, makes money by feeding cows and shipping butter South?

If you know all these things, don't you see that bad farming has more to do with farmers' troubles than anything else he has to endure, and there is no doubt that he has much to carry aside from this?

Jerusalem Corn.

The new kind of maize known as Jerusalem corn is being successfully introduced in Western Kansas, Arizona and other drouthy districts. The grain is described as resembling wheat, except that it is somewhat flatter and a size larger. It is as easily threshed as wheat, and makes a meal like corn. An Arizona farmer after experimenting with it, claims that it will mature in sixty days, and that four crops can be successfully grown in one year.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

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

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

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

SWINE.

The best bacon is made from pigs that are born in the spring and "die early" in the winter, weighing 200 lbs, plus or minus. It is also cheapest, but it takes good hogs to do this.

Hubbard squashes are a most profitable feed for hogs. They are easily grown and can be made to yield ten tons to the acre. They may be fed all winter either raw or steamed.

If thoroughbred hogs are properly fed there is no danger of their running out or becoming too fine in the bone. Give them the material from which to make bone and they will make it. Give them food adapted to growth and they will take on profitable flesh.

It is not so important a question, so far as profit is concerned, how much a hog weighs when ready for market, as how much it costs. The difference between what it costs and what it sells for is profit, and this is the turning point of success.

Hog breeding can be made very profitable by the average farmer; commence with good stock, feed liberally of the best quality of home grown feed, a small acreage of alfalfa, cow peas, chufas, Bermuda grass, peanuts—will pay handsomely in this connection—the hogs doing their own harvesting.

This is the time to commence pushing the hogs intended for pork next December. Field peas, peanuts, new corn, sweet potatoes are now ready for use. Mild weather is the time for fattening. It has often been said that a pound of any fattening food fed in September or October is equal to two pounds fed in December or January; and we believe it is true.

In feeding swine it is well for the farmer to learn what is a safe number for him to handle. He may be able to fatten without risk from disease fifty head each year, when if he should undertake to double the number disaster would be the almost certain result. With increase of numbers there is increase in risk from disease. Each one must learn the profitable number with him. It is not advisable for a farmer to stock his farm entirely with hogs.

A great majority of farmers in fattening hogs adhere to the notion so often expressed, "When you get a hog a goin' keep him at it as long as possible." This means practically that the hog should be fed to a large weight. Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of hogs show conclusively that they never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and that the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed two hundred pounds.

Lousy hogs are a very common annoyance, and it is sometimes very difficult to get rid of the parasites, especially when they have infested large herds, as they are such rapid and prolific breeders. When the hogs all seem incessantly rubbing and present naked spots in their coats, lice may be suspected as the cause, and examination will doubtless prove that it is so. Coal oil with a few drops of carbolic acid added is the best remedy that can be used, and it should be applied not only to the hog, but to the beds, pens and surroundings.

A close-made, neatly-formed gilt may fill the eye of the young man as the one to select for a breeder; not so with the old man that the school of experience has cuffed about for a score or two of years. He does not see any beauty in these neatly formed young sows. Beauty consists in utility with him. With him the open rangy, sow finds favor; one having good length, depth of carcass, a broad, open face, and an ear carried to denote a kind disposition. The young breeder would do well to pay the difference due to age in this matter.

There is no lack of opportunity for selecting among breeds and there is no breed of hogs in America that has not great and distinguished merit. The foreign breeds are all manifestly approaching the American type and will continue to do so as long as kept under similar conditions in the corn belt. Still there are minor differences, and in making his selections the farmer should choose the type best adapted to the wants of his farm. With the stock of hogs greatly reduced, the old supply of pork and meats being rapidly absorbed and a hungry Europe that must be fed, there is little reason to doubt that the hog will, as of old, be one of the chief money makers on the Western farm.


The restrictions against admitting American pork into Germany have at last been removed. The market for pork in this country promptly responds. Not only our pork but our corn crop will be worth more for this enlargement of our markets. It is due to the leverage which the reciprocity policy has given American diplomats. This country imports large amounts of German sugar. If the restriction against our pork had not been removed we should have imposed a duty on it that would have given the countries with which we had reciprocity treaties entire control of our market. The reciprocity triumph will be for the advantage of both countries. Germany will have cheaper pork and the United States will eat cheaper sugar than either would had the products of the other been excluded.

There is no longer any reason why a farmer should grow scrub hogs or give them scrub keep. When a farmer can buy a choice male, keep him during the winter and sell him as a stag at first cost and more, there is no excuse for using anything but a pure bred animal. In selecting let him choose an animal, not for his good looks, but because he belongs to a type of hogs that always make the best use of the feed given. Still less is there any excuse for using a scrub sow. To do so is to pay a premium for hard keepers and corn destroyers. At present prices he can buy a thoroughbred sow at what she will bring for pork if fattened off when her usefulness is at an end, and in the meantime she will, if properly mated and cared for, stock up his entire farm with thoroughbred hogs. In purchasing, however, we advise him to avoid the thoroughbred sow that is "just too sweet for anything," but buy one that, with a certain refined grace, has length, breadth and thickness that denote an organized appetite in healthy vigorous and profitable exercise. Remember it is the smooth, well-proportioned and muscular hog, that covers over with the proper amount of fat, that brings the top prices at all times and "turns the battle to the gate" in the day of adversity.

Hog Values.


All conditions are favoring good prices for the growing crop of hogs this fall and winter. The shortage in the summer packing will enable the consumer to reduce the heavy surplus of pork products that have been a dead weight upon the market and borne down the price. There is no question of the shortage of the growing crop and scarcely none of the increase in the available European markets, or in other words, increasing the present demand while decreasing the supply. With a good crop of corn, hogs will prove a money making machine to convert both corn and hogs into dollars. It will be the part of wisdom if you have a good crop of corn and are not in possession of hogs to feed it to, to secure them as soon as possible, for there is sure to be a great scurrying around for stock hogs this fall, with prices advancing. Don't forget that high prices for pork will make better prices for breeders, and the sooner they are secured the cheaper you are likely to get them.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



Blind.
They are blind who will not try a box of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
for the disorders which grow out of Impaired Digestion. For a Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Liver, Sick Headache, or any Billious and Nervous ailments, they take the place of an entire medicine chest.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
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Secrets of Success.



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

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



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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



-A. ZABEL,-

AGENT
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.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated
FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE

and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shaking, Pulleys, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Comp. Ings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydrant Presses, Furnishers of complete Ginning Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

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



JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter
912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.
Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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We cut the Prices and sell More than all our competitors, and are still ahead and known as LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

\$10 Buggy Harness	\$ 4.75
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Buy of Factory and save Middleman's Profit. Send Postal for No. 2 FREE Catalogue.
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RUPTURE NO TRUSS IN THE WORLD WILL give relief like "Dr. Pierce's Magnetic Elastic Truss." It has cured thousands! If you want the U.S.F. send 4c in stamps for free Pamphlet No. 1
Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., San Francisco, Cal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Tom Irby came down from Seymour Thursday and went on to Weatherford yesterday.

A. J. Long, the Sweetwater cattleman, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

B. T. Leonard, the Strawn cattle dealer was in the city Wednesday.

W. R. Moore returned from a trip up the Fort Worth and Denver Tuesday.

M. B. Owen, the Cisco cattleman, left on Wednesday for his feed pens at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

L. August & Co., the well known clothing merchants of this city, made an assignment Wednesday.

Parties having sheep for sale in large numbers and at bed rock prices, are requested to correspond with the Texas Land & Live Stock Agency of this city.

Richard Lord, general freight agent of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande has collected some valuable information to cattle feeders. See his announcement elsewhere.

The Texarkana Fair association meets on the 12th and continues till the 17th. This will be one of the best fairs in the state. Special premiums are offered for best bred cattle. Everybody should attend.

The Merchant's National bank of this city, which suspended in July, opened its doors for business last Saturday. The new officers are A. P. Luckett, president; R. M. Page, vice-president; A. B. Smith, cashier.

Merrick Davis, a prominent ranchman and cattle dealer of Seymour, stopped off in Fort Worth Thursday night en route North to meet his family, who have been spending the summer at their old home in Indiana.

J. M. Frost, the well known live stock commission merchant and breeder of Brahmin cattle of Houston, wants a cure for certain diseases among live stock. Please read his communication, and if within your knowledge, give him the desired information.

T. E. Webber, the gentlemanly and wide awake secretary of the Texarkana Fair association, has kindly remembered the JOURNAL with a season ticket. The Texarkana fair is one of the most creditable in the state. The JOURNAL will be there.

R. C. Burns, manager of the Western Land and Live Stock company, writing the JOURNAL from Lubbock, says: "I have been a reader of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL ever since it blossomed in the town of Weatherford, and the longer I read it the worse I am stuck on it."

Capt. A. E. Shepherd returned from Southern Texas last Thursday and reports everything flourishing in the parts he visited. The Captain is running his scouring machinery for all there is in it, with every prospect of having to run the mill its full capacity all winter.—San Angelo Enterprise.

W. D. Van Eaton, a prominent cattle feeder of Kopperl in renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL says: "I could not well do without your valuable paper. The money I have paid for

the JOURNAL, and for a pair of platform scales, placed in my feed lots, has paid me a better dividend than any money I have ever invested."

S. R. Coggin, banker and cattleman, Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Coggin is one of the old-time Texas cattlemen, who has withstood all the ups and down of the cattle business for the past thirty years, and now has a snug little fortune as the reward of years of toil, economy and good management.

Mose Fiebleman, manager of the Union stock yards at Vicksburg, Miss., reports a few sales in this issue of the JOURNAL. Since the completion of the Union stock yards Vicksburg is becoming quite a market for all kinds of live stock. A limited number of cattle and horses can usually be worked off at that market at reasonably fair figures.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city has a customer for 1000 good two-year-old steers, to be delivered November 1, at some convenient shipping point. It also has a buyer for 2000 three-year-old steers, delivery to be made the first of next April. Last named cattle must come from south of the Texas and Pacific-railroad and east of the Staked Plains.

Henry Michell & Bro., live stock commission merchants of New Orleans, desire to say to the live stock shippers of Texas who have it in view to ship to their city, that they are in position to obtain for them the highest market price for all shipments consigned to them. They are well equipped for handling the business. Give them a trial.

Col. Robert S. Goss, formerly of the Fort Worth university, has organized and equipped one of the best and most complete institutions of learning in the Southwest. It is known as the Goss Military Institute, and is located at the beautiful little city of Roswell, N. M. The location is unsurpassed in health, climate, scenery and all that is required to make the surroundings delightful, while the name of Col. Goss. to those who know him, is sufficient guarantee as to the management. JOURNAL readers having boys to educate should correspond with Col. Goss.

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement company of this city have recently erected and put in operation, sixteen new, U. S. windmills on the Ellwood ranch in Lamb and Hockley counties. This ranch had previously used 5 Bird, 8 U. S. and 11 Star mills, but after thoroughly experimenting and testing the different mills, found the U. S. so satisfactory that the Bird and Star mills were displaced and the U. S. mills substituted in their stead. The Ellwood ranch now use the U. S. mills entirely, and have twenty-four of them in successful operation. This is a big card for the Panhandle Machinery and Implement company.

One of the neatest things we have seen for a long time in the way of machinery is the O-K Windmill for pumping water, manufactured by the Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Co., Batavia, Ill. This is a solid wheel mill, noiseless in its operations, perfect in its working parts, strong and substantially built, and the simplest mill we have seen. It is just the mill for the farmers'

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.

general use and it is so simple and substantially constructed it cannot possibly cause trouble, and it will certainly require less attention than the more cumbersome mills being sold,

Being so simple there is absolutely nothing to wear out and require replacing, consequently the cost and annoyance of sending to the factory for repairs and putting them on the mill is done away with. It is just the mill for a live farmer to own.

It has a weighted lever in easy reach of the operator while standing on the ground, which is an improvement over other mills of this class having chains, pulleys and weights at the top of the mill out the reach of the operator. This device compels the manufacturer to strengthen every point of the mill, but it is a big advantage to the owner as it permits him to take advantage of the heavy winds and increase the work to be done.

The manufacturers claim it to be perfectly regulating and self-governing, so much so that it will take care of its self in any wind that blows and thus relieves the owner of all responsibility and care. Those desiring further information and prices relating to the mill can secure the same by writing the Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Illinois.

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.

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.

The Goss Military Institute.

Roswell (N. M.) Register.

The people of the entire Southwest, as well as the people of New Mexico and of Roswell, have reason to be proud of the auspicious opening of the Goss Military institute, and the flattering prospects of its unqualified success. It is an institution which any state in the Union might be proud of, as its faculty

UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

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, fall of 1891, mailed free. Established 1852.

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Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.

is certainly unsurpassed by that of any similar school in the country. It has the additional advantages of being located in a superb, healthy climate, in a lovely home, amid grounds thickly carpeted with blue grass, densely shaded by grand old trees and watered by cool streams and fountains of clear and pure artesian water. What more could be asked to make an ideal school for the youth of the Southwest.

Three and Four-Year-Old Steers.

We have a large list of A1 feeding steers for sale. Among which are one lot of 1000 good well bred Plains steers, threes and fours, at \$21.

2000 first-class, improved Western Texas steers at \$19.

1000 threes and fours out of one of the best herds in West Texas at \$18.

500 top Jack county steers, mostly four-year-olds at \$21.

Also various small lots of from 100 to 500 head at bottom figures.

We mean business, we want to do some business; we can and will make it to the interest of buyers to deal with us. Call on or address

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Texas.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal says: Market prospects for the next three weeks are not so flattering as they gave promise of a little while ago. The northern ranges are turning off more cattle than was expected and North Texas, including the Indian Territory, is unloading heavily. The plethora will not last, but it will be binding while it does continue.

To Cattle Buyers.

I have collected a quantity of information about live stock tributary to our line, which I shall be pleased to give you if you will call at my office, 214 Main street, (up stairs) Fort Worth.

RICHARD LORD,
G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. Ry.

Drouth in Sonora.

The mortality of animals in the Guaymas valley and on the ranches west of there is reported by El Trafico to be very heavy, and farmers are greatly alarmed, some even proposing to drive their herds to the Yaqui river. The drouth has been terrible and no one has been able to sow a grain of maize for lack of water. If the annual frosts come early, what few crops are standing will be destroyed. Altogether it has been a terrible year for that part of Sonora.—Mexican Financier.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 2, 1891. }

Cows are 10 to 15 cents higher than last week. Good ones are now bringing from \$1.35@1.50.

The hog market has declined 10 to 15 cents. Best hogs are now selling at from \$4.35@4.50.

Shippers are taking hold very cautiously, consequently there is but little demand for steers. There is an occasional buyer for feeders, but the demand in this direction is very light.

Not enough muttons offered to establish a market.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
October 1, 1891. }

Receipts of Texas cattle to-day, 2500.

Market steady to strong, 10@15c. higher than last week.

Gaddis & Todd, Coffeyville, sold 78 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.50; 116 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.90; 15 calves, 158 lbs, \$5 per 100 lbs.

Parker Killim Ballinger, 52 calves, 250 lbs, \$2.

H. A. McNall, 54 calves, 266 lbs, \$2.50.

L. B. Marlige, Kansas City, 25 cows, 924 lbs, \$2.37½.

Bird & Mertz, Ballinger, 96 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.75.

Indian Live Stock Co., Minco, I. T., 131 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.75; 96 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.75.

W. Coleman, Wichita Falls, 124 steers, 889 pounds, \$2.40; 39 cows, 911 lbs, \$2; 26 calves, 196 lbs, \$4 per 100 lbs; 15 calves, 309 lbs, \$2.

A. S. Nicholson, Fort Worth, 125 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.55.

D. W. Kirkpatrick, Gatesville, 151 calves, 190 lbs, \$2.50.

Mills & Son, 50 calves, 207 lbs, \$2; 34 yearlings, 445 pounds, \$1.25.

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - - Illinois.

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.

ST. LOUIS.

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

Total cattle receipts to-day, 4800.

About one-half were range cattle. Market better on everything except common stuff. Veal calves sold for \$5.50@7.50; cow stuff, \$1.40@2.50; steers, \$2@3.12½.

Granbury & Hackett, Iredell, sold 39 heifers, 515 lbs, at \$1.40; 32 heifers, 637 lbs, \$1.60; 23 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.15.

Mills & Street, Gatesville, 30 cows, 643 lbs, \$1.50; 31 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.60; 31 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.75.

Louisville Land & Cattle Co., Quanah, 75 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.50; 104 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.80.

J. Lassater, Seymour, 45 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.75.

Spears & Kendall, Quanah, 150 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.55.

J. C. Loving, Jacksboro, 100 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.40; 20 heifers, 513 lbs, \$1.40.

W. H. Yarbrough, Belcher, 12 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.50; 22 steers, 1069 lbs, \$2.40; 13 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.40.

S. E. Townsend, Midland, 25 cows 716 lbs, \$1.50; 24 steers, 837 lbs, \$2; 24 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.55.

C. C. Johnson, Midland, 26 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.50.

F. Crowley, Midland, 75 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.40.

W. C. Moore, Midland, 21 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.35.

J. H. Means Midland, 26 steers, 745 lbs, \$2.

C. W. Turner, Muscogee, 44 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.40.

W. H. Godair, Tulsa, 103 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70.

Wilson & Williams, Catoosa, 96 heifers, 795 lbs, \$2.50; 194 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.65; 22 steers, 1120 lbs, \$2.65; 22 steers, 1120 lbs, \$2.65.

J. M. Lehey, Clarendon, 24 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.60.

J. T. McSpadden, Chelsea, 27 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.70; 24 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.35.

D. L. Deny, Claremore, 208 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.40.

C. W. Turner, Muscogee, 47 steers, 1059 lbs, \$2.65; 62 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.75; 44 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.40.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 2.—Receipts of cattle, 5100; very few range cattle.

Market quiet, steers steady, cows strong. Steers sold at \$2@2.90; cows, \$1.50@2.10; calves, \$5@9. Yards pretty well cleared up.

Hogs—Receipts, 7800; shipments, 3100. Market steady to weak. All grades \$3.25@4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 400. Market steady.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 1.—Wool—Receipts, 36,100 lbs; shipments, 150,000 pounds. Demand very good, and all available lots find ready sale at full value.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 1.—Wool—

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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We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

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LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

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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.

Quiet and steady; moderate receipts. More sales of domestic than last week.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., Oct. 1.—Over a half million pounds of wool have been sold here in the last few days.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 1.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

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	12½@15
Mexican carpet	12@14	11@12

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1593	1735	514
Calves and yearlings	2055	2591	1438
Hogs	389	585	190
Sheep	128	732	487

CATTLE.—Good to choice heeves per lb, 2½@3; common to fair heeves, 1½@2½; good fat cows, 2@2½; common to fair cows, \$7@11; calves, \$3.50@6.00; yearlings, \$5.00@8.00; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5@5½; common to fair, 4@4½.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3.00; common to fair \$1.25@2.

The run of poor to medium beef cattle and calves and yearlings has been large. The market is fully supplied with common, to fair beef cattle, which sell slowly at short prices, and continues glutted with calves and yearlings. Quotations for same are unchangable, and poor stock are neglected. Good fat heeves and smooth fat cows are firm and in demand.

Hogs quiet and in fair supply.

Sheep dull and in fair supply. The inquiry is for fat muttons only.

Steers for Sale.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, offer some rare bargains in steer cattle. Those wanting steers of any description or age should call on or address—

GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, Fort Worth, Tex.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A horse owner should pay special attention to the care of his horses' feet.

Hard work does not hurt a horse if he is well fed and cared for; but poor feeding, irregular feeding and watering, lack of grooming, overstraining, etc., will soon wear him out.

Under the diversified system of agriculture rapidly spreading in the South, the breeding of horses and mules is growing in favor, and cannot fail to add largely to the material wealth of that section.

When a warm horse is placed in a cool stable in winter his blanket should not only cover his chest completely and closely, but should pass completely around his body and be fastened closely. The blanket that simply covers the back and hangs down the sides of a horse, leaves exposed to the cold that part of his body most susceptible to chills.

When horses are to be turned into pasture for any length of time their shoes should be removed and their hoof carefully trimmed, if trimming is needed. Their feet will thus have a chance to rest and the ankle muscles will regain their tone if strained through imperfect shoeing. Care in the points mentioned will do much toward lengthening the working lives of roadsters and toward rendering their daily service more valuable and more agreeable.

Having once selected the type of the horse stick to it. Avoid the cross craze, avoid breeding from diseased stock, keep in view the type you start out to realize, keep the end closely in view in selecting sires, weed out defective mares, feed generously, make the colts your friends by kind treatment, keep the wires on the fences always well stretched, and success will come without fail. Fortune always smiles on the man who gets on the right road and stays on it, whether it be rough or smooth.

In the application of shoes plenty of foot ought to be left. The horse shoer never ought to cut between the bar and the wall, as it leaves room for contraction. This is too often done. Nearly all horse shoers pare the heel so low that the pressure of the shoe bruises the quarters, causing the animal great suffering. A strong wall should be left and only the ragged portions of the sole cut away. A hot iron should not be applied to the wall, as it is ruinous to the foot, and one application will fry out more oil and nutriment than can be restored in six months. You can understand this better by scorching your finger nail with a lighted match and noting how unpleasant the nail will feel for weeks after. This unguol oil is necessary to the preservation of the hoof, and should not be fried out by a hot shoe.

I never could imagine where the habit of reining a horse's head way up in the air originated. It is a cruel practice, and the man that reins in his horse and then hitches him to a load should be put through by the law for cruelty to dumb animals. If we have anything to pull we want to get our head as far forward as possible to pull with ease; so does the horse. To us, a horse looks better (and we know he feels better) when in his own natural position. He will also work with more ease and last longer than the horse where the check is used. Another practice with many is to whip a horse for shying. Whenever you see a horse is going to shy, pull his head in another direction from the object he is afraid of, thus diverting his attention elsewhere; if, on the other hand, you compel him to an acquaintance of the object by force, he will become doubly excited and sometimes wholly unmanageable. In most cases of shying or halting at real or fancied objects, stopping him and using

kind language will generally prove effectual, and if the object be stationary he will in a short time advance in the direction of it, approaching cautiously, well satisfied there is no danger, when he will resume his way in a quiet mood, when if he had been whipped he would have had two objects of fear instead of one and been more confirmed in his habit than ever.—Ex.

Mules vs. Mares.

The mule is a necessity in the South. As long as negroes guide the plow, so long must his long-eared compadre pull it. A beast with less patience, with less stolid, even stoic indifference to his environments would not foot the bill nor meet the long-felt want. There are others, destitute of the kinky hair and ebon hide of the Afro-American, who are incapable of developing the higher attributes of the noble horse, and can only harmonize their instincts with the characteristics of the mule. As long as we have the negro and the other fellow with us, we had better let the mule stay. But for the progressive farmer the mules lack one indispensable characteristic; he does not reproduce his kind. He is foaled, lives, labors and dies and that is the last of him. The horse in a sense is immortal. If he dies to feed buzzards, he still lives in his progeny rejuvenated, and improved, capable of making his mile in less time than before, and of serving his master indefinitely. Even more than that; in place of the one that was, we have the result of his multiplication in numerous offspring. The unproductive mule must die intestate; leaving behind only material for the compost heap, and in the minds of men a recollection of labors and services. The progressive farmer must have a procreative beast, that when he dies, or becomes superannuated, leaves substantial tokens of his usefulness to take his place.

In this day of sharp competition, the "farmer must make every edge cut." He can cultivate crop after crop, reap the harvest and haul to market with a team of mules. With a team of mares he can do all these things as well, and raise at the same time, with little additional expense and labor, a crop of colts, which when fully ripe may be sold to reinforce a weak purse. Properly handled by the right sort of men, mares are more profitable than mules on a farm.—Ex.

This annual wholesale purchase of mules is a tremendous drain on the pockets of the farmers of the South, a drain that has much to do with our poverty. Before we advocate sub-treasury fallacies, let's raise our own horses and mules, our meat and corn, and in a measure at least our flour, even our Irish potato seed, and everything possible to raise with ease and profit on our soil and in our genial climate, utilizing every crop and resource and quit the disgraceful dependence upon the North and West. We must do it, or we cannot make both ends meet in these days of low prices and sharp competition. The farmer should be the most independent person on earth—he is sure of a living on the farm, come any kind of financial crash in the commercial world. Having secured his living, any surplus he may have will be clear profit. The farm is all right; it is the farmer that is all wrong.

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.,
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Absolutely the purest cooking article in the world. Made from the highest refined cotton-seed oil, raised only in the South and equal to the most delicate olive oil, together with choicest selected beef fat.

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is the finest article in the world for frying of all kinds—Potatoes, Fish, Eggs, Meat, Oysters, Croquettes, Doughnuts, Griddlecakes, etc., etc., and it is also the cheapest.

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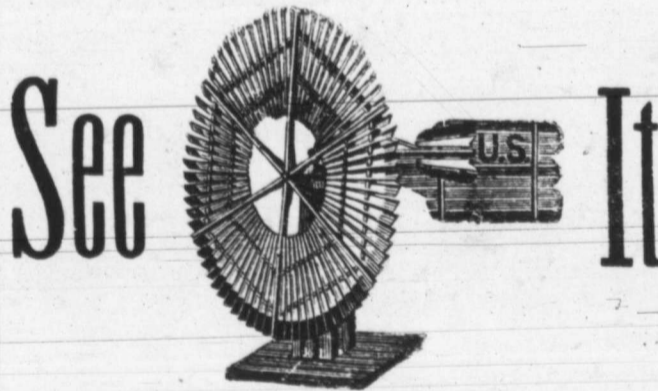
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EUREKA **Wind Mills**

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE,
SOLID and

DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

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Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

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DOCTOR SMITH,

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AND Leading Specialist.

-CURES CANCER-
Lupus, Rheumatism,
Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

A POSITIVE CURE

If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced.
Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1108 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY.

A sandy soil for many reasons, is best for poultry.

Over-fed hens become lazy. They will not scratch with overloaded craws.

It cannot be too strongly urged to keep pure drinking water where the fowls are.

Dry, air-slacked lime sprinkled in the chickens' dust bath will prove a great annoyance to lice.

Eggs for setting should be kept at an even temperature. Turn them occasionally.

It costs no more to breed pure bred fowls than scrub stock, and the former pays so much the best.

Bran is a good food for poultry. It keeps the bowels in order. It is rich in phosphate and mineral matter. It should be scalded before feeding.

Never mind if the ducks do not have water to swim in but give them enough in the drinking vessels so they can submerge their heads.

Where hawks are troublesome a few small piles of brush scattered over the run will enable many a chicken to escape.

Except in cases where eggs for hatching are wanted, cocks and hens should be separated. The hens will be in better condition for business when the time comes.

Hens moulting to-day. In three moons will lay. In other words, it takes a hen about ninety days to shed her feathers.

A negro, being caught stealing from a hen roost, excused himself by saying "dat he only cum dar to see if de chickens slept wid dar eyes open."

Ducks need shade. You can see them seek it on hot days as a chick will do. They are quite tender when young and easily affected by excessively hot weather.

Everything is in the feeding. Pekin ducks, rightly fed, will lay seven months in the year—from February to October, and will average as many eggs as a hen.

Ducks do not seem to have as much pride in egg-laying as do hens, but drop their eggs promiscuously and often to the loss of the owner. They should be called home nights and kept in until late mornings, on clean, littered floors. Duck's eggs are good food.

Stains on egg shells may be removed very quickly by washing the shell of eggs with vinegar, taking a sponge or cloth in doing it. Never send out eggs that are not fresh and free from stains or marks of any kind, even though fresh laid, as they look stale and unfit for use.

Fowls should not be crowded especially in roosting. To this end all perches should be on the same level, as fowls will always crowd the highest roosting place. Perches should be so low that the heaviest birds can ascend and descend without difficulty or danger.

Old geese make the breeding stock, as they will lay and hatch for many years. Always sell the young geese, as the old ones are very unsalable. The young geese are sometimes marketed at the age of ten weeks, being then known as "green" geese; but before selling them, feed so as to have them very fat.

If there is cholera in the neighborhood, feed corn slightly greased with coal oil. Pour a little oil on the corn and stir it until it is all covered. We don't know that this is efficient, but we do know to a dead certainty that every time we used it, our fowls escaped, even when the disease was prevailing in a yard not 100 yards away.

As the weather grows colder it will be well to use corn for an evening feed for the poultry. It may be given as a part ration, if desired, in conjunction with other food, but in cool weather nothing else will tend to keep up such a uniform body heat. Corn lasts longer, that is, it is longer in process of digestion, and produces more heat, than any other grain that can be fed.

Many relax attention to the chicks that are half grown thinking they can take care of themselves, but the policy is a weak one. They require less care than when very young, but to lose one at eight weeks old is more of a loss than to have several die at the end of the first month or before. Especially give chicks a secure place nights. Nocturnal marauders destroy more than disease.

Ducks.

The duck is peculiarly the poor man's bird (its hardness renders it so entirely independent of that care which fowls perpetually require), and indeed of all those classes of persons in humble life who have sloppy offal of some sort left from their meals, and who do not keep a pig to consume it. Ducks are the best save-waste for them; even the refuse of potatoes, or any other vegetable, will, with a little pollards, satisfy a duck, which thankfully accepts, and with a degree of good nature which it is pleasant to contemplate, swallows whatever is presented to it, and very rarely occasions trouble. Though fowls must be provided with a roof and a decent habitation, and supplied with corn, which is costly, the cottage garden waste, and the snails and slugs which are generated there, with the kitchen scraps and offal, furnish hardy ducks with the means of subsistence. And at night they require no better lodging than a nook in an open shed; if a habitation be made for them, it need not necessarily be more than a few feet in height, nor of better materials than wattles and clay mortar, a door being useless, unless to secure them from thieves.

What one Boy Did. Wool and Hide Shipper.

Although we have spoken several times recently on the subject of poultry raising by the young folks, we cannot refrain from telling the boys and girls what a gentleman in this city told us not long since about his boy. This account was such an apt illustration of what we have recently endeavored to impress on our readers that we will give it to them.

At the age of ten years this boy began keeping poultry. His father built him a fowl-house for which nothing was ever paid by the son, but this was the only expense not borne by the young fancier himself. He kept White Leghorns, and his spare time out of school was devoted to caring for and enjoying his flock. He worked at the business and it was good for him. It taught regularity and involved responsibilities in seeing that his pets did not suffer.

When he reached the age of twenty he went into his father's office. His bank book at that time showed a balance in favor of \$1000, cleared from his poultry while he attended school. Those who think it "not worth the trouble" may ponder this result with edification to themselves.

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.

The Standard Dip of the World.

Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly.
Vastly Improves the Wool.

AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.



SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

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

How to Hold Your Grain!

Grain Bought
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Cash Advanced
Receipts Guaranteed.

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 Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures 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, 1/4c.
Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/4c.
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.....	20,000 "	Atchison, Kas.....	200,000 "
Elk City, Kas.....	20,000 "	Kansas City.....	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas.....	20,000 "	Total.....	2,150,000 "
Oxford, Kas.....	15,000 "		

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO.,
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P. O. Box 2252. N. B.—Remember we are the first and only firm ever to give a genuine Watch absolutely and unconditionally Free, and that according to above conditions, every one gets a watch by sending at once.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Vicksburg Market Letter.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 27, '91.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I sold last week one car load yearlings, fat, at \$6.50; one car load mixed cows and young steers, \$12.50; one car load Texas mares, \$42.50. This being a good market I can sell 100 head of cattle per week. The yards being new and not well known is my motive in sending you this my first report.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN,
Manager Union Stock Yards.

Will Some One Answer?

HOUSTON, TEX., Sept., 1891.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

Enclose you my check for \$2 for your valuable paper. Please continue it to me. I want to inquire through your paper for a cure for itch in a horse's tail, hair dropping out, continual rubbing, etc. Think I saw a cure some time ago, but failed to preserve the remedy; also, a cure for big-head. These are diseases of great interest to stock raisers, and your readers generally. Yours truly, G. M. FROST.

New Mexico Stock Notes.

RINE SPRINGS, N. M., Sept., 22, '91.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Beef steers are selling at \$8, \$10 and \$12 dollars; cows and calves, \$14. Cattle are in fine condition in this country. Grass is good, and in this portion of the Sacramento mountains native cattle will go through the winter without any loss. Round-ups have about finished their work for this season and reports show a good increase.

The Sacramento mountains is the best range in New Mexico, and stockmen are realizing a great profit from their herds. This section is well watered, but is not thickly settled, and, therefore, stockmen are getting the total benefit of the range. Grass is, at this writing, fully three inches high, and very thick.

The Sacramento mountains has always been the best stock raising section in New Mexico, and will continue to be so. Stock raisers have a fine outlet for their cattle in the Mescalero Indian reservation, a thirty mile square, which is well watered and not settled at all.

This is not only noted as a fine stock raising section, but also as a fine farming section, and good crops of course mean cheap feed and fat stock in case of hard winters. W. E. ORR.

R. Strahorn & Co's. Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1861.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

One week ago to-day we had but 16,000 cattle, or 11,000 less than on the previous Monday, and for this reason we were able to keep prices steady. We sold good fleshed, 1060-lb Montana Texas steers at \$3.25, and common 850-lb canning steers at \$2.30, with some big fair fleshed calves, weighing 221 lbs, at \$2.50. Nearly one-fourth of the receipts were Texas.

On Tuesday we had about 13,000 while no one looked for more than half that number. About one-third were Texas and prices ruled 5 to 10 cents lower. We sold 737 cows, averaging 666, 782 and 839 lbs; at \$1.60, \$1.75 and \$1.80, to Armour. We sold some right

good calves, a trifle less than 200-lb average, at \$3.20 and some common ones, same weight, at 2c, with 20 big tailings at \$1.50.

Wednesday our receipts were estimated at 16,000, with about 4000 of them Texas. We sold a few car loads of steers, averaging 775 to 832 lbs, at \$2.15, \$2.25 and \$2.30; a coarse load, over 1000 lbs, at \$2.65, and two good cars beef steers, same weights, at 3c. We also sold a train of the Burnett "6666" brand at 2½c. These cattle weighed just about the same as those we sold from same ranch about ten days ago at 3½c, since which time we have had a steady decline until the market is about as low as for years. We sold also to-day at 3c a car of calves that for weight were near about right, but only fair fleshed—180 lbs. Some big fat calves, 238 to 261 lbs, at 2c, and hard work to do that. There are so many calf buyers in other markets that it seems they will not let a choice bunch of veal pass, while our market is glutted with such as can't be sold at any price elsewhere. We do not mean by this that if we had these good calves we could get more for them, for prices obtained look good; but we mean that 'tis hard for us to sell here for good prices, truck that nobody wants elsewhere at any price.

Thursday we received about 18,000 cattle of which about one-fifth were Texas. Prices were again a trifle lower and all grades hard to sell. We had none but 150 head spayed heifers, averaging 725 lbs, at \$2.25.

On Friday we had over 15,000 cattle, or twice as many as we should have had, and one-third of them were Texas. Prices were again lower, while on Saturday, with but few cars here on sale, trading was no better or worse. Today we received 5000 head, and while prices were steady, one would have to tax his memory heavily to think back for the time when prices were so low. Canners are paying \$1.25 to \$1.90 for cows, and \$2.10 to \$2.35 for steers, with good beef steers selling to shippers and dressed beef men at \$2.40 to \$2.60 for 1000 to 1150-lb average.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Percheron Horses For Sale.

We offer for sale or exchange nine head of Percheron horses, as follows: Four full blood Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; two high grade Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; one high grade Percheron filly 2 years old; one colt from grade mare; one extra fine full blood 7-year-old Percheron stallion, dapple gray color, 16½ hands high, weight about 1700 pounds, fine style and action and a good getter. One of the mares is registered and all are thoroughly acclimated. Will trade above for land, city property (inside) or steer cattle at fair figures. One or two-year-old Hereford bulls preferred in trade.

The above described animals are within a few miles of Fort Worth and may be easily seen. It is worth your time to look at them even if you do not buy.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
401 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

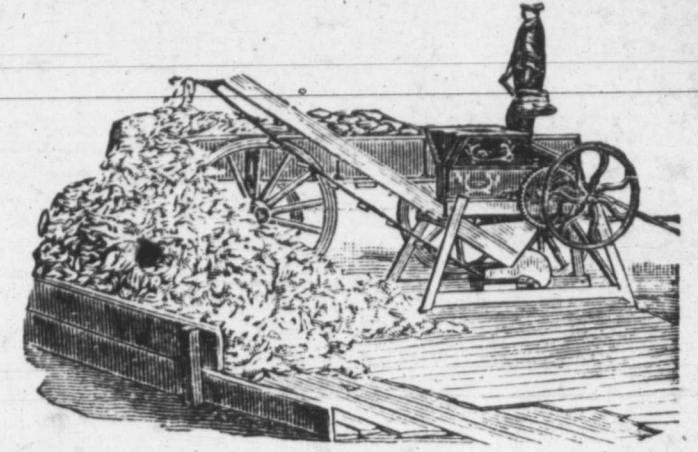
Land Wanted.

We have a buyer for 15,000 to 25,000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land. Must be good and in a solid body and within easy access of railroad. Land within 100 miles of Fort Worth preferred.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

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BUSINESS COLLEGES.

In continuous session 20 years. Equipments, boarding facilities, courses of study and faculty unsurpassed. Thousands of the best business men of Texas graduates of these schools. Highest Honors at Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. For elegant Catalogue and specimen of penmanship address, F. P. PREUITT, President, Dallas or Fort Worth, Tex.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1882.

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.

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W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
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Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

reports of market furnished on request.

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

LITERARY NOTES.

A true story of the great pianist Gottschalk, by E. H. House, will be one of the attractive features in Harper's Young People for September 22. The same number will contain a charming illustrated poem, "Chicks beside the Sea," by Margaret E. Sangster; an article on "shooting Porpoises" on the Florida coast; and the usual rich variety of stories, sketches, short articles, and poems.

"Two Lunatics" is the title of a bright and breezy parlor farce, especially adapted to the use of amateurs, which Katherine Loring Van Cott will contribute to next week's number of Harper's Bazar. Antoinette Van Hoesen has written for the same number an interesting and valuable paper on "Woman's Work in the Columbian Exposition."

Harper & Brothers' announcement of publications in October includes The Warwickshire Avon, by A. T. Quiller-Couch, profusely illustrated from drawings by Alfred Parsons; Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, by Laurence Hutton, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; Art and Criticism, a series of monographs and studies, by Theodore Child; Studies in the Wagnerian Drama, by Henry E. Krehbiel; The Boy Travellers in Northern Europe, by Thomas W. Knox; The Spanish-American Republics, by Theodore Child; and American Foot-Ball, by Walter Camp, illustrated with thirty-two portraits. They will also issue very shortly the first volume to appear of the late Field-Marshal Count Helmuth Von Moltke, which describes the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

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.

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

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

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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Wool Commission Merchants,

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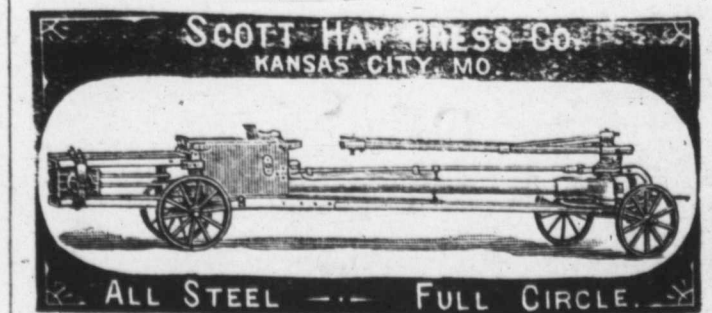
Chicago, : : Illinois.

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(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF
Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,
1531 East Elm Street,
Dallas, - - - Texas.



ALL STEEL - - - FULL CIRCLE.

TANSY PILLS!

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**Highly Bred Horses,
Cattle and Sheep
For Sale.**

1400 head of the best bred stock horses in the state, about half of them are by splendidly-bred trotting stallions.
10 trotting bred stallions.
1 Improved English Shire stallion.
1 Coach stallion.
2 Jacks.
2 Jennets.
4000 well improved stock cattle.
73 registered and high grade Durham and Hereford bulls, all young.
11,000 heavy shearing young sheep.
70 first-class bucks.
For full particulars apply to

J. A. LOOMIS,
PAINT ROCK, CONCHO CO., TEX.

To Land Buyers

I offer only lands good of their kind, at prices that make it an inducement to you to invest, so land and price compare favorably with similar properties.

If you want a big or little pasture or good improved or unimproved farm land, get my list.

To Land Sellers.

I buy and sell good-sized tracts of land that are good and desirable. Having a successful experience in selling large tracts I know where the buyers with money are and how to get them. If you offer your land at a bargain, and want to sell bad I can help you.

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

Registered and Graded
Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

C. B. BOTHWELL,

BREEDER OF FINE SPANISH, OR
IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.
700 Merino rams for sale. Some of my best rams weighing 140 to 190 pounds shear 25 to 30 pounds.
Breckenridge, Mo.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF
Hereford Cattle.

Fashionably bred and good individuals. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Also a few A. J. C. C. cattle for sale.
CORNISH & PATTON, Osborn, Mo.

For Sale!

3000 two-year-old steers, coming threes—Tom Green county—at \$12.50.

R. N. GRAHAM,

FORT WORTH TEX.

For Sale.

100 two and 150 one-year-old steers. Address me at Waco or Patrick, Texas.
THOS. J. WOMACK.

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. These mules can be seen in our pasture near Merkel, in Jones county. Call on or address
J. S. & D. W. GODWIN,
Fort Worth or Merkel, Tex.

FOR SALE—600 gentle steers. Address
COOK & STONE, Sealey, Tex.

850,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2½¢ per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

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**Pure Bred Spanish Jacks
and Jennets.**

I have recently visited Spain and selected in person 50 choice jacks and 20 jennets, all pure Catalanian blood, large size and black with mealy points. These animals soon will be on exhibition at the Dallas fair. Those wishing strictly choice stock of this kind will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying. Jacks guaranteed in every respect.

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PARIS, TEXAS.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning
"HEREFORDS"

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RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

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RAMS FOR SALE.

1500 choice young Merino rams, bred and raised by the Merino Stock Farm Co., Elizabeth, Colo. FRANK G. WILLARD, President.
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FRED C. MASON, Sec.,
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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. Terms, one-fourth by January 1, next, balance in one, two and three years thereafter. Interest at 8 per cent. About 400 acres now open and ready for plow; all under fence. Or I will exchange, taking one-half in good cattle, horses or sheep.
H. L. BENTLEY, Abilene, Tex.

Steers for Sale.

800 West Texas raised 3 and 4-year-old and 400 two-year-old steers; all in one straight mark and brand.
R. C. BURNS, Manager, Lubbock, Tex.

Edge Wood Stock Farm,

One mile from Anderson, the county seat of Grimes county, Tex.; ten miles from Navasota, on H. & T. C. R. R., fifty-seven head of mules, from one to five years old. Thirty-five head of full-blood Merino rams, Texas raised. This stock is first-class and will be sold at a great bargain. For terms, prices, etc., address
T. C. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor,
Anderson, Grimes county, Tex.

FOR SALE.

**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; well watered and fenced in three divisions; equipped with stock yards and scales, three miles from seven railroads, making a distributing point for all the cattle districts of the West and Southwest. Also a competing point to all leading live stock markets. Railroad stock yards on the ranch. Correspond with

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Holstein-Friesians.

Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South. Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address
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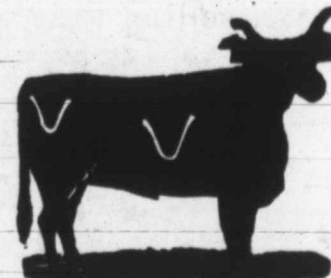
A bunch of highly graded American and trotting-bred mares. Address Lock Box 153, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

Registered Essex pigs at \$16 per pair, T. O. B. Kyle, Tex. Also grade Jersey cows.
D. A. PORTER, Kyle, Tex.

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Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.
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Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.
STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.
PIT GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.



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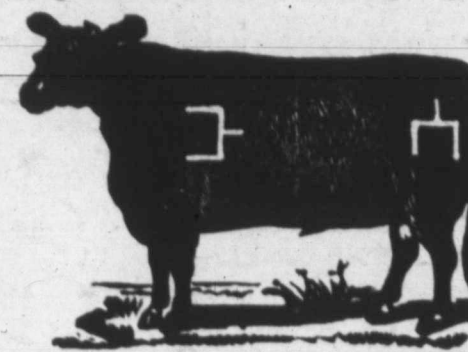
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THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

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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. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
IN THE DISTRICT COURT, OCTOBER
TERM, A. D. 1891.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Tarrant County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the County of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon William Brannon, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District Court (Forty-eighth District) to be holden in and for the County of Tarrant, at the Court House thereof, in the City of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1891, the same being the 12th day of October, A. D. 1891, file number being 6480, then and there to answer the petition of Mrs. Jennie Brannon filed in said Court, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, against the said William Brannon, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: Plaintiff prays judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant, because of such cruel treatment on part of said defendant toward plaintiff as to render their further living together insupportable, and because defendant on the 18th day of July, 1888, deserted plaintiff with the intention of abandonment, and has remained away from plaintiff ever since.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, L. R. Taylor, Clerk of the District Court of Tarrant county, Given under my hand and seal of said Court, in Fort Worth, this 3d day of September, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL] L. R. TAYLOR,
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.
By W. Deputy.

Test the seams

Water COAT
Proof

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. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free.
A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.
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Mme. BAILEY'S HAIR GROWER

will produce a Thick, Soft and Beautiful head of Long, Flowing Hair in 4 to 8 weeks. A purely-vegetable compound. Endorsed by leading physicians. Thousands of testimonials. Two or three packages will do it. Price, 50 cents per package, or three for \$1. Sent by mail, prepaid. EXCELSIOR SUPPLY CO., (sole agents) Cooperstown, N. Y.

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,300 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, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

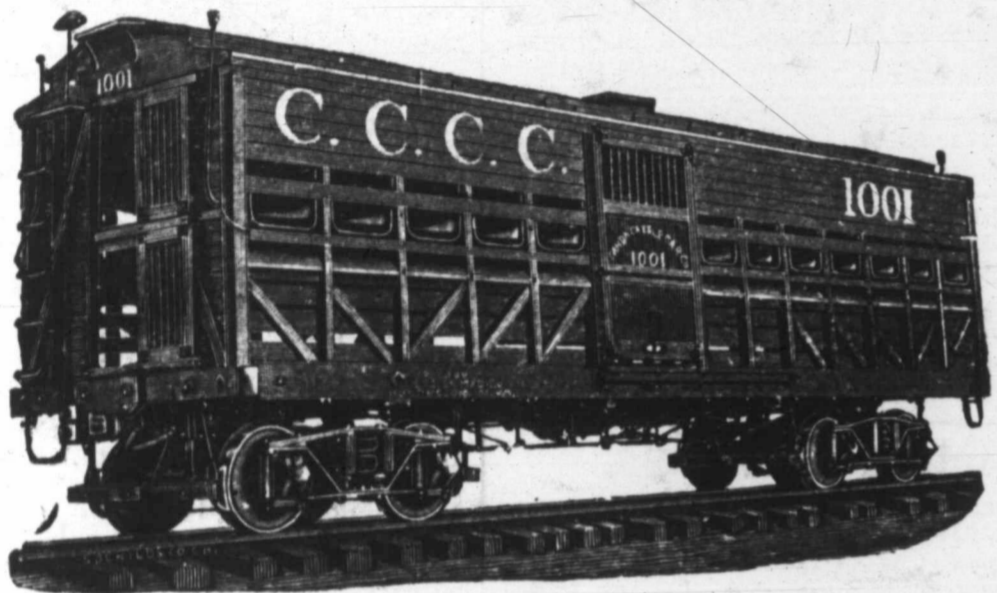
∴ Horse and Mule Department, ∴

W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

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 A. MARCUS, Treasurer, GEORGE W. LILLY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle St., Chicago.
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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.

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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 quantity 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.
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GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chas. G. Baird, Manager.

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

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

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

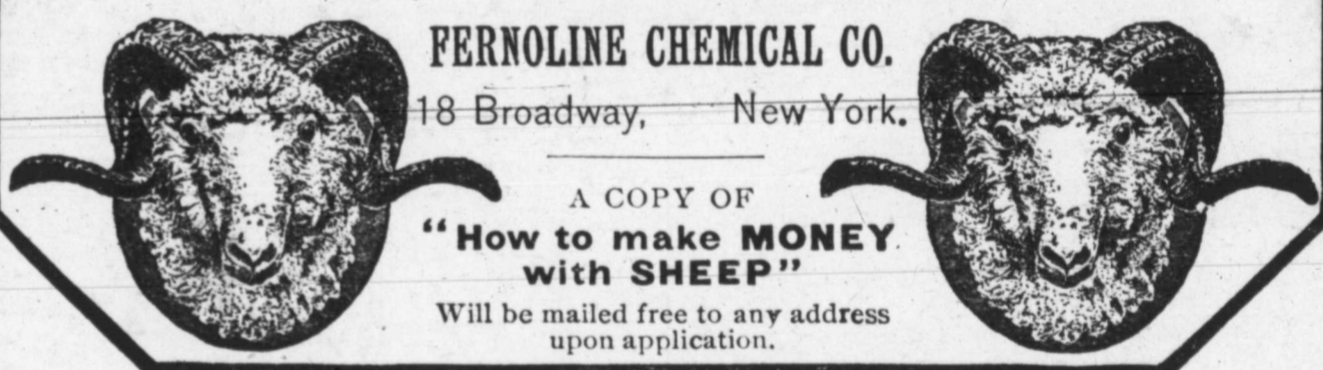
Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: "The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very convenient to use."

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.

18 Broadway, New York.



A COPY OF "How to make MONEY with SHEEP"

Will be mailed free to any address upon application.



THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

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