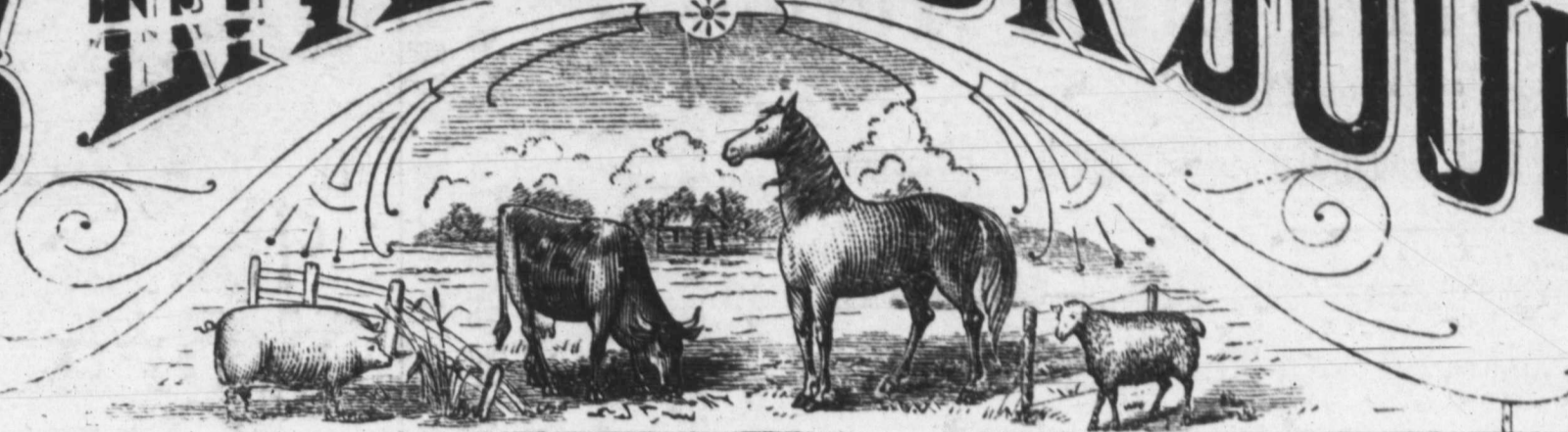


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31 1891.

NO. 28

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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

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

Last week Chicago alone received 32,000 Texas cattle, the largest receipts for any one week during the year.

THE Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition, which closes to-day, has, notwithstanding the hard times, been a success. The management deserve great credit.

THE Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana has decided to hold a local exhibition of its resources preliminary to the display it intends making at Chicago.

DURING the month of September the United States exported in merchandise, \$82,587,897; in gold, \$345,290; in silver, \$2,534,573. For the same month the imports were as follows: Merchandise, \$61,503,996; gold, \$7,451,428; silver, \$1,581,405.

THE restrictions excluding Texas cattle from Colorado, Wyoming and Montana will be suspended on November 1st. From that date until March 1st there is no quarantine in above named states and territory against Texas cattle.

THE exposition buildings at Chicago will be dedicated on October 12, 1892, with imposing ceremonies, in which the president of the United States, the governors of all the states, the military and militia and many distinguished individuals are expected to participate.

A MEETING of the American South-down association will be held in the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Ills., on November 18th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. This association has been rapidly increasing in members, and now nearly all of the principal breeders of this favorite breed of sheep in the country are included on its roll.

THE New Mexico Stock Grower says: The decrease of cattle on the range, in New Mexico since 1883 has been nearly 50 per cent, but as there was 50 per cent too many cattle on the range at that time, the decrease has been beneficial in allowing the remaining stock to find feed sufficient to keep them alive and growing.

BY advice received from record, state and other associations, the Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Swine-Breeders association, to be held in the Sherman house, Chicago, Ills, at 2 o'clock p. m. November 17th, promises to be very largely attended. An earnest effort on the part of those interested will make the meeting of great value to this, one of the greatest and growing industries of the country. Every Swine Breeders' association in the country should be represented at this meeting.

THE American Berkshire association will publish free, in the current volume of its record, the names of all recorded Berkshires that have taken first premiums at any regularly organized fair in the country. Exhibitors wishing a place in this list should send the secretary of the American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ills., the names and numbers of the animals that have taken such prizes, as well as the name and location of the fair, and name and post-office address of its secretary.

Capitalists Go to Texas.

Under the above heading the JOURNAL last week reproduced a timely, sensible and well written article from the Land and Live Stock Exchange of East St. Louis, Ill, but by an oversight on the part of the compositor and proof reader, the proper credit was omitted. Having no desire to appropriate Brother Hale's ably written editorial, the JOURNAL takes this method of making the proper and necessary correction.

You May See a Million.

A concession has been granted to M. Stepanni to erect a Moorish palace at the World's Fair. One of the many attractions which he proposes to exhibit in this palace is \$1,000,000 in gold coin in one pile. He believes that this will be a great drawing card and that nearly every visitor will want to see it. Of course great precautions will be taken for the safety of such great treasure. It will be in a strong cage, and Mr. Stepanni says: "Just under the gold will be constructed a fire and burglar proof vault. To the doors of this vault will be connected electric wires. In the event of an attempt to rob the palace my guards will press an electric button, the entire pile will fall into the vaults and the doors will spring shut."

A space 200 by 250 feet was granted for the Moorish palace, upon which Mr. Stepanni says he will expend \$400,000.

The Drouth.

The drouth continues and from all quarters comes the intelligence that rain is badly needed. Even should it rain now it will come too late to make winter grass, but would supply plenty of water and greatly reduce the heavy losses with which the stockmen are now being threatened. The fall has, so far, been an unusually mild one, and exceptionally favorable to stock if they could have had plenty of grass and water, but in the absence of these, cattle are, even at this early date, losing flesh, while the out-look for the winter is indeed discouraging.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that heavy losses may in some way be averted but greatly fears that the coming winter will long be remembered by Texas stockmen as having caused more loss and proved more disastrous to their interests than ever before experienced.

Be Consistent.

H. H. Kirkpatrick, a well-known Kansas breeder, of pure-bred live stock, read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Thoroughbreds," before the Improved Stock Breeders association at its recent meeting at Topeka, from which the JOURNAL approvingly reproduces the following:

I believe, gentlemen, it is the duty of every man who breeds any breed of cattle, sheep, swine or horses for sale as breeding stock, to follow his precept with his example, and let the "scrub" go, not only with the kinds he may be making a specialty of, but of all the domestic animals on his farm. You raise Holstein cattle for sale, and you tell the prospective buyer it does not pay to raise or keep a scrub cow, yet that neighbor or visitor can look right over into your pig-pens, your sheep pasture and chicken yards, and see the veriest "scrub." I believe it would add largely to sales of blooded stock—to others than ourselves—if every breeder who makes a specialty of any kind or kinds of stock would be consistent, and even for his own household use raise pure-bred stock, even down to the maltese kitten.

Apparent Inconsistencies.

In reviewing trade matters the Chicago Herald observes: "One of the queer results of the contrariety in the situations abroad and on this side is that every operator returning from the other side reaches here a determined bull yet has not been here a fortnight before he is just as determined as a bear. The official Russian crop report, expected within a day or so, will be quite certainly influential on prices. The chances are it will be less radical than the private reports have been. It is always the fact that crop failures are not failures, but only partial ones. The worst yields ever known in this country have never been more than 100,000,000 bushels away from the average for a series of years. The summary of the foreign situation in the October government report suggested a little less radical state of affairs abroad than has heretofore been pretended. The chances are the Russian official report,

even if no effort for governmental reasons is made, will show a less sensational calamity than has been popularly imagined.

Ike T. Pryor, Chief of the Live Stock Department.

Col. Ike T. Pryor, of Austin, chief of the department of live stock of the World's Fair for Texas, is one of the leading stockmen of this state. He was born in Tampa, Fla., in 1852, and was left an orphan at the tender age of six years. He was a newsboy in the army of the Cumberland and from 1862 to 1864 participated in and endured all the hardships of a soldier's life. For five years succeeding the war he lived in Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama. In the spring of 1870 he came to Texas, and worked a farm near Austin. A year later he commenced working with cattle—a typical "Texas cowboy"—from which position he gradually advanced until now he is one of the leading stockmen of Texas. From 1879 to 1885 he drove into and sold in the north-west states and territories, over 100,000 head of cattle. He has now turned his attention to grazing and is fattening in the rich pastures of the Indian Territory thousands of head of Texas cattle for the Chicago and Kansas City markets. Mr. Pryor will have charge of the Texas live stock display, and as the Columbian exposition is offering \$150,000 in prizes for live stock, Texas should be able to capture a good proportion of this prize money.

The Dallas Fair.

The Dallas fair will close to-day. As usual it has been a success. When the drouth, hard times and similar disadvantages are taken into consideration, it may truthfully be said, that the fair has under existing circumstances, been a grand success.

The Dallas fair, or more correctly speaking, the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition, is doing a good work for Texas, and more especially for the agricultural and live stock interests, and as a promoter of much good, both at home and abroad, it should receive the earnest support and hearty co-operation of every man, woman and child within the broad limits of the Lone Star State. It is not a local institution and should not be so regarded. It has been organized and built up for the benefit of the state at large, and as a state institution is doing much good for all of Texas. If the city and people of Dallas, who have taken the initiative in the move, who have by hard work, and a liberal expenditure of their private funds, built up this fair, should receive large benefits from same, it is no more than they richly deserve. The people of Dallas, and especially the officers and members of the fair association are not only entitled to all the benefits, both directly and indirectly, that they may receive by reason of this great fair, but should, and no doubt, do have, the thanks of all Texas for building up an institution in her midst second to no state fair in the entire union of states.

CATTLE.

Give cows salt, bran and fine meal. Too much dry and rich food will make rosy or stringy milk.

America is now headquarters for Jersey cattle, as the breeders of this class of cattle on the Isle of Jersey have been crowded away by French truckers until but few remain. The breed has been greatly improved in this country, and are really American cattle, but no doubt will always retain their distinctive name of Jerseys.

The low average price of live stock in the great cattle markets is due almost wholly to the low average quality of the offerings. One may look over a market report almost any day and find a few lots that have been sold at satisfactory prices. This has been due to the fact that these were in prime order, and there will always be buyers on the watch for that class of stock.

Fewer and Better Stock.

To a close observer it will become evident that the time has come when the successful stock raiser will be compelled to follow the example of their Kansas, Missouri and Ohio brethren, i. e., raising fewer and better animals. The land enclosed in the big pastures is becoming too valuable to devote to raising stock on a large scale under the present system of handling them. The money to be made hereafter, in cattle especially, will be in those of an improved grade that are fed and protected during the winter, so as to be ready for the early spring market when there are no range cattle to compete with. Heavy weight beef cattle are the kind that is profitable. One car load of fat cattle that have been fed during the winter will bring more money than three car loads of range steers. A man in Ohio with 100 head of Shorthorns is considered a large stockman.—The Albany Newspaper.

The Kind to Raise.

A correspondent of the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal describes an ox owned by him as follows:

"I have a working ox six years old, which stands 5 feet 9 inches at the shoulder, and measures 8 feet 9 inches from the top of the skull to the root of the tail, 2 feet 8 inches across the top of the hip bones, 18 inches round the knee joints and 20 inches round the hocks; and, although only in fine working order, he girths 8 feet 4 inches. He is a Durham grade, well proportioned, standing as well up behind as in front. His working weight is 2400 lbs. and could be fattened to 3200 lbs."

The above described, is certainly a mammoth steer, but the Canadian editor knocks him "off the Christmas tree" by digging up some old records and reproducing the following description of "the famous Staffordshire ox, which was believed to be the largest and most beautiful animal of its kind ever seen. He stood, when living, 6 feet 2 inches at the shoulder, and measured from head to the end of the tail 8 feet 2 inches. His girth was 11 feet 6 inches round the brisket; and his carcass weighed, when dressed, 500 lbs. per quarter."

Just think of a steer of which any one quarter will weigh more than the average four-year-old Texas steer will dress. Texas is, however, as good and no doubt a better stock country than Canada, it is the blood, care and feed that makes the difference.

Be Gentle With the Cows.

A cow is largely a creature of habit, and will readily accommodate herself to the conditions under which she is placed. It should be borne in mind, however, that any undue excitement tends to lessen her butter productivity, and therefore should be avoided. If a cow is chased with a dog, and hounded here and there, continually

bothered by steers or mischievous colts, or by both, and confined at night in a small yard, and devoured by mosquitoes, a small pail will hold her milk. But place the same cow in comfortable surroundings, amongst companions of her own gentle kind, away from the annoyance of other animals; put her in a clean stable, out of the reach of flies at milking time, and then turn her out to enjoy a hearty meal of dewy grass, and see if, under these altered conditions, the same pail will hold what milk she gives.

Cows should be treated with the utmost kindness. The man who, on the slightest provocation, will strike or kick a cow, is more deserving of the same kind of treatment than of being paid wages. In fact, an ill-tempered man or woman is a decided damage around a cow yard. Even when a dangerous cow is found there is no occasion to raise a disturbance with her. Dry her up and prepare her for the butcher; life is too short and precious to bother with a mean cow.—Kansas Farmer.

The Thoroughbred Bull for Improving the Cattle Industry.

A little study of the cattle markets will forcibly demonstrate to the observing reader the value of improved blood as a factor for increasing the income and profits from the beef-producing industry of the country. The best cattle at present command—ready sale—\$6 to \$6.25, often more, while a larger proportion of the sales are made at \$3.50 or less, the difference, of course, being regulated by the quality of the stock. The higher prices are within the reach of any breeder who will employ the means to secure them.

Scrub cattle will never command as much, nor sell as readily as the more improved sorts, and the way to attain maximum results is to breed and feed for them. Scrubs cost as much to raise as good grades, and sell for less than one-half. A thoroughbred bull is the starting point; he is the factor through which the state of affairs must be revolutionized and reformed—and the breeders and feeders of the land are short-sighted in not recognizing more promptly the efforts and skill of Shorthorn breeders in supplying the needs of the occasion by employing bulls specially fitted for the advancement of their best interests. The Western Agriculturist figures it out that a grade steer sired by a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull will sell for \$25 more than a scrub, will mature a year earlier and will cost less when put into the market.

The average farmer raising ten scrub steers will get \$250 profit every year for the full blood bull; the bull can be used for four years and sold for \$75, and in the four years will make at the lowest calculation \$1000 profit for this one farm and as much more for four other farms, giving a profit of \$5000 to the five farms in the neighborhood; the purchase of a good bull will carry this to all the farmers in all the stock growing states.

Such a showing as this ought to be a sufficient incentive for raisers of scrub cattle to get out of the old ruts, fall into line and accept the aid that Shorthorn breeders are constantly extending to them. When they do, the cattle markets of the world will assume a different complexion, and the business of feeding cattle will become more profitable.—Indiana Farmer.

The Cattle Industry.

It is but a few years since the attention of the Western farmer was directed mainly to the cattle industry. Every live calf dropped on the farm was regarded as worth, at first sight, a ten dollar bill. Herds of improved cattle of any and all the improved breeds were visited almost daily by the neighboring farmers, the merits of the different breeds and of the different animals were thoroughly discussed and farmers as a class were studying mainly cattle.

A moderate attention was given to horses and the fear was expressed almost daily that the horse business was overdone. Hogs received a good share of attention, for it is impossible to divorce the hog from the steer in western farming, but the sheep was nowhere.

In a few years the situation has been entirely changed. The sheep now excites more interest than any other animal on the farm, the hog still holds his place, there is a suspicion that we have too many horses of the misfit variety—too light to pull and too slow and clumsy to travel—but there is scarcely enough interest in cattle to get up an interesting discussion as to the comparative merits of the various breeds. In politics it is impossible to get more than one or two subjects before the people at one time, and we suppose the same limitation holds good with regard to live stock. When the farmer is giving his special attention to something else he is not giving it to cattle.

Nevertheless, there is no question connected with farm management on which he could more profitably employ his time than this very subject. Every kind of live stock rises and falls, in the farmers estimation, with the profits he receives, but no one of the great stock staples can remain out of favor with the granger for a very long time, and the men who do not lose faith in a class of stock in the day of adversity are the men who get the benefits, to the fullest extent, of the prosperity that is as certain to come as the years come. Cattle have had a peculiarly hard time of it, and for reasons that are not likely ever to recur again. The wild and crazy boom a few years ago was one of the worst things that ever happened to the industry since the days when Abraham and Lot had the racket over the range country of Palestine. The craze to fill up the ranges, stimulated and fostered as it was by capitalists at home and abroad, set the farmers wild, set a lot of speculators to growing cheap bulls for the markets on the range and filled the country with a lot of poor breeders and poor stock whose title to the name of improved stock lay mainly in the fact that it had some sort of pedigree. When the range business was overdone and losses came thick and fast, the rush of these cattle to the markets literally buried the cattle grower in the states and made the business of growing anything but the very best utterly unprofitable. The dressed beef industry had by that time been developed, and this grand rush of cattle to the market gave the dressed beef barons absolute control of the market, and they have used it to the fullest extent. By the sheer weight of capital they have driven out the local butchers and destroyed the market for butchers' stock at all the leading cities, and by skillful dressing have been able to palm off inferior range beef on their customers for the superior corn-fed cattle of the farms. At the same time these superior cattle have been met at the foreign ports by foreign restrictions and slaughtered by compulsion at the ports of entry. The farmer at last became discouraged and neglected the grading up of his cattle. He regarded cattle as a necessity, but did not feel that it would pay him to invest largely in keeping up the quality of a class of stock from which he had ceased to look for much profit, and turned his attention to other matters. Then in the last year came the high-priced corn and he began to question whether the live stock business, as a whole, had not been overdone, and whether the money was not, after all, in raising and selling the grain.

As a result of all this, to-day there is a scarcity of good cattle in the markets, and there has been an advance of one and a half dollars per hundred on this class of cattle since the lowest point of the depression. The Eastern butcher has evidently tired of the fraud practiced on him by the dressed beef combination and the shipments of good cattle alive to the Eastern markets have been constantly very large. Nothing but the extremely high price of corn which is

only temporary, has prevented the realization of handsome profits by the men who are growing first-class cattle. There is good money in growing cattle that sell for six cents in the Chicago markets, and if dear corn robs it of the profit one year it cannot rob it of that profit always.

How are cattle of this top quality to be grown? But one way has ever been yet devised, or ever will be, and that is by the use of the best improved blood and by improved methods of feeding combined. The scrub never reaches these top figures, neither do even the best of the Montana cattle, good as some of these are. These cattle are the produce of the best improved bulls and high-grade cows, and the man who does not use this blood must see the waffles and honey go around with no plate on which he can catch a share.

It is time the farmer was looking at this matter squarely. He cannot farm without keeping some kind of cattle. If he is a dairyman he can afford to be in some measure indifferent to the beef quality of cattle. If not, he must expect to compete with the range with the odds forever against him, or else furnish beef that will command the highest price. If he is satisfied to compete with the range, with the man who pays neither rent nor taxes and makes no provision for winter, we have only to say that it is a profanation of good tame grass and corn to put them into this class of his cattle. If, on the other hand, he wishes to get the value of the grass that grows on the land that pays taxes, and corn that costs him sweat, then by all means put it into a grade of cattle that can use it to advantage. There is but one way to do this, and that is to put it into grades of the improved breeds.

There is a constant complaint even now among buyers that the state or native cattle are not good enough. Among all the ten thousand cattle on the market daily, there is often not so much as one car load that is good enough to bring the top price. Farmers, by the use of the grade and scrub bulls, have allowed the grade of their cattle to deteriorate, and now, when there is a chance for good money in cattle, they are not ready for it. There is no time to be lost in remedying this condition of things, and there is but one way to remedy it, and that is the old way and the only way, the way of the improved breeds—The Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

How I Made My Start.

You must have lots of boy readers who would like to hear of my experience and how I started in business. I am 14 years old, and my father is dead and my mother is an invalid, so I had to leave school and earn some money. I saw in your paper the experience of William Evans, and how he made money plating knives, forks and spoons, and I thought I would try the plating business, so I sent to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and got a \$5 Lightning Plater. It came by express and is a beautiful machine. In one week I did \$13 worth of work and last week I was sick and made only \$11. The price received for plating is nearly all profit and the work is very nice. Every person has gold, silver or nickel plating to do, and I hope to start a little store soon. If any of your boy readers will benefit by my experience in starting in business I shall be very glad.

JAMES ANDERSON.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Big prices for wool? Not yet!

Sheep are on top among live stock.

The market continues good for good muttons.

Sheepmen are on top among live stock men.

It is no longer regarded as small business in Texas to breed sheep.

Dogs as herders' assistants are all right, but dogs as chief herders are all wrong. Fire your lazy herder who depends on his dog to do his work!

Even at the present prices of wool a five pound ewe will pay for her keep every year with her wool alone, so that her lamb will be clear profit to the flock owner.

A West Texas banker put it about right when he said recently to a certain Texas flockmaster: "You fellows are valuable to the banks as depositors, but you are not worth a cent to them as borrowers."

Every farmer should raise a few muttons, for his own table if not for market. Then again, better have a small number of sheep and better ones, than a large flock of scrub sheep poorly cared for.

Quite a number of our correspondents report to the JOURNAL that they are not breeding their ewe flocks this season. They think they will be able to purchase lambs next summer cheaper than they can grow them. Perhaps! and then again, perhaps not!

Didn't we tell you so? You folded and tied your wool while it was damp; it heated, naturally, became discolored and when it was opened smelled too loud for anything. One of our correspondents said very sensibly, as far back as last summer, that a "wise folder" is really worth higher wages than a good shearer."

The latest available figures from Buenos Ayres, show a total of 66,701,097 sheep in Argentina, of which 381,012 were pure-blooded, 24,322,214 native, and 42,002,871 mixed. The Republic has about 35½ sheep to every square mile of territory, and 17½ sheep per capita of population.

It is awfully discouraging to keep holding on to the wool, waiting for higher prices, when they don't show up worth a cent. But since you can't help it, it is better to laugh than to cry about it. The wool market is far from satisfactory to the wool grower, but all that could be desired to the manufacturer. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Shoot him? No, that won't do. Shoot his sheep? No, that won't do either. But put the law to the mangy creature who will deliberately start on a long drive through the country with a flock of sheep that he knows is scabby. The JOURNAL has more respect for a stage robber than for such a man. The former is at least a nifty man, but the latter hasn't one redeeming virtue.

Texas muttons are grown on land that costs the breeder from \$2 to \$3 per acre. New England muttons are grown on \$25 to \$50 land. It may be true that more sheep can be grown "down East" to the acre than can be grown to the acre "out West," but it is a fact that Texas muttons can be grown and put on the market much cheaper than New England muttons, and it is also a fact that there is no better mutton in the United States than those grown in Texas.

The "buck season" is now over and the "buck men" are wearing smiling faces. They haven't sold as many animals as they hoped to sell, and they have their worst stock still on hand, thanks to the advice of the JOURNAL to flockmasters to purchase only first-class

rams. But they got good prices for what they did sell, and now realize (as one of them said to a JOURNAL man) that Texas sheep breeders know good rams when they see them, and will have them or none.

There are exceptions to most rules. As a rule, the lamb crop in Texas next year is going to be away ahead of former crops in quality. But the JOURNAL has "spotted" one man in the state whose lambs are going to show up awfully poor by the side of his neighbors lambs. To "save money" he bought the leavings of a lot of Vermont rams, after the really good animals had been sold, and even now thinks he got a bargain. In about a year he will be a wiser man, if he lives that long.

A correspondent asks for the recipe for the sheep dip known among the old sheepmen in Texas as the California dip. The JOURNAL gives it as follows: 30 pounds of sulphur, 30 pounds quicklime, 12 pounds concentrated lye; boil gently for two hours and to this preparation add hot water as necessary, one part of the preparation to twelve parts of hot water. If the temperature of the dip is kept at about 120 degrees, it will do to hold the sheep in it from 50 to 80 seconds. But the better rule is to keep the bath as hot as one's hand can stand it, immersed in it, and hold the sheep in it about two minutes.

Your lamb crop hasn't panned out satisfactorily, has it? Do you know the reason? Do you care to know the reason? Do you not now recognize the fact that you could have saved a number of lambs that you permitted to die if you had given them the proper attention? And are you now prepared to believe that the man who permits a lamb to die for want of necessary and proper attention, loses the profit of the mother of the lamb for one year? Suppose you figure on what you have lost in this respect this year?

A shepherd writes to the JOURNAL as follows: "My ewe flock is not looking well. I never separated the ewes and lambs until about the middle of September. This was fun for the lambs, but I now see it was rough on the ewes. You advised last summer that the lambs should be made to rustle for themselves when the hot, debilitating weather of late summer came, but but it wasn't convenient for us to follow your advice and now the ewes are thinner than the should be. Next year we will act more wisely and give them a better chance. I see now they should not be made to make and furnish milk for their lambs later than July."

The American Sheep Breeder says: The sheep industry illustrates the old saying as to the comparative profit of the nimble sixpence and the tardy shilling. A man investing his money in sheep will turn it over twice a year (wool and mutton) where the breeder of cattle, hogs, horses, mules, etc., will have an income only once a year. Then, too, the man with little capital will find in this investment something level to his means; he can break his few dollars up small and get a start more easily than he could with those varieties of stock of which a single animal costs so much.

The Chicago Breeders' Gazette says: We look upon the present boom in mutton sheep as but a normal and healthful onward movement of the irresistible. It may be overdone and probably will be. Individual animals may mount to fabulous prices, and what has occurred with Shorthorns, Jerseys, Merino sheep, and other breeds of live stock, will be repeated in some cases with mutton sheep, but this speculative spirit seems incident to all forward movements in American agriculture, and we shall have to stand it, each one looking out that he suffer as little as possible when the pinch comes. We know of no animal, however, for which a man can pay somewhat more than its real worth, and yet make himself whole in time, than good representatives of the sheep family. There are three

crops a year; three periods of dividend paying in the flock, the culls, the lambs and wool. Of course, if too high a price has been paid in making the original purchase these dividends must be smaller than they should be, but with good, intelligent care, such as our class of farmers are able to give it, if they will but do so, and with abundant feed such as our farms will produce if but asked aright, there is no reason to fear results. The American consumer is beginning to get a taste of high grade mutton, and the demand for such will probably run ahead of the supply for a long time to come. There is no retrograde movement in the tastes of a people. The motto of the average American is "The best is none too good," and if our flock owners will only cater to the desire for a better grade of mutton the rewards are certain.

Sorting and Cleaning Wool.

The wool comes into the mill dirty, greasy, burry, sometimes washed by the farmer, but generally just as it is sheared from the sheep, a filthy and unwholesome thing, giving little signs of the beautiful white and flossy substance into which it is soon to be converted.

It must first be sorted, each fleece containing from six to eight qualities of sorts, which the careful manufacturer separates, devoting each quality to the purpose for which it is best suited. No skill in carding, spinning, weaving or finishing can possibly produce a soft or fine piece of goods from a coarse, hard fiber. When a woolen thread is to be spun to the length of 15,360 yards to the pound, everything depends upon care in the selection of the fleece and in the sorting. The sorts are impregnated with a greasy substance called the yolk caused by the animal secretions and the perspiration of the skin, a compound of potash and animal fat, which must be completely eradicated. The elimination of the yolk, dirt and foreign substances, common to all wools, results in a shrinkage of from 50 to 70 per cent.

Our ancestors scoured their wool in tubs, much as our wives and daughters scour our clothes to-day. In the hand-washing of wool a tub was filled with the suds in which one or two men with long poles stirred the wool until clean, when they lifted it upon a traveling apron, which carried it between a pair of rollers which squeezed out the water.

The same principle is applied in the automatic scouring now in vogue. Great forks or rakes seize the wool as it is carried by rollers from a feeding apron into the iron tanks, and by alternating motion of their teeth give it a thorough scouring. Thus cleaned, the wool is delivered by rollers to the drying machines where hot air and great fans are now utilized to extract all the moisture without tearing the fiber.

The Winter is Coming

The JOURNAL pleads guilty to a weakness for offering suggestions to its readers in matters affecting their interests. This is what it is heretofore. A live stock paper that gives only live stock news may be valuable to those who are thoroughly posted as to the live stock business, but it so happens that a very large proportion of those engaged in such business are comparatively new men who not only need advice, but will not be satisfied with their paper, if it fails them in this respect. There are men buying in continually, and most of these are not thoroughly posted. Hence, it is, to meet the views of this large class of its readers, that the JOURNAL seeks to keep fully advised as to the necessities of the business, that it may from time to time be able to offer timely suggestions to those who, needing it, will appreciate it. If those suggestions cover points which are well understood by

the "old-stagers," they need pay no attention to them. They may understand that such suggestions are not intended for their benefit. But even to these men, experienced as they are, these "timely suggestions" are very likely to possess some value, as gentle reminders, so to speak it, of matters that otherwise might be overlooked by them. Stockmen are, or ought to be, busy men, and a busy man is very apt, in the rush of his daily work, to overlook now and then something that should be attended to.

So much then, by way of explanation; now for the application of these ideas:

The rains have not been all that live stock men in Texas could have wished, during the past two or three months. Many of the local papers throughout the state continue to assert that the range is first-class, stock are fat, and will go into the winter fat, and the prospects are all for a splendid showing next spring. This may be, and doubtless is true, as to some favored localities. But the rule in the state is not that way. The honest fact is, the range is not first-class, and while stock are now in fair condition, the prospects for a good winter range is not all that could be desired. The late rains have started the grass it is true, but the first killing frost is going to nip the grass crop and injure seriously the range for winter purposes. In other words, grass is going to be grass during the next four months, "and don't you forget it." Stock water is going to be keenly appreciated by those who are going to have it. There is still plenty of time for the short water supply to be made adequate, and the probabilities are that the late fall and winter rains will fill the creeks and water-holes and so prevent a shortage in that direction. But it is already too late for the grass shortage to be made up to those who haven't already got it on the ranges. Therefore the JOURNAL now earnestly urges on all flockmasters in the state that they go to work at once, before it is too late to arrange for an ample supply of grain and hay with which to tide over the winter. Let every man in the sheep business see to it that he has at hand at least one bushel of grain for every sheep he expects to keep over during the winter. And let him secure at least one ton of good hay for every one hundred sheep. This is too small a supply, if the winter proves a long, cold and wet one, but ordinarily, it will be sufficient to at least keep the flocks from suffering. Double the above estimate, and no harm will result. If the winter turns out to be a short, mild and dry one, the grain and hay not used will not be lost. On the other hand, the chances are ten to one they can be disposed of when the winter is well over at an advance on the prices now to be paid for them.

To each individual flockmaster in Texas the JOURNAL asks: Don't you know you will feel infinitely better about next Christmas, when the storm is raging around you, if you know that you have made such provision, as is above suggested for your flock? You will be able to sleep better, and think better, and you will feel better every way. The writer of this article "has been there," and he knows what he is writing about. To say nothing of the claims on your humanity, according to the plainest principles of business and common sense, you cannot afford to go into the winter unprepared and take the chances on having an open winter.

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.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

At The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.

The live stock department of the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition has been well represented both in numbers and quality. Texas can now take her place along beside, and successfully compete with any of her sisters in the production of all kinds and classes of pure-bred animals. Of course all could not win premiums, not that they were not good enough, but the prizes were necessarily limited to a few. In many of the contests, and in fact, in most all of them, it was "nip and tuck" between several exhibitors, expert judges finding it difficult to say which animals were entitled to the ribbons.

The following are the awards on live stock from Thursday of last week, up to and including the same day of this week.

THURSDAY, OCT., 22.

Farm Horses—Best pair farm geldings or mares, first, Martin Burdy, Denison.

Best single geldings or mares, first, Martin Burdy, Denison.

Fastest walking stallion or mare, first, Martin Burdy, Denison; second, B. T. Linck, Denison.

Horses of all work, speed horses included—Best stallion five years old and upwards, D. R. Seamner, first; Leonard & Robertson, second.

Best stallion four years old and under five, Leonard & Robertson, first; Cosgrove stock farm, second.

Best stallion three years old and under four, J. T. Bell, Allen, Texas, first; Pearson Bros., second.

Best stallion two years old and under three, J. R. Hoffman, first; H. M. Haskins, second.

Best brood mare with sucking colt, W. M. C. Hill, Dallas, first; Henry Exall, second.

Best filly three years old and under four, J. C. Gebhart, Dallas, first; Lomo Alto stock farm, second.

Best filly two years old and under three, Lomo Alto stock farm, first; Edmondson Bros., second.

Horses of all work—Best mare, showing two or more of her colts, Martin Burdy, Denison.

Best sucking colt, William C. Hill, Dallas, first; Martin Burdy, second.

Best filly, one under two—Henry Exall, first; Martin Burdy, second.

Best stud colt, one-two, O. C. Phillips, first.

Holsteins—Bull, three years and over, W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first and second premiums.

Bull two years and under three, W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first; M. J. Doty, Iowa, Park, Texas, second.

Bull, one-year-old and under two—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first; Terrell & Harris, Terrell, second.

Bull calf, under one year—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first and second.

Cow, three years and over—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first and second.

Heifer, two years and under three—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first and second.

Heifer, one year and under two—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first and second.

Heifer calf, under one year—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first.

Sweetstakes—Best bull, any age—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first.

Best cow, any age—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first.

Herd—One bull and four females—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Standard bred trotters—Stallion, five years old and upward—W. T. Campbell; second, Leonard & Robertson.

Stallion, four years old and under five—Leonard & Robertson; second, Cosgrove Live Stock company.

Stallion, three years old and under four—Lomo Alto stock farm; second, Lomo Alto stock farm.

Stallion, two years old and under three—Cosgrove Live Stock company.

Stallion, one year old and under two—Cosgrove Live Stock company.

Brood mare with sucking colt—Hill Stock company; second, Lomo Alto stock farm.

Filly, three years old and under four—H. M. Harken; second, Lomo Alto stock farm.

Filly, two years old and under three—Times stock farm; second, Lomo Alto stock farm.

Filly, one year old and under two—H. M. Harken; second, Martin Burg.

Grades of Percheron-Normans, Clydesdale and others shown in this class.

Stallions, five years old and upward—Kern & Kelly; second, Kern & Kelly.

Stallion, four years old and under five—Kern & Kelly; second, Cosgrove stock farm.

Stallion, three years old and under four—Cosgrove stock farm; second, Cosgrove stock farm.

Stallion, two years old and under three—J. W. Barton, Grapevine; second, Cosgrove stock farm.

Special class graded Percherons, one year old—O. C. Phillips, Elmo, Tex.; second, Cosgrove stock farm.

Angora goats—Buck, two years old and over—T. G. T. Kendall.

Buck, one year old and under two—T. G. T. Kendall.

Buck kid, under one year old—T. G. T. Kendall.

Ewe, two years old or over—T. G. T. Kendall.

Ewe, one year old and under two—T. G. T. Kendall.

Ewe kid, under one year old—T. G. T. Kendall.

Buck, any age—T. G. T. Kendall.

Ewe, any age—T. G. T. Kendall.

No second premiums awarded.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Swine, special class—Boar of any age owned by Texas exhibitor—First and second, Terrell & Harris.

Poland China boar of any age, owned by Texas exhibitor—First and second, Singleton Bros.

Duroc-Jerseys—Boar, two years and over—First, Terrell & Harris.

Boar, under one year—First, Terrell & Harris.

Sow, two years and over—First, Terrell & Harris.

Sow, one year and under two—First, Terrell & Harris.

Sow, under one year—First, Terrell & Harris.

Sweepstakes—Boar of any age—First and second, Terrell & Harris.

Sow of any age—First and second, Terrell & Harris.

Herds—Best herd of one boar and four sows, under one year, owned by exhibitor—First, Terrell & Harris.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Awards—Carriage and buggy teams—Best match and mated carriage team, owned by one person or firm—First, C. C. Sanborn, Gainesville, Texas; second, Frank Ryan, Fort Worth.

Best family gelding—First, Martin Burdy, Denison, second, Frank Ryan, Fort Worth.

Best match and mated buggy team owned by one person or firm—First, Harshfield, time stake, second, Frank Ryan, Fort Worth.

Awards, Jerseys—Bulls, three years and over—Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas, first; C. W. Talmage, Bluff Springs, Ia., second.

Bull, two years old and under three—Platter & Foster, Denison, first; S. S. Kirk, Dallas, second.

Bull, one year old and under two—J. D. Gray, Terrell, first; Platter & Foster, Denison, second.

Bull calf under one year—Platter & Foster, Denison, first and second.

Cow, three years old and over—J. D. Gray, Terrell, first and second.

Heifer, two years and under three—Platter & Foster, Denison, first and second.

Heifer, one year and under two—J. D. Gray, Terrell, first; Platter & Foster, Denison, second.

Heifer calf, under one year—C. W. Talmage, Bluff Springs, Ia., first.

Sweepstakes—Best bull any age—Platter & Foster, Denison, first; Terrell & Harris, Terrell, second.

Best cow, any age—J. D. Gray, Terrell, first and second.

Herd—One bull and four females—J. D. Gray, Terrell, first; Platter & Foster, Denison, second.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Awards—Roadsters—This class embraced all strains of horses especially designed for the road. All three, four and five-year-olds were shown in harness, and showed speed in harness as superintendent required. Exhibitors of stallions five years old and upward furnished a sworn statement to the secretary at the time of making entry that said stallion had served not less than twenty mares during the season.

Best stallion, five years old and over—Tim Stock farm, Fort Worth, first; H. Forry, Vernon, second.

Best stallion four years old and under five—Leonard & Robertson, Lawrence, first; Mrs. Reeks, Dallas, second.

Best stallion three years old and under four—S. C. McReynolds first and second.

Best stallion two years old and under three—J. R. Hoffman, Lebanon, first; H. M. Hoskins second.

Best brood mare with sucking colt—W. M. C. Hill, Dallas, first; Henry Exall second.

Best filly three years old and under four—Lomo Alto Stock farm first; J. W. Mitter, Corsicana, second.

Special: Best filly one-year-old and under two—Martin Burdy first.

Best filly under one-year-old—Martin Burdy first.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Awards—Thoroughbreds—Best stallion, five years old and over—L. T. Porter; second, Ellis Richardson.

Best stallion, four years old and under five—A. McComas.

Best stallion, three years old and under four—Wm. Sanford.

Best stallion, two years old and under three—H. T. Batcheller; second, Desha Buntin.

Best filly, three years old and under four—G. E. White.

Best filly, two-years old and under three—H. Reedy; second, G. E. White.

Best stallion, showing four or more of his colts—S. C. McReynolds.

Best mare, showing two or more of her colts—Martin Burdy.

Devons—Bulls three years and over—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., first, Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kan., second.

Bull two years old and under three—David Cowan, Emporia, Kan., first.

Bull, one year and under two—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., first; David Cowan, Emporia, Kans., second.

Bull calf, under one year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., first and second.

Cow three years and over—Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kan., first; A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., second.

Heifer, two years and under three—Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kan., first; A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., second.

Heifer, one year and under two—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., first; Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kans., second.

Heifer calf, under one year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., first.

Best bull, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., first and second.

Best cow, any age—Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kan., first and second.

One bull and four females—Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kans.; first; A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, Tex., second.

Devons, Texas bred.—Bull, one year and under two—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

Bull calf, under one year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., Co., San Antonio, first.

Cows, three years and over—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

Heifer, two years and under three—

A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

Heifer one year and under two—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

Heifer calf, under one year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first.

Best bull, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

Best cow, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

One bull and four females—A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., San Antonio, first and second.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Jacks and jennets—Best jack three years old and over—First and second, H. B. Sanborn, Dallas.

Best jack, two years old and under three—First and second, E. Harper, Lebanon, Tenn.

Best jack, any age—First and second, H. B. Sanborn, Dallas.

Saddle horses—Best saddle stallion, four years old and over—First, E. Harper, Lebanon, Tenn., second, J. R. Carlike.

Best saddle stallion, three years old and under four—First, J. T. Bell, Allen, Tex.

Best saddle mare, four years old and over—First, B. E. Cabell, Dallas; second, J. R. Huffman.

Best saddle stallion or mare of any age—First, J. T. Bell, Allen, Tex.; second, E. Harper, Lebanon, Tenn.

Special—Best saddle gelding—First, Martin Burdy, Denison.

Class 92, Jerseys, Texas bred—Bull, three years old and over—First, Terrell & Harris, Terrell; second, W. B. Bishop, Frankfort.

Bull, two years old and under three—First, S. S. Kirk, Dallas.

Bull, one year old and under two—First, J. D. Gray, Terrell; second, J. A. Work, Dallas.

Bull calf, under one year—First, Platter & Foster, Denison.

Cow, three years old and over—First and second, Terrell & Harris, Terrell.

Heifer, two years old and under three—First, J. D. Gray, Terrell; second, Platter & Foster, Denison.

Heifer, one year old and under two—First, J. D. Gray, Terrell; second, Platter & Foster, Denison.

Heifer calf, under one year—First, Platter & Foster, Denison.

Sweepstake—Best bull, any age—First, Terrell & Harris, Terrell; second, J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Best cow, any age—First, Terrell & Harris, Terrell; second, J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Herd—One bull and four females—First, Terrell & Harris, Terrell; second, J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Fair Notes.

For want of space the JOURNAL cannot give as extended notice as it would like of the various herds and animals on exhibition at the Dallas fair. The following are given as especially worthy of mention. These will be followed by others in the next issue:

W. P. Harold of Princeton, Mo., had thirteen choice Shorthorns on exhibition. They were all beautiful reds and as good as can be seen anywhere. Mr. Harold is an extensive breeder and has a large number of choice animals of this kind for sale.

JAMES T. HENDERSON,

the well known Jersey breeder of Avegne, Ark., made a creditable display of 16 pure bred Jerseys of which he sold 13 head. His four-year-old bull, Turbigo, sired by old Tormentor, is one of the best in the United States.

RHOME & POWELL'S HEREFORDS, special mention of which was made in the JOURNAL last week, were greatly admired. They could not be beaten in any country.

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK AND HAY FARM, located seven miles west of Paris, is the property of Col. J. S. Williams of Paris. It lays on the Texas and Pacific railroad, and is one of the most successful in this country. Col. Williams is importer of fine Spanish jacks. He

brought 25 jacks and jennets to the fair and has disposed of 16, that brought him the round sum of eleven thousand dollars cash. The ages of this stock run from one to seven years. This is a very valuable farm. They cut and baled about 1600 tons of hay the present season. He has about 250 acres in horse pasture and 150 acres in cultivation.

MCREYNOLD'S STOCK FARM

is situated four miles east of Rockwall and comprises hundreds of acres. The proprietor brought to the fair four beautiful colts sired by "Rockwall Success" a very fine imported stallion. The oldest of the stock of horses is four years. Two are three years and the balance two year olds. Mr. McReynolds got premium on the 3 year old and got medal on his favorite "Rockwall Success."

LOCO ALTO FARM.

The exhibit made by Col. Exall of standard bred trotters of the highest type, consisting of stallions, brood mares, and colts of all ages, from weanlings up, is of great interest to breeders of fine horses in Texas, and should not be missed by any man who desires to see what can be done in raising standard bred trotters in Texas. Talmage 4094, the sire of the game 3-year-old Newago that won the game six-heat race on Saturday, heads this stud.

SINGLETON & CATHES, LEBANON, COLLINS COUNTY, TEXAS.

These gentlemen are importers and breeders of Poland China and Berkshire swine. They are all record stock, having been recorded in the American Poland China Record. They had 52 head, from 3 years old down to 2 1/2 months old. They took a whole bolt of ribbon in show of Poland China stock.

LOCUST GROVE HERD, HARSWELL, MO.

Mr. James Houk, proprietor, brought 29 head of large English Berkshires to the fair, ranging in ages from 4 months up to 2 years and six months old. He has made a good many sales at fair prices. The weight of his hogs range from 750 pounds down.

LIMESTONE VALLEY HERD, SMITHTON, PETTIS COUNTY, MO.

Messrs. Monsees & Wiley, proprietors. These gentlemen brought 41 head of extra fine Poland Chinas to the fair this fall, and are well pleased with their trip. They have done well, having reduced their herd by sales to some 12 or 15 head. They took in the Poland China show eight blue ribbons and two red. They are happy and are coming again.

VALLEY STOCK FARM, TERRELL, TEX.

Messrs. Terrell and Harris, proprietors, had at the beginning of the fair forty head of very fine Berkshire hogs, with ages ranging from two years old down to pigs. Their Duroc-Jerseys were beautiful and much admired by the visitors. They have sold quite a number and are still selling. Out of \$160 awards to Berkshires they have taken \$100; and on Duroc-Jersey swine they took all in sight, being \$120.

COSGROVE LIVE STOCK FARM, LESURE, MINN.

have ten to a dozen very fine Cleveland Bays of a high grade and one imported Hamiltonian; also a very beautiful French coach horse, which goes to make up a list of stock second to none in this country. Their animals range in years from two to five. They have also sixteen Poland Chinas four months old, which are being admired greatly by the people. They have made some sales at fair prices.

A. G. HENDERSON, MONTAGUE, MONTAGUE COUNTY.

has several fine Berkshires, which he thinks are the best on the grounds and ought to bring more money. He has made some sales. His pigs are only five months old and pull the beam down into the hundreds.

MESSRS. KERN AND KELLY

of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., are importers and breeders of fine horses. They brought to the fair a handsome Clydesdale, fine Norman horses and

several other very fine stallions. They have made some sales at fair prices and are much pleased with their visit.

JAMES EAGLESTON OF HILLSBORO, HILL COUNTY,

is on the grounds this season with six very fine animals. He has three brood mares, a very handsome mule colt one year old and several imported jacks and jennets. He is making sales and expects to close out the last of the week.

LEWIS JESSEL OF VICTORIA, VICTORIA COUNTY.

has several very fine imported Percherons and French Canadians. He come too late to enter his stock for exhibition; hence made no show. They are beauties. Their ages run from five to seven years and are models of horses.

CLEVELAND BAY STUD FARM,

Pearson Bros., proprietors, Round Rock, Tex., have five head of extra fine horses in their stables here. Edgar, an imported stallion, is a beauty, five years old, and the others are two years old. This farm is in a prosperous condition and is raising some very fine stock.

Sources of Colds.

Many mothers appear to accept with resignation the repeated and violent colds from which their children suffer, as providential and unavoidable. A cold is by no means always due to exposure. Indigestion, constipation, a lack of scrupulous cleanliness, the unwise habit of sleeping in the underclothing worn during the day, unaired bed-chambers all or any of these things may have far more to do with a child's tendency to cold than the keenest breath of the bracing winter air.

Mothers should understand it is a fact, whether or not they can see why it should be, that numerous colds and sore throats are directly traceable to indigestion and errors in diet. Quantities of greasy food, fried meats, pastry and the like, ill-ventilated rooms and continued constipation have to answer for many cases of croup and putrid sore throat. All these things weaken the system and render it far less able to resist changes of temperature. Every bedroom should have a thorough airing each day, more especially if several children are obliged to sleep together. This is to be avoided, if possible; if not, always lower a window slightly from the top, or, if this cannot be done, raise it from below. There is frequently bad air enough generated and breathed in the sleeping apartments of small children to supply them all not only with colds, but with a sufficient number of so-called "malarious" diseases to last a year, perhaps longer.—Peterson's.

A Philosophical Family.

Amelia has pimples, and sores in the head. From humors internal her nose has grown red. She's a boil on her neck that is big as a bell. But in other respects she is doing quite well.

And pa has dyspepsia, malaria and gout. His hands with salt-rheum are all broken out. He is prone to rheumatics that make his legs swell.

But in other respects is doing quite well.

And ma has night sweats and a troublesome cough.

That all our doctors can't seem to drive off. She wakes every night and coughs quite a spell. But in other respects she is doing quite well.

There is nothing like philosophy to help one bear the ills of life, but in the case of this family what is most needed is a good supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It would cleanse Amelia's bad blood, cure pa's ailments, and check ma's cough. The "Golden Medical Discovery," by its action on the liver, cleanses the system of impurities. It cures humors, ulcers, boils, scrofula, salt-rheum, erysipelas, and all kinds of sores and swellings. The only guaranteed blood-purifier.

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.

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR

and Dallas Exposition—Eleventh Day of the Big Show—Weather Fine—Hunt County Gets the Banner This Year.

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 28, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Since writing my last the fair and exposition has been doing a regular land office business. The grounds have been literally carpeted with moving humanity for the past week, and still they come, every street car being loaded with human freight, packed to overflowing; in fact, people can be seen riding out on the grounds on flying jennies day or night.

Dallas and Knights of Pythias day was a hummer to behold. The merchants and business men of the city closed their stores and places of business at 12 o'clock sharp, and in three hours time the city was comparatively empty, everybody in high glee and some proposed to paint the day red, which was done accordingly.

Fort Worth was again well represented on Tuesday; many of her prominent citizens with their families were here; also many knights.

Numerous counties have very fine displays this season. Among those deserving mention are Aransas county and Amarillo. These exhibits are very fine and should be seen to be properly appreciated. Ellis makes a very large and attractive display, but Hunt was the lucky county that got the "Banana."

The daily show in the arena of blooded stock of all kinds is an interesting feature of the fair, and is attended by large crowds of spectators who enjoy the sight of fine animals. Stockmen are making some sales at very satisfactory prices, and seem to be generally pleased with their visit to the fair.

In the south gallery of Exposition hall Col. E. E. Overall is in charge of some very fine specimens of iron ore from Llano, Jefferson and New Birmingham, which the affable newspaper man takes pleasure in showing visitors. A well attended meeting of county exhibitors was held yesterday in Exposition hall in response to a call for them to be present for the purpose of organizing, and to ask for space in main building at the World's fair in which to display the resources of Texas.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. L. Huffman of Ellis county, with Mr. A. P. Corley of Clarksville chairman and Mr. T. J. Roundtree of Fort Worth Secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Capt. Jno. Howard, Mr. H. P. Atwater of Aransas and Mr. E. L. Huffman of Ellis. Resolutions strongly advocating the cause was adopted and speeches were made by gentlemen who pledged their efforts to the success of the undertaking.

Colorado has two exhibit cars here in attendance upon the Fair. For want of track facilities they could not reach the grounds, but can be seen at the Santa Fe depot. They have some very fine specimens of vegetable matters, ores and fruit.

The Dallas ladies are making preparations to meet and entertain Mrs. Potter Palmer, the president of the national board of lady managers, who is expected to arrive in the city with her party of friends Thursday, the 29th

inst. In the afternoon of Friday, Mrs. Palmer will be given a reception at the Music Hall on the fair grounds, and signor Liberatti's band will give a grand concert in honor of Mrs. Palmer and visitors from Chicago. After the reception, speeches will be in order and such gentleman as Gov. Hubbard of Texas, Judge Thoman and Secretary Dickinson, of Chicago, will address the people on the progress of the World's Fair. Some of the World's Fair ladies of Texas are visiting in the city and sight-seeing at the grounds. Speaking of the success of the fair it must be very gratifying to the president and directors to see the thousands of people daily in attendance. The trains coming from every direction bring thousands of new customers to the fair daily.

President Connor and his able co-workers in the good cause deserve congratulations for the skillful manner in which they have brought the fair to success this year. Fairs are great attractions for the people—they are great developers—they are great institutions for the bringing together of the products of the land and the settling up of a country.

Many county fairs have been held this season in various parts of the state. New associations have been formed and fairs held with good results. It has often been a wonder why Tarrant county people do not organize a county or district fair. It is certainly not because she has no material in which to produce one, for she has the backing and the products to do most anything she desires if aided by some dozen rich counties including that of Dallas and the Indian Territory. With such gentlemen as Col. Peter Smith, Dan Parker, Capt. M. B. Lloyd, Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, Col. J. R. Hoxie, Max. Elser, Capt. Sam Evans, Col. T. J. Hurley, Robt. McCart and Col. R. E. Maddox to master and direct such institution it would not only be a success and a great benefit to the counties represented, but a great auxiliary to the success of the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition every year.

The Kitzelman woven wire fence machine is one of the most attractive on the grounds this season. The thousands of people who inspect the workings of this great invention are more than delighted at its successful working. One man and a boy can make a fence of wire in a day for an average house lot, that will turn horses, cattle, sheep, rabbits, hogs, dogs or anything else, at a small cost. It is the coming fence for this country. See ad. on 13th page for further particulars.

The farm and dairy is represented here this season in the shape of one of the most useful inventions known to the age. It is the De Laval separator, a first-class machine made to separate the cream from the milk. They are made in different sizes, and a child can turn the crank to one of these valuable machines that will separate thirty gallons of milk per hour. Its work is done perfectly. The machine will wear for years and is substantial and durable. See it working in machinery hall, midway building. Mr. J. M. Vance of San Antonio will kindly show you how it does its work so nicely.

BYRD,

Indigestion, dizziness. Take Beecham's pills.

AGRICULTURAL.

Every farm should have not only an orchard of all the tree fruits adapted to the locality, but a small fruit plantation. Strawberries and blackberries are easily raised anywhere in this country.

The treasury department estimates that 500,000,000 pounds of sugar will be produced in the United States this year, and that \$10,000,000 will be required to pay the bounty. Ninety-three per cent. of the yield is from sugar cane, five per cent. from the beet, about one and one-half from the maple, and the rest from sorghum.

The rapid marketing of cotton, says the Cincinnati Price Current, has had a very depressive effect upon values, stocks having accumulated so much at some points as to cause them to be urgently offered, and not finding ready buyers much lower prices have been accepted. Stocks at the ports were never before so large at this season of the year, but, if all accounts are correct, there must be an early falling off in the quantity coming into sight.

Regarding English walnuts it is said that a grove in California containing one hundred acres yields a net profit of \$15,000 yearly. Another in the same state of forty acres "although not in full bearing last year, gave a return of nearly \$6000." This walnut, *Juglans regia*, grows well in many of the Southern states of the United States and bears abundantly. It is one of the most beautiful of trees and eight or ten years from planting begins to bear.—Mexican Financier.

"Do farmers generally understand," says an exchange, "that itinerant tree peddlers always ask more for their stock than the same would cost if procured direct from a reliable nurseryman? This is a fact, and if it were more widely known the tree agent would not find so many gullible customers, and there would be much greater satisfaction on the part of the purchaser. In buying from a traveling peddler there is no guarantee that the stock is what it is represented to be. You pay more, and usually get less. The best way to do is to make up a list of what you want, and send direct to a good nurseryman for an estimate of the cost.

There is increasing attention among farmers to stock growing, and especially the keeping of cattle. The way to make most money is to keep and buy only young stock. These make more weight for food eaten than older animals, and unless outrageously misused pay their way better than any other. A heifer growing into a cow, especially if she be of improved milking breed, more than pays her way all the time, besides constantly growing more valuable. A little stock of this kind pays better than a great deal of poor stock. It is not the amount, but quality of stock that enriches a farmer.

Land is slow to advance in seasons of prosperity, and slow to decline when poor crops or low prices make bad times for all classes. Farming has been depressed many years, but we believe the turning point has been passed, and whoever judiciously buys will not regret it. But the price of land is not always an indication of its real value. What it is worth must be tested by its productive capacity. What it will give after paying interest and expenses is a safe criterion to go by. If it pays 10 per cent. on \$50 an acre it is worth that. If properly located the best way to make money on farm land is to increase its productive capacity. So long as this is done the land does not need to be sold to prove it a good investment.

There is rarely a season when supplies of bran for feed cannot be bought in the fall at lower rates than later in the season. Mills at this time of year are scarce of room, and bran is

a bulky, low-priced product that takes up more room than they can spare for it. It is not always that the farmer has an excess of room in the fall, but it will pay to put up a separate house for storing bran, using it for no other purpose, if bran cannot otherwise be had. No kind of stock feed has appreciated more in popular estimation than wheat bran and middling. Of the two the latter when fed alone is best, while merely for the purpose of mixing with concentrated foods, corn meal, oil or cotton seed meal, the coarser bran may be preferable.

The greatest reduction of the farm's expenses, must be made by increasing amount and value of its products. Rich and well-drained land produces so much more than that in poor condition as to give the farmer who owns the best farm a great advantage. He and his hired help may work no harder, and possibly not so many hours, but they accomplish more, and thereby produce at less cost. This is the only practical way to make farming pay. The man who does not improve his farm, and waits for a high price to help out his poor farming, will learn when the good prices come that he has so little to sell that it does not profit him much. On the other hand, if he conducts his business so as to always produce large crops these can usually be sold at some profit in any condition of the market. We do not discourage farmers from seeking to get the highest prices. This year it is likely that the later grain prices will be higher than now. But he at least is on the safe side who can sell at low prices and be sure of making something.

Drilling Wheat or Sowing Broadcast.

It seems that some persons are yet in doubt as to whether it is better to use the drill or to sow broadcast. They claim that they get as good returns from broadcasting. It may be so in some seasons and on some kinds of soil, but as a rule it is not so, and more especially in the case of winter wheat. The drill deposits the grain at a more even depth, hence it comes up more uniformly to begin with. It also deposits it in such a way that it can better resist the influences of frost in winter. Grain that has been sown broadcast will heave in winter, when that which has been drilled will not. This is true at least under some circumstances. Then there is a saving in the amount of the seed when the drill is used. This usually amounts to about one peck per acre. Now, allowing that a drill costs \$60, and that one peck of seed is saved per acre, it would only require to sow about 240 acres of wheat to save its first cost in seed. It is thus apparent that a drill should pay for itself in the saving of seed which it effects. There is considerable difference of opinion as to which is the best width or widths to have the drill tubes. Taking all things into consideration, it will be better to avoid extremes. Six inches would sometimes be found to be too narrow and ten inches too wide. In lands that are not well drained, and especially where the plowing has been carelessly done, the objection has been urged that ice lodges in the drill marks and smother the grain. This difficulty may be met by drilling across the ridges. But where the work of plowing has been well done it will not be serious, although the drilling should follow the course of the ridges.—Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal.

How Alfalfa Improves Soil.

In answer to a gentleman, who wants the fact explained why land in Colorado that has raised large crops of alfalfa will produce much larger crops of wheat and barley than when the land was new, a correspondent to the Country gentleman says that "it is not diffi-

cult of explanation. Wheat, barley and other small grains obtain their nourishment from the five or six inches of top soil, and when that is materially diminished these crops are reduced, and the fertility must be renewed before large crops can again be raised. Leguminous plants, such as peas, red clover and alfalfa, must go deeper for nutriment. Peas draw mostly from six to ten inches, clover from eight to sixteen, and alfalfa goes straight down to great depths and draws all its nourishing matter to perfect its great crops from depths much below any of the others mentioned. So it will be seen that for all small grain crops alfalfa does not impoverish the soil at all, however long it may be raised, as it gets all its nourishment from a strata much below the one worked in ordinary agriculture.

These very large roots of alfalfa, boring so deeply into the earth, perform a wonderful service in bringing up these vast stores of fertility to the top soil within reach of the roots of all the small grains. It gives command of all the fertility in a depth of six to ten feet—a storehouse practically inexhaustible for a century.

This leguminous plant has great advantages over red clover in being perennial, insuring large crops indefinitely without reseeding. But it should be cut before flowering for the best hay, and for soiling before heading. Ten acres of the best alfalfa would feed forty milk cows through the summer, and when properly preserved in silo, would make a most excellent milk food in winter. Neither clover nor alfalfa should be plowed under as manure, when all the nutritive qualities may be utilized by the dairy cow, and 90 per cent. of the fertilizing power remain in the droppings for the land.

Sell on a Rising Market.

The remark is often made by business men that they never knew farmers to sell on a rising market, or fail to sell on a falling one. We do not know how much room there is for the remark. We know that it is human nature for a man to hold on to a thing when the market is rising in the hope that it will rise still higher, and the temptation great to sell as soon as the down turn sets in in the hope of getting rid of the stuff before it reaches bottom. It is this principal of human nature that causes the most of the fluctuations of the market, whether for farm products or any other class of commodities. We more than suspect that farmers are no more liable to this weakness than any other class of men. Nevertheless, there is something in the sneer worth thinking over. The seller is always safe in selling on a rising market, especially if it has been rising for some time, for this reason, that if he does not get the highest price, he at any rate gets a good price, while the man who holds on until the turn comes is very likely to hold on to long and sell just when he ought not. If farmers would sell on a rising market it would be the most powerful influence that could be imagined to hold prices steady, in so far as the fluctuations are the result of speculation. The varying yields of farm products in different seasons will always make a variation in price, but this does the farmer little harm compared with the fluctuations that arise from the tendencies of sellers to hold off when the price is rising in order to get the last cent, and to sell in a panic when it is seen that the price has been forced too high. When any kind of stock has been down for a long time, as for instance cattle at this time, there is the smallest possible danger in investing, and when everybody is wild to buy is the very best time to sell.—The Homestead.

The Water of the Farm.

Cultivators generally have some appreciation of the value and importance of the water of the rain which comes down on their land, but they do not al-

ways understand what vast quantities are required to water the face of the country. The owner of a fine farm may look out over at least a hundred acres of his own land, and as he sits in his comfortable veranda, after a long drouth, and sees a mild and steady rain watering his fields for two or three hours, he is hardly aware that the inch of rain which has fallen has deposited no less than a hundred tons of water on every acre, or over one hundred and thirty cubic yards an acre over the whole of his land. The hundred acres visible to him, have received in that mild manner over ten thousand tons of rain water, while he was seated in his arm-chair watching the watering of the parched earth.

Yet this vast bulk of moisture has scarcely penetrated more than two or three inches of the burnt soil. If, instead of coming down in a soft shower, it were supplied by a stream, it would require more than fifty tons of water an hour, running day and night, to give a weekly amount equal to the inch of water. It would be utterly impracticable to water farm crops by any mechanical agency, more than a thousand tons to be applied every twenty-four hours for every hundred acres. No artificial irrigation should ever be resorted to, to be applied by any mechanical labor over broad acres, and when supplied by streams the quantity must be much greater than many people suppose. Small garden crops can artificially, or crops the value of which is several times that of common farm products. But even a single acre, to be watered only an inch, as we have already shown, would absorb more than a hundred tons.

As irrigation cannot be practiced in other than exceptional cases, cultivators must continue to depend on thorough pulverization of the soil to retain a surplus of water when it comes, and to furnish it to plants when needed in their growth. The deeply and finely cultivated soil holds water like a sponge, which it receives from every excessive supply. A soil may be deeply loosened, but if this loosened mass is all broken lumps or clods there are innumerable openings between these clods which act like so many chimneys to allow the evaporating moisture from below to escape above, and the water which ought to be held for future use is rapidly dissipated. This loss may be in part prevented by a finely pulverized stratum at the top or surface, when no open chimneys exist to throw off vapor. Equally objectionable is the effect of a hard surface which the water cannot enter, but running off like rain from the roof of a house, the required supply is lost to the growing crop, and floods are caused on the lands below.

The teachings of theory, and the results of the successful practice of the best cultivators, have long since proved the importance of thorough pulverization and of a fine, mellow soil in giving heavy crops through all seasons, and in preventing the disaster which always happens to a greater or less extent to all superficial culture.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "HOW TO GROW CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

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

SWINE.

The smallest pig in a litter, usually called the runt, is not worth much at any season, and is especially worthless in fall. The food he would eat, and still be only a stunted specimen of pig-gishness, would give far better results if given in extra attention to the better pigs in the litter. Worse still happens when, as we have sometimes known, a runt sow pig was allowed to breed, because it alone was not fat enough for the butcher, and therefore in better breeding order. No surer method of running out a good breed of hogs can be devised than this.

There is possibly a show of excuse in other kinds of stock for farmers to take up with something less than the best because of its high price. But the pig is the farm stock that no one is too poor to own. It increases rapidly, and by crossing with thoroughbred boars of any established breed, and selecting the best for breeders, it is in the power of any man to get more out of his feed than he has done. This is practically the same as selling their grain at a higher price, a thing that if attempted in any other way than by feeding it to improved stock, reminds us of the man who tried to lift himself up by pulling at his boot-strap while he was standing in his boots.

HOG RAISING.

Extracts from a Paper Read at the Autumn Meeting of the Swine-Breeders' Association of Canada, by Mr. William Davies of Toronto.

Every intelligent person, whether farmer, manufacturer or dealer, knows right well that the nearer a product can be brought to the taste and wishes of the consumer, the better is the price realized and the larger the quantity consumed.

It is somewhat singular that an animal, whose flesh was forbidden to Jehovah's peculiar people, and was the synonym of everything unclean, should have become a staple article of food to dwellers in the temperate zone; and such being the case, it is well worth the while of breeders and feeders to produce the animal that will most nearly meet the requirements and tastes of those who consume it.

It is well known that the various breeds of animals have special characteristics. No one thinks of using a Clyde or a Shire as a roadster, and very few thoroughbreds are adapted to work on a farm or draw a cart. The same rule holds good among the various breeds of pigs. The Chester White, the Poland China, the Essex, the Suffolk and the Berkshire are squarely built, with a natural tendency to lay on fat, which ever year is held in greater abhorrence. It is true that a limited quantity of this sort is in demand among lumbermen and those who are interested in feeding their hands very cheaply; but in the towns and cities, and even among the farmers, there is an increasing and persistent demand for lean ham and bacon, for which they are ready to pay a higher price; in fact, with a majority of consumers, fat meat is unsalable. It is a great matter of satisfaction to our firm and other packers with whom we have conversed that the number of improved, large, Yorkshire boars that have circulated through the country within the last two years has very largely and favorably worked in the direction indicated, and among the hogs that we now take in at our packing house from one-third to one-half are white, and, without doubt, are half-bred Yorkshires, and we can affirm that its cross has produced the beau ideal of a bacon hog.

There are two points at which feed-

ers should aim: First, to have their hogs ready for market in June, July, and August, as that is the time when packers can afford to pay the highest price, and I need not tell any intelligent farmer that the difference of one-half cent a pound may easily be working for nothing or feeding at a loss and making a profit.

The next thing I want to impress upon feeders is to push their hogs along rapidly, and not sell them till they weigh 180 lbs., and 200 lbs. would be better if they have the characteristics I have before mentioned. I see no reason to suppose that the industry is likely to be overdone, always provided we have the weight and quality indicated.

As to paying more for a particular sort, I would say that while that is hardly practicable, yet it is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that the nearer the stock of the country approaches the ideal the higher will be the price, and it is to the interest of feeders not only to adopt the suggestions made, but to do all they can to induce their neighbors to follow.

In conclusion, let me urge farmers to raise more hogs, better hogs, larger hogs, and have them for sale when highest prices rule. We are not now paying as much by three-quarters of a cent to a cent per pound as in the end of July and August. At that time we could make plenty of money; while now, at the lowest prices, the business is hardly worth doing. Could anything show more plainly that packers and farmers are really in the same boat?

Keeping Swine Cheaply.

The best results with swine are obtained when they are kept on grass. Good succulent grass keeps them in health, and produces far better pork than grain-fed swine. The large increase in our export of pork should be followed by a universal effort to make better pork. The best pork is the lean, or at least where the lean predominates, and this is not obtained by feeding the animal on rich grain. Grass is the most natural food for swine, and it is also the cheapest. Next to this, vegetables are the most desirable, and fruit stand a good third. The corn and grain swine are the dearest to raise and the least desirable.

A revolution is going on gradually in the pig feeding for pork, and we must follow in this line to keep abreast of the time. The old way of penning the swine up in filthy pens to wallow in their own manure, and then feeding them to satiety with corn and grain until they got so fat they could hardly move, was against all the laws of nature. The animal's system became stuffed up and unable to perform their functions. Excessive layers of fat were produced, which very few people cared about. The modern system is to turn the pigs into the grass fields every year, let and let them eat clover, weeds and vegetables, giving them only a limited amount of grain. This keeps them clean, prevents disease and a feverish condition of the body, and makes them cool and quiet the year round. A sow that is brought up in this way bears fine pigs, and brings them up in truly royal style.

Strange to say the cheapest foods produce the best pork, for it makes lean, and not fat pork. The exercise which the animals get in the fields develop their muscles and frames, and this adds to the value of the pork. To reduce the fat and increase the lean, one only has to keep the pigs in the pasture all of their lives, and give them plenty of vegetables, fruits, skim-milk and bran. When their bodies are fully formed give them ground rye and bran. A little corn may be fed to them later, but the fruit and vegetable diet should be kept up all of the time. Such pork as these pigs would produce could not help but find a ready market.—American Cultivator.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

The Man with a Long Face.



BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure his Bilious and Nervous Disorders, arising from a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, or a Torpid Liver. One dose will oftentimes relieve Sick Headache in twenty minutes.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 35

WHEAT!

48 Bushels Per Acre.

It is easy enough to do if you know how, and more money in it. You can find full information in

"Secrets of Success."

H. H. DEWEESE, "The Gilt Edged Farmer," Piqua, Ohio.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The lone line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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



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



-A. ZABEL,-

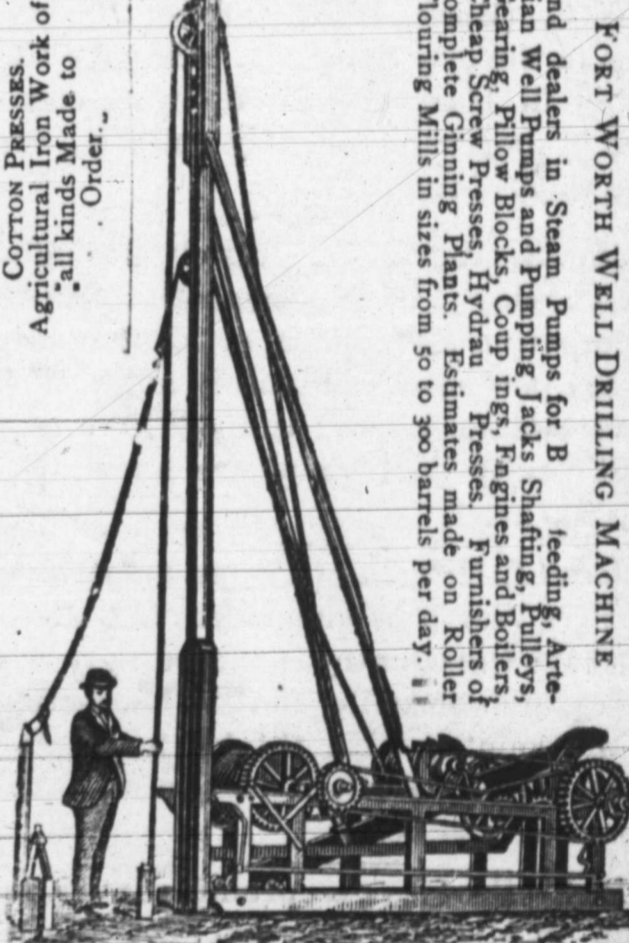
AGENT Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery. MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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.

A. ZABEL,

103 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. FORT WORTH IRON WORKS FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Wells, Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Flange Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Turners of Complete Ginning Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

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

TEXAS North and East.

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

COTTON BELT ROUTE

On August 25, September 15 and 30. Tickets good for 30 days. All Northern and Eastern lines will also sell excursion tickets on the above dates via St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis and the Cotton Belt Route. W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Tyler, Tex

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. L. Harris, the Wabash stock agent, left for the B. I. T. Wednesday.

R. A. Reddell of Alvarado was among the visiting stockmen Thursday.

H. C. Clark, the well known cattleman of Dallas, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Wm. Bevers, a well-to-do stockman of Baylor county, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. C. George, a prominent sheepman of Nolan county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. M. Williams, a prominent stockman of Colorado City, went over to the Dallas fair Wednesday.

B. R. Thompson of the Canda Cattle Car company made one of his periodical visits to Fort Worth this week.

S. B. Judson, formerly of Epworth, Tex., but now a well-to-do sheepman of Eddy, N. M., was in the city Wednesday.

Wm. Hunter, the popular manager in Texas for Evans-Snyder-Buel company, spent a part of the past week in the city.

Capt. A. G. Evans, president of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City was in Fort Worth yesterday.

W. S. Talbott, who owns a fine ranch in Tom Green county, is in the city. Mr. Talbott has 100 choice feeding steers for sale. He reports country dry, needing rain badly and grass short.

H. C. (Buck) Dillahunt of Haskell was in the city Saturday. He says the range in Haskell and adjoining counties is short and country suffering for the want of room.

Jno. S. Andrews of this city, bought on Tuesday 242 good smooth feeding steers from Ed Hayden, of Kent county at \$17 per head, delivered here. Mr. Andrews forwarded the cattle to his Hill county pasture, where he is feeding 600 head.

Jesse J. Hittson of Fisher county was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Hittson says the country is exceedingly dry and grass unusually short in his section of the country. He thinks the coming winter will be a severe one and that losses will be heavy.

B. F. Crowley, a prominent cattleman of Midland, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Crowley says that while grass in some localities is fairly good, yet the Plains country, generally speaking, is very dry and badly in need of rain.

Ed. S. Carver, of Henrietta, while in Fort Worth Thursday received the following telegram from Cassidy Bros. & Co., of East St. Louis, giving sales made on that day of a lot of steers recently shipped by Mr. Carver: "Sold steers at three cents; averaged ten hundred and fifty pounds. Four cars weighing 871, brought two and a quarter."

John K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Frisco, was in the city Tuesday. He was just from Amarillo, where he says several thousand head of cattle are

awaiting cars for shipment to market. There seems to have been a large accumulation of cattle at the point named on account of the railroad company being unable to furnish the required number of cars.

F. P. Alexander of Greenville, formerly a prominent politician and at one time speaker of the Texas legislature, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Alexander has quit politics and is now engaged in the more honorable and profitable business of cattle feeding. He is now on the market for several hundred steers to feed at his pens near Greenville.

Fishburne Military school of Waynesboro, Va., with Prof. Jas. A. Fishburne as principal, aided by a corps of able assistants, is perhaps one of the best schools in the South for young men who desire a thorough, classic, scientific and business education combined with military training. Young men who have it in view to obtain a first-class education would do well to investigate this school before making their selections. See advertisement in another column.

Keenan & Sons, the well known Chicago live stock commission merchants, under date of the 23d, referring to the market on Texas cattle, say: "Receipts heavy and prices rule from 20 to 40 cents lower on all grades. Cannermen seem to be the only buyers. The low price of common natives, as well as the low price of the common or low grade of Western range cattle, has affected the prices of Texans. The fact is we have an over supply of all grades of cattle, and while this state of things exists we can't expect any better markets."

Messrs. Rosenbann Bros. of Chicago in their circular letter of the 24th say: "Receipts of cattle this week have been much in excess of the demand and generally of poorer quality. The number will reach nearly 92,000 head, of which 26,000 were Westerns and 34,000 Texans. Last week we received 27,000 Westerns and 30,000 Texans, against 21,000 Westerns and 20,000 Texans for the same week last year. The flood of cattle has brought about a severe decline in prices, rangers suffering as much as any other class. Values have dropped 20 to 35 cents on all poor to medium kinds. The demand is fair for fat and well finished steers, but buyers take the common kinds very unwillingly. The run of Texas cattle was about the largest on record for one week."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

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.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE. Fishburne School

A Big Decline at Chicago.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 24, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

Last week's receipts of Texas cattle outnumbered those of any previous week this year. For the week just closed the estimated receipts of Texas cattle alone amounted to 32,000.

Other causes, besides excessive receipts of Texans, have perplexed sellers lately. First, western range cattle have been too plentiful and have declined 20 to 30 cents again. It seemed as if the owners of common and medium native cow stuff had all concluded to get rid of their surplus stock at one time and had chosen the past week. The further fact that Nelson Morris has marketed nearly 2500 of his territory cattle here this week has aided in demoralizing prices, especially on good cattle.

The average decline for six days on good Texas steers is 20 cents; on common and medium steers not so much.

The supply of common Texas cows has been much larger in proportion than common and medium steers; cows have declined 15 to 20 cents.

We quote common to fair cows \$1.40 @1.60; medium to good, \$1.70@2. Steers, common to fair, \$2@2.20; medium to good, \$2.25@2.40; dressed beef, \$2.50@2.75; shipping steers, \$2.75@3.

Several new buyers have been on the market for bulls lately, and all offerings have sold readily at 15 cents advance over last week. Veal calves continue to sell well; supply light.

Our sheep salesman reports a continuation of last week's good demand for fat mutton. Quite a few fall-clipped Texans have come in lately, but, being thin, sold low, say \$2.75@3 for feeders and \$3.25@3.60 for killers. Good grass mutton sells at \$3.85@4.25; con-fed Texans, \$4.50@4.75.

Weather continues pleasant.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENCY.

Mississippi Market Letter.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Oct. 24, '91.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Since my last report, which you failed to make mention of, I have had fair business. My sales of Texas stock, horses and mares was six car loads; prices from \$30 to \$65. There is a demand for beef cattle. Cows, \$1.50@1.90; steers, \$2@2.37.

M. FEIBELMAN, Manager.

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

SUBSCRIBE for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA, CO., VA.

English, Classical, Scientific and Business Courses, with Military training. Climate unexcelled. Pupils limited; best training and influences. Modern advantages and comforts. Send for catalogue.

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

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, F. W. Wicks, secretary, for the week ending October 20, 1891:

Mary Dyne 73,104—I. D. Allen to D. J. Anthony, Terrell.

Daisy of Denison 53,137—R. C. Foster to Platter & Foster, Denison.

Tissie-K. 67,693—I. D. Allen to D. J. Anthony, Terrell.

Willette M. 73,103—I. D. Allen to D. J. Anthony, Terrell.

Pauline Pogis of M. F. 2d 70,489—S. W. Webber to S. P. Pounders, Mount Pleasant.

Ida Polonius' Duchess 57,603—A. F. Platter to Platter & Foster, Denison.

Bert M. of St. Lambert 28,504—H. M. Littel to A. E. Bush, Galveston.

Lord Oaks 23,384—J. Mitchell to B. B. Cannon, Arlington.

Effie M. 73,102—I. D. Allen to D. J. Anthony, Terrell.

Florence St. Clair 66,771—L. B. Giles to N. W. Hatchett, Alvord.

Agnes Burford 73,101—I. D. Allen to D. J. Anthony, Terrell.

Dude of Fair Play 16,478—G. E. Kelly to W. B. Weaver, Divide.

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.

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. R.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 30, 1891. }

Receipts of cattle for the week 400; out of which one car went to a butcher at Marshall, Texas, balance were bought and used by the Packing Company and other local butchers.

Best grass fed steers are bringing \$2; common to fair steers from \$1.50@1.75. Good fat cows are worth \$1.50, while only fairly good ones sell at \$1.35 to \$1.40. The cattle market may be regarded as fairly steady, with an upward tendency.

The receipts of hogs for the week were only 400, but notwithstanding the light receipts, the market has declined. This is in keeping with the heavy declines East, and no more than would naturally be expected. Best hogs are now bringing \$4 per hundred pounds.

There are but few sheep being offered.

There is a fair demand for good veal calves at \$2.50 per hundred.

Bulls and stags continue in fair demand at from \$1@1.25 per hundred.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
October 29, 1891. }

Total cattle receipts to-day 16,000, of which 3000 were Texans. The market is steady on all classes and may be reported as showing some signs of improvement.

Texans are selling as follows: Cows, \$1.40@2.25; steers, \$2.25@3.25; bulls, \$1.25@1.60; calves, \$1.50@4.50 per 100 pounds. Texas sheep, 70 to 80 pounds, \$3@3.90.

J B Pace, Clarendon, sold 234 steers, 668 lbs average, at \$2.80; 103 spayed heifers, 861 lbs, at \$2.45.

E. C. Kellogg, 84 cows, 745 lbs, at \$2.05.

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

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

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

T L Keen, 32 veals, 415 lbs, \$8.37½; 13 cows, 783 lbs, \$2.

R H Tewksberry, San Angelo, 83 calves, 182 lbs, \$2.65.

H B Sanborn, 49 bulls, 1004 lbs, \$1.60.

J H Parramore, 21 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.50; 78 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.35; 223 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.90; 27 bulls, 1058 lbs, \$1.50.

L Z Eddleman, Quanah, 15 calves, 186 lbs, \$2.25, 24 cows, 819 lbs, \$1.87½.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; shipments, 9000. Market active and higher. All grades, \$3.75@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 1000. Market active and steady to stronger. Native ewes, \$3.50@4.30; mixed, \$4.30@4.25; wethers, \$4.50@5.25; Westerns, \$4.20@4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
October 29, 1891. }

Receipts—Cattle, 5543; 372 calves, 36 loads on quarantine side. The majority of receipts are New Mexico and Western. The market is strong to 5@10c. higher for any good-fleshed steers or cows. Good to choice 950 to 1150-pound Texas or Indian steers would sell at \$2.50@3.10; fair to medium 800 to 900 pounds, \$2.30@2.60; canners, \$2@2.25; cows, \$1.15@1.50@2.10; calves, \$5@10. Sheep 20@30c. lower than the first of the week.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
October 29, 1891. }

To-day's cattle receipts 2300; one-half of which were Texans. Market is 10 cents higher on good cattle, steady on all grades.

The calf market is weak. Cow stuff \$1.40@2.25; steers, \$2@3; about all sold.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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

W. M. DARLINGTON.

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

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



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

market is heavily supplied with beeves and cows and glutted with calves and yearlings. Quotations are weak and poor stock is neglected. Hog and sheep dull and in full supply.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 29.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
Fine.....	18@20	17@19
Medium.....	19@22	18@21
Fall—		
Fine.....	17@20	15@18
Medium.....	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved.....	13@15	12½@15
Mexican carpet.....	12@14	11@12

St. Louis, M., Oct. 29.—Wool—Receipts, 195,900 pounds. Shipments, 72,100 pounds. There was little life in the market, with prices ruling barely steady.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29—Wool—Quiet and easier. Sales, Ohio at 28@29c.

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, the well known New York specialist in throat and lung diseases, catarrh and deafness, has opened an office in Dallas, No. 327 Main street, opposite city hall, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty. Dr. Hunter treats these diseases largely by medicated and oxygen inhalations, methods which are not only common sense, but which have proved remarkably successful. Those unable to consult Dr. Hunter personally should write him for publications upon these subjects, and lists of questions to be answered.

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.

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

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

To wean a colt, put your mare in the stable instead of the colt—on dry feed—and you will have no trouble in drying up the milk. Turn the colt to pasture near by and feed oats and bran equal parts, give plenty of water and let the colt suck two times a day for three or four days, then once a day for the same time, and you will have a colt weaned without the hair turning the wrong way, and a mare with a well preserved udder. Never, never shut a colt up to wean it unless unavoidable.

The disease known as horse colic, so frequently fatal in horses, or if not so is made fatal by administering all the abominations of a drug store, can be cured if taken in time by a simple means without any medicine. Get the horse down on his side, let some one hold his head down so that it cannot rise, then with the doubled-up fists knead the bowels between the hips and the lower ribs, as you would a mass of dough. Knead vigorously. The animal will quickly show its appreciation of the kindness by lying perfectly still. The wind will pass in a few moments, and then the worst is over.

In successful breeding of horses, one of the main requirements is care. Without it good blood, or good feed, or good natural conditions, will lose nearly all of their value, and all combined can scarcely bring a profit. Care cannot take the place of good blood, or good food, or favorable natural conditions, but it can do more alone than any of them, and with them as its materials, it will produce the most gratifying results. It is the man who sees to it that not one of his animals lacks good food, good drink, good shelter, or good blood, that makes the striking success of breeding.—Mexican Financier.

Breeding Trotters.

The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal thinks that no more satisfactory line of business is open to the intelligent farmer than to enter upon the breeding of trotters. If his pursuit do not allow him to buy Standard-bred mares, he can make a good and satisfactory commencement with good road-drivers of proved merit, which can always be bought at a reasonable price, and he may be satisfied with such stock when he reflects upon the great number of mares of no known breeding which have performed a most important part in the production of the American trotter.

The same journal also says: "The breeding of any race of animals is a most fascinating and delightful pursuit; and when, as in the case of the American trotter, it has the advantage of being a reasonably sure way to honest livelihood, and in many cases to wealth, it is no wonder that its devotees are numbered by thousands."

A Good Place for a Good Horse.

It is a maxim in horse breeding that there is a good place for every good horse at a good price. While this is true in the main, it is somewhat subject to qualifications. If the horse is a trotter, it may be good and yet will not bring a good price unless it is a very good trotter indeed. In breeding for speed there are so many chances of failure, and the failures come so far short of finding good places at good prices, that farmers will do much better to give attention to the lines of breeding in which there are greater probabilities of success. These are so varied that each may exercise his individual preference. But with coachers, roadsters and draft horses the axiom above quoted will always hold good. A breeder should, of course, aim to produce only the very best. But in these lines, if his effort falls a little short of attaining the desired standard, yet a good animal of any of these types is always readily

saleable at a price that will allow a good profit. And a word just here—don't hold a fairly good horse for a fancy price. Get your money out as soon as you can, and then turn it again quickly.—J. K. Reeve in Farmers' Home.

American Draft Horses.

Will there ever be a distinctively American draft horse? In the same sense and to the same extent that we have the American trotter, probably not. If pulling was capable of furnishing as much sport as trotting, we should, most certainly. The same skill in selecting, breeding and feeding that has developed the trotter would develop a draft horse that for strength and endurance would have no equal in the world. So far, in the creation of the American draft horse, we have simply collected from all hands, the material, which is now lying around the site loose, and it needs the wisdom of the trained architect and the skill of the builder, to say nothing of the labor of the workmen, to rear the structure that is clearly possible. In the last twenty years we have gathered in from every horse-growing nation, a mass of heterogeneous material, "gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble," and if the American draft horse is to be created, a new and distinct creation, the architect must develop the ideal, everything must be rejected that does not contribute to that ideal, the law of heredity must be used to its fullest extent and the environment shaped to meet the wants of this new creation. As a matter of fact there will not be one draft horse of America, but several.—Homestead.

The Year's 2:15 Horses.

A few years ago a 2:15 performer was looked upon as something phenomenal, and in truth horses with such records were scarce. In looking over this year's performers the large number of horses that have trotted in 2:15 or better for the first time will surprise one. So far, the list of new 2:15 performers for this season is as follows:

Mary Marshall by Billy Wilkes, 2:20 1/2	2:12 1/2
Pat Downing by Abe Downing, 2:20 3/4	2:13 1/2
Nellie W. by Rolla Goldust, 2:21	2:14
Incas by Inca, 2:27 1/2	2:14 1/2
Bonnie Wilmore by Wilmore, 2:33 1/2	2:14 1/2
Pickpania by Picketpock, 2:32	2:14 3/4
Charleston by Bourbon Wilkes	2:15

The list new of 2:15 pacers reads as follows:

Direct by Director, 2:17	2:06
Red Bell by Red Wilkes	2:11 1/2
Manager by Nutwood, 2:18 1/2	2:11 3/4
Nightingale by Alcantara, 2:23	2:12 3/4
Telegram by Telegraph	2:14
Mascot by Deceive	2:14 1/2
Forrest Wilkes by Bourbon Wilkes	2:15

A peculiar fact in connection with the above tables is that the four fastest of the pacers were sired by four of the most popular of our trotting-bred sires. Bourbon Wilkes, it will be noticed, is the only sire with a representative in each table, and both his pacer and his trotter have a record of just 2:15. Incas' record of 2:14 1/2, makes his dam, May Day, 2:30, who is also the dam of Margaret S., 2:12 1/2, the only mare that has produced two trotters with records below 2:15. Of the other new 2:15 performers only one is out of a mare that has another 2:20 performer, and that is Pat Downing, 2:13 1/2, whose dam, Dagmar, also produced the pacer Chronograph, 2:19 1/2. Never before have horsemen had the privilege of looking at such a list of 2:15 performers as the above list, and when we remember that in addition to that list we have Allerton 2:10, Nelson 2:10 1/2, Nancy Hanks 2:12, all of which were already in the 2:15 list at the beginning of the season, but that are now trotting heat after heat faster than 2:13, then the great improvement that has been going on in the breeding of the trotting horse becomes apparent.—The Horse World.

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

COTTON SEED'S ROMANCE.

The story of its rise in agricultural importance reads like a fairy tale.

[From the Atlantic Constitution.]
"Was ever there a history this side of Cinderella, of the uprising of humanity, like that of the cotton-seed? See!

For seventy years despised as a nuisance and burned or dumped as garbage.

Then discovered to be the very food for which the soil was hungering.

Shortly afterwards to be a nutritious food for beast as well as soil.

Once admitted to the circle of farm husbandries, found to hold thirty-five gallons of pure oil to the ton, worth in its crude state forty million dollars for the whole crop of seed.

Then experience showed that the ton of cotton-seed was a better fertilizer and a better stock when robbed of its thirty-five gallons of oil than before, and that the hulls of the seed made the best fuel for feeding the oil mill engine, and that the ashes of the hulls, scooped from the engine's drift, had the highest commercial value as potash.

About this time we begin to spell cotton-seed oil with capital letters.

In our country it has removed the wasting strength of southern fields and clad them with whiteness that would shame the fleeces of England, or yellow them pale the fleeces of Argolis. It knocked the western land into spots, and poured the western land out of the frying-pan into the fire."

Because

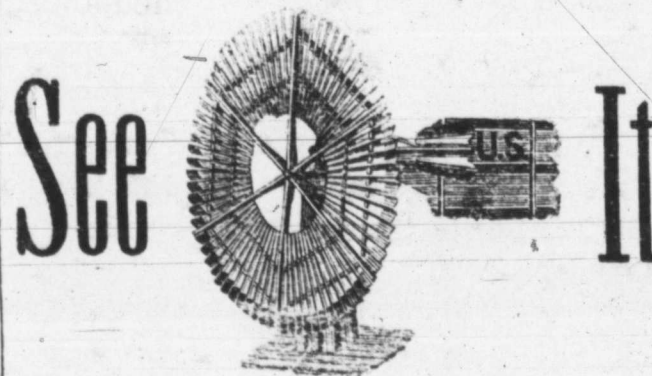
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Ready For Winter.

A great deal of the winter comfort and annual profit on the farm depends on the preparation that has been made for winter. To prepare for winter in the most effective way possible involves a good many careful calculations and a good deal of skillful work. It is a nice thing to determine what stock it will pay to keep through the winter. There accumulates on every farm more or less stock that could possibly be kept at a profit on grass in the summer, but that will not begin to pay if it has to be fed either grain or hay in winter. There are steers that are unthrifty and will prove hard feeders and hard keepers, old scrub cows that have served their day and generation and should go to the shambles, and that when fat will not more than pay for the corn it takes to fatten them, hogs that might be fed, at a profit by the cattle feeders, but will not pay out if fed corn direct; horses, it may be, for which there will be no use next year, and hence ought to be sold as soon as possible to some man who has use for them, and so on through the list of stock on the farm. It is always well to get rid of this class of stuff in the fall, when it is possible without too great a sacrifice. If anyone will buy it at a public or private sale without further feed, so much the better. It is not always easy to calculate the amount of feed that is needed by the stock on the farm through the winter, and the only safe way is to provide considerably more roughness than there is reason to believe will be needed. With barns and hay sheds roughness can be carried over from one year to another, and it is not wise to stint the quantity. It is always better to carry a quantity over than to stint the feed on live stock in that most critical time of year, the spring. The lesson of last year, when a most serious hay famine threatened the farmers of the northwest, should not be forgotten.

With stock reduced to the proper proportions and feed in abundance prepared, it is well to consider how it can be fed out with the greatest economy of labor and the least waste. There is a vast amount of both feed and labor wasted in the winter season because the proper calculations and arrangements were not made before hand. We greatly admire the arrangements some farmers make with very small expense by which they save a great deal both of feed and labor and bring their stock through in fine shape, while other farmers, with less stock and the expenditure of more labor and feed, come through the winter with their stock thin in flesh and in an unthrifty condition. The best way to learn the trick is to watch the farmers that have learned it and do likewise. There are many things in connection with farming that can be learned in no other way. Neither books nor newspapers can teach the really cute tricks, or, rather, devices, of the farmer's trade. The next month, which intervenes before winter, in real earnest, may be expected, will be one of the busiest of the year if full preparation for the winter is made, and happy is the man who has everything in readiness for it when it comes. We do not presume to teach farmers the details of the proper preparation for winter, differing as they do on different farms and at different seasons, and, therefore, we have simply called attention to a few of the important things that are not usually included in what is called preparation for winter.—Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

Feeding Root Crops.

Western farmers, as a class, feed but little if any roots. Corn, oats, hay, straw and fodder are the principal materials used during the winter. There may be a surplus of turnips, potatoes or other root crops, but little care is taken to feed them out to secure the best results.

These can be used to a good advantage during the fall and winter, and especially when they cannot be sold at a price that will leave a profit. It is only in exceptional cases that the small, unmarketable potatoes, turnips, or other root crops can be sold profitably. It is hardly good economy to sell the good ones at a low price in order to get rid of the smaller ones. A much better plan will be to sort them over, sell the best and feed the rest out to the stock. If the quantity is large so that this cannot be done before there is danger of freezing, they can be stored in a cellar or put in pits and be taken out as needed. They make the best rations boiled and mashed mixing wheat bran, or wheat bran and corn meal with them. In this way they make a good fattening ration. If this plan cannot be followed conveniently another good plan is to slice or chop up and sprinkle bran, or corn meal and bran over them quite liberally and then feed. They should be clean, as it is not good economy to compel the stock to eat dirt when it can be avoided.

They are not a complete food in themselves, but fed in connection with grain or bran with roughness, they make up a good feed, and especially so when there is a lack of variety. Potatoes are good for hogs, horses or sheep; turnips make a good feed for sheep and cattle, as also do carrots or beets; parsnips are considered especially good for horses, so that all the surplus can be used to a good advantage. We are so accustomed to feeding corn that other materials are not considered at their real value and are often wasted to a more or less extent on this account. Now is the time when the late root crops are being harvested, and either marketed or stored away, and with a little care considerable feed can be secured that will lessen the amount of grain necessary to keep the stock in a good condition, while the variety of feed will help maintain good health. Because a crop yields well and is cheap is no reason for wasting, but rather care be taken to make the most out of it.—Prairie Farmer.

America's Harvest of Plenty.

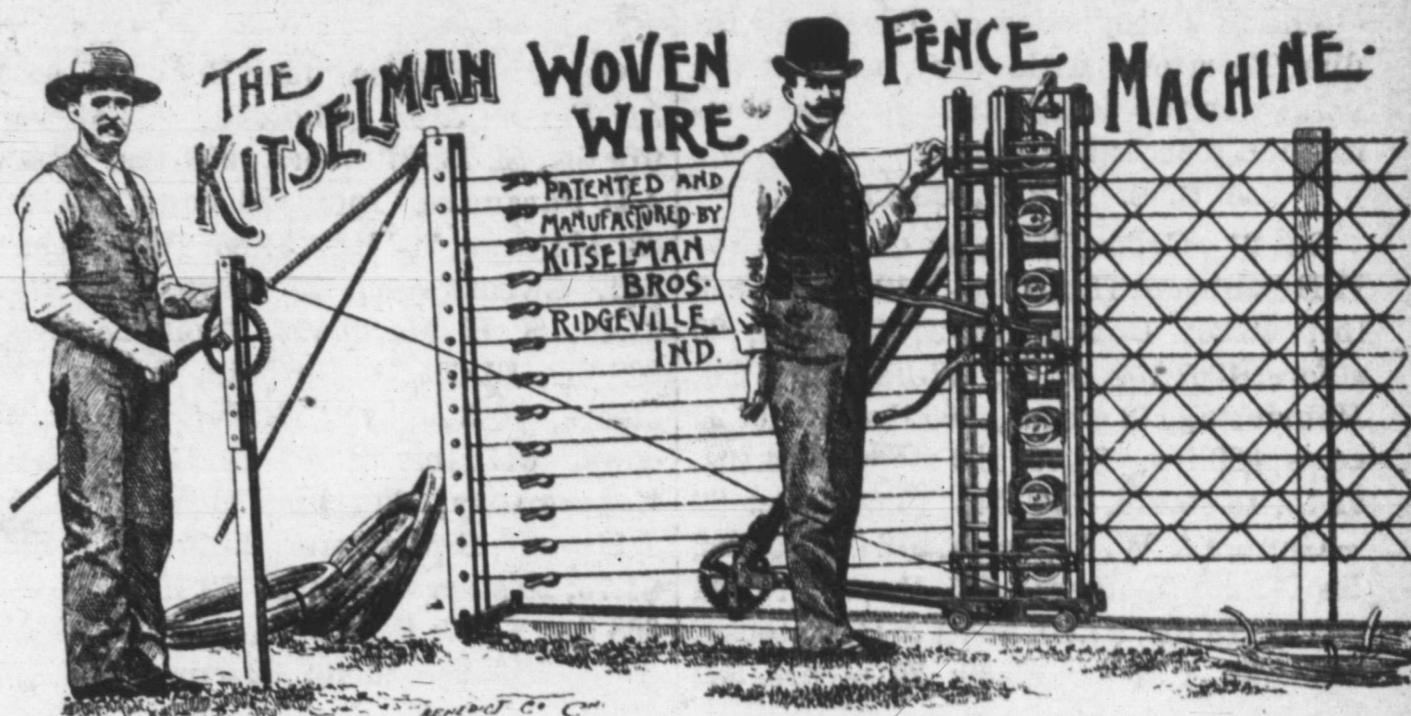
The United States has been particularly blessed in the year 1891, in her unprecedented soil productions. Every section of the Union has yielded abundant crops of grain and fruits, and today this country may well be regarded the granary of the world, filled and running over with a plenitude of riches. There should be no hunger in this broad land, and the famished and oppressed of other countries may well look with longing eyes across the seas, as did the Jews of old to Canaan's land.

From Russia there comes to us appalling tales of starvation and woe. Thousands are dying for want of food, and still greater numbers are suffering pangs worse than death in their craving for bread.

In Spain the floods have inundated the crops and left the peasant populations destitute. In the province of Toledo, thousands of lives have been swept away by the angry waters, and the problem of keeping soul and body together, or its alternative, death, confronts those who have been spared by the elements.

It is impossible to speak of the American poor and the poor of European countries in the same breath. The grinding poverty of the foreign peasant is little understood by the people of this country, and the close economy practiced by the working classes there in their daily rations, is a subject of amazement to Americans coming in contact with them. Indeed, it might well be said that the food carelessly wasted by the workmen of this country would come very near supplying those in foreign lands, so little do the American working classes know of the pinching straits to which Europe's poor are condemned.—Industrial American.

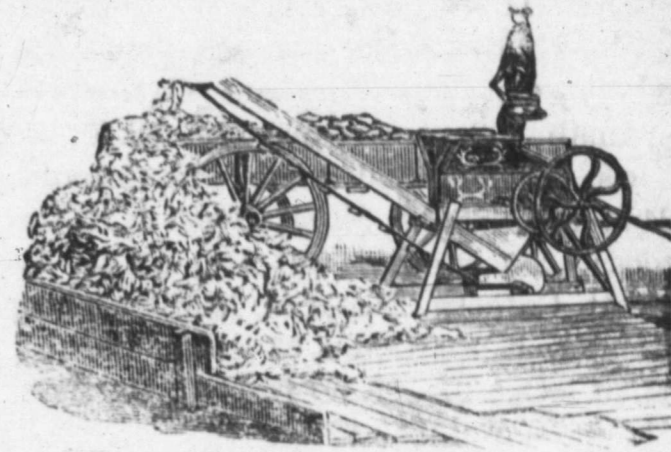
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LITERARY NOTES.

Harper & Brothers have just published "Hints to Amateurs," a handbook of art, by Mrs. Louis Jopling.

The latest and no doubt the most trustworthy representation of the social and economic life of the South American people is to be found in Theodore Child's recently published volume on "The Spanish-American Republics." The book embraces a record of a seven months' tour through the southern portion of the continent, and is a very complete exposition of the resources and development of the countries visited. It is superbly illustrated from photographs and from drawings by the foremost American artists.

To the Rockies 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.

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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.

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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.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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.

Oct 21—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for H B Sanborn, Henrietta, 312 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.25; Dodson & J, Quanah; 20 steers, 1067 lbs, \$2.60; Worsham C Co, Henrietta, 173 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.40; 20 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.75; 129 steers, 644 lbs, \$1.75; 18 steers, 746 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 22—Gunter & W, Marietta, 272 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.30; 25 steers, 835 lbs, \$2.10; 44 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.80; Scott & R, Catoosa, 26 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.30; 26 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.25; 20 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.10; Wilson & P, Catoosa, 35 steers, 726 lbs, \$2.15; 6 bulls, 978 lbs, \$1.35; 48 steers, 1059 lbs, \$2.40. Oct 23—Gunter & W, Marietta, 363 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.30; Funk & J, Elgin, 60 steers, 1118 lbs, \$2.85; 149 steers, 1118 lbs, \$2.75; 149 steers, 1118 lbs, \$2.75; B W Rider, 87 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.40; 6 steers, 1193 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 26—Worsham Cattle Co, Quanah, 108 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.40; 270 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.60. Oct 27—Scott & N, Catoosa, 24 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.75; Scott & R, Catoosa, 227 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.45; W Scott, Catoosa, 24 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.35; Stead & E, St Louis, 67 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.70. Oct 27—H H Halsell, Carlisle, 73 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.50.

Oct 22—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W Scott, Catoosa, 209 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.50. Oct 23—Gaddis & Todd, Coffeyville, 12 calves, 167 lbs, \$5.25; 34 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.40; 34 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.65; 28 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.45; N Skinner, Vinita, 4 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.62; 30 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.50; A J Strange, Chelsea, 43 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.65; M W Couch, Vinita, 224 steers, 792 lbs, \$2.25; G W Miller, Ponca, 24 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.25; J M Williams, Bellevue, 30 cows, 599 lbs, \$1.30; 81 calves, 154 lbs, \$3. Oct 21—W B & G S White, Quanah, 68 calves, 179 lbs, \$4.85; 149 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.35; 251 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.80; J H White, Quanah, 85 calves, 175 lbs, \$4.85; 25 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.35; 29 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.75; Morrison & J, Amarillo, 21 bulls, 1008 lbs, \$1.40; N S Skinner, 31 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.75; L Newman, Quanah, 47 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.25; Stillson, Case, Thorp, Ryburn & Co, Catoosa, 392 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.40. Oct 26—W Scott, Catoosa, 26 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.25; 19 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.05.

Oct 21—Gregory, Cooley & Co sold for Daugherty & W, Catoosa, 22 steers, 1088 lbs, \$2.80; F M Daugherty, Henrietta, 141 steers, 1110 lbs, \$3.30; 138 steers, 1074 lbs, \$3.15; 185 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.10; 16 bulls, 1141 lbs, \$1.80; S B Burnett, Rutherford, 94 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.90. Oct 22—Geo T Hume, Silverdale, 266 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.50; J C Smith, Iatan, 23 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 23—Rio Cattle Co, Merkel, 10 calves, 209 lbs, \$2; 12 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.40; 17 cows, 569 lbs, \$1.40; 3 bulls, 1086 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 26—M S Swearingen, Childress, 24 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.35; 37 cows, 571 lbs, \$1.80; 28 steers, 828 lbs, \$2.35; D D Swearingen, Childress, 23 cows, 652 lbs, \$1.50; 30 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.80; 21 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.35; Forsythe L & C Co, Childress, 168 cows, 745 lbs, \$2; 222 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.72; D P Cowser, San Angelo, 23 steers, 798 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 27—H H Halsell, Decatur, 11 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.45; 22 steers, 903

lbs, \$2.45; 17 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.45; 19 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.30; 35 cows, 788 lbs, \$2.

Oct 22—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for Pryor & B, Choteau, 362 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.75; 27 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.75; J H Paramore, Inola, 26 cows, 829 lbs, \$2; 144 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.85; W H Burton, Sweetwater, 27 cows, 602 lbs, \$1.40; S H Merchant, Inola, 25 cows, 868 lbs, \$1.65; G Guthrie, Inola, 179 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.30; J E Elliott, 27 cows, 647 lbs, \$1.50; G B Rowden, Kansas City, 130 steers, 1105 lbs, \$3.05; J Bryant, Sweetwater, 22 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.75; 25 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.10; 28 cows, 608 lbs, \$1.50; F M Daugherty, Doss, 32 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.40; 32 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.70. Oct 23—R D Cragin, Pond Creek, 189 steers, 1168 lbs, \$2.70; Pryor & B, Choteau, 362 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.60; Magnolia Co, Colorado, 164 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.45; A A Wiley, Colorado, 206 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.70. Oct 24—C Coppinger, Colorado City, 54 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.75; 113 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 26—Evans, P & B, Choteau, I T, 171 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.75. Oct 27—for the same, 218 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.70.

Oct 21—R Strahorn & Co sold for S B Burnett, Rutherford, 284 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.90; Kimberlin Co, Quanah, 62 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.65; Kimberlin Co, Ponca, 424 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.35; Montgomery & Co, Elgin, 290 cows and heifers, 580 lbs, \$1.50; 21 calves, 136 lbs, \$3.50; 10 calves, 366 lbs, \$1.60; J L McCord, Elgin, 21 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.15; 187 cows and heifers, 649 lbs, \$1.50; W E Halsell, 188 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.40; 84 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.75; Harrold & East, Wichita Falls, 50 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.65. Oct 22—Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 112 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.70; 226 cows and heifers, 741 lbs, \$1.87; 44 cows and heifers, 740 lbs, \$1.87; Kimberlin Co, Ponca, 79 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.60; H G Radcliff, Harrold, 29 cows, 647 lbs, \$1.50; East & McM, Wichita Falls, 26 cows, 626 lbs, \$1.50; R E Blackstone, Ponca, 61 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.70; 28 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.35; F Starr, Ponca, 51 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.35; 77 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.75. Oct 26—J A Scott, Baird, 116 calves, 230 lbs, \$2.75.

Oct 17—Texas Live Stock Commission Co sold for Quinn Bros, Midland, 2 stags, 1005 lbs, \$1.75; 13 cows, 662 lbs, \$2; 13 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.45; J E Campbell, National Stock Yards, 71 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.55; 23 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.65. Oct 21—J B Pace, Richmond, Va, 329 steers, 1056 lbs, \$2.95. Oct 19—M T Shackett, Kansas City, 46 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.62; 2 stags, 885 lbs, \$1.95. Oct 21—M T Shackett, Kansas City, 29 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 22—G T Hume, Arkansas City, 264, 934 lbs, \$2.50; J B Pace, Richmond, Va, 290 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.65; 64 cows, 863 lbs, \$2.35; H Windland, Tecumseh, 58 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.45; 26 cows, 671 lbs, \$1.55; G O Cresswell, 26 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.45; 28 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.55. Oct 26—J R Thompson, St Louis, 78 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.70; M Sandher, San Angelo, 20 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.25.

Oct 21—James H Campbell Co sold for G W Miller, Ponca, 23 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.25; Earnest Bros, Kansas City, 21 bulls, 721 lbs, \$1.60; 59 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.50; 22 cows, 637 lbs, \$1.50; Ball & B, Kansas City, 83 calves, 185 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 23—Waco L & C Co, Waco, 30 calves, 228 lbs, \$3; 28 yearlings, 416 lbs, \$1.75; 67 cows, 595 lbs, \$1.55; 23 cows,

WOOL

reports of market furnished on request.

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

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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

679 lbs, \$1.75. Oct 26—N B Sloan, Kiowa, 50 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.35.

Oct 21—Godair, Harding & Co sold for J D Lundy, Tulsa, 293 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 22—Adams & Allison, San Angelo, 520 sheep, 62 lbs, \$3; 150 sheep, 59 lbs, \$2.75. Oct 23—R M Mays, San Angelo, 216 calves, 184 lbs, \$3.50; J Allison, San Angelo, 353 sheep, 71 lbs, \$3.40. Oct 26—J Hassard, Elgin, 131 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.65. Oct 27—W H Godair, Tulsa, 8 bulls, 1023 lbs, \$1.30; 20 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; Godair & M, Tulsa, 2 bulls, 915 lbs, \$1.30; 196 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.80; 7 calves, 210 lbs, \$4.50; L B Harris, Tulsa, 58 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.75; 14 calves, 118 lbs, \$3.25.

Oct 23—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for J B Pope, Midland, 20 calves, 160 lbs, \$4.50; 20 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.50; 56 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.75.

Oct 23—Keenan & Sons sold for Finchler Bros, Albany, 733 sheep, 71 lbs, \$3.60; 267 sheep, 64 lbs, \$2.35. Oct 26—Chas Goodnight, Mobeetie, 241 cows, 913 lbs, \$2.25; 28 mixed, 903 lbs, \$1.40; J Miller, Midland, 39 cows, 588 lbs, \$1.10. Oct 27—W E Halsell, Vinita, 229 steers, 1043 lbs, \$2.45; 45 canners, 1062 lbs, \$2.30; J L Gray, Midland, 15 steers, 794 lbs, \$2; 38 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.40.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Oct 21—Fish & Keck Co sold for S J Blocker, San Angelo, 106 calves, 111 lbs, \$2.50; Baird & Colbert, Purcell, I T, 3 steers, 700 lbs, \$1.50; 20 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.15; J W Winn, San Angelo, 159 calves, 162 lbs, \$4.50 each; 83 calves, 156 lbs, \$4.50 each; E T Battain, Caldwell, Kans, 191 steers, 1055 lbs, \$2.20; C O and J Hassard, Coleman, 5 steers, 912 lbs, \$2; 21 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.25; 16 steers, 857 lbs, \$1.70; 12 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.15. Oct 23—Beeson & Harris, Dodge City, Kans, 51 cows, 900 lbs, \$1.60; W De S Mand, Childress, 210 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.65. Oct 26—for J H Deere, Minco, I T, 37 cows, 870 lbs, \$2; 3 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.15; C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, I T, 9 calves, \$6.50 each; 76 cows, 811 lbs, \$1.40; P Hinton, Elgin, Kans, 9 calves, \$6 each; 5 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.40; 16 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.40; Hull & Moore, New Mexico, 30 steers, 914 lbs, \$1.80; 76 steers, 778 lbs, \$1.80.

Oct 23—Greer, Mills & Co, sold for L Jackson, Marietta, I T, 1 cow, 970 lbs, \$1.50; 10 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.50; 19 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.50; J Williams, Higgins, 39 calves, \$6.50 each; 14 calves, \$7.50 each; 85 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.65. Oct 24—for Bell Ranch Co, Clayton N M, 393 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.32.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Oct 26—Cassidy Bros sold for W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 13 steers, 1113 lbs, \$2.30; 90 steers, 1064 lbs, \$2.30; 66 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.30; 88 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 27—Cassidy Bros sold for Moses Kerkeck, Sac and Fox, I T, 23 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.40; 40 mixed, \$1.75; 43 cows, \$1.20; 4 bulls, \$1.25; Fannie Whistler, Sac and Fox, 43 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.75; 42 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.75; 20 cows, 860 lbs, \$1.10; 49 cows, 832 lbs, \$1.70; Ben McIntosh, Red Fork, I T, 13 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.50; 1 steer, 780 lbs,

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

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

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

\$2.25; 8 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.30; 29 cows, 1001 lbs, \$2.70; Henry Harry, Red Fork, 21 steers, 1055 lbs, \$2.50; 5 cows, 902 lbs, \$2.50; C C Mills, Throckmorton, Tex, 14 bulls, 1105 lbs, \$1.25; 23 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.70. Oct 21—Cassidy Bros sold for D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, Tex, 18 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.85; 6 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.55; J F Ellis, Blue Jacket, I T, 24 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.65; 2 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 22—Blackstone & McD, Muscogee, I T, 24 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.35; S B Burgett, Fort Worth, Tex, 188 calves, each \$7. Oct 21—S F Davis, Porum, I T, 44 steers, 1088 lbs, \$2.90. Oct 23—17 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.10; Gibson & Allen, Wagoner, I T, 226 steers, 835 lbs, \$2.25; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 66 steers, 874 lbs, \$2.25; C W Turner, Muscogee, I T, 54 cows, 852 lbs, \$1.40; J W Harless, Red Fork, 16 steers, 1100 lbs, \$2.85; 2 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.10; 1 stag, 950 lbs, \$1.50; 21 heifers, 788 lbs, \$1.60; 5 calves, each \$5.50; Forsythe Land & C Co, Gainesville, Tex, 74 calves, each \$8.50.

Oct 22—Greer, Mills & Co sold for H B Sanborn, Doss, Tex, 339 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.15.

Oct 22—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W J Strange, Chelsea, I T, 22 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.30; 7 cows, 614 lbs, \$1.60; Oct 23—Scott & Fuller, Choteau, 185 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.35; 24 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.60. Oct 26—J F Newman, Amarillo, 334 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.30; 39 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.65; M Stone, Amarillo, 9 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.65; 9 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.30; S Bogkins, Amarillo, 8 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.30; 9 cows, 688 lbs, \$1.65; J S Price, Belcherville, 25 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.35; 14 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.25; 41 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.50; 1 bull, 930 lbs, \$1.50; G J Keith, Amarillo, 29 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.60; H J Hensley, Amarillo, 78 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.60; 4 bulls, 1062 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 25—G C Igo, Colorado, 31 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.80; 113 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.75; 18 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 27—M W Couch, Chelsea, 28 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.10; 27 steers, 793 lbs, \$2.05; J J Richardson, Albany, 27 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.40; Greenlee, Albany, 27 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.40.

FOR SALE.

6,720

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance 12-20 years, if wanted, at low interest.

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$4.25 per acre.

640

Acres in Archer county, good farm or pasture land, \$4 per acre. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

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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.

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.

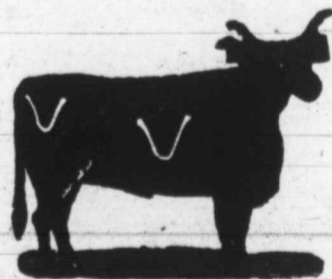
Holstein-Friesians.

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

For Sale or Exchange.

Two (2) Holstein-Friesian bulls from the celebrated Windsor Farm, Denver, Colo. Dams have enormous milk and butter records. Also Merino and cross bred Merino and Shropshire rams, Texas raised and very fine. Will exchange for full blood Hereford bulls, Texas raised and fully acclimated. Address HOLSTEIN BROS., Albany, Tex.

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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.

Steers for Sale!

1000 three, four and five-year-old steers for sale for feeders, cheap. Buyers correspond with JOSIAH TURNER, Cano Lake, Cameron county, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I want to sell my undivided one-half interest in the ranch and cattle owned by J. H. & N. H. Graham located in Crockett county. The land consists of 17712 acres, of fine grazing land in a solid body. There are three tanks or ponds and two inexhaustible wells operated by wind mills on the property. There are about 3300 cattle, of which over 300 will be steers three years old and over next spring. The ranch is fairly well improved and has the usual quota of cow ponies, corrals, wagons etc., etc. I want to quit the ranching business, and will give some one a bargain. For further particulars address, or call on my agent, Geo. B. Loving, Fort Worth, Texas, or write me. N. H. GRAHAM, Justin, Denton, Co., Texas.

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.

FOR SALE.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning
"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,800
1 farm, 330 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500
Total.....	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

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

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RAMS FOR SALE.

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

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.

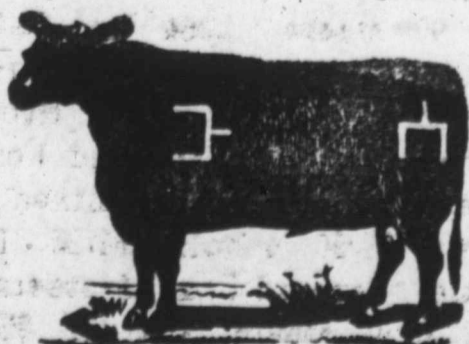
For Sale or Trade.

A bunch of highly graded American and trotting-bred mares. Address Lock Box 153, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY,

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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.

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San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

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Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

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Before Buying. POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant **TOWER'S IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker** to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker. 1st. A Soft Woolen Collar. 2d. This Trade Mark (below). Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

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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.

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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 37,000 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

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

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

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The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle.....	3,484,280
Hogs.....	7,663,828
Sheep.....	2,189,667
Calves.....	175,025
Horses.....	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,567.	

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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

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Grain Stored

Cash Advanced

Receipts Guaranteed.

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to

Take Advantage of any Change in Market at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm.

WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:

Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.
Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/4c.
Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/4c.
Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

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

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

GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY, MO. Chas. G. B. 1st. 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. NEWARK N. J.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.



FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

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

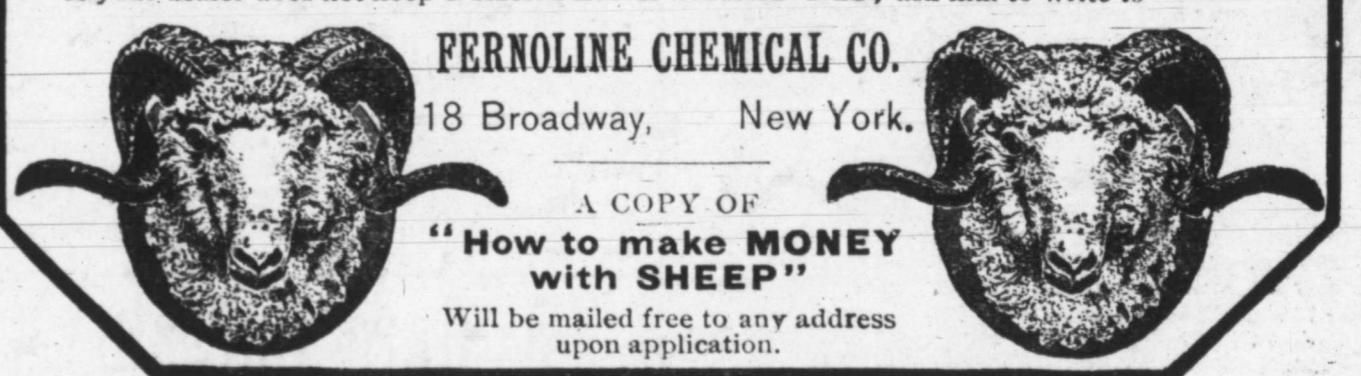
Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: "The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very convenient to use."

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO. 18 Broadway, New York.

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




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

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

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

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

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fe Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Ka. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.