


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 30

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No. 30.

Texas Live Stock Journal

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TEXAS has too much cotton and too few hogs.

SCRUB cattle did well enough in their day, but that was a long time ago.

MORE sheep and more sheep growers, with better blood and better attention.

QUITE a number of Fort Worth stockmen will take in the Austin convention.

THE Cattle feeders of Central Texas will be well represented at the Austin convention.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exceedingly mild winter, range live stock are as a rule, very poor.

IT is better to buy cotton seed and other cheap feed than to let the cattle die from hunger.

TEXAS can show as good and pure-bred stock as any state; the only trouble is that we haven't enough of them.

GRASS is very scarce in Texas, and exceedingly valuable just now; entirely too valuable to be thrown away on scrub stock.

MANY Texas feeders have not bought their cattle and will not buy until it rains. They cannot now handle cattle for the want of water in their pastures.

MATTERS of vital importance to the stockmen of Texas will be discussed at the Austin convention next Tuesday. Every part of the state should be well represented.

NOTWITHSTANDING the drought and scarcity of money, it is estimated that the number of cattle fed in Texas this winter will exceed the number fed any previous winter in this state.

TEXAS farmers should raise less cotton and more cattle, sheep and hogs, but don't raise scrubs. The scrub went out of fashion and lost its usefulness with the disappearance of free grass.

RAILROAD rates, especially local or state rates, will no doubt, be fully discussed by the Austin convention, and the railroad commission will perhaps

be asked to establish such rates as may appear to be just and equitable to all concerned.

THE citizens of Austin have never failed in the past to entertain visitors at the various cattle conventions in a manner eminently satisfactory to the visitors and alike creditable to Austin.

THOSE who can't or won't keep up with the procession should drop out entirely, and get out of the way; those who insist on keeping and raising scrub stock should quit the business. They are discreditable alike to themselves and the state, and to the industry of which they form part and parcel.

THE Drovers' Journal very truly remarks, that when pure-bred cattle are selling at little if any more than beef cattle prices, and the beef cattle are selling very low, mainly on account of their wretchedly poor quality, it looks as if there ought to be a better demand for fine Shorthorn, Hereford, and Polled Scotch cattle.

IN Mexico the average farmer continues to cultivate the soil with a forked stick, just as they did one hundred years ago. In Texas the farmer continues to breed and raise scrub live stock just as they did in the good old free grass days. The enterprise of the two races has a marked similarity.

THE live stock exhibits at the Dallas fair proved very conclusively, a fact already well known, that Texas can produce as good pure-bred live stock as any state in the Union. All that is necessary to give the stock something like the care and attention that they receive in other states.

WHEN the stockmen and farmers of Texas learn to breed the kind of cattle, sheep and hogs that are wanted, and learn to properly raise and prepare them for market, and then carry out and practice what they have learned, they will have less cause to find fault with the "Big Four," and complain of hard times.

Texas as a Feeding State.

It has of late years been fully demonstrated that Texas has advantages as a feeding state not possessed by any other. Prominent among these advantages may be mentioned the fine quality and cheapness of our natural grasses for "roughness" or bulky feed. To utilize this grass to best advantage it is not necessary to convert it into hay, actual experience having demonstrated the fact that it will give best satisfaction when left in its natural state, the cattle themselves doing the mowing as and when it is required for immediate consumption. All, therefore, the feeder is required to do, is to give the grass a chance to grow and mature during the spring and summer months and remain in its natural state until consumed by the cattle while being fed.

Texas can and does each year produce enough cotton seed, if properly taken care of and used, to feed through the winter every steer in the state of the

age of two years old or over. These seed are not only the best but cheapest feed that can be used. The cotton seed meal has no equal as a fattening and finishing feed. This fact was fully proven by the high price paid for meal fed cattle in the early part of the present year, when a few choice lots sold as high as \$5.60 to \$5.75 per 100 pounds, while all the good, well fed lots sold as high as \$5.00 per 100. These cattle did not fall far behind the best corn-fed, high grade and thoroughbred natives and had they been as well bred as the natives, they would, on account of their prime condition, have outsold them.

When it is only desired to rough cattle through the winter and finish them up on grass in the spring there is nothing equal to cotton seed. From 40 to 50 bushels to the animal will keep them in thriving condition through the winter and leave them in splendid condition for taking on flesh rapidly when grass comes in the spring. Cattle fed in this way and turned on good sage grass pasture in the spring will usually be ready for the May and June markets. They never fail where properly fed and managed to give satisfactory results, both as to weights and price. The JOURNAL knows one enterprising feeder who last winter fed cotton seed to 900 steers. He used leased lands and after deducting all expense, including rent of land, his net profits were over \$18,000, or \$20 per head.

Cotton seed hulls are generally used for "roughness" with cotton seed meal, but whether meal or seeds are fed, no better bulky feed can be used than a good pasture well covered with a thick coat of matured natural grass.

Another important advantage Texas has as a feeding state is her exceedingly mild winters. It is a well known fact among northern feeders that cattle require and must have a much larger ration during their extreme cold and severe storms, the additional feed being required to keep up animal heat. This adds largely to the expense and is saved by the Texas feeder.

All that is necessary to enable Texas feeders to top the market each year is to feed a better grade of cattle. We already have the best and cheapest feed, the most open and mild winters and with a proper effort on the part of cattle raisers we will soon send to market the best and fattest cattle.

Stockmen and Butchers' Convention.

As is doubtless already known to the readers of the JOURNAL, a convention of the stockmen and butchers of Texas is called to meet at the city of Austin, next Tuesday, the 17th. This convention has been called by and will be held under the auspices of the Green Beef and Feeders' Association of Travis county, and in which a lively interest is being manifested by the business men and citizens generally of the Capital city.

The JOURNAL is aware of the fact that times are hard and money unusually scarce among the stockmen of the state. So much so that they perhaps feel that they can ill afford to devote

either time or money to any enterprise other than required in the economical conduct of their business. The expense of this occasion has, however, been greatly lessened by a reduction of railroad and hotel rates. The expense will therefore be of minor importance, and will be more than offset by the good that will be accomplished.

The Austin convention, as the JOURNAL understands, has not been called in the interest of any ring, clique or special branch of the live stock industry, but is intended for the good of all, and the upbuilding of the business in all its branches and departments throughout the Lone Star State.

Matters of importance, greatly affecting the live stock raiser, feeder and shipper, as well as the butcher and consumer, will be discussed by men of ability and keen foresight, who are devoting their time and money to the business.

That the live stock business of Texas is not enjoying the prosperity it should is an admitted fact; that it now has no state organization is equally true. It is, therefore, not only proper, but is a duty that stockmen owe themselves to get together in convention and see if something cannot be done to place this important industry on a more prosperous basis.

The city of Austin, the capital of our state, being centrally and conveniently located, is the proper point at which to meet and take the initiative step in this important work. Her citizens are taking an active interest in the move, and are making elaborate preparations to entertain and take care of all who may attend; no election or delegate's certificate is necessary. A cordial invitation is extended to every one in the state who is directly or indirectly interested, either as producer, consumer or dealer in live stock.

The JOURNAL will not undertake to make especial mention of the various matters affecting the stock interest of Texas that will be brought before the Austin convention, but will merely refer to a few of the most important and in which all are interested.

The government quarantine law, which now is almost prohibitory as far as our stock cattle traffic is concerned, will be fully discussed and the secretary of agriculture asked to make such changes in his restrictions as justice may demand. The best methods of breeding, feeding and marketing the products of the state will be carefully looked into and such improvements suggested as may appear of vital importance.

Railroad freight rates will be looked into and the services and aid of the state railroad commission asked for should it be found necessary.

Combinations, monopolies and trusts, detrimental to the live stock interests, will not be overlooked in the deliberations of the convention.

In short, all matters materially affecting the live stock interests of the state will receive careful attention and such action as may appear just and proper. To the end that the good work may carry with it the weight and influence its merits demand, it is earnestly hoped that all who possibly can do so, will attend.

CATTLE.

The Board of officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association, having authorized the removal of the headquarter offices to Boston, Mass. All communications should now be addressed "The Holstein-Friesian Association, Boston, Mass."

A breeder declares that if a cow should be born without a tail she might be used as the founder of a family of tailless cattle. Of course he expresses himself in this way only to emphasize the fact that any peculiarity may be bred into or out of animals. A pure-bred Shorthorn heifer was born hornless. Several of her calves were also born polled; these were carefully saved, and in time a strain of polled Shorthorns were produced.

The Live Stock Indicator says that E. R. Hardy, of Abingdon, Ill., who has long been successfully engaged in the breeding of Galloway cattle, is now also engaged in the tanning of the hides of Galloway, Angus, Shorthorn, Red Polled, Jersey and Holstein cattle; and the manufacture of such articles as robes, overcoats, parlor and bed-room rugs, gloves and mittens, collars and cuffs, ladies' coats and jackets, that are equal in beauty, and superior in wearing qualities, to the same articles made of costly furs or the skins of other animals. This use of the hides of the finest breeds of cattle opens up a new and profitable field for the breeders of the animals mentioned above.

The Ikard Letter.

The JOURNAL takes pleasure in publishing in full the communication of W. S. Ikard to be found elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Ikard is a thorough, practical cattleman, and his arguments in favor of improved stock are unanswerable. The fact of the business is that no arguments should be required to convince the dullest man in Texas that there is no longer any money in scrub stock, but that there is, and always will be, a good profit in raising improved animals. These facts are too potent to admit of any argument, the only mystery is that there are any scrub bulls to be found in the country.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The National Live Stock Reporter's Christmas Fat Stock Show.

As heretofore announced in these columns, the National Live Stock Reporter, the live stock commission merchants and others interested in building up the live stock market at the National Stock yards, East St. Louis, Ill., will offer a list of premiums for an exhibit of fat stock, to be held at the above named yards on December 9th next. All stock entered for the contest to be yarded before noon on that day, or to be barred from the contest. The entries are now closed.

| PREMIUMS. | |
|--|----------|
| Best car of 14 native steers..... | \$250 00 |
| Second best..... | 50 00 |
| Best car of 16 Texas or Indian steers..... | 250 00 |
| Second best..... | 50 00 |
| Best car of 60 native wethers..... | 100 00 |
| Second best..... | 25 00 |
| Best car of 50 hogs..... | 100 00 |
| Second best..... | 25 00 |

Referring to the above the National Live Stock Reporter says:

"All these premiums will stand good, and be paid as awarded by the judges. All that is necessary to make an entry good is for the stock to be on the ground at the time stated. The judgment in every case will be from a butcher standard of matured animals, and the combination of weight with quality regardless of age or breed. In the cattle classes the animals can hardly be too heavy, but there is no advantage in the hogs weighing over 300 pounds. The sheep should be over a year old as it is not a lamb premium."

The cattle entries from Texas are as

follows: R. A. Riddels, Alvarado; J. B. Wilson, Dallas, two loads; M. Sansom, Alvarado; H. H. Halsell, Decatur; W. H. Eagle, Dallas; T. D. Woody, Decatur; W. E. Gentry, Checotah, I. T., two loads; Rue Houston & Co., Bellevue; Frank Houston, agent, Bellevue; Gib L. Smith, Honey Grove; Jot J. Smyth, Itaska; A. C. Riddle, Waco; H. Benson, Denton.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in this show by stockmen from all over that part of the country tributary to St. Louis. It will, therefore, no doubt be an event of much interest to stockmen generally.

A Few Plain Facts for Cattlemen.

A large proportion of Texas cattlemen will probably loose heavily during the coming winter, but should the following spring find them with enough cattle left for "seed" the loss may after all prove a blessing in disguise.

To make cattle raising a success those who engage in it must know the business in all its phases and requirements thoroughly; this knowledge is indispensable to success if they will only learn by sad misfortunes and experience, then the sooner they are taught the better. If sad experience and heavy losses will teach them many of them will no doubt graduate before grass comes again; after their lessons have been thoroughly learned they can then begin anew with the little remnant of cattle that manage to pull through the winter, and make the business a success.

Of the many things absolutely essential that cattlemen must learn, the following occurs to the JOURNAL as among the more important:

"They must learn that times have changed and that old methods and ways will no longer bring success.

"That they can no longer depend on free or open range, but must own or lease the required amount of land to furnish plenty of grass the year round for the number of cattle they propose to keep.

"That the land controlled by them must be enclosed with a good substantial fence. This is necessary not only to keep their cattle from straying off, but to insure them the full benefit of their improved bulls and to protect their grass and water from the encroaches of the open range cattle, and to prevent their cows from coming in contact with the detestable scrub bulls that are just now so plentiful all over the state.

"Cattlemen must learn that the common Texas cattle have filled their mission and that their day of usefulness has past never to return. They were well adapted to the open free range business as it was conducted in this state until the last few years, but now that our cattle must be handled inside enclosures, improved stock are better suited to the business, besides it costs more now to raise and mature a steer in Texas than any one can afford to expend on a scrub.

"Cattlemen must learn that where their stock are expected to rustle for themselves the year round they must have at least plenty of grass and water. One without the other, even if supplied in abundance, will not answer.

"That where cattle are expected to subsist twelve months in the year on native grasses, their range must be changed at least once, that is they must not be expected to subsist through the winter on a pasture that has already been eaten out during the summer and fall. Every cattle raiser should divide his lands, however small the acreage, into at least two pastures, and use one for summer and fall grazing, keeping the other fresh for winter.

"Cattlemen must learn that their cattle not only require plenty of good pure water, but that it must be so distributed as to be within one mile of any point within the enclosure. If they do not already know it they should

learn that more grass is ruined each year in Texas by being tramped out by cattle than they consume by eating.

"In view of the above cattle raisers should learn to supply their pastures with an abundance of water properly distributed, which can always be done either by boring wells or building tanks. Cattle not only walk their flesh off when required to go three or four miles to water, but kill out the grass.

"Cattle raisers must learn to raise fewer cattle, that is not try to keep more than they can comfortably take care of through the winter as well as the summer. They must learn to raise better ones because there is no money in any other kind. No farmer or stockman using common Texas cows can afford to keep anything short of a registered pure bred bull."

When all these and many other needed improvements that might be suggested are put in practice Texas cattlemen will again become a prosperous and happy lot of people.

The Foreign Cattle Trade.

The American farmer who prides himself on growing first-class beef will never get his own fully until the English and Scotch buyers can come to the Western farms, buy a ship-load of cattle to suit them, just as Eastern horse buyers do, load them on a train of improved cars and take them around or through Chicago to the seaboard. He will then ship them on a vessel that is specially fitted for the trade, and take such of them inland for feeding out as may not be fitted for immediate slaughter. There are a few things in the way of this at present which will, we believe, be removed in the near future. The first of these is the restrictions under which United States cattle are landed. They must be slaughtered within ten days and at the port of entry. This compels the shipment of only such as are supposed to be fit for the shambles, and, of course, greatly increases the risk of shipment. No steer that has been kept in close quarters on an entirely corn diet for six months is in condition to stand the fatigue of travel by rail a thousand miles in an ordinary cattle car and then a voyage of three thousand miles over the sea often stormy in the extreme. It is a marvel that cattle of this kind are landed in the condition that they are. Canadians can now ship any kind of cattle without restrictions and hence have a profitable trade in steers far inferior to the cattle grown in the states. The excuse, of course, is pleuro-pneumonia.

Under the energetic treatment of the department of agriculture this excuse will soon be void no longer. It is many months since the case of so-called pleuro-pneumonia has been found, and the last cases found has been proven by two leading European veterans, Prof. Williams of Edinburgh and Prof. Nocard of France, to be an entirely different disease—non-contagious and the result of exposure while on ship board. Dr. Williams, professor in the new veterinary college at Edinburgh, has announced for months that he was ready, at any time, to demonstrate to any veterinarian experts in the world that the alleged cases had not the slightest symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia. His diagnosis has since been confirmed by the most eminent veterinary authority in France.

If the English government is sincere in its reasons for maintaining these restrictions they must soon be removed. This done, the great disparity between the prices of first-class cattle in America and Europe must disappear. With improved cattle cars and ships built for the trade and resting places which the self-interest of the railroads will lead them to furnish, it will be possible for an English dealer to come direct to the great pastures and buy a

ship-load of high grade export steers and take them direct, and in the best possible condition, to the English farmers and abattoirs. He will not be limited to fat cattle. He can take cattle that are half fat—thrifty two-year-olds as well, land them in first-class condition, and sell them to British farmers who have now to pay exorbitant prices for store cattle greatly inferior to what America can furnish.

We are quite aware that it is to the interest of America to finish its own cattle and export the finished product only, but if the price of this class of cattle is persistently hammered down by the dressed beef men by the substitution of inferior beef, rendered tender by a month in a refrigerator, then let the farmer send his chosen stuff outside of the reign of the packer, even if it has to go out of his own country. When we reach this point there will be a distinction drawn between the "sheep and the goats," between two-year-olds that have been bred and fed for marbled beef and three and four-year-olds who have no place for fat between the muscles. When we come to this it will not take the dullest comprehension long to see the difference between improved cattle and the scrub.—The Homestead.

Pointers for Feeders.

The cattle market has been low indeed for the past few months. As the JOURNAL has often taken occasion to remark, it is not so much the market as the inferior quality of the offerings, that have brought the extremely low figures. In proof of this position, the JOURNAL reproduces the following from the Homestead:

We have been insisting for a good while that the present low prices for most cattle were not so much the fault of the cattle, as the kind of cattle on the market, and this the fault, more than anything else, of the breeders and feeders. To illustrate our point, we take a few notes from the actual transactions of Chicago during the week ending October 10th. On Thursday the 8th, Mr. Fred V. Stowe, of Grimes, Iowa, sold a bunch of Shorthorn cattle of five car loads. The first averaged 1,573 pounds, and brought \$6.45 or \$101.45 per head; sixteen head averaging 1,800 pounds, at \$6.35, or \$114.30 per head; thirty-two head, averaging 1,559 pounds at \$6.20, or \$96.65 per head, and the tails, averaging 1,714 pounds at \$6.10, or \$98.39 per head. Nor is this a solitary instance. The day before Mr. F. N. Flynn, of Prentice, Illinois, sold twenty-eight head of Shorthorn cattle averaging 1,640 pounds, at \$6.35 or \$104.14 per head, and during the same week Mr. E. R. Grant, of Cromwell, Iowa, sold forty head to an exporter, averaging 1,507 pounds, at \$6.35, or \$95.69 per head. These are cold facts of the market, actual transactions, which show not what can be done, but what is done. When cattle bring over a hundred dollars per head, it means that the feeder is getting a good price for his corn and a big price for his grass. It is possible there might have been more clear money in letting these cattle go at an earlier age, and again it might not. The fact, however, remains, that if farmers will grow the kind of cattle that are wanted by Eastern shippers and exporters, they will get good money for them; when very poor trash from the range is selling at about the freight or at one dollar per hundred.

We sometimes feel as if we ought to beg pardon of some of our readers for insisting on this point so often. They know these things and are happy in doing them. While this is true there are many others who do not know them and who will not be convinced by any expression of opinion, but must have the cold facts on which opinion is based. These results, of course, cannot be obtained without the use of improved blood of some of the beef breeds, which fortunately is cheap, very cheap now, and much cheaper than it will be when farmers get onto the facts of the market.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Keep only good sheep.

A flock of good sheep is the farmer's best friend.

Costiveness from eating dry food kills lots of sheep.

Sheep will help you pay off the mortgage on the farm.

Sheep must not be deprived of water unless they drink too much.

If it pays you to keep sheep it will pay you to keep good ones.

Have your sheep enter the winter in the best possible condition.

The wool manufacturer has no love for his brother, the wool grower.

Form is claimed to be of more importance than size in mutton sheep.

Sheep farming does not require large capital invested, and the risk is small, for sheep, if well managed, will not die in debt to their owner.

It will not require an observing person to keep sheep many years until he will find out that the main thing in wintering them is to keep them up in the fall.

The man who would succeed as a breeder of sheep must be always aiming higher by a constant endeavor to bring his flock to a more perfect state of perfection.

If you intend to contend for some of the sheep premiums offered at Chicago, apply for blanks and other needed information to Director General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ills.

A large proportion of Texas flockmasters put their rams into their ewe flocks about Oct. 10th to 15th each year. To these the JOURNAL will suggest that by the 10th to the 15th of November these rams should come out.

Reports from the Western fairs show large exhibits of very fine sheep. The exhibit at Dallas was awfully short. Does this indicate that the Dallas fair people didn't care anything about attracting wool growers and sheep breeders?

You thought you saw a sheep in your flock scratching itself, but you were afraid to look into the matter carefully, fearing you would find it scabby. And yet, if it is scabby, the sooner you know it, and the sooner you take steps to cure it, the better it will be for you.

The question of raising sheep for their meat is not an unimportant one; as the population of the country increases, the consumption of eatables increases and the favorite meat, and that which brings the highest price is lamb, which can now be purchased only as a luxury by those who can afford it.

The value of sheep to the farm is perhaps not fully understood by many farmers. It is an old proverb that whenever the foot of the sheep touches land it is turned into gold. Sheep husbandry has a value in making the land more profitable, more productive, at a less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.

There are three things to consider in sheep growing: The breed, the soil and the climate. These must not only be each of the best, but there must be harmony between them. That is, the breed must be selected with special reference to the soil and climate, for one would flourish where the other would fail. Look back to the origin of a breed and study the conditions under which it has been developed; then imitate those conditions as closely as possible.

Practice now prevailing with many sheep men and one which, in our opinion, cannot be too strongly condemned, is that of allowing grade ram lambs of

all descriptions to run without castration, which not only depreciates their value for the butcher, but is also the cause of many inferior rams going into service, when by the expenditure of a few dollars extra, pure-bred rams of the various breeds could be secured. We have no hesitation in saying that there is little or no excuse for the sheep grower who will at the present time place an inferior or mongrel-bred ram at the head of his flock.

Many farmers manage to have a lot of old run down sheep in their flocks, which is bad economy, to say the least, and should be remedied or entirely avoided. And now is the time to attend to this matter. By looking over the flock and selecting out all such as are not doing well and putting them on as good pasture as can be afforded, and with the addition of a little grain, they can be made ready for the butcher by the time winter sets in. So long as a sheep is healthy it can be fattened, but it is not good policy to keep them until they become too old, as it has a tendency to run down the flock and give it a rakish appearance. Every farmer should look carefully over his flock every fall and select out all that cannot be kept longer with profit.

Care and judgment should be exercised in the selection of a ram, as much of the future value of the flock will depend on the impression he leaves on his offspring. A man may save himself a lot of trouble and disappointment by making the head a first principle in establishing a flock. The head of an animal is the main index to his purity of blood, strength of constitution and actual fitness for the service for which he is intended. If you go for breed you should look, above all, to the head. If your aim be style or fashion, you must seek it in the head, as nine times in ten that very accommodating phrase known as quality should prove itself by a good head. It is the head that carries impression and sets off the whole proportion.

With the renewed attention that is being given to the sheep industry, we notice an especial tendency to advise those who are going into the business to choose hilly lands. Now, of course, hilly lands in a temperate climate, if they are good for anything at all, are good for sheep; but it by no means follows that a flockmaster cannot hope for success on level lands. The especial reason why hilly lands are good is because they will always give a dry footing; but this can be obtained as well on level lands if they are properly drained. Wet lands will not do for sheep under any circumstances, as sheep pastured on them will be subject to foot rot and other diseases. Limestone soil is also best for sheep, as the herbage thereon seems better suited to their needs than that growing upon soils that are rich in potash.—J. K. Reave, in Farmers' Home.

The Sheep Breeders' Guide.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a copy of Quibell's Sheep Breeders' Guide published by Quibell Brothers, Newark, England. This little book contains a very complete treatise upon sheep and sheep breeding and should be in the hands of every sheep breeder in the country. It will be sent postage paid to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. It is worth several times the amount asked for it.

Money in Sheep.

Colman's Rural World says: Sheep may come a little nearer returning something for nothing than can be had from some other investments, but the man who puts his money into a flock, of whatever size or breed of sheep, and afterwards omits to accord all the essentials to thrift and improvement, is only surprising himself and need look for no other results than disappointed hopes and a depleted pocketbook. On the other hand, the farmer who secures the

proper type of sheep and accords to these plenty of feed and such security from exposure as humanity and economy may dictate, will find himself rewarded by returns certain to lose nothing in comparison with the best that comes to him through any other source.

The Outlook for the Winter.

The coming winter will no doubt be a severe and in many instances, a disastrous one in Texas on all classes of range stock. The sheep, as well as the cattle growers, will no doubt sustain heavy losses, and in quite a number of instances, will only pull through the winter with sheep enough for "seed." The JOURNAL is of the opinion that the losses of the coming winter will have one good effect on both sheep and cattle raisers. It will teach them to raise fewer stock and better ones. To prepare during the summer for the winter that is sure to follow and to never allow their flocks to increase beyond the number they can comfortably provide for the year round.

The sheep business of Texas is gradually but surely changing from large herds to small flocks. From exclusive sheep ranching to sheep farming. From big flocks to little ones. When every flockmaster in Texas reduces his herd to such numbers as he can keep in good flesh and thriving condition the year round, and every farmer keeps and carefully looks after at least a few sheep, the business in Texas will be on much better footing and the results much more satisfactory to all concerned.

Selecting a Ram.

The season of the year is now at hand when it stands the breeder in hand to begin to look about him for a top for his flock. The old saying that "the ram should be the top of the flock" is too true, and it stands the breeder in hand, if he desires to improve on that which he already has, to get something good—not only something good but something in the shape of a ram which will improve the rams of last year. No breeder should be satisfied with the results of his labors unless there be improvement each succeeding year.

In selecting a ram, one thing should be considered by every sheep breeder, which is too often ignored from a money standpoint. The ram should be a thoroughbred animal of some of the breeds. A grade does not have the power of transmittal of uniform qualities to the offspring. Some of the lambs will take the character of the ewes, some of the ram and some of the ancestors on both sides for several generations back, even to a black sheep somewhere in the line of breeding. The improvement of a flock of sheep by means of breeding requires very considerable and long continued care. It must be acknowledged that in a number of cases the influence of the male predominates over the female and the characteristics of the former are more likely to be impressed on the offspring than those of the latter. This is shown in most animals. The mule partakes much more of the nature and size of its sire than of its dam. A large Cotswold ram on a Down ewe produces an offspring much more resembling the former than the latter, and a pony mare put to a full-sized horse will produce an animal half as large again as the dam. Care should be taken not to let the idea of fashionable points hide some very objectionable points of more practical value. Straightness of back with a corresponding under line, breadth of loins and rotundity of frame, are points which cannot be disputed, and are signs of good qualities—extra good qualities.—The Homestead.

The Boston Wool Market.

Referring to the wool market the Boston Journal of Commerce of the 7th, says:

The market has been very quiet this

week, and the demand for wool very light, lighter even than the sales indicate for the report includes the delivery of some wools sold in previous weeks. The election and subsequent excitement must have operated in a measure to keep buyers out of the market, and the failure of the Maverick bank would have a tendency to restrict operations until it was known what effect the suspension would have. It is pretty certain, however, that wool men are not interested directly in the failure. We cannot find that any of them were depositors, with the single exception of a small firm that kept a small deposit there. Dealers say that for a large bank they have received fewer checks on the Maverick than any bank in Boston, excepting a few of the very small ones. The failure, therefore, will have no effect on the wool trade other than such effect as every failure has upon the general market.

It was not expected that trade would be very brisk, even considering the excitements of the week, for manufacturers have evidently decided upon a waiting, careful policy that seeks to let dealers rather than themselves carry the stock. This is a safe enough policy when the large stock is considered. As to prices they are weak all along the line, and decidedly in buyers' favor. It would be difficult to quote any lower, but the market is decidedly easier, yet not so much so, but dealers have declined substantial orders, to fill which a liberal concession must be granted. They prefer holding the wool a little longer, though not a few observers claim they must ultimately yield.

In regard to Texas wool, the Journal says: Texas wools are inactive. Fall wools arrive daily, but are showing up in poorer quality. Much of the clip is held in Texas at prices away above this market, and little interest is shown in those wools that have arrived. Quotations are on a basis of 52c clean for fine and 50c for medium. In spring wools there is no change. Fine Northern, twelve months' growth, sells on a basis of 60@62c, and for eight months' growth, 55@58c. Medium of year's growth is worth all the way from 55@58c, and 53@55c for six to eight months' growth.

Advantages of Scouring Wool.

The JOURNAL is glad to know that the scouring mills at both San Antonio and San Angelo are liberally patronized and being operated to their full capacity.

It is estimated that wool in its original natural state, contains in pounds, twice as much dirt and grease as wool, and that by the scouring process it is reduced fully two-thirds in weight. This must therefore save to the producer, two-thirds of the amount heretofore paid to railroads for freight.

It must be remembered that the increased weight given to the wool by the grease and dirt does not add, but rather detracts from its selling value. Dirty wool is sold on a scoured basis, a certain percentage being deducted to offset the grease and dirt, otherwise the price is cut down to more than counter-balance the increased weight caused by the wool being unwashed. In either event there is nothing gained to the producer. Not so, however, with scoured and assorted wool. The seller knows then just what he has got, he is not subjected to any discount or dockage, but can sell his wool strictly on its merits and always rely on getting its market value.

In addition to the large saving in freights, there are many other arguments that might be used in favor of scouring the wool before shipping or offering it for sale. The best test, however, for the wool grower to make is to have a sample lot or a part of his wool scoured and compare the results with returns received for the unscoured part of his clip.

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.

Nov 4—Texas Live Stock Commission Co sold for Spohn Bros, Encinal, 16 steers, 690 lbs, \$2.15; 6 cows, 633 lbs, \$1.30; 1 bull, 930 lbs, \$1.10. Nov 5—American Pastoral Co, Channing, 361 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.40; Baker & W, Cuero, 73 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.65; Jenkins & B, St Louis, Mo, 80 calves, 222 lbs, \$1.75; 73 calves, 155 lbs, \$1.60; W H S, Colorado, 80 calves, 202 lbs, \$2.85. Nov 6—J B Pace, Richmond, Va, 74 cows, 788 lbs, \$2.35; 75 cows, 787 lbs, \$2.35; 61 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.60.

Nov 2—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for Buchanan Bros & H, Midland, 116 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.25; 4 stags, 1060 lbs, \$1.60; Julius Runge, Colorado, 168 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.45. Nov 5—Martin & B, San Angelo, 188 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.55; St. Louis Cattle Co, Colorado City, 188 cows, 775 lbs, \$2.10; 55 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.50; Jumbo Cattle Co, Colorado City, 115 steers, 739 lbs, \$2.05. Nov 3—F Crowley, Midland, 77 calves, 144 lbs, \$3; 20 calves, 239 lbs, \$2. Nov 5—Jumbo Cattle Co, Colorado, 52 cattle, 721 lbs, \$2.05; 28 cattle, 824 lbs, \$2.15; 2 cattle, 810 lbs, \$2.50; St Louis Cattle Co, 110 cattle, 763 lbs, \$2.15; 57 cattle, 708 lbs, \$2.25.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Nov 4—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for S Cobb, Vinita I T, 46 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.80; 21 steers, 1097 lbs, \$3; D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 29 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.90; 28 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.75; 340 steers, 1007 lbs, \$3; Jeff Waggoner, Iowa Park, 16 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3; M Davis, Seymour, 26 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.75; 2 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.30; Foley, Davis & Co, Seymour, 20 cows, 608 lbs, \$1.55; W H Putman, Seymour, 24 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.75; Harrold & East, Fort Worth, 21 calves, \$3 each; East and Keen, Archer, 30 cows and heifers, 705 lbs, \$1.50; Ike Ventonep, Fort Worth, 32 cows and heifers, 660 lbs, \$1.50; M T Rush, Archer, 5 bulls, 1170 lbs, \$1.25; 3 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.40; 8 cows, 586 lbs, \$1.40; 2 stags, 725 lbs, \$2; 2 stags, 910 lbs, \$1.25. Nov 5—Foley, Davis & Co, Seymour, 33 calves, \$1.50; W E Gentry & Co, Checotah, I T, 95 steers, 1065 lbs, \$3.25; 4 oxen, 1282 lbs, \$2.60; 1 ox 1130 lbs, \$2.60; 2 heifers, 1030 lbs, \$2.60; C W Turner, Muscogee, 37 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.60. Nov 7—J J Wilhite, Seymour, 32 cows, 589 lbs, \$1.40; G B Perryman, Tulsa, 4 cows, 952 lbs, \$1.50; 78 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.50; 46 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.30; 11 cows, 871 lbs, \$2.35; 15 cows, 692 lbs, \$2.10; 40 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.50; 38 calves, \$4 each; 53 calves, \$5 each.

Nov 5—Scaling & Tamblin sold for J O Hall, Vinita, 26 cows, 928 lbs, \$1.62; 13 cows, 861 lbs, \$1.55; 34 calves, \$5.50 each; J Scharbauer, Midland, 474 sheep, 82 lbs, \$3.75; 453 sheep, 81 lbs, \$3.85; 70 goats, \$1.25 each. Nov 7—Spears & Harminson, Quanah, 29 cows, 717 lbs, 180; 58 cows 723 lbs, \$1.75. Nov 9—Stilson, Case, Thorp, Ryburn Co, Catoosa, 397 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.50; J N & J W Morrison Amarillo, 30 steers, 643 lbs, \$2.35; C L Weil, Corpus Christi, 120 calves, \$4 each; R M Clayton, Sweetwater, 20 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.62; 4 steers, 900 lbs, \$2. Nov 10—White Bros, Quanah,

15 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.90; 13 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.90; W O Neal, Birdville, 43 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.90; 15 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.85; 6 calves, \$5 each. Nov 10—Harminson Bros, Quanah, 4 calves, \$4 each; 29 cows, 632 lbs, \$1.60; 32 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.85; 3 bulls, 1160 lbs, \$1.40; 119 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.85; T N Middleton, Quanah, 53 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.85; 3 calves, \$6 each; J Connelly, Muscogee, 17 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.90; 3 bulls, 1220 lbs, \$1.25; 4 steers, 920 lbs, \$3; 10 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.75; 8 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.15; 6 steers, 950 lbs, \$3; J A Montgomery, Quanah, 27 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.60; 6 calves, \$3.50 each; Jno Ledbetter, Quanah, 38 cows and heifers, 735 lbs, \$2.15; 28 cows and heifers, 733 lbs, \$2; 2 cows, 900 lbs, \$1.62; B W Waters, Quanah, 29 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.75; 1 stag, 1070 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1100 lbs, \$1.35. Nov 11—A F Crowley, Midland, 71 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.60; 193 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.90; 72 calves, \$5 each; M R Birdwell, Mineral Wells, 17 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.75; 11 steers, 734 lbs, \$2; R E Bain, Henrietta, 33 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.60;

AT U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.

Nov 6—M G Ellis & Co sold for L B Strawn, Strawn, 29 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.35; A M Kendall, Ardmore, I T, 55 hogs, 333 lbs, \$4; 2 hogs, 165 lbs, \$2.25; 6 hogs, 208 lbs, \$4; 5 hogs, 142 lbs, \$2.25; C H Lee, Colorado, 13 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.25; 9 steers, 793 lbs, \$1.57; J T Petty, Lipan, 10 cows, 700 lbs, \$1; 8 bulls, 700 lbs, \$0.80; 53 cows, \$9 per head; J R Wilmith, 144 goats, \$1 per head; J N West, Albany, 28 cows, 665 lbs, \$1.20; W H Wilson, Fort Worth, 17 cows, 691 lbs, \$1; 3 calves, \$4.50 each. Nov 12—B F Dneiggins, Fort Worth, 6 cows, \$8 per head.

Nov 12—Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, sold for N C Houston, city, 41 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.50; G Houston, city, 2 steers, 950 lbs, \$2; G L Dalton, Palo Pinto, 74 hogs, 217 lbs, \$3.75; 3 hogs, 150 lbs, \$3. Nov 11—Lee Crenshaw, Nacona, 49 hogs, 186 lbs, \$3.90; 28 hogs, 115 lbs, \$2; S S Rue, Burneyville, 44 hogs, 211 lbs, \$4; 25 hogs, 150 lbs, \$3.60; 23 hogs, 200 lbs, \$3.90. Nov 10—Houston, city, 23 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.40; 13 cows, 686 lbs, \$0.95; H B White, Meridian, 13 calves, 325 lbs, \$1.40; 10 calves, 200 lbs, \$2.25; 4 cows, 550 lbs, \$1. Nov 7—Houston, city, 20 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.20; O S Keeler, Rhome, 27 hogs, 185 lbs, \$4. Nov 6—M C Shankle, Alvord, 37 hogs, 200 lbs, \$3.90; 10 hogs, 124 lbs, \$1; ———, Wichita Kans, 249 hogs, 231 lbs, \$4.

AT KANSAS CITY.

November 4—Fish & Keck Co. sold for Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 327 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.65; 21 bulls, 1222 lbs, \$1.25; Robert & Farris, Neutral Strip, 93 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.65; 90 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.65; 40 steers, 1115 lbs, \$2.35; 10 steers, 1109 \$2; C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, I T, 161 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.45; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 144 calves, 158 lbs, \$3; Robert & Farris, Neutral Strip, 151 calves, 139 lbs, \$3; J B Taylor, Ta-la-la, I T, 29 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.20; 22 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.65; 30 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.55. Nov 5—Baird & Ingram, Parcell, I T, 45 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.67; 79 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.40; American Pastoral Co, Amarillo, 347 steers, 1075 lbs, \$2.30. Nov 7—American Pastoral Co, Amarillo, 235 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.45; 125 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.50.

November 5—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for A P Murchison, Amarillo, \$4 cows,

750 lbs, \$1.50; 17 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.50; Wilson & Johnson, Snyder, 3 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.15; 5 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.50.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
November 11, 1891.

The Chicago market opened on Monday with 15,500 cattle without any material change in the situation. The receipts on same day one week previous were 20,346, and on same day one year ago 18,864, consequently the market was on account of decreased receipts in a little better shape than on the previous Mondays above referred to.

The receipts of Texans on Monday were 3000 head. The market was quite steady and values tended to firmness. A lot of 18 cars of choice heifers sold at \$2.30, and 8 cars of good cows sold at \$2.20. Good steers sold at \$2.90. The quality was generally poor and quite a number of common to fair steers sold at from \$2.25@2.40, with the same class of cows going at from \$1.75@1.85.

Tuesday's cattle receipts were 7000, of which 2000 were Texans. They sold at Monday's prices.

To-day's receipts increased to 18,000, but without increasing the number of Texans, which were to-day in round numbers same as yesterday, 2000 head. A large proportion of to-day's receipts of Texans were cattle owned by the slaughter houses and consigned direct to them. The feeling is stronger and the market a shade better on good cattle. To-day's market quotations on Texas cattle are: Steers, \$2.25@3.10; cows, \$1.50@2.10; bulls, \$1.25@1.50; calves, \$1.50@4 per 100 lbs. Sales included 38 steers from Kansas City, 830 lbs, \$2.25; 89 cows, 810 lbs, \$2.10; 298 calves, 242 lbs, \$2; 65 cows, 675 lbs, \$1.65; 73 calves, 196 lbs, \$3; 137 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.80; 240 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.45; 47 calves, 146 lbs, \$4.

Hog receipts for the three days of this week ending to-day, have been as follows: Monday, 38,000; Tuesday 30,000; to-day, 42,000. The general tendency of the market is downward and lower. The hog market yesterday was a little better than on Monday, but has to-day lost all it gained yesterday. Sales of mixed hogs were at \$3.55@3.95; largely at \$3.80@3.90. The range of prices is narrowing somewhat as the quality is getting to be more uniform. For instance, the spread in prices was 55c, against 70c a week ago and 65c a year ago.

The receipts of sheep so far this week have been 6000 on Monday, 5000 Tuesday, and 5000 to-day. The market is steady and without material change.

St. Louis Market Review.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
November 11, 1891.

The market opened Monday with very light receipts. There were all told only 1776 cattle offered, most of which were common and inferior Texans and Indians. There were 285 calves on Monday's market. They sold at \$4 per head. The calf trade is extremely dull, and unless the calves offered are of light weight and strictly good they are hard to sell at any price.

Strictly good fat Texas cattle would bring four figures and are in good demand, but there are none of this class on sale. The quality of Texas cattle

has as a rule been bad for several months, but for the past week the quality has been much worse than ever before. Shippers seem to have already marketed all their decent cattle and are now sending in their "rag tags and bob tails." This is perhaps the result of the severe drouth that is now prevailing throughout the state.

There were 4100 cattle on Tuesday's market, of which 2400 were Texans and Indians. There were a few loads of good steers. These were readily taken at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.37. A few good calves sold on Tuesday at \$5 each. Good cows sold on Tuesday at from \$1.60 to \$1.90.

To-day's receipts were 4000, including about 1500 range cattle. The quality continues to fall far below the requirements, consequently common and inferior cattle are weak and prices very unsatisfactory to shippers. Best grades are bringing strong prices. The bulk of fair to good Texas steers sold to-day at from \$2.60 to \$2.70; common to fair at from \$2.40 to \$2.50. Good cows brought from \$1.80 to \$2, while common ones went at much less figures.

The following are given as representative sales for to-day:

Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, 32 cows, 621 lbs, \$1.80; 29 cows, 761 lbs, \$2.37.

N C Wilkerson, Seymour, 36 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.70.

A F Crowley, Midland, 25 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.60; 71 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.60; 73 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.60.

W R Birdwell, Mineral Wells, 81 cows, 896 lbs, \$1.75.

J S Charbauer, Midland, 176 steers, 898 pounds, \$2.65; 193 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.90.

H C Clark, Dallas, 9 cows, 678 lbs, \$1.60; 66 calves, \$4.

W W Mann, Archer, 322 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.85; 19 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.60; 43 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.85.

W L Tankersly, Belknap, 32 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.50.

Bedford & Jones, Seymour, 121 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.75.

The hog market is not any lower to-day than on Monday last, but is a little weaker than on yesterday. The receipts to-day were 8300. Four cents was the top of the market, and the bulk of good hogs were sold at from \$3.60 to \$3.80, common and light hogs sold as low as three cents.

The receipts of sheep were 1800, the lowest of the week. The market was firm and active for anything above fair in quality, and on the best the market was a shade stronger. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.60. No Texas sheep were offered.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,
November 11, 1891.

Receipts of cattle Monday, 6392, calves, 347. Tuesday 8500 cattle, 150 calves. To-day, cattle, 6500. There have been very few Texas cattle on this week's market. The quality has been poor and prices unsatisfactory. The demand is good for fat cattle and the market is steady on good ones and fully five cents higher.

The feeding trade is now quiet on steers at these yards, and usually amounts to from 75 to 100 cars per day. The scarcity of water is keeping a great many feeders out of the market and will continue to do so until it rains.

The following are representative

sales of Texas cattle on to-day's market:

P J Loony, Meridian, 68 calves, \$4.75 per head; J A Kelly, Higgins, 72 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.85; Cobb & Co, 50 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.65; 28 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.65; B Howell, Hartley, 48 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.20; 25 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.05; O H Nelson, 50 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.05; 11 cows, 960 lbs, \$2.

There were 17000 hogs on sale to-day. The market continues to decline. Top hogs brought \$3.95 to-day, but bulk of sales were made at from \$3.65@3.75. Common and light hogs are selling around \$3.

Sheep receipts are light and market strong.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 12.—Wool—Market closed quiet.
Unscoured wool—

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

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12.—Wool—Slow sale and easy.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—Wool—Receipts, 131,300 pounds. Shipments, 12,900 pounds. Weak and dull. Unwashed bright medium, 19@22½c; coarse braid, 14@20c; low sandy, 11@17c; fine light, 18@21c; fine heavy, 12@18c; tub washed, choice, 31@31½c; inferior, 27@30c.

Stock Yards Notes.

Lee Crenshaw of Nacona was in Tuesday with one car of hogs.

Sim Warren sold two cars of cattle on Thursday to Nat Houston.

M. C. Shandle, Alvord, was down with a load of hogs Saturday.

S. S. Rue of Burneyville shipped in one car of hogs a few days ago.

S. B. Strawn of Strawn had one car of cattle on the market Saturday.

R. A. Ragsdale, Marietta, I. T. had one car of hogs on Tuesday's market.

J. C. Stephens shipped a car-load of rams, to Trinidad, Colo., on Sunday.

A. S. Keeter of Rhome was on Monday's market, with one load of hogs.

H. H. Hulbert of Paul's Valley, I. T., came in Tuesday with a car-load of hogs.

W. H. Barefoot of Belcher was on Wednesday's market with one car-load of hogs.

Nat Houston, the cattle buyer, has gone to Colorado City, to receive a lot of fat cattle.

A. M. Kendall, Ardmore, I. T., sampled Saturday's market with a car-load of good hogs.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison shipped in four cars of hogs from Wichita, Kansas, on Monday.

G. L. Dalton of Palo Pinto was on Thursday's market with a car-load of Palo Pinto county hogs.

A. J. Vick fed 38 cars of feeders on Sunday. The cattle were bought and shipped from Ballinger and were en route to Little Rock to be fed on cotton seed meal. They were good cattle.

Big preparations are being made for the grand barbecue to be given by the Fort Worth Packing company on their first anniversary on the 21st. Every-

body invited, and all expected to come. Beef, good, juicy, barbecued beef, will be furnished in abundance with plenty of Fort Worth beer with which to wash it down. Those who fail to come will miss a rare treat.

Special Rates.

C. G. Caldwell, secretary of the Green Beef and Feeders association of Austin, writes the JOURNAL that arrangements have been made for excursion rates over all the railroads from the 15th to 21st, inclusive, account of the Stockmen's convention that meets in above named city the 17th (next Tuesday). The above named gentleman is also authority for the statement that the Austin hotels will give a specially low rate to those in attendance. In short, the gentlemen who have the matter in hand seem to be doing all in their power to make the convention a success, and it is hoped they may be rewarded by a large attendance.

FIELD and Farm says: "Except in the cases of very slow maturing animals the sooner they are in the proper market and the money is got out of them, the more profit. But while the forcing process is widely applicable it must always be remembered that there is a vast difference in stock as to capability and forcing. Let some one else experiment on stunted or ne'er-do-well stock. Don't waste high-priced feed on no-account animals."

To the Stockmen and Feeders of Texas.

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

R. T. HILL,

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

C. G. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

To Cattle Buyers.

I have collected a quantity of information about live stock tributary to our line, which I shall be pleased to give you if you will call at my office, 214 Main street, (up stairs) Fort Worth.

RICHARD LORD,

G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. R.

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

THE SUPPLY OF FAT STOCK.

Comparison of Receipts at Four Great Western Markets

Receipts at Chicago during the first ten months of 1891 amount to 2,678,866 cattle, 6,523,678 hogs and 1,857,245 sheep, against 2,943,085 cattle, 5,963,615 hogs and 1,823,462 sheep during the corresponding period of 1890; a decrease this year of 264,199 cattle, an increase 560,063 hogs and 33,783 sheep. In September Chicago gained about 26,000 cattle, and decreased 62,000 hogs and 31,000 sheep as compared with September of last year. In October Chicago lost about 10,000 cattle, 60,000 hogs and 27,700 sheep as compared with the previous October.

At Kansas City receipts for the first ten months of 1891 amount to 1,037,566 cattle, 1,989,110 hogs and 343,102 sheep, against 1,256,379 cattle, 2,324,899 hogs and 472,870 sheep during the corresponding period of 1890; a decrease this year of 218,813 cattle, 335,789 hogs and 129,769 sheep. During September Kansas City gained about 20,000 cattle, decreased 82,000 hogs and 20,000 sheep. During October Kansas City increased about 10,000 cattle, lost 20,000 hogs and gained 10,000 sheep.

Receipts at Omaha during the first ten months of 1891 amount to 488,946 cattle, 1,169,606 hogs and 151,683 sheep, against 529,222 cattle, 1,366,152 hogs and 114,155 sheep during the corresponding period of 1890, showing a decrease this year of 40,286 cattle, 196,546 hogs and a gain of 37,528 sheep. During September Omaha gained 15,000 cattle, decreased 65,000 hogs, and gained 15,000 sheep. During October Omaha increased 10,000 cattle, lost 73,000 hogs and gained 9,500 sheep as compared with 1890.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the first ten months of 1891, amount to 551,625 cattle, 656,674 hogs and 319,625 sheep, against 436,005 cattle, 772,493 hogs, and 257,724 sheep during the first ten months of 1890, an increase of 115,513 cattle, a decrease of 115,818 hogs and an increase of 61,901 sheep. During the month of September St. Louis gained 34,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs and 7,000 sheep. During the month of October St. Louis gained 26,000 cattle, also 13,000 hogs and lost a few sheep.

Taking all the above figures into consideration there is a decrease in the total cattle supply of 408,765 as compared with first ten months of 1890. On October 1st, 1891, the loss amounted to 443,000 cattle for nine months. The difference exhibits a gain of about 35,000 in October following a gain of 94,000 in September, making up a considerable portion of the loss during early months of the year 1891.

In hogs the immense increase has disappeared and there is a loss so far this year of 88,000 head. On October 1st the gain amounted to 50,700 head for the ten months. The loss in September was 204,000 head, in October about 140,000.

In sheep there is an increase of 3500 head. On October 1st the increase amounted to 12,000 head so that the total sheep supply decreased 8500 head in October. The month of September lost 43,000 out of the gain previously existing.—National Land and Live Stock Exchange.

Comparative Care of Farm Stock.

Agricultural papers say "great care" is requisite to profitable sheep husbandry. The idea is so emphasized that the novice would believe sheep need more attention than other domestic animals. The horse in service has to be stabled, fed, watered and groomed. At pasture he needs watching every day, for he is more likely to break the fence and his legs, and to get into more mischief than any other animal. The cow must be milked twice a day, and in winter she must be fed, watered and cleaned after. Cattle, not milkers, should be inspected every day when running in fields, for they are liable to tear down fences or to gore each other. Swine, whether in pen or out, must be fed twice a day, and in winter require extra warm quarters. They root themselves out of restraint oftener than all other animals of equal numbers, break down or scale fences. Sheep require no stabling in winter, and unlike all other domestic animals, they need no filthy and disagreeable cleaning after, nor watering; the best condition for them is an open shed and water where they can help themselves. In summer they are placed in pasture, where they remain "until snow flies," requiring a visit only occasionally to replenish their salt.

True, it would be well to visit the sheep every day, but the necessity is not so great as it is to look after other stock. They are less liable to tear down or scale fences, and they do not injure each other or anything else by biting, kicking, hooking or fighting in any manner. They are the "pink of docility," and the only farm animals that strictly mind their own business. Where is the comparative "great care" rightfully applied to sheep, unless the superlative, "greatest care," be applied to horses, cattle and swine? In line with this "great care" theory is the following current excerpt. "In some sections of our happy country goats and sheep are used for sprouting new land. Starvation—or the principle of 'root, hog, or die'—is the motive power. But it never makes the animals fat." Sprouting, new land is the delight of sheep. They choose young, tender sprouts in preference to grass, except perhaps for a change. It is a fact that they fatten remarkably well upon sprouts, and at the same time serve a good purpose in subduing them. No one dare say to an experienced man that there is not as much nutriment in sprouts as in grass. Sheep prove there is.—Breeder and Sportsman.

We'll write it down till everybody sees it.

Till everybody is sick of seeing it. Till everybody knows it without seeing it—

that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrhal headache, and "cold in the head." In perfect faith, its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., offers to pay \$500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head whom they cannot cure.

Now if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say—"We can cure you because we've cured thousands of others like you—if we can't we will pay you \$500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure."

They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial. Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh.

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AGRICULTURAL.

In a year when corn is abundant, as it is this year, farmers will find it for their interest to keep a part of their crop in store. It will pay more than money at interest, as meal made from sound corn a year old is worth much more than that from new corn for fattening hogs or other stock from harvest time until December, which is the time when it will make more pounds of meat to the bushel of grain than at any other season. It pays to let the corn get well seasoned before grinding as much as it does to season the wood before burning.

Plenty of shade trees about the farmhouse and the home grounds are essential both to beauty and comfort. In summer they shelter from the burning sun, and in winter from the cutting winds. They should, however, not be too densely grouped close about the house, as then they cause dampness. Plant judiciously, but plant and plant now; for anything is better than bare grounds. If you chance to get the trees in too thickly, a part may be easily removed when they have grown larger, and so shown that they are not needed.

Systematic feeding and care of the animals during the winter time tends largely towards preventing waste. Animals that are fed regularly look for their food at the same hour each day, but when left without it they chafe and worry and do not elaborate any milk during that time. Bad tempers and poor stables are produced where the horses are allowed to wait unduly for their meals. The ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens all suffer more than many imagine from the lack of regularity. System in such matters is like laying up capital in the bank, for it costs nothing but a little decision.

Market gardening has advantages for a man with small capital which are afforded by almost no other branch of agriculture. But little land is needed and the lack of working capital does not interfere as seriously as in other methods of farming, where teams, machinery, etc., demand a large initial outlay. Within a few months the crops begin to make some return, and will in that time, too, much of the sustenance of the family can be had from the land. Frugality and industry are the principal requisites, and if a man has these he need not be afraid to start in this business almost anywhere, with the pretty fair assurance that it will give him at least a good living.

Eventually we shall reach a point in agriculture where nothing that is produced from the soil will be classed as waste, but each item will have its uses. The most notable development in this line, and one that we may take as an illustration of our meaning has been in the new values and uses discovered for cotton seed within recent years. It is only a little time ago that this product was classed as refuse or debris, to be thrown away as worthless. Then came its use as a fertilizer, as an oil producer, as a valuable feeding ration, etc., until now it almost equals in commercial importance the fibre itself. In time we shall utilize the fibre of corn husks, the silica in straw, and other things that are now counted as of little if any importance.

Science Gaining Ground.

Scientific farming is gaining ground in all directions, and the day is not far distant when the successful farmers will be the best educated men. The new process of making sugar from cane is one of the latest developments. This plan was recently indorsed by Secretary Rusk, and has been successfully introduced in Indiana and other states by a number of the leading cane-growers, and will, no doubt, entirely supersede the old system of making sugar out of sorghum. The process consists of mixing alcohol with the syrup, by means of which sugar almost pure

white, with saccharine qualities exceeding 90 degrees, is obtained. The experimenter in each instance reports that his yield by means of the alcohol process averaged 200 pounds of sugar to a ton of sorghum cane—an amount double that obtained by the old process. It does not require a great head to figure out the profit in that.—The Farmer's Home.

The Cost of Farm Machinery.

The cost of machinery is a factor that is too little studied by the farmer. If it were studied a little more closely the machinery purchased would get more care than it generally does.

The farmer should not invest too hastily in machinery when his present supply will do his work fairly well, and he should take every care of what he does purchase that is likely to prolong its period of usefulness. Care of machinery is not all comprised in its careful use and careful housing when not in use. It includes, or should include, the preparation of the land for using it. When a harrow is used in a field rough with stones it soon goes to pieces, and the same is true of a mower or a binder. When ridges are thrown high and the intervening furrows are made deep, machinery is much sooner worn out which is used in reaping such land than if the ridges had been made less rounding and the furrows more shallow.

A great deal more attention should be given to this matter than it usually receives. One of the greatest leaks of the farm, about which the agricultural orators of to-day speak so much, is to be found in the lavish expenditure on these implements. If a mower may be made to last ten years instead of five years, the saving is very considerable, and it is not represented wholly by the saving of the price of one mower, but also includes the interest on the outlay for one mower for five years. While it would not be wise to persist in using an implement that cannot be made to do its work well, it is wise to move only with a haste that is judicious in the purchase of what is new, simply because it is new.

Smoking Meats.

A cheap, but good arrangement for smoking meats, hams or shoulders can be made by the simple use of a box and barrel. The box should be about eighteen inches high and wide enough for a barrel to set on it when it is turned bottom side up on the ground. Cut a hole six inches square in the bottom near one end—cut a door place a foot wide and six inches deep in the upper edge of the other end of the box. Then place it in position on the ground and set the barrel, from which both heads have been removed, over the hole cut in the bottom—but which is now the top of the box—suspend the meat from sticks laid across the top of the barrel, and cover with a blanket or canvass to retain the smoke. The smoke can be made in an iron vessel just inside the doorway cut in the end. This opening should be closed with a board to prevent a draft, which would cause the material to blaze. Hickory chips furnish the best material for smoking meats, but corncobs are good. Any such temporary and combustible arrangement of course needs close care and watching to prevent its taking fire but with reasonable care the danger is small. Never attempt to smoke meats in a barrel inside of any building. A neighbor of the writer a few years since lost an expensive barn from its taking fire from a barrel arrangement for smoking. In smoking in a barrel or hogshead, with the fire in the bottom, there is always danger of fire from the drippings of the meat upon it. In the box and barrel arrangement above described all such danger is avoided. The fire is too far away to heat the meat sufficiently to cause any

dripping of fat, and even if there should be any it could not come in contact with the fire.—Kansas Farmer.

Right Kind of Stock on the Farm.

Many farmers fail of complete success, says the Homestead, "because they are trying to raise a kind of stock on the farm for which the farm was never intended. Some farmers try to raise large breeds of cattle on rough, hilly land, and wonder why it is, that with all their care, the stock continually decreases in size. Others with rich level land, persist in growing scrub cattle or under-sized breeds of stock, and wonder why their revenues are not equal to those of their wiser neighbors. Others with land well adapted to grazing, but not grain-growing, persist in growing cattle and hogs at a small profit, with great waste of fertility of the soil, when, were a large portion of the farm given to the growth of mutton, it would yield fine profits, and increase its fertility. Some farmers are wearing themselves out by dairying where there is no good market, for milk, cream or butter, while others persist in raising steers and keeping a cow a year for the chance of a calf, in localities where the dairy cow would put money in the bank and color in the cheeks of the "better half." To adapt the stock to the farm is a matter that requires careful study. Many farms are now profitless for the simple reason that the owners are working at cross purposes with nature. It is folly for a man to wear his life out in working hilly, thin land. If he will devote half the energy that is wasted in this way, to the study of some line of farming, adapted to the land he will have much better success. On all such lands try the sheep business, in a small way at first, increasing it with increased experience. The time is now at hand when corn will have good market value outside the hog and the hog will not be grown merely as a condenser of corn freights. It is therefore wise to raise fewer hogs in proportion to cattle. Much of the success of farming depends not merely in having the right kinds of stock upon the farm but the right proportion of the kinds of stock kept."

What Value?

What value does gambling in wheat add to the wheat itself? The grain on the ground has a certain value—that of cost of production, with rent on the land. It is worth more by the cost of cutting and stacking when it goes into the stack. It is worth still more when it is threshed and delivered at the depot. The railroad which hauls it to market adds real value, as does the dealer who buys of a dozen farmers and grades and ships it. The miller adds value when he cleans, grinds it and distributes it in the shape of flour, bran and middlings. The legitimate speculator adds value to it when he buys and holds it till the miller needs it. But what value does the gambler or dealer in options, impart to wheat? None, whatever. In fact he does not deal in real wheat at all, and therefore can impart no value to it. He neither grows, threshes, cleans or transports it. He does not grow it nor place it in the reach of the consumer. Gamblers make and lose fortunes, but on the whole make, or else they would quit the business. Inasmuch as they add no real value to the wheat, who contributes to build up the fortunes? Manifestly either the grower of the wheat or the consumer of the flour, neither of which are benefited to the extent of one cent. Ordinarily the grower of the wheat contributes to these fortunes because his market is fixed by the range of the betting. The only connection the gambler has with real wheat is this, that if he can settle his selling short deal in no other way, which he usually can "under the rules," he must

furnish the real stuff. Because of this connection between wind wheat and real wheat, the buyer of the real stuff in the contest buys it at a rate which he can fill the lowest gambling bet. Whatever this may be below the price fixed by the legitimate supply and demand the grower loses.

When the wheat has gone out of the farmers' hands, and the supply and demand are fully known, the bulls go to bat and have their innings. By running a corner, or, in other words, by gambling the price up and taking what real wheat may be offered out of the market, they compel the consumer to pay the difference between the natural and the artificial prices, and in this way milk the consumer as in the fall before they milked the producer. They have imparted no real value to this wheat in return. It will make no more bread, nor any better. It is simply a contribution to men who return no equivalent. Why should such a parasite on industry be allowed to continue?—The Homestead.

Snap Shots.

More than half the things I know I learned from watching my neighbors. This has saved me from making a good many brilliant failures.

I have known several people to get rich without taking any agricultural paper, but mighty few people go to these men for advice.

Some people have an idea that hogs fatten best in cold weather. "Farmin' don't pay" them.

"One year's seeding makes several years weeding." Apply this to bringing up the children, and you will not regret it.

I knew a man who kept his boy at work all the time. He told me he was going to bring him up to support himself. He did, too, but the boy is a tramp now. Fact.

The Farmers' Alliance has a great work to do, but turning itself into a political party is not a part of that work.

The man who pays cash is usually able to buy all he needs. What he wants may not always be forthcoming, but he will live just as long.

Henry Stewart gave his attention to a North Carolina scrub cow, and by good feeding made her better than most of Jerseys. "Well fed is half bred," is a chunk of frozen truth.

It is just as true that "the corn crib is the best cross," but the best plan is to mix good blood with good rations.

Every farmer ought to have the bulletins of the experiment station. They are furnished for the asking.

Thistles and thorns infest the ground and a little frost kills the corn. This makes some people think there is a screw loose somewhere, but I'll bet dollars to dimes not one of these chaps can improve on the original plan.

Some clerical gentlemen are contending that "Uncle Jerry" has no business to undertake the role of rain-maker, because it interferes with the plans of God. I wonder if these gentlemen take their food raw.

I raised a peck of onion sets from four rows of onions ten feet long. A seedsman told me, the other day, that he would give \$2 a bushel any year for such sets. I also got \$2 worth of tomatoes from two rods of ground. Raising truck is too small business for some farmers, but it pays just the same.

Tim Sharp says our fair is in the hands of a ring who divide the premiums among themselves. Tim never made an exhibit or missed a horse race in his life.

People who have "no time to waste on flowers" often come to our house for bouquets, and they always get them.

The man who thinks chickens don't pay is not liable to have a paying flock. I don't know of any kind of stock that makes as quick returns for good treatment as chickens do.—John Kodak in Ohio Farmer.

SWINE.

Hogs are not wanted as heavy as formerly and never will be again, though of course there will always be a limited demand for the broad, fat back that can only be made by age and lots of feed.

The almost universal custom of feeding on the ground is not a commendable one. Hogs thrive so much better when fed on a floor that can be kept clean from dust and litter as occasion demands, and there is hardly a farm in any community that has been operated a few years but what there is a sufficient number of old planks lying about to make a feeding floor for the hogs. If not the expense incurred to secure new plank is trifling compared to the benefit to be derived from their use.

The summer pork packing season ended with last week and the winter is inaugurated this week. The present indications are that the slaughtering of hogs at Kansas City during the eight months of the summer season will reach 950,000. This will be something like 350,000 short of the slaughtering for the summer season of 1890. This would indicate a tremendous shortage in the marketing of hogs during the past season, but the shortage in Kansas City is only as "a drop in the bucket." Chicago, which packed 2,500,000 hogs during the summer season of 1890, will do well if her total for 1891 exceeds 1,600,000. Omaha, the third packing city, 200,000 short; St. Louis, 100,000; Cincinnati, 75,000; Indianapolis, 150,000; Milwaukee, 150,000; Wichita, 100,000; Cedar rapids, 100,000, and other smaller packing points show a proportionate shortage. The total packing at all Western points will be very close to 6,500,000, as against 9,200,000 for the summer season of 1890, making a total shortage of about 2,700,000 hogs.—Kansas Farmer.

Change Gradually.

"Exercise care in transferring swine from grass to a corn ration. This often is done suddenly and at the same time the animals are removed from the wide pastures where they have run during the summer, and are confined in a narrow yard, or perhaps a pen. The natural result is sickness and death.

"The stomach of the hog is overloaded with a food far richer than that to which he has been accustomed, and instead of being allowed active exercise to counteract this richness of diet, he is so closely shut up that practically he has no exercise at all. The system put at a moment's notice to such a strain, is apt to give way, and the result is frequently very serious and causes great loss. The best way is to feed them a little old corn while they are still on the pasture, then the old corn can be gradually supplanted by the new; there will be no violent change in diet, and the hog will be used, by judicious graduation, to an entire change in his manner of living and feeding. A little care and forethought expended in this way may save hundreds of dollars before the season's close.—Ex.

Seasonable Hints.

Most of the prevalent diseases of which hogs are subject prevail generally from this date until the first of February, viz., cholera, swine plague and other such diseases which usually begin about the middle of August and continue on into February, and even longer in many instances. If the breeder has been negligent in the matter of cleanliness respecting his herd of swine up to this time, owing to the press of spring and summer work, he should by all means begin the work of renovating the hog pens and other quarters now. Do not delay longer. Make it the job for this or next week. The first thing, perhaps, to do is to

see if the hogs are lousy. If they are well fed and well bred they are most likely lousy unless you have kept an eye out for the rascals. The most effective remedy for them is coal oil and lard. Put a lot of lard in an open can of oil, and if the hogs are gentle apply with a corn cob on the back, behind the forelegs and ears, in the ears, in the flank, and on the inside of the hind legs above the hock. In about four or five days repeat the application in the same manner.

Another manner in which they may be treated is to prepare a weak solution of water and crude carbolic acid in a water sprinkler and sprinkle them well every few days. This is the great insect exterminator, and at the same time a most valuable disinfectant. It should be used freely at least once a week. If you do this you will have no lice on your hogs and no fleas about your premises. I cannot name the day when we had fleas on our place. If we go away from home and come back with a few fleas on our clothing they soon disappear and are felt no more.—Cor. Swine Breeder's Journal.

Feeding Hogs for Lean Meat.

The Western Swineherd says that it is cheaper to produce meat that contains a large proportion of lean with the fat than to fatten the hog to such a condition as to fit it only for the production of lard, and it is a fact that feeding for lean meat a greater weight of carcass is secured, and at no more expense than in producing an excess of fat. This is explained by reason of the fact that when an animal is given food containing the elements of growth of bone and muscle as well as of fat, the condition of the animal is sustained in a manner to permit more perfect digestion and assimilation, and a greater proportion for the support of the system of the nutritious elements that are required, and which are more evenly distributed through the body instead of the semi-diseased condition produced when corn is given as an exclusive diet. Hence the farmer who diminishes the ration of maize allowing but a portion only, substituting therefore bran, middlings, milk and clover—cut fine and scalded—will have his hogs larger, heavier, healthier and of better quality of flesh than from corn. While giving the advantages of a systematic method of feeding for the best results in producing the heaviest pork, the fact that prime lard brings a price that makes it desirable on the part of the farmer to have his hogs fat, it must be admitted that it is a serious obstacle in the way when lean meat is advocated, but the lean is simply interspersed with the fat, and the greater increase from the variety of food does not diminish the supply of lard. The farmer will find that in those portions of the carcass from which the lard is produced but little difference will be observed, and the hog will be much more valuable as a whole.

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FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards
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Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.
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PERSONAL MENTION.

D. W. Godwin, of this city, left for his Jones county ranch on Thursday.

J. M. Daugherty, the Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

William R. Curtis, of Henrietta, was among the visiting stockmen on Wednesday.

George Simmons, a prosperous young cattleman of Weatherford, spent several days in the Fort this week.

Jno. K. Rosson, of the Frisco, and J. F. Shepherd, of the National Stock Yards, went to Amarillo Thursday.

T. F. Smith, of Crockett county, who owns a large cattle ranch in Archer county, was in the city Thursday.

H. B. Sanborn, Houston, Texas, wants to exchange four desirable residences in Fort Worth for cattle. See his 'ad.'

C. C. French, the Fort Worth representative of The James H. Campbell company, will, of course, take in the Austin cattlemen's convention.

Col. James A. Wilson, of the "Alton," and Capt. J. Peter Moore, of the "Texas Pacific," will take in the Austin convention on Tuesday.

Ford Dix, of Froy Hollow, writes the JOURNAL as follows: "Am so well pleased with the result of my former 'ad.' with you, that I now want to give you a six months' job."

The Day Land and Cattle company, marketed 523 head of heifers from their ranch at Marlin, Texas, which averaged 749 lbs, and sold for \$2.80.—Monday's Chicago Drovers' Journal.

E. C. Robison, of Eldridge, Campbell & Robison, commission merchants at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, will leave Monday night for the Stockmen and Butchers' convention, at Austin.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Fort Worth, whose interests in Texas cattle date back many years, was a visitor at the yards to-day. He reports a very dry range in Northern Texas.—National Live Stock Reporter of the 9th.

The business men of Austin are making elaborate preparations for the stockmen's convention that meets in that city next Tuesday. Everybody interested in the stock business who can do so should attend.

Jno. B. Neil, a prominent stockman of Taylor county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Neil says water is scarcer in Taylor county than he ever saw it and thinks the loss in cattle will be heavy this winter. He is now looking for a pasture where he can buy cotton seed cheaply, with a view to moving a lot of steers from Taylor county, where but for the drouth he would have wintered them.

E. J. Simpson, of Weatherford was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Simpson has just returned from an extended trip through Kansas. He says corn is held at 35 cents a bushel and that comparatively speaking but few cattle will be fed. He thinks, however, that a large number of steers will be roughed through and that a part of them will be warmed up on corn towards the spring.

Col. William Hunter come in from the the west Monday. He says the grass on the plains is good and cattle are doing well, but that the range between Fort Worth and Colorado City is fearfully short. They have had some rain at and this side of Colorado City, but too late to make winter feed. Colonel Hunter thinks the loss from starvation among cattle this winter will be unusually heavy.

Capt. J. F. Shepherd, representing the National Stock Yards, of East St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. The captain has recently spent several days looking over the Indian Territory. He thinks the shipment of grass cattle is over in the Territory for the season and that those now being held will be wintered. He reports the country dry and a great proportion of the prairie burned off by fires.

J. E. Mitchell, the wide-awake and popular successor to H. Tully & Co., the well known jewelers of this city, has a card in this week's JOURNAL. The firm of H. Tully & Co., of which Mr. Mitchell has for years been the junior member, has long been the leaders in this city in their line. Mr. Mitchell has recently succeeded to the business, and will not only maintain the reputation of the old firm, but will, by square, fair, honest dealing, make it to the interest of those wanting anything in his line, to buy of him.

Geo. W. Cole, a well-to-do stockman and dealer, who owns a beautiful ranch near Zephyr, Brown county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, returning from Chicago, where he had been with a shipment of cattle. Mr. Cole not only found the market low and unsatisfactory, but had the misfortune of being put off the train by a Santa Fe conductor on his return. In the melee Mr. Cole received several severe bruises, from which he is now quite lame. The unfortunate affair was caused, as the conductor claimed, by some irregularity in Mr. Cole's return pass.

John P. Daggett, who owns a large herd of cattle near Dundee, was seen by a STOCK JOURNAL representative on Monday. Mr. Daggett says he has a large amount of land in his pasture that was not grazed during the spring and summer, consequently has plenty of good grass and will be able to carry his cattle through the winter without loss, but when asked as to the condition of the range generally, Mr. Daggett stated that it was in worse condition than he had ever before seen it. Water is scarce and grass unusually short. He thinks the loss of cattle this winter will be greater than ever before known in this state.

Jas. A. McMillan & Co, the well known wool, fur and pelt dealers of Minneapolis and Chicago, in a recent circular letter say: "The market is very dull with the tendency slightly downward. Although the wool season is over, we are receiving a good many lots that have been held back in the country, these parties having held to see if the market would not advance during the fall. Fat sheep and lambs continue to be in good demand, and those who are holding and fattening will probably strike an advance after New Year's, as they usually do. Theep, where they are taken care of in-

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telligently and kept free from disease, will yield a fair profit every year, and increase in numbers very rapidly; while grain growing is uncertain both as regards yield and prices.

Jno. W. Light, a well-known and prominent stockman of Mason, Texas, in a private letter to the JOURNAL editor, under date of Oct. 30, says: "Have never known the country to be dryer than it is now. Cattle have so far gotten along fairly well considering the condition of the country, but I fear the worst ere spring opens. Our people are very careless about preparing for winter. Am highly pleased with your paper and your efforts in behalf of the live stock industry of our state. There are many in the business, like myself, who have a few things to learn, before they can make the cattle business, under the new order of things, a success. Fire away; keep up the good work; if you can't beat it into them any other way, do as we sometimes do our boys, take a stick to them."

Capt. A. E. Shepard, one of the most widely known sheepmen in Texas, who owns a large ranch and flock of sheep on the Southern Pacific railroad near Marathon, in Buchel county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Capt. Shepard was for several years president of the Texas Wool Growers' association and has always taken an active part in all matters relating to or effecting the sheep business of the state. Capt. Shepard has all along strongly advised the establishing of scouring mills at prominent points throughout the state and thus save to the producer the enormous amounts being paid out annually for freights on grease and dirt. Capt. Shepard is now practicing what he has heretofore been preaching and is now principal owner and manager of the scouring mills recently built at San Angelo. This mill is now doing a splendid business. The wool men were at first a little slow in patronizing the enterprise, but having seen the benefits of its work they are now availing themselves of the benefits offered by it. The JOURNAL is a strong believer in scouring mills and is glad to know that Capt. Shepard is meeting with the success both he and his enterprise so richly merit.

W. V. Newlin, general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, has resigned, to take effect Dec. 1st next. This information will be received with deep regret by the patrons of the road among the cattle shippers of Texas. The JOURNAL can truthfully say that Mr. Newlin is the most popular freight agent among cattle shippers that has ever done business in the state. His personal attention to minute details, his uniform courtesy

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and kind treatment to all, has won for him a position in the hearts and feelings of the stockmen of the state never attained by any other official holding a similar position, and will hardly be reached by any succeeding one. The Fort Worth and Denver handles an immense cattle traffic, and has heretofore been a very popular route with stockmen which may be largely attributed to the efficient management, courteous treatment and universal popularity of its general freight agent. Mr. Newlin not only possesses rare ability as a railroad man, but is a gentleman in every sense of the word. The JOURNAL regrets exceedingly that he is to so soon sever his connection with the favorite road of the state, and wishes him unbounded success wherever he may go, and in its regrets for his departure and kind feeling for him, both personally and as a railroad official, together with its good wishes for his future welfare, the JOURNAL is joined by and but expresses the feeling of every patron of the road, and more especially the stockmen, who have seen more of Mr. Newlin and knew him best.

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Nov. 13, 1891. }

The cattle receipts for the past week were about 400. The quality was inferior and not nearly up to requirements. The packing house used about 250 of the receipts, balance were bought by butchers and by local dealers to fill orders, while a few went to country feeders.

The cattle market is steady at last week's quotations, and would be strong at 10c advance if the quality of cattle offered were up to requirements. The demand for steers is limited almost entirely to feeders, who are not yet buying very briskly. A great many feeders who would otherwise be in the market for steers are compelled to hold off on the account of the scarcity of water. Should there be heavy and general rains within the next few weeks it would greatly increase the demand for steers. The demand is entirely for good, smooth steers, the heavier the better; the price paid is usually at or around 2 cents per pound.

Good cows would now readily bring \$1.50 per hundred. On account of the inferior quality of the offerings no sales have been made during the past week at over \$1.50 per hundred. Common to fair cows are bringing from \$1.25@1.35. Scrub canners and scalawags are selling at from \$0.90@1 per hundred. Stags are worth from \$1@1.10, while bulls are selling at from \$0.80@1. The calf trade is the duller of the season; calves, as a rule, are now too heavy for yearling and not large enough for beef. Light, fat calves, weighing 175 pounds, are, however, in fair demand at \$2.25@2.50, while heavy ones are dull sale at low prices.

The receipts of hogs for the past week were 2000. The market is 25 cents a hundred lower than a week ago. The decline being in sympathy with the Eastern markets. The bulk of the hog sales will be found among the cattle sales published elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

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NAL. Top hogs are now bringing \$3.75; bulk of sales are now being made at from \$3.65@3.70. Light hogs are not in demand, and when forced on the market must go at from \$2@2.50 per hundred.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
November 12, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 3500; Texans, 1650. There is an active inquiry for fat range cattle at steady to strong prices, but the fleshy cattle are slow sale. Cow stuffs sold at \$1.50 to \$2, steers \$2.15 to \$3.20 and calves, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per head.

Lee Crenshaw, Nocona, sold 86 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.50.

C C Drake, Harrold, 22 steers, 1101 lbs, \$3.50; 53 calves, \$5.25 each.

Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, 33 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.75.

Stewart Bros, Gertrude, 100 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.60.

T E Grant, Graham, 33 cows, 623 lbs, \$1.50.

W C Burns, Graham, 12 cows, 831 lbs, \$1.75; 41 steers, 830 pounds, \$2.50.

T S Scarborough, Graham, 30 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.50.

C T Henry, Vernon, 196 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2; 97 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.90; 43 cows, 777 lbs, \$2.

J W Hampton, Abilene, 112 cows, 691 pounds, \$1.75.

Llano Cattle company, Colorado, 89 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.90; 141 cows, 832 lbs, \$2; 46 bulls, 1139 lbs, \$1.25; 26 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.50.

J C Loving, Fort Worth, 92 cows, 690 pounds, \$1.65.

Rush Bros, Decatur, 14 cows, 769 lbs, \$2.

N Perryman, Red Fork, 42 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.25.

Geo Steadham, Eufala, 43 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 6100; shipments, 3700. Market, steady. Prices ranged \$3.20@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 400. Market strong. Fair to choice, \$2.40@4.60.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
November 12, 1891. }

Total cattle receipts, 12,000. Texans, 4,000, two-thirds of which were cows; 1400 of these were bought by Armour in Kansas City and forwarded to his slaughter house at this place. Market slow and steady. Native steer \$2.75@ \$6; Texans, \$2.05@2.75; rangers, \$3.75@4.25; stockers, \$2.10@3.25.

The following were among to-day's sales of Texans and Indians:

Home land and cattle company sold 336 wintered Texans, 1168 lbs., \$3.30; 96 cows, 937 lbs, \$2.50.

S B Burnett, Fort Worth, 97 steers 1013 lbs, \$2.90; 24 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.75.

A M Daugherty marketed 388 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.17; 342 steers, 1062 lbs, \$3.10; 55 steers, 1066 lbs, \$3.10.

D. Waggoner & Sons, 228 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.90; 24 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.45; 393 cows, 738 pounds, \$2.15.

Capitol Freehold, 239 steers, 910 lbs, \$2; 50; 138 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.95.

D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Amarillo, 397 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.60; 125 cows, 734 lbs, \$2.20; 240 cows 721 lbs, \$2.15.

W H Featherstone, Henrietta, 97 steers, 788 lbs, \$2.65; 224 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.95.

J A Matthews, Albany, 270 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.90.

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

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We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

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

Funk Brothers, Kansas City, 194 cows, 755 lbs, \$2.25.

R D Cragin, 257 Indian yearlings, 549 lbs, \$1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; shipments, 11,000. Market active and strong to higher. All grades, \$3.70@4.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 800. Market steady to stronger. Native ewes, \$2@3.85; mixed, \$4@4.40; wethers, \$4.60@5.25; Texans, \$4.30@4.40; Westerns \$4.65.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
November 12, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 7119, about 1800 Texans and Indians, and 636 calves. Market steady for best fat steers. Prospects strong for the last of the week.

Head & Lawrence, Higgins, Texas, 117 feeders, 943 lbs, \$2.60; 50 feeders, 1117 lbs, \$2.50.

E. E. Polly, Canadian 27 cows, 851 lbs, \$1.85.

H C Isaacs, Canadian, 45 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.20; 38 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.60; 12 bulls, 1043 lbs, \$1.20.

B K Grimes, Kiowa, 110 steers, 828 lbs, \$2.20.

D M Hargraves, Candian, 30 cows, 892 lbs, \$2.10.

H M Tomblake, 68 calves, \$5 each; 32 calves, 204 lbs, \$3 per hundred.

Gregory, Elred & Co, Canadian, 91 feeders, 1100 lbs, \$2.70.

Bloom Cattle Co, 113 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.60.

Bugbee & Coleman, Canadian, 143 cows, 852 lbs, \$1.70; 14 calves, 176 lbs, \$3.25 per hundred.

McDaniels, Anthony, 80 Indian feeders, 889 lbs, \$2.90.

Hansford Cattle Co, Panhandle, 73 steers, 931 lbs; \$2.25; 75 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 3000. Lower. All grades \$3@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, 200. Higher.

25 cents for a box of Beecham's Pills, worth a guinea.

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

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The shoes of a horse should be looked after at least once a month. When the shoe is removed, the sole surface on which it rested should be rasped to remove ragged edges or portions of adhering nails. Except in very strong feet, and in farm horses working on soft land, the surface of the sole seldom requires to be cut. It is the natural protection of the internal parts, and should remain uncut if possible.

A keen observer and practical horse-man, who has been travelling extensively among the stock farms North and South, says in a private letter: "I have found lots of trotters, but very few handsome, game, honest roadsters." This is a very suggestive statement. There is sure to be a great demand a few years hence for handsome, game, honest, roadsters, and the breeder who shapes his course so as to produce this class of horses is sure to find the business profitable.

Carrots make a most excellent food for horses, particularly during sickness. They improve the appetite and slightly increase the action of the bowels and kidneys. They possess also certain alterative properties. The coat becomes smooth and glossy when carrots are fed. Some veterinary writers claim that chronic cough is cured by giving carrots for some time. The roots may be considered then as adjunct to the regular regime, and if fed in small quantities are highly beneficial.

While the stallion should never be really fat, he ought to be fleshy. Our different breeds of horses, especially draft, have been bred and developed with the view of bringing out the greatest amount of muscle—lean meat or flesh—at the point where it will add most to the power of the animal in his work. So we see that the more muscle or flesh, the stallion has the better; provided it "is well hardened by work." On the other hand, adipose matter is worse than dead weight, as much of it accumulates about the vital organs, impeding circulation, and, among the muscles, interfering with freedom of action.

Pinkeye is not simply a local disease, confined to one organ, as might be inferred from the name commonly applied to it on account of the reddened or inflamed condition of the mucous membranes of the eye. Along with this there is usually much debility and a loss of appetite, with high temperature and a feeble pulse. The eyes are sensitive to the light, the lids partly closed, with tears running down the cheeks. There are often complications involving some other parts of the system that may require special treatment, according to their urgency. Animals affected with this disease should be kept quiet and comfortably stabled, free from wet and drafts of air, and should be blanketed if the season is cold. The treatment in general consists in maintaining the strength of the animal by the use of nutritious and easily digested food and the administration of alcoholic stimulants as the weakened condition may seem to require.

The improvement in the method of shoeing the trotting horse of late years has been marked. The knowledge of leveling the foot and balancing it have worked wonders in the development of speed. It used to be difficult to keep the horse's foot in good shape, as shoes were torn off and hoofs broken, but now it is a rare thing to find a mutilated foot. The drivers have also advanced in knowledge, and do not sit with a stiff, bracing pull as in years gone by, but they give the horse his head and drive with a light hand. In the stable the improvement is also in keeping with the progress made in shoeing and driving. Heavy clothing and enervating processes are no more in use, but bracing treatment and healthy ways are now practiced. When the grain is

hurtful its influence is counteracted by grasses and mashes. The soaking tub is not in daily requisition, but cooling liniments and foot stuffing take the place. Hot water and bad shoeing have caused contraction and other foot ailments.

A breeder named Frieler was asked by the German authorities why he was so successful and so much more successful than the rest of the breeders in getting his mares in foal, and he claimed that his success was by reason of the appropriateness of the time when copulation took place. He says he never has his mares covered excepting on the third day after the heat began and then on the seventh. From the seventh, if the mare has not conceived, to the 21st, and never to return again until the next period. He separates his mare from his horse and recommends very highly not to give too laborious work as to speed or labor and not to feed too high, or as low as starvation, but to keep the animal in good sanitary condition, and by no means does he allow his mares to come in contact with a stallion between the times mentioned. To show the correctness of his idea he speaks of seven mares that had a very bad reputation as foal givers. He took twelve mares that had likewise a bad reputation of bearing, one of them over thirty years old, and he reports as a test of his theory that he had eleven foals out of twelve mares, and he claims that the time or period is worth more than any other theory that has been advanced—of course, diseased condition excluded.

Use Better Sires.

The waste entailed by feeding and caring for scrub colts, the loss of time by using inferior work horses amounts to millions of dollars every year. If the government would take hold of the matter of horse breeding in this country after some such plan as that practiced in France it would in a few years add enormously to the value of horses of the country.

The French government, in order to encourage horse breeding, buys the best stallions and charges a fee of perhaps \$2 for their service. While no national interference with the enterprise of those who are engaged in breeding and standing good horses is desirable in this country, there is one regulation that might be adopted by the authorities, and that is to prevent unsound and worthless stallions from doing business. In this country a service fee no higher than twice that exacted by the French government is generally a mark of an inferior horse. Such horses get poor colts, and you will sell them cheap.

While the prices of full blooded stallions or their service may seem high in comparison with the price of common horses, they are really cheap when the results are considered. A full blood Percheron stallion costing \$2000 at four years of age ought, in eight years, to get from three hundred to four hundred colts, worth, when foaled, at least \$10,000 more than the average scrub colts they get of cheap sires. One of the successful farmers of this state recently said: "Before I began to think as well as work I used to pay \$5 service fee for a stallion and raise \$75 horses. Now I pay \$25 service fee and to-day refused \$500 for a pair of four-year-olds."

Another farmer said: "A pair of heavy mares bred to a Clyde stallion every year the past six years have raised me six colts and sold for \$1200, and have four at home worth \$600, an average of \$300 a year. It pays to breed good horses if you are going to breed any." Those same mares have done most of the work on a two hundred-acre farm.—Exchange.

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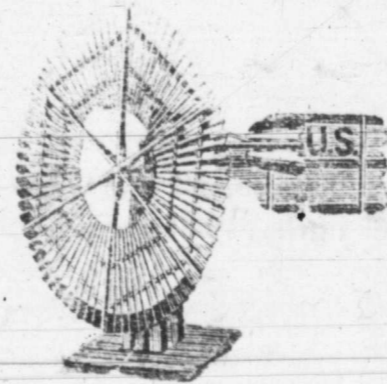
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DAIRY.

A dairyman who concluded that he would find out just how profitable each one of his cows was, weighed the milk separately for four months, and found that his income ranged from \$2.76 per month to \$9.93 per month for individual cows, the milk being sold at \$1.09 per hundred pounds. This enabled him to "weed out" to some advantage. This only demonstrates the condition of nearly every dairy herd. There are always some poor cows, and most always some good ones; but just how poor or how good, in dollars and cents, is what few dairymen can tell. The only way to find out is by weighing and testing the milk from each cow. Then if you know what the food costs for each cow, and will compare this with the returns made, you are in a fair way to become a successful farmer.—North-western Farmer and Breeder.

Dairyman who breed their own cows, as every dairyman should, need to keep constantly in mind that the one fundamental object is increased capacity and improved quality, which can only be secured by maintaining and strengthening constitutional vigor. There is an enormous drain on the cow that is giving a generous flow of rich milk, and if at the same time, she is nourishing a foetal calf, she needs an abundant supply of nutritious and appetizing food, comfortable quarters and kind attention. Her feed and care should never be measured simply by the money returns from her milk. She is all the time doing something more than making milk, and if she is well bred, this extra something is of much more value than the milk she makes, be that ever so much or ever so rich. She needs and is entitled to a generous supply of food for her calf. Plenty of food is just as essential to the calf before it is dropped as afterwards. Do not forget this and give your cows a plentiful supply of nutritious food every day in the year, whether they are giving milk or not; whether they are on grass or not; taking care only that you do not feed them indiscreetly, starving to-day, gorging to-morrow.—Jersey Bulletin.

Creamery Products.

It is very natural that the dairy parlors, owned by parties who own and run creameries also, should magnify the creamery products, and do all in their power to disparage the private dairy. Nevertheless, the private dairy continues, and for many generations will continue to produce the great bulk of the butter consumed in the states. From the private dairies comes the best butter made—butter that commands the very highest prices. That yields the largest profits. It is very true that all the private dairies are not equipped as they should be with labor saving utensils nor are they all managed with perfect regard to economy of cleanliness, but the same thing is true of creameries. The need for improvement is as great in the one as in the other. But the improvement in private dairying is advancing and spreading more rapidly than in the creamery. It is this fact that worries the creamery organs. The truth is, there is no irreconcilable antagonism between the dairy and the creamery. Each has its special function, meeting certain conditions in the dairy interests.—Jersey Bulletin.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, F. W. Wicks, secretary, for the week ending November 3, 1891:

- Bob Jones, 25,232—J. L. Gray to G. W. Logan, Circleville, Texas.
- Champion of Luling, 14,974—I. Sellers to G. W. Logan, Circleville, Texas.
- Dick Hancock, 28,648—A. LeGory to R. C. Hancock, Crockett, Texas.

Rebel of St. Lambert, 28,608—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Bess of St. Lambert, 73,705—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Bronf of St. Lambert, 73,608—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Buda Princess, 54,522—J. Arbuckle to G. W. Logan, Circleville, Texas.

Corona of St. Lambert, 73,611—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Faith of St. Lambert, 73,606—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Fancy's Darling, 72,721—Belmont Jersey Cattle Co. to M. W. Raley, Terrell, Texas.

Helene of St. Lambert, 73,601—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Hope of St. Lambert, 73,609—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Jess of St. Lambert, 73,602—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Lizzie Duffy, 73,708—J. W. Duffy to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas.

Margaret Mather, 73,612—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Maudie of St. Lambert, 73,603—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Miss Patti Rosa, 73,607—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Myone of St. Lambert, 73,604—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Norma of St. Lambert, 73,610—J. Crook to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Texas.

Princess Buda, 54,521—J. Arbuckle to G. W. Logan, Circleville, Texas.

How to Banish Rats From Buildings and Cellars.

There are people who don't know and won't learn how to set traps properly and who are afraid to use poisons. To such people the following methods are offered, by an exchange, with the assurance that they will fill the bill and expel these troublesome animals in a manner that will give a very good degree of satisfaction.

Take cayenne pepper, ground to a fine powder, and sprinkle plenty of it in their holes and runways. It is an elegant article for keeping rats out of a place after you have once got them out. It operates by creating a violent disturbance in their breathing apparatus. Don't be afraid of putting too much in their holes. Apply it liberally, and remember it must be ground very fine and be very dry to produce the best results. You might look around a day or so after introducing it to see if there are any rats lying about with their heads sneezed off.

Here is another. Mix equal parts of chloride of lime and blue vitrol, powdered fine, and apply it the same as the pepper. It is rather rough on their wind organs. It is safe to say that a consumptive rat running over it a few times would soon kick his little bucket.

A particularly acute little article for banishing rats and mice is moist caustic potash. It will be found very useful in some places. Spread a thin layer of it around their holes. When they run over it evil befalls them. It sticks to their feet, eats off the bark and lays them on the shelf.

When a hole is in the ground, place a board with a hole in the center over the rat hole and spread the article on the board. In passing over the board they will apply the corrective nicely. When their feet begin to tingle, they try to lick it off, and get a dreadfully sore mouth. It is a very severe medicine, and plays smash with them generally.

Tar, used in the same manner, is also very good. It annoys rats sadly. Smear their holes with it, and they will soon settle their bills and go off mad. We find it advisable to apply it three or four times to insure their departure for good.

POULTRY.

"On dissecting a fowl that has died of cholera," says C. J. Ward, "the gizzard will be found to be filled with dried up food, or sometimes with greenish matter, and the crop will be inflated with sour mucous and food. The liver will be much enlarged and flabby, and so tender that it will easily mash in the hand and generally split open, and in every case is much congested. The crop and intestines are much inflamed and the latter are filled with a greenish matter. The heart is also sometimes enlarged."

About Your Fresh Eggs.

There is no reason why farmers' wives, who take nice, fresh eggs to private customers, should be governed by "store" prices. In buying at the store a housekeeper is always served from a miscellaneous collection, and the chances are very much against their being always fresh. Eggs that come direct from the farm to the consumer, are worth more, and should bring more than "grocery" eggs, and the majority of town and city housekeepers would be willing to pay more. Five cents per dozen would be none too much to add to the price for delivering as wanted, and guaranteeing to be fresh. When you have an article that is of more than ordinary value, you should not be afraid to ask more than an ordinary price for it, and that is the case with eggs, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables, etc., brought direct to one's door from the farm, can only be fully appreciated by one who has lived in a city, and by such means gained freedom from the grocer, the marketman and the milk wagon.

About the Size of It.

A correspondent who has been very successful in the business, says the Iowa Homestead, thus vents his feelings:

"Poultry keeping with me is a whole heart and soul affair. The cocks crowing on my ranch awaken me in the morning; during the day I am busy caring for my feathered pets, and then I sit down to a delicious chicken pie, or roast chicken, or a turkey, or duck, or goose dinner. At night my good wife and I pour over what poultry literature we have. Nothing is more pleasing to my ears than the crowing of cocks or the cackling of hens, or the gobbling of turkeys, or the quacking of ducks, or the cry of the guinea."

A man with a love for the work in his heart generally succeeds. When once the work becomes a drudgery, when the chores are done mechanically, when the little things are "not worth bothering about," interest fails and the enterprise "goes up in the smoke."

Stick to it. Work with a will and a love. Make up your mind that willing hands are never left to go unrewarded. To find the nuggets of gold the miner must work with untiring energy.

Chicken Cholera.

The Homestead describes the causes, symptoms and treatment for cholera as follows:

"Cholera is without doubt more to be dreaded than any sickness to which fowls are heir. It is of a miasmatic origin, epidemic, and very contagious. The causes that lead to it are, first, overcrowding,—the keeping of two many fowls in one place. Second, filthy quarters. Third, unwholesome food. The symptoms of cholera are not well understood by most people. Bad cases of indigestion are often mistaken for it. The external symptoms of genuine cholera are as follows:

The fowl has a sleepy and drooping appearance, and does not plume itself. It becomes very thirsty, has a slow, staking gait and gaps often. Sometimes it staggers and falls down from weakness. The comb and wattles turn

pale—sometimes they are dark. There is diarrhoea with greenish discharge, or like sulphur and water; afterwards it becomes thin and frothy. The crop fills with mucous and wind and at last the food is not digested, breathing heavy and fast, the eyes close and death follows."

There are many "remedies," there are but few cures, says the Homestead, after which it advises a correspondent whose flock is dying from cholera as follows:

At once kill all the very bad cases and burn their bodies. Those that are in early stages of the disease, give each a mandrake or some other good liver pill, and feed whole corn soaked over night in coal oil. In the drinking water put a little copperas to produce a rust. Those that are well turn out in the yard, close up the house and thoroughly fumigate by burning sulphur. This would kill the germs of the disease that might be lurking in the building. Cleanliness is one of the best preventives.

Too much corn causes cholera symptoms. It produces indigestion, and this is often taken for the former disease. Some writers claim that a sole corn diet will produce cholera. We have little faith in that, but we do know that it is too heating and too fattening grain for exclusive use. Wheat or oats buried, so that the fowls must work for their feed, is the best day feed. Corn at night is best during cold weather."

Make It Plain.

A learned college professor is about the worst man to teach little children their "A. B. C." because he is apt to forget what it is "not to know" things that are simple to him. What educated man can thoroughly put himself in the place of a little child who looks at an interesting picture without the power to distinguish between one letter and another of the words that describe it? Most of the scientific men who talk about feeding cattle appear to forget that the majority of the farmers who really need help do not understand what "fat," "protein" and "carbohydrates" mean. It is easy enough to say they "ought to know"—that is true, and it is all the more reason why these talks on feeding should be made as simple as possible. We should be happy had we the ability to teach this matter in such homely and forcible shape that every time one of our readers fed his stock he would remember that the "hay and grain" were only certain forms for conveniently carrying on so much digestible food, so much water and so much stuff that the stock cannot possibly digest. We would also have him know that it is easily within his power to know how much real food he is feeding and how much of this food is in excess and hence wasted. The farmer loses money when he pays a high price for water or for waste, or when he feeds an excess of fat so that it goes to the manure pile, and we wish we could put the facts into such plain language that all could understand it.—Rural New Yorker.

A Money Maker.

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

K. JARRETT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Texas Live Stock Commission Company's Weekly Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
Nov. 7, 1891. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

During the past week range cattle have arrived in liberal numbers; Western rangers out numbered Texans rather more than usual.

The condition of the Western range cattle now coming is not nearly so good as it was fifteen days ago; the same can be said of grass Texas cattle. Owners of medium priced, native cattle are exceedingly anxious to see the marketing of range cattle closed for the season. Their losses of late have been very heavy, and they look for no improvement in prices, so long as range cattle continue to come. Except on choice Texas cattle, our trade has ruled unevenly lower this week.

We quote fair to medium canning steers \$2.15@2.50; good to best heavy, fleshy canners, 2.30@2.45; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2.50@2.90, according to fat, quality and weight. The bulk of the fat handy, medium weight Texas steers, suitable for dressed beef buyers, have been selling at \$2.65@2.75; fair to good canning cows, \$1.65@1.90; butcher cows and heifers, \$2@2.35, according to fat, weight and shrink.

Bull and stag market glutted; heavy supplies and no demand. Fair to good bulls and stags selling at \$1@1.20.

We thought the veal calf market bad last week; this week it has been "worse than rotten." On yesterday alone, 35 calves arrived here, many of which sold for barely enough to pay freight; We sold 7 loads at \$1.60@3.50; the latter price bought good fat 150-lb calves. Decline for the week, 50 to 75 cents.

Our sheep market continues in the same old rut. Good stock about steady; common thin stuff has gone still lower. Feeders won't feed high priced corn to common sheep. A good many lots of thin, light clipped Texans sold here this week at \$1.75@2. We advise our patrons not to ship this kind now, if it can be avoided. The bulk of the good grass Texas mutton sells at \$3.25@3.75; corn fed, \$4@4.40.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

More About Improved Stock.

HENRIETTA, TEXAS, Nov. 9, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I will give you an item about the six grade Hereford steer yearlings W. S. and J. B. Ikard had at the Dallas fair. They took first premium for best six fat cattle bred and raised in Texas; also special premium for best 5-grade Hereford steer yearlings bred and owned by exhibitor, first premium, and before leaving the fair grounds I was offered \$32.50 per head for the six steers, by one of the best and most successful cowmen in the state. He is also one of the best feeders in the state, and I refused the offer, so you see blood tells. When was there ever such an offer made for a scrub or Texas yearling steer, under any circumstances? This is another evidence that it pays to grade up the cattle and treat them well, at the same time breed well. Every breeder ought to do away with the scrub bull and buy a pure bred bull or good grade bull, and by so doing get early maturity,

more weight, better quality and more money than can be made out of a scrub under any case or circumstances.

J. M. Malone of Lampasas writes me as follows about a Longfellow boar I sold him: "He is the finest hog in the state."

Mrs. Agnes Fisher of Bremond writes me on Nov. 6 as follows about a pair of spring pigs she had just received from me. She says: "To say that we are pleased with them does not half express ourselves. I can't help but side with the old darkey. When Mr. Fisher sent him over to the depot to see if the pigs had come, he came back and said: 'No sar, dar ain't no pigs dar, but dar is two killin' hogs dar on de platform in boxes.'"

It will pay to breed fewer and better stock of all kinds. It costs no more to raise a good one than a scrub after the sire has been secured. W. S. IKARD.

The Steer That Brings the Best Price.

People who are in the habit of looking over the daily market reports, says the Nebraska Farmer, are becoming conscious of one fact at least. That fact is that there are entirely too few of our cattle that are able to reach for the top figures of the market. It is always to be kept in mind that the top figures actually paid for cattle on any given day do not necessarily represent the possibilities of the market. In fact it is seldom that the actual sales made even approximate to this.

A bunch of young steers weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds and of good even quality, showing the salutary effect of a strong dash of pure blood in their breeding, brings the best price of the day, and this is used as a fair measure of the market. Perhaps it is. That depends. Whether a certain market is to be taken advantage of in the highest degree by any breeder and feeder of good cattle is to be determined entirely by his methods of breeding and feeding. Nothing is better calculated to bring this lesson home to the stockman than an occasional visit to the stock yards where he can see the results of every extreme of breeding, and of feeding and no feeding, and corresponding prices, likewise. The best prices are seen to go to the young steers that are well bred for size and quality and that have been intelligently fed from date of birth up. They do not go to the big rough steers even though fed well. Well bred steers are not equal to it if the personal attentions of the feeder have been lacking.

Some men make a practice of handling well bred cattle, but do not seem to consider it necessary to give them any particular attention until they are put into the feed lot for market. This is a mistake. This is a sort that never gets to the top. But suppose they did, their lack of early development to the full capacity knocks off so materially on the weights made at maturity as to make a big leak at the outcome.

The season's sales of pure bred cattle indicate a reasonable activity among cattlemen in the matter of raising the quality of the herds to a higher standard of excellence. This disposition is to be highly commended. While there are being offered for sale to the farmers of the country good breeding cows, heifers and bulls, they should become thoroughly awake to the situation and get their farms stocked without delay with the very best blood available. There are Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways in the field. It is the province of this journal to keep this matter to the fore until every beef breeding farm in the state that has from forty to eighty acres of pasture, even, shall tell to the passer-by the broad, red backs, the white faces or the shining black coats, that its owner is dipping into the pure blood

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reports of market furnished on request.

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

from the fountain head in place of taking it second hand as per the haphazard style of the scrub farmer. It is encouraging to note a favorable turn to the long lane. Though the end is not yet in sight the mile stone passed this prosperous puts us in view of better things.

Breed Past Chicago.

In discussing the problem of land-owners engaged in live stock husbandry in competition with those stockmen who operate on the free range, the Homestead says the only way is to breed past Chicago by the use of improved blood, not necessarily thoroughbred, but the kind of grade stuff that is the result of the use of thoroughbred sires and grade dams. To this end, we think, every farmer who intends to grow cattle at all should bend his best energies. It is hopeless to enter into competition with the man who pays no taxes and no rent for his land, but uses the land belonging to the whole people. According to the recent census there are nearly 7,000,000 cattle grown under these conditions, and with these the farmer must compete if he does not breed past Chicago, that is, if he does not breed cattle that will find a consumptive market neither as dressed beef nor as filling for tin cans. It can be done and is being done, and one main trouble with the present market is that there are not enough of this class of cattle. There has been plenty of grief for cattle growers in time past, but here is a way out of the trouble if farmers will only take firm hold. It is useless to talk about keeping up the fertility of land without cattle of some sort. If we must have cattle, and are not going into dairying, by all means breed cattle for which there is a market from consumers who are able and willing to pay a decent price for it. Breed for a purpose and breed past Chicago.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

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

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Our Agents.

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

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.

DR. H. F. FISHER,

Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialist.

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



(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

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Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth..... 8:20 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m.
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Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

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W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.

Breeder's Directory.

Holstein-Friesians.

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

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.

Edge Wood Stock Farm,

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

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.



J. G. McREYNOLDS

P. O. Box 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.

STAN: ARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandots, 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.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

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RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

At the head of our herd stands the Imported Grove third bull "PRIAM" No. 11,431, 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.

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.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$1.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

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

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

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.

A Rare Bargain!

For Sale or Exchange During September.

I have 480 acres on T. & P. railroad in one-quarter mile of Trent, Taylor county, first-class farming land, which I will sell at a great bargain. Terms, one-fourth by January 1, next, balance in one, two and three years thereafter. Interest at 8 per cent. About 400 acres now open and ready for plow; all under fence. Or I will exchange, taking one-half in good cattle, horses or sheep.

H. L. BENTLEY, Abilene, Tex.

Panhandle Lands.

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

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

For Sale or Trade.

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

Steers For Sale!

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

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

For Sale!

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

R. N. GRAHAM,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

3000 Cows at \$6.

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

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

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE, Fort Worth residence property, consisting of four new dwellings on Belknap street, two blocks east from courthouse, 200 feet front 80 feet back, complete water and sewerage connections; present monthly income \$190. M. E. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

To Exchange For Cattle.

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

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,

401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

THOMSON & BLAND,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

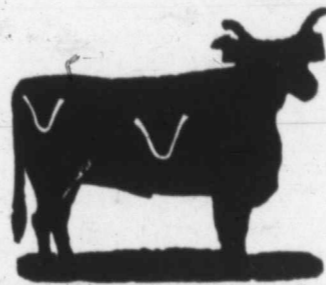
4000-Acre Ranch For Sale.

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

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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.

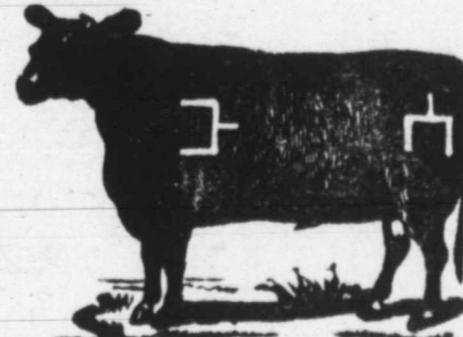
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(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

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

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VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

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(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

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

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48 Bushels Per Acre.

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

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

COTTON BELT ROUTE

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

All Northern and Eastern lines will also sell excursion tickets on the above dates via St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis and the Cotton Belt Route.

W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Tyler, Tex

1892.

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Illustrated.

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

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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| HARPER'S WEEKLY, | Per Year | \$4.00 |
| HARPER'S MAGAZINE | " | 4.00 |
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Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,965,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

∴ Horse and Mule Department, ∴

W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

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The largest and best live stock market in the world.

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

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

One yardage charge covers the entire time stock is on sale; the quality of feed cannot be surpassed. The great quantity 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..... | 175,035 |
| Horses..... | 101,566 |
| Number of cars for year, 311,567. | |

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

Strictly a Cash Market.

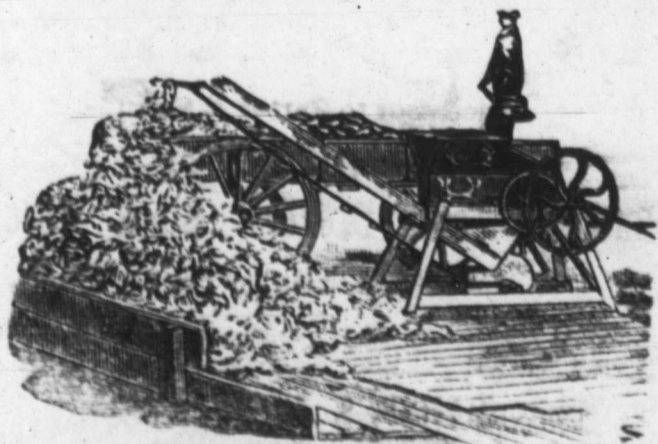
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R. T. WHEELER, C. JAMES, J. S. MCKINNON, Wheeler, James & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, St. Louis Mo.

A. P. NORMAN, WYLEY T. PEARSON, NORMAN & PEARSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, Stock Yards, Galveston, Texas.

CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

Crushing corn with husk on. Cattle feeders of 90 years experience say they find in this machine what they have been wanting, and that it is the best and most practical machine for the purpose ever invented, combining in its working ease, rapidity and efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle feeding at the rate of 100 bushels per hour, with two to four horse power. Farmers, do not husk your corn; it is much the best with the husk on, supplying all the roughness needed, saving hay. Will crush corn in the ear or shelled, with husk on or off, wet or dry, frozen or soft, also cotton seed. Sold on trial and shipped from the most convenient storehouses, located throughout the country. For free and full descriptive circulars, with testimonials, etc., address:



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The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary, JOSEPH HUGHES, M. D. C. V. S., 2627-2629 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

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FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

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

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

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

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

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
18 Broadway, New York.

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

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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 Yarroweeds.

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,** Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

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