

PAMPHLET WORK

NOTICE

Stock Associations.

The JOURNAL office is supplied with an entire new Job Outfit, including special facilities for getting out pamphlet work.

Stock Associations, with Constitutions, By-laws, etc., to print, are invited to examine our work and prices. We make a specialty of this class of work.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Consolidated with the Texas Wool Grower, September 13, 1884.

VOL. 5.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

NO. 24.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The first Range and Live Stock Paper of the Southwest.

Texas Publishing Company, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BANKS. A. M. BRITTON, President. JOHN NICHOLS, Vice-President. G. K. NEWTON, Cashier.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$172,000.00.

Do a general banking business, buy and sell Exchange on all principal points in the United States and Europe, make collections and remit promptly therefor.

FOR SALE.

17,712 acres of land in one body in Crosby county. 18,000 acres of land in one body in Archer county. For Lease or Sale. 17,712 acres of choice land, in a square body, located in Roberts county and known as the Clay county school land.

C. W. ISRAEL & CO., Bankers, Henrietta, Texas.

CASEY & SWASEY, Wholesale Dealers in

Liquors and Cigars. AGENTS FOR LEMP'S BOTTLED BEER. Corner Houston and Third Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD LAND GRANT and other land for sale by

G. W. Angle, Land Dealer, Formerly with Land Department I. & G. N. Railroad.

233 Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. Also Wholesale Agent for the New York and Texas Land Company (limited) owners of the International and Great Northern and the Houston and Great Northern Land Grants, and other lands, and a general land business transacted. Business with a state of Texas, a specialty.

WHOLESALE FURNITURE Fakes & Co., 400 & 402 Main and 403 Houston Street, Ft. Worth Texas.

RANCHES, HOTELS, and PRIVATE RESIDENCES FITTED UP IN ANY STYLE. Purchasers can send for and receiving illustrated catalogue, order what is desired

Visitors are invited to inspect our Stock. W. A. GARNER, LIVE STOCK AND LAND BROKER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Money to loan on real estate on long time at low rate of interest. Office over Washburn & August, corner Fourth and Houston Streets.

Fort Worth, Texas. D. C. STON, President. HERBER-TONE Manager, Wichita Falls. J. N. BROWN, Vice-President, Brenham.

TEXAS LAND, INVESTMENT AND LOAN Company. (Incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas.)

Offices at Brenham and Wichita Falls, Tex. Will transact a General Land Business; Pay Taxes; Buy and Sell Stock Ranches and Real Estate; Negotiate Loans upon Real Estate, etc.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK. \$50,000.00.

Houston and Texas Central R'y and Connections. The Only Line Running Through the Central and Best Portions of the State of Texas.

PASSENGER EXPRESS TRAINS And Daily Fast Freight Lines Over the Entire Road.

ELEGANT PULLMAN PALACE CARS (The Only Ones in the State) on all Day Trains Between Houston and Denison.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN Galveston and Sealdia via Houston & Denison EACH Way Daily WITHOUT CHANGE Between Galveston and Austin via Houston

The Shortest Line Between Texas, Kansas City, Hannibal and all points North and West. And Favorable Routes via Denison and Missouri Pacific R'y to Kansas City, Hannibal or St. Louis, or via

THE G. H. & S. A. SYSTEM ALL-RAIL THROUGH LINE Via Houston and New Orleans to all points in the United States and Canada. Via the last-mentioned route the Day Express Trains of the Houston and Texas Central Railway make direct connection in Union Depot, Houston, for New Orleans and all points in the Southeast, Northeast and East.

EUROPE! Through Tickets from or to any point in Great Britain or Continent of Europe via the Houston and Texas Central Railway, and all rail to New York thence via North German Lloyd, White Star, Harland & Wolff, Elder, Smith & Co., and other lines, on sale at important stations. A line of this railway and at Galveston, Cuero, Victoria, San Antonio, San Antonio, Seguin, Victoria, Galveston, Columbia, Faintona, Schulenberg, San Marcos, Round Rock, New Braunfels, R. Eckardt.

For information as to rates of passage and freight routes, etc., apply in person or by letter to E. D. TRUE, G. F. A., J. WALDO, Vice-President and Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.

FELT'S PATENT ELASTIC Cast Steel Shepherd's Crook. New goods greatly improved. Sheep shears, beautifully finished, very light and flexible (weight 7 lbs.). They are finely tempered and warranted not to break or bend in ordinary use. Socket Shank readily adjusted to any handle. (Changes easily and holds firm.) The largest sheep or small lamb. Worth ten times their cost each year. Saves three-fourths usual labor and worry of catching and handling sheep. Postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1. Two or more, same address, ten per cent. off. Special terms to dealers. S. D. FELT, Jackson, Michigan.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK. Second Street, between Houston and Throckmorton St., Fort Worth, Texas.

With our extensive acquaintance, increased facilities, and knowledge of the country, and business generally, we confidently believe we can make it to the interest of those wishing to buy or sell any kind of REAL ESTATE OR LIVE STOCK to deal through us. We do not handle any properties on our own account and can, therefore, by doing an exclusive agency business, give our customers the full benefit of our entire time and attention, as well as any bargains that may arise from the depression in any of our matters, fluctuations in the market or otherwise.

All parties having properties for sale are invited to place the same on our books, where they will receive prompt attention at the hands of our thoroughly experienced salesmen together with the benefit of a long and successful system of advertising. NO CHARGES EXCEPT IN CASE OF SALE.

Purchasers by applying to us will have the advantage of a long list of desirable properties to select from. Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited. All inquiries, either in person or by letter promptly answered.

ESTABLISHED 1872. TO THE FRONT 1884. BANKS. DODDRIDGE & DAVIS, Bankers, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

Have dealings with the principal stockmen of this section, and do a general banking business. M. B. LOYD, D. C. BENNETT, E. B. HARROLD, Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Texas. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED, monthly.

M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Pa. Prop. & Mgr. HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$5,000,000, which included 100 COLTS 2 years old and younger.

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES Imported from France. Recommen- dation of a principal breeder that, however well bred animals may be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically traced, they should be valued only as grade stock.

PLAIN AND RAISED STAMPED SADDLES TO ORDER PROMPTLY C. O. D. OR OTHERWISE. No. 209 West Weatherford Street Fort Worth, Texas, W. J. TACKABERY, MANAGER.

BUCHAN'S Silver Fleece Dip NON-POISONOUS! SAFE! The Most Effective, Convenient, Cheapest!

The proprietor of the universal known BUCHAN'S CRESOLIC OINTMENT, I, appreciating the necessity for a new sheep dip, that would be cheap, efficient and readily soluble in water at ordinary temperature, after a year of constant experiment, now offer to the sheepmen of the United States, as a certain cure for scab and all skin diseases of sheep.

Buchan's Silver Fleece Dip It does not cost to exceed one cent and a half per head to dip. Put up in the following sized packages: 1 case containing 10 one-gallon cans, 1 case containing 2 five-gallon cans, 1 case containing 5 one-gallon cans, 1 case containing 1 one-gallon can.

For sale by A. Dreier, San Antonio; J. N. Eddens & Co., San Antonio; L. J. Block & Son, Wichita Falls; S. J. & H. W. Big Springs; R. M. Turner, Bar; L. E. Collins, Coleman; E. H. Cooper, Eagle Pass; S. D. Uhlir, Sweetwater; A. R. Hrus, Colorado; P. H. Carter, Abilene; Schwartz & Kays, San Antonio (dealers generally).

TEXAS TROTTER, PACING Running Circuit Members of the National Trotting Association.

\$50,000! IN PREMIUMS. \$50,000! Paris, Oct. 21 to 24. Gainesville, Nov. 4 to 7. Sherman, " 28 to 31. Fort Worth, " 11 to 14. Waco, November 18 to 21.

Each Association Gives the Same Classes and Purse!

FIRST DAY—Tuesday. 1. Purse \$50; 2:30 class. 2. Purse \$50; running; all ages; half-mile heats. 3. Purse \$50; 2: class. 4. Purse \$50; running; 2-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY—Thursday. 1. Purse \$50; 2:30 class. 2. Purse \$50; running; four-years-old and under; three-quarters-mile heats. 3. Purse \$50; 1 1/2 miles; novelty; all ages. 4. Purse \$100; free for all; pacing.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday. 1. Purse \$50; 2:35 class; pacing. 2. Purse \$50; running; all ages; 1 1/2 miles. 3. Purse \$50; running; all ages; half-mile heats. 4. Purse \$50; running; all ages; half-mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—Friday. 1. Purse \$50; 2:35 class. 2. Purse \$50; running; all ages; mile heats. 3. Purse \$100; free for all. 4. Purse \$50; running; two miles.

Herefords and Angus! PUBLIC AUCTION RIVERVIEW PARK KANSAS CITY, MO.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1884. The last day of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

The Property of Hon. W. B. IVES, Sherbrook, Canada. The offerings consist of 32 yearling and two-year-old Hereford Heifers, 18 yearling Hereford Bulls, 12 Faded Angus yearling Heifers, 13 Faded Angus yearling Bulls. These are all choice animals, all young and in good breeding condition.

The Herefords are a direct importation selected from the choicest herds in Herefordshire, England, and have never been offered for sale singly or together in America. Sale without reserve. Catalogues will be mailed as soon as issued on application to THE LIVE STOCK INDICATOR, Kansas City, Mo.

TERMS—Cash, or bankable paper drawing 5 per cent interest. Sale to commence promptly at 10 a. m.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

Prices did not fluctuate much the past week and at the close are but very little lower than at the opening, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports received from the East. True, our receipts each day were not excessive, still were fair, and buyers could have given trouble to sellers if they so desired. They did not, however; as a result, sellers had generally smooth sailing and easily avoided the few breakers that presented themselves.

Of course, the tendency of values was not upward. It was just the opposite, so it took all the diplomacy at the command of sellers to steer clear of a break, which they succeeded in most admirably, and in this respect were ahead of their Kansas City and Chicago brethren. From all accounts I hear from these two points, holders had anything but a pleasant time of it. The market at both points was a tough one indeed, and some good Texas cattle sold at very low figures. Much lower than in our market. Why were we so lucky may be attributable to two circumstances. The first was we have a very large local and interior shipping demand, and these buyers must buy here, and the second is that the offerings were comparatively light, and in this manner we had 'em. We sold grass Texans at from \$2.75@4.00 per 100 pounds, according to quality, while on many occasions grass Indians brought from \$3.50@3.85 per 100 pounds. Now, when Chicago transfers are compared with ours, there is a marked difference and greatly in our favor. I am not bragging and blowing in favor of St. Louis and to the detriment of Chicago, but I am stating facts. Readers of the JOURNAL will bear witness that I speak the truth, whether it is in favor of St. Louis or not. I am paid to give you the market as I find it, which I do without fear or favor. So much in way of explanation.

The prices of the past week ranged as follows: Texas bulls, \$2.40@3.15; Texas cows, \$2.30@3.30; mixed Texas steers, \$3.00@3.65; good to prime, \$3.75@4.25; Indian steers, \$3.00@4.35.

Here are a few of to-day's sales:

Table with columns: No. Description, Av., Pr. Includes 113 Texan steers, 88 Texan steers, 6 Texan steers, etc.

A Summary—The Cattle Range—Putting Up Hay—Personal. Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

PECOS, October 10, 1884. This is quite a thriving little village. According to my invoice it has two hotels, three dry goods and grocery stores, one saddlery and harness store, one furniture store, one hardware store, one blacksmith shop, two saloons, and in all about fifty houses, which serve as the temporary habitation of about two hundred human souls.

It is the commercial center for stockmen for a long way up and down the river. The railroad company has established excellent shipping pens at this point, and the number of cattle shipped both to and from this point during the season is immense. They had a splendid rainfall through this county about a month ago and the result is the range is above par excellence. Cattle-men tell me cattle are getting very fat and the shipping season from this point will commence about the middle of next month. The day if frost does not come too early they will go into winter quarters in fine shape. Most of them are now cutting and putting up hay preparatory to a long, cold winter.

The Cox Bros., whose names will be familiar to many readers of the STOCK JOURNAL, are in business here. They report this as a very good point for business in their line—dry goods and groceries. I have also had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. S. N. Clark, whose acquaintance I formed over a year ago at Colorado. Mr. Clark is reported to have the best bred stock of cattle in all this western country. He is continually improving his stock by the importation of the best bulls he can find in Eastern markets. His ranch is twelve miles above this place on the river. Mr. Clark confirms all I have written about the range and the fall shipments. He says where a goose could not graze ten weeks ago, he is now cutting the finest kind of hay. He is a thoroughbred stockman himself and a great friend to the STOCK JOURNAL. He says he does not see how any stockman can afford to do without it for the small pittance of two dollars.

The Pecos river is bank full at this time, which shows there have been heavy rains above.

I have met very few cattlemen in town from the fact that this is their busy season. They have no time for discussing politics now.

RAMBLER.

upon Texas and Western cattle for their supplies. Prime native steers of 1500 pounds readily bring \$7.00 per 100 pounds in this market. A goodly number would sell if offered, that is certain.

Stock cattle are not wanted, whether native, Southwest or Texas. Common and light cattle should be kept at home.

W. H. Ainsworth of Caddo, I. T., had a shipment of Texas cattle here this week and obtained \$4.00, \$4.10, \$4.20, \$4.25 and \$4.35 per 100 pounds.

The Kimberlin Cattle Company of Sherman, Texas, had 16 car-loads of cattle Thursday, and the Red River Cattle Company of Gainesville, Texas, 5 car-loads.

It is too much of a job to collect the leading shippers to this market, as there are so many, so this is enough to give the readers the size of the shipments.

Following is the Illinois state auditor's report, showing the number of live stock returned for taxation for the present year as compared with 1883. There is considerable falling off in sheep, a slight gain in cattle and a marked increase in the number of hogs:

Table with columns: 1881, 1883. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules.

FROM CHICAGO. Call for the Second Annual Meeting of the National Convention of Cattle Breeders.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Oct. 23, 1884. At the closing session of the National Convention of Cattle Breeders, which was held in Chicago, Nov. 15th, 16th, 1883, a resolution was adopted continuing the officers of the convention for the ensuing year, and directing and authorizing the secretary to call a second meeting during the month of November, 1884.

As the secretary of that organization, and acting under the authority thus vested in me, I hereby give public notice that the Second Annual Convention will be held in the City of Chicago, on the 13th and 14th days of November, 1884. Further details as to hour and place will be published later.

The convention will have before it, among other subjects, two of great importance. 1st., That which was stated in the resolution, viz.: The forming of a national association of cattle breeders under a permanent organization. 2nd. To receive the report of the committee on legislation, of which Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Iowa is secretary.

In addition to the delegates present in 1883, and in the spirit in which the call of one year ago was issued by the commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Geo. B. Loring, the representatives of all classes interested in any of the cattle industries of the United States are cordially invited to be present and assured of a welcome.

By correspondence with S. D. Fisher, Esq., secretary of the Illinois state board of agriculture, I am authorized to state that the convention called by him (under date Sept. 13th) to meet in Chicago Nov. 13th, and 14th will join with the convention held under the present call instead of holding a separate meeting.

Attention is called to the very important convention of cattle breeders to be held in St. Louis on Nov. 17th. Earnest efforts have been made to obtain a change of last named date to one which would follow the closing of the "Chicago Fat Stock Show," and could such change have been accomplished the present "call" would have named St. Louis as the place of meeting. This unfortunately could not be done, owing to engagements previously entered into by the representatives of St. Louis, and as attendance there on the 17th will be impossible to many of our delegates, an earlier meeting at Chicago became imperative on account of the unfinished business of last year.

It is believed that the cattle breeders, who will meet at St. Louis, are animated by the same motives and objects as this association, and it is hoped that hereafter but one convention may be held annually, in which the interests and influence of all will be consolidated.

To this end it is urged that all stockmen who may attend the convention hereby called in Chicago will come prepared to go to St. Louis afterward and participate fully and actively in the deliberations there.

THOS. STURGIS, Sec. Nat'l. Convention Cattle Breeders.

Try It. The widespread popularity of Silver Leaf laking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any powder yet offered the public. The manufacturer asks only a trial with other brands, and is willing to abide the result.



ESTRAYS.

1 red roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded 7H connected on left shoulder.

1 sorrel horse pony, 13 1/2 hands high, 4 years old, white spot in face, branded HS connected with 8 inverted under-

One has a yearling and sucking cow, 12 years old, 15 hands high, branded M on left shoulder.

1 black horse 5 years old, branded TN on left shoulder, one glass eye.

FROM HOWARD COUNTY. Court Week brings Stockmen to Town. Regular Correspondence of the Texas Live Stock Journal.

BRANDS OF CATTLE AND HORSES. Of Companies under the Management of Underwood, Clark & Co. \$250.00 REWARD! MUSCATINE CATTLE CO. TEXAS LAND & CATTLE COMPANY.

INDIAN TERRITORY. A. B. ROFF. Postoffice, Gainesville, Ranch on Saddle Creek, Indian Territory.

PAN HANDLE BRANDS. A. & H. V. ROWE. Post office, Mobeetie, Wheeler county, Tex.

GLIDDEN & SANBORN. Postoffice, Houston, Texas. Range south of Canadian River, in Feltner and Haman counties.

KANSAS. ARTHUR GORHAM. Postoffice, Kinsley, Kas Range on the Cimarron and Buffalo Rivers.

NEW MEXICO. STONEWALL CATTLE COMPANY. C. W. HAYNES, Manager.

THE HOLT LIVE-STOCK COMPANY. L. J. HOLT, President; Myron W. Jones Superintendent.

ARLINGTON CATTLE CO. L. J. WATSON, President; J. E. HURSON, Vice-President.

FROM TOM GREEN COUNTY. More Representation for St. Louis. Good Range—Be Cautious. SAN ANGELO, Tom Green Co., Tex., October 8 1884.

THE delegation will leave Colorado and Abilene November 14, on a special Pullman car, and arrangements will be made at once by the secretary of the association for first class hotel accommodations in St. Louis.

Yesterday there was talk on the streets of no less than three prominent stockmen in this county being hard pressed for money but an investigation of the facts by me develops that there was no cause at all for the report as to two of the gentlemen and the report as to the third was greatly exaggerated.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Established April, 1880. CONSOLIDATED WITH TEXAS WOOL GROWER September 13, 1884.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE TEXAS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING, President. H. L. BENTLEY, Vice-President. P. H. BAILE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscription \$2.00 per Annum.

Office of Publication and Business, on Second Street, between Houston and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Journal is the official organ of the Texas Live Stock Association and of other principal stock associations in the state.

To Local Agents. All orders for subscriptions must be accompanied by the money.

The dryest range in the state is to be found in Central and North Texas.

At Paris on Tuesday, the 21st, the fall races begin, and continue until the 24th inst.

Our patrons will find the time their subscriptions expire on the wrappers, affording an opportunity to renew in time to lose no issue.

ABUNDANT rains have been reported as having fallen in different parts of the country, but still the drought prevails in the vicinity of this city.

As an example of what can be done in Tom Green county in stock raising the San Angelo Standard mentions a five-legged calf to be found on the ranch of Silson, Case, Thorp, Ryburn & Company.

The Miles City Stock Grower says Smith & Elliott recently disposed of 10,000 cattle by delivering 3700 yearlings to J. H. Driskill of the Little Missouri, 2900 to Billy Wilson of Denver and by ranching the balance.

A HUNDRED beef steers sold in De Witt county at \$31 per head, which is a handsome price on the range for any cattle. Col. Lord sold them and the Cuero Star uses the sale as an argument for holding yearlings back from the trail.

THE beef movement continues heavy and strong; stronger indeed, than the markets. The condition of west and southwest ranges being so good will cause shipments to be made later this season than usual, otherwise the markets would suffer a greater decline by heavier shipments now.

A COLORADO man is making a success of an extensive hog ranch and his secret of success is in alfalfa clover. It is a pity alfalfa does not get a fair trial in Texas. The hogs are assisted by a little corn at times to gentile them and harden the fat. The Colorado Live Stock Record publishes an interesting item on this subject.

In another column will be found a call for a national convention of cattle breeders to meet at Chicago on the 13th and 14th of November. It is really a call for a second convention, the first having been held in November of last year. The meeting is called in time for those who attend at Chicago to move in a body on St. Louis.

A TEXAN in New Mexico recently had the riot act read to him by the cattle raisers' association and he was politely informed that he must furnish bulls for his stock; if he even went so far as to say how many. A startling innovation this, but a very good one. The owners of bulls should have a claim on the calves of those who have none.

Most of the regular range work being done very little is going on now, except holding and cutting beef cattle; the indications are that beef will go forward just so long as weather and grass permits. Had we another summer starting just now, with average grass and water, Texas could almost duplicate the beeves already moved.

TEXAS stockmen going to St. Louis can start in time to attend the races at the Fort if they wish to see some good lively work done. The Fort Worth meeting is from November 11 to 14, and the St. Louis convention meets on the 17th. This would be a good place for the Texas delegation to meet, and the race track will bring all together nicely.

We have had the usual Greer county news. The military ordered everybody out, and by request of the secretary of the Interior the secretary of war ordered the order revoked. Consequently the same old status prevails. The general government claims it, and Texas claims it, the stockmen use it and pay the Indians rent, or rather the Indians take as much as the stockmen will permit to prevent a regular fuss.

MR. S. A. MARNEY, late of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal at Cheyenne, Wyoming, has moved to Miles City, Montana Territory, and started for himself the Stock Grower's Journal, which being published nearer the Canada line than any other range stock paper, completes the chain of such journals from the coast. The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL being the first. Friend Marney commences

with a good paper and has our best wishes for success. May every stockman in Montana contribute a beef to the herd.

The past week has certainly been the most encouraging of the season for cattlemen from the fact that there has been more demand, more stir, and more trading than usual; in fact the cattlemen seem to be in better spirits and feel the affects of the dull times less now than for some time past. The business generally seems to have assumed a better shape and as a natural consequence a better feeling generally prevails.

WHEREAS, "the ranges are already stocked to their fullest capacity, etc.," is the present formula, and it is getting so monotonous as to be looked upon with suspicion. When a man owns land and orders others off, it is considered offensive and mean, although the owner ought to have some claim, but this range right business is carried to an extreme sometimes when a few would like to control grass enough for ten times their present stock. This whereas business is too frequent to be of use. It is a good thing made of no avail because it is overdone on ranges not carrying a steer to a hundred acres.

MR. SOMERVILLE, formerly of Dundee, Scotland, but now a bona fide citizen of this city, left for the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company a few days since, of which he is assistant manager. Mr. S. has recently returned from his old Scotch home, where most of the members of his company reside. He says his company are still highly pleased with their property in Texas, in fact, they could not well be otherwise than pleased with this grand ranch, embracing as it does in fee simple over 600,000 acres of land, and by long lease 300,000 acres more, all as fine grazing lands as are to be found in the state. The increase alone in this herd for the present year will doubtless exceed 25,000 head, thus making the total number owned by the company foot up fully 93,000 head.

THE Mobeetie Panhandle says: The Fracklyn company has been meeting with serious losses during the week past from splenic fever. The disease was evidently left on the grass by a small herd of through cattle from Arkansas, which passed some time back through the pasture en route to New Mexico, and has been mostly confined so far to the fine cattle, pedigreed Shorthorns and imported polled, these cattle having been under herd in the vicinity of the trail. To date, twenty of the Shorthorns and three of the polled have died, and none stricken with the disease have recovered, although every effort has been made to save those attacked. A touch of frost is ardently hoped for in those quarters to stay the destruction, and is perhaps the only agency that can have that effect, although the disease seems less virulent now than when it first appeared.

THE executive committee of the Southern Texas Live Stock Association held a meeting in San Antonio last week. Important matters relating to the National Cattle Convention were discussed. The following additional delegates were elected: E. F. Buzard, A. E. Carothers, Thos. M. Coleman, Geo. S. Williamson, J. F. Tom, F. F. Collins, J. A. Dewees, H. E. Bannard and Alex. Moore. This makes a total of thirty-six delegates from this association. Handsome badges of beautiful design have been ordered for the use of each delegate. Some good work may be expected from this delegation. A strong effort will be made by Texas representatives looking toward the establishment of a national trail, also to have done away with the objectionable features of the cattle industry bill. Texas is particularly interested in these measures and her voice will have no uncertain sound at St. Louis. If her efforts meet with proper consideration in the convention it is not at all improbable that congress at its next session will pass laws in accordance with the demands of the great cattle industry of the United States.

Water Rights. In New Mexico a suit has been brought to decide the question whether or no a stockman having but little water on his range shall use the water of other ranges during dry weather. The Rio Grande Republican gives the facts as follows: Hudgens & Provost have some 500 head of cattle on and near their range, but have only water for about 100 head; so their cattle have to water at the springs of the Carizozo range, owned by Mr. J. A. Alcock, thus virtually using and overstocking the Carizozo range. Now this injunction is issued to enjoin Messrs. Hudgens & Provost from watering their cattle at the watering places owned by Mr. Alcock, thus compelling Hudgens & Provost to take their cattle to other points. The issue of this suit will be looked forward to with interest by the cattlemen of the territory.

Scrub Bulls. If our ranchmen cannot, as some of them claim, buy good bulls on account of scarcity of money, dull times, etc., they can at least select and turn out the best males in their herds. This would be a great improvement over some of the badly shaped, badly colored males that may now be seen on the ranges. If none but healthy, good colored, well-formed bulls were allowed in the state, and all the inferior, badly colored heifers were spayed, we would soon see a very marked improvement in Texas cattle, even if no thoroughbred or improved blood was introduced.

Money on Good Security. Notwithstanding the unprecedented dull times and scarcity of money, yet there are millions of dollars now lying idle in the East and Great Britain, that would seek investment in this country in the way of long loans based on real estate security, provided our ranchmen owned a large proportion of their range, and the same was paid for and unincumbered. Unfortunately for the owners most all the Western land claimed by the ranchmen is already heavily incumbered, and therefore worthless as a basis for security. The Journal is firmly of the opinion that if Texas ranchmen would secure their range in fee simple and unincumbered, they would, as soon as the present financial flurry is over, have no trouble in securing loans on their ranches to an amount equal to at least one half the actual value, at a low rate of interest, say from six to eight per cent and on terms extending over five years time. A united effort should be made by all to solidify the business. To do this the first step should be, to rid themselves of their present indebtedness and its high and exorbitant rates of interest, and where it has not already been done to increase the free hold to correspond with the herd. Even should it be necessary to reduce the herd, once out of debt with a good range held in fee simple, and confidence fully restored, there will be no trouble in securing the use of eastern and foreign capital on terms that its investment in more stock and additional lands would pay handsomely. It is now high time that these high rates of interest should stop, and by a proper and united effort on the part of the ranchmen, they can in a short time establish their business on a solid basis when money in abundance at a low rate will seek them.

Property in Land. For the past two years there has been considerable fluctuation in values of all kinds of commodities, some going up and then down and some going steadily down. The changes have taken place suddenly in some instances, while in others the process has been gradual. In consequence of the monetary crisis which caused all money centers to withdraw Western loans, the movement has been generally downward until to-day most Western enterprises are at bed rock—on their own bottoms and carried by the income derived from their own resources. Up to a few years since Texas was in a state of comparative isolation from the older world and carried all enterprises without outside help. The state was unknown and the single line of traffic through the Indian Nation hardly induced capital to pass the barrier, until Texas did become known by its own efforts, Texas papers proclaiming its resources and opportunities to the world. Then money from afar came and was invested, and paid the investors; every line of business within the state became extended and prospered, too, for the limited means brought in by cattle, sheep and cotton exports, while sufficient for running purposes, did not suffice to furnish the capital so rapidly as necessary for the changes taking place. When the money came, then movements became quicker and the era of railroad building assisting, the state moved faster than ever before and would have continued in the same manner had not the stringency in money matters East affected us here, and the state found itself pretty much as before, working alone upon its own capital. The changes affected cattle, horses, sheep, the products on the farm and the goods in store, affecting the wealthy, the poor, the men of moderate means alike. The enterprising man inclined to speculation had his day and his night, and every line of goods was affected more or less, except property in land, which has gone steadily on advancing from day to day, regardless of changes affecting every thing else. As there are causes for appreciation and depreciation affecting land with other properties, some land—such as city lots and gardens, and small farms, had their ups and downs, too, but the bulk of Texas lands, especially in the west, have gone on appreciating and will do so for some time to come, until there are none vacant and the state has parted with its last section. When Western Texas became habitable it took some time before people found out the Indians were gone, and although the state was almost giving it away, there seemed no inducements to settlers, and only stockmen who were pushed out from the central and eastern sections appreciated what a good country it was, but afterwards here and there it became known that land was cheap, and fifty cents an acre, cash, bought lots of it, and \$1.00 on twenty years time, in annual payments of 8 per cent, bought many acres more, while railroad lands were sold in bulk. The result is that lands in vast bodies are owned by individuals who obtained the tracts very cheap, and prices ruled so low that there was no room for decline and as property could not stand still, a rise became in order, and was principally caused by stockmen. The demand for land now is general, and the state having quit the land business in a measure, and having instituted a rule (causing much trouble) even to obtain small tracts at a minimum price of \$2.00, with one dollar added for watered tracts, lands bought at the low prices by individuals have room for profit, even if sold much lower than the state valuation. The buyer coming to the state used to want stock because there was no need to buy land. Now it is a well posted man who will buy stock knowing where he can get a cheap range,

The Refrigerator. Again the Fort Worth Refrigerator works are to be started in motion, this time under lease from the receiver. It commences at a time when the bulk of grass cattle will have moved to market, only a short time remaining to use this class of stock. The winter operations will have to be conducted on corn-fed cattle. This class of stock is expected to be more numerous than usual, and to be sufficient to give the refrigerator works a fair selection. It is to be hoped that this venture will be satisfactory to the lessees so that the works can be operated to the full capacity and become a factor in the marketing of range cattle. With Victoria using 500 head per week, Columbia and Fort Worth turning out a like number nearly 100,000 Texas beeves would be disposed of and would be a guarantee to the stability of stock raising here no other means could give. The works have an advertisement addressed to those having fat stock to sell.

Our readers will confer a favor on the management by addressing all communications, remittances and subscriptions to the Texas Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas. Fifty-Cent Corn. We are asked if it will pay to feed three and four year old steers on fifty-cent corn, and answer unhesitatingly yes. Last year fifty-cent corn was fed to cattle with hogs following, and we have the assurance of the feeders that they made money, yet like our interrogator, they lived some 30 miles from a railroad center, and had to carry corn with them to feed while moving the cattle to the shipping pens, and sold on an average market. Although the price of corn has much to do with the profit in feeding, yet the selection of cattle has more, and the manner of feeding and watering, the shelter provided, and the comfort of the cattle has much to do with the success of such a venture. The quantity of corn, too, depends on the cattle, how they thrive on it, and a good rule is to give all they eat and no more, the troughs to be cleaned up each day. Hay to be within reach at all times. The most important items in connection with feeding are, first that the stock be selected which will thrive on feed, and the form, cleanliness and sleek appearance of the cattle are sure indications of feeding stock. A steer in the fall having a hole in his shoulder, that is, ewe-necked, angular and dusty coated after a summer's grass, will not pay the corn crib, while a rounded form and bright looking animal is prepared to thicken up rapidly on a generous diet. The next is that the food be wholesome and the water clean. Next, that the fattening stock be kept warm during the storms of winter, that the gain in ordinary weather be not lost. Next, that the stock be exercised only so much as is necessary and no more, that all unnecessary exertion be avoided. Next that the cattle be kept gentle, and all crowding at feeding time be avoided, and that the stock fattened first be first cut out for shipment to market. These plain rules closely followed are sufficient to ensure success in feeding in Texas where hay is fed with corn and hogs follow. At prices of young steers to-day at say at three cents here and the possible or probable prices of early spring, say five cents, with reasonable gain in weight, say 150 pounds, there is room for a handsome margin on cattle alone to say nothing of the hogs. It stands to reason that feeding should be successful, as in Texas we have only one thing to contend with as a rule, and it is we have not the corn; all else is in our favor, cheap stock, mild winters, good home winter markets and easy transit to the greater markets, and it is only because feeding here is not regular that the amount of flesh to the bushel of corn cannot be reduced to a standard and the cost determined to a cent.

Spaying Heifers. Considerable interest has been manifested by stockmen of late on the subject of spaying heifers, and letters on the subject to this office have been numerous during the past week. Questions have been asked requiring replies from veterinary experts to be reliable, consequently the subject will be thoroughly handled shortly by those competent to do so. It is fully recognized that on the Texas ranges there are many good subjects for the spaying knife and that by its use stocks can be greatly improved, but with the exception of the Laurel Leaf ranch of the Texas Land and Cattle Company, the Hansford Cattle Company and some few others who have employed veterinary surgeons to operate in their herds, so little work of this kind has been done that to pretend to give the result would be premature, yet in the older states local operators make a business of it and are regularly employed each year, as the operation is generally considered too risky for inexperienced men. The charge for such service is low, say one dollar per head, and if the veterinarian is reliable, will generally guarantee against any but nominal loss, say two per cent of the number. During the past year or two many accomplished veterinarians have prospected in this state with a view to settling here, the object being to build a regular practice, but the encouragement received in several instances has been insufficient and the surgeons returned from whence they came, although Texas has at times sore need of experts to do such work and to thoroughly investigate the diseases, known and unknown, which are confined to Texas stock. We hope that sufficient work will be found in Texas in the future which will give employment to gentlemen who have made such matters their study, so that in time of pressing need the state will have experienced men to call on.

Ida of St. Lambert. The following is a letter written by Mr. Watson, inspector of the American Jersey Cattle Club to the president in transmitting the official report of a recent test which has been placed on record as the largest weekly yield of butter from one cow in one week. It is interesting to all stockmen as showing to what extent the cow can be developed as a machine to turn feed into butter: MY DEAR SIR—Responding to your request, I started on the 10th inst. for "Oaklands," to supervise the testing of the Jersey cow Ida, of St. Lambert, No. 2490. By the accompanying report you will see that she made the unprecedented amount of 30 pounds and 23 ounces of salted butter in 7 days. Neither the milk, cream or butter were out of my sight for one moment, from the beginning to the end of the test, unless under lock, and sealed with my seal, and during the test the feeding was left entirely to the discretion of the manager of the "Oaklands Herd." The cow Ida is a good feeder, and whatever the manager thought tempting, he fed her; mangels, cabbage, corn fodder, and for pasture she had an almost burnt up, second-growth clover. Besides the foregoing she was fed as high as 45 Imperial quarts of mixed grubs per day, and from that down to 25 quarts per day, the amount being increased or diminished at discretion of the manager. The mixed grains were in following proportions: crushed oats, 4 quarts; ground old cake, one quart; wheat bran two quarts, and pea meal, one quart; 8 lbs. of salted butter in 7 days the feeding was thought prudent, and the various ingredients were also varied as he thought fit. In this test, the whole milk was first cooled, and then left to ripen, meaning being daily stirred; when thought ripe enough, it was put in a barrel churn. The first 2 1/2 days' milk was put in at a temperature of 92 deg. and the churn started at 7 05 p. m.; at 8 37 p. m. the butter separated, and a part of the butter was drawn off, and the churn started again slowly by 9 23 p. m. the butter had gathered in a great mass, and the buttermilk was drawn off; cold water was then poured on the mass, and the churn given quarter revolution backward and forward. In this way the lump was washed in three waters, the lump breaking into two pieces before the third washing. The butter was then taken out and weighed, and salted one ounce to the pound, and then washed as salted butter the entire time, from the putting of the milk into the churn until the mass was weighed as unsalted butter was less than five minutes. The second churning was conducted in the same manner, except that the milk was reduced from 98 deg. to 62 deg. by the addition of ice water. This churning separated in one hour and seven minutes, and it gathered in five or six lumps in thirteen minutes more. The buttermilk was then drawn off and the process of washing repeated with two waters; then weighed, salted, and reweighed. The rules for official testing of cows as proposed to the club for adoption, were strictly adhered to. In this test, and every precaution taken in the way of locks, tapes, seals, etc. The milk of the 12th, 13th, and 14th, and morning of the 15th was churned on the 15th at 7 p. m., and made 14 pounds salted. The milk of the evening of the 15th and of the 16th, 17th and 18th was churned on the 21st at 10 a. m., and made 16 pounds 21 ounces salted, or a grand total of 30 pounds, 23 ounces per week.

Refrigerated Beef. The St. Louis Globe Democrat made the following mention of Texas beef which was shipped from the Victoria slaughter house and led up as several points in passing: "A train of four refrigerator cars and an engine made the trip from Fort Worth, Tex., to this city last week in twenty-four hours and twenty minutes. The cars contained dressed beef and the fast run demonstrated two facts which are worth considering. The first is that Western roads are built in a much more substantial manner than generally supposed, and are correspondingly much more capable of withstanding the wear and tear of fast travel. In the East the roadbeds of railroads are firm and solid, and little fear is ever felt as to their ability to sustain rapid traffic. The idea prevails in the East, however, that the Western roads are just the reverse; that their roadbeds are poorly constructed and their tracks so unsubstantial that they render travel over them dangerous. So fast a run as this referred to, however, proves that this Western road is in every way adapted to all the demands of modern railroading. The other fact which has to be considered is this: The slaughter house is to be a feature in Texas in the future, and in the day of live stock transportation is rapidly nearing its close. If dressed beef can be received in St. Louis from Texas in less than three days' time it is safe to say, that with the economic advantages that manner of shipping beef possesses, the fact of rapid transportation being taken into consideration, there can but little be said in favor of the shipment of live stock as that method of shipment exists at present. Had this train carried live stock instead of dressed beef 180 stops of fifteen minutes each would have had to be made in order to rest and feed the cattle. There is no reason why, under the system of refrigeration adopted in Texas, where beef can be so dressed and prepared as to keep fresh for months, all the slaughtering should not be done right where the cattle are found."

Live Stock Markets. At Chicago Texas beef are selling up to four cents for the tops and down to \$3.25 per hundred for thin steers and good cows. At St. Louis the range is \$3.20@4.00, and at Kansas City \$2.60@3.25. All markets are supplied beyond the demand. At Chicago Texas sheep are selling at \$2.80@3.30, and at St. Louis 2000 Texans sold Thursday at two cents and weighed 75 pounds, cost about 80 cents to ship and left the owner barely seventy cents. He gave his sheep away and discounted the spring clip.

The National Trail. The Breeder's Gazette of Chicago, concedes that a national trail is desired by the people of the territories in addition to the people of Texas, and suggests that a good commencement would be for Texas to establish a trail clear through the breeding grounds of her own state. The suggestion would be a good one if all trail cattle started at the same place. As it is, cattle move from all directions, having a right of way over all open lands in the state, and the trail proper only begins where the state ends. Here, if a trail should be set aside, it would serve no good purpose, and would only be marking out an arbitrary line of travel where all roads are open.

State Representation. At the meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association at Austin last January, president Hon. J. D. Sayers, vice presidents J. N. Simpson, W. F. North and Seth Mabry, secretary Will Lambert and D. E. Bentley, Messrs. W. H. Crain, S. P. Cunningham, A. H. Pierce, R. H. Overall, Henry Jones, W. C. Lewis, E. R. Lane, H. Seligson, C. C. Slaughter, J. J. Hittson and W. A. Towers, were appointed delegates to represent the state association at the National Convention at St. Louis. These gentlemen with the elected delegates from the district associations will make a very strong and able delegation to represent a state raising more range stock than all other states and territories combined.

Cattle Sales. There have been several small sales made by our local dealers recently, consisting mainly in lots of the cattle bought to stock ranges in New Mexico. One Kansas City firm bought 2000 yearling and two-year-old heifers at San Antonio, for \$12 and \$16. G. L. Brooks of Socorro, New Mexico, bought 300 head of heifers, same ages, of J. P. Crawford at \$14.50 for yearlings and \$18.50 for twos. These were raised in Knox and King counties and were rather an extra good lot. There have also been several small transactions in Eastern and Middle Texas cattle, the former bringing from \$11 to \$12 for yearlings and \$15 to \$16 for two-year-olds, the latter selling at about one dollar per head advance on above figures. A Mr. Black of New Mexico, bought one lot of mixed Eastern Texas cattle at \$12.50 per head, which is in all probability the best bargain yet made.

New Cords. Mr. Frank R. Baker of Stralom & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is advertising for ranch properties. J. R. Ymond of Dallas is wanting 250 to 500 head of stock cattle, also 200 head of American stock horses, also a ranch to be a bargain to cost \$25,000. W. F. Bentley of this city has a cash customer for 2000 fat muttons if he can get them reasonably. On the first page will be found a card from Mr. M. W. Dunham of Wayne, Illinois, who has on hand 150 imported brood mares and 250 stallions besides 100 colts, all of the Percheron stock of France. He desires purchasers to send for catalogue. We call attention to the advertisement of Hill's Business College, Waco, Texas. It has students from all portions of the state, and from other states. Competition is the life of business, so write for circular before deciding to go elsewhere. In addition to the above there are several important advertisements interesting to stockmen and intending purchasers, to which attention is invited.

The Reason Why. The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its popularity—that is, the readiness with which it sells. If a baking powder, for instance, fails to give entire satisfaction in any particular, the cook never fails to complain and it becomes unsaleable. Nobody has ever complained about Silver Leaf Baking Powder, because it is of full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes. The best smoking tobacco is "Little Joker."

FROM BOSQUE COUNTY. Stock Wanting Owners—A Kind Compliment. NORWAY HILLS, Bosque Co., Tex., October 10, 1884. To the Editor of the Live Stock Journal: The following strays are here wanting their owners: Six or seven stock cattle, branded WHB on left side, marked crop and under half crop right ear and crop and upper bit in left. The cattle are supposed to have been dropped out of a herd going west about one year ago. Some of them will be posted soon. Also, one 2 year old steer, branded on right side and shoulder blade and same on left side, other old brands barred out. The steer was dropped out of a herd that passed here about one month ago going west. The Journal is a welcome visitor in this section and is considered much more valuable since the management has been resumed by Mr. George B. Loving. No stock sales of importance to report. W. M. HILL.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Heavy Shipments—Excursion to Texas. Range of Prices for all Kinds of Stock.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, October 13, 1884. To-day receipts were 12,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs and 2,000 sheep. The cattle market declined about 25 cents from last week's rates.

The Muscatine Cattle Company of the Panhandle had on the market one day 417 head of 927 pound steers which sold at \$3.75. R. Strahorn & Co., were the salesmen. By the way, Robert Strahorn and the general Horace Tucker of the Illinois Central, started in a special car last night for Texas. They go down via the Iron Mountain and Colorado, and return by way of the Missouri Pacific. When Mr. S. returned a big Texas ranchman and owned a large part of the cattle now making up the "Diamond F." brand owned by the Fracklyn Cattle Company, he used to go down every fall for the purpose of cutting out inferior beeves and cows that would only increase the numbers and add nothing to the value of the herd. This plan of cutting out such objectionable cattle is one of the best ways of creating an enviable reputation in the beef markets. A western ranchman, Tim Kinney of Wyoming, was here the other day and got \$5 for about five cubs of beeves. He has a herd of 2500 cattle, but he makes only the good beef cattle from year to year. Too many of the managers of cattle companies are compelled to sacrifice the best interests of their concerns, because they are expected to turn in certain dividends every year regardless of the waste in valuable material, resulting from marketing very young and unripe beeves. It is too bad that stockholders, as a rule, are short sighted. Dividends of the largest kind are what they want and expect he first year or two after freshly stocking a range. A little patience would be of great value to them. Range cattle should never be sent to market under three or four years of age.

Killing off rough, ungrainy bulls and spaying the undesirable cows is the way to keep up the surplus of poor animals. Texas ranchmen will be overcrowded until they pay more attention to quality than to quantity. It would not be a bad idea to adopt the Colorado rule of castrating in sight every unimproved Texas bull. The following figures show how present prices for cattle and hogs compare with the rate for the corresponding time last year: Description, 1884, 1883. Export cattle, \$1.00, \$0.95. Common to fair natives, \$1.00, \$0.95. Texas cows, \$1.00, \$0.95. Feeding calves, \$1.00, \$0.95. Hogs, \$1.00, \$0.95. Light hogs, \$1.00, \$0.95. Packing hogs, \$1.00, \$0.95. Hogs are now selling higher than they did one year ago. It will be noticed that last year light hogs were selling at a shade higher than the best heavy. This year with a larger proportion of young, light hogs, they are selling as they should. The hog market has lately shown increased strength with a larger number of porkers in the field. Last year prices, contrary to general expectations, were higher in November and December than October. Texas cattle also sold higher in November: \$25.00 1000 pound steers selling at \$3.75 @ 4.75, toward the last of November. The horse market is less buoyant than last year. Undoubtedly the weakness is owing to the general depression in values. In this city the extension of horse car lines increases the demand somewhat, but the supply of horses of ordinary quality is large. Good heavy draft horses and large, well-matched broken mules are the kinds of stock in best demand. I am reminded that a good many Texas stockmen are injuring their credit by being too lax in meeting their notes when they come due. This should be changed. Everybody knows that the word of the average Texas money borrower is as good as his bond, but business principles demand that when paper becomes due it should be promptly paid for. To the average cowman a day or two of a week or two makes no difference, but it is not so with bankers who make their profits by lending money. A. C. HALLIWELL.

FROM BOSQUE COUNTY. Stock Wanting Owners—A Kind Compliment. NORWAY HILLS, Bosque Co., Tex., October 10, 1884. To the Editor of the Live Stock Journal: The following strays are here wanting their owners: Six or seven stock cattle, branded WHB on left side, marked crop and under half crop right ear and crop and upper bit in left. The cattle are supposed to have been dropped out of a herd going west about one year ago. Some of them will be posted soon. Also, one 2 year old steer, branded on right side and shoulder blade and same on left side, other old brands barred out. The steer was dropped out of a herd that passed here about one month ago going west. The Journal is a welcome visitor in this section and is considered much more valuable since the management has been resumed by Mr. George B. Loving. No stock sales of importance to report. W. M. HILL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Parties having any kind of live stock... for those who wish to buy will find this column invaluable as an advertising medium.

WANTED ON SHARES... The undersigned desires to obtain, on shares, 50 brood mares and jacks to serve as a nucleus for a stock raising company.

BUCKS FOR RANGE FLOCKS... Large bodied, heavy shearing Spanish Merino bucks for sale, bred especially for range flocking.

FOR SALE... 200 head of extra fine Spanish Merino Bucks, will shear from 18 to 22 pounds of wool.

FOR SALE... By carload, coss-bred Galloway calves imported from Galloway.

A BEAUTIFUL TRACT... Between 10 and 200 acres of land solid, with nine miles of river on one side.

MERINOS, SHROPSHIRE AND COBBS... Extra choice selected Rams from our best stud flocks delivered in lots to suit purchasers.

A BARN BARGAIN... Two hundred and seventy (270) head of extra fine, mostly females, prairie raised.

FOR SALE... One hundred and fifty head of extra good Kentucky high-grade Shorthorn bulls.

TEXAS RAISED THOROUGHBREDS... Trotters and Shorthorns for sale at Bowen's Improved Stock Farm.

A HALF INTEREST... We have a customer who wishes to buy a half interest in a well located cattle ranch in Northwest Texas.

RANGE FOR CATTLE... We have good range for five to ten thousand cattle in the Llanos Territory.

BUCKS AND BROTHERS... Messrs. Brown & Waters of Marion county, Ohio, have now open at the Sloan ranch.

VERMONT MERINO RAMS... For sale, imported and registered Spanish Merino rams.

VERMONT RAMS... We will have a car-load of Merino rams of Vermont, at Abilene, during the present month.

MUTTONS WANTED... At once, 500 head of fat muttons, from eight to ten pounds weight.

LAND FOR SALE... 20,075 acres, splendid range and water, apply to Fort Davis, Presidio County, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A GOOD STOCK RANCH... Five thousand acres of fine grass land within three miles of a railroad station.

A PRINCIPALITY FOR SALE... Eighty thousand acres of the best grazing land in Western Texas.

CATTLE WANTED... We have a cash customer for 250 head of extra fine, mostly females, prairie raised.

CHEAP FOR CASH... Fine extra large French Merino rams, free of any disease.

WANTED... A cash customer wants a tract of land, five to twenty-five (25) acres, with a good stock of cattle.

WANTED-RANCH PROPERTY... Frank R. Baker of the Chicago live stock firm of R. H. Hill & Co. is looking for a well stocked and watered ranch property.

STRAYED AND STOLEN... On and after this date the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Northwest Texas will pay the above reward for the evidence which insures the conviction of any person stealing cattle belonging to members of the Association.

\$500 REWARD... The Central New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, through their executive committee, offers a reward of \$500.

\$500 REWARD... For the arrest and conviction of any person illegally driving a cow, selling, or otherwise disposing of stolen cattle.

\$250 REWARD... For the arrest and conviction of any person who has stolen a horse or mule.

\$100 REWARD... For the arrest and conviction of any person who has stolen a cow or calf.

2806 LBS. WGT. CHESTER HOGS... Send for description of this famous breed. Also P.O. S. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

RIEHLAND FARM... One Hundred Head of Pure Bred Registered Females in the Herd.

THE BEST COMBINED MILK AND BEEF BREED IN THE WORLD... The prizes taken by this breed at the recent shows in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, attest this fact.

NOTABLY... First prize as "Best Dairy Cow" at the Dairy Show in London in November, 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting Horses FOR SALE... Send for Catalogue. J. V. STRYKER, Jerseyville, Ill.

SHLAND PARK TROTTERING STALLION... NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. Treacy, Proprietor... This is a strictly a breeding farm, for though the stock is only for the stock belonging to the place.

Early Dawn Hereford Hogs... E. S. SHOCKEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

My herd consists of 40 head thoroughbred Hereford and Shorthorn cows and 20 head Hereford and Shorthorn cows and heifers.

Col. W. C. Young, who has been out to his ranch branding up his calves and looking after his stock interests for the past several weeks, has returned.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE

ISAAC KING, Hudson, Grant county, New Mexico, Inspector of Cattle. M. W. Keiser, Fort Deming, New Mexico.

To Investors and Stock Raisers... W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Loving & Co., is devoting his time exclusively to the sale and purchase of horses, sheep, goats, etc.

F. M. HOUTS' Hereford Ranch, Wise County, Tex. On line of Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, between Fort Worth and Decatur.

PERSONAL NOTES... R. H. Turner of Thorp Springs is in the Fort. W. F. Bentley took a trip to Abilene this week.

Lee Mosby was a visitor at the Fort during the week. Elan Harold and Ed East have both been in town this week.

J. Z. Wheat of Cleburne spent a day or two in Fort Worth, during the week. Thos. F. West of Jacksboro was among the visiting brethren this week.

L. B. Collins came down from Wichita Falls on Thursday and spent a day or so here. Professor R. H. Hill of the Waco Business College spent yesterday in Fort Worth.

W. R. Burland of the Red River Cattle Company, was in town Wednesday night. Mr. J. S. Crawford, having a lot of buck at Abilene, ran up to the Fort on a horse trade.

Mr. J. S. Brigham, stockman of Willis Point, has been visiting this city for a few days. G. L. Brooks, the wide-awake live stock broker of Socorro, New Mexico, spent the past week in our city.

S. G. Bundy, stockman of Clay county, was in town during the week and hunted up the JOURNAL office. R. J. Dunman of Coleman, spent Thursday in Fort Worth, and went onward to his ranch in the Nation.

Professor Otten, a musical man, also a sheep raiser, bought some of the Crawford bucks of W. F. Bentley during the week. Frank Houston came in from Gainesville Wednesday night and left for his ranch in Archer county Thursday morning.

J. G. Halse of Decatur, was in town on Wednesday. Glen is now out of the cattle business, but likes to talk to us "all the same." Mr. Martin of Tilden, McMullen county, has been in town. He has some saddle horses near Mobeetie which he is disposed to sell.

Col. L. C. Carter the venerable and well known president of the North West Texas Cattle Raisers' Association was in town on Wednesday. Capt. E. F. Ikard of this city, is now visiting southern Texas, where he expects to buy a big lot of young steers for his Archer county pasture.

B. R. Willitt of Jack county, was here this week. He has recently purchased the Wiggins estate in Jack county, paying about \$15 per head. Geo. B. Loving & Co., have made several small sales during the past week, and claim to have several bargains still left on their books unsold.

Cliff Esley of Henrietta, has been quietly spending a few days of the past week in this city. It is rumored that he is also wanting to buy more cattle. Mr. F. M. Houts of Hereford Ranch, Wise county, spent several days in town the past week, and returned home to his white face on Thursday.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, spent the fore part of the past week in the city. Will is a rustler, and as a natural rustler has been making some splendid sales. A man named Lampkin, brother to the long Auditor of the R. & P. Railway, was killed at Colorado City on Wednesday last, while coupling cars.

Mr. Tom Lewis of Carson & Lewis of Weatherford, the most extensive horse and mule raiser in this portion of the state, was in town on Thursday on a short visit. Dr. A. S. Simmons of Parker county, was in Fort Worth on Friday and had just returned from a hunting trip to the nation with a party of Weatherford and Fort Worth sports.

Mr. Tony Stovall of Cottle county, has been in Fort Worth the past week. Mr. Stovall is one of the Kentucky stockmen who successfully conduct cattle ranches in Texas. Maj. J. W. Burgess of the Lexington Ranch Cattle Company has recently made a purchase of cattle ranging in the Baylor county, from Mr. A. G. Bedford, the delivery to be made in the spring.

Uncle John Knight has been in town several days this week, fresh from the range. He has 1000 hogs almost ready for market, but is impatient to wait a little while longer before selling. Mr. J. B. Bowne of Finis, Jack county, was in Fort Worth during the week and returned to his ranch. He has a fine herd of Shorthorns and is just now putting some elegant young bulls on the market.

M. L. Sikes of Jack county called on us Thursday and reports the sale of 200 of his stock horses at \$17.50 per head, they were certainly a cheap lot. Mr. S. still has 50 head of very fine yearlings that he wishes to sell. C. C. Rummell of Gainesville was in the city yesterday. Charley owns some of the best ranch properties in Western Texas, and richly deserves the great success he has met.

Pink Higgins of Lampasas, came up on Thursday and reports the sale of 200 head of cattle, and one of his most valued hands was killed by the collision. Mr. A. McClintock, a breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, of Kentucky, is in our city. Mr. McClintock wants 1000 head of good heifer cows and wants to stock a range here and his associates have recently purchased in New Mexico.

Good fat steers, fat cows and sheep, bullocks and calves wanted for the Fort Worth Refrigerator works on or about October 25, and thereafter for daily. Address Geo. B. Loving & Co., Live Stock Purchasing agents for Texas Refrigerator works, Fort Worth, Tex.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

In composition, merit, and popularity, Fort's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders stand today as leading stock powder in the United States.

Every smoker should try "Little Joker."

FROM KENTUCKY AND LOUISIANA

Mr. E. Coppins of Bushy Creek was in town this week. He sold his wool to Wright & Seay realizing thirteen cents per pound for it. He paid us \$2.00 for a new subscription to the Cattleman, while here—Baldy Crawford.

Harry Morris, one of the oldest and most successful cattle shippers, came on Thursday from Colorado City, in charge of 15 cars, 330 cattle, from the Nave-McCord ranch in Garza county. The cattle were fed here and shipped to Chicago to Grezory, Cooley & Co.

Captain S. L. Easley of this county recently purchased a nice lot of Co's wool sheep which were formerly owned by Charles Cappinger. In this flock there are some choice animals which under the care of Captain Easley will be the foundation of a first-class flock.

Henry Martin, a stockman of Comanche county, brought in three carloads of beefs, 67 head, Wednesday, and sold them to Mr. Kemper, one of the Fort's butchers. They were a smooth lot of cattle and were sold for a very fair price. Mr. Martin reports cattle in fair condition in his section.

J. J. Young of Hidalgo county, is still holding down the Fort, expecting to leave shortly for the Rio Grande country, and when he goes will probably ship down a car-load of Merino bucks for his sheep. J. J. Young raises cattle principally, but makes good pocket money out of sheep.

R. Strahorn, the well known live stock commission merchant of Chicago, and Horace Tucker, general freight agent of the Illinois Central railway, spent Wednesday in the Fort, leaving for Wichita Falls, where they were accompanied by S. B. Burnett, M. Harold and J. C. Richardson of this city.

Mr. Eddy, manager of the Eddy-Bissell Cattle company of New Mexico and Colorado was in town last Thursday, having lately come from both his ranches. He has had some little Texas fever experience lately, and says that the Texas fever should go by rail on his account to the Colorado ranch. He will take the trail for it next time.

Buy Gold Leaf Only. There is nothing bought or sold that offers so many temptations to willful or ignorant fraud as a tobacco extract. It is simply a dark-colored liquid, for the strength and reliability of which you must depend upon the maker and seller. We therefore caution you to buy only unbroken packages of the Gold Leaf Dip. J. H. BROWN, State agent, Fort Worth.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

A Change. Jas. H. Martindale formerly of the firm of Martindale & Paule of St. Louis, Mo., has opened the finest merchant tailoring house in the state of Texas, and you will do well to stop and examine his elegant stock of imported goods when you come to Fort Worth. Jas. H. Martindale, corner of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, merchant taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Jas. H. Martindale, importing taylor, Brunswick's corner, Fort Worth, late of Martindale & Paule, St. Louis.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

W. W. McILHANY & CO., Live Stock Commission, 16 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

PATTERSON BROS. & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

C. MEHLE & CO., Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill., Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill. Consignments respectfully solicited.

SEYMOUR'S DIAMOND EDGE SOLID STEEL SHEEP SHEARS

STRAIGHT EDGES BROAD BLADES

AGENTS WANTED in every sheep district.

HENRY SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Fort Worth Refrigerator Works. This extensive slaughtering and refrigerating establishment will be open for business the last of October, and will be operated continuously thereafter.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., LIVE STOCK PURCHASING AGENTS Fort Worth, Texas.

KEYSTONE PORTABLE STEAM DRILLER FOR DRILLING Water Wells, Prospecting, Etc.

ST. LOUIS VISE AND TOOL COMPANY, 1424 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK SPORTSMEN! 23 FOR THE SPECIAL DEER PARKER REPEATING BREECHLOADING SHOT GUN.

WE CHALLENGE THE ARMOURERS OF THE WORLD FOR ITS EQUAL IN RAPIDITY OF ACTION, ACCURACY, BALANCE, LIGHTNESS, PRECISION AND COMPROMISE.

THE COLD WATER DIP (For Their Sheep Dip) NESS & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Darling, N. England.

Proposals for Construction at Camp Rice, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

HEADING OFFICERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, Office of Chief Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 18, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

W. W. McILHANY & CO., Live Stock Commission, 16 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

PATTERSON BROS. & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

C. MEHLE & CO., Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill., Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill. Consignments respectfully solicited.

SEYMOUR'S DIAMOND EDGE SOLID STEEL SHEEP SHEARS

STRAIGHT EDGES BROAD BLADES

AGENTS WANTED in every sheep district.

HENRY SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Fort Worth Refrigerator Works. This extensive slaughtering and refrigerating establishment will be open for business the last of October, and will be operated continuously thereafter.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., LIVE STOCK PURCHASING AGENTS Fort Worth, Texas.

KEYSTONE PORTABLE STEAM DRILLER FOR DRILLING Water Wells, Prospecting, Etc.

ST. LOUIS VISE AND TOOL COMPANY, 1424 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK SPORTSMEN! 23 FOR THE SPECIAL DEER PARKER REPEATING BREECHLOADING SHOT GUN.

WE CHALLENGE THE ARMOURERS OF THE WORLD FOR ITS EQUAL IN RAPIDITY OF ACTION, ACCURACY, BALANCE, LIGHTNESS, PRECISION AND COMPROMISE.

THE COLD WATER DIP (For Their Sheep Dip) NESS & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Darling, N. England.

Proposals for Construction at Camp Rice, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

HEADING OFFICERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, Office of Chief Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 18, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, accompanied by cash or check for \$1000, to be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 13th day of November, 1894.

**Texas Wool Grower.**  
Established June, 1882.  
—CONSOLIDATED WITH—  
**Texas Live Stock Journal**  
September 13, 1884.  
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY  
—BY THE—  
**TEXAS PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
Port Worth, Texas.  
GEO. B. LOVIN, President.  
H. L. BENTLEY, Vice-President.  
P. M. HALE, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Subscription \$2.00 per Annum.

The fall wool market is doing than was supposed; California is worse than Texas.

Texas wool growers are accused of pulling their buck fleeces apart and mixing them with other wool, in order to obtain the difference in price.

DURING the past few months the sheep furnished the Fort Worth market have brought 2 00@2 50 per head, but only a few have been selected from many offered.

Two Oxford Down rams were exhibited at the St. Louis fair, which are worthy of special remark. One, "Bichester," a two-year old buck, weighed 420 pounds, and "Baron Campfield," one year old, weighed 306 pounds. Both were imported.

FRANK HURD the free trade Ohio Democrat, who was again nominated in his district for congress, has been quietly snubbed under. His voice and his vote will not have any further influence against the sheep business. It is fitting that the sheep interests should be compensated for the loss of Converse, and it is something towards it to know there will be one free trader who will stay at home to keep him company.

**Tariff Matters.**

At this time there is considerable talk going on and considerable work being done, too, in the political world, and this office is furnished with ample literature, so much indeed, that to republish half of it would take up too much space. However, as containing much practical good advice, suitable to the times, we publish a late address by Hon. A. M. Garland to the Illinois association which can be read with interest and profit as containing a few features not generally considered in relation to the tariff issue.

Mr. Garland places in a very clear light the fact that sheep husbandry cannot exist on tariff alone, which is true enough, yet we fail to go with him in the reasons given for letting the tariff of 1883 remain as it is. If it could be guaranteed to remain as it is for ten years, possibly it would be well, for peace is badly wanted, but there is no guarantee, and if it were not for the protest of wool growers throughout the whole sheep country, the tariff on wool would be taken off entirely, and sheepmen told to quit the business if they didn't like it. Between the competition within the states as Mr. Garland says, the price of wool was gradually tending lower. This of itself was enough. But as though congress had been lying in wait for such an opportunity to cause the downfall of one of our greatest industries, the law of 1883 was passed despite the protest of sheep raisers, and it was done with very little consideration for pockets or the feelings of those who were most interested. Even now while sheep are low, and wool is lower and the business is in a worse state than it has been for years, there are statesmen who would kick at the interest again, and will do so if they get an opportunity.

**So-Called Muttons.**

If sheep raisers would only think a little before shipping their so-called muttons to market, they would certainly avoid making so many errors which result in loss. It seems as if nearly every sheep raiser in the state was forced to send sheep to St. Louis or Chicago just to see how they weighed and if they were fat. The sales show a deplorable state of affairs in the markets, and a still greater lack of judgment on the part of shippers.

It seems that those who have sheep and want money delight in deceiving themselves, and have but the interval between shipping and selling to delude themselves as to weights and prices, yet they can determine for themselves both the one and the other by taking what ordinary business transactions would be ordinary business precautions. A shipper may not know how much his sheep will shrink in transit, and the difference between any figure thought of and the actual weight lost, would amount to only a few pounds, yet the weight of sheep before they are shipped is not an unknown quantity, and the reports of sales published week after week as a general guide to sheepmen are sufficient in themselves to show the folly of putting a heavy freight account against sheep which are unlikely to return money to the owner.

The St. Louis and Chicago letters in this issue which report the sheep markets give accounts of errors of the kind referred to where the owners would have done much better by selling at the lowest figures on the range, to the risk of shipping out stock which are unfit for market.

When sheep raisers learn that Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis are excellent points to sell fat stock to butchers, and equally good places to give away thin stock to feeders, more stock will be fattened before shipment than now. To ship out meat frames without the meat is to sacrifice any advantage we have in Texas of carrying stock cheaply.

**Boston Wool Market.**  
The Boston report is not very interesting this week, as foreign wools were largely sold and domestic wools just moved about as usual. The *Advertiser* reports sales of Texas wools at 15@23 cents, all spring clip. The most interesting matter to-day would be the quantity of wool on hand in the great markets of the United States, as the visible supply on ranges don't amount to much. This information would possibly inform us whether or no it would be wise to shear next spring, as without such information the prices now ruling say nothing. However, between now and spring the annual reports will be published. In the meantime sheep raisers can act wisely by keeping the wool on the sheep's back.

**A Good Sheep.**  
"What constitutes a good sheep, Mr. Editor, that we hear so much talk about? Define the animal so that we may know what is meant." This is the way it is put to us. A good sheep is one that will pay its own expenses with wool—will pay the money it cost, if shipped to market, and will pay a profit if kept for increase. This applies to all kinds of sheep on farms or ranges. On one it may take ten-pound fleeces to pay out, and on the other a five-pound fleece will cover the expense. The carcass is the great test of value on ordinary sheep, so that the weight should be the first consideration.

A good sheep in Texas is one that weighs a hundred pounds, and will shear four pounds of wool. It may weigh less and shear more and still be a good sheep, but a sheep that don't weigh one hundred pounds and don't shear four pounds is not much of a sheep, and is only worth the value it will bring by shipping. A man owning such a flock ought to breed to improve, and then sell the old stock as fast as possible.

**A Bad Name.**  
"Give a dog a bad name and hang him." This is what the wool dealers are doing with the Texas fall clip. Last week we had occasion to refer to an exaggerated account given by a reliable Boston dealer of the shrinkage of Texas fall wools which he placed at 65@70 per cent; now we take a similar extract from the *United States Economist* of New York which says:

"The new fall clip of Texas and California is now coming forward, and these wools are held at prices which in the present condition of trade no one will be disposed to handle in quantity for good sound reasons. The steamer from New Orleans brought forward 1887 bags of new fall and old wools on Thursday, and an invoice of 275 bales California fall clip was received the same day.

The prices asked for the new fall Texas wool, it is said, amount up to 60@70 cents secured, owing to the heavy shrink. Now, it is ridiculous to ask any such price for very short wool of this sort. The truth is, the Texas wool trade is overdone, and prices for all wools are coming down to nearly that of cotton. California and Texas wool growers have had their day, and some parties must have made a fortune out of the business, by selling earth for wool. A good average Ohio fleece can be bought now for 34 cents, shrink 35 per cent, which sells 68 cents secured. A choice XX Ohio fleece is worth 35 cents, and Ohio fleeces are sold at 36 cents, shrink 30 per cent, costs secured 70. Cape wool is down to 25 cents and costs 67 cents secured. A fine territorial Wyoming wool, a year's growth, came under our observation yesterday, which is held at 23 cents (it probably could be bought at 21 cents) and being of light weight could be got up clean at 47 cents. This is a most beautiful wool, and of full length for combing. Eventually the wool growing business must in a great measure, revert to our territories.

All this reads correctly enough as though it were based upon fact, yet the sales reported in the same issue prove conclusively enough that fall Texas wools are not offered on a basis of 60@70 per cent clean, for years clips are not selling anywhere near such figures. The sales reported are: 2500 pounds spring Texas at 23 cents; 45,000 pounds do do at 14@18 cents; 25,000 pounds do do in lots at 16@22 cents; 10,000 pounds black Texas at 13 cents; 8,000 pounds scoured California and Texas at 35@55 cents as to quality; 4,000 pounds medium scoured Texas at 38@40 cents; 3,000 pounds do do at 47 cents; 1,500 pounds medium scoured fleece and 4,500 pounds medium scoured Texas.

There you have it, scoured Texas 38@44 cents, up to 55, no 60 cents, and no 70 cents; all is spring and no fall clip sold, yet with such figures before him for spring clip the writer says that fall Texas is offered up to 60@70 cents, owing to heavy shrink.

To be sold at 60 cents clean, Texas fall wools must bring 25 cents, and be sold at 30 cents to bring 70 cents clean, and there is no grower in Texas, or dealer in New York so near his domicile as to ask such figures. Here 9 to 15 cents is the widest range, with the bulk of sales going at 11@13 cents; with freights, commissions, profits, mileage, cartage, shortage and steagage added, no amount of imagination can stretch Texas fall wools, which shrink 45 and 55 per cent, to be offered at 60@70 cents clean. The writers, dealers and correspondents ought to get closer to facts before putting forth their language for the green Western people to read, because there is a limit beyond which it is not wise to go, and glaring errors are liable to cause a loss of confidence in the truth when it should come out by accident.

**Another Dip.**  
In these columns will be found an advertisement of Buchanan's Silver Fleeces Dip, a new sheep dip which is now on the market to contest the ground with other dips used. The

proprietors offer it with confidence, relying upon the reputation of their famous Crescylointment to ensure the dip a fair and impartial trial. There has been no haste in placing this dip before the people, as a representative of the Carbolic Soap Company of New York, has spent the whole year past on sheep ranches, putting scabby sheep through the dip and obtaining from sheep raisers their testimonials as to efficiency and to establish agencies for the goods in the centres of the sheep country. The goods are now to be had in any portion of the state, and circulars and testimonials will be furnished by the Carbolic Soap Company, 33 John street, New York.

**FROM GRIMES COUNTY.**

A Chance for a Trade—Feeding Stock as a Business.

Texas Beefsteaks and Mutton Chops.

ANDERSON, TEXAS, Oct. 13, 1884.

Enclosed please find \$2 to pay for my renewal of your paper, and allow me to say that in the consolidation you have anticipated the wishes of all who take an interest in stock of any kind. I am an amateur in the sheep business, but I read everything with avidity on that subject, and feel confident that in the near future our legislators will appreciate the sheep interest and repeal all discriminating laws, thereby giving sheep an equal showing with other stock interests. I want to buy a car-load of 8 or 9-pound ewes. If you know any one having such for sale, address me with particulars. I have a 640 acre tract of land in Runnels county, that I would exchange for horses and sheep; the land fronting on the river. You see, I take advantage of this letter to advertise a little, but it is a fact that I have the finest flock of sheep (in quality) in Grimes county and intend to build to them.

Some very thin Dakota sheep sent in by D. S. Dagle of Canton, sold as follows: 102 head 84 pounds, \$2 35; 99 head, 85 pounds, \$2 00, and 95 head at 75 cents per head. These prices of course cannot afford any profit to the owner, though if he loses nothing by shipping them now, he may be better off than if he had attempted to keep such wretched stock through the winter.

One day's sale will serve to show the drift of prices for sheep:

No.	Description.	Av.	Price
230	Dakota	84	\$2 35
231	Dakota	84	2 35
14	common	90	2 85
15	fair	92	3 25
16	medium	94	3 65
17	good	96	4 05
18	very good	98	4 45
19	choice	100	4 85
20	fine	102	5 25
21	superior	104	5 65
22	choice	106	6 05
23	fine	108	6 45
24	superior	110	6 85
25	choice	112	7 25
26	fine	114	7 65
27	superior	116	8 05
28	choice	118	8 45
29	fine	120	8 85
30	superior	122	9 25

**As An Investment.**  
The difference in the clip alone more than pays the cost of using Gold Leaf Dip, besides it has been practically demonstrated that its use not only increases the growth of the wool but gives health and strength to the animal upon which it is used.

**O H O.**  
Jas. H. Martindale of Fort Worth has just received a new line of suitings that cannot be found elsewhere in the state. Call and examine his stock at your leisure.

**Silver Loaf**  
Is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

**The Place to Go.**  
The JOURNAL takes pleasure in recommending Howard Tully, jeweler, to the stockmen and to its readers generally. Mr. Tully's stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., is complete and he is a liberal business man who believes in giving patrons their money's worth. He has employed an accomplished engraver, and is prepared to do all work in this line. Repairing of any kind done on short notice. In his new and ample quarters, 27 Houston street, east side, where Mr. Tully will be glad to see his many friends.

Almost every farmer is acquainted with the merits of Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders, so long before the American people, therefore it is needless for us to recommend them.

All parties having horses, sheep, goats, thoroughbred and high grade bulls for sale will find it to their interest to place them in the hands of Messrs. Geo. B. Lovin & Co. for sale. Having secured the services of Mr. W. F. Bentley who has for several years past devoted his time and attention to this department, we feel confident that we can do as well for you as any one to whom you will give your business. Very Truly,  
Geo. B. LOVIN & Co.

**OUR CHICAGO LETTER.**

Would Be Good—A List of Sales to Be Figured Over.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.  
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
October 11, 1884. }

Generally speaking the sheep market is good, at least it could be good if the quality of the offerings was at all decent. Evidently farmers are selling out of the interior, scallawag stock which they do not want to winter. This is the proper thing to do, but it has a demoralizing effect upon the market for low grade stock.

A good many Western sheep are coming to market, but not so many as usual as Western shepherms are preparing to feed their sheep this winter and market them fat. One lot of 296 Wyoming sheep, 106 pounds, sold at \$3 45.

Best American sheep in Liverpool are only making 12@13 cents per pound dressed. Not much encouragement for exporters, even if they could get prime, heavy muttons here, which they cannot.

A lot of 389 Texas sheep, 74 pounds, sold at \$2 25 per 100 pounds. They were thin and not at all fit to kill.

A few days ago 700 very thin, unmerchantable Texas stock sheep sold at about \$1 00 per head—scarcely enough to pay freight and charges. By far too many of these small, meatless frames are coming to market. These sheep will be turned out on good pasture and probably get a little grain and will make somebody a snug little sum of money. But the man who raised them just about has his "trouble for his pains." J. B. Green of Colorado, shipped them and B. Johnson of Stone Station, Ill., bought them.

Some very thin Dakota sheep sent in by D. S. Dagle of Canton, sold as follows: 102 head 84 pounds, \$2 35; 99 head, 85 pounds, \$2 00, and 95 head at 75 cents per head. These prices of course cannot afford any profit to the owner, though if he loses nothing by shipping them now, he may be better off than if he had attempted to keep such wretched stock through the winter.

One day's sale will serve to show the drift of prices for sheep:

No.	Description.	Av.	Price
230	Dakota	84	\$2 35
231	Dakota	84	2 35
14	common	90	2 85
15	fair	92	3 25
16	medium	94	3 65
17	good	96	4 05
18	very good	98	4 45
19	choice	100	4 85
20	fine	102	5 25
21	superior	104	5 65
22	choice	106	6 05
23	fine	108	6 45
24	superior	110	6 85
25	choice	112	7 25
26	fine	114	7 65
27	superior	116	8 05
28	choice	118	8 45
29	fine	120	8 85
30	superior	122	9 25

**Eastern markets are rather easy, as follows:**  
Boston, Oct. 10.—Wool easier; Ohio and Pennsylvania extra, 32@35 cents; Michigan extra, 29@31 cents; others unchanged.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Wool quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia double extra and above medium, 33@34 cents; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine; 29@31 cents; medium, 22@23 cents; washed combing and delaine medium, 38@39 cents; Oregon medium 17@18 cents.

The overstocked condition of the market for common sheep lately brings to mind the thought that while flockmasters are taking ruinously low prices for some of their sheep, it is generally for sheep which they can better afford to lose than keep. There are too many sheep in almost every flock in the land. There are always some tag end animals that are bred from year to year and they really seem to turn out more lambs in some cases than the good sheep in the flocks. An old Texas cattleman told me the other day that he always made a practice of cutting out the poorest of his bulls and cows every year. As a result, he built up a splendid reputation for his herd and a handsome fortune for himself. Some will say that he would have made a fortune any way. That may be true, but the fact remains that there are always some animals in nearly every herd or flock which might be profitably given away, rather than to go on breeding from them.

**FROM CONCHO COUNTY.**

Meeting at Paint Rock on the 2d Inst.—Formal Proceedings.

CONCHO COUNTY, TEXAS, }  
October 6, 1884. }

Minutes of the meeting of the Concho County Wool Growers' association held at Paint Rock, Oct. 2, 1884. Meeting called to order at 8 a. m. with President John I. Guion in the chair. Mr. L. M. Higginson was appointed secretary pro tem.

President Guion then announced to the meeting the death of W. C. Campbell and made a short and eloquent address on the life and character of the deceased. Judge Guion spoke with much feeling, giving a brief sketch of his life, and giving a few examples of the many excellent testimonials from prominent men from among his private papers. The letters of his instructors praised him for high character and mental qualities. As lieutenant and adjutant of the Queen's Own Guards, of Canada; many officers recommended him in the most complimentary terms, for gentlemanly conduct, efficiency and strict attention

to duty, and prominent officials of one of the leading railway systems of the country testified to his high ability, honesty and capacity for business trusts. The highest of them all was summarized by Judge Guion in the words, "honest, tried and true."

On motion of Mr. Higginson, the following committee was appointed by the chair to draft appropriate resolutions and report at the meeting to-morrow night: John C. McCarthy, J. A. Loomis, Chas. Chamberlain.

The names of T. M. D-lashmunt and Thomas Aiken were then proposed for membership and duly elected.

The following officers were elected: President, John C. McCarthy; vice president, Chas. Chamberlain; secretary, L. M. Higginson; treasurer, John A. Loomis.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEES.**  
The scab committee reported that they had not been able to have a meeting since the last meeting of the association. Report accepted and committee discharged.

The committee on scab law and destruction of wild animals reported some progress. The name of Mr. A. McGregor was taken from the committee on account of non-membership, and Mr. John Trail put in his place. The committee were requested to report at the next meeting of the association.

Mr. C. M. Doran then made his report as paid inspector. The report shows that he had inspected all the flocks in the county except two, and had found a good many infected with scab; that he had collected some fees, but that a large amount of fees was still due.

Mr. Doran was instructed to force all claims for inspection fees.

The treasurer then made his report as follows:  
Oct. 4, 1884. Balance on hand.....\$12 75  
Cash received.....21 30  
Total.....\$34 05

Oct. 4, 1884. Amount expended.....\$38 82  
Balance on hand.....\$7 23

Motion made and seconded that Mr. H. J. Bacon be recommended to the commissioners' court as sheep inspector of the county. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, with Mr. Bacon as chairman, to constitute the scab committee. Carried.

The chair then appointed H. J. Bacon, D. E. Sims, John I. Guion.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Stegall be charged \$17.50 for the use of the vat belonging to the association. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the vat and apparatus be offered for sale. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the vat be put up at auction. Lost.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 7:30 to-morrow night. Carried.

Minutes of meeting held October 3: The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., with Vice President Chamberlain in the chair.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the late W. C. Campbell, reported as follows:

"WHEREAS, God in His all-wise providence has taken from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-member W. C. Campbell; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow before Him who holds our destinies in the palm of His hand and guides us aright in our daily walks of life, and who does all things for the best, we keenly feel the loss of him who in life was to one and all a warm and devoted friend, one who has left behind him a monument of many character and sterling worth, which can never be effaced, but will always stand before us as an example; and be it further

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this association be extended to his family in their great bereavement, and that to them a copy of these resolutions be sent and that they be published in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL and Texas Stockman.

J. C. MCCARTHY,  
J. A. LOOMIS,  
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Committee.

Election of members—Messrs. Jack McGregor and Ed. McCarthy were duly elected members, and Mr. T. W. Brown was elected an honorary member.

Election of officers—Mr. G. S. Plants was elected second vice-president.

Moved and seconded that an assessment of \$2 be levied on each member to raise the amount due the paid inspector on salary. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the county inspector be provided with a serviceable glass for examining sheep. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the by-laws be so changed that the regular quarterly meetings for January and July be held at Eden instead of Paint Rock. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the county inspector be empowered to sell the association's dipping vat, at a minimum price of \$50 and to get all it was worth.

Amended—That whatever amount of damage that may be done to the vat by Mr. Stegall, be deducted from the price of the vat. Carried.

Original motion then put and carried.

Moved and seconded that a heavy fine be imposed on each member for not attending meetings. Lost.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to revise the constitution and by-laws. Carried.

**GOLD LEAF DIP.**

A Reliable Cure for Scab and Screw Worm.

In offering the Gold Leaf Dip to the public, the manufacturers do so conscious of the fact that a trial test is all that is necessary to convince the practical stockman of its superiority over any preparation for the cure of scab and screw worm yet offered in the market. The experience of wool growers and stockmen for a number of years leaves no room for doubt that a tobacco extract of regular and sufficient strength is the best dip for sheep, and the surest cure for screw worm yet discovered, and as tobacco extract is so much cheaper, surer and more easily applied, it is safe to conclude that the day is not far distant when stockmen will dispense entirely with the costly drug poisons now in use.

The difficulty which alone has prevented the universal use of tobacco has been its cost, and the uncertainty as to the strength of extracts. A careful analysis of leaf tobacco shows a variation in different samples very astonishing, when the fact is considered that there are no indications in the samples themselves to the most experienced of tobacco men of such difference. For instance, a heavy black leaf showed under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent, and that this strength can only be tested by absolute chemical analysis, it will be seen at once why such variable results are obtained from the use of leaf extracts, when these last are made by well meaning and ignorant people.

The strength of the extract must be decided not by guess work founded on its appearance, or the appearance of the leaf from which it is made, but by a chemical test. The extract for Gold Leaf Dip is manufactured in run into large iron tanks containing some three thousand gallons, and before it is packed for shipment a sample of the tank is tested by careful chemical analysis and a uniform strength is obtained, for these tanks hold the product of many crops of tobacco, some of which may be over strong and some weak, but by mixing them and concentrating to average to a regulation standard, the Gold Leaf Dip is obtained.

Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are, at the largest tobacco auction market in the world, owning patented processes which enable them after extracting the nicotine to sell their leaf tobacco, and, having a large capital invested in their business, they are enabled to furnish stockmen with an extract that is absolutely reliable, and at a cost which does away with all the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of tobacco. Joseph H. Brown, wholesale grocer, Fort Worth, is their agent for the state, and it will be seen that their business in Texas is a permanent one. Immense quantities of Gold Leaf Dip are constantly kept on hand, and orders from any portion of the state will receive prompt attention.

Don't Bother  
with poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

We call the attention of breeders to the advantages offered by the JOURNAL as an advertising medium. We guarantee a circulation among the stockmen of Texas equal to any other half-dozen papers published.

ANGORA GOATS. POLK PRINCE. GUTHRIE, Todd County, Kentucky, Breeder of PURE ANGORA GOATS.

Shropshire Sheep & Poland China Hogs. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. V. PUCSLEY. Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Mo.

PHARES KLECKNER. Breeder of Pure Shropshire Down Sheep.

Geo A. & R. I. Page. Breeders of and dealers in AMERICAN MERINOS.

A. F. W. Y. L. & CO. Ellsworth, Kansas.

SAMUEL JEWETT. INDEPENDENCE, MO.

G. B. BOTHWELL. BREKENRIDGE, MO.

McILHANY & DAUGHERTY. Baird, Texas.

MERINO SHEEP. Berkshire Hogs, AND HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S CO.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Exhibit at the Fair—Premiums for Sheep and Wool—Nice Sale of Sheep.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal. St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 13, 1884.

For the past several days I have revealed among the pick of the flock. To be more explicit, I have attended the Twenty-fourth Annual Fair, held the past week out at the Zoological Gardens.

Here is a premium card of one class, and there were six such classes:

CLASS A—FINE WOOL SHEEP. Ram 2 years old and over... Yearling ram... Pen of 3 ram lambs...

I made it my business to talk to the breeders and flockmasters who congregated around, and found that all of them had a hopeful view of the future.

From the sheep pens at the fair I naturally vended my way to the wool exposition. Handsome premiums were offered for best sample of fine wool, medium and good combing.

The sheep market has not been an active one the past week, and holders of common to medium grades had a great deal of difficulty in effecting transfers at very low prices.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is but little change to note in the wool market. Offerings were very small and mainly tailings and inferior fall clip Texas.

Gold Leaf Dip. Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world.

Gold Leaf Dip. Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world.

Gold Leaf Dip. Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world.

Gold Leaf Dip. Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world.

Gold Leaf Dip. Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world.

THE WOOL-GROWING INDUSTRY.

Hon. A. M. Garland's Address Before the Illinois Wool-Growers' Association, Sept. 10.

Without attempting to voice the pleasure that comes with the privilege of meeting the wool-growers of Illinois for the first time in three years, I cannot fail to express regret that it is not my further privilege to congratulate you on a continuance of the prosperity that characterized the sheep husbandry of the United States when I last met with this association.

Let us take counsel against discouragement. These shadings but serve to emphasize the already prominent fact that sheep husbandry is no potent factor in our agricultural economy.

Let us not share in the fears of those who see in the existing depression of the wool market approaching downfall of sheep husbandry. Wool like corn and wheat, and other products of the farm, is low in price; and the manufacturers fabricated from wool—like those from iron and cotton and wood—are so cheap as to leave scarcely a margin of profit for those engaged in supplying them.

The average annual importations of wool for five years preceding the change in the tariff—that is, from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1883—was about seventy-eight million pounds.

It seems to me appropriate—and I trust you will find it interesting—for me to take a somewhat general survey of the wool-growing industry, in view of my absence from the two last annual meetings of this association.

Any change in the tariff on foreign wools as fixed by the law of 1867 was condemned by the majority of wool-growers. The exceptions were the few men who asked for an increase on the tariff, but the number of these was so small.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year, and when fat mutons are bringing very low values.

There is but little change to note in the wool market. Offerings were very small and mainly tailings and inferior fall clip Texas.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

existing law favors the wool manufacturers at the expense of the wool growers. The manufacturers do not get the benefit of a so-called compensating duty on certain goods composed largely of hides and skins.

LOW PRICES—INCREASED PRODUCTION. Prices from the corresponding period obtained by many of our wool-growing friends, who charge that the reduction of duty on foreign wools is the prime cause of the existing depression in prices of domestic wool.

Let us not share in the fears of those who see in the existing depression of the wool market approaching downfall of sheep husbandry. Wool like corn and wheat, and other products of the farm, is low in price; and the manufacturers fabricated from wool—like those from iron and cotton and wood—are so cheap as to leave scarcely a margin of profit for those engaged in supplying them.

The average annual importations of wool for five years preceding the change in the tariff—that is, from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1883—was about seventy-eight million pounds.

It seems to me appropriate—and I trust you will find it interesting—for me to take a somewhat general survey of the wool-growing industry, in view of my absence from the two last annual meetings of this association.

Any change in the tariff on foreign wools as fixed by the law of 1867 was condemned by the majority of wool-growers. The exceptions were the few men who asked for an increase on the tariff, but the number of these was so small.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year, and when fat mutons are bringing very low values.

There is but little change to note in the wool market. Offerings were very small and mainly tailings and inferior fall clip Texas.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

law. Domestic production at the same time largely increased, until the time has nearly arrived, as foreshadowed in the resolutions passed at the historical gathering at Syracuse in 1865, when American wool growers were to supply all the wool properly adapted to production here? that may be required for the manufactures of this country.

THE LESSON FOR WOOL GROWERS. The lesson for wool growers conveyed by these facts is that the effect upon their industry of an unduly restrictive tariff cannot be properly estimated by the results of any single year.

Let us not share in the fears of those who see in the existing depression of the wool market approaching downfall of sheep husbandry. Wool like corn and wheat, and other products of the farm, is low in price; and the manufacturers fabricated from wool—like those from iron and cotton and wood—are so cheap as to leave scarcely a margin of profit for those engaged in supplying them.

The average annual importations of wool for five years preceding the change in the tariff—that is, from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1883—was about seventy-eight million pounds.

It seems to me appropriate—and I trust you will find it interesting—for me to take a somewhat general survey of the wool-growing industry, in view of my absence from the two last annual meetings of this association.

Any change in the tariff on foreign wools as fixed by the law of 1867 was condemned by the majority of wool-growers. The exceptions were the few men who asked for an increase on the tariff, but the number of these was so small.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year, and when fat mutons are bringing very low values.

There is but little change to note in the wool market. Offerings were very small and mainly tailings and inferior fall clip Texas.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

chases to ascertain the constituents of such articles as are offered them for use as food or raiment the days of the multitude of adulterants now foisted upon them will be numbered. Until this is done I see no escape from the yearly increasing competition between the shearing barn and the shoddy mill; between the men who grow wool and the men who grind rags to supply the looms of the country.

THE MOST ZEALOUS DEFENDER OF THE PROPERTY AND INTERESTS OF THE WOOLLEN GOODS HAS NEVER HAD THE COURAGE TO LABEL HIS FABRICS SO THAT THE FINAL PURCHASER AND WEARER MAY KNOW THEIR CHARACTER AND ESTIMATE THEIR WEARING QUALITY. Until this is done, and the result vindicates the claims of the defenders and apologists of the use of shoddy in the stead of pure wool, there is little reason for the expectation that wool growers will contemplate with patience the yearly employment of a hundred million pounds of substitutes for wool in the manufactures of the United States.

Let us not share in the fears of those who see in the existing depression of the wool market approaching downfall of sheep husbandry. Wool like corn and wheat, and other products of the farm, is low in price; and the manufacturers fabricated from wool—like those from iron and cotton and wood—are so cheap as to leave scarcely a margin of profit for those engaged in supplying them.

The average annual importations of wool for five years preceding the change in the tariff—that is, from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1883—was about seventy-eight million pounds.

It seems to me appropriate—and I trust you will find it interesting—for me to take a somewhat general survey of the wool-growing industry, in view of my absence from the two last annual meetings of this association.

Any change in the tariff on foreign wools as fixed by the law of 1867 was condemned by the majority of wool-growers. The exceptions were the few men who asked for an increase on the tariff, but the number of these was so small.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year, and when fat mutons are bringing very low values.

There is but little change to note in the wool market. Offerings were very small and mainly tailings and inferior fall clip Texas.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

generally known, because of the shadowing interest attaching to its chief city from being the seat of the renowned university that bears its name. But the country is well worthy of the agriculturist's consideration, on account of its exceeding fertility. Outside the university town, a greater proportion of its population are engaged in agriculture than in the case in any other county in England.

THE MOST ZEALOUS DEFENDER OF THE PROPERTY AND INTERESTS OF THE WOOLLEN GOODS HAS NEVER HAD THE COURAGE TO LABEL HIS FABRICS SO THAT THE FINAL PURCHASER AND WEARER MAY KNOW THEIR CHARACTER AND ESTIMATE THEIR WEARING QUALITY. Until this is done, and the result vindicates the claims of the defenders and apologists of the use of shoddy in the stead of pure wool, there is little reason for the expectation that wool growers will contemplate with patience the yearly employment of a hundred million pounds of substitutes for wool in the manufactures of the United States.

Let us not share in the fears of those who see in the existing depression of the wool market approaching downfall of sheep husbandry. Wool like corn and wheat, and other products of the farm, is low in price; and the manufacturers fabricated from wool—like those from iron and cotton and wood—are so cheap as to leave scarcely a margin of profit for those engaged in supplying them.

The average annual importations of wool for five years preceding the change in the tariff—that is, from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1883—was about seventy-eight million pounds.

It seems to me appropriate—and I trust you will find it interesting—for me to take a somewhat general survey of the wool-growing industry, in view of my absence from the two last annual meetings of this association.

Any change in the tariff on foreign wools as fixed by the law of 1867 was condemned by the majority of wool-growers. The exceptions were the few men who asked for an increase on the tariff, but the number of these was so small.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year, and when fat mutons are bringing very low values.

There is but little change to note in the wool market. Offerings were very small and mainly tailings and inferior fall clip Texas.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

There is no use shipping thin shorn Texas sheep to this or any other market, especially at this season of the year.

