

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 29

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

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

To the Stockmen and Feeders of Texas.

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

R. T. HILL,

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

EVERY farmer and stockman in Texas should subscribe for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

BETTER stock, well fed and matured early will be the only satisfactory and profitable way of conducting the stock business in Texas in future.

FARMING is a business that, to be made successful, requires as much ability, brains and common sense as any occupation a man may undertake.

A GREAT many Texas cattle feeders have not yet bought their feeding cattle, and will not buy until it rains.

There is at present no water in their pastures.

STOCK water was never as scarce in many localities in Texas as it is now. Grass is also short. Cattle in some localities are almost reduced to a diet composed mainly of "moonshine and mountain scenery."

THE Texas farmer to be successful one year with another should keep his farm stocked with at least a few improved cattle, sheep and hogs. Crop growing exclusively without any attention to live stock will never make a man rich.

THE stock business in Texas to be successful in future must, to a certain extent, be conducted with farming. A better class of stock must be produced and cared for during the winter. Fewer stock and better ones should be the motto of ranchmen in future.

MONEY continues scarce and hard to get on any kind of collateral. It is hardly probable that times in this respect will improve in Texas for some time to come. Too much legislation of an inferior kind has driven money from the state at a time it could ill be spared.

WE are anxious to place the JOURNAL in the hands of every stockman and farmer in Texas and the Southwest. Our subscribers can assist us very materially in this work by calling the attention of their neighbors to the merits of the paper. Will you kindly do this for us?

THE Drovers' Journal says: "The cattle feeders as a rule have made no money for several years. And yet there are cattle feeders who have never lost a cent during the whole period of depression. It takes common sense and practical business management as well as good breeding and good feeding to make beef raising pay.

Important to Subscribers.

All new subscribers sending \$2 any time between this and January 1, will receive the JOURNAL to January 1, '93. This will also apply to renewals of subscriptions expiring between November 1 and January 1, next.

The Austin Convention.

Stockmen should remember the convention called to meet in the city of Austin on the 17th. This convention will be of especial importance to feeders, shippers and dealers, and should be largely attended by this class. The city of Austin is making extensive preparations to entertain those who may attend. Much good will no doubt be accomplished and the delegates will have a good time generally.

Beef, Beer and Bread.

The first anniversary of the Fort Worth Packing company will occur on the 21st of the present month. The occasion will be appropriately celebrated by a grand barbecue on the beautiful grounds in front of the Stock Yards hotel. There will be an inexhaustible supply of splendidly barbecued beef, mutton and pork. Fort

Worth beer, the best in the world, will be supplied by the wagon load to wash down the delicious meats that will be devoured on that occasion. Beef, beer and bread will be furnished in unlimited quantities free to all who attend and everybody is not only invited, but urged to be present.

Railroad Rates on Live Stock.

When shippers are receiving good prices for their stock, they seldom complain of shipping expenses, and often allow exorbitant charges without a murmur, but when the market is low and live stock are being almost given away, and the railroad companies, instead of reducing, increase their rates, it is time to call a halt and enter a protest.

THE JOURNAL is reliably informed that freight rates have during the past season been advanced along the line of the Texas and Pacific west of Fort Worth, and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in the Indian Territory. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the rates last year were too low or the present rate is higher than it ought to be. If the latter it should be remedied at once by a just and equitable reduction.

THE JOURNAL is and always has been a friend to the railroads and is willing that they should be paid a fair remuneration for their work. This is, however, no time for exorbitant freight rates and if such are being exacted shippers should make a united effort to secure a just and equitable reduction.

The Situation and Outlook.

The situation in Texas among cattlemen is not as favorable as was expected or as the opening months of the season promised. The market for the past few months has been bad, especially in inferior cattle. This country has been suffering from a drouth, consequently Texas has had but few strictly good cattle to offer, but has been compelled to ship train after train of half fat, immatured cattle to be sacrificed on the market at about one-half their real value.

THE drouth, which has caused a shortage in grass and scarcity in winter feed over a large proportion of the state, has placed a great many of the Texas cattlemen between the "devil and the deep blue sea." They were compelled to reduce the number of cattle on the range or, in all probability, sustain heavy loss during the winter. The only available outlet were the markets at the cattle centers, hence the heavy shipments. In this way a great sacrifice has been made, but after all it was, under the circumstances, the best and, in fact, the only thing that could be done.

THE fall has so far been an unusually mild one. A change in the weather, however, is sure to come soon and should the winter be a severe one, as now generally predicted, the losses in many localities in Texas will be severe.

THE situation in Texas is not encouraging and the outlook for the coming winter is gloomy indeed.

The Cattle Traffic

THE JOURNAL is often asked to give its opinion as to the next spring's market. The spring beef market will depend largely, in fact almost entirely on the number of cattle fed through the great corn states this winter. These states have an abundance of corn, which would usually insure the feeding of a large number of steers during the winter months, and result in a low, unsatisfactory spring market. Corn, however, notwithstanding the large crop, is commanding enormously high prices, and instead of being fed to cattle, a large proportion of it will no doubt find a market in other channels, and in that event high prices may be confidently expected next spring.

TEXAS ranchmen as a rule are more interested in the stock cattle traffic than the beef market, and would receive the most benefit from an active advance in prices of mixed stock cattle.

THE JOURNAL considers the outlook for many states better than it has been for many years, especially for those located north of the government quarantine line. The Western ranchmen have received good prices for their beeves this season, and have shipped at a good profit everything that would do for market. The few cattle left on the ranges in Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Colorado and adjoining states and territories go into the winter in fine condition, the feed is excellent and plentiful, consequently there is no doubt but they will go through the winter in good shape. Briefly stated, the Western ranchmen were never in better condition financially or their business more profitable nor outlook more encouraging than it is just now. These men, and a number of new beginners, will want steers in the spring with which to stock their ranges. The demand will be enough to use up every two-year-old steer in New Mexico, Arizona and that part of Texas north of the quarantine line. The prices paid will no doubt be satisfactory to the sellers.

THE number of stock, or more correctly speaking, the cattle in the state, has already been cut down and greatly reduced. Still further reduction will in all probability be made by bosses during the coming winter. With these reductions in numbers, and an active good trade in steer cattle, together with at least a fair beef market in the East, there ought to be a reasonably fair demand for the cattle next year at better figures than have been paid for some time.

IN conclusion, THE JOURNAL will confidently say that, barring the losses this winter it considers the outlook for cattle of all kind, encouraging indeed.

THE Mexican Financier says: From some sections of the country, especially south of the centre, good reports from the crops are coming in, but news from the Bajio region is bad. In Sonora there have been wretched crops, and the farmers in the Guamas valley are cutting their maize in order to save the stalks.

CATTLE.

The Denver Field and Farm says Colorado will feed more cattle this year by 100 per cent. than in any previous year.

The Chicago market is overcrowded with shipments of cattle, from the Western ranges as well as from Texas. Beef cannot hope to rise until the run of grassers is checked materially.

"Khedive Pet," a registered Jersey cow owned by Charles H Smith, of Greenville, Miss., recently gave birth to four healthy living calves, two males and two females.

The American Jersey Cattle club will hold a general meeting at the Tremont house in Chicago on the 16th proximo. A great amount of Jersey business will be transacted at this meeting.

The Mexican Packing house of this city has begun slaughtering hogs at the rate of 200 to 300 daily. The packing house will cost, when completed, \$700,000. So says the Mexican Financier.

Many complaints have been made during the past five years by the cattle feeders relative to the loss of money they have experienced in the business. There are many feeders who have made money through the entire period of depression and are well off today. The secret is found in the superior knowledge of the principles of feeding by the latter class of men. Unless live stock feeders study the effect of feed rations, unless they are familiar with the composition and digestibility of the feeds used they are working in the dark with the chances of success largely against them.

The kind of feed used for fattening stock makes quite a difference in marketable values. Cattle fed exclusively on grass fatten rapidly and do not have the solidity and firmness which characterize beef fed on corn and dry products. The depression in the Northwestern range cattle trade which now prevails is quite a case in point. Buyers claim that these cattle kill out "green" and "soft," and therefore are not as good for their purpose as the native stock, says the Drovers' Journal of Chicago. This view of the case is quite plausible, and it begins to look as if stockmen who wish to procure the highest market values will have to "corn up" their cattle.

There are those who are disposed to lay the blame of low prices for cattle at the doors of the dressed beef system. In this connection it is interesting to read the reports of the condition of Canadian cattle markets, where there is not any dressed beef business done, but where exporters have the freest kind of admission to all parts of the British kingdom for live cattle. Owing to excessive offerings of cattle at Toronto last Saturday, the "market was in worse shape than at any time this year," and a quantity of stock remained unsold. "Prices were almost entirely what buyers chose to pay," and export cattle sold there at \$3.75@4.50 per 100 lbs.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Range conditions in Eastern Colorado are better than they have been for ten years. The growth of grass was luxuriant and late autumn weather has cured it so as to give it abundant nutrition. Nothing but a snow-fall of unusual depth, accompanied by the usual winds, can render the winter range doubtful. There will be lots of feed and cattle will go through fat and sleek. The large herds have mostly disappeared or been reduced by shipments so that there are comparatively few cattle left east of Denver. A few thousand steers have been brought in from the South this year, but they cover only a small part of the range. The probabilities are that a good many steers will be turned loose on these ranges in 1892, as a more hopeful feeling is now common among old ranchmen.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The cattle business in Florida is run on a peculiar plan and one which Western growers will be interested to investigate. The cattle are of Spanish origin and very small, a mature steer dressed weighing from 250 to 300 pounds. The uniform price of cattle is \$10 a head delivered at the shipping point, and the selling price of herds upon the ranges is \$5 a head. A record is made of the number of calves branded annually, and the number of the herd is recorded, bought and sold by the record of calves branded. The rule is that the number of calves branded equals one-fifth of the herd. To illustrate: If 500 calves are branded the herd is reckoned at 2500 head. No herding is done, nor are they kept within inclosures, but are allowed to roam at will, the brand determining the ownership. Wild animals and alligators destroy many of the calves, causing an estimated loss of 5 per cent. All efforts to improve the herds of Florida by the introduction of superior breeds of cattle have practically failed, owing to climatic causes. The calves are branded and the mature cattle gathered by men who follow the business for a livelihood on contract at a stipulated price of fifty cents for each calf branded and \$1 a head for each mature steer delivered at shipping yard. These two items, amounting to \$1.50 a head, constitute about all the expense of producing a mature bullock and placing it on the cars for market.

It Depends on the Bulls.

The Indiana Farmer says that the difference between the top price of beef cattle and the lowest, now ruling in our western markets—which are quoted from 6½ cents down to 2 cents, ought to be an instructive object lesson to breeders, feeders and others interested in this branch of industry. The proportion of beeves that command the highest price is very small, compared to the whole number, and yet there is no room to doubt that the better class might be made largely to predominate. The cost of raising a bullock, that will sell readily when fit for the market at six cents a pound is really no more than of one that will bring only half that amount. Still there are thousands of the poorer grades pouring into the markets against hundreds of the better class, to the detriment of the business, and the impoverishment of the feeder. What is the remedy? Unquestionably this rests with the farmers and feeders themselves; improved breeds and better systems of care and feeding, will turn the scale and reverse the order of things. Scrub breeds and scrub feeding can never successfully compete with advanced methods and intelligent skill, applied to this great branch of man's occupation.

There is no American farmer, engaged in raising live stock but that can afford to employ a thoroughbred sire; in fact he is conducting his business at a loss in failing to do so, and this is the first step towards a successful issue, to be followed by a careful looking after, and generous attention to the wants of the growing stock, that there may be no interruption to thrift and improvement from first to last. When this state of things comes to pass, there will be less murmurings among cattlemen about small margins and losses in their business. It is superior quality and early maturity in cattle that command the high prices, and these can never be reached if farmers allow their prejudices to influence them in the use of common scrub sires—because they are cheap and can be had for a little money. It would be far better to own a half or even a quarter interest, in a good thoroughbred bull, and be at extra trouble to obtain his service than have the other a gift. The bull is the great factor for redeeming the cattle markets of the country and giving them a higher plane, and the progress made, its

rapidity and certainty depends upon the farmers and breeders themselves. The cheapest bulls are the best bulls.

Profitable Beef Feeding.

The difference between the cost of a product and the amount realized for it is called profit. The breeder or feeder may think it an impossibility to ascertain the cost to him of a one-year, two-year or a three-year-old steer; but it can be and is done, and ought to be done much more frequently than it is. Indeed this question of the relation of cost to selling price involves the whole problem of successful business, whether on the farm, in the store or at the factory; and no business, not even farming, can be successfully conducted in the absence of this information. True, it takes time and involves labor, but suppose it does, we are sailing the ocean of business without chart or compass by neglecting it and really do not know which product pays a profit, or whether our business is gaining or not. Let the breeder of butcher cattle go back in memory twenty years and call to mind the years they were held and fed before they were thought to be ripe; and then compare the practices and methods of to-day and see how the time has shortened, and if he does not see in the change an improvement in less labor and feed and a quicker exchange, then our reasoning with him is of no avail.

The Canada agricultural college found by trial that cattle matured at two years of age gave thirty per cent. more profit than those fed till three years old. It costs less to produce a pound of increase in young animals than it does in older ones. The statements of the results accompanying the animals exhibited at the Chicago Fat Stock shows are of much interest in this connection. The value of the animals, the cost of feeding, the weight and cost per pound of increase for each year fed, were all stated in tabular form. One animal, named "King of the West," weighed when one year old, 1000 pounds, had cost \$34.47, was worth \$60, and had cost 3.47 cents per pound. The second year, the increase in weight was 600 pounds, the cost of keeping, \$52.13; and the cost per pound of increase, 8.68 cents. The market value of the animal was \$96, and the cost of raising \$86.70. The third year the increase of weight was 650 pounds, cost of keeping, \$71.50; and the cost of increase per pound 12.54 cents. The market value at three years of age was \$135, and the cost of rearing \$168.20.

Some persons entertain the idea that animals are not sufficiently matured for good beef until they are three or four years old. In England this feeding for early maturity has been fully tested. A trial was made with eighteen steers and heifers, mostly grade Shorthorns, that had been bred with special reference to early maturity. They were killed at ages ranging from eleven to nineteen months, and weighed from 840 to 1305 pounds. The testimony of the butchers was that they were full of fat, finely grained and of very superior flavor. Therefore we need not fear that young animals brought into conditions to be sent to the market at the age of one or two years will be of inferior quality; on the contrary, we may confidently expect them to prove to be of the very best quality. If farmers will try raising young beef for the market, we think they will not only find it satisfactory but also profitable.—Colman's Rural World.

Devon Cattle.

An exchange pays the following well-merited compliment to the popular breed of cattle named in above heading: Devonshire has been known as the home of a hardy, active race of cattle from the earliest times and the evidences of this are found in their uniformity of color and form, as well as

in their excellent qualities as beef and butter producers, their docility and general utility. They are in color red, all red, in size and make up blocky and beefy, having good style and the meat just where it is wanted. So blocky and beefy are they that few not thoroughly familiar with them could judge their weight within hundreds of pounds. They are excellent and regular breeders, make the best of yoke cattle and their meat is esteemed of very high quality in the land of their origin. On very many English farms the Devons, like the Sussex and the Polled Norfolk, have for ages been considered the farmers' best friend, not alone from the quantity and quality of their beef, but for their milking, butter and cheese-making ability. No animal in Great Britain is more highly esteemed. She not only pays the rent but furnishes the family supplies all the year round, and now and again something for the market and a calf every year. Their hardiness comes from their exposure on the bleak hill sides of Devonshire to the bleak winds of the English and Bristol Channels and to the scant herbage, and the farming people of the Shire are very much like their cattle in health, thrift and general utility.

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything.

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

That's what the World's Dispensary Medical association of Buffalo, N. Y., does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back.

Marriage as a Life Preserver.

A certain set of philosophers, incapable of feeling affection for any one but themselves, have delighted in sneering at love and marriage and have argued that bachelorhood is the only conservative state. Their theory is not borne out by the statistics of married and single life in modern times, so far, at least, as the masculine gender is concerned. If longevity is desirable, then it is better that we should marry than remain bachelors; for, it appears, that at every age, from twenty to eighty-five, the death-rate of the Benedicts is very much smaller than that of their unmarried brethren.

Gentlemen who prefer a short life and a merry one to a prolonged lease of matrimonial placidity, will probably agree in opinion with the cynical philosophers.—Farm and Fireside.

To Cattle Buyers and Sellers.

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

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

Very respectfully,
GEO. B. LOVING.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

To bring success in the sheep business, it is as necessary to have some practical knowledge of the sheep, its peculiarities and necessities, as in any other vocation.

The old ewes of the flock, poor milkers, shy breeders, slim wool producers and others that are unprofitable, should be weeded out, and sold to the butcher, as it will not pay to keep such sheep over winter as breeders.

The aggregate value of sheep in the United States is given at \$8,000,000 more than last year. This alone is sufficient indication that farmers are awakening to the importance of this branch of our live stock industry.

Do your very best, breed never so carefully and select never so closely, the number of disappointing animals will be discouragingly large; what, then, may reasonably be expected if careful breeding and close selection be not observed?

The finest sheep are developed on high, dry lands, in a dry atmosphere, on sweet, varied and nutritious grasses. On wet ground or on monotonous, dry and hard vegetation, sheep will exist, but they will not yield to the true farmer a fair profit.

Do not think you must start out with a flock of 100, for if you have no experience it is better to go slow. Pro ure five ewes to start with and in a few years you will have as large a flock as you can manage and your experience will then be sufficient to handle them.

Most of the space usually devoted to this department is given up this week to the JOURNAL'S replies to the questions propounded by Mr. Elliott. It is more than probable, quite certain, a fact, that they will be quite as interesting to flockmasters as anything else the JOURNAL could offer them.

Vermont was once famous for the numbers and value of its sheep, which at one time amounted to several millions of dollars. There are now only 350,000 sheep in the state or about one sheep for each inhabitant. The destruction caused by predatory dogs had a great deal to do with the decline of this important branch of husbandry.

A prominent New England woolen manufacturer, who has carefully studied the situation, says he anticipates this fall the best business the manufacturers have had for ten years. Purchases so far have been light, and as the trade will require a great many goods any way, business when fairly started will be immense.—Wool and Hide Shipper.

Many breeders have an unhappy faculty for saying that mutton is mutton, no matter whence it comes or from what breed or condition of carcass; but they make a great mistake. As well say that beef was beef, and just as good whether taken from a Texas steer or from an improved bullock. At the same time there is no ignoring the fact that a properly fed wether will make excellent mutton, even though of but common stock, as will also a Texas steer make good beef. It is all in the finish that is put to the animal during the last few months of its life. The famous mutton of England, of Great Britain indeed, comes from the mutton breeds whose feed has gone to the making of flesh rather than wool, and to eatable lean meat rather than to corn-made fat and a stringy, sinewy mouthful of flesh to a half-pound mutton chop. Such muttons are ready for the butcher at two years old, will dress a hundred pounds, and every ounce of it afford a desirable dish and a palatable one for rich and poor alike.

A Trap for Sheep-Killing Dogs.

A correspondent of the Southern Planter gives a good plan of a trap for catching the stray dog when he makes

his visits in search of meals that he fails to get at home. And those who value the well-being of their flocks can gain a point by the advice thus given. The correspondent in the journal alluded to advises the building of a pen six feet square at the bottom and narrowing to the top in order to allow sides to slant so that the dog can easily mount to the top. The sides having been smeared with broiled meat, some of which is placed inside, the dog climbs up the outside and jumps down but is unable to get out, and is held as prisoner until shot or released, as the attendant of the trap sees fit. This plan has the advantage over poison, which is always more or less unsafe to use, and is far in advance of the shotgun, as the trap is always ready, set night and day, to receive the first trespassing dog.

Australian Sales.

American breeders of fine wool sheep are always interested in the returns of the annual sales of Merino stud sheep held at Sydney, Australia. These sales have been held annually for a number of years, and the records for the last nine years are before us. The prices realized at the sale closed recently were the lowest known in the period under review, except in the years 1886 and 1889, when they were still a shade lower. The prices realized last year for 3034 head averaged \$83.25 per head, while this year the number sold increased to 4356, and the prices fell to \$39.25 per head. However, a few special animals brought extra fine prices. For instance, one ram was sold for about \$2500, and the top price of sale was about \$3550, which is the highest figures recorded in recent years at that point. During the nine years ending with 1891, 22,606 sheep have been sold in these sales, making an average for the entire number of \$57.75 per head. All things considered, the sheep sales at Sydney must be regarded as a great success, and nothing like it, number and circumstances considered, has ever been known elsewhere in the world.

A Correction.

What funny things we are sometimes made to say, to be sure; for instance, in the the last issue of the JOURNAL, in reply to Mr. R. G. Morris' letter of inquiry, we were made to say: "If a flock of 1000 grade Merino ewes, to shear 5 to 6 pounds, can be safely depended on year after year for ten years to pay a profit of say \$4000 if carefully herded, then such sheep will be worth intrinsically \$4 per head." Again in the same article we were made to say, that "a flock of such sheep can be safely depended on in Texas to yield a net profit to an intelligent, well-informed and business flockmaster of quite \$4000 per year."

It is hardly necessary to say now that instead of \$4000, we wrote \$400 in both of the above cases. That is to say, we stated, substantially, that a sheep that will pay a ten per cent. profit year after year for ten years on \$4, is worth intrinsically \$4. And, a flock of 1000 sheep that will yield a net profit of \$400 per year, viz: 10 per cent. on \$4000, is worth intrinsically \$4000.

In determining what is net profit, we think all the expenses necessary to the successful running of the business should be considered and charged up to expenses. This will include rent of pasture, or if the flockmaster owns his range, it will include 10 per cent. of the cash value of the land. It will include also, the cost of extra feed, of dipping if necessary, shepherds' wages and board, and a fair wages to the flockmaster for his personal attention. There are other like expenses also, to be included, but the above will illustrate our idea on the subject.

On this basis, where is there a business that can be so safely depended on to pay 10 per cent. net profit per year?

In prudent and intelligent herds, 1000 sheep, to shear 5 to 6 pounds of wool per year, may be safely depended on to more than net to the owner a \$400

annual profit. And such a flock is surely worth \$4000, or \$4 per head.

This explanation is specially commended to the attention of our correspondent, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Elliott's Questions Answered.

Mr. F. B. Elliott writing from Topeka, Kansas, says: "I was at Muscogee, I. T., last week and found a copy of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL in my hotel. I was down there prospecting, expecting to go on to Texas, but was unexpectedly called back home (in this state). In a short time will start again for Texas. Before leaving I wish some reliable information in regard to the sheep business in your state, and take the liberty to call on you. I saw your replies to Mr. Morris' inquiries, and that fact must be my apology for asking you to answer some questions for me. Please answer through the STOCK JOURNAL, as there are many up here who are thinking seriously of going to Texas to go in to the sheep business, and they will be as much interested in what you say as I will be. Enclosed herewith are my questions, and I wish now to thank you for your forth coming answers to them." Mr. Elliott's questions will be answered in regular order as follows:

Question 1. "What can I depend on in the way of frer range in Texas for sheep?"

Answer—You cannot depend on free range at all with any certainty. On the plains, in some sections of the Panhandle, down on Devil's River, up towards the heads of the Colorado and Brazos rivers, and in the Rio Grande sections are comparatively large bodies of strictly grazing lands, which are still given over entirely to live stock purposes. There many flockmasters are holding their flocks and getting the benefit of the "free grass," without injuring the state, the railroad companies that own the alternate sections, or any one else. But, while there may be "room for one more" in each of said sections, these ranges are pretty well occupied already, and it will be an accident if you shall drop into a good unoccupied territory, where water and grass are plentiful, and no landlord appears to call on you for lease money. There are said to be exceptions to all rules, but they prove the rule. The JOURNAL gives you the rule, and you must take the chances of "running up against" one of the exceptions. The fact is, if you are seriously thinking of going into the sheep business in Texas, you will act prudently to count on having either to purchase or lease your range.

Question 2. "I met a man in the Territory who offered to sell me his "range rights" in what he declared to be the best sheep country of Texas. What do such "rights" amount to in law? Do the authorities recognize them, and are they really transferable?"

Answer—They are not recognized by the authorities and have no legal value. A man finds a scope of country unoccupied, where he can get water, grass and protection for his flocks. The land belongs perhaps to the university or common school funds, in part, the alternate sections belonging to railroad companies or their assignees. This flockmaster pitches camp, and like a sensible man, puts his sheep to feeding on the range. No one in terfers with him and he soon develops into a "free-grasser." He knows he don't own the land, and he don't care to do so, as long as he can use it "without money and without price." He looks upon himself as a sort of discoverer, and regards his "find" as a valuable thing, and himself as being the "boss" of that range by virtue of his "prior right of discovery." He, perhaps, really thinks his right is transferable, and in this view he is often sustained by other stockmen. At all events it is rare that another sheepman will intrude on him, and should he do so, there would be danger of a row—and perhaps worse. But in fact, such a right is not a very substantial one, and should some other

fellow take a fancy to the country and close a lease from the owners, our "discoverer" would have to vamose the ranch.

Question 3—"What would I have to pay for grade Merino ewes, that will shear every year from 5 to 6 pounds? You say in your answer to Mr. Morris' inquiry that they are, in your opinion, intrinsically worth \$4 per head. I see your point, and I dare say you are right. But are they selling in Texas at their intrinsic value?"

Answer—The winter is nearly here, and this fact naturally has a present depressing influence on the price of all classes of live stock. There isn't going to be any grass to spare on the range between this date and next spring. Indeed, there has been a general scarcity of rain throughout Texas since September 1, and consequently the grass has not developed as it would have done had there been better seasons. It is believed the sheepmen generally will manage all right, with some grain and hay laid up for emergencies. But, the fact that this grain and this hay are going to be indispensable except in a few favored spots, is inducing some flockmasters to sell, and many who have been expecting to buy, to hold off until next spring. Hence it is, that sheep which are intrinsically worth \$4 per head can be now purchased at \$2@2.50 per head. The sheep and wool editor of the JOURNAL was offered at Abilene last week, a flock of clean, 5 to 6 pound ewes, at \$2 per head.

Question 4. "You say in your answer to Mr. Morris, that 5 to 6 pound ewes can be depended on to yield a net profit annually equal to 10 per cent. on \$4000. I know this ought to satisfy a man, if he can buy into the business for less than \$4000. But, I have been led to believe, that on an investment of say \$4000 in good sheep, I could safely depend on an annual net profit of 20 to 25 per cent. Will you tell me frankly if I am right or wrong in this belief?"

Answer—It all depends, so to put it. The same man who offered to sell us a flock of five to six pound ewes at \$2 per head said, in answer to a similar question: "I have been handling sheep in Texas twelve years, and I think I know what can be depended on. If a man will start in with clean sheep that will averag 5 pounds of wool a year, and will give to them proper care, he can pay reasonably for his range, sell his wool at 15 cents, and in a run of five years, net, from \$1.50 to \$2 per head on his flock. I have done as well every year I have been in the business, but two, and those two years I made a fair profit. Some tramp sheep men got onto my range with scabby sheep and I had to dip during the winter, and that fact and the fact that my sheep scratched off the fat as fast as they fed it on to them, cut down my profits. Now suppose you pay \$2.50 per head for sheep and realize even \$1.25 per year profit? This will be 50 per cent. on the cost of the flock. Suppose you only receive \$1 per head profit? This will be 40 per cent. on the investment. Can as much as \$1 per head profit be safely depended on? There is no sort of room for doubt on this point, if you will give to the business the same patient, intelligent and strict attention that a prudent man gives to any other business in which he has invested several thousand dollars. But, the man who thinks he can invest his money in sheep, turn them over to a \$20 per month shepherd, and pay no attention himself to them, might as well put his money in a rat hole at once and be done with it. Sheep husbandry in Texas is all right. Indeed, it is the very best live stock business we hear of, provided always it is properly managed. But it will stand less foolishness than any other business, and you will do well to understand before you invest in it that to make it pay you will have to conduct it on strictly business principles. The JOURNAL will be glad to have you come to Texas with your many friends, and will always be ready to respond to your applications for facts and figures.

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 24—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold Bell & Co, Colorado, 23 bulls, 1109 lbs, \$1.75; 5 calves, 268 lbs, \$2.60; 27 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.75; J S McWilliams, Colorado, 25 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.35; C Coppinger, Colorado, 54 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.75; W L Underwood, Childress, 14 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.90; 12 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.35; 82 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.40; 37 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.90; 4 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.75; 5 steers, 814 lbs, \$2.10. Oct 27—B F Reynolds, Fort Griffin, 95 calves, 175 lbs, \$4; 27 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.85; J A Matthews, Albany, 110 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.85; 161 cows, 705 lbs, \$2; 96 calves, 165 lbs, \$4.30; Matthews L & C Co, Albany, 27 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 28—T L Keen, Quanah, 13 cows, 723 lbs, \$2; 32 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.37; J B Pace, Richmond, Va, 220 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.85; 109 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.85; 1 steer, 1180 lbs, \$2.25. Oct 29—112 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.80; 122 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.80; 103 cows, 861 lbs, \$2.45; W Z Hudson, St. Louis, Mo, 49 calves, 251 lbs, \$3.50; R D Overall, Coleman, 65 calves, 279 lbs, \$2.40.

Oct 26—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for C Goodnight, Goodnight, 28 cows, 904 lbs, \$1.40; W E Halsell, Tulsa, I T, 45 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.30; 229 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.40; 229 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.35. Oct 27—J L Gray, Midland, 15 steers, 799 lbs, \$2; 29 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.40; 9 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.40. Oct 30—M T Brinson, Albany, 15 yearling heifers, 587 lbs, \$1.50; 1 bull, 950 lbs, \$1.35; Broyles & Dodson, Albany, 45 yearling heifers, 520 lbs, \$1.50; 89 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.65; M J Leech, Albany, 26 cows, 685 lbs, \$1.50; 2 stags, 1010 lbs, \$1.50; H & J S Coghill, Albany, 1 bull, 1080 lbs, \$1.35; 2 stags, 1065 lbs, \$2; 28 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.65; 20 cows, 623 lbs, \$1.65; 5 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.45; Webb & Hill, Albany, 48 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.45; J Runge for J T Beal, Colorado City, 50 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.60; 288 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.60. Nov 2—Julius Runge, Colorado, 168 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.45; Webb & Hill, Albany, 76 calves, 252 lbs, \$2; Broyles & Dodson, 147 calves, 210 lbs, \$2; M T Brinson, Albany, 28 calves, 250 lbs, \$2, 5 steers, 426 lbs, \$1.25.

AT U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.

Oct 30—M G Ellis & Co sold for W R Moore, city, 4 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.40; 11 cows, 847 lbs, \$1.45; 11 cows, 726 lbs, 85c; J D Bennet, city, 16 hogs, 100 lbs, \$2; 27 sheep, 80 lbs, \$2.50; 30 hogs, 137 lbs, \$3.25. Nov 1—Cage, city, 25 cows, 670 lbs, 85c; 23 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.40.

Nov 3—Eldridge, Campbell & Robison sold for Houston, city, 32 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.22; J A Mayfield, Valley Mills, 37 cows, 641 lbs, \$1.10. Oct 29—G W Wimberly, Ardmore, I T, 55 hogs, 184 lbs, \$3.90; 11 hogs, 130 lbs, \$2. Oct 30—Houston, city, 8 cows, 900 lbs, \$1.50; 10 calves, 220 lbs, \$2. Nov 2—T Day, Rhome, 26 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.10.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Oct 28—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for C C Mills, Throckmorton, 27 cows 688 \$1.40; 22 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.20; East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, 18 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.60; 7 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.40; Hewens & Forsythe, Silverdale, Kansas, 358 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.70; E B Carver,

Henrietta, 30 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.60. Oct 29—W E Halsell, Vinita, 317 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.30; 11 cows, 905 lbs, \$1.75; Home Land & C Co, St Louis, Mo, 267 cows, 871 lbs, \$2.25; 56 steers, 1054 lbs, \$3. Oct 30—L W Christian, Weatherford, 26 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.50; Louisville L & C Co, Louisville, Ky, 154 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.50; 24 cows, 915 lbs, \$1.35; 205 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.75; 225 calves, \$6.50 each; J B Cobb, Wagoner, I T, 54 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.30; 49 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.75; 17 steers, 786 lbs, \$2.30; 14 cows and heifers, 742 lbs, \$1.75; Mrs F Whistler, Sac & Fox Agency, 15 calves, 322 lbs, \$1.85. Nov 2—W W Mann, Archer City, 54 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.50; Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 27 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.70; 56 cows, 681 lbs, \$1.60; J H Tanner, Catoosa, 23 bulls and cows, 836 lbs, \$1.25; E M Daggett, Fort Worth 54 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.50; S George, Muscogee, 44 steers, 1174 lbs, \$3.35; 2 steers, 1220 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.90. Nov 3—W E Halsell, Vinita, 448 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.30; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 147 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.87; 358 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.80; 189 calves, \$5.50 each; Doc Dabb, Ruthford, 13 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.75; 11 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.90; F M Richards, Brady, 15 steers, 782 lbs, \$2.25; 46 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.70; W E Halsell, Vinita, 5 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.50; 18 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.25; 10 calves, \$3 each; W W Mann, Archer, 10 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.65.

Nov 3—Greer, Mills & Co sold for White & Avis, Wichita Falls, 5 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.50; 12 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.70; 7 ones and twos, 482 lbs, \$1.40; 1 cow, 670 lbs, \$1; 10 calves, \$5.50 each. Oct 29—J M Daugherty, Catoosa, 2 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.40; A P Murchison, Amarillo, 195 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.75; Colton & Ryan, Amarillo, 21 steers, 1081 lbs, \$3; 3 steers, 1076 lbs, \$2.25; 28 cows, 865 lbs, \$2; 56 cows, 837 lbs, \$1.90; J N Ivy, Amarillo, 25 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.25; H Hand, Merkel, 1006 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.25.

Oct 29—Sealing & Tamblin sold for A J Long, Sweetwater, 26 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.80; 232 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.70. Nov 30—W O McFall, Colorado, 48 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.55; 3 bulls, 936 lbs, \$1.12; Hayden & Rogers, Colorado, 1 bull, 1040 lbs, \$1.12; 51 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.55; N Rogers, 30 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.55. Nov 2—Ramsey Bros, Iowa Park, 247 sheep, 79 lbs, \$3. Nov 3—Scott & Fuller, Choteau, I T, 237 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.30; D C Nowlin, Vernon, 22 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.35; 3 bulls, 1080 lbs, \$1.25; E A Hicks, Loop, 26 calves, \$5.75 each; 22 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.70; 1 bull, 1260 lbs, \$1.25; O H Kerr, Gainesville, 66 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.80; 31 steers, 734 lbs, \$1.90; 11 bulls, 1152 lbs, \$1.25; 2 bulls, 2110 lbs, \$1. Nov 4—R L Owens, Muskogee, 10 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.30; 14 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.75; R J Johnson, Belknap, 23 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.70; 1 bull, 1150 lbs, \$1.25; 20 calves, \$5 each.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Nov 2—Greer, Mills & Co sold for J D Trusty, Amarillo, 28 cows, 826 lbs, \$1.90; Trusty & Co, Amarillo, 28 cows, 808 lbs, \$1.55; A J Miner Dawn, Texas, 73 cows, 859 lbs, \$1.70; G R. Jowell, Dawn, 28 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.70; L R Bradley, Dawn, 20 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.10; 27 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.55; 1 cow, 920 lbs, \$2.10. Oct 29—Henson, Harrell & Hensley, Panhandle, 194 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.70; 70 calves, \$8 each; 2 calves, \$5 each; 2 steers, 1195 lbs, \$2.40; 1 steer, 1200 lbs, \$2.40; A P Murchison, Ama-

rillo, 20 calves, \$6 each; 5 calves, \$3; 6 calves, \$6.50 each. Oct 30—W W Duke, Amarillo, 143 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.80; Henson, Harrell & Hensley, Panhandle, 39 bulls, 1123 lbs, \$1.25.

Oct 22—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for Frank Witherspoon, Red Fork, 50 cows, 654 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 23—Hume Bros, Silverdale, Kans, 92 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.60; 94 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.60; 50 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.60. Oct 24—C C & T L & C Co, Silverdale, Kans, 121 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.30; 92 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.30; 93 cows, 590 lbs, \$1; 16 calves, 104 lbs, \$2.25; Smith & Swearingen, Silverdale, Kans, 13 cows, 695 lbs, \$1; 2 calves, \$4 each. Oct 28—Lord & Jolly, Silverdale, Kans, 28 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.25; J D Cotter, Silverdale, Kans, 29 steers, 895 lbs, \$2; R J Love, Silverdale, Kans, 3 bulls, 1033 lbs, \$1.15; 30 cows, 861 lbs, \$1.80; 92 steers, 1186 lbs, \$3. Oct 29—Geo T Hume, Silverdale, Kans, 99 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.60; 91 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.55; C M McClellan, Talala, 22 steers, 1130 lbs, \$2.45; Gibson & Allen, Talala, 46 steers; 830 lbs, \$1.50; J W Gibson, Talala, 24 cows, 679 lbs, \$1.35; C M McClellan, Talala, 22 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.40; 24 steers, 1097 lbs, \$2; Swift, Strahorn & T, Talala, 82 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.05; W A Towers, Talala, 32 cows, 704 lbs, \$2; 28 steers, 777 lbs, \$1.95. Oct 30—Gibson & Allen, Talala, 17 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.40; 7 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.40; 5 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.40; 5 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.45; 47 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.25; J W Gibson, Talala, 3 calves, 120 lbs, \$4; 107 cows, 633 lbs, \$1.45; Cowden Bros, Talala, 46 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.40; 3 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.10. Oct 19—American Pastoral Cattle Co, Amarillo, 314 steers, 1064 lbs, \$2.40; Thomas McColligan, Purcell, 3 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.85; 5 cows, 932 lbs, \$1.85; 3 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.35; 17 cows, 849 lbs, \$1.85; 56 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.35; 5 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.35; Oct. 20—Col C & Tex L & C Co Ponca, 258 cows 678 lbs, \$1.50; 23 calves, \$5.50 R W Wright, Red Fork, 113 cows, 660 lbs, \$1.25; 32 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.50; 9 calves, 106 lbs, \$4.25. Oct 21—Frank Witherspoon, 26 calves, 127 lbs, \$4.25; 15 cows, 654 lbs, \$1.25, Col C & T L & C Co, Ponca, 92 cows, 453 lbs, \$1.15; C W McClellan, Talala, 75 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.30; 45 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.30; Frank Witherspoon, Red Rock, 32 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.50.

Oct. 28—Fish & Keck Co sold for L Newman, Elgin, Kans, 8 bulls, 1140 lbs, \$1.15; 25 steers, 964 lbs, \$2; 31 cows, 788 lbs, \$1.25; Y P Short, Kiowa, Ks, 118 steers, 1118 lbs, \$2.70. Oct 30—C V Rogers, Talala, 93 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.50; J W Mackenzie, Giles, Texas, 97 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.70; 63 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.80; Sam Balch, Giles, 31 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.75; 20 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.40; 31 steers, 808 lbs, \$2; S H Vaugh, Giles, 31 steers, 777 lbs, \$1.75; Day Cattle Co, Coleman, 30 steers, 824 lbs, \$2; 73 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.50; 144 calves, \$5.50 each; Beeson & Harris, Neutral Strip, 44 steers, 1165 lbs, \$2.65. Oct 31—C Q & J H Hassard, Coleman, 14 steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.60. Nov 2—J W Mackenzie, Giles, 31 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.50; S J Garvin, White Bead Hill, 26 cows, 900 lbs, \$1.75. Oct 3—66 calves, \$5.50 each; J W Campbell, Minco, 180 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.25; Robert & Farris, Neutral Strip, 21 bulls, 1160 lbs, \$1.25; 182 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.70; 27 cows, 931 lbs, \$1.80; 38 steers, 1103 lbs, \$2.50; Y P Short, Kiowa, Kans, 116 steers, 1073 lbs, \$2.55.

St. Louis Market Review.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., November 4, 1891.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending last Saturday at these yards were 16,338 head. The week closed with a dull, bad market, however the demand was fair for good fat cattle, but the bulk of offerings were common and not what was wanted.

Receipts for the month of October, 1891, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards amount to 81,364 cattle, 92,961 hogs and 26,273 sheep, against 83,977 cattle, 56,038 hogs and 32,776 sheep received during the month of September, an increase of 36,923 hogs and decrease of 2613 cattle and 6508 sheep.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the first ten months of 1891 amount to 551,528 cattle, 656,675 hogs and 319,625 sheep, against 438,005 cattle, 772,493 hogs and 257,724 sheep during the first ten months of 1890, an increase this year of 115,513 cattle, a decrease of 115,818 hogs and an increase of 61,901 sheep.

Monday's market opened with 2100 cattle, about half of which were Texans and Indians. Only a few loads were good enough to attract attention. Anything the shipping trade or the butchers could use was in active request and at strong prices. The canning grades and medium cattle were steady but slow. The strictly fat cattle were 10 cents higher than the close of last week.

Tuesday's market had 3250 cattle, of which 250 were Texans and Indians. As usual, there were very few good ones. The few offered met with an active demand at steady to strong prices.

On Wednesday there were 65 cars of range cattle on the market and nearly as many beeves. Desirable grades of range cattle sold active at an advance of 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds. Common grades and calves were no higher.

Goodnight & Moore sold 300 cows, 868 lbs, \$1.85; 719 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.85.

B J Johnson, Belknap, sold 23 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.70; 20 calves, \$5 each.

D Waggoner, Harrold, 340 steers, 1007 lbs, \$3; 29 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.90; 28 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.75.

W H Putman, Seymour, sold 23 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.75.

Foley & Davis, Seymour, sold 20 cows, 608 lbs, \$1.55; 20 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.75.

W H Yarborough, Belcher, sold 20 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.75; 19 calves, \$5 each.

SS Cobb, Vinita, sold 46 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.80; 21 steers, 1097 lbs, \$3.

R L Owens, Muskogee, sold 10 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.30; 14 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.75.

The hog market opened active. Prices of good mixed hogs and butcher grades were steady, but light hogs and inferior grades generally were 5 to 10 cents lower.

Common hogs, pigs, etc., sold at \$3@3.50; fair to good mixed, \$3.60@3.85. Light hogs sold \$3.50@3.70; some fine light sorts sold at \$3.60; packing hogs sold \$3.65@3.80; butcher hogs and choice heavies, \$3.75@4. The 4 cent hogs were choice. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$3.60@3.80.

The sheep market was no worse than it has been, and for good to choice sheep and lambs there was some improvement in the demand, while inferior and medium grades were just as hard to sell as at the close of last week. The bulk of the receipts were Texans, and were billed through to Chicago. A

few choice lambs sold at \$5, which is above previous quotations, but mixed lots sold at \$3.65@4, which is about steady at the decline previously reported.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
November 4, 1891. }

This week's market opened with 8228 cattle on Monday and notwithstanding the heavy run, there was a fair demand for everything good. Offerings of desirable grades were limited, both steers and cows, native or Texas. Trade was on the slow order, partly on account of lower bids on many kinds, but mostly on account of the common quality. Good handy Texas steers were wanted as much as anything.

Tuesday's receipts were 7176. As usual, good stuff was scarce and in demand, while the over abundance of common stuff, including those left over from Monday, overstocked the market on that class of cattle.

To-day (Wednesday) the receipts again ran up to over 8000, which together with those left over from Tuesday, made too many cattle, especially too many common ones. There were only about 500 in the Texas division to-day and they were of very poor quality.

Native beef steers sold at \$3.50@5. Choice and prime would sell at \$4.50 @5.50. Texas and Indian sales were 97 steers, 1173 lbs, \$2.75; 27 steers, 1109 lbs, \$2.80; 92 steers, 1173 lbs, \$2.75; 81 steers, 1035 lbs, \$2.10; 209 steers, 1138 lbs, \$2.35; 29 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.20; 184 cows, 797 lbs, \$1.05; 30 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.60; 23 cows, 882 lbs, \$1.75; 327 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.65; 93 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.65; 90 cows, 834 lbs, \$1.65; 48 cows, 363 lbs, \$1.65.

The receipts of hogs so far this week have been as follows:

Monday 5066; Tuesday 11,000; To-day 12,700.

The supply was much less than was expected. Common hogs were plenty, but the best heavy hogs offered were fancy, such as are seldom seen in any market. The demand was almost wholly from the packers, who wanted good weights, leaving heavy pigs and light hogs badly neglected. It was no trouble to sell 210@350-lb hogs, but from 200 lbs down it was quite difficult at irregular prices.

The market opened a little uncertain on good hogs, but generally steady, with a few week cases. When it was seen that the big receipts did not pan out, the market got better and heavy hogs closed 5@10c higher, under good competition. A load of fancy brought \$4.07½. Common and light stuff was dull.

The bulk of sales for heavy hogs weighing 250 to 300 lbs were made at from \$3.80@3.90. Those weighing around 200 sold at from \$3.50@3.60. Light hogs \$3@3.25.

The sheep receipts have been light all the week and the market dull and lifeless. Prices are 25c on the 100 lbs lower than ten days ago. To-day's prices ranged from \$3.25 to \$5, according to weight and quality, the last named price being paid for extra choice lots only.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
November 4, 1891. }

The Chicago market opened this

week with 20,000 cattle, 39,000 hogs and 6000 sheep. The market this week has shown but little change, but may be quoted as steady, active, and a shade higher on good fat cattle of any grade.

Receipts to-day, 10,000, of which 3000 were Texans and Indians. All the good ones sold readily at strong prices.

Bulls very plentiful and have to sell at \$1.45@1.60; cows, \$1.50@1.80; canning steers, \$2.20@2.50; dressed beef steers, \$2.65@2.90; calves, \$2@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Dan Waggoner sold 210 steers, 1097 lbs, \$2.60.

W T Waggoner sold 210 head, 1108 lbs, \$2.60.

W H Portwood sold 16 calves, 205 lbs, \$2.80.

S J Minter 126 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.80.

Newman, 37 steers, 1032 lbs, \$2.90.

Childress Land and Cattle company, 214 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.

Amarillo Pastoral company, Channing, Texas, 361 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.40.

W H Beal, 48 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.50.

Morrison & J., 105 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.50.

E Good, 80 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.50.

W H Godair, Tulsa, I. T., 326 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.55.

Stilson & Co., 228 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.40.

A B Robertson, 36 bulls, 1042 lbs, \$1.15.

J M Daugherty, 22 bulls, 940 lbs, \$2.

The receipts of hogs to-day, 30,000.

Market active and freer, 5 to 10 cents higher. Prices ranged from \$3.50@4.25, varying according to flesh and quality.

Sheep receipts, 6000. Market weak and lower.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1357	1393	504
Calves and yearlings	2578	2733	1595
Hogs.....	844	887	492
Sheep.....	52	752	

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb, 2½@2½; common to fair beeves, 1½@2½; good fat cows, \$12@14; common to fair cows, \$8@10; calves, \$3.00@6.50; yearlings, \$5@7.50; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4½@4½; common to fair, 3½@4.

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

The run of cows and calves and yearlings continues heavy, and the market is largely supplied and in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Quotations are not reliable except for the best selections. Good, fat beeves are in light supply and prices ruled firm.

The hog market is dull and fully supplied. Prices are lower and weak.

Sheep—Quiet. The inquiry is for good fat muttons only.

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.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Squashes weighing 250 to 300 pounds are common in Southern California.

During the past year the water of the great lakes has been lower than at any time in twenty years.

The good crops enable many farmers to unload or lighten their mortgage burdens that have been so very heavy during the past three lean years.

Irrigation would be practicable in many places outside of the arid region and wherever practicable it would pay handsomely in the long run.

The Indians predict an unusually long and cold winter in the west. The fur and nails on rabbits' feet are much longer than usual and this is regarded as an unfailing token.

It is reported that the Russian government is negotiating for the purchase of large quantities of breadstuffs in the the United States. Fourteen million persons are said to be in need of immediate help.

The great proportion of the government inspectors who examine pork for trichina through microscopes are women, they having been found to do the work much more satisfactorily than men.

Money wisely spent in improving property will usually yield a larger amount of profit and happiness than money spent in making first payments on more property than can properly be managed.

There is scarcely a section of country where they are not complaining of a surplus of common horses, and there are very few sections that have a sufficient supply of well bred drafters and prices are not very high either.

Farmers who practice high cultivation have nearer and better neighbors than those who are always keeping themselves in trouble by taking in "another forty" as soon as they get a little ahead.

At San Diego incandescent electric lights are lowered into the water at night, and a large net is lowered below them. The fish are attracted by the light and are plainly visible. When sufficiently numerous the nets are hauled up; the catches are enormous.

It sounds big to some people to have it said that Farmer Land Poor owns 800 acres, but everybody with common sense knows that Farmer Plow Deep is happier and wiser on seventy acres. He spends surplus savings for manure, tilling or other improvements.

They have three wooden shoe factories in Grand Rapids, Mich., whose output averages one gross per day for the year. The price is \$2.75 per dozen pair; small ones are counted as two dozen for one large one, and extra large sizes are rated as two dozen for the price of three.

Ex-Senator Tabor of Denver, Col., has received an order from the supreme court giving him possession of the Santa Edwigis gold mine, over which he has had three years litigation. The mine is located at Jesus Maria, Chihuahua, and has already produced from

ten-to-fifteen million dollars worth of gold. The ore assays \$200 to the ton and is still good for millions. The opposition stockholders who have been working the mine pending the settlement of the suit will probably have to pay heavy damages. There is a ten stamp mill on the property and other facilities.

It is said that wolves are increasing rapidly in the more unsettled parts of Kansas, and threaten to be dangerous to isolated farmers. The baby of Albert Riddle, who lives near Seneca, Kans., was playing in the yard last Sunday week when it was heard to scream. Riddle ran to the door and saw a great wolf galloping away with his baby in his mouth. He started after the wolf, calling his big greyhound, which soon overtook the savage beast and forced it to drop the child. The baby was unhurt except for a deep scratch along its back. The wolf was too much for the dog and made his escape.

The October crop report issued by the agricultural department shows a gratifying state of affairs in the rural regions taken as a whole. The average yield of wheat is placed at fifteen bushels, against eleven and one-tenth bushels per acre last year. The corn crop, with few exceptions, safely passed through the danger from frost, and the oat crop is estimated at twenty-nine and three-tenths bushels, against nineteen and eight-tenths last year. The potato crop was large and excellent in quality. On the whole, the people of this favored land have rather more than usual to be thankful for this year.

Everything points to an unusually active season with the packing houses. Already there are more hands being employed than at any previous period of this year. Armour has doubled up on his force and is running every hour in the twenty-four in the cattle department. From 5000 to 7000 hogs are packed every day in this plant. Since cool weather began from 60 to 75 cars of dressed beef have been shipped daily. Swift and Fowler are working night and day forces and are running to their capacity. Swift is building another drive-way, and as soon as it is completed he will put on 200 or more men in the hog department. Kingan and the Phoenix are making preparation for a "big kill." Altogether this incoming winter season gives promise of being very large.—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

As mercury will surely de troy 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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL.

The best way to hold grain and hay for higher prices is to pack it upon the ribs of steers, sheep and hogs or turn the products into milk. It costs nothing for storing.

Maryland produced enough peaches this year to supply every man, woman and child in the United States with four peaches. There were 1,200,000 boxes.

When planting an apple orchard select land that is high, dry and open to a good circulation of air. Then the buds will not develop as soon in the spring and will thus escape the disastrous effects of late frost. An orchard so situated and well cultivated should not have any off years, but should produce a regular succession of good crops.

"I say unhesitatingly that the young men of our country who will bring to agriculture the education and intelligence, the industry and perseverance essential to success in every career, whether mercantile, industrial or professional, will, in the course of the next twenty years attain a far greater degree of material well-being on the average than awaits them in any other calling. I believe that twenty years from now the now almost universal desire of youth resident in the country to abandon it for the city will be reversed, and that numbers of those brought up and trained in city life will look forward to life in the country as the most desirable, uniting the prospect of ample competence with independence, health and enjoyment."—Secretary J. M. Rusk in New York Tribune.

A Texas market gardener claims that sweet potatoes grown from vine cuttings are sweeter and nicer than those grown from slips or sprouts. His method of curing early sweet potatoes is to gather the vines before frost has injured them on a pole, the ends of which rest in crotches or forks some two feet above the ground. Cover the ends of the vines with moist earth and throw straw, leaves or corn stalks over the whole, and protect from the rain by a good shed with the north side boarded up. As cold weather comes, he, for better protection, throws more soil upon the base of the heap, and more straw upon the upper portion, leaving the south end, or better still, the two partly open during a warm spell for ventilation. This plan, which is similar to banking the tubers, will keep vines alive all winter and ready for early planting in the spring.

Farmers have been at work for a number of years through representatives of congress to gain relief from the oppression of the grain gamblers, but thus far the boards of trade throughout the length and breadth of the land have been able to defeat every proposed measure in that direction. The recent decision of the supreme court of Minnesota against dealing in grain futures is the first step at reform. This decision affects all dealing in which no actual grain is handled, and holds that all such transactions "are in the nature of wagers on the future price and are therefore illegal and void." The case has been appealed to the supreme court of the United States and from the evidence educed by the state supreme court, it is likely that the verdict of the Minnesota court may be affirmed. The effect of such a decision will be to protect the farmer in legitimate prices. Dealing in futures by the gamblers on the boards of trade has developed the system of "bearing" down the price of grain and thereby depressing the legitimate prices of the market. "Cornering" wheat, "bulling" or "bearing" the market will be effectually squelched if the supreme court of the United States sustains the court of Minnesota.

Wagon and Buggy Felloes.

Many farmers think that as soon as wagon or buggy felloes begin to shrink they must go at once to a blacksmith

shop and get the tire set. Instead of doing that, which is often a damage to the wheels, causing them to dish, if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot and give the felloes all the oil they can take, it will fill them up to their usual size, tighten, and keep them from shrinking and also keep out the water. You can heat the oil and tie a rag to a stick and swab them over as long as they will take it. It pays to keep a little oil on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck yokes, whiffletrees, and any of the small tools on the farm that are more or less exposed.

A Woman at the Head of the Live Stock Department.

It is said that the chief of the live stock department of the Columbian exposition will be a woman, Mrs. Virginia C. Meridith of Cambridge City, Ind. She is a widow who takes the entire management of her stock farm, and is said to be one of the most successful and best informed stock breeders in the state, owning herds of very valuable fancy stock. There are many other women who are well posted on stock raising. One of them owns vast herds in Colorado and bears the title of the "Cattle Queen." One of the interesting figures in New York's streets is that of a very tall, angular woman with a countenance rather masculine, but pleasant, wearing simple garments, which contrast strongly in appearance with those of her dressy sisters. Large, low-heeled serviceable shoes complete her costume. While quiet in her manners, her striking personality would attract attention anywhere. The curious are told by the well informed that she is the live stock reporter for one of the great metropolitan dailies.—San Francisco Live Stock and Butchers' Gazette.

Is Soil Inexhaustible?

The American Agriculturist practically says no. This is how it arrives at this conclusion: "One foot in depth of a fairly good agricultural soil contains 4000 pounds of phosphoric acid, 8000 pounds of potash; 16,000 pounds of nitrogen and lime, magnesia, soda, chlorine, sulphur and silica to afford food for all the crops which these three elements can feed per acre. After farmers, by careful and skillful cultivation, have exhausted all this great store of plant food in the uppermost foot of this soil, which will require several centuries, will the soil be exhausted? Not at all. As the land is gradually changed into vegetable growth, and the surface is removed as farm crops, as it deepens, the subsoil which contains the very same elements becomes fitted for plant food. And thus the imperishable nature of matter applies to the soil, which can never be exhausted during all the ages which are to come. All that mankind has to do is to use its arts, under the instruction of science, to develop this latent fertility of the soil, and to go on feeding the human race until the end, if an end ever shall come, when the earth will no longer exist as a fit habitation for mankind."

How to Produce Good Crops.

A writer in Colman's Rural World writing under above heading, among other things says:

It seems like a hackened subject—deep plowing and selection of seed and shallow cultivation, but yet it is a subject far from being settled, even in the mind of good farmers. The cause is the lack of thought and care and observation of what others do, and the results following their system. Satisfied by doing as well as the average, they never set their mark higher, so they go on year after year in the same old ruts. The result is they never get above a medium crop, at a cost above what might make a maximum one. Until the best methods of tillage is settled by careful experiments in a thorough practical way, a friendly and free

discussion—each one giving his experience; successes and failures will be beneficial. It should be known that a theory embraced on a single trial—if persisted in, may result disastrously. It may require several years to thoroughly establish a principle to apply to any particular practice, or rather to establish a practice that will apply to a principle already unalterably established. When this is accomplished with regard to the tillage of crops, discussion of systems may cease. Till then, let discussion go on and study, observe and experiment until science in tillage is perfected; but write it down and pin it in your hat, that you have got to bequeath the knowledge that you have acquired to your sons, and they to their posterity, with all their accumulated knowledge before all is learned.

Making Good Roads.

The movement which has been well begun in many parts of the country to reform the wagon roads, which have to a great extent fallen into a sad state of neglect, is likely to be forwarded by the action taken by several agricultural colleges, and particularly by Cornell university, in giving courses of instruction in road-making.

Very often bad roads exist because no one in their vicinity knows how to construct a road. The people often do the best they can; but road-making is a science in itself, belonging properly to the civil engineer's profession.

In Cornell university the professor of civil engineering, the professor of agriculture and the professor of horticulture have been directed to prepare a plan for putting the roads of the university property into the best possible condition; and when the road has been completed, an inscription is to be put upon it, stating how much it cost, what materials were used, and what methods were employed in its construction.

In several agricultural colleges, courses of lectures are given by practical men upon road-making. Farmers' institutes are taking the matter up, and the people everywhere are learning that much better methods of road-making exist than the old one of heaping up dirt in the middle of the driveway, to be worked into ruts and washed into the ditches again in the course of a year.

Well-Bred Stock for the Farm.

The farmer can make a personal application of the old saying: "Penny wise and pound foolish," as well as those in other vocations, and the consequences are no less damaging to his success in life. He strongly verifies this when he sets out to stock his farm, and makes his selections from inferior breeds and cheap grades. In following out his mistaken conclusions, he takes the first step in a tedious experiment, and soon finds his portion to be that of disappointment and loss.

In stocking a farm the fact should never be lost sight of that it requires the same amount and quality of feed for inferior breeds of any class of stock as it does for the improved. All stock should be sheltered in severe climates, for satisfactory profits are nearly always the result of good shelter and regular attention. If the expense, then, is no greater in the keep of improved breeds, is it not a grave mistake to burden the farm with low grades of stock? Treating it from a purely practical standpoint, we ask: Can any farmer continue to give his time to the reaping of such discouraging profits?

We do not touch upon the sense of pride that should animate the breast of the farmer in his care of well-bred stock, nor upon the attractive appearance or interest they give to the farm. When farmers persist in their adherence to low grades of stock we conclude that it is from mistaken economic meas-

ures rather than from a disinclination to give improved breeds at least a fair trial. It takes much longer to fatten common grades of stock, with their preponderance of bony structure and sinew, than it does to put into marketable shape the improved breeds with their small bones and natural flesh-taking tendencies.

If the farmer raises his stock for the butcher, he can hardly fail to see how much greater his advantages are with good breeds, with their fattening tendencies. If he desires to raise them for breeding purposes alone, he again has the advantage in the satisfactory prices they bring. We would urge every farmer who contemplates stocking his farm to look well to the blood he selects, then give it only the attention he would bestow upon the common grades, and we believe he will not long remain in doubt as to the wisdom of his course.

Book-keeping on the Farm.

No one who has not noticed the results can fully appreciate the value of book-keeping to the farmer and his family. He is not found complaining of hard times because he discovers the small leaks and applies the remedy. He saves himself from embarrassment and his farm from mortgage. His wife, keeping her accounts of her receipts and expenditures for butter, eggs, poultry, dry goods, groceries, etc., acquires business knowledge and sagacity, and at her husband's death does not find it necessary to call in a stranger to act as administrator, who, like a leech, sucks the life blood from the estate—the joint earnings of husband, wife and children—and finally, with the aid of lawyer and court fees, perhaps leaves the wife and children in absolute want. No, her knowledge of business principles enables her administer her own affairs.

The boy who is permitted to earn his spending money, and taught to keep his little accounts and compare receipts and expenditures, will the earlier learn the value of money and apply his wits to live within his income. Such a boy will not accumulate debts for his overworked father to pay; neither is he likely to fall in fast company or fast living. He is educated for business, and will be able to hold his own in the battle of life.

The girl who has her allowance and is taught to make accounts, will appreciate the value of a dollar and use discretion in its expenditure. A young lady once told her lover when he proposed, that although she loved him she would not marry him until he had ten thousand dollars. He was somewhat discouraged, but went to work to obtain the money and the girl. A few weeks later she inquired how he was succeeding. He replied: "Very well; I have saved seventeen dollars." "Well," replied the lady, "I expect that will be sufficient; we may as well get married." Did this lady know the value of a dollar?

We hear so much in this day about practical education. But practical education is that which practically fits boys and girls for the active duties of life, and any education which falls short of this is neither practical nor complete. Fit a child to earn a living and you do better by him than to give him wealth. Fit him to appreciate and care for property before he is safe to be intrusted with a legacy.—Homestead.

A Great Tiller of the Soil.

Darwin used to say that the most powerful worker we know is the earthworm. Without the earthworm we could not live. Earthworms make the soil fertile. According to Darwin's calculations each particle of the earth, to a depth of two feet, is brought up to the surface at least once every hundred years. But this estimate is too low. It has been recently calculated that this renovation of the soil takes place every twenty-seven years. There are from 150 to 200 worms in each square yard of earth, ten inches in depth.

SWINE.

Chicago had nearly six thousand hogs on sale in one day last week.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: Packers are now getting a goodly harvest of cheap hogs, but the quality as yet is cheap as well as the prices.

The hog market is working downward just as fast as possible. Supplies are too large at Chicago and too many are held over from day to day.

Suffolk Hogs.

This country is not naturally adapted to the Suffolk breed of pigs, a fine-boned animal, but not carrying hair enough to protect it from inclemencies of heat in summer and cold in winter which prevail here. They are an English breed, introduced some forty years ago in that country, and bred by Prince Albert, who took a number of prizes for the best pigs of any breed. Like most other fine-boned pigs, the Suffolk do not excel in constitution, and their liability to sunburn in summer, and to take cold when exposed to cold or wet, make them unprofitable to those not able to give them exceptional care.

Pigs in Warm Quarters.

Pigs, especially the improved breeds, have less covering than most other domestic animals. They therefore need warm winter sleeping apartments, but should not be put where they can burrow under straw or manure and cover themselves up, as they will if they get a chance. A tightly enclosed room not over six feet high, and enough straw for them to lie on comfortably, is better than an indefinite pile of straw out of doors. When the pigs come out from the latter retreat they are often too warm, and becoming chilled while at the trough they take cold, as other animals would do under like conditions.

When to Breed Sows.

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

Best Weight to Mature.

Experiments made for purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and that the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weight. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reached 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the

hog weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make a new weight. A recent pig-feeding experiment at the Main station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five weeks to eight weeks. During the first hundred days of the experiment, not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of the digestible food to one of growth.

Every pound of pork made during the last fifty days cost double in expense of food to that made in the first one hundred.

Pig-Eating Sows.

Among our domestic animals, the sow is the only one given to devouring its own offspring. It is mostly noticed to occur with the young sow at her first farrowing, and it generally takes place immediately after the farrowing, rarely later. She does not always commence by eating the pigs, but more often she first devours the after-birth and the naval string, and thereafter takes hold of the pig.

The exact cause of this unnatural propensity is not known, but it is certain that it more frequently occurs with the unimproved or common sow than with the more docile, improved or artificial breeds of swine. It is generally supposed that young sows at their first farrowing, in consequence of the peculiar severe pains, never before suffered, succumb to a species of frantic fits, during which they lose all sense of motherly feeling, and which may be further provoked by the attempts of the young ones at suckling, especially if the teats are wounded or pricked by the needle-like, inward-curved, little tusks often present in the mouth of pigs at birth.

As an incentive to eating the pigs, is the allowing of the sow to eat the after-birth. It is also supposed that the sow at the time of farrowing has a natural craving for flesh, and that in order to satisfy, the young pigs, attractive by being covered with slime and blood, are sacrificed in the absence of other flesh. For this reason some swine breeders recommend giving the sow some flesh or pork, even going so far as to letting the sow enjoy the luxury of half a pound to a pound of roasted pork. We warn our readers to abstain from this folly, as it has proven that never before did any sow experience such a degree of craving for more meat than she will after her appetite has been stimulated, and she will just then set about with the greatest alacrity to consummate a wholesale slaughter of innocents.

The opinion is also widespread that this unnatural desire of the sow is engendered by allowing swine access to dead bodies of animals, or the habitual feeding of flesh and offal from slaughter houses; also rats, mice, etc. But the desire will also occur among sows that never were fed anything but vegetable food. In many sows the desire appears to be due to a temporary or puerperal mania.

If a sow at her farrowing shows the cannibalistic propensity, the owner will consult his own interests and discontinue such a one for future breeding purposes. It is not certain that because a sow at her pigging has proven herself unworthy of confidence, she will do so again at her next time of farrowing; wherefore if she is well bred and valuable, for a particularly desirable animal, she should be given another trial before disposing of her. By some breeders it is asserted that the mania or propensity for pig eating is hereditary.—Exchange.

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.

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- J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
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- 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.

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

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We 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.

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AGENT Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery. MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Etc.

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

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE

and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of Complete Mining Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

John T. Beal, the Colorado City cattle man, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

T. A. Tisdale, stockman of Scurry county, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. M. Day of Austin spent several days in the Cattle center this week.

M. (Doc) Harrold returned from Kansas City a few days ago.

D. C. Plumb of Clark & Plumb, who own the old Ikard pasture in Archer county is in the city.

Dorr Clark, who owns large cattle interests in Texas and Dakota is spending a few days in the city.

J. W. Taylor, one of the old time Austin cattlemen, was in the city Tuesday.

J. G. Oxshear, stockman of Colorado city, was among the visiting cattlemen on Wednesday.

E. C. Sugg, the well known Indian Territory cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott have returned to Fort Worth, and until their elegant residence is finished will make their home at the Pickwick hotel.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, made one of his periodical visits to Fort Worth this week.

Messrs. Gaddis and Ford, ranchmen and cattle dealers of Coffeyville, Kan., were in Fort Worth Wednesday. These gentlemen want 1000 two-year-old steers for their Indian Territory range.

F. P. Alexander of Greenville passed through Fort Worth yesterday with 200 good feeding steers, bought by him near Midland. He will feed the cattle in Hunt county.

E. J. Simpson, for several years manager of the Aztec Cattle company of Arizona, but now residing temporarily at Weatherford, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Kansas.

Manager Bagnum of the Fort Worth Packing company is making big preparations for the barbecue on the 21st. Those who fail to attend will miss a rare treat.

E. C. Robison, the enterprising live stock commission merchant at the Fort Worth Union stock yards, returned from a business trip to Kansas on Monday.

J. W. T. Gray, the efficient representative of the well known stock commission firm of the Fish & Keck company of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Thursday night.

William Dennis, a prominent cattleman of Hood county, was in Fort Worth Saturday. He reports water scarce and the country dryer in his section than for many years.

J. M. Dawson, formerly a citizen of Fort Worth and at one time one of the Texas cattle kings, but now a citizen of Oklahoma, was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends on Tuesday.

Charley Coppinger is down again from his Scurry county ranch. Mr. Coppinger takes rather a cheerful view

of the situation and seems to think the stock on his range are safe and will go through the winter O. K.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the Cheyenne Live Stock Journal, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and left same day for St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Mercer is an indefatigable worker and a good newspaper man, hence the success of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Thompson & Bland of Crawfordsville, Ind., breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, offer through the columns of the JOURNAL, for sale or exchange, some fine stallions of the above named breeds. See their advertisement in another column.

J. K. Rosson, the "Frisco" live stock agent, is again in the city. Mr. Rosson reports having received for his line a splendid business off of the Fort Worth and Denver. He thinks shipments will continue fairly active to the end of November.

Miss Alice Rawlins, formerly an efficient stenographer and office assistant in the STOCK JOURNAL office, is now editor of the Midland Gazette, and is getting out an excellent paper. Miss Rawlins is an intelligent, deserving young lady. The JOURNAL wishes her unbounded success in her new field.

Frederick L. Houghton, editor of the Holstein-Friesian Register, of Boston, Mass., attended the Dallas fair and was selected by the association as the judge on Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Houghton is not only an able newspaper editor and manager, but is also acknowledged authority on Holstein-Friesian cattle, and in addition to these is an accomplished and thorough gentleman.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex., have a large list of all kinds and classes of young steers and feeders for sale cheap. They also have 3000 fine cows in good condition that they will sell at \$6 per head and if desired will furnish pasture for them free until next spring. Those desiring to buy or sell any kind of live stock are invited to correspond with the above named company.

C. W. Merchant, of Abilene was in the city Wednesday night. Mr. Merchant was interested in several thousand cattle that were shipped to the Indian Territory this spring. He and his associates have succeeded in shipping and closing out all but 1000 head of these cattle. Mr. Merchant, in common with many others, has not only had a hard market to contend with, but has also been greatly damaged by prairie fires in the Indian Territory, consequently he feels poorly paid for his year's work and does not take a very hopeful view as to the future.

A. H. Arnett of Dickinson, North Dakota, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Arnett has recently purchased of J. T. and C. H. Beal of Colorado City 2000 one and two-year old steers at \$9 and \$13 per head. Mr. Arnett will receive these cattle within a few days and will winter them in the Panhandle and ship to his Dakota ranch early in the spring. Mr. Arnett says Dakota, Montana and Wyoming now have more and better grass than they have had in several years. He feels hopeful as to

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.

the outlook in the western range country and thinks that their cattle will go through the winter in fine shape.

Eber W. Cottrell of Detroit has been confirmed by the board of control as chief of the department of live stock. His nomination was also indorsed by the agricultural committee of the local board and so the chances of Mr. Cottrell's confirmation are very good. In sending the nomination to the board of control last Saturday Director General Davis fixed March 1, 1892, as the time for Chief Cottrell to begin his work. This nomination was a great surprise to Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, lady manager from Indiana. Mrs. Meredith's friends had great confidence in her success. She had been strongly recommended and was said to be the only applicant for the place who is at present engaged in the live stock industry.

A. B. Robertson, the well known Colorado City cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Robertson in addition to being a prominent stockman of the Colorado country, is also vice-president of the First National bank of the above named city and general agent in Texas and Indian Territory for Greer, Mills & Co., the live stock commission merchants of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Mr. Robertson is now closing up a very satisfactory year's work. The market, he says, has during the latter part of the season, been low and cattle not as good as they should have been, yet collections have been good. Shippers and ranchmen will, as a rule and without exception; be able to settle in full for all advances made by commission merchants. Mr. Robertson thinks the Plains cattle will go through the winter in good shape, but fears the loss will be heavy in the country this side and east of the Plains.

Stock Yards Notes.

A. J. Thompson, Brownwood, has one car cattle on Mondays market.

Mr. Mayfield of Valley Mills had in one car of cattle on Tuesday.

Miller & Getzenauer of Fort Worth sold 20 calves on Saturday.

P. C. Rutherford shipped one car of horses to Henrietta on Tuesday.

Cussenbery & Huffman of San Angelo fed two cars of sheep on Saturday. They were en route to Chicago.

J. D. Bennett of Sulphur Springs had in a mixed car of hogs and sheep on Friday.

Jenkins & Brown, from San Angelo, fed 318 calves on Monday. They are billed to St. Louis.

J. H. Cage, Stephenville, had in 4 cars of stock cattle this week, and put them on pasture.

J. F. Day of Rhome drove in 35 cattle

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English, Classical, Scientific and Business Courses, with Military training

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

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Artistic Metal Workers
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Shipped every where. Agents wanted.
Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

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

on Monday, and sold them to Nat. Houston.

Col. E. M. Daggett of Fort Worth shipped in two cars of cattle from his Dundee ranch a few days ago.

The North Texas Insane asylum of Terrell had in one car fancy hogs on Wednesday. The best hogs that have been on the Fort Worth market for several months. They sold at \$3.85.

Big preparations are being made for celebrating the first anniversary of the opening of the Fort Worth Packing company by a big Barbecue on Nov. 21st. There will be an inexhaustible supply of good meats, bread and beer. Everybody invited.

T. P. Alexander of Greenville fed eight loads of steers on Friday night, en route to Commerce, where the cattle will be fattened on cotton seed meal. They are from the ranch of the Bronson Cattle company, and were shipped from Midland.

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.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Nov. 6, 1891.

The receipts of cattle for past week about 600, exclusive of through cattle. The market has been over-supplied with common and medium cattle, consequently the class named have declined about 10 to 15 cents during the week.

The market on strictly fat cattle is about the same as reported last week.

Best strictly good steers are worth 2 cents per pound; a few scratch sales have been made as high as \$2.10. The demand for this class of steers is necessary on account of the appearance of several buyers for feeders.

The demand for common to medium steers is light. They are bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.

Strictly fat cows weighing 800 pounds and over continue to bring \$1.50, while common to fair ones sell at from \$1.10 to \$1.35, price varying according to quality and weight. Scrub and poor cows, such as can only be used for canners, are bringing 85 cents to \$1.10.

Bulls and stags are steady at from \$1.10 to \$1.15. Calves have declined 25 cents per 100 pounds during the week, 150 to 200-lb calves bringing from \$2 to \$2.25. Heavy calves weighing over 225 pounds are dull sale and not wanted, even at cow prices.

The hog receipts have been very light during the past week. Notwithstanding the the Fort Worth market has compared very favorably with prices paid in the Eastern centers.

Top, heavy hogs, 200 pounds and over, are bringing from \$3.85 to \$3.90. Hogs weighing from 180 to 190 pounds are worth from \$3.75 to \$3.80; 160 to 180 pound hogs are worth from \$3.65 to \$3.85; 150 to 160-pound hogs from \$3.50 to \$3.60; 100 to 125-pound hogs from \$2 to \$2.25.

The receipts of sheep have been very light. Two small lots of half ewes and wethers mixed sold during the week at

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. Sugel, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

\$2.50. Strictly good wethers would bring from \$2.80 to \$2.90.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
November 5, 1891. }

Cattle receipts to-day 3900, of which 2100 were range cattle. Good fat beeves sold readily at strong prices, and cow stuff also sold strong. Common mixed stuff is weak. The market for veal calves from the range is demoralized. As a general thing, the principal dealers call them dried up, and refuse to handle them at any price, but still claim that they are on the market for fat calves fresh from the cows, if not too old. The calf season is about over. Game and poultry are taking their place in the market.

Nave-McCord Cattle company, Colorado City, sold 18 stags, 1091 pounds, \$1.55; 26 steers, 965 pounds, \$2.75; 133 spayed heifers, 774 pounds, \$2.10; 126 spayed heifers, 781 pounds, \$2.05; 53 cows, 727 pounds, \$1.55.

St. Louis Cattle company, Colorado City, 55 steers, 908 pounds, \$2.50; 188 cows and heifers, 826 lbs, \$2.10.

Martin & B., San Angelo, 105 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.55.

Goodnight & Moore, Goodnight, 375 cows and heifers, 882 lbs, \$1.90.

R. J. Johnson, Belknap, 25 mixed, 517 lbs, \$1.30.

Houston & Booth, Gonzales, 22 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.50; 52 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.50.

C. W. Turner, Muscogee, 37 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.60; 21 steers, 1143 lbs, \$3.25; 15 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.65.

W. E. Gentry, Choteau, 95 steers, 1065 lbs, \$3.25.

J. Scharbauer, Midland, 474 sheep, 82 lbs, \$3.75; 453 sheep, 82 lbs, \$3.85; 70 goats, \$1.25 each.

Hogs—Receipts, 5600; shipments, 2400. Market higher. Prices ranged \$3.40@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 2600. Market firm. Fair to prime, \$2.40 @4.60.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
November 5, 1891. }

Total cattle receipts, 10,000. Texans, 2000 head. Market slow and weak. Indians, choice, \$2.90@3; Texans choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair \$3@2.35; good cows \$2.80@2.10; common to fair cows \$1.40@1.60.

Howe Bros. marketed 129 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.45.

A B Robertson, 127 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.45.

Evans—Snider-Buel company, Choteau, I T, 361 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.60.

Jumbo Cattle company, 202 cows, 721 lbs, \$2.15; 195 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.05.

Harrold & East, 56 cows, 635 lbs, \$1.75.

W B and G S White, Quanah, 75 steers, 746 lbs, \$1.85; 17 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.55; 276 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.85.

Kimberlin company, 82 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.90.

Capital Freehold company, Channing, 423 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.10; 265 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.90.

Childress Cattle company sold 34 spayed heifers, 685 lbs, \$2.25.

F H Culbertson, 27 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.30.

J A Walker, Marionville, 90 sheep 73 lbs, \$3.25.

A lot of 124-pound New Mexico goats sold at \$2 per 100 lbs.

Spoon Bros. of Encinal marketed 1299 head of fall clipped Texans which averaged 52 lbs and sold for feeders at \$2.75.

Hogs—Receipts 28,000; shipments

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.

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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.

12,000. Market lower. All grades \$3.65@4.35.

Sheep—Receipts 4000; shipments 10,000. Market fairly active and firmer. Native ewes \$2@4.40; weathers \$4.60 @5.10; Texans \$3.25@3.50; prime western wethers \$4.70.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
November 5, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 7555. A light run of Texans and common. Good steers strong and 10c higher. Calves \$1.50@2 per head lower than the first of the week.

Following are representative sales: 86 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.75; 27 steers, 1034 lbs, \$2.20; 44 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.75; 45 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.75; 79 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.40; 62 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.75; 40 steers, 1116 lbs, \$2.35; 37 steers, 1142 \$2.55.

Cows, 84, 751 lbs, \$1.50; 122 cows, 862 lbs, \$1.70; 168 cows, 841 lbs, \$1.65; 45 cows, 829 lbs, \$1.67; 200 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.70; 51 cows, 839 lbs, \$1.85; 28 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.85; 171 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.65.

Calves sell at \$3.75@6 per head.

Hogs, 5@15c higher; closed weak. Bulk \$3.85@4; top, \$4.15.

Wool Market.

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

Unscoured wool—

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

Boston, Mass., Nov. 5—Wool—Light demand at a decline.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—Wool—Receipts, 58,900 pounds. Shipments, 184,500 pounds. Steady and quiet.

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.

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

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Newsboy, the dun gelding, which has made a good showing this year, is a son of a little dun mare, used by her owner for all purposes at Fremont, Neb. Newsboy was used by a boy for delivering papers around Fremont, and his speed was discovered by his owner, who noticed that he could trot faster than his dam could run. He was put in training and before his development had fairly begun was sold to Mr. N. I. Ronin of Fremont for \$300. His record now is 2:20½.

Allerton is entitled to a crown of laurels. Challenged by Nelson he accepted the gauge of battle and traveled hundreds of miles to the soil of Michigan to meet his rival where the contest took place and the Western hero easily overthrew his Eastern opponent. Again challenged by that almost incomparable trotter, Nancy Hanks, he accepted the challenge; but before the day of battle came that grand stallion, Delmarch 2:11½ was substituted for Nancy. Allerton accepted the substitute and met and defeated him. If ever a hero was entitled to the laurel crown Allerton is.

The trotting horse is not confined to the track, but is useful on every hand. On the road he is great; on the farm he does the work of a mule, plowing, harrowing and hauling heavy loads. In cities he pulls butcher carts, milk wagons, buggies, carriages, omnibuses and express wagons, and is found indispensable in many other places where nothing but fast harness horses can be used. Horses that make trotting race horses are about one in a hundred, and a man who breeds a common mare to a trotting-bred horse and fails to get a 2:20 performer need not be disappointed, but has some assurance of a nice roadster that will be worth three colts from a scrub horse. What could such a roadster be sold for? It would be safe to say \$300, while a scrub would sell for \$100, and perhaps a good deal less, and cost the same to raise.—Colman's Rural World.

As long as a man sees no better horses than he owns himself he is generally satisfied, no matter how inferior his stock may be. Let one man in a neighborhood start to improve his horses and it will not be long until others are falling into line. It is this kind of honest rivalry that brings forth commendable changes in any direction. Competition at fairs is calculated to inspire breeders with new ideas. It is just as good for the farmer as the breeder. Premiums are offered for draft horses, draft teams, roadsters, etc. One man has as good a right to these premiums as another, provided he has as good stock to show. Nowhere else are such comparisons made; as much attention paid to the good and bad points of horses. Owners learn more of each other, as well as of each other's horses. The whole thing is bound to broaden a man's views and widen his judgment. The premiums won at the fairs or horse shows are the least considerations. It is therefore incumbent upon those who want to keep up with the procession to make the best of every opportunity offered in this direction.

High Priced Horses.

It is astonishing to note the fabulous prices that are occasionally paid for horses. For instance St. Blaise and Axtell when sold at public auction brought the enormous figures of \$100,000 for the former and \$105,000 for the latter. The owner of Common refused \$125,000 for him. One horse at these prices will bring enough to buy a 50,000 acre ranch in Texas.

THE BREEDING PROBLEM.

A Number of Points that Our Horsemen Cannot Afford to Overlook.

For the last quarter of a century "Hambletonian 10," his sons and grandsons have been the fashionable cross

for trotters. With the constant use to this blood our stock of trotting sires if growing too much in-bred, and to meet the necessity of the case some new blood will have to be speedily introduced. We cannot continue to pile this blood up and breed in and in. But the question arises where is this new blood and cross to be found? The best hope for the continued progress of the trotters lies in the right selection of a cross, and the proper development of the produce when made. This is the true starting point for the breeder, says the Live Stock Record.

In Kentucky, where some of the most distinguished sons of "Hambletonian 10," have made seasons, they have been crossed upon the descendants of "Mambrino Chief" and "Pilot, Jr.," who have little affinity with the Hambletonian blood, hence the success they have made in Kentucky.

Continued in and in breeding has a tendency to degenerate the animal—such is the general law of nature—and if we continue to breed our trotters in and in there will scarcely be a special provision of nature to exempt our trotting stock from the penalty. Experience in breeding, which sanctions and encourages the system of remote crosses and repudiates near alliances, has been found as a rule to be the most successful. It has been remarked among the human families that intermarry for several generations, they have become pigmies in mind and body, while family peculiarities and imbecilities are increased even into caricature. Such is the case in chickens; if bred in and in for a few years they deteriorate in form, size and power.

Our farmers know the importance of a change of seed, whether it be of wheat, barley, oats or other grains, and find it essential to procure seed that has been grown on land similar to their own. The florist is compelled to seek fresh seeds, roots and cuttings to improve his plants. The canine species are equally susceptible of degeneracy by breeding in and in, consequently breeders of experience constantly resort to other kennels for such males as are not closely related to their own females. The effect of breeding animals too closely connected is to diminish the bone, sinew and muscular fiber, and also to reduce the size. What, therefore, can be expected from such a mode of breeding, when we require the horse to possess attributes the very reverse of what breeding too closely is found to produce?

When we commenced breeding trotters, breeding in and in could not be avoided, because we had to have recourse to imp. "Messenger" and his descendants. But it does not follow because we succeeded in producing the trotter by the mingling of this blood that it will be equally successful in keeping up the breed and improving its character. The cross of Hambletonian 10 and his sons especially, have been most successful in Kentucky on the blood of Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr. It will be noticed that Hambletonian 10 and Mambrino Chief reunite the same lines of blood found in imported Messenger. Both are grandsons in the male line. Some writers are of the opinion (how true we are unable to say) that in-breeding in mares does not influence individual potency in an equally unfavorable degree as in stallions.

If you take up the table of the fastest records you will find that the makers of these fastest records are out, instead of being bred in and in, and the get of the most successful sires are also out-bred. These records teach us that better and faster horses are obtained by out-crosses than by in-bred ones.

In a state of nature with all gregarious animals in and in breeding prevails, but it rarely extends beyond two consecutive crosses of the same blood, as the life of the animal is the limit. Some English authorities contend that the best rule for breeding is "once in and once out," while others say "twice in and once out" is more in accordance with the practice of the most successful early breeders.—The Breeder and Sportsman.

Cooking is a subtle art,
Of life it is the greater part,
Try as you will with beauty's sway
The cook will steal your friends away.
Of all things having purity,
Let cooking always foremost be.
Each day USE GOLDEN COTTOLENE
No fear your food will then be clean
Each dish is worthy of a Queen.

Many persons have been unable to enjoy highly "shortened" delicacies such as pastry, patties, pie crust, &c., either because of the "hoggy" smell incident to the use of swine's lard or because of the sure tendency to dyspepsia resulting from such food.

There's no odor from the new vegetable lard

Cottolene

and we may all tickle our palates with

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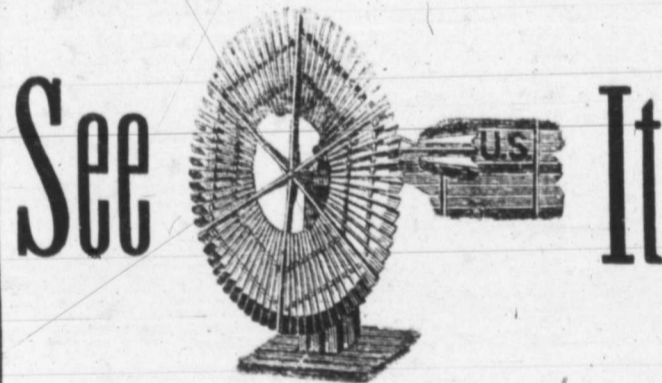
without fear of dyspepsia.

The properties of Cottolene are purely hygienic.

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE,
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HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
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Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm
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Drilling Machines, Grind-
ing Machines.

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

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.



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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

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

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NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of High-Class Poultry

and Poland China Swine

STANDARD FOWLS—1.1 Brah-

mas Langhans, Silver and White

Wyandotts, Rocks, Blk Minor

cas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps

and Black Breasted Red Pyle and Indian

Games

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

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

POULTRY.

Scratching.

If scratching is important during the summer, it is more so during the winter, as it is by work and exercise that the blood is kept in circulation and the bodies made warm. The use of leaves or cut straw on the floor of the poultry house, into which the grain food should be scattered, will keep the hens busy. Whenever you visit the poultry-house the hens should be seen busily at work, and not idle. The idle hen seldom lays, as idleness on her part indicates that she is out of condition for laying.

The Cochin Fowl.

The Cochin fowl is one that is very hardy, and when kept under proper conditions will lay as many eggs as other breeds. The mistake made in keeping Cochins is that they are usually fed too heavily. They cannot fly over a fence four feet high, are not very active, and should have less corn than the active breeds. No breed excels them in being exempt from disease, and a cross of the Brown Leghorn male and Partridge Cochin hen produces the most beautiful pullets known, and the pullets so produced are also unsurpassed as layers. Those who wish to combine prolificacy, beauty and hardiness, will find the cross named perhaps better than any other.

Of the different varieties of Cochins, the Buff seems to be the favorite. The Black Cochins are also admired, but they are not as numerous as the Partridge and Buff varieties. There is also a white variety, but they are not bred extensively. Although the Cochin has a single comb, yet the comb is rather small and not easily subjected to frost. The Cochin is one of the largest breeds, and lays dark eggs. The hens are excellent sisters and mothers.

Artificial Hatching.

The hens are no longer valuable except for their eggs. For setting and hatching they must take a back seat and give way to the modern incubator or hatching machine. On this subject a correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says:

Poultry raisers in the West and South are rapidly coming to their senses on the question of artificial hatching and rearing poultry. Skepticism banished, this is being universally adopted for winter business. Many points may be cited to prove its superiority over the old setting hen method. You can set a hatching machine any time you wish, which you cannot do with hens; there is no danger of it going away from its nest, leaving the eggs unprotected for hours at a time, and liable to freeze if the weather is cold; it will never change its mind (like the hen often does) after setting a few days or weeks—long enough to spoil the eggs for all purposes. The hatcher may be set every three weeks, year in and year out. The hatcher's greatest point of excellencies, however, is its economy; five hundred broilers can be hatched and reared by machinery, with about 54 gallons of oil, which, at 12½ cents per gallon is \$6.75; that is all the expense attached to it. To produce 500 chicks with hens will cost you as follows: It will require forty hens to do the work, provided the loss is very small; feed for hens will cost at lowest calculations, 2 cents per day—80 cents per day for the forty hens; it will take them 80 days to complete the job and begin laying; 80 cents a day for eighty days is \$64 for the feed they will consume. Now these hens could have laid at least three dozen eggs each during those eighty days, had they not been otherwise employed; this, of course, is added loss; amount of this loss is 120 dozen eggs; at 30 cents a dozen, which price

can be had in midwinter, it would be \$36 for the 120 dozen; add loss in eggs to cost of feed, and you have the cost of producing the 500 chickens with hens—\$100; with machinery, \$6.75; gain by using the machinery, \$93.25.

There are thousands of farmers in this state, as well as other states, who are raising poultry in this extravagant manner. A great many of them see their mistake and it is being gradually corrected everywhere. The time will come, and it will not be long, when the hatching machine will be as common throughout the country as the sewing machine; it must be adopted as an economizing and labor-saving machine. Who would abandon the wheat thresher, operated by steam, and return to the horse-tramping thresher of years ago? Yet the threshing machine is no more of an improvement on the old method than the hatching machine is on the hen method. It's a poor rule that wont work both ways. We are all after the method that requires the least labor and expense, because it never fails to bring the largest returns: or, in more business-like words—it's the dollar we are after.

Each for the Other.

A man in a tub was being slowly drawn from the bottom of a deep well, when the men at the top, working the windlass, suddenly stopped. "Haul me up" cried the man, "or I'll cut the rope!" This correctly illustrates the relation between capital and labor, and it matters not which of the interests you place in the tub or at the windlass. To stop the work is to cut the rope. Work at the windlass for the capitalist in the tub, will bring him to the top to pay for the labor done and to continue the work until water is reached. Stop the work or cut the rope, and the capital is destroyed while labor starves. Outside of forced conditions and removed from the rant of demagogues, there is no conflict between capital and labor. Neither of these commodities is worth anything until brought into contact with the other. A capitalist may sit down on a pile of gold as large as Pike's Peak and starve to death, and the muscle and brain of millions of laborers are useless when unemployed. But let labor bring bread to the starving capitalist astride his pile of gold and both are profited by the transaction, each having benefited the other by supplying a want—Ex.

Co-Operation.

The co-operative principle can also be profitably applied in the improvement of live stock. There are numerous, it can be said that there are numberless, neighborhoods in which the live stock is far below the standard which ought to be maintained. This is true of the horses, the dairy stock, the sheep, and even of the pigs. The cost of good breeding stock in the two classes last named is so small that the individual farmer can easily obtain whatever is required. But with the other kinds named, expense is often too great to admit of this course. Not every farmer who keeps a stallion, a bull, or even a ram can have a really fine animal, with a pedigree sufficiently good to make it reasonably certain that it will transmit its valuable qualities to its offspring. But there are many places in which two or more neighbors, who are friends as well as neighbors, could unite in purchasing a high-class animal. The expenses of care and keeping could be easily arranged, and the results of the method of improving their stock by grading it up would be highly satisfactory to the partners, while other farmers in the vicinity might make a similar improvement at a moderate cost, by hiring the service of these animals.

Beecham's Pills for a bad liver.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

DAIRY.

An Iowa butter dealer gives this direction for distinguishing between butter and oleomargarine: Cut a piece of the questioned butter in halves. If ever it saw the inside of a churn there will be watery exudations right in the track of the knife, but if it is a combination of prepared and disguised fat there will be a smooth, greasy surface only.

"City boys are easier to teach to become good buttermakers than country boys. It's very much harder to unlearn a man than to originally teach him. If he knows nothing about the business his mind is receptive and he learns readily; if he knows one way and you want to teach him another, you have all his vanity and pigheadedness enlisted against you. Again, the country boy has been brought up at the old-fashioned churn, and has generally had enough of it, while the city boy looks forward hopefully to a fresh experience. For our part we don't blame the country boy, especially if he had been compelled to eat the butter he made."—New York Tribune.

The Best Breed.

When weight of cows and weight and cost of food are computed it is still an open question which, the Jerseys or the Holsteins, are ahead; as phenomenal cows of each breed have been tested at fairs and rather publicly in other places. But computed per cow, without regard to weight of animal or amount or cost of food, that Holsteins have been taking "blue ribbons" in a way the Jersey men despise, is no more than the straight truth. The only way the Jersey men have to break the force of these facts of public record, is to deny the reliability of the tests because they were not made, in many cases, by the churn; but the awards were made in accordance with facts found through using the oil and acid test. This is taking an untenable position, of course, in these days when the light of science burns with such a white flame all around us. But the representatives,—misrepresentatives, rather—and the mouth-pieces of the Jersey fraternity are reduced to the alternative of taking that shute, and paddling in it, or be swept downward by the flood of facts they do not seem to have any other way of meeting. In proof that we fairly give their position, read the following from the Jersey Bulletin: "The Jersey Bulletin denies the statement (made by some until they actually believe it) that the Holsteins have beaten the Jerseys in every competitive test where the two breeds have been engaged. It is a falsehood from away back. The Holsteins have never beaten the Jerseys on any occasion where the two breeds have met in a butter test and where butter was made, except once, and only once, and that at the New York Dairy show. By chemical analysis the Holsteins have come out ahead and won prizes over the Jerseys, and on several occasions it happened to turn the other way. At one state fair (Iowa, we believe) the chemist failed to find even a trace of butter in the milk of one Holstein cow. That is not taken as a very bad case against the black and white—it only proves the unreliability of the method. No butter tests can be made without butter as the result, and when butter was actually made in a butter test, the Jersey has won every time but once."

Now, while taking such a position shows a pitiful condition of mind, and one who takes it only just keeps his head above water long enough to gurgle his weak dissent, with the certainty of going under at last, yet we say again that being beaten per cow, regardless of weight or cost of food consumed, does not settle the question adversely, so far as the grand butter queens are concerned, nor prove that a practical dairyman can do better than

to use them to consume the products of his farm, and transmute such products into gold.

No matter into what depths of foolishness some of her defenders may be betrayed, because they do not keep abreast of the times, we will not hold their poorly chaperoned cows responsible; but trust there are enough of her friends outside of the little coterie speaking in her name, falsely, to vindicate her for what she can do, as shown by the "thimble full" of milk analyzed, or by what comes from the churn and cheese vat, and what goes from the hay mow, silo and grain bin. Business dairymen must take her and prove her worth on the farm, if she is to retain premier position as a dairy machine. As to cow against cow, fighting the truths of science will not save her, if indeed she needs any salvation, except from the follies of some of her owners. Hoards' Dairyman.

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.

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.

To the Rocks and Beyond.

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

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

HOME-SEEKERS, ATTENTION!

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Texas Live Stock Commission Company's Weekly Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO,
Oct. 31, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Arrivals of Texas cattle for the week have been 22,000; for the month, 113,688; so far this year, 584,705, against 542,608 for the same period last year; increase over last year, 42,097.

Tuesday the market exhibited considerable life, and has since been sufficiently strong to enable sellers to realize an advance of 10 to 15 cents over last week's extremely low closing prices. This is gratifying and creditable to sellers of Texas cattle, as this advance has been secured in face of very heavy declines of western range cattle. Some estimates place the decline on them as much as 40 cents per cwt for the week.

We sold on Thursday ten loads of good dressed beef steers, averaging 966 pounds, at \$2.80, and four loads of spayed heifers averaging 861 pounds, same brand as steers referred to, at \$2.45.

We have had a good many inquiries for stags and bulls this week, and the supply has been quickly taken at stronger prices.

Veal calves have declined 50c@1 per cwt in the past three days. Buyers for New York and Buffalo claim they are as cheap East as here. We quote 300-lb calves \$1.75@2.10; 250-lb calves, \$2@2.50; 200-lb calves, \$2.50@3.25; 176-lb calves, 3@4c, if very fat, and lighter would bring more.

Receipts of native sheep and lambs have been very heavy the past week. Good to choice grades have ruled about steady, while all other grades were very dull and lower. But few Texas sheep are coming now, and prices have undergone no material change since our last report. We sold on yesterday some good full clip 78-lb muttons at \$3.90; some common ones are selling down to \$2.75@3c.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Holstein-Friesians and Others.

The following are the premiums awarded by the Dallas fair on Holstein-Friesian cattle; also the sweepstakes for milk and butter producers of all breeds, etc:

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Bull, three years old and over—First, Nierop Koningin; second, Clothilde Cornelius; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Bull, two years old and under three—First, Jewel; second, Ononis Echos, Prince of Wayne; W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas; second, N. J. Doty, Iowa Park, Texas.

Bull, one year old and under two—First, Aggie Diamonds Nierop, W. E. Hughes, Dallas; second, Artis Netherland Clothilde, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Bull, under one year—First, Adelas Clothilde; W. E. Hughes, Dallas; second, Telephone 3rd Nierop, same.

Best cow, three years old or over—First, Bontschonk 2nd; second, Maude Ethelberta; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Cow, two years old and under three—First, Jewel Colantha; second, Maxons Klemenja; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Cow, one year old and under two—First, Nierop Aggie; second, Wapsie Princess 2nd; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Heifer calf—First, Nierop Bessie Artis; second, Nierop Hortensia; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Best bull of any age—First, Jewel 2nd's Ononis Echos, Prince of Wayne; second, Nierop Koningin; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Best cow of any age—First, Bontschonk 2nd; second, Maude Ethelberta; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes herd, one bull and four females—First and second to W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

HOLSLEIN-FRIESIANS—TEXAS BRED.

Bull, three years old and over—First, N. J. Doty, Iowa Park.

Bull, two years old and under three—First, S. J. Howard, Bonham.

Bull, one year and under two—First, Aggie Diamond's Nierop, W. E. Hughes, Dallas; second, Artis Netherland Clothilde, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Bull calf under one year—First, Adelas Clothilde; second, Telephone 3rds Nierop; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Cow, three years old and over—Clyto Van Tiel's Janet, W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas.

Cow, two years old and under three—First, Maxons Klemenja; second, Maxons Bontschonk; W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas.

Cow, one year and under two—First, Nierop Aggie; second, Clothilde, Henrietta; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Cow calf, under one year—First Nierop Bessie Artis; second, Nierop Hortensia; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes, best bull of any age—First, Adelas Clothilde; second, Aggie Diamonds Nierop. W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas.

Sweepstakes, best cow of any age—First, Maxons Klemenja; second, Maxons Bontschonk; W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas.

Sweepstakes—Best herd, one bull and four females—First and second to W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Largest and best display of registered cattle—First, W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Holstein-Friesians; second, Rhome & Powell, Rhome, Texas, Herefords.

Sweepstakes—Best two year old milch cow, any breed—First, Maxons Klemenja gave 42 lbs, 6 oz.; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Best three year old milch cow, any breed—First, Adrienna 2nd gave 47 lbs; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Best four year old milch cow, any breed—First, Aggie Idaline 7th gave 55 lbs, 2 oz.; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Best milch cow of any age—First, Sybil 4th gave 65 lbs, 2 oz.; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

Sweepstakes—Best butter cow of any age or breed—First, Kassie, making 2 lbs, 2 oz. in one day; W. E. Hughes, Dallas.

The following awards were made on next to the last day:

AWARDS—CLASS 94.

Best lot of six fat cattle, bred and fattened in Texas—W. T. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, first.

CLASS 95.

For the largest and best display of cattle, registered and graded, made by any exhibitor—W. E. Hughes, Dallas, first; Rhome & Powell, Rhome, Texas, second.

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Commission - Merchants,

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Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

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SPECIAL.

For the best 5-grade Hereford yearling steers (Texas bred) bred and raised by exhibitor and sired by registered Hereford bull—W. T. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, first.

Offered by Rhome & Powell, Rhome, Texas, and W. S. Ikard, Henrietta.

The Consumers are Exacting.

Competition is so strong in our day and time so important a factor in every pursuit, that all materials intended for sale on the markets of the country, or for shipments abroad, must get itself in readiness to go forward in presentable shape right early, or else it will be outstripped in reaching the place where the money is in waiting by a competing thing that received its marketable shape early, dallying not by the wayside. The place occupied by the scrub, no matter of what race or breed, can in these days be so quickly and cheaply filled by the better sorts that the farmer who hesitates to make the required changes is pursuing a suicidal course. All business affairs in our day are carried on under very exacting, even arbitrary rules; and when the farmer's steer reaches the buyer's hands, his rating is very quickly fixed, and from this there is no appeal.

A Falling Off in Receipts Has Stimulated Trade.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., the well known live stock commission merchants of Chicago, say:

The glut of common to pretty good western rangers and of native cattle of corresponding grades has been very great this week, though the total receipts show quite a falling off. The strictly good cattle have sold fairly well, while the trade in common cattle was never more unsatisfactory.

Receipts of cattle will aggregate about 81,000 head this week, against 92,000 last week. Of these 27,000 head were western and 21,000 Texans, and only about twenty-five per cent. consisted of native beef cattle. Prices for the week have declined 25 to 40 cents on the good as well as the medium grades, and are now the lowest of the year, but still 40 to 50 cents higher than a year ago at this time. The falling off in the receipts of Texas cattle this week has stimulated the trade somewhat; at any rate prices have been well maintained. Steers sell at \$2.15 @2.90; cows, \$1.40@2.

The Coffee Crop.

The annual coffee crop of the world is estimated at over 11,000,000,000 pounds, worth at first hands \$135,000,000. This enormous quantity is grown in islands between the parallels of 30 degrees north and 30 degrees south latitude, mainly in British India and the neighboring islands, in Liberia and other parts of Africa, in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and Brazil. The domestic consumption of the United States amounts to 561,132,100 pounds, which is valued here at \$72,-

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

DR. H. F. FISHER,

Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialist.

Give special attention to Operations and fitting Glasses. Has the best glass to protect eyes from wind and dust. Medicines by mail. Cor. Houston and Fifth Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.

140,000, and of which 90 per cent. comes from countries geographically belonging to this continent.

Pulse of Animals.

The pulse of the horse can be most easily detected upon the lower jaw, just forward of the curved portion, where the artery crosses the cord and none at the same time; it may also be found inside the elbow. In health it beats forty times a minute, and when more rapid it denotes fever or excitement. If slower, weakness. In cattle it may be found over the middle of the first rib, or in the artery upon the ankle joint, and should have from fifty-two to fifty-five beats a minute. In sheep it is easiest found near the middle of the inside of the thigh, and should beat seventy-five to eighty times per minute. Although not included in the query, we add, that the rapidity of breathing is often as indicative of disease as the pulse, and while the horse naturally breathes nine to twelve times per minute, cattle vary from eleven to fifteen times, and faster or slower indicates nearly the same thing as it does in the pulse, unless it results from over exertion.

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.

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.

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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 in twenty 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, \$1.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

A solid new brick business building, well rented, well located; no debt on it, to exchange for ranch, stocked or unstocked.

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

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

For Sale!

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

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SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

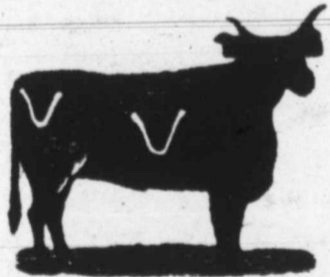
We want to sell 60 3 and 4-year-old mules. They are from 14 to 15 hands high, well bred trim animals and will be sold at a bargain. These mules can be seen in our pasture near Merkel, in Jones county. Call on or address J. S. & D. W. GODWIN, Fort Worth or Merkel, Tex.

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

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

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Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

Steers for Sale!

1000 three, four and five-year-old steers for sale for feeders, cheap. Buyers correspond with JOSHUA TURNER, Cano Lake, Cameron county, Tex. P. O. Santa Maria, Tex.

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 1772 acres, of fine grazing land in a soil body. There are three tanks or ponds and two inexhaustible wells operated by wind mills on the property. There are about 300 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.

\$200,000 Clear Gilt-edge business income property, centrally located. Owners want an AI cattle ranch, or ranch and cattle. FRANCIS SHINE, 816 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

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For exchange—Imported Shire, Clydesdale or Hackney stallions for sheep, cattle or unbranded horses. New importation arrived October 3.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

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

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

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

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Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls;
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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.

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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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1892.

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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.....	2,182,667
Calves.....	175,025
Horses.....	101,566

Number of cars for year, 311,557.

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

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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."

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