

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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For the benefit of a few subscribers who continue to send us \$1.50 for their renewals, the JOURNAL wishes to again say that its subscription price since January 1 is, and has been, \$2 a year. New subscribers and renewals will please govern themselves accordingly.

A POOR soil well worked will ordinarily produce better crops than a good soil poorly worked; but for wholly satisfactory results there should be both good land and good work.

FROM complete returns received by the commissioner of internal revenue, the bounties to be paid on the next sugar crop will approximate \$11,000,000. The crop is expected to reach 550,000,000 pounds.

THE American Agriculturist says there will be no return of "war" prices, but the money received above expenses will go further and enable the farmer to get more value out of his profits than at any previous period.

THE estimate put forward by the American Agriculturist in its annual review of harvests, to appear in the

forthcoming September issue of that journal, shows that farm profits in the United States this year will be \$1,000,000,000 more than they have been during the late years of depression.

FARMERS are just now the most prosperous class of men in the United States. The farmers have no "kick" coming to them this year. The export outlook was never better; immensely increased sums will be sent to the United States for our product. Ulterior influences may, of course, interfere with the brilliant prospect. Certain well informed but conservative agriculturists predict better profits for the farmers of the United States during the next year than ever before.

The Columbian Exposition.

There seems to be more interest in the Columbian Exposition abroad than there is at home, but that is not alarming. Nobody has ever doubted that there would be a colossal display of native resources and domestic products when the time came, but there has been some reason to fear that the show would be mostly our own. The fact that foreign nations are becoming active and zealous is highly encouraging, and we may all be happy yet.

The Stock Journal Contest.

The JOURNAL'S contest referred to last week has been abruptly brought to a close by the disappearance of the contest editor. It is not thought that he has been foully dealt with, but simply hired to leave town by some of the prominent candidates. It is claimed by those who ought to know that Charley Ware furnished the contest editor transportation to Cheyenne, Wyo., where Keenan has promised to install him as special agent of the C., B. & Q. Jim Harris furnished the sleeping car fare, while Jim Wilson supplied enough cheese and crackers to satisfy the inner man while on the journey. As soon as a new editor, one that can neither be bought nor intimidated can be found, the contest will again be renewed.

A Year's Cattle Exportation.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, this country exported a total of 374,679 cattle, which was 20,157 less than in the fiscal year immediately preceding. The average export price was \$81.25 per head, against \$79.12 per head for the year before. It will be remembered that some months of this year covered a period before the advance in cattle had taken shape. It is also true that the average quality of the cattle exported in the last year was below that of recent years. These things will explain why an improvement of barely \$2.13 per head was made, in the face of a really great advance in choice cattle.

Begin in a Small Way.

There is too much of a disposition among Texas farmers and cattlemen want to do business on too large a scale. Especially is this true as to feeding beef cattle for market. It is not necessary, in order

to be a successful feeder, that cattle should be fed by the thousand or even by the hundred. One good steer well fed, fully matured and marketed at a good profit, is a more satisfactory and better paying business than a dozen poorly fed scrubs that will barely pay their way. Every farmer in the state should feed and turn off each year a few first-class heaves. There is money in it, and even if begun in a small way, but well managed, it will eventually grow into a large lucrative business.

Our Contest.

Exchange.

One of the most novel contests of which newspaperdom has ever had to do is being inaugurated by the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. The editor proposes to pay the expenses of the Holy Land of the railroad live stock agent who, in the JOURNAL'S own words, "has been the most economical with the truth." The cattlemen of Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Colorado will do the voting. This contest is novel for several reasons; first, because all stock agents are economical with the truth sometimes; second, because some stock agents are economical with the truth all the time; third, because all stock agents are economical with the truth all the time. This being the case it is more novel that the victorious liar should be sent to the Holy Land.

This Year's Cereal Production.

It is too early to estimate with closeness the corn crop of the United States. The recent past has improved the position of this crop, and it is now likely the production will exceed 1,800,000,000 bushels, and possibly reach 1,900,000,000, or more, if not seriously cut short by frost. The Cincinnati Price Current submits the following as an approximation of production of the cereal crops this year, in the United States, based on present indications:

	Bushels.
Corn.....	1,900,000,000
Wheat.....	585,000,000
Oats.....	700,000,000
Barley.....	75,000,000
Rye.....	33,000,000
Buckwheat.....	12,000,000

Total..... 3,205,000,000

The aggregate farm value of these crops will probably be about \$1,500,000,000, estimated in the ordinary manner.

Eating Alien Mutton.

National Stockman.

Remembering that this is an agricultural country, it is a somewhat anomalous circumstance that we last year imported for food purposes more than five times as many sheep as we exported for the same purpose, the importations having reached 336,153 head, against exports of barely 60,947 head. It is also true of horses that we imported many more than we exported, the figures for last year having been respectively 15,990 and 3110. It is only in cattle that we practically import nothing for food purposes. The sheep which are brought into the United States for the fat stock market come almost wholly from Canada, and our markets furnish to Canadian produc-

ers probably the best opportunity for profit they have within their reach. If American sheep-raisers will only appropriate to themselves the money which goes abroad for mutton they will add very materially to the live stock income of the farm.

Mortgaged Indebtedness.

The malicious lying done by political demagogues and calamity prophets about mortgages has been exposed by the census returns. Instead of 9,000,000 mortgages on land, with the encumbrances amounting to more than its value, as repeatedly asserted by these enemies of the people, the returns show that there are about 2,250,000 homes and farms occupied by owners encumbered by mortgages. As there are about 12,500,000 families, less than one-fourth live in encumbered homes.

Two billion five hundred and sixty-five million dollars is the total amount of the mortgaged indebtedness on homes and farms, estimated to be about one-third the value of the property encumbered.

The census returns also show that about two-thirds of the total mortgage indebtedness represents purchase money.

The lying will still go on, however. It is extremely popular with a class of people who are looking forward to a time when they can, under cover of finance laws, passed with the intent in view, repudiate their honest debts.

The Business Situation.

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, scarcity of money, etc., from all parts of the country, the Railway and Financial Chronicle of St. Louis sums up the situation as follows:

"The latest estimate of the wheat crop of the United States places the yield at 585,000,000 bushels—400,000,000 of winter and 185,000,000 of spring. If these figures are correct, which they doubtless are, this country will be able to export at least 200,000,000 bushels, and since there will be a demand for even more than that quantity, it is safe to conclude that not only the farming interests, but the industrial and commercial interests of the whole country, are entering upon a period of unusual prosperity and profit. But the wheat yield is not the only-product of the soil that gives encouragement.

The corn crop promises a yield of over 1,900,000,000 bushels, and the latest data places the barley yield at 75,000,000 which is about 20,000,000 above the average crop. As for the rye crop, it is never large, but the yield is about 33,000,000—or 10 per cent. more than is usually harvested. Hay, cotton and cattle, hogs and dairy products are and will be on a very enlarged scale as to quantity, while potatoes, fruits and vegetables are simply in abundance almost in every locality. Thus, it will be seen, every factor in trade operations is healthy and active, and if there is anything but prosperity, and plenty of it, for the people of this country for the next year, the situation and conditions have concealed it beyond the vision of mortal eyes.

CATTLE.

The hot weather will soon be over, and, with it, the hard market will terminate, it is hoped.

The assessed valuation of the cattle interest in Montana is \$9,675,545, a very handsome showing for 1891.

The indications are that feeders who have their cattle fat and ready to go earliest will get the most money.

The United States leads the world in the number of head of cattle grown. The round number being 50,000,000 head.

It begins to sound a little on the chestnut order, but is, nevertheless, true, that it will not do to market green, puffed up, half-fat cattle.

Cotton-seed meal, with hulls or grass for roughness, will fatten cattle faster, make them sleeker, and get them ready for market in less time than any other kind of feed.

It is now pretty well established that heifers, if spayed while calves, will make better beef at three and four years old, and weigh but little less, than steers of the same age.

A big trail herd, belonging to H. C. Moore, of Llano county, Texas, which was held in quarantine until last week, has crossed the Colorado line on its way north. It numbers 6500.

There will be a vast deal of cattle feeding done on a small scale in Nebraska and Kansas next fall and winter. Every farmer who can handle from five to 100 steers will be hunting for feeders.

There are two great drawbacks to cattle growing in Wyoming, one, the principal one, thieves, and the other, wolves. These serious evils have succeeded this year in driving more than one company out of the business.

The scarcity of money, or rather the impossibility to get money, will greatly diminish the demand for feeders this fall. Those who have a surplus of this class of cattle should, if possible, either prepare to feed themselves, or sell to feeders on time.

The weather has been too hot for the people to eat much beef. Fruit has been very cheap, and regarded as healthier and cheaper food for the hot days. The hot weather will soon be over, when a decided improvement may be looked for in the market.

The result of the work of the committee appointed by the cattlemen's convention held at Vinita, I. T., full proceedings of which was published in last week's JOURNAL, will be watched with much interest by shippers. The JOURNAL hopes much good may be accomplished.

The scarcity of money will prevent a great many feeders from buying as many cattle as they would otherwise have handled, but even those who have money are not yet fairly in the market. Most of them will wait until the crop is gathered and feed is ready for use. There will be lots of cattle fed this winter, notwithstanding the scarcity of money.

The receipts this year at the different markets fully justify the statement that there is a shortage in cattle. It is, therefore, very unwise to crowd the market with half-fat, unfinished cattle and put them in competition with the good, thick fat, Western range steers that must be marketed at this season of the year. Hold them until they are ready to go and the market is ready to receive them. If you can't fatten them, sell them to some one who can.

Spaying heifers is a work that would pay well, and should be practiced by stockmen more generally. While scrub bulls are now castrated and turned into profitable steer beef, scrub heifers are

permitted to perpetuate their kind and add to the already large surplus of scrub stock. Spaying heifers would diminish the production of scrub stock and transform the animals operated on into valuable beasts for market. Experiments show that not one animal in 200 will die under the operation when it is properly performed, and that heifers so treated will bring as much money as steers at similar ages.

In feeding grain to cattle it is best to begin moderately. Begin with three or four pounds of meal, or its equivalent, to each animal, and gradually increase until you double that amount, or more per day. The main point is to keep the animal growing steadily to maturity, or to that point where it can be marketed to the best advantage. By too high feeding at the start cattle are often thrown "off their feed," and are a long time in getting into proper condition again. Toward the end of the feeding a little oil cake added to the ration will be of value. It is a good plan to weigh the animals every two or three weeks while feeding, to determine if they are making a satisfactory progress. If not, a change or increase of feed may be tried, but over feeding is a useless waste of material, as only a certain quantity of food can be digested.

Predicting better times for cattlemen has grown to be something of a "chestnut," but it is clear that so far as some classes of cattle-owners are concerned, good times are already here. A barrel of money has been made, for instance, by those who took advantage of the low prices current a few years back to place well graded cattle upon the Northwestern ranges. Fifty-five to sixty-five dollars for steers that were bought at \$10 to \$12 and with few intervening losses represents the profit pocketed by some of those who did not lose their nerve during the darker hours of depression. That an era of profitable production has now fully set in is too generally believed to admit of serious question. The opportunity for favorable investments in pedigreed cattle was never better than this fall. Feed will be abundant, and prices for cattle are still at a low ebb. A little good judgment will land the investor at this stage an almost certain winner.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Cotton-Seed Feeding.

As promised last week, the JOURNAL will give, from week to week, the experience of different feeders who have made a success of feeding cotton seed and cotton-seed meal. Feeding cotton seed has already grown to important proportions, and is destined to become in the near future a still greater factor in the production of first-class beef in the cotton producing states.

The JOURNAL proposes to ask those who have made cotton-seed feeding a success to give the readers of this paper the benefit of their experience. We have the pleasure this week of giving the methods used by Mr. E. D. Farmer, of Aledo, Parker county, who is one of the most successful feeders in the state. He says:

"I commenced feeding cattle on cotton seed about eight years ago. Since then have done little else, but devoted my entire time and means to this business. After considerable experimenting I have adopted the following plan: I buy the best steers I can get; prefer three-year-olds past, coming four years old. I begin feeding in December, putting some bunches on feed as early as December 1, while others are left on grass alone as late as Christmas. I feed eight or nine hundred each winter. My pastures are divided up, so as to avoid having over 200 head in any one lot; in fact, 100 head to the

pasture would probably give better results. My pastures are covered with a fine coat of sage grass. I calculate not less than about four acres to each steer, and to the feed thus furnished I give the cattle one peck, or 8 pounds, of cotton seed each, daily. I prefer feeding on the grass, but never feed twice in succession on the same ground, and in this way avoiding killing or injuring the grass by tramping it out. I have also found it advisable to have several different gates or places for entering the pastures, and, in hauling in feed, I rarely ever enter at the same gate twice in succession. Where only one gate is used the cattle soon learn when and where to expect the feed wagon, and will congregate around the gate, and when the feed is being thrown out, they run over and tramp it in the ground. To avoid this I always try to have the wagon enter the pasture so as to avoid attracting the attention of the cattle until after the seed are distributed, when they can easily be brought to it by calling. I shovel the seed onto the ground, aiming to place half a peck in each pile, or two piles to each steer. One wagon can usually be made to feed several pastures. They should be fed regularly once a day, and, as nearly as possible, at a certain hour each day. Cattle should also have access to plenty of water and salt. These are indispensable. If I can keep my steers from losing flesh during the winter, I am satisfied. The fat or tallow, is put on by the green, fresh grass in the spring. I usually commence shipping in June and finish up in July. I fed 900 last winter. They averaged me over \$40 a head, including one lot bought this spring that were fed but a short time. Have never lost any money. Last spring was the most profitable one for me. I had one car of steers that weighed over 1460 pounds average, and brought \$5.40 per hundred. My tailings, the ones that were fed but little, brought \$3.40 on last week's hard market. I never offer my steers for sale, but always ship direct to my commission merchants."

Feeding for Best Results.

The time for making money on half-fat shipping beef has past never to return. Texas cattle raisers who want or expect to make money, must put themselves in shape to make good, fat beef, such as will favorably compete with Western range steers, natives or any other cattle. This can be done by pushing the steers from the time they are weaned. If you haven't grass enough and of the quality to do this, they must be helped along with cotton seed or some other feed. A few pounds of seed or ground feed daily through the winter, together with access to plenty of good native grass, will keep them through, or at least help them to hold their own through the cold weather, and put their systems in fine condition for taking on flesh in the spring.

Give them an abundance of range, water and salt through the spring, summer and fall, and the remarkable growth that will be attained will be surprising. If this process is kept up two winters (the second and third) our three year old steers can be made to weigh from 1100 to 1200 pounds, and to

sell for the top of the market. By this process 300 pounds each is added to the steers, and at least \$1 per hundred to his selling price, to say nothing of the saving in marketing at three instead of waiting until the steer is four years old, as is now the custom. Texas can produce as good beef as any country in the world, but it requires work and system in feeding to do it. The trouble is with the cattlemen and not the country or the cattle. When cattle raisers and feeders get properly into the harness, all other requisites will soon follow.

Scrubs and Poor Judgment Combine Against him.

N. M. Stock Grower.

Mr. Bauer, the unfortunate stock man, from the neighborhood of Tombstone, Arizona, who some time ago shipped a lot of scrub steers to Kansas City, for which he netted less than \$4, is still kicking. He says he was the victim of a conspiracy, and the Stock Grower thinks he was, for it is evident that poor judgment and scrub stock have conspired to break him up, and it is certain that if he keeps up his lick the combination will soon have him knocked out. If he had read the papers, Mr. Bauer would have learned that poor scrub steers are but objects of scorn at the markets, and he was lucky to come out with expenses from the shipment. Mr. Bauer has lots of company in this matter. There is not a stock raiser who grows scrub steers and ships them to market poor but can tell the same tale of woe, if so minded; but the majority of victims have sense enough to realize the cause of the low prices they receive when they have an opportunity by going to market to compare the stuff they offer with the class and condition of cattle which command the attention of buyers and bring good prices. That Mr. Bauer's cattle were four days on the market before being sold evidences their quality.

Good Care Essential.

If all those who have made money with sheep were to give the reasons for their success they would say that the chief factor was the care they gave the flock. Successful sheep men are a unit in saying that, no matter what breed is kept, or for what purpose kept, painstaking care in great and small things is the only way to make sheep husbandry a profitable business. The question for the beginner to settle is whether his circumstances are such that he can give this care and he is so constituted that he will take pleasure in doing it. Otherwise he will find more money in some other branch of stock-raising for which he and his surroundings are better suited.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss:
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The Cheviot breeders claim for their sheep that they are "the hardest on record in the middle wools."

The JOURNAL repeats its advice heretofore given: Don't sell your wool at present prices unless you are compelled to do so.

An average of about 1000 sheep and lambs a day are received into the United States from Canada for consumption in New England and New York City.

The buck-man is here again, and flockmasters will remember the JOURNAL'S oft-repeated advice to order and accept only first-class rams from them.

The man who knows how to wait is the man who knows how to get even with the bears in the markets. This especially applies to wool growers who haven't yet sold their last wool clip.

It is said that the 10,000,000 sheep in India shear but 2 pounds per head. And yet Great Britain boasts of being the home of the finest sheep in all creation, and India belongs to John Bull.

The best profit with sheep is secured by keeping whatever number the farm can carry to the best advantage, and keeping them all the time, rather than depending on buying and selling out from time to time.

The present system of sheep raising and wool growing is one that is adapted to the country, climate and existing conditions, and is conducted on such a basis that returns are not only sure but remunerative to the flockmaster.

A friend of the JOURNAL writes as follows: "I graded my wool according to the suggestions of your excellent paper, and it paid me. I didn't get what the wool was worth, but I got the top figures for it the day it was put on the market."

The sheep interests should be represented at the World's Fair, and should be in charge of representatives of the range business as well as of the farm interests. Texas can furnish any number of proper men to take the range interests in charge.

An old-time friend of the JOURNAL, writing from the Devil River country, says: "I have lost at least \$100 worth of lambs in thirty days. Disease, too much coyote. And this in spite of the fact that I have tried poison, long-range guns, and lots of bells."

These people who, according to the Atchison Globe, mistake poverty for religion, are not engaged in sheep husbandry. Sheepmen are about as truly religious as other men, but having for some years past had no personal experience with the poverty business they are not cranks in religious subjects.

The cost of blooded animals is now so low that the farmer has no excuse on the ground of expense of using a grade. A lamb can be bought and used a couple of years and then sold for as much or more than he originally cost. It is better, however, to use older males when practicable.

The sheep owners now engaged in the business are conducting the industry in such a manner that reverses such as have occurred in the past are unlikely ever to occur again under the present system, which is materially different than that pursued ten years ago.

It was a comprehension of the value of sheep as a food supply for the masses that led a writer in one of the stock journals to say that he could invest \$1000 in sheep and burn every pound of wool produced for four years, and make more clear money than could be made on cattle, horses, or hogs in the same length of time.

They have a broad way of doing things out in the wild and woolly West.

For instance one flock master at White Sulphur Spring, Montana, has a clip of 100,000 pounds of wool to be sold "cheap for cash," while another up in Colorado has no less than 60,000 head of sheep and has 5000 Shropshire lambs this season.

There is some talk among the sheepmen of the Abilene country and that west and north, organizing a West Texas Wool Growers' association. The JOURNAL ventures to express the hope that it will not end in talk only. There should be North Texas, Central Texas, Southwest Texas, West Texas and Panhandle Wool Growers' associations, all tributary to the Texas Wool Growers' association.

French Merino rams from California are being offered for sale in the San Angelo market. In 1883 a great many very fine specimens were imported into Texas, and, being much larger bodied than the Spanish Merino, attracted no little attention, and were readily purchased. But the demand for them was not kept up in later years, though the JOURNAL believes a French crop now and then would be an advantage.

Notwithstanding the continued low price of wool, the JOURNAL has unwavering confidence in good sheep as being good property. At all events, if any of its flockmaster readers have become discouraged, and are keen to close out and quit the business, they can find, by applying to the JOURNAL, first-class farm lands in a first-class farming section of Texas, and in a quarter of a mile of a depot, to be exchanged for first-class sheep.

Sometimes good sheep herders in Texas make good money for themselves by taking flocks of good sheep on shares for from three to five years. But, if they contract according to the terms said to be in vogue in North Dakota, they will be apt to "come out at the little end of the horn." If any of the JOURNAL'S readers care to let out sheep on shares, or to take sheep on shares, the JOURNAL can get for them a statement of what will be fair terms to both parties to the contract.

It is quite possible to teach a flock of sheep to patronize a bed-ground, even if there is no fence around it. Indeed after a few nights' occupancy of an open bed-ground they will prefer it. At first they will be a little disposed to nervousness if dogs have ever made raids on them. But that will soon wear off. In cold weather pens are all right, but if they are used in warm weather they should be kept dry and as clean as possible. Cleanliness is perhaps more essential for sheep than any other class of live stock.

The tendency is rapidly gaining among sheep raisers to make wool secondary and meat the first consideration. There has been a good deal of an awakening within the past year and a half in the matter of sheep breeding throughout the country. And it is needless to say that the heavier carcassed breeds are in the ascendant. But there may be danger of running to extremes in this direction. The tendency in the direction of meat production may take on the speculative feature and loss and disappointment result. Size in carcass is not all that is wanted.

One of the esteemed contemporaries of the JOURNAL suggests that it isn't the best policy for the stock and farm papers to have so much to say about the continued low price of cattle and wool. And yet it has all along been the JOURNAL'S idea that it was its first duty to tell its readers the truth about everything in which they are interested. This paper is not responsible for the depression in the live stock and wool markets any more than it is for the bank failures that are being reported almost every day. And it can see no good reason why it should try and suppress the facts.

"Two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head." At least that

is what used to be said long years ago when the editor of the sheep and wool department of the JOURNAL was "a kid." And yet there are several thousand flockmasters in Texas, who, when it comes to the business of sheep husbandry, seem to have an idea that there isn't the slightest advantage to be gained in conferences with others engaged in the same line of business. It is the strangest thing imaginable that wool growers and sheep breeders in this state will persist in holding aloof from meetings called in their interest.

Mr. Frank L. Cooper, writing from near Fort Davis, says: "I am herding sheep, temporarily, in this section, and I find the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL a good friend. I have not been subscribing for it, but a friend near me, who is an old subscriber, has been lending me his papers. When I get my next month's pay, however, I will send you \$2, and have you send the paper to me direct. I am only a new hand at this business, and the STOCK JOURNAL is full of hints and suggestions that I find valuable. I have just had my first lesson in dipping to cure scab, and used the lime lye and sulphur dip you recommended, and I think it has done the work effectually, without injury to the sheep."

The opponents of the scalp law tacked on the jack rabbit and prairie dog clause while the bill was before the legislature. Now the same opposition is claiming that the counties infested by rabbits and prairie dogs will be bankrupted if the bounty is paid. It is better to bankrupt a few counties by paying the bounty to good, hard-working citizens of the county than to have the wolves, rabbits, and dogs depopulate the counties by making it uninhabitable for the people. These animals must go, regardless of cost. The country can survive and outgrow a heavy expense and outlay, but it can never prosper as long as it is overrun by the pests referred to.

There are three special purposes for which sheep may be kept—wool, flesh and improvement of the soil. Wool is a standard product of commerce and has a certain intrinsic value. Wool is not merely a useful article, but a necessity, as much so as wheat or corn—the first necessity of mankind is something to wear. Clothed, the inner man asserts a claim and this the sheep meets by supplying the most healthful meat known. Then, unlike no other domestic animal kept on the farm, sheep enhance the productive capacity of the land upon which they feed. It has been demonstrated that seventy-five pounds of food of any suitable kind, hay, potatoes, turnips or meal, will make as many pounds of mutton as one hundred pounds of the same food will make of beef. This fact in the natural economy of sheep-raising is beginning to be better appreciated.

In looking over sheep husbandry as a whole in the United States, says a writer, and thinking out its future, it must be apparent to every one that new conditions have risen which will compel some changes from the policy formerly found to answer. The growth of population in industrial centers will call for an increased supply of both wool and mutton. The large quantities of meat heretofore produced upon the Western cattle ranges will become less with each succeeding year, partly from the lands being put under cultivation, and partly because the increasing population will demand a larger portion for food. It, therefore, looks to me as if the farmer in this state, and those surrounding it, who gives attention to the production of mutton and wool, must enjoy for many years a good demand for his products. In view of this, the future seems more assured to sheep husbandry than to any other branch of agriculture.

Sheep vs. Cattle.

Helena (Mont.) Herald.

It is reported upon reliable authority

that many of the big herds of cattle in Northern Montana are to be sent to market this year. Some companies are preparing to ship everything and go out of the business. This is rendered a matter of necessity in some localities. Small farmers and ranchmen are settling in thickly and are fencing up nearly all the available water, while sheepmen are occupying the country more and more every year. They are said to require less attention and are considered of much more advantage to the country. Small streams and diminutive springs will suffice for them, and, in the opinion of a man well posted in the matter, it is only a question of a few years when large herds of cattle in Montana will be numbered among the things of the past. This will result in the benefit to the state. For where many cattle existed in the hands of a few wealthy men, the result will be that many settlers will own a small number of cattle, horses, and sheep, and in case of severe winters and deep snows they will be able to take care of them. The stock industry will thus really be benefited. There will be more and better stock to be gathered yearly for the market. The ranges will always be good for sheep, which are greatly on the increase.

Sorting and Cleaning Wool.

The Popular Science Monthly.

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

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

Our ancestors scoured their wool in tubs, much as our wives and daughters scour our clothes to day. In the hand-washing of wool, a tub was filled with the suds, in which one or two men with long poles stirred the wool until clean, when they lifted it upon a traveling-apron, which carried it between a pair of rollers which squeezed out the water. The same principle is applied in the automatic scouring now in vogue. Great forks or rakes seize the wool as it is carried by rollers from a feeding-apron into the iron tanks, and by alternating motions of their teeth give it a thorough scouring. Thus cleaned, the wool is delivered by rollers to the drying machines, where hot air and great fans are now utilized to extract all the moisture without tearing the fiber.

For Malaria, Liver Trou-
ble, or Indigestion, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Beecham's Pills cures sick-headache.

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.

August 22—Scaling & Tamblin sold for Gaddis & T, Nowata, I T 99 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.75. August 24—D D Swearing, Childress, 19 steers, 708 lbs, \$2.35; 11 cows, 683 lbs, \$2.05; 17 heifers, 566 lbs, \$2; Smith & T, Childress, 32 cows, 640 lbs, \$2.05; 27 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.45; J Scharbauer, Midland, 259 sheep, 72 lbs, \$3.55. August 25—White Bros, Elgin, Kans, 399 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.65; J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 231 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.25; J Leadbetter, Quanah, 116 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.85; G W Morris, Quanah, 93 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.75; F Milwee, Quanah, 26 cows, 702 lbs, \$2; W Scott, Vinita, 228 steers, 1087 lbs, \$3.25; 12 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3.25.

August 19—Gregory, Cooley & Co sold for Indian Live Stock Co, Minco, I T, 111 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.90; 24 bulls, 1201 lbs, \$1.40; 241 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.60; J H Presnall, Kansas City, Mo, 296 steers, 1113 lbs, \$2.75; A L Rush, Fort Worth, 48 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.30; 67 cows, 623 lbs, \$1.85. August 20—L R Hastings, 47 steers, 1017 lbs, \$3; 36 cows, 530 lbs, \$2; 26 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.75. August 21—Portwood & Halsell, Carlisle, 50 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.65; H H Halsell, Carlisle, 199 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.65; Halsell & M, Carlisle, 151 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.65; Presnall & Co, Caldwell, 62 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.75. August 24—H H Halsell, Carlisle, 293 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.75; 45 steers, 1075 lbs, \$2.75; Colorado, Chicago & Texas L & C Co, Childress, 78 calves, 176 lbs, \$4.75; 15 calves, 292 lbs, \$2.50; 25 steers, 1002 lbs, \$3; 119 cows, 730 lbs, \$2.25; W L Underwood, Childress, 25 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.75; 25 cows, 764 lbs, \$2.25; Lee McGrady, Childress, 14 steers, 788 lbs, \$2.50; 10 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.60. August 25—Harris & Co, Colorado City, 550 sheep, 88 lbs, \$4.

August 20—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for W Waddingham, Kansas City, 154 cows, 823 lbs, \$1.90; L H & W C Lee, Elgin, Kans, 309 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.90; 22 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.90; Hall & W, Burlingame, Kans, 71 fed steers, 1128 lbs, \$3.30. August 21—Half & Bro, Elgin, 283 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.55; Forsythe P Co, Elgin, 42 steers, 1154 lbs, \$2.80; 126 steers, 1157 lbs, \$2.75; J Roff, Kansas City, 33 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.90; 66 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.90; Callan & Co, Elgin, 92 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.65; L Russell, Elgin, 139 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.75. August 25—Parramore & Co, Abilene, 324 cows, 807 lbs, \$2.25; S H Merchant, Leliaetta, 88 steers, 1097 lbs, \$3.35; Magnolia C Co, Colorado City, 200 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.95; Gibson, Leliaetta, 98 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.55.

August 19—Keenan & Sons sold for P W Reynolds, San Angelo, 39 calves, 150 lbs, \$3.65; 40 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.85; Monroe C Co, San Angelo, 27 cows, 752 lbs, \$2; J Pa'es, San Angelo, 21 calves, 147 lbs, \$3.65; 17 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.85; M T Benson, San Angelo, 28 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.85. August 25—Jackson & M, Bartlett, 13 calves, 214 lbs, \$3; 8 steers, 1053 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 740 lbs, \$2.30; 29 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.90; 14 cows, 496 lbs, \$1.50.

August 18—Godair, Harding & Co sold for Montgomery & B, Tulsa, I T, 192 steers, 1047 lbs, \$2.65; W H Godair,

Tulsa, 88 cows, 764 lbs, \$2; 90 steers, 1076 lbs, \$2.70; W S Kelly, San Angelo, 10 steers, 739 lbs, \$2.30; 38 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.80; S J Blocker, San Angelo, 632 calves, 162 lbs, \$3.25; 10 calves, 267 lbs, \$2; 64 heifers, 533 lbs, \$1.80; 41 heifers, 391 lbs, \$1.50.

August 19—The James H. Campbell Co. sold for Genesee C Co, Kiowa, 46 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.85; 278 steers, 1112 lbs, \$2.80. August 21—W I Glass, Fort Chadbourne, 384 goats, \$1 each.

August 18—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for R B Coleman & Co, St. Louis, Mo, 52 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.45. August 21—E English, Seymour, 55 cows, 623 lbs, \$1.70. August 25—J A Matthews, Albany, 95 calves, 150 lbs, \$4.87; 5 calves, 278 lbs, \$3.87; 245 cows, 704 lbs, \$2.10; 52 cows, 721 lbs, \$2; 18 cows, 689 lbs, \$2; 31 calves, 211 lbs, \$4.

August 19—Greer, Mills & Co sold for Belcher & B, Henrietta, 209 steers, 1111 lbs, \$3.50; W H Featherstone, Henrietta, 118 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.75; 51 cows, 727 lbs, \$2; J Addington, Henrietta, 83 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.90; Slack & P, Henrietta, 28 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.80; R R Wade, San Angelo, 85 cows, 626 lbs, \$1.85; R Burrows, 21 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.50; Wilson & Co, Wichita Falls, 144 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.60; 46 cows, 761 lbs, \$2; 4 bulls, 1237 lbs, \$1.30; S K Purdham, Henrietta, 45 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.60; J Gunter, Tioga, 177 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.50; Kohn & B, Apache, 22 steers, 1168 lbs, \$2.90; B W Jones, Quanah, 512 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4. August 20—J C Smith, Big Springs, 190 lambs, 54 lbs, \$4.40; T Graham, Nocona, 124 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.75; Williams & W, 28 heifers, 836 lbs, \$2.90. August 21—W H Featherstone, Henrietta, 66 steers, 938

lbs, \$2.65; Baker & W, Kennedy, 68 calves, 225 lbs, \$3; J A Curry, Mount Calm, 19 cows, 637 lbs, \$1.70; White & R, Kansas City, Mo, 25 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.60; Jot Gunter, Tioga, 453 steers, 740 lbs, \$2.40. August 22—A Hargrove, Midland, 61 cows, 717 lbs, \$2; 38 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.60; J C Smith, Big Springs, 176 lambs, 51 lbs, \$4.25. August 24—J C Smith, Big Springs, 179 lambs, 49 lbs, \$4.25; 152 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.50; 164 sheep, 71 lbs, \$3.25; 102 sheep, 68 lbs, \$3. August 25—S Cutbirth & Co, Kiowa, I T, 252 steers, 947 lbs, \$3.10.

August 24—Wood Bros sold for F B Farrin, Seymour, 162 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.65.

August 22—R Strahorn & Co sold for Ed Farmer, Aledo, 22 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.85; 110 steers, 1024 lbs, \$3.40; Mrs C H Higbee, Aledo, 81 steers, 738 lbs, \$2.40. August 24—Halsell & P, Carlisle, 25 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.65; 52 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.75; O T Love, Carlisle, 26 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.75.

AT KANSAS CITY.

August 17—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for Western Inv and Sec Co, Clarendon, 61 calves, each \$6.10; 50 calves, each \$5.90; S Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 27 calves, 120 lbs, \$4; 23 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.55. August 18—G W Littlefield, Chillicothe, I T, 260 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 1101 lbs, \$2.65; R K Halsell, Minco, I T, 75 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.60; 25 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.65; Dymont & Lane, Minco, 45 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.15; Connell & Eubank, Canadian, 23 cows 916 lbs, \$1.70; 15 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.70; F M Dougherty, Miaco, I T, 298 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.22; 147 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.22;

22 cows, 685 lbs, \$1.40. August 19—Joe Roff, Wynnewood, I T, 74 calves, each \$6; 95 steers, 284 lbs, \$2.05; 4 bulls 1110 lbs, \$1.35; 9 bulls, 1165 lbs, \$1.25; 22 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.15; 99 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.45. August 20—Western Inv & Sec Co, Clarendon, Tex, 180 Cows, 739 lbs, \$1.67. August 21, Western Inv & Sec Co, Clarendon, Tex, 177 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.75; W C Quinlan, Enid, I T, 22 steers, 1156 lbs, \$3; 22 steers, 1154 lbs, \$3.15; 91 steers, 1029 lbs, \$2.90; 61 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.90; W Dunlap, Enid, I T, 99 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.75; J A Cage, Stephenville, 10 calves, each \$5; 18 cows, 714 lbs, \$1.52; 20 cows, 628 lbs, \$1.52; 14 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.52; O F Casteen, Anthony, Kans, 54 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.75. August 22—J H Parramore, Leliaetta, I T, 189 cows, 837 lbs, \$2.15. August 24—M Anderson, Canadian, 23 cows, 950 lbs, \$1.90; 24 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.75; 10 cows, 808 lbs, \$1.50; Traders Bank, Canadian, 55 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.80; H H Hamburg, Canadian, 46 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.75; B F Hodges, Canadian, 24 cows, 915 lbs, \$1.90; A B Phillips, Canadian, 16 cows, 909 lbs, \$1.95; H Duncan, Canadian, 66 calves, each \$6.75; Davis, Pryor & Co, Silverdale, Kans, 272 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.60; W Waddingham & Co, Coffeyville, Kans, 175 calves, each, \$7; C W Merchant, Leliaetta, I T, 26 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.70; 24 cows, 850 lbs, \$2; J H Parramore & Co, Leliaetta, I T, 44 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.80; 61 cows, 766 lbs, \$2; 50 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.85; J M Taylor, Inola, I T, 183 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.45; 117 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.52; Slaughter & H, Halifax, Kans, 269 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.22; J R Holmes, Kiowa, 118 steers, 1076 lbs, \$3.20. August 25—R D Cragin, Enid, I T, 333 calves, each \$8; Western Inv & S Co, Clarendon, 179 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.65; O H Nelson, Eureka, Kans, 150 steers, 1106 lbs, \$2.70.

August 17—Fish & Keck Co sold for M P Parrish, Mangum, 32 cows, 884 lbs, \$1.80; 2 bulls, 1250 lbs, \$1.50; 22 steers, 1044 lbs, \$2.60; P Kellum, Valley Mills, 12 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.55; 15 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.15; 1 bull, 1230 lbs, \$1.30; 23 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.55; J W Plunkett, Mangum, 20 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.37; 8 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.12; 2 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.70; Ry Cross, Brownwood, 266 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.55; 25 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.55; 25 calves, 142 lbs, \$4; 21 steers, 1089 lbs, \$2.50; J T Perryman, Tamala, I T, 1 bull, 1230 lbs, \$1.30; 17 steers, 707 lbs, \$1.80; 9 steers, 834 lbs, \$2; 13 cows, 823 lbs, \$1.70; E G Cole, Ponca Reservation, 77 calves, each \$5; 17 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.40; 15 yearling heifers, 434 lbs, \$1.

August 18—J R Graham, Velma, I T, 13 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.70; 12 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.15; Hurst, Black & Co, 63 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.20; C V Rogers, Talala, I T, 26 cows, 807 lbs, \$1.55; 26 cows, 686 lbs, \$1.65; Wm McClure, Oklahoma City, I T, 40 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.05; D M Spain, White Bead Hill, I T, 33 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.30; 8 cows, 815 lbs, \$1.85. August 20—W H Byers, Paul's Valley, I T, 65 steers, 1267 lbs, \$3.10; J E Johnson, Johnson, 3 cows, 930 lbs, \$1.75; 21 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.45; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, I T, 15 cows, 846 lbs, \$1.75; 11 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.25; 49 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.40; L Rogers, Talala, I T, 22 cows, 641 lbs, \$1.40; J H Deere, Minco, I T, 3 cows, 759 lbs, \$2; 25 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.50. August 24—Woods & Payne, Purcell, I T, 2 cows, 870 lbs, \$1.75; 57 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.75; Stewart Bros, Greer county,

188 calves, each \$6.75; L B Haver, I T, 253 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.35. August 25—Millett Bros, 143 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.25; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 162 cows, 903 lbs, \$1.90; R A Steele, Liberal, Kans, 2 bulls, 1220 lbs, \$1.80; 83 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.40; L B Haver, I T, 272 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.35; 25 steers, 916 lbs, \$2; J D Stine, El Reno, Kans, 13 cows, 86 lbs, \$1.90; Loving Cattle Co, Henrietta, 127 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.30.

August 10—Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford sold for C W White, Vinita, I T, 95 cows, 631 lbs, \$2; 102 calves, 135 lbs, \$3.60; 2 steers, 835 lbs, \$2.30; 33 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.55.

August 17—Cassidy Bros Commission Co sold for Geo T Hume, Arkansas City, Kans, 78 steers, 1028 lbs, \$2.80; 76 steers, 1039 lbs, \$2.80; 75 steers, 1039 lbs, \$2.80; 22 steers, 1035 lbs, \$2.80; Chas Coon, Weatherford, 80 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.60; 81 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.60. August 18—C M McClellan, Talala, I T, 80 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.45; 76 steers, 889 lbs, \$2.45; 41 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.35; T L Hill, Arkansas City, Kans, 227 steers, 1037 lbs, \$2.50. August 19—Jay Forsythe, Arkansas City, Kans, 37 steers, 1166 lbs, \$2.85; 7 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.35; F M Lotts, Hunnewell, Kans, 11 cows, 944 lbs, \$1.65; 17 calves, each \$6.25; C M McClellan, Talala, I T, 49 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.35; 3 cows, 886 lbs, \$1.75; 10 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.35; L P Jones, Wagoner, I T, 46 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.70; 32 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.35. August 22—Forsythe & Brawner, Purcell, I T, 76 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.45; 52 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.45; 52 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.45; A Forsythe, Purcell, I T, 116 steers, 702 lbs, \$2; Jay Forsythe & Co, Leliaetta, I T, 115 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.80; Owen & Duffy, Purcell, I T, 95 steers, 1079 lbs, \$2.37.

August 19—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W Burdette, Gainesville, 26 cows, 811 lbs, \$1.85; 1 bull, 1470 lbs, \$1.50; White Bros, Elgin, Kans, 108 calves, \$6 each; 56 cows, 837 lbs, \$1.70; C Dillon, Era, 1 bull, 1080 lbs, \$1.25; 55 cows, 823 lbs, \$1.70; 2 stags, 1230 lbs, \$1.70; J N & T N Morrison, Plainview, 114 sheep, 81 lbs, \$3.90. August 20—W A Weir, Leonard, 22 cows, 834 lbs, \$1.50; 2 bulls, 880 lbs, \$1.15; 30 heifers, 533 lbs, \$1.20. August 22—N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 31 calves, 140 lbs, \$4; 47 cows, 755 lbs, \$1.70; Johnson & M, Amarillo, 190 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.40. August 24—Johnson & M, Amarillo, 59 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.65; 33 bulls, 1133 lbs, \$1.15; 232 calves, \$6.25 each; First National Bank, Amarillo, 218 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.12; A T Walker, Amarillo, 25 steers, 818 lbs, \$2; 34 thin heifers, 539 lbs, \$1.15; Jas Edwards, Nowata, I T, 16 steers, 841 lbs, \$2.15; 3 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.85; T W & J N Morrison, Plainview, 26 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.85; 96 steers, 825 lbs, \$1.85; 21 bulls, 1155 lbs, \$1.15.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

August 17—Stewart & Overstreet sold for Baker & Woodworth, Cuero, Texas, 68 calves, \$5.75 per head. August 18—for S G Wills, Chelsea, I T, 46 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.90; 51 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.50; C N Drake Chelsea, I T, 15 cows, 882 lbs, \$1.80; 1 bull, 1440 lbs, \$1.25. August 19—J R Thompson, Coleman, 51 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.70; 59 calves, \$6.25 each. August 20—Ed English, Encinal, 32 yearlings, 375 lbs, \$1.50; 32 steers, 560 lbs, \$1.70; J C McSpadden, Chelsea, I T, 25 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.65; 18 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.30; 8 cows, 880 lbs, \$1.65. Aug. 21—J E Campbell,

Alluwe, I T, 49 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.70; 23 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.62½.

August 19—Cassidy Bros & Co, sold for T C Irby, Seymour, 18 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.25; 28 cows, 665 lbs, \$1.80; 18 yearlings, 466 lbs, \$1.50; 6 cows, 811 lbs, \$2; 46 calves, \$5.25 each; Otto Zufall, Muskogee, I T, 44 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.80; T A Neal, Muskogee, I T, 22 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.30; Isaac Goodall, Sac and Fox Agency 30 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.75; 30 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.50; 14 calves, \$6.50 each; Mrs. Fannie Whistler, Sac and Fox Agency, 87 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.50; 94 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.40; 15 heifers, 500 lbs, \$1.35; 1 bull, 970 lbs, \$1.50; Dick Hartshorn, Sac and Fox Agency, 9 cows 746 lbs, \$1.50; Wilson Williams, Catoosa, I T, 24 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.95; 28 cows, 853 lbs, \$2.15; 27 heifers, 838 lbs, \$2.55; 1 cow, 1060 lbs, \$2.25; C W Turner, Muskogee, I T, 40 steers, 1163 lbs, \$3.25; 3 steers, 1073 lbs, \$2.75; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 18 steers, 1245 lbs, \$3.80; 22 steers, 1132 lbs, \$2.90; W E Gentry & Co, Checota, I T, 159 steers, 1228 lbs, \$3.25. August 20—W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 38 steers, 1228 lbs, \$3.50; 18 steers, 1073 lbs, \$3.12½; 4 cows, 892 lbs, \$2.12½; 35 steers, 1056 lbs, \$2.40; 22 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.95; Wilson & Williams, Catoosa, I T, 83 heifers, 834 lbs, \$2.50; 43 steers, 1028 lbs, \$3.25; 36 calves, \$6.25 each. August 24—for C W Turner Muskogee, I T, 26 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.70; N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 40 steers, 1188 lbs, \$3.30; 81 steers, 1193 lbs, \$3.15; 21 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.50; W C Edwards, Waggoner, I T, 21 steers, 1140 lbs, \$2.80; Gibson & Edwards, Waggoner, 56 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.50; Gibson & Cowan, Waggoner, 24 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.50; Gibson & Allen, Waggoner, 80 steers, 824 lbs, \$2.60; 28 steers, 828 lbs, \$2.65; Cowden Bros, Waggoner, 98 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.50; 1 stag, 1370 lbs, \$2.25; Vanham & Cowan, Waggoner, 77 steers, 863 lbs, \$2.35; A A Chapman, Dublin, 11 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.80; 17 bulls, 902 lbs, \$1.40; 4 calves, \$5.75 each; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 526 heifers, 651 lbs, \$2.15; C W Merchant, Waggoner, I T, 27 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.95; J H Tanner, Catoosa, I T, 28 cows, 833 lbs, \$2.15; 12 calves, \$6 each; P N Blackstone, Muskogee, I T, 41 cows, 755 lbs, \$1.87½; 13 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.87½; 48 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.85; 25 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.70; 1 bull, 1170 lbs, \$1.40; 78 calves, \$7.25 each. August 25—S J Newton, Seymour, 57 cows, 727 lbs, \$2; 23 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.50; 81 calves, \$7.25 each; E H East, Fort Worth, 20 steers, 1054 lbs, \$2.65; E B Harrold, Fort Worth, 4 cows, 677 lbs, \$2.15; 3 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.80; Harrold & East, 47 cows and heifers, 704 lbs, \$1.85; 25 cows, 694 lbs, \$2; 15 calves, \$6.50 each; Foley, Davis & Co, Seymour, 28 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.85; 23 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.85; 5 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.50; 18 yearlings, 480 lbs, \$2; 58 calves, \$6.50 each; J Blanton, Hutto, 27 mixed cattle, 804 lbs, \$1.90; Jas Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 22 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3.65; 22 cows, 928 lbs, \$2.35; 20 steers, 1210 lbs, \$3.40; J C Butler, Markley, 26 cows, 743 lbs, \$2; Jones & Williams, Henrietta, 25 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.70; 64 cows and heifers, 715 lbs, \$2; Wilson & Williams, Catoosa, I T, 84 heifers, 773 lbs, \$2.75; W C Edwards, Waggoner, I T, 24 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.50; 23 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.50.

August 19—Scaling & Tamblin sold for Scott & Fuller, Choteau, I T, 208 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.65; A J Davis, Gainesville, 110 cows, 671 lbs, \$1.85; August 20—W J Strange, Chelsea, I T, 62 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.75; W S Joins, Spanish Fort, 22 yearlings, 482 lbs, \$1.65; 2 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.50; 37 calves, \$6 each; J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 23 steers, 1122 lbs, \$3.25; 45 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.85; 4 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.50; Jno Millwee, Vinita, I T, 25 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.55; N Skinner, Vinita, 19 steers, 1055 lbs, \$2.65; 168 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.50; L J Berry, Encinal, 57 calves, \$5.50 each; Scott & Fuller, Choteau, I T, 96 steers, 1038 lbs, \$3; J M Williams, Colorado City, 271 goats, 72 lbs, \$2.37½. August 25—for W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 53 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.90; Mrs Scott Catoosa, 23 steers, 1175 lbs, \$3.25; H M Kidwell, Mineral Wells, 28 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.85; 1 bull, 1060 lbs, \$1.25; Clardy & Higley, Sweet Water, 82 calves, \$6 each; 25 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.25; 30 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.75; 43 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.65; 13 yearlings, \$6.75 each; E A Hicks, Loop, 1 stag, 970 lbs, \$2; 1 bull, 1290 lbs, \$1.75; 26 cows, 784 lbs, \$2; Cable & Castleman, San Antonio, 48 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.25. August 26—J C Kirby Loop, 28 cows, 713 lbs, \$2.20; 29 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.90; 1 cow, 820 lbs, \$1.50; S Webb, Bellevue, 7 cows, 671 lbs, \$2.20; 1 cow, 840 lbs, \$1.75; 44 calves, \$6.75 each; 1 calf \$8.

Chicago Market Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL., CHICAGO, August 26, 1891.

The receipts Monday were 2,500 cattle, 21,000 hogs, and 8000 sheep. With about the same number of cattle as came a week ago, and 4000 less than were received on the corresponding day last year, the market was fairly active at steady prices. Good to choice beefs were scarce, of course, and on that account they sold at stronger prices. The general market was more satisfactory to sellers without much change in prices.

The receipts of Texans Monday were 3500. Values were generally strong, with a slight advance. J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Texas, was here Monday with a train of Montana-Texas steers, averaging 1214 lbs, which were good enough to bring \$4.25.

Receipts in Texas division last week, 17,477 cattle and 2203 calves. Counting what were unloaded in other divisions of the yards the number of cattle reached about 20,000.

To-day's receipts were 7500, of which 3000 were Texans, all of which were readily sold at fair, strong prices. Winfield Scott of Fort Worth had a string of Texas grass steers on to-day's market that weighed 1027 lbs and sold at \$3.25.

Harness & Co. of Colorado City, Texas, had 500 muttons, averaging 88 pounds, on to-day's market. They sold at \$4 per 100 lbs.

The weather is nice and cool, and indications are that we will now have a better market.

TEXAN.

Kansas City Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, August 26, 1891.

Cattle receipts were light Saturday and over half Texas and Western. The general feeling was stronger on anything of desirable quality than the middle of the week and many kinds sold a little higher. Rubbish was an exception.

The supply of native and fed or win-

tered rangers was small. The demand was a little better, and prices ranged from steady to 10c higher. The quality was poor to fair and nothing good to choice was on sale. Buyers took cattle that they would not look at earlier in the week. Fresh arrivals in the Texas division Saturday were close to 1000 head, mostly steers. A fair supply of Panhandle, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming cattle were in the native division. The general market was quicker with a fuller line of buyers. Compared with Thursday, most of the traders reported 10@15c rise, and some 15@20c, and still more between the best sales Saturday and the cheapest sales of the week.

Monday's market opened with the biggest cattle run of the year, the greater part of which were range cattle. The total receipts Monday were 9230 cattle and 1470 calves. The supply of range cattle was the largest of the season. Close around 3000 went into the Texas division, and there were more than 4000 Panhandle, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona cattle in the native division. The quality was poor to medium as a rule with a few bunches of good stuff. An urgent buyer or two that were very particular about quality paid favorable prices for a few early cattle that just suited.

The general market was lower and extremely dull. At noon, scarcely any had changed hands, and bids were either unsatisfactorily low or missing altogether. The light run of cows, the last half of last week made a good demand and very few of the 1500 arrivals were unsold at noon. Prices steady to strong, closing easy. Calves were plenty and sold readily at steady prices.

The receipts Tuesday were light and the feeling was much better. To-day (Wednesday) the receipts were 7500, of which about one-third were Texas and Territory cattle. Calves sold at an advance of fully 50 cents a head while the feeling generally was better than last week. The weather is much cooler, the hot weather being considered as over for the season, a firmer and better market may now be confidently expected.

LONG HORN.

St. Louis Market Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., August 26, 1891.

The receipts at the beginning of the week were 4050 cattle, 1380 hogs and 750 sheep. There were about 3000 Texas and Indian cattle, and while the average was not lower in quality than usual the good cattle were scarce. Although advices were not favorable to commence with, there was a good and active demand and quick-selling desirable cattle sold full ten cents higher than closing values of last week. This lasted only until about 2500 cattle were sold when the market weakened, and closed no better than steady at prices about the same as last Friday.

Receipts to-day 3800 cattle, 4300 hogs and 2800 sheep. The market was strong and active. The range cattle on to-day's market numbered about 2500, mostly Texans. W. Scott shipped in a lot of his Territory-Texans, one car-load of them weighing 1175 pounds average, sold at \$3.25. This, however, was a crack; sale the cattle were extra good. Most of sales while active were at but little advance over last week's figures. It still takes a pretty

good Texas grass steer to bring \$2.75, while it requires a ripper to bring \$3, but they can be good enough to bring \$3.25, as did Scott's one load, but few, however, reach this price.

The sheep market was very lightly supplied to-day, the receipts amounting to very few loads, and there was very little quality represented in the offerings. Prices were fairly steady and values very much the same as at the close of last week. There is an active demand for stock ewes at \$3.50@4; stock wethers at \$3.25@3.60; fair to good mixed loads of mutton grades are selling at \$4@4.75. One lot of 400 Texas muttons, weighing 70 lbs, sold at \$3.50 per 100 yesterday. RUSTLER.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1140	1033	232
Calves and yearlings	2591	2473	532
Hogs	318	459	217
Sheep	417	685	250

CATTLE.—Good to choice beefs per lb, 2½@3; common to fair beefs, 2@2½; good fat cows, 2@2½; common to fair cows, \$9@12; calves, \$4.00@7.00; yearlings, \$6.00@8.50; good milch cows, \$20@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

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

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3; common to fair \$1.25@2.

Liberal receipts of beef cattle during the week and the market closed fairly supplied. Good fat beefs firm. Good cows firm and movement active. The receipts of calves and yearlings has been large and the supply on hand is large; prices are weak and tending downwards. Poor stock is hard to sell.

The market is fairly supplied with hogs. Good fat stock steady as quoted. The sheep market is quiet. Poor stock is not wanted and quotations are not reliable, except for good fat muttons.

The Domestic Doer.

A sure cure for inflammatory rheumatism is by taking one ounce of pulverized saltpeter and putting it in a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected and a sound cure will speedily be made.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50.00 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100.00 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm" Send four silver dimes, or 20 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address

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AGRICULTURAL.

One of the "starving Kansas farmers" has just sold \$4500 worth of blue grass seed from his farm.

About 30,000,000 bushels of grain can be stored in the twenty-seven grain elevators located among the waterways of Chicago.

Virgil, "sweet singer" and poet of twenty centuries ago, wrote: "Oh farmers, too happy if they can know their own good." True this is to-day as in that ancient time.

There are eleven new inventions on the market this year for harvesting corn. Some of them are very valuable adjuncts to the farmer, for the crop can be cut and bundled as easy as grain or hay.

Three years ago all the potatoes consumed in Cochise county, Arizona, were shipped from California. This year all the potatoes consumed in Tombstone and vicinity are raised within thirty miles of town. It is estimated that by close figures fifteen sacks a day are consumed of potatoes raised in that vicinity and bring \$3 a sack, which is \$45 per day that was formerly sent out of that country to California.

The Oxford (Ohio) Farmers' Club may be taken as a model for similar institutions in one respect at least. For eighteen years there has not been a failure to meet at the appointed time and place. Much of the good accomplished by such an organization depends upon the regularity with which its meetings are maintained. As soon as trivial causes are allowed to interfere with these its usefulness is on the wane.

Before putting your stock into winter quarters, see if some of it cannot be profitably weeded out. Is there not some that is pretty sure to come out in the spring no more valuable than it is now? If so, what is the use of feeding it? Profit in farming consists as much in avoiding losses as in making a gain, and it is a very direct loss to continue feeding any animal that is not increasing in value. This is the time to look over your stock and determine what it will pay to keep.

Do not put off your preparations for winter until the snow flies. Sell all your ill-bred cattle now. Fit up to grind your feed and to cut the hay and fodder, and feed as a chop. Corn fodder, no matter how large or coarse, if run through a machine which crushes and splits the stalks and then cuts them to half inch lengths, will be eaten clean if fed with ground feed mixed through, and cattle will thrive on them. Feed your corn stalks and straw with ground feed, and save your hay for market.

Man is the only animal that craves ice-cold drinks in hot weather. The wiser instinct of all domestic animals prefers water near the temperature of the surrounding air in summer, and in cold weather that which is near the blood heat. Cows will often drink from some muddy pond while refusing clear water from a deep well. To get them to drink the latter it should be pumped several hours before using and allowed to warm all it will in the sun.

Has it occurred to you that if you have a surplus of any one forage that sheep are just the fellows you want to help equalize matters? There are no other animals that will eat and thrive upon so many sorts of food, so, instead of providing a forage crop on purpose for them, wait until you see what you will have a surplus of, and then provision the sheep with that. So that it be clean and wholesome, they will not care much what it is, but will take it and give you good return in wool and mutton.

The question of irrigation will ultimately have a wider range than it has been previously given. It will be ap-

plied not only to arid regions, but to all our great agricultural districts, wherein an occasional drouth destroys crops and renders the labor of the husbandman of no avail. It is the most complete method of which we can avail ourselves for making every season a good one, and for reducing to a minimum our chances of failure. It unlocks from the soil and supplies steadily to the plant the elements needed for its growth. The "farm of the future" will be the irrigated farm.

The harrow for cultivating the entire surface while the corn is small is an indispensable implement in growing it for fodder. It destroys small weeds in the drill rows, and subsequent cultivation between the rows does the rest. The harrowing will, in most cases, do all the more good if it thins out part of the corn also. When corn is put in for fodder, many farmers think that the more stalks they have the better will be the crop. There is hardly ever a season when leaving the stalks far enough apart to bear some ears will not produce a greater weight, besides making the crop of better quality.

The farmer often has a chance to buy cheap grains, elevator sweepings, screenings or the refuse from brewers very low, but he should be well posted before purchasing much, and should use carefully. Usually the seller knows the feeding value better than the buyer, and he expects to get as much as it is worth. And often there is damaged grain, chaff or foul seeds, that will do injury instead of good to the animals to which it is given. Even the hog cannot get fat, or grow on poor grain as fast as he can upon waste vegetables and fruit with a little good grain.

One reason why the sheep is more valuable as an enricher of the soil upon which it feeds than the cow, is that while the cow consumes about six times as much food as the sheep, the six sheep would only take away in their fleeces a little less than 2 pounds of nitrogen and less than 10 ounces of mineral matter, while the cow, if she gave 4000 pounds of milk, would take away 26 pounds of mineral fertilizer, largely phosphate of lime, and 25 pounds of nitrogen, or thirteen times as much nitrogen and forty-three times as much mineral as the six sheep. The six sheep are supposed to weigh about the same number of pounds and eat about as much food as the cow, but they will eat many plants that the cow does not eat.

We reiterate what we said at harvest time. The farmer who sold only sufficient to meet his actual money wants and saved the balance will be found to have been the wise man. But when the real push comes, to meet the world's deficiency, wise calculations will have to be made to sell well up to the top of the market. As a rule the farmer holds too long, and sells on the decline of the market, and this from natural causes. The man with true business tact keeps himself thoroughly informed through every possible reading source. Such men are quite as liable to sell at the top of the market as the most astute board of trade operators do.

Crop prospects are most gratifying throughout the United States. It will be a more prosperous year for American farmers than any since 1879 and 1880. A bountiful harvest is supplemented by an extraordinary foreign demand. The farmer will again insure the nation's prosperity by adding to the nation's wealth. Agriculture is the unfailing source of legitimate wealth. Its honest toilers avert panics in Wall street, start the looms and spindles, enrich the transportation companies, solve the problems of national finance and make the United States the richest, happiest and most powerful nation on the globe.

It has been supposed that Sea Island cotton would only grow successfully in a limited area, and that in the United States. A shipment of its seed has

been lately made to Borneo Island, and American planters will watch the outcome with interest. During our civil war attempts were made in various tropical countries to grow cotton, to replace what America could no longer supply. But they all failed to produce cotton anywhere near as cheap as it had been furnished by Southern slave labor. The cotton was not of so good quality when grown in Egypt or India as that furnished by the South. Now cotton grown by Southern free labor sells lower than it usually did in slavery times.

The farmer is an important factor in our national greatness. One reason why Americans, as a people, accomplish so much is because they are so well fed, and it is the farmer who feeds them. The average consumption of meat in the United States is, probably, 175 pounds. Of other civilized nations only Great Britain exceeds 100 pounds, and many of them scarcely average 50 pounds. The consumption of cereals, by man and beast, is three times as much, in proportion to population, as in Europe. For the past ten years the average has been 45 bushels for each unit of population, while the usual European consumption does not vary greatly from 16 bushels per annum. While all is not used as food for man, no small part of it contributes toward the meat supply.

The farmers of the United States have about \$100,000,000 in sight this year, over and above that of last year. This is our reading of the crop record and the advance of prices all along the line. The foreshadowing of this fact was what impelled us to say weeks ago, that the farmer who held what wheat he had to sell, less that he might be obliged to sell at once, would get large prices for what he could hold. Our wheat crop is now estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, oats 625,000,000 bushels, corn 2,000,000,000 bushels—very much more than last year. This shows a prospective gain of these three great staple crops, equal to nearly twenty-nine per cent. over last year, and equal to over 14.50 per cent. over the last eleven preceding crops.

As is well known, corn tassels are the male part of the corn plant, that furnish the pollen, which, falling on the silk, fertilizes it and produces the grain. The profusion of nature is such that not merely the silk, but leaves and the ground between the rows, is covered at blossoming time with this fine dust. The tassel remains a long time in bloom, unless drouth checks the corn growth, but even then nature provides tassels on the suckers that spring from the base of the stalk, and which often bear small ears well fertilized by the blossoms on the main stalks as well as upon the suckers. That this blossoming is exhaustive is shown by the change of color from dark green of vigorous growing corn in leaf to the much lighter hue after tassels and silk appear.

More of the failures in farming, as well as in other branches of industry, come from lack of faith than from any other cause. Farmers are especially apt to decry their calling as necessarily unprofitable. The home living and various conveniences that their farm furnishes they take as a matter of course. When they hear or read of large salaries paid to men engaged in the city work, few farmers think how much of these must go for house rent and other expenses from which they are exempt. Farmers who leave their homes and go where everything they use must be bought, find that money melts away rapidly, and that after all the small net income that may be saved on the farm will in the course of years aggregate a more certain competence than a majority of those engaged in other business can safely expect.

The oats have been harvested now, and have been or are being thrashed. On many farms huge straw stacks will be seen, exposed all winter to the ele-

ments, and not much use made of them. Perhaps the cattle will browse upon them somewhat, tramping down more than they eat, and the hogs, if permitted to, will nest about the bottom of them thus keeping continually overheated—to their own detriment. This straw is too valuable to handle in such manner, or even to be used methodically for increasing the manure or compost heap, although that is better than to let it merely rot in the field. Stored away under cover, and fed in combination wheat bran or oil meal, it will do capially for stock cattle and for sheep, and will help very largely toward saving the hay. Straw will pay just as well for good handling as will any other of the farm crops.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

As the season for sowing wheat will soon be at hand, and it is very important to sow only seed free from smut, we publish the following from the pen of Hon. C. S. Plumb, director of the experimental station at Lafayette, Indiana:

Numerous reports have been received at the experiment station of losses in the wheat crops by smut. The matter is a serious one, and farmers are beginning to realize it, and wish to know how it can be prevented.

There are two kinds of smut that destroy wheat heads. The first form is known as stinking smut, and while the seed head does not change its form, the wheat seeds become black, soft, stinking and are ruined. The second form is loose smut. The whole head turns black and to powder, and falls away, leaving only a bare stem where it was. In both cases this black powder consists of countless minute spores, which blow about and mingle with the grain in thrashing and then sprout and grow in the wheat plant after it is above the ground, finally blasting the head. If these black spores, too small to be seen by the naked eye, can be destroyed before the seed is planted, no smut will injure the wheat for harvest.

Experiments have been conducted at the Purdue University experiment station, for the purpose of preventing these diseases, and a result of the work here, the following remedy is presented:

For Stinking Smut—Fill a tub or half barrel about two-thirds full of water, warmed up to 140 to 145 degrees temperature. Place a bushel of wheat seed in a lose or thin sack (say a coffee sack) and dip it into the tub and thoroughly work the water in among the seeds. Let the seeds stand in this hot water at least five minutes. The water must not be allowed to get cooler than 130 degrees, and the nearer it is to 140 degrees the more satisfactory the treatment. By this method we have entirely prevented the disease, while seed from the same source, not treated, caused a large loss in crop. The seed will dry in twenty-four hours if spread on the barn floor, and occasionally turned. Or it can be dried in a short time if mixed in land plaster or dry road dust.

For Loose Smut—Our experiments only enable us to suggest treatment for this disease the present year, which is to dip the seed as in treating above, only having the water ten degrees warmer (150 to 155 degrees). We believe this treatment will largely prevent the smut occurring in the crop. Our experiments have shown us that water at 135 degrees will not prevent disease.

We hope our wheat farmers will try these tests, and let us hear from them as to results. It is an important matter. The medicine costs nothing. The experiment takes but little time. If you are farming for profit, you cannot afford to plant contaminated seed wheat.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

SWINE.

Whatever the flower, the national animal is the hog.

Pigs castrated while still sucking, and in prime condition, should be almost entirely well in one week.

Hog cholera is making a clean sweep of hogs on the farms in the Miami river bottoms near Dayton, Ohio.

Some sows will lie on and kill many of their pigs, others will never kill any. Keep the careful mothers for breeders.

Herds of wild hogs, estimated at from 1000 to 3000 head, are reported roaming over Lerdo colony, near Yuma, Ari.

Some farmers think if a steer or cow is lost on the farm that the best use that can be made of the carcass is to feed it to the hogs. An excessive gorge of such food is dangerous.

Aside from the losses at farrowing time, the next heaviest probably come in at the beginning of feeding in the fall. The change of food is too great and sudden. Although the hog may have a stomach approaching iron in strength, this sudden overtaxing "knocks him out."

The old theory of hog raisers was that the greater the amount of flesh that could be concentrated in one carcass the greater would be the profit in producing it. Now we have pretty positive knowledge that we can grow four hogs so as to make a total of 1000 pounds for less money than we could grow two to make the same weight.

Rain-spoiled corn, that is corn made soft from excessive rains about or after maturity, is believed to be a prolific cause of disease in swine. If any of our readers have such this season we trust they will use with the greatest moderation. It would even pay better to allow a little corn to go wholly to waste rather than to predispose the herd to disease.

The combination of points in a hog that are most likely to produce a good feeder—one that will carry his development with him and fatten at any age—is about as follows: Medium size, short legs, fine or medium bone, broad, straight back, medium length, good girth and smooth head. The day of the long legged and long nosed hog is past.

The man who starts out to grow hogs in large numbers, because he reasons that the more he can have of them the better, is the man who usually gets disgusted with the business the quickest. The losses that grow out of having too great numbers take away all the profits. With overcrowded pens there always comes a train of trouble. Every experienced grower will guard against having more than he can care for.

Pay attention to the fall pigs, and see that they have proper food, if you want them to pay for their keep. As the green food around the fence corners, dries up, fall pigs should be supplied with vegetable food, such as table scraps cooked in dish water, potato peelings, a little bran and shorts mixed with corn and oats ground in equal parts, etc. Give also a supply of coal and wood ashes, lime and salt where they can have access to them at any time.

When pigs do not have access to grass, it is a good idea to give some lincd meal mixed with their other food. It is a mild laxative, and will serve to keep the bowels in good condition—always an important consideration if you wish the animals to keep in health. This is also a cheap food, its value not being generally understood. Chemical analysis shows that 100 pounds of it is equal to 300 pounds of oats, to 318 pounds of corn, and to 767 pounds of wheat bran. Examine the market prices of each, and see if you

can not well afford to sell some of your corn and oats and buy linseed meal. Remember, too, in figuring upon it, that a variety is always better than a single food for any animal.

Hog Values.

American Swineherd.

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

Hog Dyspepsia.

Hog dyspepsia is the forerunner of many hog ailments. It throws the system out of condition and lessens the power to resist disease. The dyspeptic hog is an unthrifty one; he is always hungry, continually eating, if he has an opportunity, but the food does him no good, as it is only partly digested. He actually seems to dwindle in size, instead of grow, and becomes "pot-bellied." He is uncomfortable himself, and renders his companions as much so as he possibly can. The cause of dyspepsia is overfeeding, or rather irregular feeding, allowing the hog to become very hungry and then gorge himself. When the internal machine of the hog is once thrown out of gear, like any other machinery, if continued to run out of gear, will rapidly grow worse. The preventives are better than cures. Keep the hogs well supplied with charcoal, wood ashes, salt, and lime to keep them well toned up.

If they are suffering from the disease, reduce the food to a very light diet, give plenty of charcoal, and watch the condition closely, and, by regulating the feed, they can be gradually brought up again.

The Fall Pigs.

American Cultivator.

If the fall pigs are to come in during September, the most desirable month, the work must be attended to early enough in the season to make calculations accurate. It is always better to have them farrowed in September than later, owing to the fact that they can then get an early start in growing to resist the cold of winter. Fall pigs can be made profitable, but in order to do this system and method must be adopted. If in the spring they do not weigh much more than in the fall, the cost of wintering them will hardly be returned by the small additional weight. But when they get a good start in fall, and

BEECHAM'S PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.
they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
Prepared by Thos. Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEN REMEDY FREE. ONLY
Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 36, Marshall, Mich.

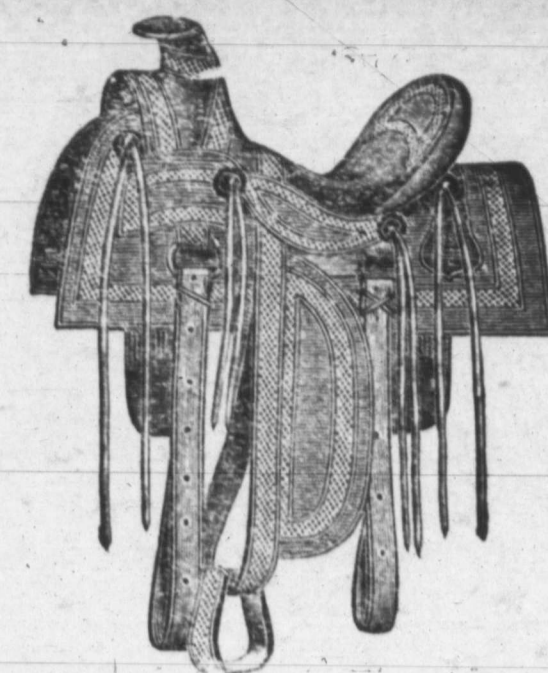
their growing is kept up right through the winter, there is evident gain and profit. The sows must be kept and wintered at any rate, and with a little economy the increased cost of wintering a few litters would not be much.

Fall pigs can be marketed nine months from their birth, and if they are not ready in this time they have not been properly fed and wintered. This cannot be done, however, if a late start is obtained in the fall, for the cold weather will so hamper the young ones that they cannot grow thriftily. There will be a sheer waste then, and labor lost.

The young pigs should learn to eat well before cold weather, and they should be accustomed to some regular, cheap but strengthening diet. They should have comfortable but economical quarters. If the trouble to give them good quarters and food is not to be taken, it is better not to breed for fall pigs.

The first necessity in the proper development of the young animal is a combination of food, the digestive elements of which will furnish ample nutriment to grow the muscles, nervous tissues and bones, round out the frame, and produce a healthy vital system. Fat, as such, is not wanted till after the development of the frame, and corn meal, during this period, does not contain the nutriment desired. After the full development, however, there is nothing equal to corn to lay the fat on. The pigs should be weaned thoroughly, and then put upon a system of muscle and frame-making food before fattening food is fed to them. Late in the winter and early spring the corn may be fed in quantity, for by that time, if the pigs have grown properly, they will have large, strong frames, on which fat can be laid. The fact is, too much fat is generally obtained early in the pig's life, and they never really grow as large as they naturally ought to.

Two litters a year is all that a good sow should be required to bring forth, for if more than this is demanded, it is a serious tax upon her health and strength. By careful management and breeding, these two litters, one in the fall and one in the spring, can be reared successfully without too much crowding. This gives the two best seasons for securing a good start to grow with the young pig, and the best seasons to furnish for market.



ZABEL & SAETTLER,

AGENTS

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.

ZABEL & SAETTLER,

103 Houston Street,

Fort Worth, Texas.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Established 1862.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY

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



THE GREAT

LIVE STOCK EXPRESS

ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

Shippers should remember their old and reliable 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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Thorp Andrews was in the city this week.

S. B. Burnett come down from his ranch Tuesday.

Wm. Hunter spent most of this week in the cattle center.

Tom Shoemaker returned from Velasco a few days ago.

W. H. Cook of Santo, a leading cowman, was a visitor in the city Thursday.

C. C. French returned from visiting his family, at Clinton, Mo., the first of the week.

A. B. Robertson shipped out several cars of beef cattle from Colorado City Thursday.

Jeff Chaneweth, a Knox county cattleman, was mixing with his friends in the city Thursday.

Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, Texas, still has a lot of fine Merino bucks and ewes for sale. Write him.

C. C. Mills, a prominent stockman of Throckmorton county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night.

John Andrews of this city is still on the market for 300 feeding steers. He has bought about 500 head.

Tom Waggoner of Decatur passed through Fort Worth Monday en route to his pasture in the Osage Nation.

H. T. Keenan of the "Q" is out of town. He is supposed to have gone with the STOCK JOURNAL contest editor.

Harry Halsell of Decatur says: Put me down for 500 votes for ——. I think he is certainly entitled to the prize.

Capt. J. P. Moore of the Texas and Pacific has spent most of the week on his Handley farm, harvesting his potato crop.

Ed East, the cattle dealer of Archer, wants to open the contest pot with 250 votes for a certain railroad live stock agent

A. J. Stratton, representing the Terminal Railroad association of St. Louis (the Eads Bridge) was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

E. C. Sugg, the Indian Territory cattleman, sends 2000 votes to be divided between two of the prominent railroad live stock agents.

Capt. Burke Burnett received several cars of cattle from E. M. Cobb, Thursday, and loaded them out for Rutherford, to be placed on his pasture.

James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton, the man who never told a falsehood in all his life, is slightly disfigured this week, but still in the ring.

John K. Rossor of the Frisco came in Thursday night from a trip to Colorado City. He says it is very dry out there and very few cattle are being shipped.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent for the Santa Fe, who promised to poll a heavy vote from the San Angelo country, has been in the city several days this week.

H. L. Bentley of Abilene, Texas, offers

ers in this issue of the STOCK JOURNAL some valuable Taylor county land for sale or exchange for cattle, sheep or horses. See his advertisement in another column.

J. M. Shelton of Mobeetie, Tex., wants 3000 head of steer cattle to pasture in the Panhandle. Cattle men whose ranges are overstocked will do well to write him. See his advertisement in another column.

T. C. Andrews of McKinney, a prominent cattleman, and father of T. C. Andrews of this city, came in Thursday from Mineral Wells, where he has been for three weeks. Mr. Andrews is much improved in health.

B. R. Thompson of San Antonio, the popular representative of the Canda Cattle company, was in Fort Worth the first of this week. Mr. Thompson has many good friends among the live stock shippers and railroad men of Texas.

Beecham pills that have been so potent a factor in maintaining the health of the human family, is advertised in this issue of the STOCK JOURNAL. If sick buy a box on trial and you will be you are convinced of their merit.

The Phoenix Nursery Co., successor to Sidney Tuttle & Co. of Bloomington, Ill., wishes to call the attention of parties desiring to purchase fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, roses and vines to their immense stock now ready for shipment. Write for catalogue.

Col. Harry M. Taylor, well known among Texas cattlemen, is reported to have recently mysteriously disappeared from New York City. His friends suspect foul play. The JOURNAL hopes, however, that the colonel will turn up safe and sound in a few days.

J. B. Bowne, manager of the Sand Valley ranch in Palo Pinto county, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Bowne has the best bred herd of both cattle and horses in Western Texas. He is now offering 125 high-grade steer yearlings for sale.

J. M. Edwards of Smithfield, Texas, offers for sale or exchange for cattle, through the columns of the JOURNAL, a good farm. He also has 100 head of three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale. If you want a bargain go to see or write him.

The Denver Live Stock Commission company of Denver, Colo., have some very desirable land in Nebraska, which they desire to sell, or will exchange for Texas steers. Parties desiring to invest in real estate in the Northwest will find it to their interest to communicate with this firm. See their advertisement in another column.

S. R. Hill, live stock agent of the Union Pacific railroad, says that the cattle and hog interests of Kansas are largely on the increase in every particular. Not only are more cattle and hogs being raised but they are of better quality. The Union Pacific road alone, he says, brings into Kansas City on an average from 1000 to 1500 cattle per day, and they nearly all come from Kansas.

The Texas Live Stock Commission company, of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, is the only firm that sells exclusively Texas and Indian Territory cattle and no other. We are prepared

to make cash advances on consignments and assist our patrons in marketing their stock. We furnish market reports by mail or wire free of charge. Give us a trial is all we ask.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

THE MATADOR CASE.

It Will Come up Before Judge Beckham in Chambers.

To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, before Judge Beckham in Chambers, a case will be argued which is of great importance to every cattle dealer in the state of Texas. Some time since the Matador Land and Cattle Company of the Panhandle sued out an injunction against Judge H. H. Campbell, prohibiting him from driving cattle from adjoining counties across the line known as the Rusk quarantine line. The ranch upon which Judge Campbell wishes to pasture the cattle is within land which has been inclosed by the Matador company, but owned by the judge. When the Matador company learned of Judge Campbell's intention, it got out an injunction and the removal was stopped. The cattle which were about to be removed, Judge Campbell says, are just as healthy as any in the Matador range, and that the move is simply one to keep other people from grazing cattle in that section and thus secure the grazing for the Matador cattle alone.

Judge Campbell and his attorneys, Robinson & Springer, say that the government has no right to draw a line across a portion of Texas and exclude healthy cattle from all parts south of the line, and the case will be tested today. If the injunction is dissolved, the validity of the Rusk line will be denied, and healthy cattle can be driven into the Panhandle.

Ross, Chapman & Ross represent the Matador Land and Cattle Company. The decision in this case is looked forward to by cattlemen as one of vast importance, and upon it depends a great deal.—Fort Worth Gazette.

The case was not tried before Judge Beckham, but will be heard by Judge Geo. E. Miller, at Wichita Falls, on September 7.

Steers for Sale.

We have 1000 good, plains-raised 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers for sale. Also 500 first-class, 3 and 4-year-old Young county steers; also several smaller lots, all of which will be sold at a bargain. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Fine Stock.

Will sell in lots to suit, 150 high-grade horses, 600 Shorthorn stock cattle, 125 two-year-old Shorthorn steers. Will also sell at a bargain the entire outfit, including ranch lands and live stock, one of the best and most complete fine stock farms in the state. Parties wishing high-grade or thoroughbred cattle or horses, should call at "Sand Valley Ranch," on the Brazos river, northwest corner of Palo Pinto county, or write W. B. Bowne, Finis, Jack County, Texas.

Crossing sometimes secures a better hog for fattening, but such animals should never be used for breeding. While they can be improved very rapidly by careful breeding they will run out equally fast with carelessness

Stock Yards Notes.

D. R. Fant fed 45 cars of cattle in transit from Alice, Texas, to Purcell, I. T.

E. Fossant of Harrold, Texas, had one car of beef on the market this week.

The Day Cattle Co. fed seven cars of cattle in transit for Chicago.

Corn & Hackett marketed cattle this week.

L. Roy of Terrell, Texas, sold one car of calves.

W. J. Ligon of Rhome, Texas, sold cattle at satisfactory prices.

J. M. Preode sold, a good bunch of muttons at full market prices.

A. C. Robins sold 19 head of beeves. Steed Bros. of Crafton, Texas, sold 29 cows.

Mr. E. Linn of Sunset, Tex., sold one car of hogs.

J. G. Whitlow of Weatherford sold 42 head of cows yesterday.

The addition to the packing house will be completed within three weeks, after which they will kill 1200 to 1500 hogs per day. The machinery for the canning department is being rapidly put in and within a few days will be running on full time.

Four Thousand Cattle Stampeded.

National Provisioner.

Four thousand head of cattle recently ran amuck in the vicinity of Tuttle's Lake in Kossuth county, Iowa, terrorizing the farmers' families and doing much damage. The cattle were owned in Humbolt and Kossuth counties, and were gathered together in one vast herd for summer grazing on the pastures near Tuttle's Lake. In some manner the herd was stampeded in the night, and the half dozen herders were powerless to control it. The 4000 crazed cattle started out in one vast army, bellowing frightfully. Fences were no obstacle to their progress, and they tore over farm after farm tramping the crops into the mire. After a time the herd was gradually divided up and scattered over the country. The numerous small herds of cows that came in their way soon caught the craze and joined the stampede. When morning dawned the big herd was scattered, in all directions, and the country in the vicinity of Tuttle's Lake resembled the path of a cyclone. The farmers whose crops and fences were destroyed proceeded to repair the latter as soon as possible, and impounded as many of the then sobered steers as they could capture. These they are holding for damages, while the owners are coming from all directions to reclaim their property. The entire neighborhood is excited, and the occupation of the herders for the summer is gone.

Fine Stock for Sale or Trade.

On account of my farm being at present over-stocked, I will sell or trade a choice lot of brood mares and young stock. I have thorough bred mares, trotting-bred mares and combination saddle and harness-bred mares, all sired by the best of stallions. Also some good young saddle and harness horses, milch cows, Poland-China and Berkshire pigs. I will sell for cash or good six-month's secured paper, or I will trade for good, unencumbered real estate. Address R. E. MADDOX, Fort Worth.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug., 28, '91.
The receipt of cattle for the past week 1553 head, most of which were reshipped—the Packing company only taking about 150 of the number. There were 234 calves, 174 of which were shipped to Northern markets. The hogs amounted to 382, all of which were bought by the Packing company. The cattle market advanced fully ten cents per hundred over last week's prices. Choice cows finding ready sale at \$1.50, and choice steers were in demand at \$2. Veal calves sold readily at \$2@2.50, and those weighing from 220 to 225 lbs brought \$1.75@2 per 100 lbs. A few goods bulls and stags would find a ready market at \$1@1.25.

The hog market has declined from twenty to twenty-five cents in all the Northern markets, but has held up well on account of the demand being greater than the supply. The market price is full up—exceeds the Kansas City market. Choice 300 lbs and up are worth \$4.75@5; 240 to 275 lbs, from \$4.60@4.75, and 175 to 200 lbs, \$4.40@4.60. The Packing company are in the market for all the hogs they buy at these figures.

Sheep market steady; receipts nominal. Everything offered found ready sale at 2½@3c.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 28—Cattle—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 200. Market steady. Steers, \$3@5.65; cows, \$1.25@3; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.45.

The following sales of range cattle, made to-day, shows present status of market:

American Pastoral Company, Amarillo, sold 234 steers, 1088 lbs, \$2.50; 81 steers, 1092 lbs, \$2.50.

Woods & Mincie, Purcell, I T, 29

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 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

All stock consigned to us at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, will receive careful attention. Special attention given to Texas shipments.

cows, 792 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.75; 5 heifers, 540 lbs, \$1.30.

Williams Bros, Purcell, I T, 28 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.40; 26 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.35.

J P Baird, Purcell, I T, 44 steers, 959 lbs, \$2.45; 45 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.45; 24 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.90.

Mr Britt, 45 calves, each \$5.50; 12 heifers, 425 lbs, \$1.25.

Western Investment and security Co, Clarendon, 16 bulls, 1303 lbs, \$1.20; 113 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.40; 86 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.60; 179 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.65.

G W Addington, Hamilton, 33 calves, 111 lbs, \$4.25 each.

J H Parramore & Co, Leliaetta, I T, 111 calves, 122 lbs, \$4.50 each; 140 cows, 824 lbs, \$2.

Hogs—Receipts, 3800; shipments, 1700. Market higher for all grades, \$3.50@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200. Market weak and lower.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., August 28, 1891.

Cattle—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 200. Market higher; good to fancy native steers, \$4.90@5.60; fair to good native steers, \$3@5.10; Texans and Indians, \$2.50@3.45; canners, \$1.60@2.30.

Belcher & Belcher, Henrietta, sold 210 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.35.

A J Smith, Bonita, 22 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.75.

D Waggoner, Harrold, 29 cows, 793 lbs, \$2; 25 cows, 795 cows, \$2.15; 196 cows, 791 lbs, \$2.05.

E B Carver, Henrietta, 88 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.70; 38 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.80.

Wilcox & Co, Henrietta, 21 steers, 1176 lbs, \$2.75; 25 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.70.

Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, 25 steers, 908 lbs, \$1.65.

J W Wilcox, Henrietta, 13 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.60; 16 cows, 726 lbs, \$3.75.

J M Russell, Henrietta, 20 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.80.

White & Wilkerson, Post Oak, 24 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.80.

Wilson & Williams, Dallas, 112 heifers, shipped from Catoosa, 788 lbs, \$2.75.

W E Halsell, Tulsa, I T, 38 steers, 1096 lbs, \$3.15; 35 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.90; 24 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.90.

B W Rider, Chelsea, 113 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 1000. Market steady; prices ranged \$4.70@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 3400; shipments, 300. Market steady; fair to fancy, \$2.70@4.50.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, August 27, 1891.

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000. Market fairly active, steady to strong. Prime to extra steers, \$5.90@6.20; Texans, \$2.25@3.25; stockers, \$2.25@3.60; rangers, \$3.50@4.25.

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ED. M. SMITH.

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Col C C Slaughter of Dallas, was at the yards looking over the situation. The colonel has been making a leisurely trip through the Northern country during the hot weather.

Phillips & Slaughter's cattle from Miles City, Mont., 373 head, averaged 1284 lbs, and sold at \$4.50, with 126 head, 1288 lbs, \$4.45. They were of the Slaughter brand of Texas cattle.

Loving-cattle company, Henrietta, 110 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.95.

J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 229 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.25.

Forsythe, Caldwell, 302 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.35.

Taylor Bros, Henrietta, 325 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3.

A B Robertson, Colorado City, 86 cows, 692 lbs, \$2.12.

Mutador cattle company, 435 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.80.

J Miles, San Angelo, 46 steers, 627 lbs, \$1.75; 134 cows, 607 lbs, \$1.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 1600. Market active and higher. Prices ranged \$4@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 3,000. Market fairly active and steady. Ewes, \$3.75@4.60; wethers, \$1.20@5.25; mixed, \$4.75@4.90; Westerns, \$3.95@4; lambs, \$4.50@5.30.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 27.—Wool—Receipts, 14,358 lbs; shipments, 51,000 lbs. Market quiet.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 27.—Wool—In less demand, but prices are fairly maintained.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 27.—Wool—Market closed quiet. Unscoured wool—

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

Sales 45,000 pounds.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The colossal speed programme of the Texas State Fair at Dallas, is worthy of the earnest attention of horsemen of both branches of the turf. There will be thirteen days of races on independent tracks, and entries to stakes close September 1.

October 5 to 10 are the dates of the fall meeting at Exposition Park, Kansas City, Mo. There are fourteen open events for runners, trotters and pacers, to close for harness races September 18, and for runners October 3. The purses are from \$125 to \$1000.

Weed out the colts that toe in or toe out, that are long and weak in the back, crooked and faulty in the legs, that can't move without being booted from tip to tip, those with big heads and without brains, or having them don't know how to use them. Get rid of the ugly blood and so lift the standard of stock and add to the dollars in the business. No man ever kept a poor animal entire and for service but that in the end there was loss rather than gain. Go to the fairs this fall and examine the one and two-year-olds shown, and see if there is not a lesson in this for everyone. It is true in breeding as well as in growing crops, the man who weeds the closest and most intelligently is the one who grows the largest crop and at the least cost.

It is quite possible that we shall soon see a general and sensible reform in the matter of horse shoes. In England, and some parts of Europe, a shoe is now extensively used that is made by compressing common cowhide. Three thicknesses of cow-skin are pressed into a steel mould and then treated with a chemical preparation. The shoe thus made is lighter than those made of metal, and it is claimed that split hoofs are never known in horses using it. Its elasticity prevents many sprains, the horses step being lighter, and surer. In Japan, straw treated chemically by some secret process has been used for horse shoes for centuries. American inventors should give us something of this sort. Why not make them of paper? If that material will answer for car wheels, it surely will for horse shoes.

One of the most important publications ever issued by the department of agriculture is its recent work upon the diseases of the horse. It contains many valuable suggestions upon the care of the horse while in health, and the proper means to keep him so. Regarding feeding, it gives some advice which we think worth calling attention to here. Some men think that if they give a horse food, and plenty of it, that they do all that is necessary. Dr. Michener especially cautions against sudden changes of food; he says they are always dangerous. When desirous of changing the food, do it gradually. If a horse has been accustomed to oats, a sudden change to corn, and full feeding of that, will almost always sicken him. Nor should the quantity of food given be increased suddenly, even though there be a corresponding increase in the work to be done. Of course the amount of food given should be as nearly as possible in proportion to the work, but when necessary to increase it begin in time, so that it need not be done all at once.

He who treats his horse as he treats himself will not make any mistake, provided, of course, that the man is endowed with ordinary "horse sense." What man, after a hard run on a hot day, would jump under a shower bath? Some men have tried and have died. Yet men have been known to turn the hose on a heated horse, or dash cold water over him, and think they were doing him a good turn. Everybody knows how refreshing it is to bathe the face in cold water when heated, and to rinse the mouth, but to use it to freely over the heated body is a very dangerous experiment. The quickest way to

cool off in summer is to hold the wrists under the faucet, for there the blood comes nearest the surface and is quickest cooled. But nobody with a weak heart should try it, and even a strong man, if his blood is very hot and the water very cold, may suffer irreparable injury. Just the same care must be used in the application of water to horses. They are not so delicate as human beings, but they are delicate enough to need careful handling.

The plastic nature of the horse, the noblest creature subject to man, can well be seen by attending an exhibition at one of our large circuses. How much time and patience must it not have taken to educate those animals for such an entertainment, and yet how amply rewarded were the masters for their pains. Obedient, submissive, docile, intelligent, all the latent powers of instinct developed to almost eloquent reason. These qualities often lay dormant in the noble horse, and require but the patience, ingenuity, and skill of man to discover the diamonds in the rough and bring them to a high finish. As truly as there is a forest concealed in the lowly acorn, just so sure are there a thousand and one interesting qualities in the horse that need but to be brought out. They are there hidden away like the petals wrapped in the folds of the rosebud. The little spring on the mountain side if let alone will flow slothfully down and form a marsh, perhaps, below and be no use to any one. If conducted, however, in mains, it may serve as a great source of profit to the village in the valley and be the means of running much of the idle machinery of the metropolis. The vital forces of the horse, if properly cared for, become a great source of pleasure and profit to mankind, when directed in proper channels, whether draft or pleasure driving, speed, trick or show qualities.—Chicago Horseman.

To th Rôckis and Beyo nd.

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

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

HOME-SEEKERS, ATTENTION!

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

For rates, pamphlets, etc., call on or address any coupon agent in Texas, or

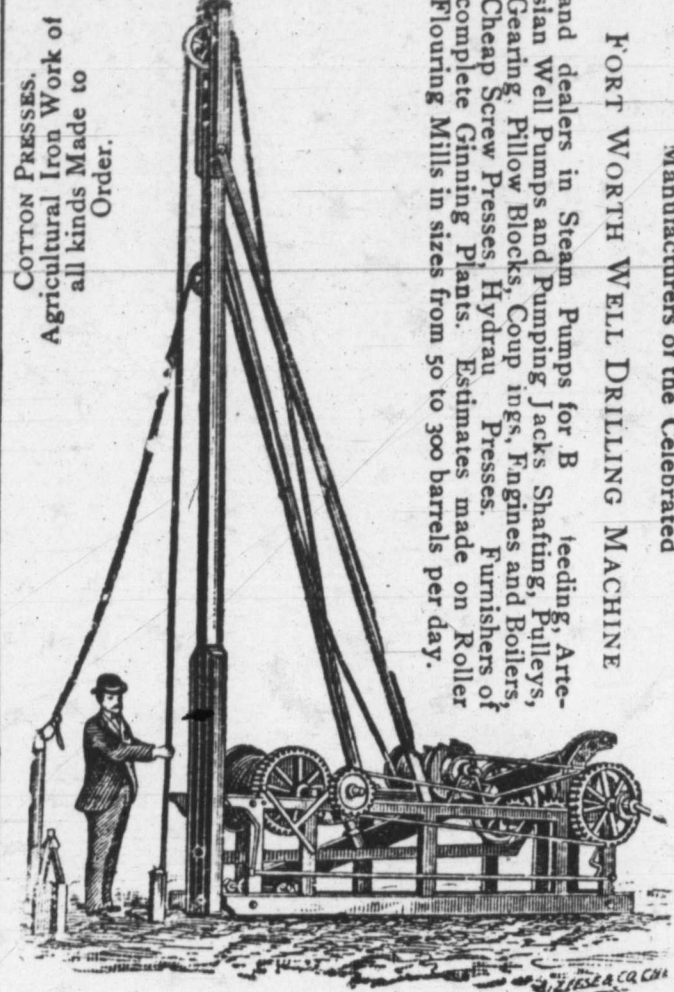
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READ the JOURNAL for all kinds of live stock and farm news.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

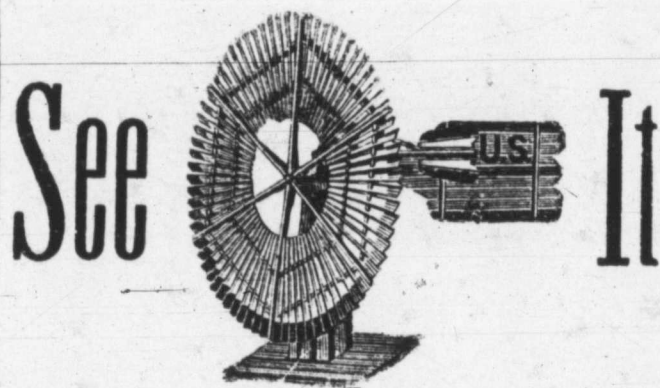


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It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

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

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

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Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
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-CURES CANCER-
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and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

A POSITIVE CURE

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

Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 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., 1108 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY.

To make a fine quality of butter requires healthy cows, good fed and judicious handling of cows, feed and milk. If to this is added a butter breed of cows, you have all the essentials. But the condition of the animal has more to do with the quality of the butter made than the breed has, and good butter can be made from any of them if they are healthy and reasonably fresh in milk.

While the disparity in our dairy cows is so great (as it now is) that one pound of butter may be produced from thirteen pounds of milk, while another requires over thirty-two pounds to give same result (as in recent tests in New York) it, suggests, in the latter case, the prompt necessity for a butcher's services, or the ultimate need of a mortgage or a sheriff's sale.

The increase in our export trade for dairy products has recently been almost phenomenal. In 1889 15,504,978 pounds of American butter went abroad, while in 1890 this was almost doubled, amounting to 29,748,042 pounds. This affords a hint of what this branch of our agriculture may grow to if properly handled. Let us send abroad only the finest products, such as will make a reputation and a demand for more, and it will soon tell in the improved standing of the dairy business and consequent profit to all interested in it.

A correspondent asks us to define the terms "creamery" and "dairy," as applied to butter in the market reports. "Creamery" butter is the product of two or more dairies, the butter being made at a central factory by an expert. Dairy butter is the product of a single dairy, the butter being made upon the farm where the milk is produced. There are two methods of operating creameries, one being known as the whole milk or separator system, the other as the gathered cream system. By the first method, which is now in almost universal use, the milk is brought to the creamery and there set in vats or cans for the cream to rise, or else run through a separator which separates the cream from the milk at once. The skim milk is then either made up into cheese, fed to the stock kept at the creamery, or carried back to the farm to be fed. By the gathered cream system, the milk is set in cans on the farm and a wagon goes over the route collecting the cream and leaving the milk for home feeding. Butter made under the first system usually commands a little higher price in the market than that made from gathered cream.

Salt for Live Stock.
Field and Farm.

The question of salt for live stock does not receive that consideration which it deserves. In seasons like the present when the grasses are extremely rich in nutritive qualities, the use of salt on the cattle range is particularly needed. As a rule cattle growers are apt to neglect the application of sodium to their ranges, and stock suffers in consequence. There are many things to be taken into consideration when it comes to putting out salt. The use of common bulk salt for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, especially when given to them at intervals and in large quantities, is injurious. The stock gets ravenous for salt by the time the owner happens to remember that they have not been salted lately. Great handfuls are thrown on the ground, a fight for supremacy results in gouging, kicking, striking, biting and tearing up the earth. They eat salt, dirt and all, and when a fill-up is had, away to the stream or trough, to slake the inordinate thirst

engendered by an overload. Colic, sour and a complete upsetting of the system often result. * This picture is not overdrawn but may be witnessed on any ranges at this time. The more rational practice of feeding salt at regular and frequent intervals or mixing with feed is not much better. Nature desires and requires, if the conditions are normal, only so much salt as is readily absorbed in the saliva. More or less loose salt is carried into the stomach undissolved, by common methods of salting and often causes serious irritation and consequent illness. It has a harmful effect on the kidney and other internal organs. Common salt contains lime, magnesia and nitre, often injurious. Many instances of the death of sheep and colic in horses and cattle are well authenticated, caused by an overdose of common salt. In this as is about all other difficulties we encounter there is an easy and safe way out.

The remedy in salting lies in providing all stock with a piece of lump or mineral salt, where it will be at all times within easy reach. Lump salt is mined and it is in crystal form. The average sample of Rest of lump salt analyzes 99.84 chloride of sodium, the scientific name for salt, so that it is practically pure; the balance, one-sixth of one per cent. is lime and a trace of magnesia, which amount will do no harm. Common evaporated salt averages about 87 per cent. salt, balance lime, magnesia, nitre and moisture. Lump salt costs from three-eighths of a cent to one cent a pound; 75 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds in a retail way. This is three to four times the price of a barrel of salt, but goes four to five times as far in salting stock. A lump weighing five to fifty pounds should be kept where the horses or other animals can get to it at all times—in the manger in the barn or in a box with one side open in the field.

One large lump in the field, or on the open range at stated intervals, will supply a big flock of sheep, a number of cattle or horses. If the lump is exposed to the weather in the summer it will not waste much, but still it can be very cheaply protected by placing it in a box with open side toward the east, staking the box down if necessary. Stock will not take too much salt in this way. They lick it slowly and the desire is satisfied with very little; better than all, though, the animal is not dependent on the oft-times neglectful attention of man for a supply of that which is as necessary as feed. If the horse is disposed to gorge his feed, several lumps the size of a large orange should be placed in the bottom of the feed box. We believe there would not be one case of colic or heaves, where there are a hundred now, if lump salt were always kept handy for horses. We have used lump salt continuously for twelve years, and had an average of fifteen or more horses, and have not had a case of colic or heaves developed in that time. Horses that have had heaves, and are naturally colicky, have recovered from it.

There is no animal that suffers so much abuse from salting as a horse. Some people salt the feed, thus giving to much or too little. Others allow them to go until frantic, and then give four or five times as much as they ought

SHEEPMEN,
READ THIS! 'Tis of Great Value to You.

Letter to the proprietors of the COOPER SHEEP DIP, from Mr. H. Brachvogel, Manager for Mr. L. Huning, Los Lunas, New Mexico.

CIENEGA AMARILLA, June 2, 1891.
P. O. St. Johns, Apache Co., A. T.
DEAR SIR: Yours of May 29th came to hand to-day, and in reply would say that I have used Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder for the last ten years, to a large extent, and it has never disappointed me. This year the flocks belonging to Mr. L. Huning were in very bad shape, so much so that quite a number of sheep have died from scab. It was hard scab, on some animals one-quarter inch thick, especially on the bucks. We sheared in April, and immediately after I dipped 27,000 head of sheep. A great many uphold the theory that Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder will not cure hard scab, as the water is cold and does not penetrate. My experience is otherwise, and the effect on the hard scab in this case has been the same with me as always since I used Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder. I was a little afraid, as I had not used Cooper's since '86, when I was with Mr. Meyer, at Fort Garland, Colo., and most medicines, of any kind, if ever so good, after establishing a reputation, deteriorate. But I found Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder, after five years, the same old reliable friend of the flockmaster as it was when we got first acquainted. If there is no scab among the sheep, it will pay anyhow to dip, as the increase in the wool makes up for the cost of the powder. The cost to Mr. Huning now is about 1 cent per head, and the sheep are all sound; the hard scab has dropped off, and a new skin and new wool have appeared and not an animal is scratching. To make sure, though, I shall dip again, as it is no great work, even to dip 50,000 sheep, the dip being so handy, and our dipping apparatus being, so to speak, perfect.
Respectfully,
H. BRACHVOGEL.
I hope you will keep up the quality of the powder. I am recommending it wherever and whenever I can, as I consider it the only reliable medicine for scab I know, and I know I have used the most of them.

Every Sheepman can get similar results. COOPER'S DIP is the easiest to use, cheapest, and

Only Reliable Scab Cure in the World!

Order of your merchant, and don't take any other. If you experience any difficulty in procuring a supply write to the proprietors.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS,

Galveston, Texas.

Copy of a valuable work entitled "The Sheepman's Guide to Dipping and Cure of the Scab," mailed free to all applicants.



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

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon 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.

M. B. LOVD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.
First National Bank,
CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

SHORTHAND Thorough, Practical, and...
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE,
FOUNDED 1883.
The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary,
JOS. HUGHES, M. E. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.

to have. We have seen strange horses when put in our stables tackle the big lumps of salt, biting off chunks and grinding them down as though they were in a famished condition for lack of salt. We are quite confident that a majority of city horses do not receive proper care in this direction. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast," and it's money in his pocket to be merciful. On the open ranges of the Western country rock salt is of especial value, as it keeps the stock in better condition through the long season of green grass feeding. Then too, rock-salt is a means of keeping the cattle closer together and they

require much less watching and close herding, when they have salt at stated places on the feeding range. For sheep the salt had better be kept at or near the ranch to which they are driven at night, as it acts as an incentive to come in from the range at night-fall. Range horses need salt as much as they need grass and they ought to have it all through the season when they are running out. No corral or feed yard ought to be without it summer or winter, especially during the latter season. A lump of this salt the size of a pea, if allowed to dissolve in the human mouth, will allay irritation and inflammation in the throat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. Strahorn & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 24, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.
 With less than 3000 Texans last Tuesday, and half of those billed to slaughterers, the trade was dull and lower. On Wednesday there were over 4000 and another small decline. Thursday we had 5000 and a trade that was steady on Southern Texans and higher for Northern wintered, ours selling at \$3.65 and \$3.75 for averages of 1138 and 1214 lbs. Friday receipts were estimated early at 1500, but before noon we knew there were more than double that number in the yards, which prevented any marked improvement. Saturday, with over 2000, there was no improvement in the trade, the bulk of Southern steers selling at \$2.40@2.80 for 800@1100 lb averages. We sold the Higbee cattle at \$2.40, average 738 lbs, and the Farmer lot, 1024 lbs, \$3.40, with ear tailings at \$2.85. To-day we had 2500 and gained in price about what we lost last week. Our cattle sold at \$2.65 for a coarse half-fat lot of 924 lb steers and \$2.75 for two bunches of 855 and 858 lbs. Later in the day we sold some 928 lb cattle at \$2.90. The first bunch to canners and the other three to dressed beef men. Our market to-day is about like last Monday's and we quote bulls at \$1.50@1.75; cows, \$1.75@2.25; canning steers, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, \$2.60@3.10; with an occasional sale at \$3.25@3.75 for choice Southern cattle when they come here as good as those from the North selling at those prices, which is but seldom the past few weeks. Some double wintered Montana Texans sold to-day at \$4.25—a big lot, a good lot, and a good price.

Yours,
R. STRAHORN & Co.

Farm Profits.
 Globe Democrat.

The farm profits of the present year will exceed those of any one of the ten preceding years. There is certain to be a large surplus of all kinds of grain, and the prices are sure to be satisfactory. In the Western states particularly, where there has been so much talk about agricultural depression and the possible repudiation of debts, the yield of staple products is likely to exceed the highest estimates, and to provide the farmers with means to take care of all maturing mortgages. It so happens that the crops are short in Europe, and we are prepared to supply the deficiency. A foreign market is opened for all that we have to sell, and we can practically dictate the prices. The upward tendency of prices has already begun, and it will increase as time passes and the facts become definitely known with regard to the wants of other countries. It is safe to count upon \$1 per bushel for wheat, 50 cents for corn, 40 cents for oats, and like prices for other farm products, with the chances in favor of still better returns for those who are able to postpone selling until spring. The prices of everything else are decreasing where they are not stationary; it is only the farmer who has a rising market, and who knows that his labor is to be rewarded in a degree which will leave him no room for just complaint.

It is easy to understand that this marked improvement in the condition of agricultural affairs must have a considerable effect upon the political situation. Those who have been preaching the gospel of calamity will be obliged to change their tactics, as it would be absurd for them to go on talking about poverty and misery to people who are more prosperous than they have been for ten years past. The Alliance must inevitably lose much of its strength by reason of the failure of the argument of low prices. It had its origin in a feeling of despondency over the poor returns of agriculture; and now that those returns are becoming lucrative and encouraging its reason for existing is in a sense removed. The conditions are entirely different from what they were when it was established. The cause of uneasiness which then prevailed are no longer visible. There is no burning of corn for fuel, no selling of wheat for less than the cost of production. The world is ready and eager to take every spare bushel of any of the cereals, at a just and fair price. It pays to be a farmer under such circumstances; and when farming pays there is no necessity for an organization to protest against the alleged evils by which the business is hampered and injured. The logic of success is unanswerable. When men are doing well it is inconsistent and useless for them to assume an injured air and to demand legislation in their particular interest. It is their duty to be content and thankful, and let the complaining be done by those who have at least a reasonable pretext for such conduct.

What is lacking is truth and confidence. If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee. They say—"If we can't cure you (make it personal, please), of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your trouble in making the trial." "An advertising fake," you say. Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute. Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active, yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

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

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

Stockmen, Attention:
 Our stock pens at Brownwood are completed. We will be ready to receive and ship your live stock from that point on and after Friday August 7th. Short line, smooth road, quick time. Try it.

RICHARD LORD,
 General Freight Agent.

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.

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fe Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and

Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST * COMFORTABLE * * * * * LINE. * * * * *

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

H. G. THOMPSON,

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

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
 Commission - Merchants.

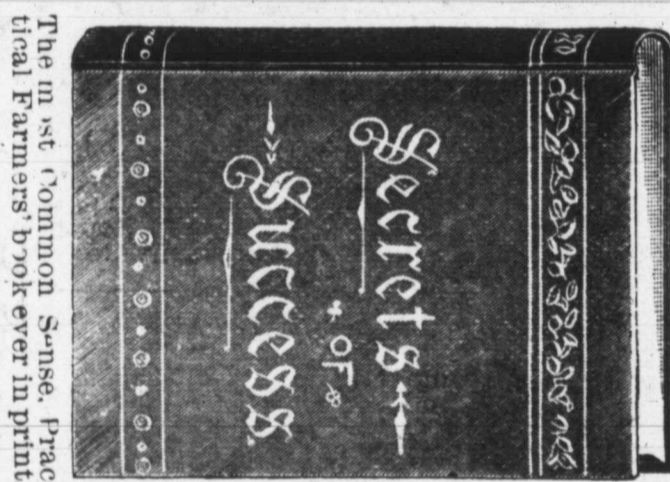
Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

reports of market furnished on request.

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

Secrets of Success.



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

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.

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

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY. L. G. STILES.

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

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence put Consignments solicited.

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.

Hubert Shaw & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Artistic Metal Workers
 Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work.
 Railings, Crestings, Hettings, etc.
 Everlasting Cemetery FENCES.
 Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted.
 Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE!

Twenty-five Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls 18 to 22 Months Old.

Sired by such bulls as Prince Edward, 7001; Royal 16th, 6459; Anxiety 2d, 4580; Hesiod, 11,975; (By Grove 2d, 2490).
Dams some of the best cows of the Rosslund Park herd; all recorded.
For particulars address

GEO. W. HENRY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.
715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.
640 acres of good creek valley land twelve miles southwest of Archer; price \$5 per acre.
Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

Registered and Graded Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-failing water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre.
A. F. SHULTZ, Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex.
or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

85,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

C. B. BOTHWELL,

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

Rams—New York Merino Bucks.

Geo. A. & R. I. Page of East Bethany, N. Y., will ship August 15, 1891, to F. L. Ide of Morgan, Tex., the best car-load of Merino rams ever shipped from the state. Extra large, individual pedigrees, and will shear from 22 to 35 pounds each. Go and see them. Prices right.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF Hereford Cattle.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A good 400-acre stock and feeding farm, will sell or exchange for cattle. Price \$20 an acre.
J. M. EDWARDS, Smithfield, Tarrant Co., Tex.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

FOR SALE.

“HEREFORDS”

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallions

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.


FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

100
Head of Jacks and Jennets.
Native and imported. Last importation April 29, 1891. Stock registered. Write for catalogue.
H. C. EZELL, Wilkerson, Tenn. Seven miles Southeast of Nashville.



RAMS FOR SALE.

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

TO LEASE.

10,000 Acres well fenced, grass fine and plenty of water. Will carry 1000 head of grown cattle easily. Apply for terms, etc., to
HOLMES & BIERSCHWALE, Mason, Tex.

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.

Feeding Steers For Sale!

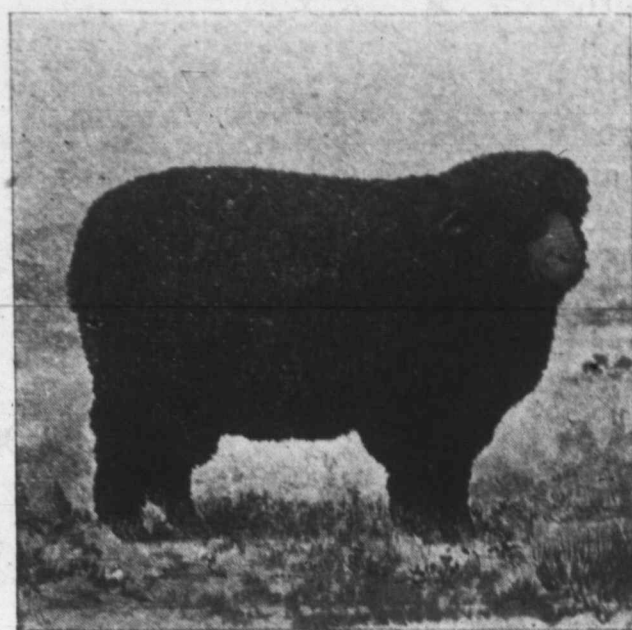
I have 100 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale.
J. M. EDWARDS, Smithfield, Tarrant Co., Tex.

Wanted!

From two to three thousand steer cattle to hold in fine pasture Panhandle. Address
J. M. SHELTON, Mobeetie, Tex.

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

FOR SALE.



National Dickinson Breed

—AND—

Polled Mutton Merinos.

The great Ohio sheep, large, pure and prolific, constitutionally bred, warranted good to acclimate without loss. Send for descriptive catalogue free.
H. G. McDOWELL, Canton, Ohio.

Delaine Rams!

Twenty head of thoroughbred Dickinson Delaine mutton Merino rams for sale at low prices. These rams are 2 1/2 years old, bred by H. G. McDowell of Canton, Ohio, and imported last fall. They are very hardy, having wintered splendidly on Devil's river, and for crossing on greasy Merino ewes cannot be excelled by any other breed. For particulars address
H. KNAUSENBERGER, Sonora, Sutton county, Tex.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

Percheron and French Coach Horses

and are now prepared to fill orders on advantageous terms for all ages of either sex of this favorite breed of horses.
Write us for catalogue, prices, terms and full particulars before purchasing elsewhere. We can and will make it to your interest to trade with us. Address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Great Bargain!

Will sell or trade for steers 2500 acres deeded land, 3000 acres leased land all lying in the center of the great corn districts of Nebraska; well watered and fenced in three divisions; equipped with stock yards and scales, three miles from seven railroads, making a distributing point for all the cattle districts of the West and Southwest. Also a competing point to all leading live stock markets. Railroad stock yards on the ranch. Correspond with

The Denver Live Stock Commission Co.,

DENVER, COLO.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, Texas.

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



J. G. McREYNOLDS

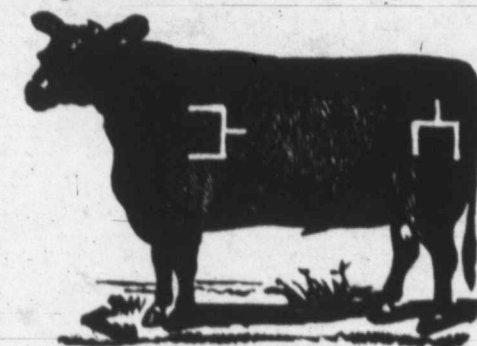
P. O. Box, 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.
Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.
STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.
PIT GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

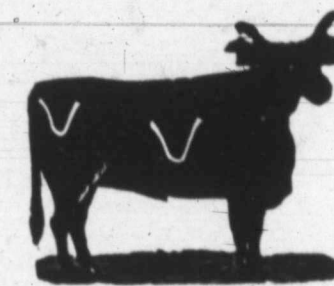
FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

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.

GRIND YOUR OWN CANE
Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the
Chattanooga Cane Mill.
Chattanooga Evaporator.
Chattanooga Furnace.
CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



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

RUPTURE NO TRUSS IN THE WORLD WILL RETAIN A RUPTURE & give relief like "Dr. Pierce's Magnetic Elastic Truss." It has cured thousands! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for free Pamphlet No. 1. Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Tower's Improved SLICKER is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof. Will not Peel or Leak or Stick. Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.



ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADEMARK on every Coat a
Send for A & TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS Catalogue

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 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,329 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,899 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

∴ Horse and Mule Department, ∴

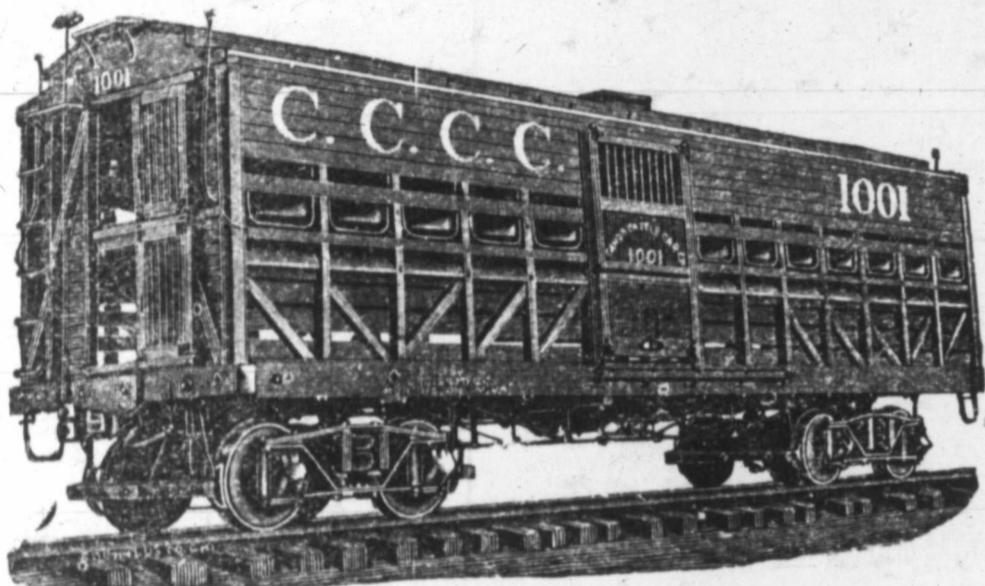
W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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.

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, A. MARCUS, Treasurer, F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, J. W. SAVIN, Secretary, R. M. HARRISON, Counsel,

GEORGE W. LILLY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle St., Chicago. EDWARD A. BERN, Ass't Sup't, 205 La Salle St., Chicago.



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

Is prepared to furnish cars equipped with all modern appliances for the Feeding and Watering of Stock in Transit.

All cars equipped with the Chisholm Suspension Truck, guaranteeing easy riding, and with Westinghouse automatic air brakes and Janney automatic Coupler, the latter obviating the jar caused to cattle by slack in link and pin coupling. Place orders with railway agents and with

B. R. THOMPSON, Gen'l Ag't, San Antonio, Tex.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

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.

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

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,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,010 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

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FINEST FINISHED. BEST PAINTED. MOST DURABLE. BEST IRONED. LIGHTEST DRAFT.

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Has stood the test of time. It has been before the American people for over 30 years, and wherever known is admitted to be the best. The BAIN is not claimed as a low priced wagon, but the Very Best that can be made, and is richly worth the small advance asked for it over those made to sell cheap. It is the best painted, most durable, best ironed, finest finished, and lightest draft wagon in America, and will in all cases please you.

FARMERS! You, who have been buying the cheapest Wagons you could find, try a BAIN, and you will thank us in after years for recommending it. We are also Sole State Agents for COOPER & STERLING WAGONS.

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Ten years of thorough test and usage in every part of the Western countries have proved this to be one of the most desirable spring and axle combinations ever offered. We claim for it the following:

- First—The length of the spring insures an easy motion, and its shape insures a perfect brace.
- Second—The springs, grasping the axles at the collars, remove the strain and weight from the weakest to the strongest part of the axle.
- Third—There is no wood work in the running gear. Everything below the box is steel.
- Fourth—The body hangs lower than any spring wagon in the market.
- Fifth—It is as easy riding as the platform spring wagon, and is much lighter in the draft, because the draft is all from the axle.
- Sixth—Its simplicity.
- Seventh—We fully guarantee every bolt and every stick and every bar in its composition.
- Eighth—The New Orleans Exposition and World's Fair gave it the Gold Medal over all competitors.

Hence its name—The Gold Medal Spring Wagon of America.

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MR. C. B. DECAUSEY, of Archer, Archer Co., Texas, furnishes the following remarkable testimonial to the capacity of this wagon to endure severe and continued rough usage: "I have one of your Gold Medal Spring Wagons, which I have run fifty miles six days in every week, and sometimes on Sundays, in the mail service, and not one thing has broken yet. At times I have three passengers, and six to eight hundred pounds of baggage and mail. I have run this wagon twenty-six thousand miles, and nothing broken."

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