

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 25

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

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

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,

Pres. G. B. & F. Ass'n.

C. G. CALDWELL,

Secretary.

Our Agents.

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

THE man who is ruled by his feelings will always travel in a zig-zag course.

MANY of us expect others to be better than we are willing to be ourselves.

BE cheerful while you live, and when you die you will be missed.

THE man who does his best in the place he now has, is on his way to a better place.

THE man who lives right himself is continually making unwritten laws that other people have to follow.

THERE are too many people who claim to love God with all their hearts, who sell potatoes in a small half-bushel.

More About the Wool Exchange.

The JOURNAL again devotes considerable space to giving the views and opinions of different wool dealers as to the feasibility of Col. Black's proposed wool exchange. The majority of those who have expressed themselves are opposed to any efforts looking to the organization of an exchange. Others have expressed themselves privately as opposing it, but are unwilling to enter into a public discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed organization.

A wool exchange as suggested by Col. Black is certainly not without merit and has its commendable features as well as its objectionable ones, but feasible or unfeasible it is reasonably certain that the wool buyers and commission merchants are not yet ready for the change.

The Austin Convention.

The stockmen of Texas should keep in mind the convention that has been called to meet at Austin on the 17th of next month. There is much that can and should be done by meetings of this kind to further the interest of the stockmen. The JOURNAL urges the Texas feeders and shippers especially to attend and take an interest in the deliberations of this meeting. Matters of especial interest to this class of stockmen will be brought before and discussed by the stockmen on the occasion referred to, but to be successful all efforts of this kind must have the hearty support and co-operation of those most interested.

Cattle feeders and shippers are not only interested in discussing the best and most approved methods of feeding and marketing their cattle, but are also largely interested in securing the lowest and best shipping rates.

It is therefore hoped that the Austin convention will be largely attended, and that the meeting will result in, among other things, of securing to the cattle shippers a just and equitable freight rate over all the Texas railroads for the shipment of live stock.

Local Freight Rates.

There is considerable complaint among Texas shippers about the local rates now being charged by the railroads for the transportation of live stock on local shipments. Shippers should remember that Texas now has a railroad commission, who are being paid by the tax payers of the state to regulate matters of this kind. If the roads insist on exacting exorbitant rates, injured parties should unite in presenting a protest to the railroad commission, who would no doubt take the matter up at once and see that cattle shippers were given as liberal rates as justice to the railroad companies would admit.

The trails of Texas are no longer open to the drover, consequently in transferring live stock from one section of the state to another, it is much more

convenient and almost absolutely necessary to move them by rail. Consequently the local freight rates is an important item to stockmen.

THE JOURNAL is not and never was especially in love with the railroad commission or the law that brought it into existence, but if we are to be inflicted with a law of this kind and forced to share its disadvantages and drawbacks to the country generally, there is no reason why the shippers of live stock should not receive some of the benefits.

Our Export Trade and Foreign Competition.

Says the National Stockman:

"We Americans are resting easy over the prospect of building up and maintaining a much greater trade in dressed meats with the old world than we now enjoy. The possibilities of this trade are really immense and there seems to be no good reason why this country should not continue to hold the lion's share of it. However, it must not be forgotten that some of the British dependencies are preparing to give us decidedly warm competition in a short time. Intelligence from Australia shows that experiments in transporting meats in a chilled, but not frozen, state to England, are being conducted with sufficient degree of success to warrant great expectations in that line. The only question then is as to the kind of meats which our Australian competitor can produce. Should they be able to put beef of excellent quality on the English market, in this way they may some day give us decided trouble. The thing to do, though, is not to become discouraged over this possibility, but to prepare all the more determinedly to supply the English market with the best of products—products of such quality as cannot be duplicated in countries where production must depend largely on ranching rather than on farming operations."

The Rains.

Rains have recently fallen abundantly all over the Western and Panhandle portion of the state, and that section of country is now bountifully supplied with stock water. These rains have, as a rule, come too late to make much improvement in the range, but have supplied plenty of water in the hills and out of the way places that for the want of water have not been grazed during the summer. This will enable most of the ranchmen to shift their stock on to fresh and good range for the winter. Good rains are also reported from Tom Green, Brown and other counties in the southwest.

There are, however, other less favored districts that are at this time badly in need of rain—among the latter may be mentioned all that section lying along and tributary to the Texas and Pacific railroad as far west as Sweetwater, also along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver to Vernon, in fact, nearly all the counties northwest, west and southwest of Fort Worth for a distance of 150 miles are at this time suf-

fering for the want of rain, and unless favored in this way soon, the number of cattle now on the range must be reduced or the loss will be heavy in the event the winter should be a severe one.

The Best Time to Market.

Denver Field and Farm.

All things considered, the best time to sell is when a price can be secured by which a fair profit may be realized. In some cases with grain it may be best to store away and hold for a higher price, rather than to sell when first ready for market. With stock, however, it rarely pays to feed after the stock is well matured and properly finished for market. After that stage has been reached, every day's feeding adds to the cost without securing a fair return.

Under what may be considered average conditions it is usually best to keep meat animals during growth, to feed and care for them so that when they are matured on only a short feed will be necessary to properly fatten, but after they are fully ready as a general rule, the quicker they are marketed the better. But with some classes of stock it will often be better to sell even before they are matured when a fair price can be realized.

Animals that do not make a thrifty growth when given what may be considered fair treatment, should nearly always be sold whenever they are in marketable condition, even if they are not well matured. This is especially the case with cattle and sheep; but hogs, often pigs that have been pushed from the time they were farrowed, so that at this time they are in a good thrifty condition, can be sold to a better advantage now than later. The price that can be secured, as well as the amount of feed on the farm, should determine whether it should be best to sell rather than keep and feed.

It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to winter more stock than the amount of feed secured from the farm will carry in a good thrifty condition. With the exception of oil meal and bran, used in connection with the roughness, very little feed can usually be purchased and fed with profit, and if the supply of feed secured will not keep the stock growing all winter, it is best to sell off at least a portion. As much as possible the farm products should be fed out to thrifty, growing stock on the farm, but it can hardly be considered a good plan to attempt to winter more than the feed will keep, and while, when it is possible, it is usually best to feed to maturity, yet the prices that it is sometimes possible to secure, as well as the amount of feed on the farm, may make it best to sell before maturity.

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.

CATTLE.

The owner of good, improved cattle can afford to feed them.

To make cattle profitable they must not only be kept alive, but should be made to thrive and the young steers to grow throughout the winter.

It is a little old, but nevertheless true, that to be successful Texas cattlemen must in future raise fewer cattle and better ones.

The best way to dehorn cattle is to use Galloway or Polled-Angus bulls. A good one will knock the horns off of his offspring every time.

Times have changed, so has the cattle business and the conditions surrounding it. The ranchman who still insists on conducting his business on the same principles in vogue fifteen or twenty years ago will come out, if at all, at the little end of the horn.

The failure of the range cattle to get fat this season, and the heavy loss that will no doubt be sustained during the coming winter, together with the experience of the past few years, ought to be sufficient to convince Texas cattlemen that it does not pay to overstock their ranges.

The owner of improved cattle will find it both pleasant and profitable to feed and care for them during the winter. The breeder of scrubs may deal out the little handful of feed necessary to keep his runts alive a little grudgingly, and well he may. Dead or alive there is no longer any profit in scrubs. They are not in it.

Wyoming cattle shipments this season will be larger than figured on in the spring for the reason that the crop of dry cows on the range is greater than ever before known. Ranchmen have purchased no bulls of late and the effect is now being seen in the increased per centage of cows without calves by their side.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The run of Montana and other Western range cattle is now practically over, consequently the receipts of range cattle will be much lighter for the remainder of the season. A great many native cattle that have been held off to give the rangers the right of way, will be rushed on the market; enough, perhaps, to keep the supply in excess of the demand. It is, however, hardly probable that the runs will again be as heavy during the remainder of the season as they were in September. Should the light runs of range cattle lessen the receipts, a better market may confidently be expected.

American cattle may yet enter Great Britain unrestricted and free from ten days' quarantine now imposed, necessitating the slaughter of animals within that time after arrival. The abolishment of this quarantine is one of the leading 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 of the cattle inspection laws which he was instrumental in having passed, which place American cattle on an equal footing with those shipped from Canada. He 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 is very bright.

The Austin Convention.

Cheyenne Live Stock Journal.

The meeting of stockmen at Austin, Texas, next November, called to discuss market problems for Texas cattle, will no doubt be largely attended and full of interest. The Northwest is interested in this matter to a very large

degree and we suggest the propriety of the appointment of a committee from Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas and Nebraska to attend the meeting and fully talk over all quarantine matters. The North wants Texas steers as badly as Texas breeders want to sell, but the exchange must be made, if made at all, on a basis of perfect security. Good would undoubtedly come of fuller knowledge and a better understanding of the true situation.

To Cattle Buyers and Sellers.

As manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, I respectfully solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock. My location at Fort Worth, the live stock center of Texas, and my connection with the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL as its editor, bring me constantly in contact with both buyers and sellers, and give me unequalled facilities for successfully conducting a general real estate and live stock brokerage and commission business, and will give careful and prompt attention to any business that may be entrusted to me.

Will cheerfully answer all enquiries and respectfully solicit correspondence from those wishing to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock.

Very respectfully,
GEO. B. LOVING.

Cattle Receipts.

Receipts of all classes of live stock from all points in carloads received at Chicago yards in September, 1890 and 1891, showing increase and decrease. This statement refers only to Western and Southern roads:

ROADS.	1890.	1891.	Inc.	Dec
Chicago and Alton.....	1,643	2,382	739	.....
C. B. & Q.	6,988	6,658	.....	330
St. Paul	3,225	2,861	.....	364
Northwestern	3,761	3,674	.....	87
Rock Island	2,394	1,963	.....	431
Santa Fe.....	2,896	2,670	.....	226
Maple Leaf.....	1,316	958	.....	358
Illinois Central.....	1,300	1,132	.....	258
Wabash	1,628	1,576	.....	52
Totals.....	25,241	23,844	739	2,166

The Chicago and Alton, of all the Western and Southern roads, is the only one that shows a gain in September, 1891, over September, 1890.

Statement of receipts in carloads of Texas cattle received in Chicago during September, 1891, by the different roads.

	Cars.
Rock Island.....	255
Illinois central	77
Maple Leaf.....	72
St. Paul.....	803
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	563
Santa Fe.....	788
Wabash	1,250
Chicago and Alton	3,808
Total	3,808

Or 113,794 steers, cows and calves.

ARTIFICIAL FOODS.

How it is Done in Scotland.

The Farming World, published at Edinburgh, and one of the leading agricultural papers of Great Britain, says:

A reader asks for information as to feeding artificial foods to cattle on pasture. A fair allowance of cake or other foods would doubtless greatly hasten the progress of the animals. If an early fat market is desired, both young and old bullocks should have an allowance of supplementary food.

The artificial food given to cattle on pastures consists largely of linseed and decorticated cotton cake. It may often be found cheaper and better to use a mixture of cake and grain, the farmer taking care to buy which ever variety of food happens to be the cheapest at the time.

For fattening stock on pastures, from four to six pounds per day of cake and corn are general quantities. Decorticated cotton cake is largely used. It is difficult to feed meal to cattle on pas-

ture without some portions of it being lost. The size of the cattle and the supply of pasture must be considered in deciding as to the quantity. It may be sufficient to begin with even less than four pounds, and increase as circumstances seem to indicate. The artificial food should always be given in shallow boxes which cannot be easily turned over. It is a bad plan to scatter cake upon the grass, as is sometimes done. The boxes are shifted every day, so as to insure, as far as possible, the even manuring of the land by the droppings of the cattle, and to prevent the grass from being spoiled by frequent treading on any one spot.

By the consumption of artificial food on land, the fertility of the soil is enriched; and in many cases this system of manuring land is extensively practiced.

Most people give the artificial food in the morning, some early in the afternoon, and some in the evening.

It is a good plan to prevent stock from falling off when put out to grass at the first of the season, to continue for a week or two, according to the supply of pasture, a portion of the artificial food they had been receiving in the house. Many farmers thus give their young store cattle a couple of pounds of cake, or cake and grain, daily for a fortnight or so after they are put on the pasture fields. When the supply of grass is plentiful, this, of course, is unnecessary. At this season of the year, when the temperature is lower and pasture shorter, an allowance of cake or other artificial food to all classes of store or feeding cattle is very essential to satisfactory progress.

THE COMING WINTER.

Selling Now vs. Skinning in Winter.

With the beginning of the present month quite a change has come in the weather. Previous to last Saturday the weather has been unusually warm and with the exception of the fall being, in many localities, an unusually dry one, the season has so far been

all that could be asked. The recent storm has, however, changed the season and winter may be regarded as having begun, and very naturally leads to the question, are the cattlemen of Texas ready for it? Have they either range or feed sufficient to carry their cattle through the winter? Those who can answer in the affirmative are to be congratulated, as they certainly have a bright future awaiting them, while those who have more cattle than feed, and who must either sacrifice their stock on the present hard market, or sustain a heavy loss by death later on, are, to say the least, in a bad predicament, and should no longer delay the important step of reducing their herds to such numbers as can be safely and comfortably carried through the winter, even if it should prove unusually long and severe.

The JOURNAL has frequently urged cattlemen not to undertake to carry through the winter more stock than they could comfortably provide for. At the same time it has strongly advised those who were in position to carry their cattle through, not to sacrifice their half-fat stock on the present low market. There are among the stockmen and farmers, quite a number of each of the classes above referred to, and must for the purpose of this article be dealt with separately. It is to those who are overstocked that the JOURNAL desired to address itself just now.

No cattle should be permitted to perish during the winter for the want of food. Losses of this kind are suicidal and inhumane. They can and should be prevented. Those who haven't already an abundance of feed should provide it a at once. Feed of various kinds is plentiful and can now be bought at reasonable prices. Good pastures can in many instances be leased on reasonable terms, but these

to be secured and used to advantage, must be provided now, later on will be too late.

Those who cannot or will not provide food or pasture, or both, for their cattle, should dispose of them at once, before winter begins in good earnest and cuts them off from the poor markets that are now open. The surplus fat cattle in the absence of a better market can go to Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. These are, however, not the only markets open to Texas cattlemen, but hard as they are they give better, quicker and more satisfactory returns than selling hides in the latter part of the winter or early spring.

There are yet a few feeders who will buy steers and pay cash for them, but a still greater number who want to feed but haven't got, nor cannot get the money with which to pay for the cattle. These men should be supplied by those who have a surplus on terms that will enable the feeder to pay for the cattle when they are marketed; A lien on the cattle and feed should be sufficient security for the vendor. With a proper effort on the part of those who have cattle to sell, a great many can in this way dispose of, at fairly good figures, in Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas and elsewhere.

There are still another class of purchasers with whom satisfactory deals can be made. They are those who have either feed or good pastures with plenty of grass and winter range, who, not having the funds with which to buy, are willing to take cattle to winter for a share of the profits or buy them on time, securing the vendor with a lien on the stock. The JOURNAL knows of several responsible parties controlling splendid winter ranges in the Indian Territory, with whom liberal deals of this kind could be made.

The JOURNAL is aware of the fact that the markets are low, that this is a bad time to market cattle, and that sales made now, whether for cash or on time, must be at low figures, at the same time it takes the undisputable position that most any kind of a sale is better than having the cattle perish for food during the coming winter, which will from present indications, be an unusually severe one.

The JOURNAL also believes that it is not so much the want of a market for the cattle as it is the want of a little activity on the part of cattlemen, that prevents them from disposing of their surplus stock. There is but little time left in which to act, it is therefore necessary, for those who must or should sell, to move in the matter promptly, advertise your stock, let buyers know what you have for sale, or put your surplus cattle in the hands of a live wide-awake broker who will work up a deal for you. In other words get a move on you and don't for your own sake and for the sake of the poor dumb animals, allow them to die of starvation.

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.

It would be better if less attention were paid to breeding horses for speed and more to breeding those which get there with the greatest certainty and the heaviest load.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Breed only from thoroughbred rams.

Scab is contagious, and don't you forget it.

Montana has 1,515,000 sheep valued at \$3,836,000.

A single county in Michigan (Washtenaw) has 185,194 sheep exclusive of spring lambs.

It is the sheep man who is not ashamed of his business who "gets there Eli," with both feet.

What are the fair managers doing about sheep exhibits? Are they making any effort to make their shows especially interesting to flockmasters?

The American Wool Grower suggests the possibility of \$5 per pound being paid for ram tallow that is worth only ten cents. Do you see the point?

Mr. F. L. Swink of Gibson county, Tennessee, says that he has tried the Southdowns and Cotswolds and is now trying the Shropshires and prefers the latter.

The New Mexico papers regularly contain numerous notices of sheep trades. Evidently the business of sheep husbandry is "booming" in that territory.

Colonels come high in the Northwest, Mr. A. A. Wood of Washtenaw county, Michigan has refused an offer of \$1000 for a half interest in his ram, "Colonel."

Dogs are useful when they stick to the business for which they were intended. But a sheep-killing cur is about the "on-useful-est thing" that ever walked on four legs.

Do the wool growers of Texas want a wool exchange established? The columns of the JOURNAL are never too crowded for letters on living topics written by its subscribers.

Live stock papers generally are beginning to realize that farmers and stock breeders are interested in sheep. They are devoting more space to sheep than ever before. The farm or live stock journal that has no special sheep department is away behind the times.

The World's Fair directors have appropriated \$15,000 for the sheep department. A mere tub to the whole, but better than nothing. Will Texas flockmasters be in it, when these \$15,000 are being distributed? If so, they can be getting ready for their part in the fun now.

This is precisely the time of year when it pays big to give sheep some feed regularly, outside of what they get in the pastures or on the range. It will start them into the winter in good fix, insure a good crop of spring wool, and put money in the pocket of the flockmasters.

The slipshod sheep man who is satisfied to let his business "rock along" is very apt, sooner or latter, to rock along minus his business. Sheep require constant and intelligent attention, and the rock-along sort of thing is not the sort of thing that makes the business of sheep husbandry a success.

There are those engaged in the business of sheep husbandry who deny the proposition that the commission man is a necessary evil. These men insist that wool growers can successfully combine to handle their own wool, and there are a good many thousands of flockmasters in the United States who are already half inclined to believe it.

Winter has sent his avant-courier to inform us that he is coming on behind. The wise flockmaster will heed the warning and be getting ready for his arrival. That means a good lot of roughness and grain to be fed to the flocks when they cannot rustle to advantage on the range, and warm and

dry sheds under which to feed this stuff. It will not pay to purchase or grow feed and then feed it to stock on the ground and in mud and slush.

There is such a thing as having sheep that don't pay in wool for their keep. And it don't follow as a matter of course that Mexican naked-bellies are referred to, either. A really good sheep, that with proper care and feed can be depended on to grow for its master 5 to 7 pounds of good wool every year, can be equally depended on to grow next to none if this proper care and feed is withheld. It is idle to expect a good crop of wool from sheep that are half starved.

Says the American Sheep Breeder: "They say the Southerners lack ambition. Reference is often made to them as being a shiftless, indolent set. Sometimes they teach their Northern brothers a trick or two and charge nothing for it too. One of these happened in upon us the other day in the person of J. R. Dunlap, Trespalacious, Texas. Mr. Dunlap lost a limb at Gettysburg and has carried a bullet since that memorable battle. He is largely interested in sheep, cattle, hogs and horses. His sheep range on the Gulf coast and he says know no disease there. Scab, liver trouble, foot-rot, catarrh are difficulties never met with. The saline element he thinks the great health property."

A Correction.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL we were made by the compositor to say:

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

Now suppose instead of "grapes" in second line of above quotation the word "grasses" is substituted, how will it do for a sensible suggestion?

The Theory—Important Scientific Evidence.

Dr. F. H. Bowman, F. R. S. E., the eminent authority upon wools and the author of a most interesting book (published by Palmer & Howe, Manchester), on the "Structure of the Wool Fiber," which should be in the hands of every sheep farmer, thus writes of Cooper's Dip:

"It is manifest that a healthy growth of wool must be dependent upon a healthy skin, and that a healthy skin is inconsistent with the existence of scab or other parasites in the fleece. Up to the present no means have been found so effectual for the eradication of these pests as dipping. This undoubtedly does produce a clean and healthy skin and leads to the growth of the best fiber which the breed can develop.

"It is no wonder, therefore, that the farmers in countries where these pests abound use the arsenical dips, of which that introduced and perfected by the late Mr. Wm. Cooper some fifty years since may be taken as the type, and the results of which, in removing scab and parasites and producing a healthy skin, have secured for it a deservedly world-wide reputation.

THE WOOL EXCHANGE.

Opinions of Boston Wool Merchants—Mr. Black's Scheme Not Favorably Thought of—Standardizing Wool Is Not Impossible, but Impracticable—A Trade Exchange Is Favored by Some.

Boston Journal of Commerce.

The letter of Mr. Black was shown to a large number of prominent wool dealers and their opinions asked as to the possibility of such a scheme as proposed, and whether it would be advisable from a business standpoint. From the replies given it is pretty evident that Boston dealers do not favor the idea to any extent, either the classification of wool to a standard or

the formation of an exchange for any other purpose than to bring the trade closer together, and many do not favor even this idea. It is not denied by some that it is possible to grade wool to somewhere near a standard, enough at least to answer the purpose of an exchange, but it would be a difficult task, and even then the condition of the wool would have to be considered apart from the grade to which it may have been assigned. Other dealers, however, deny the possibility of practically sorting all wools for sale to a standard, and even if it could be done consider that it would not be expedient for them to have anything to do with it.

Said one large dealer, "What do any of the large houses in the trade care for us, that they should go into any scheme that might help us, or would help the grower at their expense; for, by bringing all wools to a standard that is alike with all, every house stands upon an equal footing and all have the same chance of profit or loss? How is it now? The dealer buys for a round sum a lot of wool that has been gathered together by his agent from all the different growers in a county and thrown in a pile. When it gets here it must be graded. Mr. Dealer finds the market is active for three-eighths wool, so when he grades that wool he crowds all the high quarter-blood and low half-blood into it that he can. He finds a fine medium very active and he crowds all the fine and medium into it that is possible, to make his pile of ready merchantable wool larger. If wool was standardized, what would come of this practice, for his pile, would sell then for just what it was? But all do not do that; some houses grade a fine medium more to the fine side, and others incline to the medium, so it would be a hard task any way to have the grades alike in any two houses, although, of course, it could be done; but, as I have already stated, as a matter of business which demands that a dealer get the most for his wool by grading it into salable rather than standard piles, I cannot see how any dealer can favor the scheme proposed."

"I do not doubt," said another dealer, "that it is in the range of possibility to grade wools to a certain specific standard, but I don't see just yet how it can be satisfactorily done. They have studied those things in England and Australia more than here, and have obtained the co-operation of the grower, but there is no such standard established as could lead to one price for all the wool of a certain grade. No two men grade alike, as to fineness and staple. It all depends upon what the demand is for, and while they could, of course, grade somewhere alike under certain inspectors there would be such a difference in the condition of the wool that it would cause a big difference in the price, although the grade might be alike. Every fleece differs, to some extent, and certainly every locality will differ with varying conditions of feed, whether plenty or scanty, the care of the sheep, whether healthy or not, the character of the feed and other things, all go to change the condition and character of the wool, and these must be taken into account, even though the wool is graded ever so closely. So it seems to me that it is going to be a hard thing to do, though, of course it could be done. Then if it was done who would be willing to abide by it always, when an opportunity to crowd presented itself? And if this was impossible, it would come, then, to a question of money for the business without qualification. If everything was standardized one man could deal in wool as well as another, although he may know nothing about the article, and it would be simply the man with the most money who would do the bulk of the business, and the majority of dealers would merely become as brokers. Who wants to go into such an arrangement

as that? It would be a good thing to have a place, an exchange, if you like, where dealers might meet, and credits could be talked over and similar matters, and this might result in some good, but wool dealers are an independent set and prefer to succeed or fail upon their own personal qualifications as business men, and be in no way dependent upon each other. I certainly should not favor a wool exchange with any power to control trade and concerning the standard grading of wool, while I do not think it is absolutely impossible, there are so many things to be considered that I believe it is impracticable."

Said another dealer, one of the largest in the city, "The statement made in the letter that Texas wools are shipped to and sold in Ohio as Ohio wools in an unwashed state, I never heard of and do not believe it. The wools could readily be detected in the grease, and while less easily yet as surely recognizable though scoured. Wool men do not grade their wools alike, and even if they did do so, which could readily be done, the wool would not be alike and up to a standard, because of the difference in the condition of the wool, which must always be considered apart from grading, and if you were going to grade to condition, the grades would be as many as there are lots of wool. The part that condition plays in a manufacturer's calculation depends upon the use he has for the wool, and one lot of a certain grade, but different condition from another lot graded the same, would suit one buyer well enough, but not another. There are too many things to be considered in the matter, and too many little things that will affect the condition of the fleece, to think of standardizing. If wool growers would be honest and pack their fleeces honestly it would be a big step in advance for them, but they should not expect the dealers to force them to it, for it is the dealer's business to sell what he gets and look to it that he gets what he buys. The wool grower knows well enough now how to put up his wool, and he is treated fairly enough.

He knows that he should not put dung, stones, dirt and other stuff into his fleeces to make them heavy, as we find in thousands of the large number of fleeces we handle. The washing of wool, too, is a great farce, for many of the Ohio washed wools shrink more than the unwashed wools of Australia. Then, the whole matter is not settled by the cost scoured, for, with two lots costing the same price scoured, one may have five per cent. thrown out to be sold at half price, and in the other no such loss appears; where would the standard come in here? The way to commence this is to have the farmers put up the wool as honestly as they do in Australia; but they must begin it by being honest. I would look with favor on an exchange so that a buyer would not have to go all over town to find what he wants, to talk over credits, and other matters, but not beyond that, and as I said before, there are too many things to be considered in standardizing wool. Wool cannot be bought and used as cotton is, for where a pile of middling cotton will all go in as it is, substantially alike, a lot of wool all of a certain grade is made into five to eight sorts at the mill, according to the uses for it, and very seldom can it all be used just as it is, however carefully graded it may be."

The above views were repeated by others in the trade, and few were found who even favored the idea, and many were inclined to laugh at it as absurd, although the largest dealers seemed inclined to give it full consideration.

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.

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 30—Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold for W Coleman, Wichita Falls, 26 calves, 196 lbs, \$4; 124 steers, 889 lbs, \$2.40; 39 cows, 611 lbs, \$2; 15 calves, 309 lbs, \$2; Indian L S Co, Minco, 685 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.75. Oct 1—Indian L S Co, Minco, 331 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.75; 151 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.75. Oct 3—Indian L S Co, Minco, 21 bulls, 1219 lbs, \$1.30; 52 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.75; 136 calves, 157 lbs, \$4.62; 20 calves, 313 lbs, \$2.50; 48 cows, 761 lbs, \$2.05; 191 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.90. Oct 5—Rush Bros. & H, Dundee, 47 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.50; Vanhorn & Cowan, Kansas City, 47 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.35; 20 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.35; Gibson & Cowan, 28 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.50. Oct 6—Woody & Halsell, Decatur, 51 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.45; Portwood & H, Decatur, 22 cows, 773 lbs, \$2.10; Rio Cattle Co, Catoosa, 22 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.80; 8 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.45.

Sept 30—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for M Jones, Kansas City, 92 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.40. Oct 1—D Griffin, Quanah, 247 sheep, 90 lbs, \$4.10. Oct 2—G Kennedy, Colorado City, 81 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.30; M James, Kansas City, 50 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.35; M Courtney, St Louis, 30 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.80; Scharbauer & D, Midland, 21 sheep, 82 lbs, \$3.40; 30 sheep, 67 lbs, \$3. Oct 3—N E Cobb, Dundee, 169 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.45. Oct 5—W Wheeler, Dundee, 17 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.40; 8 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.90; Gill & Harris, Dundee, 48 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.45; Jackson & M, Bartlett, 56 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.65; J R Daggett, Dundee, 72 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.85; C McFarland, Dundee, 26 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.85. Oct 6—Wilson & P, Catoosa, 168 steers, 1214 lbs, \$3.25; 197 steers, 945 lbs, \$3; 22 steers, 1104 lbs, \$2.65; H H Halsell, Henrietta, 145 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.60; Dougherty & H Catoosa, 20 cows, 678 lbs, \$2.10; 25 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.40; H J Eastwood, Catoosa, 27 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.55.

Sept 30—Keenan & Sons sold for L B Marledge, Kansas City, 203 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.37; J W Carveat, Albany, 28 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.65; Monroe Cattle Co, Albany, 24 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.90; 44 steers, 738 lbs, \$2.10. Oct 1—A A McNell, Ballinger, 54 calves, 246 lbs, \$2.50; Bird & M, Ballinger, 52 calves, 250 lbs, \$2; P Kellum, Ballinger, 96 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.75.

Oct 1—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for M Half & Bro, Indian Territory, 300 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.35. Oct 2—R D Benson, Kansas City, 54 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.65; 25 steers, 753 lbs, \$2.20; Texas L & C Co, Choteau, 378 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.65. Oct 5—Texas L & C Co, Choteau, 404 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.70; J Evans, Arcolin, Kans, 323 cattle, 846 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 6—F M Dougherty, Leliaetta, 87 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.35; 23 calves, 255 lbs, \$2.85; 81 cows, 674 lbs, \$1.85; 7 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.75; 8 bulls, 1060 lbs, \$1.25; Hall & D, Leliaetta, 48 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.35; F J Hall, Leliaetta, 117 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.35; Little & D, Leliaetta, 187 steers, 1186 lbs, \$2.60.

Sept 30—Scaling & Tamblin sold for M O Beanfield, Sweetwater, 18 steers, 754 lbs, \$2.30; 15 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.75; 46 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.75. Oct 1—Schauer-

bauer & D, Midland, 141 sheep, 72 lbs, \$3.40; 538 sheep, 72 lbs, \$3.25; Gaddis & Todd, Coffeyville, 78 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.50; 116 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.90; 15 calves, 158 lbs, \$5; L Newman, Childress, 28 cows, 842 lbs, \$2.20; 27 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.55; Childress L & C Co, Childress, 201 calves, 234 lbs, \$4.25; 30 calves, 310 lbs, \$3; 20 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.90; 256 cows, 771 lbs, \$2.20; D Dennis, Kansas City, 158 steers, 889 lbs, \$2.35. Oct 6—White Bros, Quanah, 72 calves, 171 lbs, \$4.50; 12 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.50; 167 cows, 749 lbs, \$2; 15 calves, 285 lbs, \$2.30.

Oct 2—R Strahorn & Co. sold for W H Ellis, Tulsa, 46 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.37. Oct 3—W W Mann, Wichita Falls, 117 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.40. Oct 5—Kimberlin C Co, Ponca, 58 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.95; 2 bulls, 1175 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 6—H H Halsell, Henrietta, 31 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.40; 22 cows, 814 lbs, \$2.

Oct 1—James H. Campbell Co. sold for Mills & S, Gatesville, 34 yearlings, 445 lbs, \$1.25; 75 calves, 202 lbs, \$2; Moore & D, Gatesville, 45 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.75; 12 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.75; I B Baker, Gatesville, 72 calves, 248 lbs, \$2.25; D W Kirkpatrick, Gatesville, 151 calves, 190 lbs, \$2.50; Davis & W, Gatesville, 20 cows, 631 lbs, \$1.55; 8 cows, 598 lbs, \$1.55; 5 cows, 640 lbs, \$1.55; L L LaPersell, Gatesville, 34 yearlings, 465 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 2—Joe Miller, Ponca, 111 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.35; G W Miller, Ponca, 25 steers, 1091 lbs, \$2.75. Silverstein & W, Minco, 181 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.80; A Silverstein, Minco, 99 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.90; S Webb, Minco, 11 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.15.

Sept 29—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for Joe Matthews, Albany, 10 cows, 589 lbs, \$1.60; J A Matthews, Albany, 5 calves, 336 lbs, \$2; F W Simpson, Colorado, 15 calves, 254 lbs, \$2; 63 calves, 160 lbs, \$3.65; 4 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull, 1090 lbs, \$2.15.

Sept 30—Ball & Webb, St Louis, Mo, 29 cows, 713 lbs, \$1.85; D Campbell, Fort Griffith, 28 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.80; O J Wood, Fort Griffith, 83 calves, 215 lbs, \$3.80; 2 calves, 375 lbs, \$2.25; 69 calves, 205 lbs, \$4; 15 calves, 307 lbs, \$2; 1 steer, 810 lbs, \$2.25; 4 stags, 957 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 1—S & O, E J & B, National Stock Yards, Ill, 86 calves, 282 lbs, \$2; 66 calves, 182 lbs, \$3. Oct 2—Loving Cattle Co, Jacksboro, 151 cows, 671 lbs, \$1.90; 147 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.85; 10 yearlings, 403 lbs, \$1.40; 279 steers, 762 lbs, \$2.45. Oct 6—J A Matthews, Albany, 58 calves, 180 lbs, \$4.25; 20 calves, 265 lbs, \$2.60; 86 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.50; 166 cows, 699 lbs, \$1.95.

Sept 30—Wood Bros. sold for W Coleman, Wichita Falls, 126 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.40.

Sept 30—Cady, Dunham & Co. sold for J Cook, Baird, 29 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.65.

Oct 5—Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for F Crawford, Midland, 25 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.32; Waddingham & Co, Midland, 70 calves, 160 lbs, \$3.25; 15 calves, 227 lbs, \$2.25.

Oct 6—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for R H Harris, Tulsa, 373 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.80; 12 calves, 113 lbs, \$4.50.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Oct 1—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for D L Denney, Claremore, I T, 2 stags, 1010 lbs, \$1.25; 1 bull, 1090 lbs, \$1.50; J M Lohay, Claremore, 24 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.60; 26 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.65; 5 calves, \$6.50; J T McSpadden, Chelsea, 24

steers, 884 lbs, \$2.35; 27 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.70; 3 calves, \$6.50 each. Oct 3—Rush Bros & H Co, Decatur, 39 cows, 755 lbs, \$1.75; 7 bulls, 1141 lbs, \$1.50. Sept 30—W M Morris, Lone Oak, 31 cows and heifers, 629 lbs, \$1.25; B M Stell, Wagoner, 24 steers, 1059 lbs, \$2.65; A C Cowen, Wagoner, 52 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.50; Hewins & F, Arkansas City, Kans, 304 steers, 1129 lbs, \$3.10; Cowden & Ray, Wagoner, 22 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.45; Cowden Bros, 28 steers, 1072 lbs, \$2.35; Gibson & Cowen, Wagoner, 46 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.55; 3 calves, \$6.50 each; J W Gibson, Wagoner, 127 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.35; 62 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.70. Oct 1—N Skinner, Vinita, 100 steers, 1136 lbs, \$2.80; Wilson & Williams, Catoosa, 96 heifers, 796 lbs, \$2.50; 216 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.65; John Lassater, Seymour, 45 cows and heifers, 731 lbs, \$1.75; 53 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.20; 31 calves, \$6.50 each; D L Denney, Claremore, 209 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.40; 8 steers, 1037 lbs, \$2.

Oct 1—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for W H Godair, Tulsa, 213 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; 7 bulls, 1050 lbs, \$1.45; 30 calves, \$5.50. Oct 2—T W Middleton, Midland, 80 calves, \$6.50 each; 89 calves, \$6.25 each; C C Johnson, Midland, 26 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.50; W C Moore, 21 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.35; S E Townsend, Midland, 24 mixed, 770 lbs, \$1.55; 25 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.50; 24 steers, 840 lbs, \$2; F Crowley, Midland, 25 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.40; J H Means, Midland, 26 steers, 790 lbs, \$2. Oct 3—F Crowley, Midland, 70 calves, \$6.50 each; 25 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.30; 8 cows, 810 lbs, \$2; 17 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 5—F Crowley, Midland, 67 calves, \$6 each; R F Powell, Colorado City, 3 bulls, 940 lbs, \$2.40; 23 cows and heifers, 660 lbs, \$1.60; F Crowley, Midland, 56 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.70; 23 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.65; 17 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.25; 8 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.70. Oct 6—J Crutchfield, Tulsa, 110 cows, 807 lbs, \$1.70.

Oct 1—Scaling & Tamblin sold for Spears & Kendall, Quanah, 150 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.55. Oct 2—Scott & Fuller, Choteau, 24 steers, 1088 lbs, \$3.05; 24 steers, 1084 lbs, \$2.87; 24 steers, 1110 lbs, \$2.75; 22 steers, 1229 lbs, \$2.90; Jno Lackey, Sulphur Springs, 29 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.60; 235 sheep, 870 lbs, \$3.25; 12 sheep, 82 lbs, \$2; J F Welder, Victoria, 64 calves, 300 lbs, \$2.50; J H Simpson, Colorado City, 34 cows, 605 lbs, \$1.65; J Connelly, Muscogee, 27 heifers, 765 lbs, \$2.40; 25 cows, 866 lbs, \$2.10; J C Kirby, Loop, Texas, 30 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.85; S Webb, Bellevue, 21 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.75; 26 cows, 676 lbs, \$2; 4 bulls, 1090 lbs, \$1.37; 1 bull, 930 lbs, \$1.37; 22 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.85; 21 calves, \$6.50.

Oct 1—Greer, Mills & Co sold for Hughes & Rathwell, Coleman, 20 heifers, 513 lbs, \$1.40; 20 calves, \$5.50; J C Loving, Carlyle, 100 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.40; 68 cows and heifers, 607 lbs, \$1.75. Oct 3—Gill & Harris, Dundee, 48 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.70. Oct 6—R Holgate, Brownwood, 24 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.85; 1 steer, 1010 lbs, \$2.65; 1 stag, 1130 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1060 lbs, \$1.25; W O Gann, Coleman, 25 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.85; Hughes & Rathwell, Coleman, 66 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.65; Colton & Ryan, Tulsa, I T, 72 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.70; 4 calves, \$6.25 each.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 28—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for W W Darlington, Okarche, I T, 24

cows, 783 lbs, \$1.60; R R Ellison, Okarche, 84 calves, 170 lbs, \$4.25; 33 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.60; T H Ellison, Okarche, 33 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.60; I T Pryor, Chillico, I T, 57 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.50; 43 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.15; 248 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.15; 45 calves, 122 lbs, \$4.25. Sept. 30—for Pryor & Casparis, Chillico, I T, 89 steers, 822 lbs, \$2.30; M Half & Bros, Elgin, Kans, 300 steers, 813 lbs, \$2. October 2—for J G Tackett, Woodward, I T, 128 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.70; 50 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.20; R D Cragin Pond Creek, I T, 222 calves, 156 lbs, \$4.25; 78 calves, \$4.50 each; 202 cows, 927 lbs, \$1.85; J C Nix, Woodward, 29 cows, 841 lbs, \$1.55; 14 steers, 910 lbs, \$2; Jesse Evans, Arkalon, Kans, 350 steers, 891 lbs, \$1.90; 52 steers, 960 lbs, \$1.80. Oct 3—for R B Masterson, Higgins, 4 bulls, 1255 lbs, \$1.20; 19 cows, 847 lbs, \$1.75; R Hamilton, Higgins, 59 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.65; F Exum, Higgins, 61 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.20; Camp & Masterson, 213 steers, 1045 lbs, \$2.05; O H Nelson, Eureka, Kans, 57 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.75; Western Inv & Sec Co. Clarendon, 194 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.40; I T Pryor, Silverdale, Kans, 252 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 5—L H & W C Lee, Elgin, Kans, 25 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.50; 176 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.50; 22 steers, 1125 lbs, \$2. Oct 6—for Western Inv & Sec Co, Clarendon, 153 calves 110 lbs, \$4.65; 242 cows, 635 lbs, \$1.25; 31 cows, 609 lbs, \$0.50; J B Pumphrey, Woodward, I T, 286 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.30; J W Olive, Woodward, 109 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.12.

October 3—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for R B Masterson, Mobeetie, 116 steers, 1059 lbs, \$2.65; Ed Claunch, Mangum, 25 calves, \$6.25 each; 41 calves, \$6.25 each; 111 steers, 959 lbs, \$2.25; 90 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.25; 155 steers, 721 lbs, \$1.50; 4 bulls, 1177 lbs, \$1.

Sept. 30—Fish & Keck Co. sold for E G Cole, Ponca, I T, 34 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.35; Geo Isaacs, Minco, I T, 3 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.40; 11 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.75; 6 steers, 932 lbs, \$1.50; 17 steers, 1061 lbs, \$2.25; 17 steers, 870 lbs, \$2. Oct 1—for C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, I T, 35 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 2—for Baird & Ingram, Purcell, I T, 3 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.20; 90 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.20; 6 steers, 953 lbs, \$2; 7 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.75; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 108 cows, 855 lbs, \$1.75; 81 cows, 857 lbs, \$1.75; 80 cows, 827 lbs, \$1.90. Oct 3—for J P Baird, Purcell, 7 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.25; 90 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1090 lbs, \$1.10; Woods & Moncrief, Purcell, 6 cows, 713 lbs, \$1.25; 46 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.65; 11 heifers, 467 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 5—for J Pappin, Ponca, 397 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.40; L H Posey, Eufaula, I T, 6 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.15; 19 cows, 859 lbs, \$1.80; Y P Short, Kiowa, Kans, 120 steers, 1061 lbs, \$2.75; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, 45 steers, 1054 lbs, \$2.40; 27 steers, 909 lbs, \$1.92.

Wool Market.

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

Unscoured wool—

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

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No salve. No suppository. REMEDY MAILED FREE. Address J. H. REEVES; Box 320, New York City, N. Y.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Oct. 7, 1891.

The receipts of cattle to date this week have been liberal and exceeded the receipts for the first three days of the previous week fully 10,000 head. To-day's receipts were about 20,000 and far in excess of the demand, which resulted in a dull market for to-day.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas had 18 loads of good Texas grass steers on yesterday's market, nine loads of them averaged 945 lbs and sold at \$3, the other nine loads weighed around 1200 lbs and brought \$3.25.

About 3000 Texas cattle sold at steady prices to-day. Steers, \$2.20@3.25; cows, \$1.60@2.25; bulls, \$1.25@1.60.

L B McMurty, Wichita Falls, sold 18 steers, 1334 lbs, \$3.05.

J Robertson, 28 cows, 738 lbs, \$2.20.

C Walter, 22 steers, 1109 lbs, \$3; 15 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.85.

J M Campbell, Minco, 160 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.45.

Theo Ray, Colorado City, 44 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.50.

R A Moore, Catoosa, 115 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.30.

Hughes & R, Coleman, 142 calves, 230 lbs, \$2.70.

J Baker, Baxter Springs, 253 steers, 1066 lbs, \$2.63; 49 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.59.

W Hall, Kansas City, 111 steers, 1130 lbs, \$3.25.

E H East, 15 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.85; 10 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.80.

O H Nelson, Kansas City, 173 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.90.

Stilson, Case & Co, Catoosa, 331 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.85.

Day Cattle company, 176 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.20.

The receipts of hogs for the three past days have been 55,000 head. The market to-day was very uneven, but was pretty well demoralized, and declined anywhere from 5@35c, averaging 10@15c lower. The immediate cause of the break was the news of the burning of a portion of John P. Squire & Co.'s plant at Boston. Last week that concern shipped over 15,000 hogs out of here and made it hard pulling for the packers, who were determined to break prices to a lower range. The fact that receipts were comparatively liberal for Tuesday and that the general Eastern shipping demand was light gave packers the chance they have been waiting for and they forced an irregular break of 5@35c and made an average decline of 10@15c. Sales of mixed hogs were at \$4.25@4.90 with a few choice sales at \$5@5.20. Pretty fair hogs sold at \$4.65, such as sold at \$4.75@4.85 yesterday.

The demand for good mutton is fully equal to the supply, consequently choice sheep are steady at a slight advance over last week's quotations.

St. Louis Market Review.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
October 7, 1891.

The market last week commenced with prices a little better than during the previous week and continued strong and active up to Thursday, gaining a few cents every day on the good cattle. The Friday market was very lightly supplied, and business was dull in consequence. The closing values were 20 to 25 cents higher than during the closing

days of the previous week, which were the lowest values of the year. St. Louis shipped out very few cattle unsold, and the receipts were not sufficient to satisfy the demands.

Monday's market was not much changed and was generally reported as steady to strong. The receipts at the opening of the market amounted to only eighty-eight cars, and as the offerings were mainly of medium grades several buyers who take only the better class of cattle were unable to fill orders.

The early Tuesday's receipts were eighty-two car loads, and the quality was poor, in fact, it was claimed that the commonest lot of cattle at the yards this year were on sale that day. Later some better cattle came in with others not so good. Under the circumstances trading was slow and the market was weak on the lower grades while good cattle, the medium grades and all handy cattle, were in active request at steady to strong prices.

Receipts to-day, 73 cars of range cattle and 50 cars of natives. Range cattle were in demand at steady to strong prices, and the most desirable grades sold a shade higher. The following are representative sales of Texas cattle on today's market:

Sidney Webb, Bellevue, sold 24 cows, 676 lbs, at \$2.00; 18 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.75; 21 calves, \$6.50.

Schuster & Co, Colorado City, 162 cows, 697 lbs, \$2.00.

Butler Bros, Colorado City, 75 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.65; 31 steers, 806 lbs, \$2.40; 22 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.75.

J C Kirby, Bellvue, 30 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.85.

Day cattle company, Coleman, 130 calves, \$7.

Hewin & Forsythe, 308 steers, 1106 lbs, \$3.

George Smithson, Catoosa, 24 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.60.

William Hittson, Catoosa, 64 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.90; 25 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.40.

C V Rodgers, Claremore, 374 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.75.

G. Ross, Claremore, 10 steers, 82 lbs, \$2.20; 49 hogs, 193 lbs, \$4.60; 68 hogs, 176 lbs, \$4.50.

The hog market opened up to-day with a strong and vigorous demand from butchers, packers and Eastern shippers, and with prices 5 to 10 cents higher than on Monday. Inferior and rough hogs sold at \$4.00 to \$4.35; fair good mixed at \$4.40 to \$4.90. Ordinary packing grades sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75, but choice hogs sold to packers at \$5.00 to \$5.15.

The market for sheep to-day was very lightly supplied. The demand was good and strong for all desirable sheep and lambs. Prices are firm at the advance made last week, and a little better on strictly good stock. There is no reliance to be placed on prices for half fat sheep as any day a large supply will reduce the prices. To-day's sales ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
October 7, 1891.

The receipts of cattle so far for the week at these yards were, Monday 7160, Tuesday 8797, to-day 8560. The receipts of all kinds of live stock at this market from January 1 to Monday night, compared with the receipts for

the corresponding time last year were as follows:

	1891.	1890.	Incr'se	Dec'se.
Cattle.....	870,288	1,092,353	.....	222,065
Calves.....	58,965	59,233	.....	268
Hogs.....	1,733,820	2,059,539	.....	324,719
Sh ep.....	296,921	433,108	.....	136,187
H. and M.	22,610	23,647	.....	6,037

From which it will be seen that the decrease in all classes has been very heavy. The receipts of Texans, which has for some time been unusually heavy, has been very light this week, consequently the market on good Texans has ruled steady and strong with a slight upward tendency. Light veal calves are 50 cents higher.

The following representative sales of Texas cattle were made to-day:

Lord & J, 134 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.60.

B W Key, Kiowa, 92 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.75; 56 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.75.

O H Nelson, Eureka, 51 cows, 631 lbs, \$1.55; 7 bulls, 996 lbs, \$1.25.

Hix, 53 cows, 890 lbs, \$1.70.

J W Oliver, Woodward, 89 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.50; 59 calves, each \$6.

C W Henderson, Erwin, 27 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.50; 13 calves, each \$4.

J W Washington, Marietta, 29 cows, 779 lbs, \$1.65.

The hog market under unfavorable reports from Chicago has declined from 5 to 10 cents.

The sheep market holds up fairly well and is steady at former quotations.

Fort Worth Union Stock Yards.

Through the courtesy of Mr. V S. Wardlaw, the efficient and accommodating secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, the JOURNAL is enabled to publish the following statement of the business transacted at these yards from January 1 to October 1:

MONTHS.	No. Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	No. Cars	Received	Forwarded	Miles	Hours
January.....	9,725	487	2	9,725	12	117	117	33	43
February.....	10,330	926	10	10,330	23	117	117	33	35
March.....	15,800	7,757	116	15,800	252	403	252	52	44
April.....	12,304	33,688	116	12,304	1,182	1,235	1,182	23	44
May.....	11,448	20,679	227	11,448	685	706	685	23	44
June.....	6,193	10,009	1,064	6,193	411	443	411	18	44
July.....	6,001	3,372	96	6,001	111	110	111	8	44
August.....	1,822	2,668	378	1,822	106	110	106	7	44
September.....	2,865	2,064	896	2,865	70	104	70	22	44
Total.....	76,106	82,050	3,178	76,106	2,851	3,436	2,851	253	253

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.

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.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The rains last week were the heaviest ever known in the same length of time in New Mexico. They extended all over the Southwest, and did an incalculable amount of good.

Some land in Paris has been sold at the rate of \$2,000,000 per acre, some in London for what would net \$5,000,000 per acre, and some in New York for a sum equal to \$8,000,000.

Stockmen from the Pecos valley report that cattle and sheep are looking better now than they have for many years at this season, and many fat animals are to be seen. The grass is good and the recent rains, which were very heavy all over the country, have filled the water holes, and made feed all over the range available.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

Carp, eels, and some other fish confined in tanks have been noticed to remain perfectly quiet and in one position for months during the winter. Frogs also, if given a bit of wood to sit upon, will remain quiet during the winter and become lively on the approach of spring, or on a removal to a warm room. It seems to be a case of suspended animation, during the continuance of which they need no food.

Mexican Finances.

The Mexican Financier says: Business continues to improve, and there is a better demand for money. The tone of that portion of the president's message to congress, dealing with the national finances is very satisfactory and will be read with especial interest in London and Berlin. The increase of revenue noted by the president is encouraging. The country's steady advance in the teeth of European distrust in investments in Latin America demonstrates on what a sound foundation everything here rests.

The Prospects for Sales of Stockers and Feeders.

From the Topeka Capital, which is in a position to secure most reliable information as to the prospects of sales of stockers and feeders to Kansas farmers, we take the following:
Not so many cattle as usual will be fed in this state this winter. This is due to the good price which may be obtained for grain. People will go outside the state to buy stockers when the grain market is down and they have more than enough for their own cattle. But this year the man with the surplus of corn turns it off directly and does not go to the Indian Territory or New Mexico to gather up a herd for winter. New Mexican cattle dealers are complaining that the Kansas market is unusually poor this fall.

On the same subject a Chicago correspondent writes:

The farmers and cattle feeders appear to be on the fence as to what policy to pursue in cattle feeding. Should corn be worth 40c many would not feed, while 30c corn would bring out lots of feeders. Those who begin feeding now would do well to put in good finished cattle that can be finished before the end of the year. It is thought a majority of the Illinois cattle feeders will hold off until about February.

The South Omaha Stockman, the representative journal of the stock interests of Nebraska and the stock yards, says:

For the first three weeks of this month 18,556 head of feeders were sent to the country from these yards, compared with 8,625 for the corresponding three weeks of September, 1890. At this time last year it was almost certain that the corn crop had been ruined and feeders were in poor demand at \$2@3. This year the conditions are directly the opposite, although the unusually large and early supplies of range feeders has had the effect thus far of holding prices down to within about 25c of last year's prevailing prices. The present depression in beef cattle values has also had a very unfavorable impression on the feeder market, and many farmers think conditions point to higher prices for grain and not very remunerative prices for beef and pork on account of the increased number who, with this coming season, engage in the business of feeding and as a consequence prefer to hold and sell their grain instead of as usual feeding it.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take Beecher's pills.

AGRICULTURAL.

Many farmers annually rely upon the corner grocery for their supply of garden seeds, when with a little time they could save their own and save this expense. By saving the choicest of each variety in a few years we will have a selected stock of vegetables which will grow and produce better, upon our own soil, than a great deal of the purchased seed.

The good crops and good prices which come to the farmers of this country the present year will do more than insure a return of temporary prosperity. It is reasonably certain that prices of farm products will remain on a paying basis for several years to come. This will attract the attention of more men and capital to the farming business. It will insure better farming, and this will necessarily raise the price of good farming land.

\$1,500,000,000 Worth of Cereals.

The Cincinnati Price Current has been figuring up the probable totals of the principal cereal crops for this year. According to its figures corn will approximate 1,990,000,000 bushels, wheat 585,000,000 bushels, oats 700,000,000 bushels, barley 75,000,000 bushels, rye 33,000,000 bushels, and buckwheat 12,000,000 bushels. The aggregate is 3,395,000,000 bushels, which is estimated to reach a value somewhat exceeding \$1,500,000,000.

Heavy Shipments of Wheat.

Official returns for the month of July show that month exports of wheat were more than double those of the same month last year. 9,668,718 bushels went forward in the form of flour, against 4,457,808 bushels in July of last year. The price obtained this year was \$1.02, just ten cents more than a year ago, and the entire sum received \$9,822,826. August returns are even greater, the wheat exported last month more than doubling that of July, the total valuation reaching \$22,774,979. Though the volume of grain sent abroad will vary more or less from month to month, and although August has probably made the greatest record of the year, nevertheless our shipments of wheat are certain to be phenomenal up to the coming of the next crop.

Northwestern Wheat Estimate.

On the Dalrymple farm in North Dakota, Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, its owner, says that there are forty-six sections in wheat of which forty have escaped frost entirely, and the remaining six have suffered to the extent of one grade. He expects seventeen bushels per acre, and will, therefore, market nearly a half million bushels of wheat. He thinks the crops in localities where there has been frost will run about the same as on his farm. An estimate, said to be conservative, of the wheat crop in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, puts the yield at 144,000,000 bushels. The acreage in Minnesota this year is 3,359,983, a gain of 275,000 acres over last year. At seventeen bushels per acre this would give a yield for Minnesota of 57,119,711 bushels. The North Dakota acreage is put at 3,000,000, which, at the same rate per acre would be 51,000,000 bushels. South Dakota is relied on for the remainder of the 144,000,000 bushels.

A Farmer Equipped.

Every farmer should own and keep in good order certain books of reference. He cannot read understandingly the commonest articles in his profession as written nowadays without a good dictionary. He must have works on soils, tillage, pasturing, dairying, stock raising, pork growing, sheep husbandry, poultry, bees, and farm and family gardening. Twenty-five dollars will purchase the whole list, to which should be added some really well edited agricultural newspaper. If the farmer

is raising children, beside all the other sorts of stock grown on farms, he will find the reading and learning faster than at school. This is sometimes called mixed farming, and is like mixed candies, a great deal better than a straight ahead diet of pink and white peppermint. First, the farmer will learn something and be sure of what he learns, the children will read also, and thus the books will pay more profit than any acre on the farm or even the garden. Good books are always of use, particularly in a family which does not enjoy the advantages of first rate schools. Teach them by example not to injure the books, to put them in their places as soon as done with and never lend them.

Stacking Straw.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says: There is a plan by which a straw stack may be built that will always shed water, and invention of my own and one that I have thoroughly tested, and that is to carry the stack up always topped out. The "old stackers" will tell you it can't be done, or that straw will not keep that way, but don't believe it. Begin with a small bottom and keep all your force (it only needs two men, or possible three on largest stack) in the center, build the stack up in the shape of a cone from the time it is started. Have the carrier drop the straw as near the center of stack as possible, and throw the straw down the whole side of the stack with a fork, giving it a sweeping motion, so that the forkful will scatter and lodge all the way down to the ground. Never allow any man to get near the outside of stack. But of course, as the stack grows larger, the man who spreads the straw may work a little farther out, as it will be the best to have the top round and not pointed after a big stack gets high.

Remember that the main features are to keep the stack always finished and the straw spread all the way down the outside.

Individual Farm Experiments.

American Cultivator.

The work of numerous state experimental stations is of great importance, but it cannot take the place of the experiments which careful and successful farmers ought to make. Soils and locations vary widely. The most that a state experimental station can do is to furnish results under specified conditions. Their value consists mainly in having these conditions well understood. Farmers who read these reports can make some guess whether the methods adopted will be profitable for them. But certainty can come only from repeated trial on their own farms. It will prove a serious mistake if farmers conclude that as the state and general governments are engaged in experimenting they can follow advice given from the stations without careful experimenting of their own. In a certain sense farmers are making experiments necessarily all the time. But they lose much of the benefit by not giving care to details. They judge by the looks rather than by weighing and measuring. In this way they can only approximate the result of different methods. This may do where wide differences exist. The use or non-use of commercial fertilizers ought to make enough change so that a farmer can know at once whether they pay. But of different fertilizers the difference in crop may not be enough to be seen, yet if it were weighed it might be well worth taking extra trouble and expense to realize.

What Farmers Need.

Farmers do not need special legislation on the part of the government. They do not need to have the government furnish them cheap money that they may get up a corner on their products and force the prices up, and up until they are beyond the reach of consumers. They need such devices as will enable them to lessen the cost of production. They need to adopt im-

proved methods that will enable them to produce a greater yield per acre at less cost. Farmers need to study their business closely and work accordingly. If a bale of cotton will only bring \$35 they must produce it for \$25 or quit raising it. If wheat is only worth 80 cents per bushel it must be produced at a profit, and so on with all other farm products.

The cost of production and increased yield per acre can be brought about by the use of improved labor-saving machinery and better and more systematic tillage of the soil. A large percentage of farmers are away behind the times. The methods of our forefathers or the system in vogue twenty years ago will not prove successful at this advanced day and time. To be successful the farmer of to-day must be a reading, thinking studious man, he must give the same study thought and good judgment to his business that would be required were he a successful merchant or banker.

The legislation the farmer needs is of the kind that will help him to lessen the cost of production by reducing the cost of everything he uses, by lowering his taxes, reducing cost of transportation, etc.

The farmer also needs legislation that will protect him from the monopolist and the produce gambler. Briefly stated the farmer needs to be protected in all his rights, as a useful and honorable American citizen, but does not need any special or paternal legislation on the part of the Government.

The Way to Make Farmers.

The way to make a good farmer out of a boy is to enlist his mind as soon as labor is demanded of his hands. Do not treat him as a hired man or as a mere drudge. Give him a man's wages as soon as he can do a man's work. Let him buy his own clothes and put his savings in the bank, or, if needed on the farm, give him a note and pay him interest; consult him in buying stock and listen to his opinion whether it be correct or incorrect. If he is a born farmer he will soon become an enthusiast in his work, and that enthusiasm will be catching to every member of the family that is susceptible to such a blessed contagion. If he does not take kindly to it and cannot interest himself in farming, find out for what nature intended him and send him away with a parent's blessing. It is an unspeakable calamity for any man to be tied down to a life of drudgery in a business for which he is not fitted by nature, for which he has no taste and in which he has no enthusiasm. There are boys wearing out their lives on the farm who ought to be in the machine shops or in the professions, and there are men drudging along in the professions and living from hand to mouth, who would have been leaders and distinguished successes on the farm. The farm gains nothing by having men who regard farm life as one of drudgery and unrequited toil. On the other hand, it loses, for each man of this character becomes a subject of chronic discontent. Nature fashions us at birth to her liking, and much of our success in life lies in carrying out her intentions.

Enthusiastic Farmers.

It is very difficult for a man to succeed in any business which he does not really like and for which he has no genuine enthusiasm. He must necessarily go through his work in the spirit of the drudge, and, whether the work be hard or easy, it is done more or less in a hard way. Job observed that his hired hands watched for the "shadow," or in other words longed for sundown, and the man who has no love for his work—no genuine enthusiasm for it—must necessarily have more or less of the spirit of old Job's hired hands. It is not in human nature to like drudgery.

No farmer, however enthusiastic he may be, likes the drudgery of farming,

but his enthusiasm will enable him to relieve himself of the drudgery by every possible device within the profitable employment of his means. It is astonishing, in looking over farms, to see how easy some men do the disagreeable work and how hard it is for others. A discouraged farmer always seems to do his work in a hard way. Whether the way be hard or easy in itself it is hard for him. To the man who has a genuine enthusiasm in his business even hard work becomes comparatively easy, because it is a means to an end in which his whole nature is interested. The man who sees no future in farming, or the man who is always on the lookout for some other business than farming, generally farms in the hardest way. The man who is enthusiastic in the business, sees a bright future and never expects to be anything else than a farmer, finds an easy way to do work that is itself disagreeable. His enthusiasm in itself greatly helps to make disagreeable work easy.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Western Farm Journal.

Seed corn has been so universally good for the last two or three years that we are liable to forget the danger of failing in securing seed for the next year. Corn is so susceptible to climatic influences that if a supply of sound and reliable seed can not be secured from the farm or from the immediate neighborhood there is always an element of uncertainty as to the behavior of the next year's crop. Even when moved on isothermal lines a few hundred miles, corn acts often as if not at home and needs a year or two of acclimation before it will do its best. Hence, other things being equal, no corn does as well as that grown on the home farm and selected by the farmer himself. For this reason seed should be sowed with unusual care this year, as it is almost certain that perfectly reliable seed will be a scarce article next spring. The difficulty will not be in getting seed sufficiently mature to grow but in getting it thoroughly dry before the advent of freezing weather.

There should be no time lost therefore in securing the most perfect ears and getting them thoroughly dried out before the advent of winter. It is not sufficient to strip off the husk and allow the ears to dry out in the open air. No corn is safe unless it is kiln dried and then kept dry. We perhaps should not say "kiln dried" for that may imply a degree of heat that might kill the germ. The better term would be, "dried by artificial heat," as, for example, placed in a room heated by a stove.

It is important in selecting seed corn to secure ears that carry their thickness well to the point, and that have filled out the full length of the cob. A very large cob is objectionable as not likely to dry out in time, but, on the other hand, it is not possible to secure a large full ear without a cob of reasonable size. The size of the stalk on which the ear grows is also a matter to be considered, very tall stalks not being desirable. By carefully selecting from year to year on these lines every farmer may not only secure seed that will grow without fail, but greatly improve his variety both in yield and quality. There is not likely to be any time that can be safely lost in attending to this very important business, and if the farmer will secure enough good seed for a neighbor or two he will not be at a loss for a market for it next year.

There is not likely to be any more profitable work in which a man can engage for the next few days, nor one which it is more unsafe to trust to an inexperienced hand. Selecting seed corn requires the best judgment on the farm.

Unsoundness in horses is usually caused by brutality or carelessness. The horse is too good a friend of mankind to be treated so ill.

SWINE.

The tendency of the market is for good bacon hogs rather than for heavy lard hogs as has been the rule.

Straw-pile shelter as usually practiced is an abomination and a source of disease and should always be avoided.

It is poor management of the boar that turns him in with the other hogs and allows him to run with them.

It is quite an item in feeding pigs to keep the troughs clean and only to feed sweet foods, this will aid to prevent scours.

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

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

At the Ontario agricultural college a favorite food in feeding swine is the following: Two parts ground peas, one part ground barley, one part ground oats, and one part wheat middlings.

No difference if a hog will eat almost everything placed before him, he should not have everything that his corrupted appetite craves. Clean food will make clean pork, and only clean food is healthy and will make perfectly healthy meat.

Now that there is plenty of hog feed in the state, it appears that the hog crop is short. This shows that those who fed the high-priced corn of last year judiciously to their pigs, instead of selling the pig in disgust, were wiser than those who are now trying to buy hogs to eat their cheap corn.

The Jerusalem artichoke, which has long been an important item of agriculture in some portions of Europe, is beginning to attract attention in this country. All animals seem to be fond of the tubers, and they are claimed to be much more nourishing than man-golds. Hogs in particular are partial to them, and will fatten upon them rapidly. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes, and yield largely.

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

The Supply of Hogs.

The situation and prospects of the hog market are just now matters of especial interest, and in this connection general attention is directed to the government report of September 1. In this it is estimated that in the twelve surplus states the general average number of swine is 90.6 per cent., as compared with 100 per cent. a year ago, and the average of the entire country is 93.6 per cent. The average condition as to weight, size of hogs, etc., is 94.

Cooked Food For Swine.

On this subject a correspondent of the American Cultivator says: "The question of cooked or uncooked food for swine is one that cannot be decided by any narrow series of experiments, and the fact that farmers are about equally divided regarding the question, show that there is merit and demerit in the results. Reasoning from our own natures, we would unhesi-

tatingly say that cooked food would make not only the most but the best pork. Nearly everything we eat is digested and assimilated better after it is cooked. Nature in preparing her food for man and animals generally surrounds it by tough fibrous substances, which can only be masticated with difficulty, and then digested at a great expense of energy. Cooking often softens and moistens these coverings, so that the stomach is greatly helped in its work.

Pork is laid on the body of swine only according to the quantity of food which is digested and assimilated, and not according to the quantity that is eaten. Many pigs are great feeders, but they do not get fat. It is a common symptom of dyspepsia and indigestion to have a ravenous appetite, but this does not make the person fat. On the contrary, all of the food is taken into the stomach to help overload it, and no good result follows.

The majority of the experiments has shown that cooked food thus benefits swine, and that they improve faster and fatten better when fed with cooked food than when kept solely on raw. But another point must be considered. Cooked food by aiding the digestion also makes it possible to produce better pork, and the swine that have been properly kept in other ways will have sweeter and juicier and tenderer pork for having had their food cooked. The only question that remains is, does this extra quality and quantity of pork pay for the time and trouble spent in cooking food? Assuredly it does in many cases, but each farmer must decide that for himself. It is not such a difficult matter to cook the food when the arrangements are made for it on a large scale.

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

To the Rocks and Beyond.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co. and the Union Pacific system are now offering unequalled facilities to summer tourists contemplating an outing during the heated term. Special round trip tickets are now on sale at greatly reduced rates to all the principal summer resorts in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon and Washington, good to return October 31st, except Pacific coast tickets, which are good for six months from date of sale.

This route takes you through the great Panhandle of Texas and the mountains of Colorado by daylight, and is the quickest and best route to all summer resorts. Elegant day coaches, buffet sleeping cars, and perfect service have made this the favorite line to all points West and Northwest. Be sure to see that your ticket reads via the Fort Worth and Denver City railway and Union Pacific system.

HOME-SEEKERS, ATTENTION!

The Panhandle country tributary to the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, is now recognized and admitted to be the greatest wheat producing, agricultural and fruit country in the United States, offering to home-seekers inducements not to be met with elsewhere.

For rates, pamphlets, etc., call on or address any coupon agent in Texas, or
W. V. NEWLIN,
General Pass and Ticket Agent, Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

E. L. LOMAX,
G. P. & T. A., Union Pacific System, Omaha, Neb.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

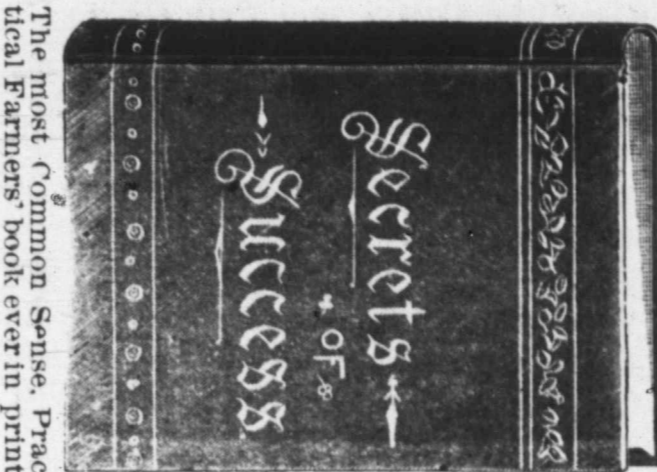
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PAINLESS-EFFECTUAL FOR BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. Every sufferer is urged to try one box.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 32

Secrets of Success.



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



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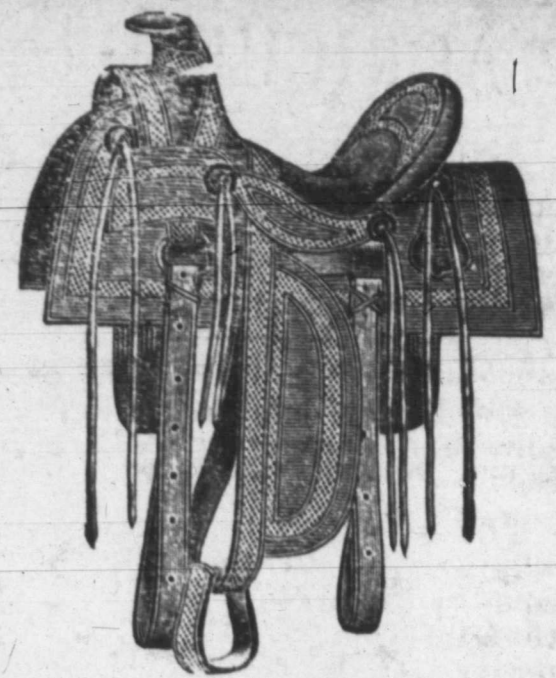
Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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 reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

- J. A. WILSON, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
- 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.
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-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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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, Funnelers of complete Ginning Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

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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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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 unailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed sealed free. Address ERIF MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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KELSEY & CO., Meridian, Conn.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Thorp Andrews is in town.

Winfield Scott was in town Tuesday.

John Andrews wants to pay cash for 200 good 1000-pound feeding steers.

H. O. Skinner, the obliging agent of Street's Stable Car Line, is in the Fort.

Tom Andrews has returned from the Brownwood fair, looking as pretty as a peach.

B. T. Leonard of Strawn was figuring among the Fort Worth cattlemen Tuesday.

H. T. Keenan of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is making one of his periodical visits to the cattle center.

Rom Graham, who is now going it alone, is one of the best rustlers among the Fort Worth land and live stock brokers.

James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton has returned from a two week's visit to his old home much improved in health and appetite.

John K. Rosson, the rustling agent of the Frisco, came in from the west a few days ago and is spending a few days in Fort Worth.

Charley Tom, the well known McCulloch county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday returning from a cattle drive to Montana.

R. R. Thompson, the popular and obliging representative of the Canada Cattle Car Company, spent most of this week in Fort Worth.

Eugene W. Miller of Aledo, manager of the Higbee estate, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Miller is preparing to feed a big lot of steers this winter.

C. O. Edwards, one of Tarrant county's best fixed cattlemen, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Edwards will ship several hundred beeves from his Staked Plains ranch about the last of this month.

"Uncle" Henry Martin of Comanche, president of the First National Bank and a prominent cattleman of his town, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Kansas where he has 500 good steers on pasture.

Messrs. J. E. Pearsol and John Cline, prominent stockmen of Rensselaer, Mo., were in Fort Worth Thursday hunting for a good lot of ewes, which when bought, will be shipped to their Missouri farms. They left for San Angelo Thursday afternoon.

Capt. B. L. Crouch, the man who owns 260 square miles of Frio county and a big slice of Val Verde, was in town this week. He says the mesquite bean crop is a failure in Frio county this year.—Del Rio Record.

Col. Horace M. Simms arrived home from an extended visit in the east this week.—Colorado Clipper.

The fact is the colonel protracted his visit in Fort Worth until we had begun to feel as if he was one of us. The colonel's many friends here will regret to learn that we are to lose him.

H. H. Peirce, one of the founders of the Las Vegas, N. M., Stock Grower,

has again assumed the business and editorial management of the above mentioned journal. Mr. Peirce will in future give his entire time and attention to the Stock Grower and will no doubt make it a very valuable publication to the stockmen and farmers of New Mexico.

W. Q. Richards, a well-to-do cattleman of Cottle county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Richards says that while the range is fairly good in his locality, yet should the winter be a severe one, the loss would no doubt be heavy. The trouble in the range referred to, like many others, has too many cattle for the amount of range that can be relied on for winter feed.

Geo. G. Gray of Dallas, who, in connection with his brothers, Dr. Frank Gray of this city, and F. B. Gray of San Angelo, own a cattle ranch near Odessa, on the Staked Plains, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Gray reports fine rains all over the Plains, and says there is now more service water in that country than for several years. Consequently cattle are enabled to take advantage of the heretofore dry localities, where the grass is fresh and fine.

John W. Gamel of Mason was in Fort Worth yesterday, returning from the Indian Territory where he has been holding a large herd of cattle during the summer. Mr. Gamel succeeded in selling the remnant of his cattle that was left after shipping out the fat ones and in that way succeed in closing out the herd. He reports the country dry in the Big Indian Territory and thinks the prospects for the winter not very encouraging.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto county has recently purchased fifteen cows and three bulls of H. B. Sanborn of Houston, who owns a fine stock farm in Grayson county. These cattle are all registered Galloways, as pure bred and well formed as can be found anywhere. Mr. Bell will place these cattle on his Palo Pinto county ranch, where he already has quite a number of the same kind of stock and will in future make a specialty of breeding and raising full blood and graded black hornless cattle.

C. I. Coffin of the firm of Coffin Bros. of Itaska was in Fort Worth Wednesday. The Messrs. Coffin Bros. are extensive dealers in mules and are now in the market as purchasers for a good string of well bred, well grown young animals of the kind referred to. These gentlemen own a large well improved farm near Itasca where they not only breed, raise and handle a great many good mules, but also are extensively engaged in breeding and raising fine jacks and jennets. Of these they own some of the largest and best bred in the state, and can usually supply those wanting good jacks or jennets satisfactorily both as to quality and price.

Mr. W. H. Adams, manager of the Pelotes ranch, Encinal, Texas, writes to Messrs. Wm. Cooper Hephews of Galveston under date of September 2, 1891: "I have used Cooper's sheep dip for years and have had uniform success with it. I feel satisfied that if all sheep-owners in the country could be induced to use Cooper's dip and no other, that scab would be entirely eradicated in a

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.

few years. I believe it to be the duty of every ranchman who uses a dip and finds it efficacious, to make it known in the interest of the sheep industry. You can refer to me at all times and I will cheerfully give information as to the use and results of Cooper's dip."

Stock Yards Personals.

J. J. Smythe of Grandview had in one load of hogs this week.

Moore & Walls of Quanah shipped in one car of hogs this week.

Ike Cloud of Gainesville had in one car-load of hogs this week.

F. K. West, Ardmore, I. T., shipped in one car of hogs on Monday.

Steed Bros. of Crafton marketed a car-load of calves on Monday.

J. B. Stow of Hillsboro marketed a car-load of hogs a few days ago.

J. B. Camp of Washita, I. T., was in Tuesday with a car-load of hogs.

Miller & Getzendaner drove 20 cows to the Fort Worth market on Tuesday.

McGaughey & Bradley shipped in on Tuesday three cars of hogs, from Purcell, I. T.

W. T. Hudson of Fort Worth shipped in three cars of cows from Seymour a few days ago.

A. R. Froman of Wynnewood had four loads of hogs on the Fort Worth market this week.

Nat Houston shipped in one car each of cattle and hogs from the country during the week.

T. H. Kemp of Clifton had in one car of cattle on Thursday and another load a few days before.

F. Prease of Crawford fed 10 cars of cattle at the Union Stock Yards a few days ago en route to St. Louis.

J. G. Whitlow of Weatherford drove in one car of cattle on Thursday and sold them to Nat Houston, the cattle buyer.

W. B. Worsham shipped in from Alma on Friday the best car-load of hogs that have been on the Fort Worth market for several months.

An Interesting Letter From the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Oct. 3, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Cattle receipts at our three leading markets have been about 20 per cent. lighter for this than the previous week. Shipments from Chicago have been liberal, the past week's business being fully up to the week prior.

September receipts of Texas cattle were 107,016 as compared to 102,132 for September of last year. Since January 1, this year, 471,017 head arrived here, against 440,476 for the same period last year; increase for the year so far 30,541.

Native cattle have improved in price 15@25 cents per cwt. and Texans about 15 cents per cwt. since the close of last week, which was low point this year. We see no reason why Texas cattle should not continue to advance next week, unless Western range cattle come too freely, and continue to sell badly, as they have the past week. October 2, Red Lodge, Montana, reports "snow three feet deep; business at a standstill." When weather gets bad Westerns come liberally, regardless of prices.

On yesterday we sold 21 loads of cattle for the Loving Cattle company at the following prices: 10 loads, 674-lb cows and heifers at \$1.85@1.90; 11 loads, 762-lb steers, \$2.45 per cwt. Quite a few coarse, heavy, fleshy steers, good enough for Eastern buyers sold here yesterday at \$2.60@2.70.

We quote to-day's close, as follows: Cows and heifers, \$1.70@2; choice spayed heifers of good weight, \$2.20@2.30; canning steers, \$2.15@2.40; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2.55@2.90.

A good demand, at increased prices, has prevailed for sheep. Our salesman places the advance at 15@20 cents for the week.

Weather very warm. Most respectfully yours,

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION 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.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 5, 1891. }

The cattle market this week has been a fairly active one with prices 10 to 15 cents higher than last week.

Receipts of cattle for the past week about 1800 head; shipments, about 1300. Good cows have found ready sale at from \$1.30@1.50 per hundred.

During the past week the Packing company have bought a few steers, but continue to confine their purchases mainly to cows. They paid as high as \$2.25 for one fairly good lot of 1150-lb steers on Thursday. Good steers, weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs, are worth at and around two cents per pound.

Fat bulls are in fair demand at from 90c to \$1 per hundred. Stags are also in demand at from \$1@1.25 per hundred. Thin canning cows are worth from 75c to \$1.25 per hundred, price varying according to quality.

Good calves, weighing 200 pounds or less, sell readily at \$2.50 per hundred. Heavy calves are bringing, if good, \$2 per hundred.

Notwithstanding the decline in the East the Fort Worth hog market has continued steady at last week's quotations. Hogs weighing 200 pounds and over are selling readily at \$4.50 per hundred. Hogs weighing from 175 to 200 pounds are bringing from \$4.25@4.40, while those weighing from 150 to 175 pounds are selling at from \$3.90@4.20. Light pigs, weighing from 100 to 120 pounds, are worth from two to three cents per pound. The receipts of hogs for the past week were 1500 head, all of which were eagerly taken by the Packing company, who would have bought several times this number had they been offered.

No offerings of sheep for the past week. A fairly good market could be found for sheep among the local shippers, who are offering for muttons from \$2.50@3 per one hundred pounds.

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

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

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

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Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

D. C. WAGNER.

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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.

There is some inquiry from Northern feeders for feeding ewes and wethers, for which two cents per pound is being offered.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
October 8, 1891. }

To-day's cattle receipts, 15,000. Receipts of Texas, 3000. Prime natives are higher, but market generally irregular. Texans, steers, are selling at \$2.50@2.85; cows, \$1.40@2.20; calves, \$2.25@4.20 per hundred pounds; bulls, \$1.25@2.10.

J N Dougherty, Catoosa, 32 cows, 570 lbs, \$1.70; 6 cows, 653 lbs, \$1.50.

C W Massey, Catoosa, 27 steers, 835 lbs, \$2.45; 28 cows, 832 lbs, \$2.

J B Simpson, 65 yearlings, 590 lbs, \$1.50; 68 calves, 208 lbs, \$2.25; 47 yearlings, 389 lbs, \$1.25.

L. Hayes, Laredo, 104 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.30.

N G Lane, Quanah, 87 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.50; 93 cows, 755, \$2.05.

E J Camer, 402 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.60; 337 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.65; 432 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.60.

Scott & R, Catoosa, 23 steers, 1033 lbs, \$1.80; 187 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.50; 22 steers, 1149 lbs, \$2.40; 24 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.30.

Phillips & Slaughter, 61 Montana-Texans, 1161 lbs, \$3.40.

J E Gardner, Big Springs, 700 fall-clipped sheep, 77 lbs, \$3.85; 87 sheep, 74 lbs, \$3.

Jackson & Co, 125 sheep, 65 lbs, \$3.15. Receipts of hogs, 20,000. Market fairly active and slightly improved. Prices range from \$3.75@5.30.

Receipts of sheep, 6000. Market fairly active to stronger. Native ewes, \$3.25@4.25; wethers, \$4.40@5.50; Texans, \$3.45@3.55.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
October 8, 1891. }

Total cattle receipts to-day at these yards, 10,000; of these only 1400 were Texans and Indians, all of which sold at steady to strong prices. The market was firm on best grades. The following sales were made to-day:

A A Chapman, Dublin, 13 bulls, 957 lbs, \$1.35; 10 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.75.

Worsham Cattle company, Quanah, 196 heifers, 680 lbs, \$2.15; 136 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.75; 19 bulls, 1119 lbs, \$1.50; 20 steers, 1295 lbs, \$2.90.

Day Cattle company, Coleman, sold 23 bulls, 1017 lbs, \$1.35, 88 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.75; 8 bulls, 1021 lbs, \$1.35; 134 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.75.

W H Godair, Tulsa, sold 167 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.60; 250 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.65.

J E Campbell, Al-lu-we, sold 197 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.65.

G G Mills, sold 44 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.75.

The hog market is a shade higher. Sheep market firm at from \$2.75@4.50.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

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

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
October 8, 1891. }

Cattle receipts to-day 7600; receipts in Texas division 1100. The market on good cattle is steady and firm; common stuff slow and dull.

J H Parramore, Abilene, sold 44 steers, 1072 lbs, \$3.15; 28 cows, 884 lbs, \$1.25.

J B Pumphrey, Taylor, 221 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.50; 7 bulls, 1088 lbs, \$1.15.

Arthur Gorham, Protraction, 119 cows, 891 lbs, \$1.90.

Others, 66 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.15; 41 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.20; 41 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.20; 30 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.65; 51 cows, 901 lbs, \$1.65; 59 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.15; 82 steers, 1068 lbs, \$2.20; 102 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.65.

The hog market is looking upward, while sheep are steady and firm.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1260	1370	407
Calves and yearlings	1600	2326	721
Hogs	431	494	217
Sheep			487

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb, 2 1/2@3 1/2; common to fair beeves, 1 1/2@2 1/2; good fat cows, 2@2 1/2; common to fair cows, \$7@11; calves, \$4.00@7.00; yearlings, \$5.00@9.00; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5@5 1/2; common to fair, 4@4 1/2.

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

There has been no material change in the condition of the market for all classes since the last report. The run of good fat beeves continues light, and there is a good demand for that class of stock. Some good fat beeves sold to-day for 3 1/2c. Good smooth fat cows are firm and fairly active. Poor stock sells slowly at short prices.

Calves and yearlings are in large supply, prices weak and trading is confined mostly to the best selections, poor stock being neglected.

Good corn-fed hogs firm.

Sheep dull.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
Consignments Solicited.

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The stallion trotting record was lowered last week, at Independence, Iowa, Allerton making a mile in 2:09. The first three-quarters were made in 32, 1-40, and 1-37. It is now proposed to trot him against Nelson.

When a horse is taken from the stable he should not be allowed to go at a fast pace for the first mile or so. The horse's stomach is generally full then, and fast driving may injure his wind and bring on heaves.

Two great and positive defects exist in nearly all stables—lack of light and ventilation. Animal life will not flourish in the dark any more than plant life. Compare a potato sprout grown in the sunlight and the sickly product of a dark cellar.

A good authority says that five ears of corn and plenty of hay and water after each meal, will keep most horses fat. We prefer to give the water before eating and not for two hours after a feed, as a horse will digest his food more thoroughly.

In building a barn bear in mind that an addition of four feet to the height gives one-third capacity to a barn planned for twelve foot posts. It costs but a trifle more to build a barn with sixteen foot walls than one with walls twelve feet high and the advantages in height are two-fold those afforded by a low barn.

Never permit a check rein of the harness bridle to be hooked tight, as some drivers will persist in doing. It gives the horse great pain, especially when standing, as all may observe from seeing him constantly tossing his head up and down, and from one side to the other, seeking relief from the needless torture.

The best trained horses in this country are those used by the fire departments in the large cities. When the gong sounds for a fire, they rush out of their stalls and are in their places in a second. In Buffalo recently it took 9½ seconds to hitch a two-horse engine team, 11½ for a two-horse truck team, 16½ for a three-horse engine team and 50 seconds for a three-horse truck team.

The number of deaths from colic this season is something startling. Horses in large towns are often saved from colic by being allowed to drink frequently at the public trough and fountains. By doing this the horse becomes a good judge of the quantity he requires. If a horse comes home from a hard journey, perspiring freely do not allow him to drink his fill of cold water. Let him stand in the stall till he has cooled somewhat and is made comfortable. A little chilled water may be given and a little good, long hay be put into his rack to take his attention. It will require thorough mastication, and have the effect of preparing the stomach for the reception of the more concentrated food which is to follow.

Men differ greatly in the amount of work they can get out of a team of horses, and the animals know this as well as the drivers. Some will sweat and fret a team when only drawing an empty wagon, while other will drive the same horses before a heavy load and not wet a hair. This difference is more easily seen than described. Kindness in manner and in tone of voice go a great way toward making the load draw easily. The owner's handling of the reins is frequently far different from that of the hired man. We have seen teams kept poor in flesh by an almost incessant worry from an ill-fitting harness, an inhuman jerking upon the bits, or a frequent or injudicious use of the whip. Boys are not exempt from these strictures. Many teams have had their usefulness impaired by a disregard of the feelings of the horses. It is not the well fed horse only that does the most work and keeps in the best condition; he must also have a kind

master, and be treated with a just regard for equine sensibility.—Rural Life.

Breed From a Spirited Mare.

If you have a gamy, high spirited mare and she has no bad tricks nor defects, she is the one to breed to a good stallion. Mares that are slow and lazy and of a passive disposition are not as apt to throw ambitious, prompt road horses as are those that are more fiery in their action. Some of the best and fastest track horses were from mares that were dangerous to drive because of so much spirit. Others of the famous brood mares could kick the points off of the stars and would not trot until they dropped down. It used to be that any mare which for any cause was not fit to work was put to breeding. The result was that a great number of unsound colts were raised. At the present time breeders are more careful in this and try to avoid using unsound animals.

What is demanded nowadays of a trotter is that he can go, and the faster the better. Size, color, disposition and soundness are sacrificed to speed, and a look at any race track will show a mixed lot of horses of all sizes and colors imaginable. As many farmers are breeding to get a serviceable road horse with as much speed as possible, they must look first to soundness, then to size, next to speed and afterwards to color. A horse is nothing if not sound. For the road he must be of good size so as to be able to draw a carriage of four persons. He must have speed enough to get a long at a comfortable gait and fast in case of necessity. Color is merely an individual fancy, but the standard colors are always desirable.

Never breed to a poor stallion and if you want good colts see that both the sire and dam are as good as you wish the colt to be. Go on the principle that a colt will not be better than its parents, although if you mate rightly there are many chances that he will be. Do not depend upon luck, but go at it in a rational and well defined way and then good fortune may crown your efforts.

The Hidebound Horse.

The disease occurs often with the horse and sometimes with the dog. The animal as a rule is always hungry and thin, the skin sticking to the ribs, fit to the bones almost as tight as a drum. The disease is caused generally by poor feed, or by the animal being a greedy feeder and not digesting its food. A farmer who feeds poor, smutty food, and not very often, will get his horse into the habit of plunging his head into the manger and gulping food as if he was going to catch a train. In a little while the horse begins to look thin and does not act as lively as usual and the owner doses him with condition powders but without avail, and it is not long before his horse is run down. First, says a writer in New York Tribune, give the animal a dose of some good purgative, and the same time give him a rest. Then I would give about every three days in his evening feed a teaspoonful of powder composed as follows: Gentian root, three drachms; sulphate of iron, two drachms; which can be obtained of any reliable druggist. When I say evening feed, I mean a feed composed not of oats and hay, but of something in the style of bran, fine feed or middlings. When you have given about five of these doses I would discontinue them for about three or four weeks and then give him three or four more. I tried this on a very bad case and the animal in less than a month was a new horse, it having put flesh on her and life and soul into her. When she was sick I think she was one of the greediest feeders I ever saw eat, but now she is quite calm when the feed is brought to her and eats with ease and digests every bit of it, so that everything that passes her lips is of benefit to the system.—Ex.

GOLDEN COTTOLENE

From
Eliza R. Parker,
of Bedford, Ky.

Author of *Economical Housekeeping*, Editor of the Department of Practical Housekeeping in the *LADIES' HOME COMPANION*, &c., &c.

To N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.:

"I am satisfied that Cottolene is a perfect substitute for lard, and is very superior to it for all cooking purposes. Biscuits made from it are much lighter; pie-crust more delicate and not so greasy as that made from lard. Oysters, Croquettes, &c., fried in it reach the perfection which cooks desire to have them—brown and dry, and free from grease. Cottolene can be used in fine cakes instead of butter where lard would injure their flavor. I think Cottolene more healthful being so much less greasy and consequently more digestible.

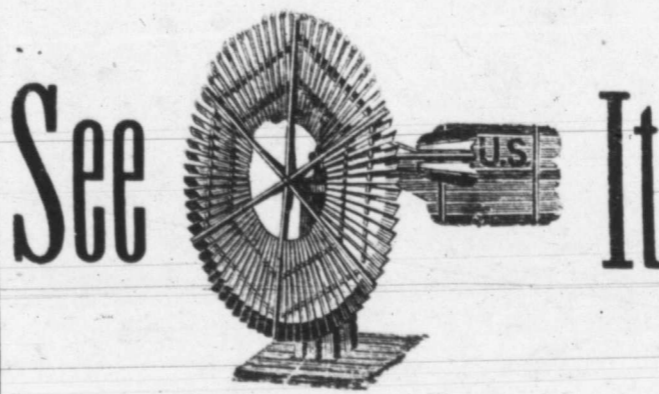
Other testimonials to the same effect come from all the most celebrated writers and the highest authorities upon cooking, for example:

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Christine Terhune Herrick,
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and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

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

Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 403 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY.

Some Michigan men have discovered a substitute for milk in a mixture of Indian corn and water. It is said a company has been formed to manufacture the substitute for the Chicago market. It is not stated whether the milk is made from green or dry corn. We are prepared for almost anything and there seems to be no good reason why a cheap substitute might not be found for milk. As a large share of every city's sickness is due to bad milk, a wholesome substitute would be welcomed by a large number of people. Clean chalk and water would be preferable to much of the swill milk that comes from dirty city dairies.

How to Milk the Cow.

Anybody ought to know how to milk a cow, but the facts in the case show that a majority of those who undertake the job are far from experts. A writer in the Practical Farmer, who has evidently been there, tells the right and the wrong of it. "Too many people make far too hard work of it! They milk 'all over,' so to speak. They sit down on the middle of their backs, and lift their elbows high in the air and then milk with a reach and a jerk that would tax the best quality of rubber. This often frets cows and they hold back the richest part of the milk. The milker should sit down squarely beside the cow, with his feet under him; with a firm grasp and even pressure force the milk from the teats with as little muscular exertion and bodily motion as possible. The best way is to alternate the streams of milk. When the cow is about grieved, reach the hand well up on the udder and bring down the last few streams, and then stop; never strip."

Frequent Milking.

The following on milking, credited to an unknown dairy writer in Great Britain, is going the rounds of the press: There is, no doubt, much truth in it: Three milkings in a day are better than two. They should be at regular intervals as possible—that is, every eight hours, or if twice daily, every twelve hours. When the udder is filled to a certain point, secretion of the solids ceases, owing to the pressure of the mammary glands, but the secretion from the blood continues, with the result that the milk already formed becomes gradually more and more diluted. This theory explains the fact that the greater the intervals between milkings, the poorer is the milk in proportion. If, then, we arrange the hours for milking to be at 4 and 11 o'clock a. m., and at 6:30 p. m., and if we milk the best cows first in the morning and last at night, we arrive at a fairly equal interval between the hours, so far as the best cows are concerned. The others must be satisfied with less regular hours, for in practice it is hard to carry out the eight-hour theory. Heifers cannot be milked too often. Any one who takes several heifers of equal capacities and milk some twice a day, the others four or five times a day, will be astonished at the results.

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.

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

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Keep Them at Home.

Texas Farm and Ranch.

Within a few weeks past there has probably been not less than \$250,000 sent out of Texas to pay for scholarships and contingent expenses of Texas boys and girls at far away colleges. The idea that a school is no account unless it is located in some other section of the country is humored by the traveling drummers for such schools who flock to Texas every summer by hundreds and aid in disseminating the foolish idea that there is a peculiar eclat in sending sons and daughters "off" to school—and the further off the greater the eclat; and the less the practical training for the affairs of life. Texas has number of schools and colleges that are equal in facilities and ability of faculty to any of those which are every year so energetically and successfully exploited. There are advantages in attending schools in a country where the future life of the pupil is to be expended that cannot be furnished elsewhere.

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the "hard cash" of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it doesn't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung scrofula—just let its make.s know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co's. Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, ILL, Oct. 3, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

September receipts of cattle were 358,223 head, of which number 115,000 were Texans and Indians and 105,000 Western rangers, making 220,000 rangers and 138,000 natives, against 332,706 of all kinds a year ago, and only 149,000 rangers.

Receipts this week amount to about 69,000 cattle, against 81,001 last week, 95,524 the previous week, and 86,799 during the corresponding week last year. Included in the cattle receipts were 24,500 Western rangers and 21,000 Texans and Indians, against 25,000 Westerns and 28,000 Texans last week and 15,000 Westerns and 22,000 Texans a year ago.

The Western range cattle market was pretty good during the early part the week, but Thursday and Friday prices declined about 15@25c, except on the very choice cattle. The common to fair range cattle were neglected all week, and some pretty good cattle went over without bids nearly every night. Prime 1300 and 1400-pound range cattle sold at \$4.50@4.75. —One lot of extra fine 1403-pound Montanas sold at \$4, but it took good cattle to fetch \$4. Feeders sold at \$2.70@3.30. Wintered Texans averaging 950@1270 pounds sold at \$2.45@3.75; Western range cows sold at \$2@2.70, with calves at \$2@4.75 per 100 pounds.

ROSENBAUM BROS. & CO.

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

The Standard Dip of the World.

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SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

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

NOTES AND NEWS.

The exports of wheat from the United States during the two months of July and August were, 30,918,724 bushels, against only 9,697,061 bushels for the corresponding period in 1890. The export movement for September, though large, has not been officially reported yet.

A Russian cable says: The winter crops will be scanty in Russia, and a renewal of famine is apprehended in 1892. Six provinces report a probable failure of the crop. A destructive worm has made its appearance in Moscow province. Failure is due to bad weather, late sowing and unwillingness to use grain for sowing during the famine.

June 30, 1891 the pensioners of the United States were: Widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 23; army invalid pensioners, 413,597; army widows, minor children, etc., 108,537; navy invalid pensioners, 5449; navy widows, minor children, etc., 2568; survivors of the war of 1812, 7590; survivors of the Mexican war, 16,379; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6976. Total, 676,160.

The condition of the ranges in the northeastern part of New Mexico and more particularly in the vicinity of Folsom are in excellent shape now for winter. The grass has cured nicely and if we do not have too much rain so as to start it to growing again it will be abundant to furnish good pasture the entire winter and keep the cattle and other stock in fair condition.—Folsom (N. M.) Metropolitan.

The exports of cotton seed oil for the year ending June 30, 1891, were 11,003,000 gallons, against 13,884,000 the preceding year. Previously the exports for a period of ten years averaged about 4,000,000 gallons—being 7,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1880, exceeding 6,000,000 in 1884-85 and 1885-86, declining to 2,700,000 gallons in 1888-89. The quantity of cotton seed crushed the past year is estimated at 800,000 tons, compared with 1,000,000 tons the preceding year.—Cincinnati Price Current.

It costs something to live and a good deal to die; in fact, everything costs, says a statistician. Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$250,000,000 annually; getting married, \$300,000,000, and getting buried, \$75,000,000.

Clark Rogers of Silver City, N. M.; is an inventive genius. He has mastered the prairie dog question. "Buy some good sized fish hooks with eyelets on top," says Mr. Rogers, "and nail two or three of them on a narrow board. Put the board in the dog's den. The dog will come up all right, but they will always slide down, when they are impaled on the hooks. It never fails to catch them and the method is both cheap and rapid. By proper attention one man can catch a whole town of prairie dogs in a few days.

This is the way they do it in Russia: The bakers of the town of Segriz, Poland, raised the price of bread to five kopecken per pound on account of the raise in the price of grain. The populace rebelled, rose en masse, invaded the market place, and sent an appeal to the governor of the district. This official at once granted their request for a restoration of the old price for the staff of life. He sent three soldiers, headed by a drummer, to parade the streets and announce that bread should again be sold for four kopecken per pound, the former price, and that any baker refusing to accept this price should be imprisoned. That may be a little rough on the bakers, but probably not so bad on the few as the other plan would have been on the many.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas. F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Keenan & Son's Weely Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 3, 1891.
Texas Live Stock Journal.

Our market on Monday and Tuesday for the best grades of natives, was strong and 10@15c higher, but with a good run of fair to good cattle Wednesday, the advance of Monday and Tuesday was lost. Since then prices have ruled steady. The supply of well fatted natives is light throughout the country, and prices will rule firm while this is the case. No doubt but the new crop of corn will soon furnish us with an abundance of fat cattle, when we expect to see lower prices on the best grades. The prices on common to fair grades we do not expect to see go any lower, as these grades will run lighter, and we cannot see how prices can go much lower. We still continue to advise the shipment of good fat, well matured cattle of any grade, and if the shippers would heed the advice we would have better markets and higher prices. A great many shippers err in judgment, they ship what they think are fat and only learn of their mistake when they get to market and their cattle are sold. Butcher stock is selling low. No particular change from last week. There is, and has been, a large supply of Western range cows and heifers and rough low grade steers coming forward, as well as native cows, etc., that have held down prices on Texans. We still think later on prices of Texas cattle will improve.

Receipts of hogs for the present week 98,000, against 95,659 last week. Receipts for the month of Septemaer, 456,584; September 1890, 518,337. The hog packing of the West shows a decrease of 2,600,000 hogs since March 1st, there being a heavy falling off for the current week. Stocks of provisions show a large decrease for the month of September. In spite of all these bullish factors the hog market shows a decline since our last report of 10@30c per cwt. The market to-day was stronger on shipping grades, the shipping demand being quite good both yesterday and today and receipts moderate. There is, however, no improvement in the common packing grades of hogs. This is the time of year when a heavy decline in hogs usually occurs, there having been but two or three years in twenty when hogs did not break badly in October. This year, on account of the scarcity of old corn, heavy receipts may be delayed and the customary break come more gradually, lowest prices being reached later in the season than usual.

We have very little, if any, changes to make in our quotations of sheep, but the feeling was better and sheep sold more readily, buyers taking hold more freely than they have for several weeks, while the lamb trade was active, all the good to prime lots selling 40@50c per cwt. higher than the closing prices of last week, several lots of good to prime selling from \$5.25@5.50, and a few bunches \$5.60@5.65. With cooler weather we look for stronger prices on both sheep and hogs the coming week. We quote the following as the ruling prices at the close of to-day's market: Prime

fat Texas wethers, 85 to 95 lbs, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good wethers, 75 to 85 lbs, \$3.85@4.10; common to fair 65 to 75 lbs, \$2.75@3.60; Texas wethers for feeding purposes, 75 to 80 lbs, \$3.50@3.75; well fleshed to fat Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Oregon, 95 to 115 lbs, \$4@4.30; good to prime Dakota wethers, 70 to 105 lbs, \$4.40@4.65.

KEENAN & SONS.

THE CONCHO VALLEY FAIR.

Weather Beautiful—Large Crowds in Attendance—Success Assured—And Everybody Happy.

The third annual exhibition of the Concho Valley fair threw open its gates on Monday morning according to programme, but the cold and chilly blasts from the Northeast made the day too uncomfortable for many to get out, hence the attendance was light, and but little was done—in fact, the exhibitors did not have all their exhibits in position, as is often the case upon the first day's opening. Old Sol came to the front for a while, warmed up things, dried the ground off and there was fine racing in the afternoon, and this concluded the doings for the first day.

THE SECOND DAY

was billed for a good day of sport, and some of the finest race stock in the United States was to appear on the track, but the day opened up cloudy and cold, and about noon a heavy rain came pouring down, making the ground very disagreeable and wet, causing the association to declare all races off for the day. The gate receipts were very satisfactory for this day, considering the unsettled weather, and much larger than the first day. The exposition hall, which is about 130 in diameter, and of octigan shape, three-story high, is a very attractive feature of the Concho Vally fair. The many beautiful and novel exhibits would be a credit to any fair in any country. On the ground floor is to be found the agricultural and farm products of Tom Green, Menard, Concho, Runnells and other counties, nicely displayed, looking fresh and green; showing every variety mother earth is capable of producing, while some of the leading ranchmen of the county also have fine garden exhibits, and taking it all, in all, the exhibits in this department are very fine, and fully demonstrate the fact, that all this country needs, is farmers, good, steady, industrious farmers, and if our brethren of the North will just lay aside some of their skepticism, politics, fiddle and the bow, and bring down their plows, shovels, and their hoes, they will, much sooner find what they are looking for, the "almighty dollar."

On the second floor in exposition hall the merchants of the city have made very creditable displays of their wares and merchandise, such as crockery, furniture, dry goods, gent's clothing—an furnishing, while the ladies' art and textile display is something unusually fine and would very materially help out the Dallas fair, were they to attend with their beautiful work. There is no end to refinement and skill as is shown in this department. The third floor or art gallery proper, is beautifully decorated with pictures and life size portraits of citizens and friends of the skillful hands who did the work. This is a very interesting part of exposition hall, and attracts no little at-

WOOL

reports of market furnished on request.

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

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.
W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
Commission - Merchants,
Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

tion. Some of the mottoes that adorn the interior of exposition building reads thusly: "United we stand, divided we fall." "Labor conquers all things." "Well begun, is half done." "Welcome to all." "Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe our friends." "We aim to excel." "God speed the plow." "Industry leads to wealth."

Passing from this part of the grounds your correspondent noticed the many elegant and comfortable stables and stalls occupied by stock; they are first-class quarters and in nice condition.

The association has been very active in the securing of stock for this annual show and have succeeded beyond a doubt. Some of the finest race horses in the South, such as the two-year-olds Charlie Wilson and Belle P. are on hand and will make a race to-day, Wilson carrying 113 pounds and Belle P. 110 pounds, running a half-mile dash for a purse of \$700. This is the race of the fair and is attracting much attention. Cattle roping is a feature of the fair to-day and furnishes much sport for the people of all classes. The horse, cattle and sheep, poultry and pet stock exhibition is very fine indeed and shows to what extent the stockmen are devoting their energies and work in improving their stock. The exhibits of fine saddle horses and harness horses, Jersey cattle and dogs were also very fine to-day.

SAN ANGELO.

is a thriving wide-awake little city of about 3000 people, cosmopolitan in make-up, with a considerable sprinkling of Mexicans. Her business men are all business and full of push and vim, and enjoy a good trade eight months out of the year. She has many city conveniences, such as a \$50,000 ice factory, a \$3000 steam laundry, a \$20,000 electric light plant, \$10,000 worth of printing houses, \$80,000 worth of county buildings, a \$50,000 wool and scouring mill in operation. Some of the best racing stock in the South, and is one of the largest cattle shipping points in the state. Fine schools, both public and private; good city government, a progressive community, good water and the finest climate in the United States.

As a wool market it comes second in the state. The amount of wool received to date is 1,000,000 pounds. Mr. Chas. W. Hobbs opened the sales last Wednesday with a sale of 200,000 pounds at prices ranging from 14@18½ cents. The clip is in a very fine condition, but is not as large as last fall, owing to the cold weather which has just set in. Sheepmen have quit shearing. The range is in good condition and stock looking well and in good fix for winter.

GRAND BALL.

The citizens' ball to-night at the courthouse is all the talk of the young folks. The day is beautiful and every preparation is made to make the affair a brilliant and dazzling success.

A supper by the ladies of the Meth-

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,
WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY.

L. G. STILES.

H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants,

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

TANSY PILLS!

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

odist church is also in progress, while the opera house is occupied by a troupe performing. One end of Main street is being entertained by a medicine man, and the other end by a Mexican circus, while the dens where they keep the tigers are being protected by a very strong guard who seem anxious to assist the keeper in the discharge of his business.

Charlie Wilson against Belle P, won the race—one-half mile dash—in 51 4-5 seconds on a slow track.

The day has been clear and pleasant and everything quiet and orderly.

The officers of the association, Col. Duggan and Chas. F. Porter, have been active in the discharge of their duties, hence everything up to this hour (sundown) is passing off in good shape. If the weather continues good the balance of the week the fair will doubtless be a paying success. The attendance to-day will go to 2000. The severe weather lately has cut the attendance this season short, and the people will not be here for that reason—that were expected to come. BYRD.

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.

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.

FOR SALE.

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.

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!

2000 two-year-old steers, coming threes—Tom Green county—at \$12.50.

R. N. GRAHAM,

FORT WORTH TEX.

SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

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

850,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

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

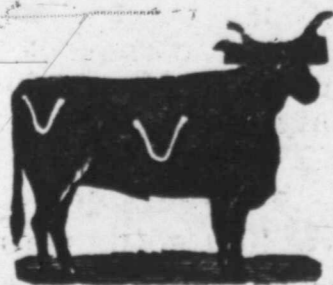
The Denver Live Stock Commission Co.,
DENVER, COLO.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,

Trinidad, Colo.

A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,

P. O. Matador, Tex.

FOR SALE.

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.

SHEB WILLIAMS,

PARIS, TEXAS.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

Total.....\$25,700
The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

RAMS FOR SALE.

1500 choice young Merino rams, bred and raised by the Merino Stock Farm Co., Elizabeth, Colo. FRANK G. WILLARD, President, 47 Bank Block, Denver, Colo. FRED C. MASON, Sec., Elizabeth, Colo.

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.

For Sale or Trade.

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.

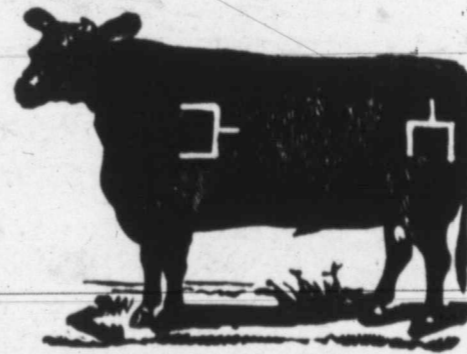
FOR SALE—600 gentle steers. Address COOK & STONE, Sealey, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

J. G. McREYNOLDS

P. O. Box, 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. 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.

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.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, Texas.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR
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.
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Salt Lake
City, Utah; East Portland, Ore.; Oakland, Cal.; Galveston, Tex.

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.

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.
PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY
Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hubert & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.
Artistic Metal Workers.
Dress, Iron and Wire Office-work.
Railings, Creatings, Nettings, etc.
Everlasting Cemetery FENCES.
Shipped every where. Agents wanted.
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Shortest and best line for Live stock shipments from

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

Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

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

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

The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.

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

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,

The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

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, 535,889 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

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

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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



DO YOU KNOW THAT IT WILL ONLY TAKE YOU 1 1/2 MINUTES TO PULL ANY ORDINARY GRUB OR STUMP.

A MAN, A BOY AND A HORSE CAN OPERATE IT. NO HEAVY CHAINS OR RODS TO HANDLE.

THE NEW WAY WITH THE **HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE.**



THE CROP ON A FEW ACRES THE FIRST YEAR WILL PAY FOR THE MACHINE. MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP OF TWO ACRES AT A SITTING. WORKS ON EITHER STANDING TIMBER OR STUMPS.

SEND POSTAL FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. **JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA**

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GEO. W. HENRY, President. J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.
Midland Hotel,
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Chas. G. Baird, Manager.
 Headquarters for Stockmen. First-class in all its appointments. Centrally located.

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

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.
 An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

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

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
 18 Broadway, New York.

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

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 For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

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