


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 31

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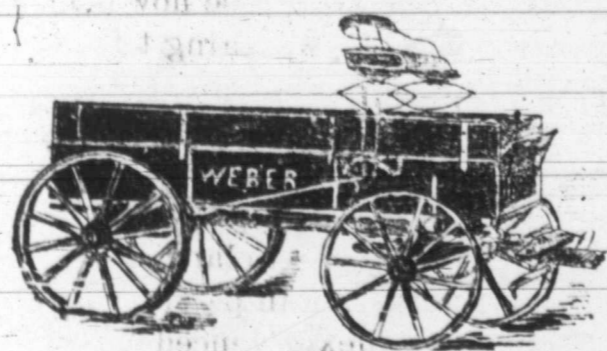
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The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

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

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

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.

By all means the stockmen of Texas should organize. They should take advantage of every opportunity to build up and foster the live stock industry of the state.

THE stock business of Texas is away behind what it should be, and until it is brought up to the standard required by consumers, our stockmen will continue to complain of dull times and bad markets.

THE horsemen of Texas are largely interested in building up and improving the horse breeding and raising business of Texas. For this reason they could favor and encourage the organization of a Texas Live Stock Association.

THOSE who have heretofore been impelled to pay exorbitant or excessive charges in the way of railroad rights, should make their grievances known to the transportation committee appointed by the Austin convention or never hereafter hold their peace.

THE sheepmen of Texas, who have

failed to work up any enthusiasm, should now take an active part in the organization of a state live stock association. In this way they can in addition to their own influence, bring also to bear on their legitimate work, the influence and support of all the stockmen of Texas.

THE committee appointed at Austin to look into the feasibility of organizing a state association, will be governed in their decision by the encouragement they meet with among the stockmen. If you are friendly to the development and improvement of our live stock you will of course give this move your support.

THE Western Agriculturist wisely says that improved stock is the highest achievement of American agriculture. Meat and wheat is king of the farm. Stock on the farm enriches the soil and gives the most profitable market for the farm crops, reaps the fat of the land from our broad pastures. Good stock brings prosperity by utilizing the intelligence and skill of the best breeders for the past century, and now that we have all the best improved breeds of the world let us improve our herds and flocks.

The Question of the Day.

The Nebraska Farmer very correctly says: "The great breeding and feeding question of the day is; how to produce the greatest number of pounds of the best quality of any useful article, as milk, butter, eggs, poultry, beef, pork, mutton, wool, feathers, lard, etc., for the least money. The days of the prodigy are gone by. The scrub has seen his heyday. Haphazard or happy-go-luck methods are being pushed to the wall in this craze for better breeds. There is method to our madness. If an individual of a breed fails in his requirements he is given the cold shoulder. If he is clearly abreast of his time he is carried high in air. This is the spirit of improvement that is to mark the strides of the age in matters of live stock breeding."

Shall we Organize?

As noted elsewhere, a committee of ten representative stockmen from different sections of the state were appointed by the recent stockmen's convention at Austin, to consider and enquire into the feasibility of organizing a permanent live stock association. This committee will meet for final action at the Driskill hotel in the Capital city on December 7th. Their actions, of course, will be governed by the wishes and views of the stockmen of the state. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that those interested will promptly advise this committee as to their wishes and views on the matter.

THE JOURNAL, speaking for itself, and as it believes, in the interest of the stockmen, is decidedly in favor of forming a permanent live stock association, taking in all kinds and classes of stockmen, not a hurrah organization, but a business one, not a political or scheming combination, but an association of the stockmen of Texas for

their mutual benefit and protection; one in which the hog raiser, the wool grower, the horse breeder and the cattlemen can meet as the representatives of our common industry and discuss the best methods of building up and furthering the interest of the same.

THE JOURNAL wants to see the stockmen of Texas avail themselves of every possible means at their command to foster and build up the live stock interest. In no way can this be done more effectually than by meeting together and discussing the best methods of breeding and feeding, maturing, handling and marketing live stock. Each can learn something of value from the experience of others, and the good results obtained by the improved methods used by one stockman will stimulate others to do likewise. What the stock business of Texas needs most of all is an improved class of live stock, better feed and more careful attention, and in no way can this be brought about as rapidly and effectually as by organization and free discussion among those interested.

The Texas Alien Land Law.

In the last issue of the National Land and Live Stock Exchange mention was made of the Texas alien land law which had been smuggled through the Texas legislature. That law has now been pronounced unconstitutional by the judge of the McLennan county district court and no one doubts that the decision will be sustained by the Supreme court on appeal to that the law will be of no effect. In his remarks the judge stated that the faultiness of the caption was sufficient to nullify the act. He remarked also that he regarded the act as wholly opposed to the Federal constitution inasmuch as it set at naught existing treaties with foreign nations, and in its effect upon property rights existing and charters granted by the state in years past it was disastrous in its retro-active effect. He regarded the law as wholly vicious and worthless as a statute.

THE passage of such a law did immense injury to Texas for a short time but it has done good so far that the people of the state are now awake to the necessity of watching the legislature and to prevent such enactments in the future or any acts liable to injure the development of the state. The people are properly opposed to having the state given over to land syndicates and monopolies and in passing the law referred to an inexperienced legislature made a simple error which required time to correct. It is safe to assert that no law will be passed hereafter which will in any way weaken land securities although laws may be passed to prevent the acquisition of immense bodies of land by syndicates.

TEXAS has a homestead law which exempts two hundred acres of land from foreclosure, and as it naturally follows that land loans are never made on homesteads, foreclosures, which occur but seldom do not raise that feeling which arises when a poor man is turned out of his home. Texas is a great

state and a good state, and if it has lost a year of prosperity by having cheap money withdrawn, they can charge it up to the legislature and not to unfavorable conditions which did not exist. Texas needs cheap money worse than any state in the Union and to get it must give good security as other states have done.—National Land and Live Stock Exchange.

The Austin Convention.

THE Austin convention, the proceedings of which are published elsewhere in the JOURNAL, has come and gone, but the good work inaugurated by it will continue to bear good fruit for many years to come. The convention was not largely attended, but the fifty to seventy-five stockmen who were in attendance were intelligent, practical working men, men who had not convened merely for a frolic, but for business.

AS will be seen from the proceedings, a committee of seven was appointed to collect data in regard to railroad transportation. This committee will meet again in the city of Austin on December 7th, when they are expected to go before the railroad commission and ask for the establishment of an equitable, fair, and uniform rate on live stock throughout the state, provided they should feel that excessive rates are now being charged. This is an important move and should receive the united and prompt support of stockmen. The JOURNAL is authorized to request the attendance of all interested parties at the meeting of this committee on December 7th. Those who cannot meet with the committee are requested to file with its secretary any information that would assist it in getting up necessary data, etc. Especially are those who feel that they are being charged excessive rates urged to lay their grievances before this committee.

THIS committee is in good position to correct any excessive rates that may now be in vogue, and it is hoped that the stockmen and others interested will not hesitate to help them along by furnishing the required information.

A committee of ten was also appointed by the Austin convention to confer with the stockmen of the state as to the feasibility of organizing a permanent association of the stockmen of Texas. This committee will also meet in Austin on December 7th, and would be glad to meet as many of those interested as can find it convenient to attend. Those who cannot attend are requested to correspond with any one of the members of the committee, giving their views fully as to the practicability of organizing a permanent stockmen's association.

THE Austin convention has laid the foundation of a great and useful work; a work that if properly followed up will do much toward building up this industry in Texas. The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that those who are to receive the benefits—those who are directly interested in this work—will give the committee above referred to the benefit of their assistance, views to.

CATTLE.

A traveler asked a dairyman how it came that his cows were all so perfect as regarded milking quality. The owner replied: "When I find a good cow I buy her. When I find a cow does not come up to my expectations I sell her. When I get a really good one I keep her."

I am of the opinion that in ten years from now, or perhaps less, a herd of cattle with horns will be as hard to find as a herd of moolys has been in the past. The practice of dehorning is growing in favor, and I have yet to find a man who has dehorned a herd who is not pleased with the results.—Waldo F. Brown.

Kindness to Cattle.

This is one of the standard subjects for the dairy writer and dairy lecturer. It is a good subject, but its treatment usually lacks directions for being kind to the cow. There is only one way in which a man can teach himself to be kind to the cow, and that is to train himself in kindly feelings toward everything. Whenever a man takes a milk pail in his hand and starts for the cow-stable, slapping a child's ears, kicking the dog, swearing at a hog that happens to run across his path, and hurling a stick at the chickens, while on his way, the cow had better "hist" promptly when he reaches her, or there will be a circus at once. A man who is ill-natured at everything else will be ill-natured toward the cow, and the man who is kind to everybody and every other animal will treat the cow kindly. It would be much more effective if effort was made to cause a man to be universally kind than to tell him to be kind to the cow.—Western Rural.

Quality in Cattle.

There are numbers of farmers that have grown grey in the business of breeding cattle, who yet fail to discover that it is blood that will tell, and that it pays to use a thoroughbred sire. They will look around among their neighbors to find a scrub bull that can be bought at a cheap rate, or his services obtained as a sire for next to nothing, rather than invest a few dollars more in buying a thoroughbred bull calf, or obtaining the services of a first-class bull. They fail to apply the same rule in cattle breeding that they carry out in grain or grass growing. He waits four or five years for the produce of his scrub sire to mature and then gets a coarse-boned, thin-fleshed beast, that at outside is worth five cents per lb., live weight, and will at best reach 1000 lbs. By this time the beast has eaten up more than it is worth. The time has past for anything but a beast that can show good handling to indicate well-marbled meat under the skin to bring the top price in the markets, and even if not highly bred even high-grading—from the thoroughbred, will render the meat capable of being marbled, yield an animal that will go 1200 to 1400 lbs., live weight, at two and a half to three years old, and one that takes on flesh readily from the start. It is not a question of the kind of food given, but the development of the kind of animal frame and structure in such a form as enables it to readily and quickly assimilate its food and turn it into profitable channels. Rural Canadian.

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,
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Shipments of Texas Cattle.

The following shipments shows the number of car-loads of cattle received in the Chicago yards in October, 1891, by the different roads:

ROADS.	Cars.
Illinois central	43
St. Paul	128
Santa Fe	497
Rock Island	384
Wabash	895
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	987
Chicago and Alton	1,407
Total	4,321

Receipts of all classes of live stock in car-loads at Chicago yards by the following lines in October, 1890, and 1891:

ROADS.	1890.	1891.	Inc.	Dec
C. B. & Q.	7,612	7,002	610	520
St. Paul	4,988	3,488	1,500	1,500
Northwestern	4,839	4,759	80	80
Rock Island	2,710	2,191	519	519
Maple L. af.	1,512	1,152	360	360
Wabash	2,192	2,007	185	185
Santa Fe	2,876	1,911	965	965
Illinois Central	1,860	1,899	39	39
Chicago and Alton	1,025	2,640	1,615	1,615
Totals	30,214	27,139	1,054	4,129

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, F. W. Wicks, secretary, for the week ending November 10, 1891:

BULLS.

Royal Kennedy, 20,897—W. B. Montgomery to Mrs. S. A. Livingston, Gonzales, Texas.

Tom Blackwell, 24,370—W. W. Lipscomb to J. T. Blackwell, Lockhart, Texas.

Willard Veal, 28,708—A. J. & W. C. Bryan to J. H. Martin, Bryan's Mills, Texas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Daisy Dunn, 73,323—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Fancy Lady, 73,324—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Fancy's Double, 73,320—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Gertrude Lord, 66,565—Estate of W. M. Finley to D. J. Anthony, Terrell, Texas.

Golden May, 73,511—B. A. Taylor to D. J. Anthony, Terrell, Texas.

Lad's Lassie, 73,219—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Lad's Mignon, 73,318—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

May Torment, 73,321—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Mollie's Beauty, 73,322—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Onnolee of Don L., 73,289—H. M. Littel to A. E. Bush, Galveston, Texas.

Pansy Bowling, 55,028—J. L. Rucker to W. L. York, Decatur, Texas.

Tormentor's Cream, 73,317—J. I. D. Hinds to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Improving Stock.

The readers of the JOURNAL are asked to carefully read the following well written and timely article reproduced from Colman's Rural World:

Has not the time come when more attention can legitimately and with profit be paid to the breeding of improved cattle? Has not the time come when the stock papers can make a specialty of pressing this matter upon their readers? Are the farmers not losing money every month of the year, and largely every year, by confining themselves to grade and even to scrub breeders, when at a trifling advance in prices they may secure full-blooded animals of the highest individuality? Have not the range men pursued a very unwise course in breeding to their own

grade bulls and thus flooding the stock yards, month after month, with stuff that is a drug on the market at from \$1.50@1.70 per cwt? We think each of these questions may be answered in the affirmative and that the press, the stock press particularly, will do itself immeasurable credit by taking the subject in hand and of presenting the facts to reading and thinking farmers, as found in the market and sales reports.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

In every department of business having representative newspapers, they are charged with the duty of presenting to their clientele such information from time to time, as seems to be of interest and moment. Nor is this information necessarily confined to one side, as to the wholesale or to the retail, but in all cases to both, because what is to the interest of the one is of benefit to the other. In the case under consideration, therefore, we deem it proper that an effort should be made to impress upon farmers the condition of the markets fairly flooded with low down, ill bred, light weight, scrubby stock, fit only for canners and the lowest of butchers' purposes and realizing legitimate pay only to the railroad and stock yard companies, whose rates are always paid, no matter who suffers, and paying the producer but the merest fraction on his investment or for his labor and pains, if indeed it pays him anything at all. Now it is a well known fact that there are thousands of breeders of improved stock in this Western country, whose business is at a low ebb, indeed in an almost languishing condition for want of buyers for their produce, whilst at the other end of the line the farmers, who are sending beef stuff to market, are almost starving on the prices they get, because of the quality of the stock they produce. To our mind this condition of affairs needs remedying, and the effort is worthy of the best services of the newspapers of the entire country.

THE FARMERS OPPORTUNITY.

Let the farmers who read this turn to the market reports found in any newspaper at hand, it is immaterial whence it comes or from what state, the same condition of affairs will be discovered, viz.: that prices at the leading stock yards range from \$1.50 to \$5 per cwt. and upwards, and that of the latter, there is hardly enough to make a price; whilst of the former there are more than can be utilized to advantage. This state of affairs comes from neglect. Farmers have been so badly punished by the range business as to compel them to abandon cattle breeding almost entirely; and the reason why more 1400 to 1600-lb. steers, fit for city consumption or for export, are not found at the stock yards, is because thereof.

It is now very evident that many of the venturesome ranchers have been sent to the right about and will be heard of no more; that much of the range territory has been occupied by legitimate settlers and the great ranches so cut up as to make them useless for anything but farming, hence the business again returns to the farmers of the states. The breeding of good cattle belongs to them. They have within their reach full blooded sires to use on the best cows, a soil susceptible to the cultivation of the improved grasses, the cereal grains and feeding stuffs readily comeatable and an abundance of good water, as a rule, all the year round. There is less labor in the cultivation of the grasses than in plowed crops, and more profit in feeding the produce of the farm to well bred stock (when the market justifies it) and shipping it in a manufactured form. Indeed, there is no better business known to man than the breeding,

pasturing, feeding and marketing well bred and well fed live stock, and no one in which there is more money.

THE FARMERS DUTY.

From this it will be seen that the breeders of improved cattle, as the Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Galloways and Aberdeens and the like are burdened with a surplus of stock and are selling them every year at nearly beef prices. From the condition of affairs as described it is evident that what the farmers most want is to return to their own legitimate business and both breed and feed cattle. This will create a demand for fine blooded cattle and for well bred cows, and in the course of time furnish the market with the kind of stock that will bring from four to six cents a pound. This kind of breeding and feeding will make the two-year-old steers weigh from 1200 to 1500 pounds and always ensure their selling at the top of the market, and let it be remarked that a two-year-old steer bringing from \$48 to \$60 is an enterprise not to be sneezed at and much better than wheat at ninety cents or corn at thirty-five cents. The duty of the farmer lies in this direction.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Sheep Dogs.

Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, speaking of the sheep dog, says: "He reigns at the head of his flock and makes himself better understood than the voice of the shepherd. Safety, order and discipline are the fruits of his vigilance and activity. They are people committed to his management, whom he conducts and protects, and against whom he never employs force, but for the preservation of good order.

If we consider that this animal, notwithstanding his ugliness, his wild and melancholy looks, is superior in instinct to all others; that he has a decided character in which education has comparatively little share; that he is the only animal born perfectly trained for the service of others; that guided by natural powers alone, he applies himself to the care of our flocks, a duty which he executes with singular assiduity, vigilance and fidelity; that he conducts them with an admirable intelligence, which is a part and portion of himself; that his sagacity astonishes, at the same time that it gives repose to his master, while it requires great time and trouble to instruct other dogs for the purposes to which they are destined. If we reflect on these facts we shall be confirmed in the opinion that the shepherd's dog is the true dog, of nature, the stock and model of the whole species." Where sheep are kept in large flocks, as in Australia, asingle shepherd, with the aid of three or four collies, takes charge of 10,000 sheep, and when necessary drives them to the enclosed sheep folds at night. The shepherds of Mexico lead a life not unlike the patriarchs of old, shifting about from day to day watching immense flocks, attended only by a few dogs, which have the entire control of the sheep, keeping them from straying away, and defending them from wolves. These Mexican sheep dogs are larger than the Scotch Collie, and in size resemble the St. Bernard. They wear large collars, armed with sharp steel spikes, as a protection against the assaults upon them by the very savage wolves of that country. Such dogs would be invaluable in our Northwest.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The fleece of a good sheep will always pay for what it has eaten since the last time it was shorn.

Wood ashes are as beneficial to sheep as to swine. They expel worms, and improve the general health.

Improved blood, improved feed and care in the sheep business is certain to make the industry profitable.

Sheep require the constant care of some one familiar with their needs and habits if they are to be kept in large numbers.

An exchange says: When you find a sheep that shears an excellent fleece, furnishes a good carcass of mutton, can rustle largely for a living, and stand more abuse than any other, there will be found a great per cent of Merino blood in its veins.

In sheep breeding there are in reality but three points to aim for. These are: Mutton of the best quality possible and as much as you can have on each single carcass; a good thick fleece and fecundity. When these are obtained you have about all that reasonably be asked for in one animal. Study the breeds until you find one that has all of these qualities, and then you will find profit in sheep growing if you stick to that breed.—Field and Farm.

It is frequently the case that lambs are let run with their dams too long, which has an injurious effect upon both, as so long as they run together the lamb will depend upon the milk drawn from its mother for sustenance, which often does not amount to much. Consequently, both are the worse for not being separated. About four months is the proper age to wean lambs. As lambs are one of the largest sources of profit to the sheep farmer, he should observe every requisite to success in rearing them.

We noticed that an exchange was talking only the other day about the danger of over-production of wool in the United States. This must be in the nature of a joke, when we consider that our annual import of wool for ten years past has averaged nearly 90,000,000 pounds. There is room for the wool-growers yet, and so, by the way, is there also for the grower of good mutton. Do not get shaky on the sheep question, but go right ahead and stock up with the best animals you can obtain.

Begin Now.

Now is the time to begin the improvement of the flock. There can be no excuse for keeping a flock of sheep which are continually an eyesore to the farm and a loss to the owner. They should be so managed as to yield a good fleece of wool, and at the same time have the necessary aptitude to fatten that they may be ready for the market at the time they are in demand. These conditions cannot come in the ordinary mode of breeding to grade or scrub males. A grade ram will grade the flock, but if used to many times in this line will grade downward instead of upward. The sheep breeder should attempt to accomplish the very thing the railroads try to avoid—the up grade.

Let the cattlemen quarrel and have their fancy as between "roans" and "reds," but you should map out your intentions and stick to them. We have had the mongrel or the "scrub" sheep long enough. There are enough of the various thoroughbred sheep to fill any want or desire in the matter of choice. And if a promiscuous breeding and crossing of the various breeds of sheep, no matter how good their qualities, is indulged in there cannot help but be a

scrub as the product. A breeder who understands his business may produce a fairly good sheep by the crossing of the various breeds, but, as a rule, the common farmer will grade the wrong way. If you have pure gold why mix it with lead? All the good qualities of the Hampshire, Oxford and Shropshire sheep come from Cotswold and the Southdown. If it is the desire to grade toward the Shropshire or any other of the cross-bred sheep, we would recommend to keep it up. Do not breed from a Shropshire this year, from the Oxford next, and from some other the next. There can be no uniformity in such breeding. Breed for a purpose, and begin now.—Iowa Homestead.

The American Merino.

Stephen Powers in the American Sheep Breeder says: The native American Merino, with its fine-grained flesh, when it has been properly fed and butchered, yields chop, boil or roast second only to Southdown, if, indeed, it is at all inferior. The superiority of the Southdown, if it has any, consists less in the sweetness and the tenderness of the flesh than in the thickness of the hams and the "marbling" of the distribution of fat among the lean.

The idea that the wool gives taste to the flesh, either by its growth before butchering or by its touch in butchering, or after, is a very old one, but it is erroneous. The flesh of the sheep partakes of the flavor of its feed more than does that of the steer or the hog; and the milk still more, perhaps. But all the apparatus of glands and tissues for the manufacture of wool is situated in the skin, and all its deposits are made there without affecting the flesh.

The disagreeable "sheepy" flavor is imparted to meat by age, by bad feeding (or no feeding at all), and by delay in the removal of the viscera. Let a sheep by properly managed from birth to butchering, and the entrails be taken out with neatness and dispatch, and the carcass may be wrapped in the skin without detriment, barring the uncleanness. From the enormous preponderance of the breed, the much-decried "Merino taste" is the scapegoat for all the bad feeding and worse butchering of the country. A sheep may yield the best flesh of all the domesticated animals or fowls—or the worse.

A cry comes up from the Territories and from Texas that they must have a larger carcass—"more mutton and more wool on fewer legs." These men do not correctly perceive what is wrong with their Merinos. It is not the size they lack so much as the quality. The sheep of Texas "kill red," as the butchers say. Then they "cook red;" they will not brown in the oven; they are the despair of the French chef. The sheep that "rustles" is muscular. He is gamey, though not necessarily "sheepy." He is never fat enough for good eating, even when feeding on the best Montana bunch grass, or the famous grama of Texas. And when he is forced to live awhile on the black sage of Nevada, or the nopal cactus of Texas, or the broomsedge of Georgia, what can we expect?

Thrift.

One of the most certain roads to success in the sheep business is in keeping the sheep in a thrifty condition. To do this requires not only a knowledge as to the cause of any prodigality which might present itself in the flock, but the certain means of prevention and cure of such a condition of the flock. There are several ways in which the sheep are allowed to become run down in condition, any of which are not good husbandry. When sheep

have been allowed to run on a pasture too long they sometimes show signs of unthriftiness and will not look well, no matter how well attended in other respects. Overstocking a pasture is the means of having sheep which present the appearance of looking unthrifty and they will so remain until the evil is remedied. The season of thrift and vigor of the sheep's life is before it has attained the age of five years, and if it is desirable to have the flock look at its best, it is necessary to keep it well culled of all the old and inferior looking sheep. Feed and care will always bring better returns when bestowed on sheep which are young and thrifty than on older ones which have to be nursed on account of old age, and have been kept, perhaps, because they always "produce twins," or some other favorite character they may have. It goes without saying that young and vigorous animals always put on more flesh for the amount of feed than older ones. While this is true of the sheep it is also true that the sheep shears a lighter fleece as it becomes older. Unless unusually well-kept. The older sheep, with its failing vitality calls for more food, which, on account of its weakened digestive powers, is provocative of disease. The shepherd should be able to at once discover the trouble with unthrifty sheep, and the means of correction. He should watch the flock carefully and at the same time keep his weather eye open when he visits the watering places, the salt as well as the pastures. Any and all ailing sheep should be at once removed to the hospital and treatment begun. If care is taken to do this, there will seldom be causes for the second sheep to fall from the same neglect. We say neglect, for the reason that many of the troubles arising in the management of the flock are due to neglect, and it is to this one thing that a great deal of the trouble is due in the management of sheep. We have known old and abandoned racks to be left in the sheep yards which have been the means of some of the best sheep being killed. They will sometimes, in their eagerness to get out of the scorching rays of the sun, lie down under an old rack or a dilapidated fence, and when they attempt to get up will not be able to do so, and soon bloat up and die. This does not have a tendency to make the sheep look in an unthrifty condition, but if there is not a change in such places in the sheep yard there may be some cause for the owner becoming unthrifty. If it is desired to have the flock in the most thrifty condition it is absolutely necessary that the greatest vigilance be observed.—The Homestead.

The Value of Sheep.

Great Britain has about four sheep to one animal of the cattle kind; France, two; Spain, seven, and the United States only nine-tenths of one. Those countries find sheep husbandry profitable to the extent they are engaged in it or they would not keep the sheep. To be equal to the lowest of these foreign countries, the United States would have to more than double the number of sheep it has now. Is there one sound reason for this increase? Yes, several of them. The millions of pounds of wool now imported ought to be grown here. There is room for many times the present number of animals. Millions of acres of desirable sheep lands, even east of the Mississippi, have scarcely been touched yet by the "golden hoof," to make no mention of the almost unoccupied "empires of the great West." More mutton is needed for food. The Americans now consume only thirteen pounds of mutton per capita, to sixty pounds of beef, and no one can tell how much pork. Now, if what one eats influences his disposi-

tion, as some claim, the pork eater must be hoggish; the beef-eater belligerent and the mutton eater amiable. The conscientious need not be long in determining which diet to choose.

But there is a greater reason why more mutton and less of other meats should be used for food—it is one for the safety of health. To illustrate the point, I can do no better than to quote my own words said upon an other occasion:—

The flesh of the sheep offers greater immunity from disease and filth than that of any other animal. They do not thrive in the mire, nor wallow in the trough they feed from. They consume neither garbage, vermin, decaying meats, nor rotten vegetables. Their flesh has never been known to impart scrofula or tri-hina to those who eat it. The sheep is a dainty feeder and cleanly in all its habits; it cannot subsist on filth, nor can it long survive within its environment. They are of course subject to disease, but, unlike cattle, hogs and fowls, they give ocular evidence of their ailment, and that they are unfit to slaughter for human food, almost as soon as attacked. Mutton is wholesome, nutritious and easily digested, and those who partake of it may have reasonable assurance that it is clean and free from the germs of disease. More mutton and less pork on our tables would be best for both the producer and consumer. We are making some progress in this direction, but there is room for more.

It is interesting to note what competent agricultural educators have said recently of the sheep industry. Professor Cheeseman thinks more sheep and fewer pigs would improve the condition of the Western farmer, financially and physically. In comparing the greater number of sheep per capita in Great Britain and the United States, and the greater fertility of the soil of the former, Professor J. W. Sanborn well says:

"It appears that high agricultural conditions or settled countries find a need for a larger ratio of sheep than we in this country have deemed it desirable to own. The ratio in Great Britain is significant, a country that raises the largest general average of crops of any country in the world. To what are we to attribute the poor showing of this country, compared with other countries of wealth and of good agriculture? The well-known double nature of the income from sheep, the small amount of capital required in sheep husbandry, their well-known and hereditary habit of sleeping on high points and enriching the tops of hills, and their weed and bush consuming tendencies, calculate them for ready distribution and multiplication where good agriculture prevails."

That is the point exactly. The more sheep one keeps properly the more he can keep, for they are great fertilizers of the soil. As our land becomes less and less fertile, by the great amount of grain grown and shipped to foreign countries, and as the population becomes denser, more sheep will have to be grown to keep up fertility and food supplies; and their numbers now can hardly be increased too rapidly.—Galen Wilson in Practical Farmer.

When you're languid and dull in the spring of the year.
When stomach and liver are all out of gear,
When you're stupid at morning and feverish at night,
And nothing gives relish and nothing goes right,
Don't try any nostrum, elixir, or pill.—
"Golden Medical Discovery" just fills the bill.
The surest and best of all remedies for all disorders of the liver, stomach and blood, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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

STOCKMEN AND BUTCHERS'

Joint Convention to Consider The Stock and Other Interests.

Representative stockmen and butchers of Texas, pursuant to a call issued some time ago by the Travis County Feeders' and Cattle Growers' Association, met in the Board of Trade hall in the city of Austin, on Tuesday the 17th. The attendance was not as large as the importance of the occasion really demanded. There were, however, quite a number of representative stockmen in attendance, all of whom seemed to be much interested in the work for which they had assembled.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. T. Hill, president of the Travis county association, and upon his suggestion Mr. M. Sansom was elected temporary chairman.

On motion Mr. C. G. Caldwell was elected temporary secretary.

The Hon. John McDonald, mayor of Austin, then welcomed those in attendance, extending to them the freedom and hospitality of the city. His address was both timely and opportune, and was listened to with much interest by the convention, and was appropriately responded to by Geo. B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas.

A committee of five was then appointed on permanent organization and work. Pending their report the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

At two o'clock p. m. the meeting was called to order by Chairman Sansom, and shortly after the committee on permanent organization and work reported as follows:

To the Chairman:

We recommend that all persons in attendance on this convention, who are engaged or directly interested in raising, feeding, handling, butchering or in any way dealing in live stock, be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the same.

We also recommend as permanent officers:

For president, B. A. Rogers; for vice-president, M. Sansom; for secretary, C. G. Caldwell; for treasurer, W. J. Johnson.

We recommend that this convention discuss, among other things, transportation, freight rates, etc., and the best methods of breeding, grading, feeding and maturing live stock; the best markets for the live stock products of the state, and the best methods of turning the products into money; the feasibility of establishing slaughter houses and packing establishments throughout the state; the quarantine laws, rules and regulations.

The report was adopted and President Rogers was conducted to the chair, and returned his thanks in a few well chosen words.

The question of transportation was taken up.

Mr. Sansom moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the railroad commission. Mr. Sansom stated that the matter of local freight was one of interest to stock raisers, and butchers, especially as now under the ruling of the commission the rates are higher than they were before there was any commission. He suggested that the committee first give the matter consideration and report it back to

the convention for action before calling on the commission.

The motion carried and the following gentlemen were appointed: M. Sansom, J. W. Snyder, H. H. Campbell, Frank Murray and J. B. Darlington.

On motion Mr. G. B. Loving and C. G. Caldwell were added to the committee.

The second question, the best method of breeding, grading and feeding, was then discussed.

Mr. Gardner of Dallas took the floor and stated that while he had not had much experience in breeding and feeding stock, he had had much experience in killing them. He felt a diffidence in speaking, but his experience was that Texas stock should be crossed either with Durhams or Herefords. As to feeding, he earnestly recommended that cattle be fed until fat—so fat that it will intermingle with the lean so that when you cut it you will have a streak of lean and fat. You must not stop feeding when you have the cattle sleek looking and glossy. It must be kept and the animal made real fat and heavy of weight, and when you do this the low prices you now complain of will disappear. Mr. Gardner's talk was interesting and was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Nausbaum, speaking on the subject of breeding, said that his experience had been that a cross between a graded Durham and high grade Hereford was the best for Texas. He did not speak as a range man; he had no experience with range cattle. Pure blood, he argued, did not do well in Texas, but the cross mentioned did, the Durham giving weight and the Hereford quality.

Mr. Sansom agreed with the gentleman and argued in favor of grading the cattle up.

Mr. Campbell insisted that his experience was that the higher cattle could be graded the better.

Pending further discussion Mr. Caldwell stated that Mr. George B. Loving, editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, had been requested to address the convention, and he moved that he be asked to do so now. The motion carried, and Mr. Loving read the following paper:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have been invited by the committee on program to address this convention on "The Live Stock Industry of Texas," and while I doubt my ability to advance many new or valuable ideas on this great and growing branch of our wealth-producing resources, yet my devotion to its interest forbids that I should decline to raise my voice when an opportunity is afforded to speak in behalf of an industry rendered dear to me by the associations of a lifetime.

The live stock industry of the past is a matter of history, in regard to which you are already well versed. It is only now useful to us for the valuable experimental lessons it teaches. I shall therefore confine myself to the future, its outlook, possibilities, etc.

The livestock interest of Texas has assumed gigantic proportions and far outstripped that of any other state in Union, but comparatively speaking, it is yet in its infancy, not so numerically, but too true as to the kind and quality of stock produced by us.

The statistics furnished by the bureau of animal industry gives Texas 7,876,221 cattle, 1,512,385 horses, 4,990,272 sheep and 2,321,246 hogs which, numerically speaking, is head and shoulders above any other state in the Union. In value per head, however, our showing is

not so creditable. The same authority places the average value of Texas cattle at \$8.89 per head and all other live stock at about the same proportion, while the average value in many other states is estimated at from \$20 to \$28. There is no reason or excuse why this difference in value should exist, except the absence of improved blood and the want of attention and proper care on the part of our stockmen and farmers. Texas may not be able to produce as large framed and heavy steers as our sister states farther north, but this is no reason, with improved blood and proper care, why our beef, pork and mutton should not bring as much per pound as is paid for similar products from other states. Notwithstanding the live stock industry of Texas is now in rather a depressed condition, and our products are not bringing remunerative prices on the market, yet this can, in a great measure be attributed to the fact that we have not produced the kind and quality of meats required by the fastidious consumer, to whose whims we must cater if we expect to realize good prices. In other words the obstacles that have kept the prices of our products possibly below the cost of production during the past few months are obstacles that we can remove and forever prevent their reoccurrence if we apply the proper remedy. A repetition of the damages now being sustained by our present drouth may in a great measure be averted by sinking wells, building tanks and giving more attention to setting aside and preserving our best pastures for winter use. I regard the future outlook of the cattle business of Texas bright indeed, if the stockmen will only learn and put into immediate practice the fact that they must produce the kind of products that the market demands.

Texas is now undergoing a change from open, and in a great measure, free range, to exclusive pastures, and with this must be made a complete and pronounced change in the number and class of stock raised. To use an expression already worn threadbare, but nevertheless true, we must raise fewer stock and better ones. There is positively no longer any profit in keeping inferior or scrub stock; the cost of production is now too great to leave any profit on any but high grade, improved animals. The stockman and farmer should no longer be satisfied with anything short of pure bred males. Our steers should be the offspring of pure bred bulls; they should be kept in a thriving growing condition every month and every day in the year, and marketed when they are two, and at all events, by the time they are three years old. They can by proper treatment and at comparatively small cost, be made to weigh more at two years old than our scrub steers weigh at four, and bring in market from 25 to 50 per cent more per pound. The first step is to procure the registered pure bred bull, a grade one will not answer the purpose, then supply plenty of good natural grass, to which should be added a fair ration daily, for from three to four months in the year, of cotton seed, millet, sorghum, corn or some one of the many kinds of good food that can be so cheaply and abundantly grown on our rich productive soil. Our natural grasses, if not overstocked, can usually be relied on for keeping cattle in thriving condition from seven to nine months in the year and will materially aid, but must not be depended on solely for the winter months. There are a few points that must be carefully studied and put in practice by our stockmen if they wish to successfully place their meat products on the markets of the world. Among these I may mention the introduction of improved blood, better care and attention, the necessity of supplying other feed when the natural growth and supply is not sufficient to keep the stock in thrifty condition. All this will of course cost money, but if you force your stock to mature early, you will not find it necessary to keep them more than half as long as was necessary under the old way, consequently the cost of pro-

duction will not be very largely increased, while the price realized will be largely enhanced. Instead of the typical, razor-backed elm peelers, our farmers must, to be successful pork producers, use only pure bred boars and the best sows they can get. Instead of keeping a hog until it is two or three years old he should be made ready for market at ten months old, at which time if properly bred and cared for, he will weigh not less than 200 pounds. There is a satisfaction and profit in raising these kinds of hogs, while the scrub loses money for and reflects discredit on his owner.

The hog business in Texas is far behind what it should be. Numerically, it should be increased ten-fold; in quality, they should equal the best. Hogs can be grown as successfully in Texas as in any state in the Union; instead of buying our bacon and lard from Kansas and Missouri, we should not only produce enough for home consumption, but should have a large surplus to sell to the hungry millions who are, at least in this particular, less fortunately situated. When our farmers give the attention they should to raising hogs, numerous slaughter houses will be established at convenient points in the state, thus giving a good market almost at our doors. In fact, we already have establishments of this kind with capacity far in excess of the supply, as is evidenced by the fact that the Fort Worth Packing company, with a capacity of 2000 hogs a day, have been compelled to content themselves with less than half this number and a large proportion of those killed were furnished by the state of Kansas.

The sheep business of Texas, like that of the cattle, is changing from the free range system to smaller and enclosed pastures; from the "big gun" with tens of thousands, to the stock farmer with small flocks of from 50 to 500, the latter of which is the most profitable and satisfactory way of conducting the business. I do not intend to convey the idea that exclusive sheep husbandry will no longer yield a profit, for I am a strong believer in sheep and doubt not but many large fortunes will be realized from exclusive sheep and wool growing on our Texas prairies, but what I do wish to say is this, that the bulk of the sheep business and the part of it that will in the near future give the best results, will be conducted by the stock farmer and on a small scale. The farmer with his small flock will not only give more attention to improving them, but can always prepare at a small cost, plenty of feed to carry his sheep through the winter months. He can, and if practical, will keep his flock in a thriving condition through the entire season, thus enabling him to always realize top prices for both his wool and mutton.

Texas, with her cheap lands and nutritious grasses, is especially adapted to the successful raising of horses and mules. But the owner of the broom-tailed, pot-bellied, glass-eyed mare, who continues to raise broncos for the western ranchmen, should learn, once and for all, that his occupation, as well as that of his bronco and bronco-riding cowboy, is gone never to return. The horse business in Texas is an inviting field, when properly conducted it will prove both pleasant and profitable, but like all other branches of our live stock industry, it must be built up by the introduction of better blood, and the farmer or horse raiser who does not breed from a pure bred horse will in future find it difficult to obtain buyers for his surplus stock. Mule raising is especially profitable, provided you can raise those that will measure fifteen hands when grown, but for anything short of this the supply will be far in excess of the demand.

There was a time in Texas when cattle, sheep, horse raising and farming were each regarded as separate and distinct, and I regret to say that in many instances an antagonistic feeling existed between those engaged in these different pursuits. I am glad to be able to state that under the new order of things this feeling has passed away,

FIRST GRAND COMBINATION SALE

At Fort Worth, Texas, December 1st, 2d and 3d.

Consisting of "KENTUCKY bred (Standard and non Standard) Stallions, Mares and Geldings, Trotters, Saddleers, Pacers and Family drivers. JACKS and JENNETTS (Imported and Kentucky-raised); Registered Jersey and Shorthorn Cattle of the most fashionable breeds; Cotswold and Southdown Sheep; Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

This stock is all first-class in every particular and is consigned to this sale by the most prominent breeders in Kentucky. For catalogues, etc. apply to this office, or

McFERRAN & KELLOGG,
MANSION HOTEL. - FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

and the heretofore exclusive cattle, sheep or horse raiser now finds it to his interest to mix his live stock and add a well cultivated field that will enable him to carry his stock through the winter. The former exclusive farmer now finds that he needs and must have at least a few stock to eat hit surplus grass and other feed produced on his farm. The stock business and farming are therefore assuming their proper and natural relations, which are or at least should be one and the same. The farmers should also be the producers of our best live stock. The ranchmen should be farmers at least to the extent of raising all the feed that can be advantageously consumed on the ranch. The farmer should raise less cotton and more cattle, sheep and hogs. In fact, if every farm in Texas was stocked to its full capacity with improved live stock, and each ranchman would reduce his numbers to such as he could comfortably provide for throughout the entire year, and both farmer and ranchman would use only pure bred males, our stockmen and farmers would soon become a prosperous and happy people, and our state would then lead the Union both as to numbers and quality. An all-wise creator has given us the soil, climate, natural grasses, and all other requirements to make Texas the grandest, greatest and most successful live stock producing country in the world. All that is now necessary is for man to do his part in this great work.

The thanks of the convention were tendered Mr. Loving by a rising and unanimous vote.

The question of market was then discussed, Mr. Campbell stating that Chicago was the only stock market for cattlemen in the United States and it was the best in the world.

Mr. Gardner, of the butchers' association took issue with Mr. Campbell and declared that the Texas stockmen had no market for their cattle. They were in the grasp of the "Big Four combine," which fixed prices and forced stockmen to take them. He severely criticised the "combine" and argued that it controlled the markets and dictated prices of cattle, and as long as they did so cattlemen would suffer. To correct this state of affairs he called attention to an effort of the National Butchers' association to establish somewhere in Texas a packing house and refrigerator, which, he argued, would create a market nearer home and permit stockmen to obtain better prices. Mr. Gardner made an interesting speech, and it was evident he had it in for the "Big four," or the great Chicago monopoly.

Mr. Campbell again took the floor saying he had no fight to make upon

the combine. His experience had been, it was of benefit to the Texas stockman, as it permitted them to sell their cattle. The Chicago packers could only handle 6000 beeves a day, but they increased their capacity to 20,000 a day, and we can sell all the cattle we raise. We sell them our old bulls now and their meat is packed in nice, painted cans, and the people eat it, smack their lips and say it is fine. Chicago is a good market, and if you send fat beeves there you can get good prices. Some time ago I sent 1193 head of four-year-old beeves to Chicago and received for them \$73 per head. They were taken out of my pasture and were grass-fed. I have sold three-year-olds for \$60. To obtain these prices, he argued, cattle must be in fine condition and fat, and when in that fix there was no trouble about selling.

Mr. Snyder of Williamson county and Mr. Sansom concurred in what Mr. Campbell said.

Mr. Gardner offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A movement has been inaugurated by the Butchers' National association of America and reinforced by the National Federation of Butchers' and Meat Traders' association of England, looking toward the establishment of a distributing point packing house and refrigerating plant at some point in the state of Texas, with a view of drawing the national supply of live and dressed beef direct from the stock raisers and feeders, and

Whereas, To that end a committee of the National association have recently visited the state of Texas authorized to report on the practicability of it and particularly, to ascertain the quantity, quality and supply of beef in this territory, which said committee have the subject under advisement.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Stockmen and Butchers' convention of the state of Texas:

First—that the establishment of a national distributing point in the state of Texas by the National association would result in great benefit, not only to Eastern butchers, but would greatly advance the stock industry of Texas and help the producer and consumer of beef.

Second—That Texas has an almost unlimited supply of beef of fine quality and her stockmen and feeders are prepared to raise and supply to the utmost demands of such a plant at prices cheaper

than can be had in other markets of the United States.

Third—That such an enterprise should receive the unstinted support of the stockmen and feeders of Texas, and this convention signifies its desire to aid, assist and co-operate with the National Butchers' association's most commendable endeavor to establish a closer business relationship between the consumer and producer.

Mr. Sansom thought the enterprise a good one and favored the resolution, as did Mr. Campbell, who said if it was possible to create a market nearer home he was in for it. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, after which the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was again called to order by Chairman B. A. Rogers, at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday morning.

The committee on transportation, railroad rates, etc., made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Stockmen's and Butchers' Convention.

We your committee on transportation freight rates, etc., beg to make the following report:

We find it impossible in the limited time allowed—and for want of the necessary data—to make any recommendation or suggest any changes as to freight rates on live stock, but we would recommend the appointment of a committee of seven with full power and authority to act.

That this committee be required to take immediate and active steps to obtain the necessary data in regard to the rates now being charged by our Texas railroads, and should this committee find that said rates are excessive or exorbitant, that they be required to properly present said facts to the Texas railroad commission and ask said commission to establish a fair and equitable uniform rate throughout the state.

We also recommend that the committee above referred to be authorized and empowered to appeal to the different railroads for a reduction of the freight rates to our principal markets should they feel that the live stock industry of Texas demands such action.

We also recommend that this committee be appointed by the chairman, but that he select and appoint only such parties as will take an active and lively interest in the work and give

their prompt and personal attention to this important work.

We regard this as an important move to the stockmen of Texas, and would recommend that your committee be requested to collect the necessary information and meet in this city at any day they may agree upon; provided, said meeting must be within the next thirty days.

H. H. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

The chair then in pursuance to the recommendation as above, appointed the following:

M. Sansom of Alvarado, J. B. Pumphrey of Taylor, J. W. Snyder of Williamson county, Geo. B. Loving of Fort Worth, C. G. Caldwell, J. B. Rector of Austin and W. J. Owens of Dallas.

The question of establishing a packing house and refrigerator was then taken up and Mr. Gardner of the Butchers' association made a strong speech in favor of the enterprise, setting forth its advantages to both stockmen and butchers. No action was taken on it though the resolution relative to it adopted Tuesday being considered sufficient.

Mr. Frank Murray of the Austin Butchers' association extended an invitation to the convention to attend the Dallas Butchers' convention on the 26th day of May, 1892, which was accepted with thanks.

On motion of Judge Campbell of Motley county, the question of quarantine was passed over for this meeting.

Mr. Geo. B. Loving suggested the organization of a state stockmen's association to include all stock raisers, and after some discussion Mr. Sansom of Alvarado moved that the chair appoint an executive committee of ten to call or not to call a meeting of the stockmen at some future date as they saw fit for the purpose of organizing a state association. The motion was passed and the following committee appointed:

M. Sansom, Johnson county, Geo. B. Loving, Tarrant county; V. P. Brown, Bexar county; J. C. Bulston, Waller county; D. H. Snyder, Williamson county; Geo. Pierce, Bastrop county; H. B. Stoddard, Brazos county; H. H. Campbell, Motley county; Jno. B. Rector, Travis county; Dr. W. L. Black, Menard county. On motion C. G. Caldwell and B. A. Rogers were added to the committee.

(Continued on Page 10.)

AGRICULTURAL.

Worry wastes flesh as well as food, hence the economy in feeding all classes of stock regularly, and especially fattening animals.

Butcher, salt and cure a sufficient supply of meat at least for your own use. If you have a little surplus next summer, it can be sold readily at good prices.

Wood or coal stored under shelter much and kept dry will give out a larger amount of heat in proportion to the amount used. Have at least a supply under shelter to use in stormy weather.

When there comes a rainy day, think if there isn't some harness to mend; or some rack to nail up; or some weeds around the orchard or lot to mow between showers; or a fork or a rake to repair; or something you could do that would save worry and time when you come to use them some fair day. Don't be idle.

A few years ago a team was kept harrowing on nine acres for fourteen days. This was to be sown in wheat. The harrowing was prolonged because the weather was drouthy, in the hope that sufficient moisture would be coaxed to the surface to prevent the added commercial fertilizer from burning up the seed. With ordinary cultivation, this land would have yielded twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels to the acre, but the thorough harrowing made the surface soil as fine as meal, and a crop of forty-three bushels to the acre was the result.

Hogs and Cotton.

The Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer gives its readers among the cotton farmers some excellent advice. It says:

The transition from "hominny" to "hog" is easy, but the same arguments are not applicable. We mean to say that cheap transportation is not a sufficient excuse for abandoning all efforts to "raise our own bacon." While there may be but few farmers who ought to grow wheat, there are but few farmers who can be excused for not raising hogs. They are so easily managed, so cheaply fed, so generally exempt from fatal diseases, and withal so profitable, that we would rather—as an individual—give up producing corn than raising hogs. What is true of hogs is still more strictly and generally true of milk, butter, beef and mutton, chickens and eggs. The trouble is our inclinations are too strongly in favor of cotton. "Cotton is King" should read "Cotton is Master," and the cotton planters are his slaves. It is the slavish devotion to cotton as the sole resort for a money income that has impoverished so many Southern farmers, and bound them in debtors' chains.

Think for a moment of the cheap and fertile soil, the mild and equable climate, the great variety of forage and fattening crops of the South—cowpeas, sweet potatoes, chufas, peanuts—not one of which can be produced in the North and Northwest—to say nothing of Bermuda grass, crab grass, corn, oats, rye, clover, collards, sorghum, etc., which we can produce just as well as they can be produced anywhere. Why talk about limiting the area devoted to cotton by co-operative effort, or resolutions, or what not? What do the farmers do with most of the money they get for their cotton, after paying for the labor that produces it? Why, they buy bacon, lard, canned beef, canned milk (they do without butter), a good deal of corn or corn meal, tons of hay, seed oats and rye, syrup, flour, mules and horses, etc., nearly all of which they may and ought to produce at home. What if every farmer would produce all of these things at home, and then add fruits and vegetables, all in quantities sufficient to supply the country, including the towns? He would find

that he could make cotton at eight cents a pound, if necessary. But it would not be necessary; for this back revolution of methods would so reduce the area in cotton, and the total production would be so much diminished, that the prices would go at once to ten or twelve cents.

But we were talking of hogs, and, generally, what is true about bacon is true of all the home products. We have gone astray from the good old paths. In some things we have done well, in others we have acted unwisely, and in none more unwisely than in giving up the breeding of hogs, horses and mules; cows, sheep and poultry. Let us resolve to seek again these old paths—to get back into the prudent ways of our fathers and grandfathers—avoiding their mistakes, but reaffirming and readopting their wisdom.

Agricultural Depression and the Waste of Time.

Not long ago I crossed the rich state of Indiana on a railway train. It makes no difference where or in what direction. It was on a bright day in April, when the sun shone on the damp earth, and one could almost hear the growing of the grass. There are days and days like this, which every farmer boys can remember; days which brought to him the perfection of being, but which also brought their duties of ploughing and planting and sowing. The hope of spring was in the work. The days were too short for the duties which crowded, and the right to rest could come only when the grain was in the ground, where the forces of nature would wake it into life. An hour to-day in the growing spring is worth a week in the hot mid-summer, and he must be a poor farmer indeed who does not realize this.

I was impressed that day with the freedom of the farmer. He deals with Nature through no middle man. Nowhere is forethought and intelligence better paid than in our dealings with mother earth. She is as honest as eternity, and she never fails to meet the just dues of those who have claims upon her. She returns some fifty-fold, some hundred fold, for all that is entrusted to her—never fifty-fold to him who deserves a hundred.

Just then the train stopped for a moment at the flag station of Cloverdale, a name which suggests fragrant blossoms amid all sorts of agricultural prosperity. A commercial traveler, dealing in groceries and tobacco, got off; a crate of live chickens was put on and the cars started again. The stopping of a train was no rare sight in that village for it happened two or three times every day. The people had no welcome for the commercial traveler, no tears were shed over the departure of the chickens; yet on the station steps I counted forty men and boys who were there when the train came in—farm boys who ought to have been at work in the fields; village boys who might have been doing something somewhere, every interest of economics and aesthetics alike calling them away from the village and off to the farms.

Two men attended to all the business of the station. The solitary passenger went his own way. The rest were there because they had not the moral strength to go anywhere else. They stood there on the station steps, embodied ghosts, dead to all live and hope, with only force enough to stand around and gape.

At my destination I left the train, and, going to the hotel, I passed on the street corner the noisy vender of a

rheumatism cure; and sixty men and boys who had no need for cures of any kind, for they were already dead, were standing around with mouths wide open, and braids shut, engaged in killing time. I was sorry to see that most of these were farmers. And all this time their neglected farms lay bathed in the sunlight, the earth ready to rejoice only at the touch of a hoe.

Not long after I had occasion to cross a village square. I saw many busy men upon it—men who had a right to be there because they were there on their own business. Each one does his share in the great task of caring for the world when he is able and willing to care for himself. On the corner of the square a wandering beggar with a cracked accordeon sent forth strains of doleful music. The people stood around him like flies around a drop of molasses. An hour later I returned. The accordeon and its victims were still there as if chained to the spot. The bird-lime of habitual idleness was on their feet, and they could not get away. They will never get away. They will stay there forever. The mark of doom is upon them. They are victims of the "agricultural depression."

In these days, the farmer has many grievances of which he did not know a generation past. The newspapers and the stump speakers tell us of a farmer's wrongs, and from time to time huge alliances are formed to set them right. I go back to the old farm in New York, on which I was born—the farm my father won from the forest, and on which he lived in freedom and independence, knowing no master, dreading no tyrant. With poorer tools than are now used, poorer buildings, inferior facilities for transportation, lower prices and uncertain markets, still he knew nothing of "agricultural depression." When crops were small and prices low he simply worked the harder. I find on that farm to-day tenants who barely make a living. I go over the farm. I see unpruned fruit trees, wasted forest trees, farm implements rusting in the rain and sun, falling gates, broken wagons—evidences of wasted time and unthrifty labor. I wonder whether the oppression of the farmer is the fault of the times or the fault of the man.

An old woman I once knew in Tennessee mountains expressed a great economic truth in these words: "Poor folks has poor ways." Too often is it the poorness of their own ways, not the aggression of wealthy neighbors, which has plunged these folk into poverty. If a man spend a day in the harvest time in efforts to send a fool to the legislature, or a knave to congress, should he complain if the laws the fools and knaves make add to his own taxes? Who but he is to blame if the laws ostensibly made in his interest simply shift the burden from one of his shoulders to the other? If he stand all day in the public square spell-bound by a tramp with an accordeon, or, still worse, if he lounges about on the sawdust floor of a saloon, talking the vile stuff we agree to call "politics," never reading a book, never thinking a thought above the level of the sawdust floor, need he be surprised if his opinions do not meet with respect? It is not cheaper money the farmer needs, but dearer men—men whose time is money and whose labor is worth the labor of other men—men who know how to do the best things in the best way, and can thereby do their part in alleviating "industrial depression."

"A nation, it has been wisely said, is an assemblage of men and women who can take care of themselves." Whatever influence strengthens this power in the individual makes this nation strong; and conversely, the presence of every man or woman who does not or cannot render the equivalent of such care casts an additional burden on the rest. This power of self support rests on the saving of individual time. Dr. Franklin calculated, that if every man and woman should spend three or four hours each day in useful occupation, poverty would disappear, and the afternoon of each day, and the whole af-

ternoon of our lives could then be reserved for physical, mental, or spiritual improvement. That we cannot thus have the afternoon to ourselves is due to the fact that we are paying our neighbor's debts. Our neighbor has taken our time. We are doing more than our share of the drudgery that hinders growth, and this, because others in the same community are doing too little.—David S. Jordan in Forum.

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.

The Spooner Horse Collar.

Attention is called to three remarkable facts regarding the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company of St. Louis—who are large manufacturers of this noted collar. In the first place it is the oldest concern of the kind west of the Alleghany mountains, having been established in 1834. Fact number two is, that their product is among the very largest in the country, and in the third place, they manufacture the Spooner patent collar that has increased in popularity since its introduction, eight years ago.

The new building, erected especially for this concern, fronts on three streets, viz.: Washington avenue, Twenty-first and St. Charles street. It is an imposing structure and arranged to exactly accommodate their increasing business. The Spooner patent horse collar will be more largely manufactured than ever.

A good collar is the principal and most essential part of a harness. If the horse's shoulders are galled or lame or sore, he can do no work and if farmers, who are at this season overhauling their harness, will carefully investigate the special claims for excellence and durability embodied in the Spooner collar, they will subserve their best interests. A good fit is assured, and it will not chafe a horse's shoulders, at the same time the cost is no more than for any ordinary article of the same quality. Ask your dealer for this collar.

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.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

SWINE.

In a majority of cases there is less risk with February or April pigs than with March.

Wheat middlings made into a slop with skim milk is a good feed for growing pigs.

The pig can be fed through the sow. Keep all breeding sows in a good, thrifty condition.

Sell the hogs when fully ready; it rarely pays to feed beyond this, especially at this season.

Corn used in keeping over-fattened hogs, will make twice as much meat if fed to other animals.

In nearly all cases it will be better to sell the pigs now than to allow them to run down later on.

Good shorts with bran and a little corn, make a good milking ration for sows that are suckling pigs.

Growing pigs and the breed sows should be allowed to run out every day that the weather will permit.

Sows that are kept too fat during gestation will, in a majority of cases, bring a litter of weak, sickly pigs.

A thrifty pig will produce more live weight in proportion to the amount of food eaten than any other animal.

There are few farms but where more or less hogs can be kept with profit, as they consume much that would otherwise be washed.

A pig stunted in the early stages of its growth rarely entirely overcomes the effect, no matter how good the treatment offered.

Those who watch the markets closely and keep track of production and demand say that \$7 per hundred for hogs is one of the probabilities for the ensuing year.

Did you ever know a good brood sow well treated to go back on her owner? Only under untoward circumstances will she do it. Altogether a good brood sow is as safe an animal as there is on the farm for the farmer.

There must be some blunder in the kind of stock kept or in the method of feeding, if the farmer does not find pigs profitable. Increase the number of breeding sows. Their progeny, even at pork prices, is turned into money more readily than any other farm stock. Selling the poorest always for pork and keeping long-backed thrifty animals for breeders, improves the original stock.

A breeder may select a herd of sows from a number of different herds bearing such similarity as will entirely please him, but it can hardly be expected that their offspring will bear this similarity. This can be obtained only by the most careful supervision and selection for a term of years. But few general farmers have the patience to work for this uniformity in a herd. It would add much profit to swine breeding if they would.

We notice in an exchange that "English hog feeders, as well as Canadians, believe they have found in the large, improved Yorkshire the hog that meets the demand of the times. Where there was but one breeder of them in Canada three or four years ago there are now a score or more. In this hog they believe they have one that combines with a long bacon side, early maturing qualities. Two large bacon firms in Canada have imported a number of boars of this breed for sale among farmers in their districts."

How to Make Good Pork.

Practical Farmer: Close study and observation during some years past, lead me to believe that it is quite possible

to produce pork of the best quality at one-third less than the average cost, and one-half what it costs under the poorest management. In producing cheap pork, we also greatly reduce the risk of loss from disease.

How can we reduce the cost of pork? First, by reducing the time to produce it. A thrifty, growthy pig that will weigh 200 pounds gross, and which gives meat well marked with lean is most desirable. This weight can be obtained at six months, and where a butter dairy is run in connection with pig growing, a considerable greater weight is possible. The points essential to produce this weight at six months are: First, a good breed of hogs; second, mature mothers; third, the care of the sow during pregnancy. The mistake usually made is in feeding too much corn and making the sow too fat. I have come to be a great believer in roots for winter feeding of brood sows, both on the score of economy and health.

Fourth. The pig must be taught to eat as early as possible, and provided with a pen or apartment which the sows cannot enter, in which to eat regularly at four weeks old, then they can be weaned without losing anything. Bran is the best food we have for developing bone and muscle and a little corn is a help.

Feeding Pumpkins to Hogs.

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

Another plan of feeding pumpkins to hogs that has been found to produce excellent results, is to begin early in the fall, while the fattening hogs are in the pasture lots, to give them all they will eat as long as the supply lasts, then begin with the corn.

Pumpkins alone will fatten hogs quite rapidly, but the pork from such feeding is soft and undesirable, and needs a finishing with corn to make it first-class.

Pumpkins are cheaper than corn—besides being a specially health giving food—hence the fat and flesh added in the beginning is more economically produced and the profits proportionately increased.

A Money Maker.

It is so hard to get employment now and so hard to make money, that I know others would like to know how they can make a little money, as I have done. Tell your subscribers they can get all the jewelry, table-ware, knives and fork and spoons they can plate, and make \$25 a week. The plating outfit costs \$5. I bought mine from H. F. Delno and Co. of Columbus, Ohio. It plates gold, silver and nickel. I did \$4.70 worth of plating the first day. The work is done so nicely that everybody seeing it wants work done. This machine is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Why should any one be out of employment or out of money, when they can, by using my experience, always have money in the house and have a little to spend too? Any one can get circulars by addressing H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

K. JARRETT.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS EFFECTUAL

Act like magic on the Liver & other vital organs.

One dose relieves Sick Headache in 20 minutes.

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

THE GREAT
LIVE STOCK EXPRESS
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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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

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

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

J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

J. T. SAUNDERS,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

THOS. C. SHOEMAKER,
Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

Test the seams

Water COAT

Proof Before Buying.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

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

Watch Out

for both these points!

Send for Catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.



-A. ZABEL,-

AGENT

Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
Whips, Blankets, Etc.

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

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
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Cotton Presses, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.

DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate)

AND Leading Specialist.

-CURES CANCER-
Lupus, Rheumatism,
Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

A POSITIVE CURE

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

Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, H. rford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. C. French returned from the Austin convention yesterday.

H. H. Campbell of Matador returned from the Austin convention Thursday morning.

W. H. Godair of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago was in Fort Worth Thursday.

James L. Harris, the Wabash live stock agent, came in from the Indian Territory Thursday.

Capt. S. W. Eastin and James W. Knox, both prominent business and stockmen of Jacksboro were in Fort Worth yesterday.

T. S. Foster, president of the Tucson Land and Live Stock company of Sweetwater, Texas, is in the market for a first-class jack. If you have one for sale write him.

Captain I. P. Hutchison, whose card will be found in this issue of the JOURNAL, is a lawyer of fine ability, and the JOURNAL is pleased to state to its readers, that he is deemed entirely trustworthy.

Ford Dix of Benavides, Texas, than whom no better ranchman ever flung a lasso or bestrode a cow pony, announces in this issue of the JOURNAL that he desires a position in any capacity requiring intelligent, capable services. Management of ranch preferred. See his advertisement in another column, and write him.

Dr. H. F. Fisher, whose card appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL, and which will be found in this issue of the paper, is a man whose skill in the practice of his profession in the past has won for him the highest testimonials. His profession is confined to the eye, ear, throat and catarrh.

J. B. Sickle's Saddlery Co. of St. Louis, manufacturers of the celebrated Spooner Patent horse collar, whose advertisement may be found in another column of the JOURNAL, is not only one of the oldest and most reliable institutions of its kind in the United States, but gives better goods and more of them for the money than can be obtained elsewhere. Give them a trial.

Messrs. Seaton and Arnold, land and live stock dealers of Sweetwater, Tex., offer some rare bargains in steer cattle and farm and ranch lands. They are perfectly trustworthy gentlemen, and can be relied on to faithfully perform every agreement they may make. See their advertisement in another column and give them a trial.

J. Culbertson & Son, whose advertisement will be found in this issue of the JOURNAL, are among the largest dealers in wheel goods in North Texas. Their buggies, phaetons, road carts, represent the best lines made. Their stock of farm and ranch wagons are full and complete. They sell the celebrated Webber wagon, which has no superior in the market, as they are all made from the best seasoned timber, which enables them to withstand the effects of continued dry weather. These wagons are sold under a strict guarantee. The firm of Culbertson & Son are deemed entirely trustworthy.

Mr. J. M. Kellogg of the firm of McFerran & Kellogg, Owensboro, Ky., is in our city making arrangements for their first Grand Combination Sale here the fore part of next month. Mr. Kellogg informs the JOURNAL that they will have probably 300 head in all, comprising standard and non-standard trotters and saddlers, stallions, mares; jacks and jennets (imported and Kentucky raised). Registered, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, sheep and hogs of the best breeds. This is a move in the right direction, and the JOURNAL extends these gentlemen a hearty welcome. Combination sales have made Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and Atlanta, Ga., the great stock markets that they are, at the same time giving our farmers and stock raisers the opportunity to secure the best of breeding stock for their herds, and also creating a home market for what they produce. Their catalogues will soon be ready for distribution and can be had by addressing or calling on Mr. Kellogg at the Mansion hotel, or at this office.

Stock Yards Notes.

More hogs are wanted.

B. F. Davis, Decatur, had in two cars of hogs.

A car-load of sheep would find ready sale here.

Ike Cloud of Paul's Valley had in one car of hogs.

H. C. Beal of Midland had in one car of cattle.

Mr. Roddy of Bells had in three cars of choice hogs.

Nat Houston had in three cars of cattle from Colorado City.

J. C. Robinson of Kopperl had in one car of choice cows.

J. W. Knox of Jacksboro, had two cars of hogs in Thursday.

R. W. Bourland, Marietta, I. T., shipped in one car of hogs.

E. B. Harrold shipped in one car of cattle from Seymour.

The demand for hogs and good cows continues to exceed the supply.

Three extra choice car-loads of hogs were received from Bells on Wednesday.

A. N. Kendall of Ardmore, I. T., was on the market with a car-load of hogs.

H. H. Hurlburst of Paul's Valley, I. T., was on the market with a car-load of hogs.

The 56,000 hogs on the Chicago market Thursday caused a five to ten cent decline here.

J. W. Lynch of M. G. Ellis & Co., is out on the Fort Worth and Denver receiving a train load of cattle.

The family of Mr. J. F. Butz, the popular buyer for the Fort Worth Packing company, arrived from Indiana Thursday. Mr. Butz is now all smiles.

Nat Houston, the cattle buyer, has returned from Colorado City and Midland, where he purchased several cars of cattle.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison topped the market this week with a car load of 872-pound cows at \$1.65. They were good ones and belonged to J. C. Robinson, of Kopperl.

Big preparations are being made for the grand barbecue to come off to-day. It will no doubt prove a great success and those who fail to take it in will miss a rare treat.

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.

STOCKMEN AND BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

Continued from page 7.

Resolutions were adopted extending thanks to the citizens of Austin, the Board of Trade, the Austin Rapid Transit company, the chairman, the secretary, the reporters and the following paper: The Statesman, Galveston and Dallas News, San Antonio Express, Fort Worth Gazette, TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Texas Stockman and Farmer, Houston Post and Austin Evening News.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment of the convention the railroad transportation committee held a meeting and organized by the election of N. Sansom as chairman and Geo. B. Loving, secretary. After considerable discussion as to the mode of procedure it was decided to adjourn to meet again at the Driskill hotel at 10 o'clock a. m., December 7. In the mean time each member, and especially the secretary was requested to collect all the data possible relative to present railroad rates.

The committee on permanent organization also organized by the election of Geo. B. Loving, chairman, and B. A. Rogers, secretary, after which they adjourned to meet at the Driskill hotel in the city of Austin on December 7, next.

CONVENTION NOTES.

C. G. Caldwell of Austin not only makes an admirable secretary, but was also untiring in his efforts to add to the comfort of the delegates.

It goes without saying, says the Austin Statesman, that the wild, woolly cowboy days are over and no more will cities and towns be painted red. For the first time in the history of cowboys and stockmen a preacher is presiding over their deliberations as chairman. And he is making a good one. Verily the times have changed.

The ball and banquet at the Driskill was an elegant affair. The only improvement that could have been made would have been to give the boys a little less to eat and a few more lady dancers.

M. Sansom, formerly of Alvarado, but now a citizen of Austin, is not only one of the best judges of cattle in the state, but is also a number one parliamentarian.

W. B. Blocker, one of the pioneer cattlemen of the state, is now one of Travis county's most successful and enterprising cattle feeders.

The stockmen are all ardent admirers of the Driskill hotel and its genial proprietor, J. M. Day.

Judge H. H. Campbell of Matador has developed in to a first-class speech maker.

Fishburne School

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA, CO., VA.

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

Climate unexcelled. Pupils limited; best training and influences. Modern advantages and comforts. Send for catalogue.

I. P. HUTCHISON,

Attorney at Law,

Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.

Land Litigation a Specialty.

TANSY PILLS

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

Mr. V. P. Brown, the gentlemanly editor of the Texas Stockman and Farmer was shaking hands with his many friends among the stockmen in attendance. Mr. Brown is a good newspaper man and edits a first-class Journal.

The Rev. B. A. Rogers made a splendid presiding officer. If he can preach as well as he can talk live stock he is a good one.

Quite a number of Austin's most prominent citizens are largely interested in live stock.

Judge J. B. Rector is not only an able attorney, and politician, but is also well up in live stock matters.

The Austin damn now being built across the Colorado river is a mammoth piece of engineering and will do much toward making Austin the manufacturing city of Texas. The JOURNAL will make a more extended notice of this great work in a future issue.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 19.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

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

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 19.—Wool—In more demand and steady.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 19.—Wool—Receipts, 32,400 pounds; shipments, 56,200 pounds. Market weak and slow.

Don't fool with indigestion. Take Beecham's pills.

Fine Cattle for Sale.

For sale, Jersey and Devon cattle, some heifers just springing, and one ten quart cow in milk; also young Devons and Jersey bulls, very gentle, for range purposes. See Henry Strong at Turner & Dingee's. Stock can be seen at Kentucky stock yards, corner Ninth and Calhoun streets, for a few days only. They will be sold cheap.

MARKET REPORTS.
FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Nov. 20, 1891. }

Good cows are stronger at an advance of 10@15c over last week's quotations. Choice top cows are now bringing from \$1.60@1.65; fair to good cows, \$1.40@1.50; common and canners, \$1@1.10. Steer market steady. Best steers, \$2; common to fair, \$1.60@1.75. The supply of strictly good fat cattle is not equal to the demand. Good, light calves are in demand, and at from \$2.25@2.50 per hundred. Bulls and stags are wanted at from \$1@1.25.

The hog market opened this week 15 cents higher, but has within the last few days, in sympathy with eastern markets, declined 15 cents. Top prices to-day, \$3.80@3.85; bulk of sales, \$3.75@3.80. The quality of hogs has improved very much within the past thirty days. The market is strong at above decline and demand continues far in excess of supply.

Sheep are in fair demand with very few offerings. Good muttons would bring \$2.75 per 100. Good stockers (wethers), \$2.50; ewes, \$2.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
November 19, 1891. }

Cattle receipts 3500. Texans 1500. Best grades, suitable for butchers, are in light supply and in fair demand at about steady prices, but all others are lower. Bulls are slow sale and the calf market is dull.

Quinan & S, Belcherville, sold 30 cows, 717 lbs, \$1.65.

E Norton, Bellevue, 29 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.75; 22 calves, \$6.50 each.

Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, 28 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.55.

J E Henderson, San Angelo, 207 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.55.

C A Allington, Harrold, 96 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.15.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,
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. Sidget, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$200,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

Irby & Carr, Seymour, 15 bulls, 1116 lbs, \$1.20; 62 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.20.

Gibbs & Livingston, Goldthwaite, 173 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.65.

Hughes & R, Coleman, 59 calves, \$4 each.

H McNutt, Goldthwaite, sold 30 cows, 717 lbs, \$1.65.

Houston & Scaling, Carlisle, 22 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.70; 93 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.62.

F Houston, agent, Carlisle, 74 heifers, 756 lbs, \$2.25; 66 calves, \$5 each.

Sidney Webb, Carlisle, 23 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.75.

Emmet Co, Carlisle, 75 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.75.

Cox & Co, Carlisle, 28 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,200; shipments, 1600. Market lower. Prices ranged \$3.10@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 1100. Market strong. Fair to good, \$2.40@3.40.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
November 19, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 10,000, of which 3000 were Indians and Texans. Market unsettled, dull and lower. Natives run from \$2.75 to \$6; Texans from \$2 to \$2.60; Westerns, \$2.60 to \$3.40; stockers \$2 to \$3. The following were among sales of Texans to-day:

D Waggoner & Son, Henrietta, sold 213 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.55; 16 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.75.

Ecton & E, 148 cows, 819 lbs, \$2; 111 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.85; 93 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.45.

Rowe Bros, 291 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.90.

Reynolds Bros, 134 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.90.

J B Pace, Clarendon, 243 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.60, 87 cows, 818 lbs, \$2; 53 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.35.

H Owen, Vallencia, Kas, 87 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.85.

R J Carroll, 85 calves, 172 lbs, \$3.50; 81 calves, 262 lbs, \$2.37.

Monroe Cattle company, Albany, 88 calves, 200 lbs, \$3 per 100; 27 cows, 343 lbs, \$1.85; 55 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.85.

Wright, Brownwood, 75 calves, 240 lbs, \$2.25.

F E Conrad, Albany, 15 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.40; 68 cows, 618 lbs, \$2.

J A Elliot, Merkel, 84 calves, 179 lbs, \$1.75.

H B Spaulding, Kansas City, 142 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.50.

Lobman, Omaha, 213 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.75.

L P Campbell, Kansas City, 95 calves, 178 lbs, \$4; 92 calves, 177 lbs, \$3.75 per 100.

Hogs—Receipts, 56,000; shipments, 2000. Market slower and lower. All grades, \$3.40@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 900. Market dull and lower. Native ewes, \$1.50@4; wethers, \$4.50@4.90; Westerns, \$4.12.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
November 19, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 8400; shipments 2100; Texans, 1700. Texas steers steady and mostly sold to feeders. Cows steady and 5@10c lower, calves quiet and steady. Five hundred Texas feeders, 1063 to 1134 lbs, sold at \$2.85; 405 cows, 845 lbs, \$1.80; 256 cows, 864 lbs, \$1.80; 327 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.55; 81 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.50; 12 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.40; 253 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.50; 82 calves, 178 lbs, \$2; 71 calves, \$3 each; 15 Texas bulls, 1073 lbs, \$1.20.

W. H. H. LARIMER. ED. M. SMITH. CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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

W. M. DARLINGTON.

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

S. J. ARMSTRONG, P. ident. Wm. DORAN, Secretary. F. H. DORAN, General Manager.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 2600. Market, fair to lower. All grades, \$2.90@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, none. Steady.

The Alexander-Rogers Co.'s Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
November 14, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:
Receipts of cattle this week show a decrease of about 12,000, but we are sorry to say that we cannot note much improvement in the general market. The weather has been very bad nearly all week, and the yards in the mud-diast and worst condition imaginable. There has been some improvement in good to choice, corn fed cattle, and they are selling about 25 per cent higher than the low day last week. Good to choice cows and heifers are selling a little better, while we call good to fair cattle and fat course natives about as low as any time. The tendency of the Texas cattle has been to higher prices, especially for anything good. We think the northwestern cattle are about all in and with moderate receipts of native cattle the general market ought to get in better shape before very long. Strictly prime cattle, weighing 1500@1600 lbs, may be quoted from \$6@6.50, and are in very limited supply.

Receipts of hogs this week 190,000, an increase over last week of about 16,000. The general market has not changed very much this week, but has been up one day and down the next. Yesterday the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$3.80@3.90, and to-day they opened at 5@10 cents higher and the bulk of the hogs were sold at this advance, but are closing at about five cents lower than the opening. We think that good hogs are about at the bottom, and the outlook favorable for steady prices.

Receipts of sheep this week about 27,000, being a decrease of about 3,000 from last week, and the tone of the market is gradually improving, and good sheep have sold a little better, but common and medium sheep have made up the but common and medium sheep have made up the bulk of the receipts, and these are selling low.

THE ALEXANDER-ROGERS CO.

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

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

It is not humane, but cruel and foolish, to expect an old, worn-out horse to do as much as a young and sound animal.

Whenever you can get more for a gelding than he is worth to you on the farm, sell him; but keep the best mares for breeding.

Don't use heavy harness. Light ones, properly made of good leather, are stronger and last longer, while being easier on the horse.

Often have we been pained to see teams overloaded. It is better to make two trips than to strain the horses or get them in the habit of balking.

Box stalls are much better than common, narrow stalls for horses, especially when they have worked hard all day. You like a wide bed, so does a horse.

At two years old the colt should be broken to all harness and used to everything at sight. He should not be driven by playful boys or impatient men.

Too many imagine that when they water their horses three times a day—morning, noon and night—they have done all that is necessary. Often nature demands more than this.

Be very careful about feeding corn meal during hot weather. Corn is too heating. But don't spare the oats. The well-fed horse stands up under constant work, while the under-fed falters and too often falls by the wayside.

The world's three mile pacing record was reduced at the Iowa Driving Park, Knoxville, Iowa, by "Joe Jefferson," November 7th inst. He made the three miles in 7.33 $\frac{1}{2}$, the last previous record was 7:44, made by "James K. Polk," in 1877.

More skeletons of great horses are being preserved. At the Smithsonian institute in Washington the skeletons of the immortal Lexington and Henry Clay are to be seen. Governor Stanford had the skeleton of Electioneer mounted and placed on exhibition at Palo Alto, California, and now comes the news that the skeleton of Hermit, the great English thoroughbred sire, has been placed on exhibition at London.

A horse remembers only short words, and these are sufficient for all practical purposes. Never say "whoa" to your horse unless you want your horse to stop, and when you do, say it in a firm tone. Teach him that it means to stop, no matter how fast he is going. "Get up" should mean to start, and one or two words may be used when you want him to go faster or slower. If every horse knew the meaning of these few words, and every driver used them only when they are needed, there would be less runaways by frightened horses.

Charles Marvin, a writer in one of our exchanges, says that for a two-year-old stallion I think that three or four mares are really beneficial. I would not give him more than six, and they should be well distributed over the season. For a three-year-old stallion twenty mares should be the outside limit and they should be well distributed, too. A four-year-old stallion can comfortably cover thirty to thirty-five mares, and a five-year-old should take a full season. I believe fifty mares furnish a heavy enough season for any horse to make.

We desire to impress each and every one of our readers, especially the farmers, with the fact horses hard at work will thrive better on cut feed mixed with ground grain than they will where grain is fed whole. The saliva is more readily brought into contact with the mass of food. Hence it digests with less exhaustion of the digestive organs, leaving more of the strength to go to work. A horse exercised only slightly may be fed whole

grain, but even then part of it will come out undigested, and will do little good. This is in accordance with the general practice of farmers, who find it pays for teams working hard to furnish them the food that is most easily digested.

Five years from this time the man who raises common and half scub horses for market is going to complain that there is no sale for horses. His neighbor who used only choice brood mares and chooses the sires with good judgment will continue to find some profit in the business. Horses are declining in price now, as was to be expected from the excessive breeding of the last six or eight years, and rough stock has to seek buyers. This state of affairs will doubtless grow some worse, but first-class horses are always wanted. Buyers will not look at low grade stock when choice can be had at reasonable prices. The depression in cattle led many farmers to raise colts instead, and they have sold some ordinary young horses at good figures, but they will do well to study the subject and see if there is any hope of sure profit, for a few years at least, from breeding rough and little mares any longer. It is a safe rule to breed only the best of any kind of stock.

If conducted right there is more money in raising horses than there is in any other kind of stock, but if not conducted properly and economically, more money can be lost in a given length of time in this than in any other branch of the live stock industry. One of the main causes of loss is ably set forth in the following: "The man who would persistently refuse to take the market price for his grain, but hold it over from year to year in the hope of something turning up, with taxes, storage and insurance on it, would be regarded as nothing short of a fool in any community. But little is said of the man who does even worse than this with his horses. This man becomes so attached to his animals, and sees so many points of excellence in them that others fail to discover that he repeatedly refuses fair offers, and keeps horses for which he has little or no use, which eat up all the profits they should have brought and more, too, on which he has to pay taxes, take the risk of their being lessened in value by injury or lost by death, and which are taking the feed and care that should be given to young stock growing into money. The men who are most successful with horses are those who like them, it is true, but they should raise horses to sell, and when they can get a fair price for an animal they let him go, and devote their energy and means to raising a better one."

Saddle Horse Register.

The National Saddle Horse Breeders' association is legally organized under the laws of Kentucky, with the following officers, viz: Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville, president; Dr. W. W. Franklin, Glasgow first vice-president; W. W. Donnell, Lebanon, Tenn., second vice-president; W. M. Rue, Danville, treasurer; and I. B. Nall, Louisville, secretary. Over one hundred of the leading breeders in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, and Texas, besides many in other states are stockholders and have registered their stock. The capital stock is \$10,000, in shares of \$10 each—50 per cent to be paid in at the time of subscription.

The object of the association is to provide a register for saddle horses, and entries are now being received for Vol. 1. Many of the most famous show stallions of the world are already entered. Fees for entry are \$1 to stockholders and \$2 to others for each entry. Entries for Vol. 1 will close in a few weeks. Blanks and rules for entry and copies of the constitution and by-laws may be had by addressing the secretary, I. B. Nall, 514, Third street, Louisville, Ky.

The Future Bright for Horse Breeders.

The following is timely for those for whom it is intended. No observer of what is going on all around every day will fail to recognize its faithfulness to facts, and there can be no thinking man but that will read it with pleasure:

Now and again we come across some dyspeptic fossil, says the Breeder and Sportsman, who puts his ideas into writing, which are to the effect that prices for well-bred trotters have reached high money mark and that we shall see a drop in prices akin to those in our stock market in "bonanza days." To such fossils we would advise the seeking of a liver specialist without delay. We claim that, so far as figures go, one hundred years will not see a cheapening in the price of the trotting horse.

In 1864, when Theodore Winters paid \$15,000 for the thoroughbred, Norfolk, people were astounded to think that a man would pay more than was paid for Norfolk's sire, the great Lexington, for a three-year-old colt, but \$15,000 have been paid for several thoroughbred horses since that time when their racing days were over for use in the stud. Only the other day Tremont, a broken-down stallion brought \$18,500, and last Saturday St. Blaise brought \$100,000 at auction. In twenty-five years time the average price for trotting horses has more than doubled, and when Axtell, 2:12 at three years, was reported as sold to a syndicate for \$105,000 nearly all the world doubted, and the fossils declared that surely this sum would never be offered again for a trotter. However, about a month ago, C. W. Williams was offered \$200,000 for Allerton, which proffer he refused. Nowadays lots and lots of our trotters have pedigrees that any thoroughbred might be proud of. With the creep of time and with goodly new families of tried trotters to choose from, with the building of wonderful tracks in all sections of the country, and the fast growing interest in trotting races by the masses, the prices will rather increase than diminish. The day is not far distant when there will be two, three and four-year-old trotting stakes offered by associations in this country, equaling those put up for the thoroughbreds in the far East, and when that times comes trotters will then bring splendid prices. The attendance at the first-class trotting meetings of America this season has been more than encouraging; in fact, the crowds have been larger than those at the running meets and where a man twenty years ago would not walk a block to see a trotting race, he will now drive "Shanks's mare" ten blocks and pay a dollar cheerfully to get into the grand stand. Nowadays you will find thousands of men who like both trotters and runners and take an interest in them.

Never were there so many phenomenal performances in one season by trotters and pacers, and not a few turned up their critical noses at Sunol's mile in 2:10 the other day. In England, France, Germany and Austria interest in the the American trotter is increasing at a wonderful rate and even if Americans "fall down" and quit to a great extent within the next century (which we doubt) the European field will be a grand one to the enterprising breeders of the country. Those horsemen that have taken choicely-bred trotting horses to the countries mentioned have experienced but little trouble in selling their animals at good figures, and a first-class company of thorough horseman can make a mammoth fortune over there right now by going into the business of trotting horses. In fact, the outlook for our breeders is bright in the extreme, and there is no end of pleasure and money for the lucky and enterprising, who need not fear for the future.—Live Stock Record.



COTTOLENE

9 Hackins Hey,
LIVERPOOL, ENGL., Jan. 26, 1887.

"When subjected to a temperature decidedly higher than is necessary for cooking, it shows no tendency to become rancid, discolored or decomposed; nor does it evolve unpleasant odors when so heated, as is the case with many other cooking oils and fats with which I have compared it; and further it can be used repeatedly without disadvantage.

Its flavor, odor and color are very satisfactory, and these are retained after subjection to a high cooking heat.

Practical trials made with it prove that it is a very superior article for frying fish, potatoes, kidneys, etc., and for similar cooking purposes; foods cooked in it retaining all their own natural flavor uncontaminated with anything objectionable from the cooking medium, and there appears to be nothing in it or developed by its use that can in any way prove objectionable to the most delicate stomach.

It may also be used with advantage as a substitute for butter and other fats in making pastry, and as compared with the weight of butter employed in making similar cakes, the quantity of it used is very much less."

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.

COTTOLENE

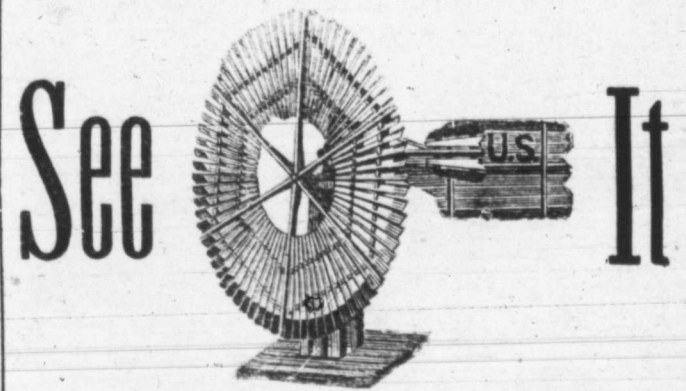
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The Panhandle

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POULTRY.

Feed for Chickens.

The question of chicken feed is an important one with the poultry raiser, particularly at this season of the year, when the flocks are large, the young stock being about grown and the old fowls still on hand.

Probably no two poultrymen feed their fowls exactly alike, but it is pretty safe to say that the majority feed too much, particularly where the chickens have good range, and a chance to pick up a good part of their living.

A hen is a creature that eats nearly all day long, but under natural circumstances eats but a very little at a time. The trouble in feeding a hen is that we throw her too much at once, and so she eats too much at a time, and then if deprived of natural pickings, stands about in a gorged and listless way, till the next feed. If we could feed but very little at a time and feed often, it would be all right; but the trouble is the most of us don't have the time nor opportunity to feed our fowls more than twice or three times a day at the utmost.

Hence, in order to effect the best results, we must arrange the food for our fowls so that they can secure but a little at a time. Burying grain in straw and dust of a morning and letting them scratch for it, and so force them to eat gradually, is a good plan and one that is adopted by some breeders, but not by many. Another thing, grain is expensive, and has been unusually so for the past year; and as the evening feed should consist of grain, something cheaper should be given of a morning.

Green food is both necessary for the health and profitable condition of the hens, taking eggs into consideration, and green food may be grown very cheaply on a small piece of ground. A patch of turnips for their tops, rye, wheat or oats, afford the best and cheapest green stuff. We find it best to fence off the space devoted to our green food supply, and gather it of a morning for the hens. By this means more green food may be gotten from a given space, and it is not trodden down or scratched up by the chickens.

Plenty of green food is a long step towards health and vigor of the fowls, and an abundant supply of eggs. The green stuff is eaten slowly, and lasts a good part of the forenoon.

In addition to the green stuff, we find that coarse ground corn meal and wheat bran, mixed dry in equal parts, and placed in shallow troughs, a food that the hens like and that agrees with them in connection with the green food. When the meal mixture is first placed before them they are disposed to "gobble it up" and eat a great deal at once. But its dry nature will not admit of that as they cannot swallow it fast, hence they soon learn that such food must be eaten gradually, and they stand about and peck away at it a good portion of the day or until it is all gone; and so the first peckings are well digested before they reach the last of it. The meal and corn should not be wet, but mixed and placed in the trough in a dry state.

This is a good feed for the general flock. Laying may be increased, however, in seasons where eggs are greatly desired, by feeding boiled oats mixed with the bran mixture, about one-half of each. Even when the oats are added the food should not be too wet, but in a dry and crumbly condition. If there is plenty of green food, however, the oats need not be fed more than times a week, and some cooked scraps of meat should be given as often.

In warm weather the evening feed

may consist of the meal and bran mixture, fed early enough in the evening to give the fowls a chance to eat plenty of it before dark. But in cold and stormy weather it is best to give them some corn or wheat just before roosting time.

We have tried the bran-meal mixture feed for several months, and are well pleased with results from it. It is cheap and seems to agree with the hens quite as well as the whole grain. Green food grown on the place is also cheap, and very necessary for the health of the flock; and after considerable experience we are led to believe that the best results may be obtained from the above system of feeding; both financially, and in point of health and condition.—Correspondence Southern Cultivator.

Mixed Food for Stock.

Refusal of feed by some animals is a frequent occurrence in the experience of every stock owner. The trouble referred to is not due to special disease and is not of sufficient moment to require any attention other than giving of such food as will tempt the animal's appetite.

The cause of the loss of appetite may be overwork, or the opposite condition, too little exercise; fault with the food which the animal refuses, and faulty general management. In fact, the cases referred to arise from all kinds and combinations of circumstances short of recognizable disease of any organ or function.

To meet the indications of such cases as these is the purpose of a recent bulletin by the Rhode Island State Agricultural Experiment Station.

In many cases of refusal of food it will be found that there is no real loss of appetite, but that because of soreness about the mouth or disease of the teeth, the animal cannot eat. Of course an attempt should be made in every case to discover if the foregoing or any other condition causes the refusal of food; for in many cases the removal of the cause of the trouble is all that is necessary. In other cases the refusal to eat is due to continued over-feeding; and when the trouble has its origin in this practice, short rations for a day or two is all that is required. The manger of an animal in this condition should be watched, and whenever, after the allowance of a reasonable time for eating, the manger is found to contain untouched food, that food should be immediately removed; the succeeding feed being reduced a corresponding quantity. So treated the animal is allowed just so much food as it will eat up clean. There is no more certain way to cause an animal to refuse its food than to give more than is wanted and then leave the surplus in the manger from one meal time to another.

But it often occurs that the food is refused for no apparent reason, the animal at the same time becoming thin and weak, simply for want of sufficient food. It is in just these cases that the numerous "condimental" and other proprietary foods appeal to the owner—and in many cases to the animal. Now it has been proven repeatedly that the nutritive value of these foods, as compared with the common, uncombined food stuffs, is not increased by the condiments which they contain; but on the other hand it is true that the condimental foods are not without value; that value coming of the fact that such foods do rouse the appetite and by exciting an increased flow of the digestive juices, they do, for a time at least, give an impetus to nutrition.

The following formula is given as one that is useful in the greater number of cases: Ground or crushed oats and corn meal, of each five pounds, oil meal one-fourth of a pound, common table salt two ounces. If the animal seems in need of a tonic or is troubled with intestinal worms, there may be mixed with each ration as above given, a desertspoonful of powdered gentian, and a small teaspoonful of the dried sulphate of iron; these are to be had of any druggist.

If, as sometimes occurs, the animal refuses the ration containing the iron and the gentian, a little starvation is all that will be required to cause him to take it; the dislike ceasing once the animal has been persuaded to partake of the mixture. Of course the food ingredients may be changed to meet the indications of individual cases, and as intelligence may direct.

All of the so-called condimental foods are based on attempts to apply the principles included in the foregoing formula; but the results of these attempts have been, in some cases, an absolute failure; the "food" as shown by analyses made at the Connecticut Experimental Station, containing less nutriment, pound for pound, than common bran. And, as noted in the bulletin of the station referred to, "the extravagant claims made by the proprietors of these foods may well excite suspicion as to their value."

Prof. Stewart, the authority quoted, emphasizes the proposition that sugar is a valuable feed stuff, by relating an experiment in which a work-horse that had become thin, had 100 pounds added to his weight in thirty-five days as the result of feeding three pints of molasses on clover hay, the hay being given ad libitum.

In feeding sugar of whatever kind, care should be taken that there shall not be fed a sufficient quantity to overtax the digestive powers; failure to exercise such care causing not only acute indigestion, but permanent injury to the digestive organs.—Kansas Farmer.

To the Rockies and Beyond.

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

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

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

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

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

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Buy of Factory and save Middleman's Profit. Send Postal for No. 2 FREE Catalogue.
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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.

November 9—The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for S E Townsend, Midland, 85 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.60; F Crowly, Midland, 73 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.60; 25 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.60; H C Clark, Dallas, 66 calves, \$4 each; 9 cows, 600 lbs, \$1.60.

Nov 10—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for R Driscoll, San Antonio, 146 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.55; Day L & C Co, Austin, 44 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.80; 16 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.80; 5 stags, 1096 lbs, \$1.75; 8 stags, 1090 lbs, \$1.75; 40 cows, 751 lbs, \$2.15; 20 cows, 782 lbs, \$2.15; 1 cow, 740 lbs, \$2.05; 22 cows, 733 lbs, \$2.05; 1 stag, 980 lbs, \$1.25; 1 stag, 1000 lbs, \$1.25. Nov 12—J A Mathews, Albany, 270 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.90; 39 calves, 270 lbs, \$1.75; 117 calves, 153 lbs, \$1.75; 27 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.90; Mathews L & C Co, Albany, 17 cows, 597 lbs, \$1.35; 8 cows, 557 lbs, \$1.50; 4 steers, 545 lbs, \$1.85; 1 stag, 880 lbs, \$1.25. Nov 13—W H Simpson, Colorado, 77 calves, 181 lbs, \$2.15.

AT KANSAS CITY.

November 11—Greer, Mills & Co sold for Joe Funk, Elgin, Kas, 47 steers, 779 lbs, \$2; 3 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.25; Hanry Cattle Co, Kiowa, Kans, 113 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.70. Nov 13—Joe Funk, Elgin 10 steers, 879 lbs, \$2; 4 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 1050 lbs, \$1.75.

Fish & Keck Co sold for F Y Ewing, Kiowa, Kans, 20 steers, 1235 lbs, \$2.50; 87 steers, 1194 lbs, \$3; Beeson & Harris, Protection, 270 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.55; 7 calves, 107 lbs, \$3.25; 97 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.60; N M Forbes, Arkalon, Kans, 13 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.35; 30 calves, 157 lbs, \$3.25; 3 bulls, 1333 lbs, \$1.30; Nutter & Neville, Henrietta, 50 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.65; 4 bulls, 1075 lbs, \$1.15; Cobb & Curtis, Henrietta, 28 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.65; H W Timberlake, Ashland, Kans, 64 cows, 826 lbs, \$2; 22 steers, 1096 lbs, \$3; 68 calves, \$5 each; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, Texas, 25 steers, 899 lbs, \$1.95; E T Davis, Canadian, 42 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.35; F M Patton, Canadian, 72 steers, 1112 lbs, \$2.75; 4 steers, 1090 lbs, \$2.50; 20 cows, 893 lbs, \$1.70;

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

November 9—Cassidy Bros & Co. sold for Col. C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, 256 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.70; 11 cows, 1024 lbs, \$2.35; Mark Allen, Thornton, 100 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.65; 72 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.45; 38 calves, \$5. Nov 1—D Waggoner, & Son, Harrold, 113 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.70; 23 steers, 970 lbs, \$3.05; 45 calves, \$3 each; R Willingham; Jacksboro, 104 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.10. Nov 11—W W Mann, Archer, 322 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.85; 19 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.60; 1 stag, 990 lbs, \$1.50; 2 heifers, 605 lbs, \$2; 17 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.85; 26 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.85; 3 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.60; Bedford & Jones, Benjamin, 121 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.75; W C Wilkinson, Belknap, 5 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50; 36 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.70; 2 bulls, 1140 lbs, \$1.10; T P Wilkinson, Belknap, 10 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50; 12 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.70; 1 bull, 920 lbs, \$1.10; J L Flint, Belknap, 48 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.45; 6 calves, \$3 each; 3 bulls, 886 lbs, \$1; W L Tankersly, Belknap, 34 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.50; 15 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.15; 5 bulls, 846 lbs, \$1.10; W L

Boyle, Belknap, 6 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.50. Nov 12—Llano Cattle Co, Grassland, 141 cows, 832 lbs, \$2; 26 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.50; 46 bulls, 1139 lbs, \$1.25; 89 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.90; 3 mixed cattle, 1133 lbs, \$2; 1 steer, 1430 lbs, \$3.50; Rush Bros & H, Decatur, 24 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.50; 14 cows, 789 lbs, \$2; 2 calves, \$5.50 each; 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2; 14 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.50; J C Loving, Jacksboro, 32 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.65. Nov 13—J W Colston, Gertrude, 31 cows, 567 lbs, \$1.50. Nov 16—J H Herring, Throckmorton, 213 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.85; 37 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.70; 25 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.70; 73 calves, \$5 each; S Guttman, Seymour, 257 ewe sheep, 79 lbs, \$3.90; 137 ewes and shearlings, fall clipped, 82 lbs, \$3; W N Ramsey, Midland, 17 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.90; Cowden & Jewell, Midland, 27 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.90; Cowden Bros, Midland, 28 cows, 727 lbs, \$2.15. Nov 18—R C Hart, Brownwood, 26 steers, 661 lbs, \$1.50; 31 cows, 548 lbs, \$1.37; R J Carroll, Brady, 25 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.90; 5 steers, 804 lbs, \$2.10; Cowden Bros, Midland, 99 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.50. November 9—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for W H Featherston, Henrietta, 25 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.80; 25 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.65; 24 steers, 1002 lbs, \$3.30. Nov 10—70 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.90. Nov 12 Noble Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 42 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.25; 1 steer, 920 lbs, \$2.25; 2 cows, 800 lbs, \$2.

AT U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.

Nov 20—Eldridge, Campbell & Robinson sold for Houston, Colorado City, 12 calves, 165 lbs, \$2.50. Nov 19—24 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.50; 4 cows, 750 lbs, \$1. Nov 17—65 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.37; 7 steers, \$18 each; J C Robinson, Koperl, Texas, 24 cows, 872 lbs, \$1.65; 1 cripple, 800 lbs, \$1; Warren, 39 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.50. P Gallilieu, Ardmore, I T, 53 hogs, 204 lbs, \$3.75. Nov 20—Nunn, Cleburne, 25 cows, 890 lbs, \$1.65. Nov 14—Rue, Ardmore, 76 hogs, 230 lbs, \$3.90; 5 hogs, 153 lbs, \$2.75. Nov 12—M G Ellis & Co sold for B F Dwiggins, Ft Worth, 9 cattle, \$8 each; W R Moore, 15 steers, 3 bulls, \$155; Union Stock Yards, 11 steers, \$1.10 per hundred. Nov 16—A M Kendall, Ardmore, 64 hogs, \$3.75. Nov 18—Wm Corn Bear Creek, 10 hogs, 300 lbs, \$4; G W Kimbrough, Bells, Tex, 65 hogs, \$3.85; W S Roddy, Bells, 62 hogs, \$3.85; W D McElreath, Bells, 56 hogs, \$3.85. Nov 19—Union Yards, 56 hogs, \$3.88; 62 hogs, \$3.90; 65 hogs, \$3.90.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
November 18, 1891. }

Monday's market opened with 6700 cattle. The receipts of range cattle were light and of poor quality. One lot of 72 Texas steers averaging 1084 lbs, brought \$2.75, but bulk of Texas steers sold at and around \$2.25@2.35. A few Texas cows sold as high as \$2, but the bulk of sales were at from \$1.50 @1.70.

On Tuesday the receipts were 7500, of which a large percentage were thin, trashy stuff. The market ruled about the same as on Monday.

The receipts to-day were again light, only 4700 cattle and 550 calves. The supply of range cattle was moderate with a liberal proportion of stocker and feeder grades.

Killing grades of Texas, canning and medium steers and Texas cows were generally steady. Good feeders were

-:-J. E. MITCHELL,-:-

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call. 307 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special reports of market furnished on request.

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

WOOL

wanted at a material advance above the lowest prices of the month. Light stockers dull.

The run of calves was too heavy for the demand and prices were 25c lower, and the lowest of the year. There has, however, been but little change in the market so far this week.

Game and poultry are in season now and are hurting the beef market badly. The dressed beef men were reporting \$100@200 per load loss on their consignments of dressed beef to Eastern markets and claim that the Yankees want game and poultry instead of steak and roast beef.

As a consequence they want very few beeves at present and the shippers want few cattle as they are affected the same way. The supply was light to-day and trade dull, at lower prices as a rule, but occasionally as good as yesterday which was not good.

The receipts and demand will no doubt both be light until after the holidays. Cattle must, in a measure, give way to poultry and game for the next sixty days.

The receipts of hogs so far this week have been as follows: Monday, 4823; Tuesday, 16,000; Wednesday, 16,900.

Our packers have claimed for several days that they were paying higher than Chicago prices for their stuff, and started out this morning with the firm determination of pulling prices down, the result was that hogs declined from 10@20c. There were a few scratch sales that cut no figure early in the day as high as \$4.10, but bulk of sales on best hogs were made at from \$3.60@3.90, and the market closed at \$3.75 for the best.

Receipts of sheep have been very light for the week. Prices are steady with a fair demand for good mutton or feeders. Prices to-day ranged from \$2.75@4.40.

St. Louis Market Review:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
November 18, 1891. }

The receipts of cattle so far this week have been, Monday, 2168, Tuesday, 3170, Wednesday, 4000. The offerings, and especially, the Texas cattle have been of poor quality and have brought unsatisfactory prices. The following sales of Texas cattle made to-day will give a fair index as to the market:

J R Summer, Vernon, 90 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.25; 88 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.90.

A B Roberts, Colorado City, 169 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.70.

W Newton, Henrietta, 30 cows, 795 lbs, \$2.

W B Worsham, Henrietta, 54 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.90.

H S Worsham, Henrietta, 30 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.75.

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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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.

Worsham & Carver sold 14 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.45; 14 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.50.

C W Hacker, Midland, 53 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.25; 29 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.50; 28 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.75.

J E Chiles, Farmersville, 18 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.75.

Irby & Son, Seymour, 30 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.60.

E P Newton, Seymour, 30 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.70.

Newton & Davis, Seymour, 11 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.50; 67 calves, \$5 each.

L Rawlston, Acton, 22 steers, 1027 lbs, \$3.15.

D Wagoner & Son, Decatur, 360 cows, 872 lbs, \$1.90.

J J Wilhite, Seymour, 81 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.65.

Foley, Davis & Co, Seymour, 47 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.65; 31 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.70.

C T Yerring, Woodward, 122 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.70; 20 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.85; 23 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.50.

Hog receipts for the past three days have been as follows: Monday, 1956; Tuesday, 6412; Wednesday, 8200. Notwithstanding these light receipts the market declined to-day fully 10c. Today's sales of good hogs ranged from \$3.70@4, but bulk were made at from \$3.70@3.90.

Sheep have also been in light supply. Monday, 1719; Tuesday, 300; Wednesday, 600. The sheep market while steady shows very little activity. Fair to choice sheep are bringing from \$2.50 @4 per 100 lbs.

Our Agents.

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

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Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Edge Wood Stock Farm,

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

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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.

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

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

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

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

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

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FOR SALE.

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

800 4 to 5-year-old steers, \$17 to \$19; 1800 3-year-old steers, \$16 to \$18; 400 2-year-old steers, \$8 to \$10.50; 5000 1-year-old steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Will contract for future delivery. 300,000 acres of choice farming land in tracts to suit purchasers. Grazing lands that cannot be excelled for water and grass in tracts up to 35,000 acres. We mean business. Give us a trial before buying. **SEATON & ARNOLD,** Dealers in Land and Live Stock, Sweetwater, Texas.

3000 Cows at \$6.

We will sell 3000 good Texas cows, all in fine condition at \$6 per head. Also 1000 spring calves at \$4 per head, and will furnish good pasturage for them until spring free. These are good Western Texas well bred cattle, and are a bargain.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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, \$4.25 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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,600
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	800
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500
Total.....	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

Panhandle Lands.

We represent a large list of Panhandle lands that we can sell in quantities to suit at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, and on easy terms. Home seekers and speculators can save money by buying through us.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Steers For Sale!

We have a large list of all classes of steers for sale. Among them are some rare bargains. Buyers can save money and time by writing or calling on us.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE, Fort Worth residence property, consisting of four new dwellings on Belknap street, two blocks east from courthouse, 200 feet front 80 feet back, city water and sewerage connections; present monthly income \$120. **H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.**

WANTED—Jack, first-class, Black, not less than 15 hands (Horse measure) not over six years old. Name lowest price. Address T. S. FOSTER, 4038 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted!

Situation of any kind by young man of exemplary habits, well educated, intelligent and industriously willing. As manager of ranch preferred. Will guarantee valuable services in any capacity. Confirming references furnished or bond. Address **FORD DIX,** Benavides, Duval Co., Tex.

Astonishing Bargain!

A fenced ranch consisting of between 9000 and 10,000 acres of patented land in Duval county, Texas. Stocked with well improved cattle and horses, for sale, \$20,000 will buy the property. One-half cash, balance on easy terms. For particulars address

"BUSINESS," Benavides, Texas.

SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

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

J. S. & D. W. GODWIN, Fort Worth or Merkel, Tex.

FOR SALE.

To Exchange For Cattle.

We will exchange a first-class 540-acre farm within three miles of Millsap station, in Parker county, for cattle or sell cheap on easy terms.

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

For Sale or Trade.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

THOMSON & BLAND, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

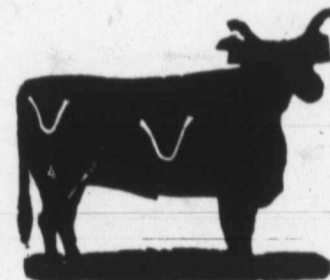
4000-Acre Ranch For Sale.

We are offering a rare bargain in a well improved ranch containing 4000 acres of splendid grazing and agricultural land. This property is Brazos river front in Baylor county, and is as good as the best. We will sell it for \$5 an acre, which is about one-half its value.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

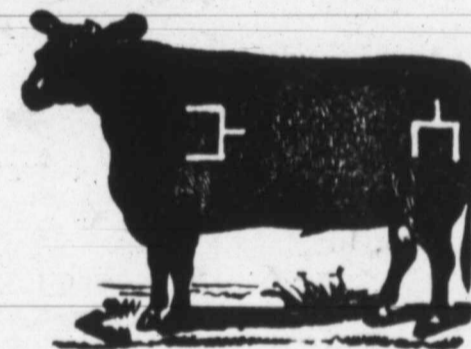
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

MEN ONLY. PROMPT RELIEF. LASTING CURE.

I will send (sealed) FREE to any sufferer a prescription to enlarge small weak parts and speedily cure lost manhood, emissions, varicocele, impotency. **NEW POSITIVE REMEDY.** Address **CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 26, Marshall, Mich.**

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN
 Needed in every family. **SAVES 20 PER CENT.** in Roasting, and **Keeps the Best Bread in the world.**
 Address nearest office for terms: **W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, East Portland, Ore., Oakland Cal., Galveston, Tex.**

Mme. BAILEY'S HAIR GROWER

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

WHEAT!

48 Bushels Per Acre.

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

"Secrets of Success."

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



JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

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

Cheap Excursions to

TEXAS

FROM THE

North and East.

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

COTTON BELT ROUTE

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

All Northern and Eastern lines will also sell excursion tickets on the above dates via St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis and the Cotton Belt Route. **W. H. WINFIELD,** Gen'l Pass. Agt., Tyler, Tex.

1892.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Illustrated.

Harper's Weekly for the coming year will contain more attractive features, more and finer illustrations, and a greater number of articles of live, intense interest than will be found in any other periodical. Among these latter will be a series of articles on the twenty-five greatest cities of the world, including 500 illustrations. The Columbian Exposition, the Army and Navy, great public events, disasters on land and sea, and the doings of the celebrated people of the day will be described and illustrated in an attractive and timely manner. The Department of Amateur Sport will continue under the direction of Caspar W. Whitney. The best of modern writers will contribute short stories, and the most distinguished artists will make the illustrations. The editorial articles of Mr. George William Curtis will remain as an especial attraction.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

	Per Year.	\$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	Per Year	\$4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	"	4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR	"	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	"	2.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three year's back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed \$1 per volume) for \$7 per volume.

Cloth Cases, for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of \$1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address: **HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.**

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

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

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

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards of Chicago the most accessible point in the country. To establish this market, with all its unequalled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and as a result of this great expenditure no other place in the world affords the accommodation to be had at this point.

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

There were received at this market during 1890:

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

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

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

R. T. WHEELER, C. JAMES, J. S. MCKINNON, Wheeler, James & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, St. Louis Mo.

A. P. NORMAN, WYLEY T. PEARSON, NORMAN & PEARSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.



IF YOU WANT THE WIND MILL THAT PUMPS WATER WHEN OTHERS STAND STILL GET THE LEFFEL

PRICE IS RIGHT FULL SIZE! FULL POWER! NO SKIMPING!

State depth of well, amount of water wanted, and we will quote price, delivered at your station, on all goods in this line. Address **SPRINGFIELD MACHINE CO., SOLE MFRS. SPRINGFIELD, O.**

CASEY & SWASEY, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.** Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention. **FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**


GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

Midland Hotel,

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

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




ALWAYS STANDARD SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM! SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER. **J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.



An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

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

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
18 Broadway, New York.

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



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

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

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

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

Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

START RIGHT —AND YOU WILL— **GET THERE!**

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

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

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

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