



TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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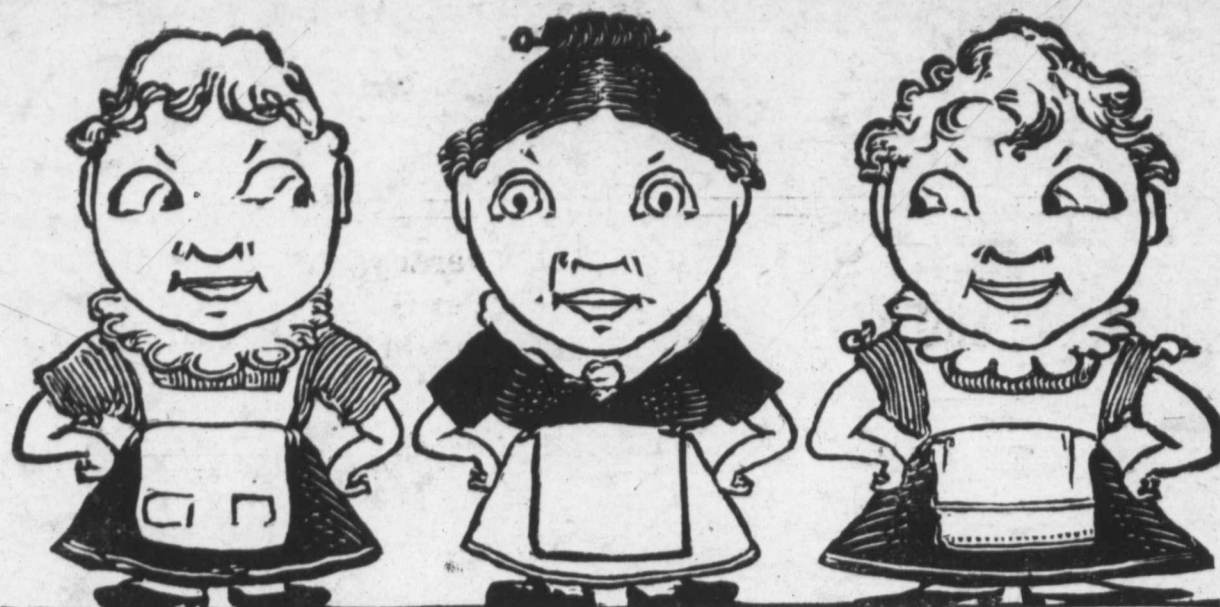
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The Crop Prospects.

During the past week the writer has visited different parts of Tarrant and adjoining counties, and was agreeably surprised at the splendid wheat and oat crops, and encouraging outlook for corn. The wheat and oats are already made and are now being harvested, and are without a doubt all that the farmers could wish. The wheat crop of this county will no doubt average 20 bushels to the acre, while the yield of oats will run from 50 to 75 bushels per acre. Corn looks well and will, from present prospects, be the best crop grown in this and surrounding counties

in several years. The farmers of Central Texas are certainly a prosperous and should be a happy people.

Cattle Sales.

W. T. Waggoner of the well known cattle firm of D. Waggoner & Son of Decatur, who recently leased something over a half a million acres of land in the Comanche reservation, is now in Southern Texas buying steers. He recently closed a contract with J. I. Clare of San Antonio for 8,000 steers, to be delivered within the next few weeks. The cattle are to come from Bee and adjoining counties, and to be delivered at the nearest shipping point. The prices are not made public, but are understood to be a little less than \$6 for yearlings, \$9 for twos, \$12 for threes and \$15 for four-year-olds. The cattle are said to be well bred and in fine condition.

The Markets.

The cattle market continues low and dull. It occasionally makes an advance of ten cents to be followed in a few days by a decline of from fifteen to twenty cents. The receipts at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City while not heavy seem to be fully up to the requirements. The prices have so far been a general disappointment and the indications now are that the market will run low throughout the season.

The hog market is fairly good, while good mutton sheep continue to bring very satisfactory prices. The only encouraging feature in connection with the cattle trade this season is that the range will in all probability be unusually good, thus insuring fat cattle, good weights and correspondingly good prices.

The Columbian Exposition.

The time for the opening of the World's Columbian exposition is now rapidly approaching. This is an institution in which all are interested, and in the discussion of which every one will take more or less interest. Appropos to this growing interest in World's fair matters, the JOURNAL publishes this week in full the beautiful address on "The Columbian Exposition," delivered by Miss Mabel Zook of this city last week at the graduating exercises of the Fort Worth High school. The address is both timely and instructive, and will no doubt be read with much interest.

Write Occasional Communications.

The readers and friends of the JOURNAL are not only invited but urged to make free use of its columns in discussing all matters affecting the agricultural or live stock interest. Those desiring information on certain points can often learn just what they want to know by asking through the columns of this paper, while those already in possession of information that would benefit other stockmen and farmers should lose no time in imparting such information. In no better way can a and interchange of ideas and experiences be given than through the columns of this paper. Write the

JOURNAL an occasional communication and give the people the benefit of your advice and experience.

Needed Improvement.

A large percentage of Texas stockmen are not making money, when in reality they should all be exceedingly prosperous. It is true the markets are low, but the fault or trouble mainly is with the stockmen themselves, and not with the market. The class of stock produced in Texas is not good enough to fill the demand. It is not as well fed or as well cared for as it should be. Those engaged in raising and breeding do not use pure bred males as they should, while those who buy for feeders do not exercise the necessary care and precaution in selecting their animals. No man can afford to feed or spend time and money on scrub stock. They may, occasionally, by a scratch, make a small profit, but not as much as the same care, attention and expense would have made had it been bestowed on graded stock. If the people of Texas would learn to raise better stock and only in such numbers as could be comfortably cared for, they would, in a great measure, have solved the problem of low markets and small profits.

Farmers Should Prosper.

There is no reason why the farmers of Texas should not be a happy and prosperous people. Many of them are reasonably so and all of them should be. They should no longer cling to the old usages and customs of their predecessors of bygone days. Old implements should be discarded to make room for improved machinery. The soil should be more carefully and better prepared before planting and more thoroughly worked while growing. It should be the aim of every farmer to cheapen the cost of production. In no way can this be done as effectually as by increasing the yield. Instead of raising one-half bale of cotton to the acre make the same amount of land produce from one to two bales. The yield of corn wheat and most every other crop can be increased in the same proportion.

The mistake most farmers make is that they cultivate too much land and have too much expense for the amount of the yield. It costs much less to produce 250 bushels of wheat from 10 acres of land than from twenty, and it can be done if the seed is properly selected and the ground prepared as it should be. The same will apply to corn, cotton and all other crops. It is cost of production and not over-production that keeps Texas farmers poor.

To Our Exchanges:

We want to receive in exchange every paper to which the JOURNAL is sent, and would therefore ask our newspaper friends who are receiving the JOURNAL to see to it that their paper is sent in return. We want all of them without the loss of a single issue.

The wheat crop of Ellis county is estimated at a yield of twenty-five bushels per acre, and the fruit prospects are extremely flattering.—[Coke County Rustler.

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY.

An Enjoyable Barbecue at Grassland Ranch.

It was the good fortune of a representative of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL to be an invited guest at the regular annual barbecue given on the 4th and 5th by L. W. Christian of Weatherford at his beautiful Grassland ranch, located on Bear creek about twenty-two miles southwest of Fort Worth. It has been the custom of the genial and big-hearted proprietor of this ranch since its establishment, to once a year invite his gentleman friends to join him in a two day's outing, when all who attend are treated to a good time generally. It is then that the fatted calf is slain and carefully and most tastefully barbecued, as is also the well-fatted Berkshire pig. In addition to these, fish and birds, fried, toasted, broiled and stewed are served with a lavish hand. The dish, however, that is most tempting and seemed to capture the hungry city gent, is a mixture of all the meats above enumerated, stewed to the queen's taste, seasoned with claret and dubbed by the typical cowboy with a high-sounding name, the initials of which are the nineteenth and second letters of the alphabet. It is immense, especially when its preparation is superintended by such an artistic caterer as L. W. Christian.

There was another table presided over by Charley Coon, the fruit of which, while not eaten, seemed to be greatly sought after: These were green walnuts and Coon sold them to the boys at five cents each, an exorbitant price, considering that the trees were full of them. The JOURNAL man thought he knew all about barbecues, and does know how to cook and eat sweet breads, marrow guts, s. b. stew and all that, but is free to admit that the part played by Charley Coon was a "horse on him." Charley not only charged the outrageously high price of five cents each for his green walnuts, but found ready and eager buyers. They were then placed in what they called a "jack pot" and shifted about from one side to the other of a pair of red blankets by some kind of a process entirely unknown to the JOURNAL man. After a little while the walnuts would seem to again congregate in Charley Coon's hat, when uncle Billy Lewis, Charley McGee, George Christian and others would again become ready buyers at a nickle a walnut, or twenty for one dollar. It was a mysterious business, but certainly a profitable one to Charley Coon.

Everything had been arranged far in advance and the program was carried out to the letter without a skip or bobble. Kentucky Bourbon, the vintage of 1860, was supplied in abundance, but for convenience was divided into packages of five gallons each. Fort Worth lager beer, on ice and tap too, was hauled in by the wagon load, and while all partook in moderation these beverages served a splendid purpose as a precaution against snake bites, and also to give the boys courage to buy more of Charley Coon's green walnuts.

Mr. Christian was untiring in his efforts to add to the pleasure and comfort of his guests. As to his success every one present will testify. The JOURNAL man in common with all others present, pronounced the Grassland barbecue a grand success.

Plains cattle are getting so fat they don't like to have a suspicious looking individual to come near them on the prairie. About the only passport the Texas steer recognizes when he is on his native heather and in good health is a pair of jingling spurs, a sombrero and a bucking horse. If you are minus these equipages prudence suggests that you look for a hole—there are no trees to accommodate you.—[Tulia Gazette.

CATTLE.

We have fewer beef cattle according to our population than for a long time before. Add to this the fact that our export trade is growing rapidly, and it gives the business an encouraging outlook.

A few years ago there might have been some excuse for a farmer saying that he could not afford to have pure bred cattle. Fancy prices are no longer the rule, any man who can afford to grow stock at all can afford to buy a pure blooded animal to place at the head of his herd; in fact, he can not afford to do so otherwise.

While dressed meat properly refrigerated can be transported almost any distance, there is a limit to the trans-continental transportation by excessive freight rates and the difficulty of getting ice on the plains. That is why the dressed meat plants are being scattered over the country from ocean to ocean.

The cattlemen of Southeastern New Mexico have united in a request for the appointment of Col. H. Milne of Roswell, as a member of the cattle sanitary board on the resignation of Col. Richard Hudson. Col. Milne is an able business man, and no better selection so far as qualifications are concerned could be made; the only objection that could be made to his appointment is the fact that he resides at a considerable distance from a railroad and telegraph station.—[Silver City Sentinel.

A dispatch from Guaymas, Mexico, says an unknown plague is killing off cattle along the border, especially on the Elias range. This disease consists of a swelling of the head of the animals in an extraordinary manner, which is succeeded by general tremblings or chill and a short time afterwards death. The same complaint is made from Arizona cattlemen on this side of the line and the attention of the sanitary commissioners has been called to the fact.—[Field and Farm.

There is no doubt that the cry of the students of agriculture that farm land is to be much higher in the future is based on sound reasoning. Already the desirable lands are all being snatched up, and every reservation that is being thrown open to settlement shows how hungry the people are becoming for good land. Therefore the agriculture of the past that was based on cheap lands must be laid aside for an agriculture based on high-priced lands. This means more intensive agriculture.

Grubs, or what is known as wolves in cattle, is caused by an insect known as the "blue-bottled fly," which punctures the skin of the animal in the summer, and deposits the egg there. Animals that are in perfect health and flesh sometimes are able to keep the insects away; or it may be that the oil in the flesh and skin has a tendency to destroy the vitality of the eggs. Hence there are more of the grubs on poor stock than any other kind. Sponging the animal with a weak solution of crude carbolic acid, in the summer and fall, is recommended as a preventative. After the grubs are grown there is no way to get rid of them except by hand.—[Field and Farm.

An exchange asks why those who want hornless cattle do not try the polled breeds? It is not for the same reason that shepherds continue to breed lambs with tails, and cut them off. We do not know of any breed of sheep that have bob-tails or no tails, consequently we cannot begin there. And some who have the horned breeds, Holstein, Jer-

sey, Guernsey or others, do not care to change their stock, but they do like to take away those sharp pointed weapons of offence and defence which were provided by nature for them to use when they ran wild, centuries ago, in the "primeval forests," and needed to defend themselves against wolves or other beasts of prey.

Thousands on top of thousands of cattle are being shipped from Southern Arizona this spring to the East, West and North, greatly to the relief of our overstocked ranges. This will give, practically speaking, only momentary relief, if the increase is not kept down to a minimum. In order to do this cattlemen should agree to spay all female increase for a period of at least two years, thereby being able to put everything on the market when two years of age. Such action on the part of one alone, or even half of our cattlemen, would not be of the desired benefit to themselves or their neighbors, but all should come to an agreement and adopt the same method. Round-up meetings would be a proper time at which to discuss the matter. While our chances may be good for plentiful rains next month, it is well to be on the safe side, and should another dry summer come upon us the loss would be four-fold greater than the past season. We should look at this important matter gravely, and take such action as would tend to avoid such a dreadful calamity.—[Wilcox, Arizona, Stockman.

Within the past few weeks the demand for the heavier grades of steers has become materially lessened. A decided preference is being shown for the 1100 to 1250-lb animal of suitable quality, with the result that the steer of weight has suffered neglect, and the inevitable outcome has been lower values for this class. They are practically a drag on the market, as unless of fine form and quality, they are obliged to be disposed of at a price discouragingly low to the feeder. In fact, the expense of feeding in order to make the extra pounds is a direct loss, as are also the time and labor expended while prices at the market are steadily working lower. Heavy grades of steers are to-day 15 to 25 cts. per 100 lbs lower than a week ago—and in the majority of cases the later figure represents the decline—while the light and medium weight steers are fully steady. Quality is preferred to quantity; the fact becomes more apparent each day, and for a few months at least the heavy steer will not be in great demand.—[Chicago Live Stock Report.

There are in Texas at this time a large number of beef steers that have been fed cotton seed through the winter, many of which are now fat and ready to go, and out of which shipments are now being made daily. There are others of these cattle that are in fine condition but not quite good enough to ship. These will continue on the grass for 10, 15, 20 and thirty days longer and will no doubt all be shipped out by July 15th. Many of these cattle are very fine, in fact, Texas will probably send some better cattle to market this year than ever before. It is impossible to approximate the number of cotton seed steers in the state; the number has been variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to double that number, the last named being perhaps the most correct estimate of the two. This, of course does not include meal or corn-fed steers, or any except those fed on cotton seed. This (Tarrant) county alone, it is claimed has 10,000 head that will be marketed between this time and July 15. There are several counties in the state that feed more of this class of cattle each year than are fed in this county.

It is astonishing, but nevertheless true, that in a great many of the best black land pastures in Central Texas, where the cattle are fed cotton seed and otherwise properly cared for through the winter there are yet to be found a large sprinkling of badly colored, illy shaped, genuine scrub cattle. In the same pasture, owned by the same man and side by side may be found the portly, beautifully formed graded steer and the runty little scrub, the former weighing from 1300 to 1400 pounds, the later weighing from 900 to 1000. The difference in weight is not all. The graded steer also has the advantage of being worth \$1 per hundred pounds more in market than can be realized for the scrub. These two steers, on the present market would ship out about as follows: The grade, weighing 1300 pounds, would bring \$4 per hundred or \$52, while the scrub weighing 800 pounds, would bring possibly \$3 per hundred or \$27, making a difference in favor of the grade of \$25. The cost of raising and feeding has been identical, the freight on the grade is increased perhaps \$1 on account of his size, while all other shipping expenses are the same as incurred by the scrub. Comment is unnecessary.

Conclusions as to Texas Fever.

The well known veterinarian, Dr. Paul Paquin, after investigating Texas fever has arrived at the following conclusion: That Texas fever is a specific disease of the blood in cattle, due to a microscopic parasite devouring chiefly the red blood corpuscles. It may affect other animals slightly. That this parasite emanates from Southern counties in which the climatic influences are such as to allow it to develop and go through its natural cycle of existence. That cold weather retards its growth and even destroys its vegetable activities, no matter where it may be. That under prolonged warm temperature it is more prolific and virulent than under periodical warmth. That this virulent parasite doubtless exists in many parts of the Southern climes in the pastures and prairies.

That they may be carried from their natural abode through the medium of ticks or by other means, giving them an opportunity to be transferred, such as the transfer of cattle, their manure, urine, etc. That Northern cattle may contract Texas fever without a single tick being on their bodies or coming in contact with them as we have found by experiment and observation. That cars, pens, etc., soiled with manure, urine, etc., of cattle from Southern infected districts are dangerous to Northern cattle. That other animals than cattle may bring occasionally the germs of Texas fever north. But this is an extremely rare occurrence. That one attack of fever protects against another only about four months, unless the animal attacked remains continuously or almost so on infected ground. That it is possible to produce a modified fever in Northern cattle by inoculation with blood of cattle suffering with acute Texas fever.

That the best means for the acclimation of Northern cattle into Southern infected districts is by using only young cattle, a year or less old, watching them closely after putting them to pasture, shading them during the hottest part of the day, and the moment the slightest sign of sickness or fever appears, such as drowsiness, staggering, give them one or two tablespoonfuls of the following in gruel or milk: Take iodol, one ounce; salol, two ounces; benzole, alcohol, each four ounces. Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol, and the salol in the benzole, and then mix the two liquids together. The preparation will assume an almost ink-black hue, and during its mixture the temperature

falls as low as thirty-seven degrees Fahr.—very cold, indeed. This remedy soon reduces the temperature if the cases are taken very early, and when no destruction of tissue has occurred. The result is that the animal so treated gets a fever, recovers shortly with scarcely any loss of flesh, and then is immune against further attacks nearly as the Southern cattle are.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

Merino Sheep.

They are the only breed that can be run in large flocks or that will bear crowding, and right here is where the mutton breed will strike a snag. They will not thrive if kept in large flocks. Again you can keep more of the fine wools on the same feed; it requires no more grain or grass to make a pound of meat or a pound of wool on one sheep than on the other; the fine wools are much more docile than the mutton breeds and much easier cared for, and in times of short pastures they will live and thrive where the latter will starve. We have heard this cry of mutton sheep before.

About the close of the war the same cry of mutton sheep and combing wool was heard all over this broad land and everybody had had the Cotswold craze, but later fine wools came to the front as they surely will do again. We are liable to run in extremes in these matters and then we call a halt and take account of stock, and for this reason we want to say to our fine wool breeders go slow. We have seen many cross their fine breeds with mutton breeds to their sorrow. For the man who only keeps a few sheep along with other stock, mutton sheep are all right and do well, but for the man with large flocks it is quite different, as some will learn by sad experience before the craze is over.

It won't do for everybody to run in the same channel. Our manufacturers need the different kinds of wool and must have them, and if we do not produce them they will be imported, cost what they may. A few general principles should be kept in mind. It is as great folly to keep them for wool alone—wool and mutton must go together in order to be more profitable. Our markets will consume only so much mutton, and when that demand is supplied and there is a surplus, down goes the price in spite of our boasts of the good qualities mutton, and right here is one great drawback against our producing all the wool consumed in this country.

Our markets will not absorb so much mutton. We have not yet learned to eat it, and while the long wools may perhaps produce a superior mutton, the fine wools when well fattened are no drug on the market and if fully ripe will bring about same price per pound. Another point that is often overlooked is the fact that fine wool sheep if kept in small flocks with plenty of room will not be as much behind the long wools in weight of carcass as many would have us believe, while the long wools or mutton sheep if kept in large flocks soon become diseased and will not thrive. Therefore we repeat the advice, go slow in making any radical changes. With new beginners, who only want a few to run with other stock it is quite different.—[Jacob Funch.

San Saba county continues her usual prosperous career. The News says the crop prospects were never better. The corn, oat and wheat crops are heavy. Cotton has been slightly checked by the cool weather but will make it through all right.

LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT

DEATH TO SCREW WORM CURE FOR FOOT ROT NEVER FAILS TRY IT!
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

NO POISONED SHEEP DAMAGED WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB MIXES INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Within the last three years there has been a marked improvement in the character of the wools of New Mexico. It is stated by buyers who have visited that territory that carpet wools are rapidly disappearing; that the flockmasters have discovered that it is more profitable to sell off carpet wool flocks for mutton and purchase in their stead finer fleeced sheep.

Mr. J. W. Singleton, who lives near Mountain Peak, started about a year ago with 193 sheep. Since that time the flock has cost him about \$25. He has sold \$210 worth of wool and \$210 worth of mutton. His increase places him with his same 193 sheep and a clear profit of \$395. Can a man raise a more profitable crop?—Wxahatchie Enterprise.

Using ewes that have borne twin lambs, using young ewes from twins, and using rams that were from twins, give good results in increasing the prolificacy of the flocks, where experiments have been made as tests in that direction. Even triplets have been secured by breeding for greater prolificness, and by selection for that purpose. Just why this should be the case with sheep and directly the opposite with horned cattle, as it is well known, would no doubt be interesting to many.

A breeder of Down sheep in Kent, England, reports three hundred and sixty lambs from three hundred ewes this season, without the loss of one. Not counting the destruction of sheep by dogs in this country, the percentage of loss is far greater than in England, showing that the industry is conducted there more judiciously, as a rule, than here. But we have been making progress of late years in better care and better management of sheep with good results.—[Western Rural.]

Sheep must be kept free from ticks or they will suffer. The ticks prevent thrift by the constant torment they inflict on the sheep, and especially the lambs. The most effective way is to dip the sheep in some preparation made for this purpose. One of these is a decoction of tobacco and sulphur made in this way: A pound of strong tobacco is steeped in a gallon of boiling-hot water, but not boiled, and two ounces of flowers of sulphur are added. The whole is stirred often until it is reduced to a temperature of 120 degrees, when a sufficient quantity for the size of the flock is put in a suitable vat and each sheep is dipped in it all but the head, and held in it until the liquid is worked through the fleece into the wool to the skin. It destroys the ticks immediately, and after squeezing out all the liquid possible, the sheep is turned into a clean field to dry before it is permitted to go with the lambs, as the tobacco might sicken these.

A somewhat remarkable project has been put forward in New South Wales for the voluntary taxation of sheep owners, for the purpose of promoting the exportation of frozen mutton on a large scale. This idea has been put into the form of a bill, which has been introduced into the colonial parliament, providing for the formation of district boards of sheep owners, with power to put a tax not exceeding 1s 4d on every head of sheep, and to spend the money thus raised in the erection of freezing works and the formation of selling agencies in England. The majority would thus be able to compel the minority to pay a tax, and virtually to enter into an undertaking which appears to be too little remunerative to prosper under ordinary commercial conditions. Owners of less than a thousand sheep would be exempted from the tax; but there is still a strong opposition to the bill among many of those who are not extensive owners and yet would be taxed. A "voluntary" tax which certain persons may be coerced into paying is a new departure

in practical politics. The fact that the coercive power was a majority and not the government or a minister would scarcely reconcile those who objected to the tax.—[London Farmer and Stock Breeder.]

Texas Wool Association.

In addition to asking for information through its columns, the JOURNAL wrote last week several letters to prominent sheepmen enquiring as to what had become of the Texas Wool association. The regular annual meeting of this association was fixed for the first Tuesday in this month. The JOURNAL's columns are known to be open and free to all live stock associations, consequently it expected to receive an official announcement of the meeting. When the proper announcement failed to materialize the JOURNAL went to work to ascertain the cause of this silence. On Friday (after going to press) the Texas Stockman of Tuesday, May 31, was received, containing the following:

The following letter of May 9, from W. C. Jordan, of Rice, Texas, to Wm. Campbell, secretary of the Texas Wool association, as dictated by Col. L. B. Haynie explains itself: "I write you at the request of Col. L. B. Haynie, to inform you that he has been confined to his bed, in a very low state of health for more than two months. I am happy to inform you, and through you the members of the Texas Wool association, that his health has been improving very rapidly for several days; we now hope for his recovery in six, or eight weeks. Colonel Haynie informs me that it becomes his duty, as president of the Texas Wool association, to inform you that he will be wholly unfit to perform the duties of the said office. His very low condition rendered him unable to inform you sooner of his inability to call a meeting of the association, and to discharge his duties as president of the same. You will please take charge and perform all the duties of the said office until the meeting of the approaching convention. And my dear sir, you will please have the kindness to publish this letter in the Stockman and Farmer and TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL."

The JOURNAL is not informed as to why Mr. Campbell, the secretary of the association should have kept this information regarding the physical condition of President Haynie from the sheepmen and the public generally for three weeks. Mr. Campbell's tardiness appears all the more remarkable when it is observed that he was especially requested by Col. Haynie to publish the contents of his letter in both the JOURNAL and the Stockman.

On June 3, and before receiving the copy of the Stockman containing above clipping, the editor of the JOURNAL wrote Col. Haynie making enquiry about the association, to which the following reply has been received:

RICE, TEXAS, June 5, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

I wrote you last winter about my affliction (fistula). I was prostrated by it March 2, and have been confined to my bed ever since, being altogether delirious for more than five weeks. I went to the table to-day to my meals for the first time in three months.

I wrote to Mr. Campbell nearly a month ago telling him of my illness, and inability to perform the duties devolving upon me as president of the Wool association, and asking him to take charge of the matter and to notify the wool growers of my condition through the Stockman and the STOCK JOURNAL.

Enclosed I send you his reply written some two weeks after my writing; from this you may see what he has to say on the subject.

You will please set me right before

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the association by giving the reason of my silence. Yours truly,

[Dictated]. L. B. HAYNIE.
By W. C. JORDAN.

The letter of Secretary Campbell referred to in Col. Haynie's communication is as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 25, '92.
Col. L. B. Haynie, Rice, Tex.

Am very sorry you are in bad health, and that you cannot be with us at the coming meeting. I have notified the Texas Stockman and Fort Worth paper to publish your letter.

The association is doing nothing, directors pay no attention to it whatever. I am very sorry you cannot perform the duties, however I shall try to do my duty as far as I can. I hope you will recover your health and be one of us again. Thanking you for your kindness and many efforts in behalf of the association, I am Very truly yours,

WM. CAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer Wool association.

It will be observed that the president's letter to the secretary was written May the 9th, while the secretary's reply with no explanation for the delay was not written until May 25th. The notice the secretary refers to as having been given to the JOURNAL has not yet been received.

The JOURNAL has given full particulars that Col. Haynie might be fully exonerated from any part of the responsibility. When his health permitted the colonel has always been an enthusiastic worker for the association and the interest of the wool growers generally.

The JOURNAL hopes that the association which now seems to be a back number, may soon be revived and put on a better and more solid basis than ever before.

Cost of Producing Wools.

Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

The question of cost of producing wools, though long and regularly discussed, is still far from accepted settlement. And so it likely to remain for some time to come. Necessarily so many considerations enter into the account that no estimate can be intelligently made to apply beyond a limited range of territory outside of stated natural and artificial conditions. The Gazette recently called attention to the estimate of cost of growing wools in Texas as submitted by Mr. H. L. Bentley of Abilene, a gentleman of large experience and observation of sheep ranching, who fixed the limits at six to nine cents per unwashed pound. These figures having been quite vigorously challenged by other growers. Mr. B. occupies a page of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL with an attempt to demonstrate the accuracy of his estimate—and it must be conceded that he makes a pretty good showing, though in the opinion of the Gazette he assumes too much in basing his calculations upon a flock of ewes of breeding age. There are other and less profitable sheep than these that will be found on the shepherd's hands to be disposed of, and generally to the impairment of the handsome profit otherwise figured out; and it is open to question if adequate allowance has been made in this direction. How-

ever, with due allowance for defects, the paper is especially valuable as showing the various items of expense and income that need to be brought into the calculation of profit from flock management.

The Gazette has frequently found occasion for hinting at the predilection of flock owners for omitting close attention to the details of their business, which is nowhere more apparent than in discussions of the cost of producing wools. Merchants, manufacturers and many other business men as a rule are found able to itemize every factor of expenditure and income, and thus to show whence profits are derived and where expenditures may be prudently curtailed; and taking the country over these so nearly agree as to prove their general accuracy. On the other hand it is not uncommon to find a variance of 50 to 100 per cent. in estimates of cost of wool production under seemingly identical conditions. No student of the situation can escape the conclusion that much of the dissatisfaction and complaints of wool growers is chargeable to failure to master the minutiae of their business, without which it is impossible to more than approximate the percentage of returns from money and labor bestowed upon the flock. No more profitable line of inquiry is within reach of owners than such a study of all the elements of expense and returns that determine ultimate results from flock management. At least one carefully prepared paper under this head and the discussion it may elicit should find a place on the programme marked out for every meeting of sheep owners.

The Cotswolds.

Mr. Leonard Brown of Indiana, in a recent letter to the Wool Grower, says of this breed of sheep, with which he has had long experience in raising: It is a fact beyond dispute that the Cotswold will improve any other breed he may come in contact with, while no other breed will improve the Cotswold; and no other breed will attain such heavy weight at so tender an age.

The lambs frequently weigh 100 pounds at from eighty to ninety days old, and attain the enormous weight of from 350 to 400 pounds at eighteen months. The ewes are also more prolific than any other breed of sheep known to man, frequently dropping from two to three lambs, and give milk enough to raise them successfully.

While the Cotswold sheep can be and are bred up to a standard of excellence in this country equal to that of England, the same cannot be truthfully said of any other breed. As a show sheep they are equal to any emergency, and require no tonsorial artist (nothing but the rain and dew and sunshine of heaven) to give them a presentable appearance. They have won more sweep-stake prizes while in competition with other breeds both in England and America than all other breeds combined.

Now the great merit of the Cotswold in England was for a long time the improvement it stamped on all other breeds of sheep by its crossing on them, and it is equally valuable to the farmers of this country in this particular. The great demand of our manufacturers at this day is for long, fine wool, which can be procured from the Cotswold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,
June 4, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for last week were 11,708 cattle, 65,398 hogs and 1690 sheep, against 13,482 cattle, 36,030 hogs and 2707 sheep the week previous, and 6020 cattle, 30,399 hogs and 2031 sheep the first week of June 1891.

Receipts for the first five months of 1891 and 1892 compare as follows:

1892	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
January	58,138	201,557	11,774
February	55,563	137,449	17,620
March	61,165	102,334	20,671
April	61,563	87,826	17,283
May	62,102	149,574	12,013
Total	298,531	678,740	78,761
1891.			
January	50,972	162,105	11,364
February	47,057	130,681	12,421
March	34,923	145,223	16,351
April	35,945	106,842	18,682
May	31,576	120,991	8,456
Total	215,473	665,842	67,264
Increase over 1891	83,058	12,898	11,497

Of the four great live stock markets of the country South Omaha is the only one showing an increase in receipts of all kinds of stock so far this year compared with last. The percentage of increase in cattle receipts is considerably larger than either Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis, while it is the only market in the country showing an increase in hog receipts.

The cattle market the past week has been a repetition of that of the week previous. Receipts continue liberal, about 100 per cent larger than last year, and while the buying continues largely local it is good and no desirable stuff has to go begging for a purchaser. Both local killers and shippers were after the light, handy cattle all week and prices for desirable 900 to 1200 pound steers are substantial. Owing to the uncertainty surrounding Eastern and continental markets shippers and exporters have bought but sparingly and have been inclined to neglect anything not fat and finished. Coarse, heavy cattle are hard to move and sell at very unsatisfactory prices.

Cows and mixed stock continue to sell at comparatively strong figures. Offerings have been very meager and with a good local demand trading has been active and prices rather on the up turn. In the stocker and feeder line the contrary has been the case. Offerings have been limited but even these have been hard to dispose of except at shaded prices. Fine weather is too uncertain in this country at this season of the year, and farmers are staying home attending strictly to business, generally corn planting. This makes the demand for feeders very light. By the way, it is by no means certain that the corn crop in Nebraska and Iowa will be even a partial failure. One of the biggest crops of corn ever raised in this country was during a year when the season started out pretty much as this one has done and when the bulk of the planting was done after the 15th day of June. Present indications are that, with reasonably seasonable weather from now on there will be plenty of corn.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.10@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.25@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	3.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.75@3.50
Common to medium cows.	1.25@2.75
Good to choice native feeders.	3.00@3.60
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.75@3.25
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.75
Veal calves.	3.50@5.25

Last week's receipts of hogs were the heaviest in the history of the yards, and the ease with which the 65,400 hogs were handled shows that the enlarged facilities of the packers and stock yards people are amply able to accommodate the increased supplies. Prices declined 15@20c, sales ranging on Saturday from \$4.35@4.57, with the bulk at from \$4.45@4.50.

The sheep market has been monotonously steady. There have really been too few sheep here to make a market, and packers hardly know which way to

turn to look for supplies. Nominally quotations are:

Fair to good natives.	\$4.50@6.00
Fair to good Westerns.	4.25@6.00
Common and stock sheep.	3.00@4.25
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs).	4.00@6.50

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Mutton vs. Wool.

"The culture of the special wool crop has cost the American farmers millions of money. There is five times as much profit in the mutton as in the fleece. A sheep may be fed for one-seventh of the food that an ox requires, and will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day for the 280 days of its life, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 600 days it will make nearly half a pound a day. Such sheep will easily net six cents a pound at the farm. But such sheep, too, have a large fleece in proportion. So the income from it will be large in both ways. There is nothing shadowy about this kind of sheep, but strange to say, in pursuit of the most transparent shadow referred to, this substance is lost."—[Colman's Rural World.

Those large sheep above described, have been with us for forty years. If they are the profitable sheep in fact, why are they so scarce to-day? Simply because they do not pay so well as a smaller class of sheep. They sicken and die where the Merino will thrive and get fat. The breeders and feeders are posted in this matter. They know it does not pay to raise a class of steers to weigh two to three thousand pounds, nor swine to weigh seven to eight hundred pounds. Neither does it pay to raise sheep to weigh 200 pounds and upwards, especially when they are so pumping and soft that they die at all ages without any excuse. The "survival of the fittest" is the rule to follow, and that is why the good sized, hardy Merino sheep is so popular everywhere. They shear wool enough to pay all expenses of keep, and the mutton is clear gain. No mutton brings higher price than a well fattened 100 to 110-pound Merino. They frequently bring six cents in market. There are some Merino sheep that weigh 200 pounds but they are not the best paying sheep. It is an over-strain of nature to bring them to this size, hence they are not so hardy nor so profitable.

G. B. BOTHWELL.

Not Economy but Cruelty and Barbarity.

I see a long article in the last week's Iowa Homestead (May 10, 1892) on the profits and economy of keeping sheep in the mild climate of Iowa without sheds for them. We had the beauties of that system, demonstrated in Missouri last week, one man that goes on the no-shed principal, who has a couple of hundred breeding ewes lost twenty-five lambs in twenty-four hours rain. Those twenty-five lambs at \$3 per head, which perhaps they would have brought next fall would be \$75, enough money to have built a good plank shed that would have sheltered those 200 ewes from the storms for at least ten years to come. Sheep should not be confined in sheds too closely, but should have good dry sheds to go into at pleasure, and when those cold rains and terrible storms come, that we sometimes have, they should be confined in the sheds until the storms are over.

Cruel barbarity and no economy is the proper name for the no-shed system.

The above described sheep were a hardy grade sheep. With comfortable sheds properly used, sheep will winter with less feed, shear more wool and raise more lambs than they will without sheds.

G. B. BOTHWELL.

A storm in the western part of Callahan county last Friday injured crops and destroyed a number of houses. One woman was killed.—[Coleman Voice.

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT.

Concise History of the Live Stock Business of Kansas City Since June 1871.

Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

From the time that J. M. Mitchener had his packing house in what were then the "East Bottoms" of Kansas City to the present time, when P. D. Armour, of Chicago, has commenced the investment of \$750,000 in building an addition to an already large plant, many years have elapsed, about thirty in all, for Mitchener was the pioneer in the packing line. The next decade saw the stone packing house of Dr. Nofsinger and Mr. Wm. Epperson and the brick of Patterson, Slayens & Co., and even before then the brick of T J Bigger. Plankerton & Armour—now the Armour Packing company—started here in the early '70's, and all of these establishments were located in the "West Bottoms," to be convenient to the stock yards, which were opened in June, 1871. From that time on the packing establishments increased. First, by addition of the Fowlers, then the Kansas City Packing Co., Jacob Dold & Co., Swift & Co., Kingan & Co. and the All-cut Packing Co.

If the mountain would not come to Mahomet, then must Mahomet go to the mountain; in other words, to make this illustration clearer, the packing houses had to come where they could get supplies, for the supplies could not be got as satisfactorily where they had been located. The Fowlers came from Atchison; Kingan from Indianapolis, the Kansas City Packing Co. (Morris & Butts) from St. Louis Jacob Dold & Co. from Buffalo, and Swift & Co. from Chicago, while Mr. Allcutt, who had been with the Armours for years, seeing the increased receipts of hogs here, established the company which bore his name.

Actions speak louder than words. Business is cold-blooded. There is no sentiment about it, and it is a compliment to Kansas City, as a live stock market and as a point for the distribution of the product, that this capital has been invested here in these packing houses. Charity is one thing—to establish a hospital or a mission is a charitable act. Business is another—to establish a packing house means that there is an opening for an enlarged business and profits are in sight.

With the exception of the drouth and grasshopper years—1874-'75—Kansas City's hog trade has shown and increased. The receipts of cattle have kept pace with the demand, and since more liberal provisions for the shipment of sheep, the receipts of these have also grown.

The question may be asked: "Why has Kansas City shown such progress as a live stock market?" The Live Stock Indicator will but repeat what it has said, time and again, as a reply to the question, and that is this: Kansas City has the country tributary, and the geographical position, to make it, in course of time, the leading live stock market of the United States. Rome was not built in a day, neither was the Chicago live stock market. The Kansas City live stock market will grow, just in proportion as the splendid stock growing country tributary is developed, and with an increase of receipts, from year to year, more packing houses will come, for Kansas City is the great distributing point for the Southwest, the Southeast and the Atlantic seaboard, and those portions of the country are consumers, and not producers, of hog and beef products.

As showing the growth of the live stock business, we reproduce from the secretary's last annual report, the following table showing the receipts of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules for the past twenty-one years:

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs	Sheep.	Mules.
1871	120827	41036	4527	809	
1872	236802	104639	6071	2648	
1873	227689	221815	5975	4302	
1874	207080	212632	8855	3679	
1875	174754	63360	25327	3646	
1876	183378	153777	55045	5359	
1877	215768	199645	49100	4979	

1878	175344	427777	36790	10796
1879	211415	588908	61684	15829
1880	244709	676477	50611	14086
1881	285863	1014304	79924	12592
1882	439671	963036	80724	11716
1883	460780	1379401	119665	19860
1884	535526	1723586	237964	27163
1885	506827	5358718	221801	24506
1886	490971	2264484	173659	33188
1887	669234	2423262	209556	29690
1888	1056086	2008984	351050	27650
1889	1220343	2073910	370772	34563
1890	1472229	76568	2865171	535869
1891	1270917	76570	2599109	386760

Total 10404003 153138 24356921 3064129 354099

Though the largest receipts in one day were less than 12,000 cattle, there is room for twice that number, and the Stock Yards company has been continually adding to the facilities for the rapid and convenient handling of stock. The largest number of hogs received in one day was in July 1890, when 26,408 head were unloaded, and it is safe to say that as many more can be easily taken care of.

One of the most important points in connection with the live stock trade, which effects every producer to a greater or less extent, is the heavy increase in the numbers of stock slaughtered here, as is pretty well told in our market reports, where the receipts, shipments and drive-outs are given. The latter represent about ninety-nine per cent of the amount slaughtered, very few feeders being "driven-out" from the yards. At the same time there has been much more lively competition between packers here and buyers for Boston and New York, to say nothing of the shippers to Chicago, and with the additional facilities for slaughter here, the competition in the future must necessarily be greater.

For the first five months of 1892 there were about thirty-five per cent more cattle slaughtered in Kansas City than last year, while the increase in receipts during that period has been only about twenty per cent.

With the growth of the business, necessarily there has been an increase in the number of commission houses, and while a good many of the "old-timers" have dropped out during the last two decades, there are still a number that have steadily held to the business, a few of which may be here mentioned, beginning with

LARIMER, SMITH & BRIDGEFORD.

Their business was established in 1887, and is still conducted under the original firm name. Understanding their business thoroughly, their relations with their customers have always been pleasant and satisfactory. With no business assured them at the time of the organization of their firm, they have, by industry and fairness in all their transactions, established a large and ever-increasing trade throughout all that country tributary to Kansas City, a trade they and their friends feel proud of. Their methods of transacting business are always conservative, yet they are progressive and take an active interest in any movement that has for his object the improvement of the live stock trade, or to render more profitable the business of producing cattle, hogs and sheep. Their business is conducted on the principle that anything that benefits their customers is of corresponding benefit to them, that their own success is directly dependent on that of their customers, and can be attained in no other way. We commend them to our readers as honorable business men, worthy of all confidence.

THE FISH AND KECK CO.

This live stock commission company, managed by Frank O. Fish and George O. Keck, has established for itself a reputation second to none engaged in business at the Kansas City Stock yards, all of which has been accomplished by close attention to the details and a systematic manner of attending to the trade with which they have been favored. Frank O. Fish, the office manager, has grown with Kansas City's live stock trade and strengthened with its strength. As an office man he has few equals. Geo. O. Keck, who looks personally after the sale of the cattle, ranks with the most experienced in his line. The hog and sheep departments

are attended to by competent salesmen, and the company is at all times prepared to lend a helping hand to feeders who need assistance in finishing stock for the market.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

This is an organization composed of gentlemen who have been associated for years, not only with the live stock commission business, but also with the range cattle trade from Texas to Montana. The Evans-Snider-Buel Co. have houses in Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, and Mr. Charles Snider has charge of the business of the Kansas City house, which is a guarantee that patrons will be treated with that courtesy and consideration which has always characterized Mr. Snider's conduct. Capt. A. G. Evans spends a large portion of his time here and as he is one of the old-timers, there are few cattlemen who have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. The office here is in charge of Mr. G. W. Flato, a gentleman who makes friends everywhere.

Stick to Your Text—Stay With a Business and Win.

Every season some stockman feels that he has badly failed in what he is doing. He thinks he would like to try something else. He has lost money in one venture, but proposes to find it again in another. The folly of this is apparent at a glance, if one but considers it. As a rule, treasures are to be found and recovered where they were lost. A sheep breeder remarked some fifteen years ago to the writer, that he had lost on sheep, but expected by persistency, to recover right where the losses occurred. His anticipations have been fully verified, but his success is partly due to increased experience. In the best of seasons, and with the best stock, one must know a business fairly or must employ skilled help (which is difficult to get) if even moderate success is to be found. We know a young farmer who "grew up" with cattle as a specialty, swine and sheep as auxiliary stock. When his steers are ready for the market and it is dull, he hastens to make greater haste to buy "stock cattle" of the best grade, which his disgusted neighbors are selling. His average profits on the two lots of cattle are always satisfactory. Sheep and hogs in equal number with the cattle (where grain is fed) are necessary, as a rule, to secure the full rewards from a stock farm. Now, with abundant grass following the rains, even though low prices have prevailed for some months, it would seem very good policy to keep good growing cattle and care for them properly. In more than a quarter of a century of experience with from twenty to three hundred cattle every year, the writer knows a man who has had but four seasons of losses on cattle and hogs combined. The losses of two seasons were on the hogs alone, occasioned by neglect, when he thought other farm work more important. Losses result a good share of the time from our ignorance and neglect and from lack of systematic business management. That which one knows best he can do best. Few men past thirty-five years old can leave a line of live stock with which they have had long acquaintance, and take up with profit a class of stock new to them. In cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, in the order named, most farmers find good returns. With nearly equal numbers of each class, there is a small risk in the outcome of a lifetime.—[Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

A large crop of sorghum has been planted in this county, and cattle will fare well this winter.—[Mangum Star. From the same authority it is learned that the recent rains have been worth thousands of dollars to the people of Greer county. Farmers who thought they would make no wheat at all before the rain, now say they will make nearly two-thirds of a crop. Verily the Lord is good to his chosen people.

A man who does not take good care of a horse should not have the pleasure of owning one.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The wheat and oat crops of Clay county have recovered from the effect of the drouth in a most remarkable way. The crop will be nearly or fully up to an average. So says the Henrietta Herald.

Sim Holstein was down from the Magdalenas last Thursday, where he had been looking after stock matters. He reports good rains up there and stock doing fairly well.—[Deming Headlight.

Wheat harvest is well under way. It is thought the average yield will be about fifteen bushels per acre. At, say 80 cents per bushel, this would make \$12 per acre. Will cotton do as well?—[Glen Rose Herald.

The northern part of Runnels county was visited by a severe hail storm last Thursday night that did great damage to crops of all kinds.—[Ballinger Banner-Leader. The same paper also says: Menardville was visited by a severe wind and hail storm last week that did considerable damage to growing crops.

A general rain fell over this section of country Tuesday night. It comes in good time and in some localities will be sufficient for a very good crop of corn, even if no more should fall, but another good rain in a week or two will make the crop very heavy.—[Bastrop Advertiser.

J. A. Judd & Co. have sold all the cattle in the brand owned by them in Colfax county to Fred Rohr of Raton. The consideration was \$9.50 around delivered, and no calves of this year to be counted. For the cattle not delivered this year, Rohr is to pay, taking the brand, five per cent of the amount paid for the stock delivered.—[Raton (N. M.) Range.

Mr. Holt of Montana was held up here with 2000 cattle on Wednesday by reason of the South Dakota quarantine against Southern herds. A few telegrams straightened out the snarl and the trains moved on to Middle creek yesterday. Governor Melette wired that healthy cattle from New Mexico and Arizona were not prohibited and this clears the yards.

Owing to the crowded condition of the range on Powder river the round-up has with it a spayer who is spaying everything that they run across. The principal owners in the round-up are Jesse Haston, Colin Hunter, W. B. Jordan, Johnson & Graham, Jo Scott and Ferdon & Biddle.—[Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

W. H. Jack was this week made trustee and manager of the Oak Grove and Sierra Verde Cattle company, one of the largest corporations of the kinds of Southern New Mexico. Mr. Jack's headquarters will be at the company's ranch near Silver City. He will continue as manager of the Howard Cattle company, but most of the time this year he will be at Silver City.—[Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

It is a fact worthy of special mention that Hunt county now has the finest oat crop ever seen in the history of the county. The acreage of oats is also greater than ever before. The crop is nearly all ready for the reapers and the thousands of acres of waving grain make a beautiful picture. With favorable weather a yield of forty to one hundred bushels per acre is counted on. The crop of the county will probably reach 1,000,000 bushels this year.—[Greenville Banner.

One of the heaviest rains that has fallen in several years got in its work on last Tuesday, commencing soon after noon and raining with great ease until night. The streets became small rivers and the Wichita a large river extending from hill to hill and covering the bottom lands. The water ran over the grade in some places. Little

rain fell on Tuesday night and Wednesday, but it was cloudy and threatening.—[Henrietta Herald.

An humble boy with a shining pail, went gaily singing down the dale to where the cow with brindle tail on the alfalfa pasture did regale. A bumble bee did gaily sail over the soft and shady vale, to where the boy with shining pail was milking the cow with a brindle tail. The bee lit down on the cow's left ear, her heels flew up through the atmosphere, and through the leaves of a cottonwood tree, the boy soared into eternity.—[Ex.

From the Devil's River News:
G. Huber sold 500 dry ewes to Mauzy & Thiele at \$2 a head, this week.
H. Knausenburger sold his fat ewes to Mauzy & Thiele at \$2 a head.
R. F. Halbert sold 500 head of mutton to Mauzy & Thiele at \$2.50 a head.
D. H. Covington was in Sonora Monday. He sold 340 head of mixed sheep to T. M. Waddell at \$2 a head.
Whitfield & Minnis sold 400 mutton to Mauzy & Thiele at \$2.50 for wethers and \$2 for dry ewes, this week.

A telegram from Buffalo, Wyoming, dated the 6th says: A party of cattlemen who were preparing for a round-up when the injunction of the judge was served upon them, have returned to this town and report finding a relic of the recent war between the cattlemen and rustlers in the shape of four human bodies swinging to the limb of a tree. The bodies had evidently been hanging there for several weeks, and were dried and shriveled to such an extent that it was impossible to tell who they were. It is believed the men were members of the invading party who were captured by the rustlers.

A recent item of news from Russia is of the greatest moment, if correct. A plant called the "white gaolin," which is a native of China, and is described as "farinaceous," has been brought under the notice of the authorities of Pultava. This plant is said to have been cultivated in the celestial empire at a period anterior to the general introduction of rice. It is alleged that the white gaolin will grow in the poorest soil, and in any climate, remaining in the ground till late in the autumn. It is proposed to introduce this plant on a large scale into Russia, as it is considered that in a time of cereal scarcity like the present, it would, mixed with barley meal, form a nutritious food for the people.

The building of a great packing house at Kansas City by P. D. Armour is a tall feather in the hat of the big village on the Kaw. Work has already commenced so there seems no doubt about the enterprise. The capacity of the new plant is given out at 3000 cattle, 3000 hogs, and 4000 sheep per day, or a total of 60,000 head of stock of all kinds for the week. This is 5000 head in excess of the present killing capacity of the houses now located there and will certainly add very greatly to the importance of that great market center. If the new plant is to be run to its full capacity extra efforts will have to be put forth to draw stock from a wider era or cut off the supplies now reaching Chicago from southwestern points via St. Louis and Quincy. The JOURNAL congratulates Kansas City and dares to hope that this new departure may tend to stiffen values all along the line.—[Cheyenne Stock Journal.

No one need say, "I cannot sing the old song" who has a copy of the new book called "Harmonized Melodies" just published by F. Trifet of Boston, Mass. A glance through the table of contents shows that the best of the old songs, as well as the new, are all in the book. It contains 400 of the most popular selections, many of them, as the compiler states, copyright pieces, rarely found in any form but that of high priced sheet music. Large sums of money were expended by Mr. Trifet in the purchase of rights on these songs, to enable him to incorporate them into the volume. All the parts vocal and

instrumental, accompany the words, and were arranged by the eminent composer, Mr. Charles D. Blake of Boston. Altogether it is one of the best contributions to musical literature ever issued. The price brings it within reach of everybody, too, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that some of the single pieces in the book bring nearly as much in sheet form as is charged for the whole 400 in this collection. Sent by mail postpaid for 60 cents, or \$1 in board covers.

New Mexico items from the Silver City Sentinel:

Cattle shippers are having trouble about getting cars enough in which to ship their stock from this point. Shipments have been unusually heavy so far this year, and there are thousands of cattle yet to be shipped from this county.

The Link Bar Link and DD bar outfits of Sierra county shipped 1000 head of cattle to Kansas City.

Howell & Read of Socorro county have about 1000 good steers gathered, and will ship to Kansas pastures if no trade is effected with feeders who looked over the herd last week.

Geo. E. Allen of the La Plata and H. C. King of the Animas, last week shipped about 100 head of the finest steers that ever left San Juan county. The cattle were billed to Kansas City, but may be sold at Pueblo.

The Gubnador round-up, Rio Arriba county, is in active operation. Cattle are in fine condition. The prospect for a fine calf crop was never better. Cowboys report that T. D. Burns will brand over 1000 calves this spring.

Louis Huning of Los Lunas is just completing the rounding up of 1500 steers, which he will ship to a Dakota company. The steers are in fine condition. Mr. Huning states that the lambing of his flock of sheep will amount to about 60 per cent, and reports the sheep in extra good condition.

From San Angelo Standard:
Dave Curry is reported to have lost a bunch of sheep on Dove creek in the storm.

Louis Runge of Menardville shipped 1430 fine Shropshire mutton from this point to Chicago Wednesday.

Bob Hillis bought 3500 muttons and stock sheep from P. S. Stark & Son of McCulloch county this week. They are now en route to San Angelo.

D. B. Cusenbary bought 950 muttons from Bob and Jim Hinde this week for \$2.50. They will be shipped Tuesday.

G. S. Long bought 2000 muttons from D. M. DeVitt Tuesday and shipped them yesterday. They were beauties.

W. L. Locklin says he will be in San Angelo about June 20, with 2000 of the fattest mutton in Texas. Mutton buyers should note the fact.

Mauzy & Thiele bought 400 sheep from L. N. Halbert, 400 from G. Huber and 400 from H. Knausenburger at from \$2 to \$2.50 per head.

D. M. DeVitt yesterday sold to A. J. Knollin, 528 head of fine sheep. Mr. Knollin is a large buyer from Kansas City and immediately shipped the purchase.

G. C. Mauzy bought 650 mixed sheep from W. C. Jones of South Concho for \$1000 and 400 ewes and wethers from Whitfield & Minnis of Devil's River, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per head.

Joe Funk is back from the Territory where he has been looking after his cattle. The Funk, Bird & Mertz cattle were water bound at Ponca ten days, having to swim them at last, drowning seventeen steers.

A Snake Laboratory.

A systematic study of snake poison is desired in India, the land of snakes. A new and improved snake-house, to contain specimens of the principal poisonous reptiles of the country, has been established in the Calcutta Zoological gardens, and it is proposed to add a laboratory for inquiries bearing upon the pathology of snake bite and related subjects, and for experimental tests of alleged remedies for snake bite.

AGRICULTURAL.

June is a hoeing month; don't let the work get ahead of you, even if necessary to employ extra help. Grind the hoe every morning so that one stroke will cut the hardest weed roots.

The wear of farm machinery is first from exposure to weather, and second from lack of proper attention. If kept well oiled and painted, farm implements will last longer and be more effective while they are used.

After each rain the ground should be cultivated lightly in order to prevent evaporation of moisture. The loose dirt serves as a covering and shields the earth from the direct effect of drying winds and heat of the sun.

Farming is a business that requires not only special training and education and a liking for its greatly varied work, but an adaptation or fitness to perform it which the homely word "knack" may be as good as any to define. Such education and fitness become constantly more imperatively necessary in order to keep in pace with the continuous progress of agriculture.

In France it is customary to use tires for heavy teaming six inches wide, and the forward axles of four-wheeled wagons are made shorter than the hind axles, so that the four wheels roll a portion of the road two feet wide at each passage. Such wagons improve rather than injure the condition of the road, and are easier for the horses; the usual load for each horse in France being two to three tons net load on hard roads. This is more than double the usual load here, even on our best roads.

The Paddock Pure Food bill before congress is attracting the fire of that portion of the press which seems inclined to let wealthy rascality do just as it continentally pleases. The Paddock bill may not be just what should be enacted into a law but it is on the right line. The adulteration of food products is widespread and is a kind of villainy that has never been equaled. There is scarcely anything that comes on our tables that is not adulterated, and those who are guilty of the crime ought to be sent to the penitentiary.

There is a right and wrong way to cultivate corn, writes a correspondent of the Farm and Home. I use an adjustable cultivator with nine narrow teeth, enabling me to set the cultivator just as wide as it can and pass through the rows. The teeth being no more than two inches wide, it allows them to cut close to the corn and not cut a furrow that will cover up the growing plant. This does the work without going twice in the row. By going across the field and back one man and horse cultivates two rows. This contrasts quite strongly with the two men and two horses I saw last summer with a shovel cultivator going twice in a row. They each had to go across the field and back to do the work that the other man does in a round trip.

The question of roads is one of the most important with which the farmer has to deal. The coming world's fair will present an excellent opportunity for education on this subject. A suitable building should be erected in which can be grouped everything which is needed to educate the people in the matter of road making. It is suggested that each state send cross sections of roads showing the construction best adapted to the various localities, considering also the most available material to use in building. A complete and comprehensive exhibit of this character might do much toward bringing about national and state legislation for the construction and maintenance of good roads—something sorely needed all over the country.

Crop prospects through the country are now the most interesting subject of discussion among business men. It is

so every year, showing how closely the general prosperity depends upon that of the farmers. There are speculative interests in commercial circles that sometimes think it their interest to give the farmer low prices for what he grows. They are engaged in buying cheap and selling at high prices. But in the end even these speculators do not make as much as if they had allowed the course of trade to run as it naturally would. This is because there is no way of distributing prosperity among all honest men so sure as to give prosperity to the farmers and let them distribute it by the purchases it will induce them to make. It builds up mainly those who produce the necessities of life rather than its luxuries. The former makes many times more people prosperous than does the latter method.

When we get all the farm up to the productive capacity of the best acre, and the acre up to the capacity of the best root there will be but little doubt about our producing a supply that will feed the country. It was told years ago that a farmer, finding a very rich spot in his grass land, cut the grass carefully from a square foot, dried and weighed it, finding over eight ounces of hay, or at the astonishing rate of nearly 11 tons per acre. Whether this can be relied upon as honest weight, measurement and drying, it is sure that even in field where four to five tons to the acre have been harvested, there were yet some lean spots, and some that must have yield much more than the average to make up for those places. And the same thing can be noticed in all crops, and we want now to know how to bring all up to the condition of the small part.

The most manifest duty that devolves upon the farmer now is the destruction of the weeds that have made so good a growth during the frequent showers of a few weeks past. As one farmer says, it has rained a day and then dried for one day, but rained again before he could hoe much, thus giving new life to the few weeds that were hoed up. But now we should have some drying weather that will kill weeds when they are left upon the surface, and with the modern tools we have, the fine harrows for such crops as they can be safely run over, the various horse hoes and cultivators, scuffle hoes and other hoes of almost as many forms as there are crops for them to be used among, weeds ought to be killed very rapidly. When there is any doubt whether there is time to put in a few other crops that might seem desirable, or whether it would be better to kill the weeds first, it will be better to attack the weed and neglect the planting. Two crops well cared for will produce more money than three that are neglected until weeds begin to crowd them and rob them of their food and water.

The principles involved in the cultivation of all crops are, first, that the soil must be kept mellow, well pulverized, and moist, so that the roots are not hindered in their search and progress in the soil after food; second, these roots must not be injured by deep culture, lest the plants be deprived of needed food by the destruction of these active sources of supply; third, that when the crop is in danger of injury by excessive water in the soil, by which the roots would be choked and prevented from performing their functions as food gatherers, the water level should be lowered or the feeding ground of the roots raised by ridging, although the roots may be considerably broken and injured and this because of two evils, the lesser one is to be chosen. Then in this third case and then only, the plow may be used in the corn or potato rows, but the plowing should be none as early as possible and before the roots have filled the middles. When a farmer knows his land is apt to be two wet he should ridge the crop early as a safeguard.—The Plowboy and Country Gentleman.

Lime in the Garden.

Lime is one of those elements of the

soil which is essential to the growth of plants and trees, and when it is properly used a vast difference in the growth of the vegetation is noticeable. All farmers and horticulturists use it in many ways, but it is probably as often abused as used. The full and direct effects of lime upon plants under all conditions have not yet been fathomed, but enough knowledge concerning its general effect is possessed for one to use it intelligently on the many crops. In the vegetable garden lime is invaluable. It is the best preventive and check for mildew on cucumbers and diseases of potatoes. As soon as the cucumber vines show signs of the disease the powdered lime should be sprinkled over every part of the plant that is affected, and the operation repeated after rain so long as there are any signs of the mildew. If one watches the plants early in the spring, and applies the lime as soon as the disease manifests itself, the disease will never be allowed to make much progress, but sometimes, in the case of plants being nearly dried up with the disease, the lime will give them new life and growth.

Potato stalks are often dried and eaten up by diseases, and this can also be prevented by an application of the powdered lime sifted over the stalks with a fine sieve. The work on the crop, however, must be done early. If this disease is allowed progress so much as to half eat the plants up the powdered lime has but little effect. If the disease has shown itself in spots all over the field it will pay to sprinkle the lime on all the plants, even though no signs of the disease can be seen in many places. It will prevent a breaking out in new places. Many potato fields could be saved from partial or total destruction in this way if the lime were used freely early in the season.

Lime water is a great disinfectant and destroyer of insect life, and it will be needed in the summer time for many purposes. Caterpillars and tree grubs and insects die upon its application, and many orchards are saved from great ravages by its use. Gardens and lawns frequently need it in the spring of the year. It should be sprinkled over the grass lawn just before a rain, so that the water will soak it into the ground. The grubs and worms in the soil as a result will burrow far down in the soil to escape its destructive effects, or crawl rapidly up to the surface of the ground for air and sunlight. The chickens should then be turned upon the lawn to pick up the dead or squirming worms and grubs. This is the most effective way of clearing grass lawns of this pest.

The flowers, plants and shrubs also need lime water when infested by worms and bugs. An application to the gooseberry and currant bushes will drive the bugs and ants away, and a similar treatment of the flowers will make the snails and bugs slink away to parts unknown. If the application is renewed occasionally the insects will continually avoid the shrubbery thus treated. Sometimes the vegetable garden is full of worms, slugs, grubs and other destructive insects. It is a good thing then to work lime into the soil before the crops are planted, or mix it with manure. Applied in this way it disinfects the manure, absorbs waste matter, and keeps the insect enemies from the plants.

In short, lime is an indispensable article for the garden in the spring of the year. It should be kept on hand, ready for immediate application upon the first signs of disease to the plants. A free, intelligent use of it will make gardens, orchards and field take on new life. Its use on the fences and in the houses is no better or more practical than its abundant use among the growths of the farm and garden.—[Plowboy and Country Gentleman.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

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STOCK FARMING.

Now is time to determine how many head of stock can be pastured well, there is no advantage in over-stocking, even in summer.

With mixed farming, a better opportunity is afforded of dividing the work throughout the season, and avoids the necessity, to a considerable extent, of hiring extra help.

Merchants do not continue handling goods which they must sell at a loss. There is where they differ from some farmers, only the farmer does not figure close enough to know what he is losing. So long as he does not know it, we suppose it does not matter very much.

There is no branch of farming in which profit and loss is more closely looked after than in the dairy. The dairyman who keeps his eyes open knows that he makes all his profit from the cows, which yield most milk and butter from the feed consumed. In most cases a close examination of cost and product shows that the poorest cows are a source of loss rather than profit. It is a kind of education that would profit other farmers than dairymen.

The old saying that time is money needs to be changed to time is cost, when applied to fattening stock. The more time is taken to put on flesh the more it cost. Animals fattened quickly have also sweeter and tenderer meat. The secret of quick fattening is never to over load the stomach, and give as large a variety of food as the animal will take. It is overfeeding that induces a feverish condition of body, that not only stops putting on of more flesh, but gives the animal the unpleasant flavor that naturally results from disease, however slight it be.

Wherever sheep are pastured they require some elevation of ground on which to feed and sleep. This is no doubt a relic of times when sheep were the prey of many wild animals, and sought elevated places that they might more easily discern their prey at a distance. On hillsides, also, the grass is sweeter and richer than it is on wetter lowlands. On the latter, aside from the poorer quality of their pasture, sheep are liable to contract diseases in their feet. This often loses to the sheep owner more than he can gain from the abundant pasture on low, wet land. By keeping on elevated places sheep drop their manure where it enriches what is naturally the poorest soil.

Some of our rising young journalists, says the Engineering Magazine, are finding food for amusement in a bill recently introduced by Senator Peffer of Kansas, providing for the establishment of an experiment station for the purpose of determining if electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Now we would like to place ourselves on record with the opinion, that if congress would make as liberal an appropriation for this purpose as it did for certain idiotic experiments in "rain-making" not long ago, which served to make that august body the laughing stock of the civilized world, and the business could be put in charge of some such intelligent and technically-trained electrical engineers as those, for example, who have within a few years revolutionized our methods of municipal transportation, the ultimate result would not be one whit less valuable to the people of the United States, than that of the historic appropriation of \$30,000 with which Morse's experimental telegraph line was built from Washington to Baltimore half a century ago. Of course, if the appropriation is made, the chances are that it will be squandered or stolen outright by some of the electrical fakirs who are always on the lookout for such opportunities. Nevertheless we believe in Senator Peffer's idea, and do not hesitate to predict

that the day is not distant when the entire labor of preparing and tilling the ground, as well as that of seeding, harvesting, threshing, and transporting the crops to the nearest railway station, wherever done on a large scale, will be performed by electric motors, at a cost as much below the cost of animal power as the latter has proved to be below the cost of manual labor. The emancipation of the car-horse will be followed at no distant day by the emancipation of the farm horse, and the results of the substitution, in the purely agricultural districts of our country, will constitute an industrial revolution of almost inconceivable magnitude.

Theoretical and Practical Farming.

We use the term theory in a very vague sense, or, rather, in a variety of senses. For example, we use it to express a system or doctrine of things regarded merely as a matter of speculation without reference to its practical bearing. In this sense a theoretical farmer is one who has a notion in his mind as to how farming should be done, but who never thinks of the way in which his ideas will work out in practice. A theoretical reformer is one who is cock sure that if his ideas of legislation were adopted the millenium would presently dawn. If in practice his ideas would produce different results so much the worse for the results. It would not in the least change his theory.

Again, we use the term as meaning an exposition of the principles of any science, as the theory of cattle feeding or an exposition of well ascertained principles pertaining to the feeding of cattle. Again, we use it in the sense of science as distinguished from the art, as the theory and practice of medicine, and still again as a philosophical explanation of any phenomena, as, for example, the theory of spontaneous combustion.

We believe that farmers generally use the word in the first sense, and hence there is more of less odium attached to it. They understand by a theoretical farmer one whose farming is with his mouth or his pen, and as theories, which are mere speculations, rarely work out in practice, the plain inference is that he is no safe guide in matter agricultural.

Neither, indeed, is he. We can never be sure of the correctness of any theory until we try it and see how it will work in practice. Nor is one trial sufficient. It is only after a series of trials under widely different conditions that we can be safe in saying that we have the absolutely correct theory or a scientific statement of all the facts bearing on the case. Nor is it possible to separate theory and practice. There is always something defective in a theory that will not work out in practice, and all correct practice is according to a correct theory, whether the doer knows anything about the theory or not. Historically, practice comes before theory. The first farmer knew nothing whatever of the theory of how plants grow. He probably noticed that the plants grew best where the ground was loose and in the future loosened the soil by means of a sharp stick. He then observed that the plant did not grow well with weeds and grass to interfere, and learned to weed. He learned gradually that the ground must neither be too dry nor too wet. In process of time he evolved some sort of a theory as to how plants grow. Having learned this theory he taught it to his boys, who corrected it in their practice, and finally there was evolved the present theory as to how plants grow. The present theory as to how plants grow may not be perfect. There are no doubt many things yet to be discovered, but the man who masters it has the accumulated knowledge evolved by some thousands of years of experience.

Stockmen and breeders are all more or less familiar with what is known as the law of heredity. The theory of that law is laid down in the books and

papers treating on the subject. It is simply the result of the practice of breeders for hundreds of years, but especially the last fifty, during which there has been unusual attention devoted to that subject. The young man who will master that theory, as laid down by the ablest writers on that subject from Darwin down, will know all that has certainly been revealed by practice up to the present time. The farmer who takes the time to master all that is certainly known on this subject will no doubt be regarded as a theoretical breeder by his neighbors while they will regard themselves as the practical men, and yet, as a matter of fact, the theorist is the only practical man in the outfit. He will know when to in-breed and for what purpose, because he knows the practice of breeders in the past. His neighbors not knowing how illusive and deceptive is the first experience in cross breeding, will be perpetually making mistakes in this line to their own loss.

The dairy schools are now teaching a theory of butter making. That theory is not a speculation wrought out in the brain of some scholar, but the results of experience running over some hundreds and thousands of years at the churn. There are men teaching it who probably never made a pound of first-class butter in their lives. Are they, therefore, mere theorists and their teachings of no value? That depends altogether on whether the theory as they teach it, brings out when applied, the right practical results—whether, in other words, it is based on correct practice.

It is quite evident, therefore, that there is need of discrimination when we talk about "theoretical farmers." The man whose theory is a concise statement of the results of practice is the safest councillor in the whole community. He may not be able to secure the highest practical results, but it will not be through any defect in his theory, and his theory is none the worse on that account. It is given to few men to be both great thinkers and doers. Neither is there any contradiction between theory in the true sense and practice. Each supposes the other, and no man can reach the highest success except in the proportion that he masters both theory and practice.

Indigestion. Dizziness. Take Beechams Pills.

Pears' Soap

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears' is supposed to be the only soap in the world that has no alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR

Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomiting, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; put these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

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

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Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FALLING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD Fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Notice.

Commencing March 3d, 1892, the St. Louis Southwestern railway will run all passenger trains to and from the Union depot at Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ben R. Cobb of Henrietta was in town Tuesday.

C. C. Mills of Throckmorton, was in the city yesterday.

Thorp Andrews has returned from the Lampasas convention.

Doc Riddle, the Alvarado cattle feeder, is in the live stock center.

T. C. Andrews, the live stock broker of this city, went to Brownwood to-day.

Jno. H. Belcher of Henrietta, was among the visiting stockmen on Tuesday.

Dink Chisholm, the well known cattle feeder of Terrell, was in the city Tuesday.

J. P. McMurray, a cattleman from Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

A. M. Britton, president of the First National bank of Vernon, was in the city Wednesday.

W. L. Gatlin went west Tuesday to spend a month eating fish and chickens at his Abilene home.

A. W. Poage, a well known and prosperous cattle feeder of Waco, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

D. E. Sims, a prominent stockman of Paint Rock writes that plenty of rain has fallen in Concho county.

Winfield Scott is down from his Indian Territory pasture and spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

J. P. Addington, the well known Indian Territory cattleman, returned from Southern Texas this morning.

Captain A. Millett of San Antonio passed through Fort Worth Monday, returning home from New Mexico.

Q. Burton, representing the live stock commission firm of Rogers & Rogers of Kansas City was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Jno. S. Andrews came up from his pasture in Hill county a few nays ago. He says his cotton seed steers are very fine.

Wm. Hittson, the well known Fisher county ranchman, was in the city last night and left for Mineral Wells this morning.

Charles Leonard Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railway, has returned from Southern Texas.

Geo. W. Barefoot, the Nacona cattle dealer and high muck-a-muck among the Montague politicians, was in the city Tuesday.

J. K. Rosson, the Frisco live stock agent, found time this week to make a flying visit to his family and many Fort Worth friends.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo says his steers continue to fatten rapidly. Mr. Farmer will ship one train of fourteen hundred pounders about the 20th.

Sam Balch, who manages a big cattle ranch in Collingsworth county was in the city Tuesday. He says the Panhandle country is prospering.

A. H. Tandy, president of the First National bank of Haskell, and also one of the leading stockmen of that country, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Arnet West, a well known and prosperous young cattleman of Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Thursday, returning from the Indian Territory.

H. G. Bedford of Dimmitt, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Bedford says Castro county, is setting up rapidly with a good class of prosperous people.

Dunn Houston & Burke Burnett went

to the latter's ranch on Monday to count and attend to the final delivery of the 2000 steers sold by Houston to Burnett.

A. G. Anderson of Colorado, Texas, has for rent a pasture that will accommodate 2000 head of cattle. See his advertisement in another column in the JOURNAL.

R. B. Hearn of Belle Plain was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Quanah, where he has a herd of young steers en route to pasture near Clarendon.

Luke F. Willson, a cattleman who lives in Kansas City, but owns large land and live stock interests in the vicinity of Wichita Falls, is in the city.

Hon. George Clark of Waco, one of the prominent candidates for governor, was in Fort Worth last night. Mr. Clark will speak at Mineral Wells tomorrow.

A. G. Boyce, superintendent of the Capitol Syndicate ranch, was in the city yesterday. He says it is very dry on the company's range, no rain having fallen for several months.

Geo. T. Hume, a prominent stockman of Austin, who owns large cattle interests in the Indian Territory and at several different points in Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. M. Daugherty came in from the Indian Territory this morning and will leave for his home at Abilene tomorrow. Mr. Daugherty reports plenty of rain in the Indian Territory and says cattle are fattening rapidly.

C. B. Merchant, president San Simon Cattle company, who was in town the fore part of this week, went to San Simon Wednesday to superintend the shipment of some 4500 head of cattle.—[Deming (N. M.) Headlight.

A. J. Long, the well known Sweetwater cattleman, writes the JOURNAL, remitting for his subscription, and says: We have had plenty of rain through Nolan and Fisher counties and the stock and farming interest is on top.

Major Llewellyn, the popular stock agent of the Santa Fe, was in Las Vegas this week, consulting with shippers in regard to an equalization of rates for shipments of sheep to Northern points from the Las Vegas yards. He hopes to be successful in securing the concessions.

George Beggs, the agent at this place for the Chicago stock commission firm of R. Strahorn & Co., is now kept quite busy looking after his many customers through this part of the state. Mr. Beggs is doing a good business. Both he and the firm he represents are deservedly popular.

Col. R. G. Head with his family, has taken up his residence for the summer at his magnificent Phoenix ranch, at Watrous. Colonel Head is one of the best representatives of the splendid lot of men who have built up the cattle industry of the West, and it is an encouraging evidence for the future growth of the territory that such progressive men should transfer their citizenship here.—[Las Vegas Stock Grower.

D. W. Godwin of the well-known cattle firm of J. S. and D. W. Godwin of this city, is preparing to furnish his own help in future, with this object in view he on Wednesday night become the father of another bouncing fine boy. Mother and child are doing well, but D. W., Senior, was at last accounts thought to be a little off of his base, but his friends think if they can only keep him quiet a few days that he will pull through.

G. F. Black, a well-known Kansas cattle dealer, who operates extensively in New Mexico and Arizona, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Black's firm, in connection with W. B. Slaughter of New Mexico and W. R. Moore of

this city, are now stocking up the Rocking Chair pasture in the Panhandle with 10,000 yearling steers, the best they can buy in Texas.

C. M. Lacey, an old time, popular and well known cattleman, has accepted a position as traveling agent for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Mr. Lacey leaves to-day for points on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad in the interest of this paper. The JOURNAL will appreciate any courtesies shown Mr. Lacey in his new field of labor.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or
H. O. SKINNER,
San Antonio.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Holland is considering the draining of the Zuyder Zee, a sheet of water covering 730 square miles.

A steel-like grass from the volcanic slopes of Oran, Algeria, is said to be so elastic that it can be used instead of springs in the manufacture of furniture.

A factory at Nuremburg has celebrated the completion of its 300,000th model steam engine. It has also turned out more than 325,000 magic lanterns.

In experiments with the drying oils, an insoluble oxy-compound termed "Linolin" has been produced, which a French chemist regards as a useful substitute for caoutchouc.

A stone cornice cutter, capable of turning out sixteen feet of well finished cornice or moulding in twenty minutes, has been made in Rome. The general features of the machine are very similar to those of the metal planing machine.

Mr. J. G. Baker states that the aster embraces 200 or 300 species, which are concentrated in the United States. Of these, forty species grow wild in the Rocky Mountains, and fifteen in California.

Bacteriology is said to have scored a practical triumph by putting an end to a plague of mice, which threatened to destroy the greater part of the harvest in Greece. A fatal pandemic among the mice was caused by Prof. Loffler, a German follower of Pasteur, whose aid was sought by the Greek government.

A new electric appliance for surgeons is intended to serve as an extension of the finger, nerves and all. It is a hard rubber tube, inclosing a number of small wires, and is to be attached to the finger-tip in internal operations, its design being to transmit substantially the sensation that would be experienced if the finger were in contact with the same surfaces.

Changing Climate.

That Europe is passing through a cold period has been pointed out by M. Flammarion, the French astronomer. During the past six years the mean temperature of Paris has been about two degrees below the normal, and Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany have also been growing cold. It is uncertain whether this is a local and temporary effect, or whether the globe is undergoing general refrigeration. The change seems to have been in progress in France for a long time, the growth of the vine having been forced far southward since thirteenth century; and a similar cooling has been observed as far away as Rio Janeiro where the annual temperature has been slightly warmer than the average.

The Great African Cataract.

A late visitor to the great Victoria

falls of the upper Zambesi river, which were first described by Livingstone, states that their grandeur is unseen and for that reason it is possible to compare them with Niagara. The immense river, about a mile wide at this place, suddenly contracts and disappears, apparently into the bowels of the earth, falling from a height estimated at about 400 feet into a gorge narrowing to about 500 feet. A column of spray rises at least 300 feet above the level of the river, and may be seen seven miles away, while the roar can be heard for many miles. But in no place can the bottom of the gorge be seen, and in only one place was it possible to survey as much as 600 feet in width of the falls at one time.

New Light in Medicine.

Thanks to recent developments of apparatus depending on the use of the electric light, the physician may now almost literally look through his patient's body. The interior of the mouth, the pharynx, the stomach, the eye, and the ear, may be illuminated by the direct introduction of the source of light into the organs or by the reflection of the light. And not only are interior surfaces shown, but the translucency of thin layers of flesh makes certain morbid changes—such as those of the gums and roots of the teeth—visible by the aid of the light shining through them. A tiny incandescent lamp is used for direct illumination. This is readily inserted into the mouth or pharynx, and when it is placed at the end of a tube, closed with a window in front of a mirror, the stomach itself may be lighted up and shown to the eye.

Rapidly Taken Pictures.

Some noteworthy photographs of flying bullets were exhibited by Mr. C. V. Boys at the last Royal society conversation. The pictures were produced by sparks from a Leyden jar, which was discharged by the closing of an electric circuit on the passage of each bullet. A wave of compressed air was photographed in front of the bullet, and another in the rear, with a wake still further behind. In some pictures were shown fragments of glass and paper torn from sheets perforated by the bullets, the glass particles flying off to the rear as though from an explosion. One picture showed an aluminum bullet which had been fired by smokeless powder from a magazine rifle at a speed of 3000 feet per second; and another was of a bullet which had been pierced with a number of holes, through which the light was seen, demonstrating that the photograph had been taken in one two-hundred-thousandth part of a second.

Successful Colored Protographs.

In the ingenious photographic process of Mr. F. E. Ives of Philadelphia, three negatives are simultaneously taken by one camera on one plate. Light filters cause one of the negatives to be made by such light rays only as excite the fundamental red sensation, and in due proportion; another by such rays as excite the green sensation; and the third by such rays as excite the blue violet. The plate may be shown by either of two methods. Using it as a lantern slide, the three pictures are reproduced through colored glasses and superposed upon the screen, giving a remarkable representation of the original object in natural colors. The same effect may be obtained by viewing the plate in a heliöchromoscope. This is an instrument about the size of a stereoscope, consisting of three optical systems, with red, green and blue glasses, and showing the three images exactly superposed, when they appear as one in natural colors. A modification of the process gives color prints on glass or paper, but they are less satisfactory.

The best is none too good when the moneyed buyers of horses are looking for what they want. Can you suit them?

Breed the best to the best and you can count on something for your trouble, otherwise you take great risks.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
June 9, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle for seven days ending Thursday, June 9, 1892, 2960 head; shipments, 2320. Ruling prices for to-day are as follows: Top, strictly fat steers, weighing 1000 pounds and over, \$2.50@2.75; good fat steers weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs, \$2.25@2.50; fat light steers, weighing 800 to 900 lbs, \$2@2.25; medium and half fat steers not wanted. Top cows, weighing 850 lbs and over, \$1.25@1.50; good fat cows weighing 750 to 800 lbs, \$1@1.25; medium and half fat cows not wanted. Good veal calves, weighing 200 lbs and less, \$2.50; strictly smooth fat stags, \$1.50@1.75. No demand for bulls.

Top hogs, weighing 200 lbs and over, \$4; medium hogs, \$3.50@4; light fat hogs weighing from 150 to 200 lbs, \$3.50@3.75. Bulk of sales for past week at \$3.85.

Receipts of sheep, 4282; shipments, 4082; strictly fat mutton, weighing 85 lbs and over, \$3.50; light weight and half-fat stuff not wanted. Good stock of all kinds are in demand at fair demand at prices quoted.

The Fort Worth Packing company slaughtered during the past week 500 cattle, 300 hogs and 200 sheep.

NOTES.

Miller & Getzenaner were on the market with cattle Thursday, which were sold to the Fort Worth Packing company.

W. E. Warren of Brady, I T, had in a car-load of hogs and handled them through M. G. Ellis & Co., who sold them to the Packing company. The hog men in the Territory recognize the fact that they make money by coming to this market as they get as good prices and cheaper freight rates than to the Northern markets.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
June 9, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 3100. Market steady. No good natives offered. Common to fair sold at \$2.25@3.25; Texas steers, \$3@3.60; canners, \$2@2.90.

Hogs—Receipts; 2400; shipments, 1500. Market 5@10c higher. Heavy, \$4.65@4.80; mixed, \$4.25@4.70; light, \$4.50@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts; 1300 shipments 1300.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Market firm. Fair to good muttons, \$4@5.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 9, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts 13,000 head, shipments 5000. Market slow, steady. Stockers and feeders, \$3@3.75; Texans, \$2.25@4.

Sheep—Receipts 8000 head, shipments 3000. Market a shade lower. Clipped natives Westerns, \$5.25@5.75; clipped Texans 2.65@4.85; spring lambs \$5.25@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head, shipments 8000. Market active, 5c lower. Mixed, \$4.85; prime heavy and butchers' weights \$4.87@5; light, \$4.55@4.80.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
June 9, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts 1300 head; shipments 900. Quiet, steady. Steers, \$3.25@4.15; cows, \$2@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@2.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 5200; shipments, 2500. Active and strong; 5c higher. All grades, \$4.50@4.65; bulk, \$4.55@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Strong for good muttons with feeders steady, \$4.75@5; lambs, \$5.75.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 9.—Wool—Market closed steady.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	16@18 1/2	15@18
Medium	18@20	16@20
Spring, six eight months		
Fine	15@17	14@17
Medium	16@18	15@17 1/2
Mexican improved	12@14 1/2	12@14
Mexican carpet	11@13	10@12

St. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Wool—Receipts, 134,000 lbs; shipments, 150,000 lbs. Market quiet, with only moderate demand for any grade. Prices unchanged.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 2—Texas Live Stock Commission company sold for M B Stevens, Kaufman, 48 steers, 931 lbs, \$3.20; Wm Ragland, San Antonio, 8 steers, 962 lbs, \$3.37; 1 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.62; 16 cows, 821 lbs, \$2.50; G W Pierce, Austin, 67 steers, 1003 lbs, \$3.45; 48 steers, 909 lbs, \$3.37; 20 stags, 1158 lbs, \$2.50.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

June 1—Evans-Snider-Buel company sold for E Richardson, Baird, 18 bulls, 1155 lbs, \$2.10; 1 bull, 1550 lbs, \$2.10; 17 bulls, 1161 lbs, \$2; 3 stags, 1046 lbs, \$2.50; J H Peck, San Antonio, 20 bulls, 1176 lbs \$1.65; M A Withers, Lockhart, 161 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.90; 3 yearlings, 510 lbs, \$1.75; 9 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2; 2 steers, 1200 lbs, \$3; 4 steers, 980 lbs, \$3; 6 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3; J B Pumphrey, Taylor, 22 steers, 1041 lbs, \$3.80; 22 steers, 1000 lbs, \$3.65; 22 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.60; M A and J W Withers, Lockhart, 24 steers, 954 lbs, \$3.20; E A Robuck, Lockhart, 26 steers, 823 lbs \$2.75; V E Carter, Maxwell, 2 stags, 1190 lbs, 2.37; 21 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3; 10 steers, 967 lbs, \$3; 40 steers, 866 lbs, \$3; J B Pumphrey, & Co, Taylor, 1 steer, 1300 lbs, \$2.75; 17 stags, 1198 lbs, \$3.15; M L Minter, Muscogee, I T, 11 cows, 560 lbs, \$1.75; 24 yearlings at \$4; The Western Union Beef company, Pearsall, 148 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.90; 143 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.90. June 3—H Burns, Taylor, 44 steers, 1136 lbs, \$3.70; Jim Griffith, Taylor, 37 steers, 1164 lbs, \$3.45; 4 stags, 1245 lbs, \$2.75; Connell & Scruggs, Taylor, 23 steers, 879 lbs, \$3.10; Sloan & Kritser, Taylor, 92 steers, 1036 lbs, \$3.60; J C Dyer & Bro, Hillsboro, 29 cows, 724 lbs, \$2.35; 4 cows at \$5. June 6—Day Land and Cattle company, Talpa, 80 small calves at \$4.50; Davis & Holman, Hutton, 75 steers, 991 lbs, \$3.35; W F Ackerman, San Antonio, 31 cows, 672 lbs, \$2.25. 28 cows, 795 lbs, \$2.25; E G Leibold, San Antonio, 180 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.60; 9 cows, 648 lbs, \$2.25. June 7—P H Rabb, Thorndale, 25 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.85; 76 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.85; A R Durant, Goodland, 26 cows, 706 lbs, \$2.40; 2 bull, and stag, 1140 lbs, \$1.85; 25 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.90; J K Quinn, Thorndale, 28 cows, 730 lbs, \$2.40; 3 calves at \$5; 25 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.85; W J Turner, Ballinger, 72 small calves, \$4.25.

June 1—Stewart & Overstreet sold for R H Overall, Coleman, Texas, 22 bulls, 1300 lbs, \$2; 472 sheep, 98 lbs, \$5; Lewis Ralston, Afton, I T, 70 steers, 981 lbs, \$3.50; 1 cow, 1030 lbs, \$2.65; J P Pearson, Kaufman, 25 steers, 845 lbs, \$3. June 2—W M Bine, Brandon, 26 mixed, 713 lbs, \$2.30; Reiffert & Tips Runge, 21 steers, 943 lbs, \$3.30; 1 steer, 890 lbs, \$3; 18 bulls, 1089 lbs, \$1.75.

May 31—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for Wm Ragland, San Antonio, 22 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.90; 3 cows, 913 lbs, \$2.50; W S Hall, 102 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.60; 2 bulls, 1020 lbs, \$2; 14 cows, 893 lbs, \$2; 10 cows, 893 lbs, \$2; R B Hutto, 24 steers, 1088 lbs, \$3.45; 1 bull, 1130 lbs, \$1.87. June 1—J J Gibbs, Kaufman, 43 steers, 960 lbs, \$3.30; 2 cows, 845 lbs, \$2.50; 2 bulls, 1090 lbs, \$2; J A Thompson, 25 steers, 1053 lbs, \$3.50. June 6—J Blanter, Hutto,

V. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

25 steers, 950 lbs, \$3.30; R B Hutto, 25 steers, 972 lbs, \$3.30.

June 6—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for J D Hain, Bartlett, 16 steers, 871 lbs, \$3.10; 5 steers, 1274 lbs, \$3.10; 20 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.90; 2 bulls, 1210 lbs, \$1.85; 2 cows, 1000 lbs, 2; Whittington Bros, 48 steers, 853 lbs, \$2.75; 2 cows, 930 lbs, \$2; 33 cows and heifers, 650 lbs, \$2, J E Barrow, 24 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.90; J R Jackson, Temple, 31 mixed cows and steers, 765 lbs, \$2.20.

June 1—Alexander, Rogers & Crill sold for S M Rudd, Arlington, 16 stags, 1125 lbs, \$2.10; 48 steers, 990 lbs, \$3.25. May 3—Brooks Smith, Brownwood, 23 steers, 1063 lbs, \$3.30; 9 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.80; 2 steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.80; 16 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.80; 1 steer, 1070 lbs, \$3.30; 21 bulls, 1060 lbs, \$1.90; 1 bull, 1170 lbs, \$1.90; 1 cow, 890 lbs, \$2; 209 sheep 74 lbs, \$3.75; 100 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.25.

May 30—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for M Cartright, Terrell, 25 heifers, 897 lbs, \$3.50; 25 steers, 931 lbs, \$3.40. June 1—S H Ammonett, Hubbard City, 37 yearlings and mixed, 462 lbs, \$1.65; 33 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.85; 2 bulls, 1390 lbs, \$2.50; 1 calf \$6; Smith & Elliott Taylor, 21 stags, 1091 lbs, \$2.30; 20 stags, 1009 lbs, \$2; 7 stags, 967 lbs, \$1.78; H N Elliott, Taylor, 25 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.90; 27 steers, 788 lbs, \$2.75; 2 oxen 1550 lbs, \$3.60; J T Smith, Taylor, 1 stag, 1170 lbs, \$1.78; Paris Elliott, 11 stags, 1060 lbs, \$1.78; Howard Bland, Taylor, 66 steers, 1125 lbs, \$3.60; Bland, Robertson, & Co, Taylor, 65 steers 1099 lbs, \$3.50. Bland & Robertson, Taylor, 25 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.20; 26 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.85; 3 stags, 1160 lbs, \$1.75; Bland, Robertson & Kennedy, 21 steers, 1153 lbs, \$3.50; 1 steer, 890 lbs, \$2.75; Oldham & Laughlin, Kyle, 155 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.20; Earnest & Hutchison, Kyle, 69 steers, 930 lbs, \$3.20; Earnest & Hutchison, 69 steers, 930 lbs; \$3.10; 48 steers, 911 lbs, \$3.10; J W Earnest, 46 steers, 979 lbs, \$3.10; D M Crosthwait, 74 steers, 927 lbs, \$3. June 2—J A Farrow, Commerce, 22 steers, 979 lbs, \$3.30. June 3—Hugh Burns, Taylor, 45 steers, 1013 lbs, \$3.70; Connell & Scruggs, 18 steers, 1144 lbs, \$3.15; 2 stags, 1120 lbs, \$2.50. June 4—Frank Anson, Coleman, 77 calves, \$5 each. June 6—Davis & Holman, Hutto, 75 steers, 972 lbs, \$3.35. June 7—J L Woodward, Thorndale, 25 cows, 810 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.75. June 8—W W Wilson, Taylor, 48 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.90.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

5000 to 6000 cattle from high altitude; pasture located in Osage Nation, convenient to shipping point. Good range, well watered, good fences. \$1 per season. Address

FISH & KECK Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 Fish & Keck Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The oldest pair of matched horses in Connecticut belong to Eli Wakelee, of Ansonia. They are thirty-one and thirty-two years old, and have been owned and used by him almost daily for seventeen years.

An exchange gives the following recipe for spavin: For one pint of liniment use three ounces gum camphor dissolved in one-third pint alcohol, one-third pint spirits turpentine, one ounce British oil, one and one-half ounces oil of spike, two cents' worth of castile soap shaved thin.

A recent telegram from London, England says: An expedition of American trotters, to test their qualities and display their gaits and endurance, will be given by the Duke of Marlborough at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, tomorrow. There will be professional drivers from Kentucky in the ring who will show off fox trot, rack and gaits unknown in England. Great interest is taken by horse lovers and sporting men in the display, and there will be a large attendance. The Agricultural Hall, Islington, is in a populous part of London. Situated in the Northern district, it is easy of access from all points. The hall has been used for many years as the arena for horse, dog, cattle and other shows, for every walking match of note, and for other shows requiring space to add to their impressiveness.

The way to cure sore shoulders and necks on horses is to prevent them. One way to prevent them is keep them clean. Don't let the mane get under the collar; tie it up if necessary. Take the collars and harness off at noon and thoroughly clean all the parts covered by the harness. One of the most frequent causes of sore shoulders is the dried perspiration which is allowed to accumulate under the collars and form a hard crust. The shoulders ought to be well cleaned three times each day. Sore necks are often caused by carelessness in putting on the collar, and by using collars too narrow at the top. Good pads, made of zinc or sole leather should be used on top of the neck, especially when working with tongued implements. The collars that open at the bottom are much better and much less likely to cause sore necks than those that open at the top.

Gambling at the races is excused by some on the ground that the races leads to the improvement of the horses, and that without gambling the race courses could not be maintained. We think gambling, says the Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal, a disgrace to the American trotting horse; the city pool rooms and many race courses are maintained solely for gambling that ruin our young men and bring disgrace upon legitimate horse breeding and is a disgrace to our civilization. If the breeders of fast horses will vigorously protest against gambling at the respectable races they will elevate and popularize legitimate racing. Fast horse breeding has become so entirely professional with large capital and the employing of the best skill and most elaborate furnishings. Great success has been made in developing the American trotter. Line breeding has been followed and the well-bred trotting mares have been secured at enormous cost and they are bred to sires the service fee of which is equal to the price of a good horse. All this has taken it quite out of the hands of the ordinary farmer who dotes on cheap service and breeds what mares he happens to raise from ordinary stallions.

A Western horseman makes the following point about combination sales, which is well worth reproducing: "As a class, horsemen are a shrewd set of fellows, and are quick to recognize and act on influences and bearings on their business, but in the matter of consign-

ing stock to combination sales they are slow to act to the best interest of themselves individually, or to the whole business collectively. We refer more particularly to the practice of consigning undesirable stock to combination sales to be sold publicly, and so far as the general public knows are 'gilt-edged trotting stock,' as generally announced in the advertisement. Sometimes such stock (poor individuals or poorly bred) comes from young or inexperienced breeders, who really imagine that they are offering something really desirable, but more frequently such consignments come from prominent farms and breeders, and are accompanied with the statement that 'this consignment consists' of so many head of the 'most select' animals 'ever produced' at the celebrated 'farm'—when in reality they are the very refuse of the farm, and however small the price realized, the consignors frequently boast that they 'did exceedingly well,' as his only object was to get them off of his place and 'out of sight.' But can't every consignor recognize the fact that every such lot sold at public auction, though they may not be worth a 'dime a dozen,' cheapens not only every other animal that he has left on the farm, but every other trotting-bred animal in the land? That is just what he does, and no other practice in vogue is doing so much towards bringing combination sales into disrepute, as well as to cheapen the trotting horse."

Watering and Feeding Horses.

It is settled that it is the best to furnish a horse with an unlimited supply of water which he can take at will, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman. An animal under these conditions will not take too much, but when we take into consideration how few stables are so fitted as to allow this being carried out, it is in most cases out of the question—the more so, as horses are out on long journeys or employed in work, coming to the stable thirsty, hungry, and tired. But 75 per cent. of the animal body is composed of water, and it is essential to the bodily health that this proportion of fluid and solid constituents be maintained. The secretion and fluid excretions are constantly tending to reduce the fluid parts below the normal, and at no time is this more apparent than after long and active work; the loss resulting from increased perspiration and respiration.

It is at this time that popular opinion would withhold water until the animal cools down. Now I have always made it a practice to permit the horse to take what water he requires at this time. When the animal is warm in all its parts, with an active circulation, it is best able to resist the chilling effects of cool water. The stomach empty, the fluid passes into the bowels and is rapidly absorbed, thus supplying the necessary fluid to the blood, without which the various secretions requisite to digestion could not be maintained. "The most dangerous time to give a horse a full draft of water," says Dr. Dunlop, M. R. C. V. S., Great Britain and Ireland, "is after he is cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal. The comparatively small stomach of that animal is replete with energy, circulation weak, the whole system languid, and not in a state calculated to resist the chill. The water mechanically washes the undigested food from the stomach to the bowels, where it undergoes decomposition, evolving irritating and poisonous gases, finally causing flatulent and spasmodic colic or fatal enteritis.

It has been my practice for several years to allow the horse a full draft of water before feeding, giving no more for several hours, and I have never found it necessary to take the chill off the water when offering it to animals in working condition. This view is certainly against popular opinion on the subject, and Mr. Dunlop has shown that he has the courage of his convictions in putting forth this sensible and reasonable view. I consider it cruel in the extreme to withhold water from a poor brute perspiring and fatigued on



The Man in the Moon

would be happier if he could have a supply of

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Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

For over twenty-five years the standard smoking tobacco of the world.

To-day More Popular than Ever.

To have a good smoke anytime and everytime it is only necessary to get Bull Durham. It is all good and always good.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

coming in from a hard drive or from drawing a heavy load. See the man, working hard grubbing out stumps with the glass at eighty to ninety degrees; he will go half a mile to appease his craving thirst, and to adjust the equilibrium between the fluids and solids of his body. Does it hurt him? Does it hurt the horse under like condition? I say no. I delight in watching the horse appeasing his thirst with water taken direct from a well or spring, and to observe the evident relish with which the tired animal partakes of it.

The opinion of many is that feed is wasted when given to a horse after partaking of a full draft of water. If oats are thus given they are partly wasted. But oats should never be given before the horse has eaten a few pounds of hay. Grain given on an empty stomach is partly wasted. I have seen men come in with horses tired and hungry, offering them oats the first thing, the hay afterwards. The horse's stomach being relatively small, the grain is forced out by the hay afterwards eaten by the hungry animal. Grain, to be fed economically, should be fed only when the stomach is already partly filled. The grain is like the shot in the musket—the powder must be back of it. It is my practice when working horses at plowing, to offer the water to the horses in the morning after feeding. They will drink very little in the morning anyway, they being watered late in the evening before, and I find they will drink none, or very little, if offered the first thing in the morning. Did they show a disposition to drink heartily after being fed, and on going to the work, I should not allow them to do so. I never permit them to drink more than a half pailful, and this is as much, in most cases, as they desire. Were I going on a sharp drive or journey, I would not permit the horse to take any water after being through feeding and about to start. Within two hours I give the animal water. Should he be allowed water on a full stomach, and immediately started on a smart pace, he would surely scour.

I suppose every one admits the superiority of oats over any other grain as a food for horses. No grain will give nervous energy to the horse like oats. It is only a short time ago that I understood why oats stimulate the nervous energy in the equine species. I was quite familiar with the living example of the effects of the oat on the "genus homo." That my "brither Scots" were possessors of greater energy, grit and shrewdness than any other nation. I was prepared to give credit for to the oat; but when I discovered the many different nourishing

Morning
Noon
Night

Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

Hires' Root Beer

delicious, sparkling, appetizing.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRSES'.

principles it contains, I was not surprised that horses and men fed on oats as the principal diet are hardier, stronger and possess great nervous energy. The following from a French paper, will, I feel sure, be new to many of your readers:

"What is the value of oats as a nourishment given to animals? Oats contain twice as much mineral principles to form and grow the bones of the animal as Indian corn. It is 12 to 14 per cent. richer in protein—that is to say, in matter that makes muscle and other tissues. Besides that, oats contain a principle that has been ignored for a long time. A stimulant similar to their contained in tea, and caffeine contained in coffee. The German chemist who discovered this principle, calls it avenin, from the Latin word avena—oats. Oats are almost indispensable for the horse, and with regard to all other animals, one ought to feed them this grain in preference to all others."

The fact as discovered by the German chemist that oats contain a principle similar to their, caffeine, strychnine and quinine makes it easily understood why oats stimulate the nervous energies of the horse as no other grain will. We are all familiar with the stimulating effects of a cup of tea or coffee, and of the stimulating medical properties of such drugs as nuxvomica, (which is a compound of strychnine) quinine and other alkaloids of like class. The oat apart from the powerful alkaloid it possesses, contains mineral and albuminoid properties in a greater degree than most other grain.

SWINE.

Whenever the spring work will admit it will pay to clean out and whitewash the pigs' quarters thoroughly.

All through the summer the pigs can be fed slops to good advantage, but it should be kept clean and sweet.

If the sows are to be bred again some care must be taken not to allow the brood sows to run down too thin.

The pig with a long body, a level back and a full ham is worth more than any chunk, however short its snout.

Except when fattening very little grain is needed during the summer, yet a light ration can be given daily with benefit.

Thumps, as a rule, is caused by too high living and too little exercise. Lessen the feed and give regular exercise every day.

With the boar, slop or light feed, especially of a character that has a tendency to fatten rather than to form bone and muscle, should be avoided.

A swine breeder of long experience says that pigs grown from old and mature dams have proved to have much greater vitality and will resist disease.

Extra large sows are not desirable for breeding. Those of medium size, well matured, and in nice thrifty condition will give the best results and bring pigs with strong vital powers.

Pig Feeding and Health.

For years those having experience in swine growing have urged the value of ashes and salt, especially for hogs fed chiefly on corn. A writer on this subject, in one of our Eastern contemporaries urges this view:

One of the benefits of feeding them ashes is a better appetite for their rations of meal and fodder. They eat more steadily, and their food is better digested and assimilated. Experiments at the stations with a great number of pigs have proven this fact beyond dispute. Salt does not entirely take the place of ashes, for where food, water and salt were given in abundance, and the ashes omitted the animals became sickly, and seemed to want something which the food and water could not supply.

Corn is very rich food, and it goes to meat and muscle in a way that no other food does when fed to pigs, but its very richness often clogs the system and prevents the best results. The stomachs of the animals cannot digest and assimilate it. The same is true of all other highly concentrated foods. They generally clog the appetite and prevent the highest results. Ashes and salt come in as splendid articles to prevent disastrous results. They act as tonics and medicine, clearing the system of effete matter, and giving strength and tone to all of the internal organs. It is probable in this way that ashes help the pigs. They act directly upon the digestive organs, but really add nothing to the body. If corn is making the pigs puffed up and their appetite is poor, a liberal supply of salt and ashes should be given at once. Hard wood ashes of the best quality should be used for this purpose as they seem to give the best results. The ashes and salt should be administered in equal quantities, either with the food or kept in a separate vessel in the pen for the pigs to take when they feel inclined.

Pig Pork For Profit.

One of the most successful swine-breeders in the United States has learned to feed and handle pigs so as to produce uniformly a weight of 200 lbs. or more at five months old, and this has enabled him for ten years past, without a single exception, to get a better price for the pigs—putting them on the market about September 1—than those who follow the common method

of selling in November and December. The fall of '91 showed a shrinkage of \$2 per cwt. in the price of hogs between August and December. Usually his sows are bred for a fall litter, and wintered in warm pens and supplied with clean straw bedding frequently changed, and are marketed at six or seven months old, and while they do not attain so great a weight as the spring pigs, they usually bring a good price, and pay well for their keep. No fact is more thoroughly established than that the first 100 lbs. put on a pig costs less than the second, and at much less than the third, and that 200 lbs. at five months old cost much less than the same weight at nine or ten months old, and if one man can make this profitable weight, why cannot another do it? I have made it at six months old, and am intending to try the coming summer to do better. How can it be done?

First, the hogs must be well bred, the sows of a large breed, bred for early maturity; the better strains of Chester White, Poland-China, and possibly some other breeds fill the bill in this respect. Second, the sows must be well fed and cared for through winter, so as to give good health; their food must not be all corn, as this produces too much fat and does not properly nourish the pigs. The food should, to a great extent, be bulky and nourishing. Beets I have found cheap and satisfactory for the bulk of the food, but a moderate corn ration should be fed with them each day; and a slop made with bran and oil meal is a very good substitute. Third, breed from a young male, it having been demonstrated that this has a marked effect on early maturity, but you will get better and stronger pigs from mature mothers, and they will also give more milk and consequently make a better growth on the pigs while young. Fourth, the pigs must be taught to eat as early as possible, be fed on food easily digested, and build up a good frame. A majority of farmers feed corn almost exclusively, which is an unbalanced ration, too heat and fat producing, too concentrated, and likely to produce indigestion.

You should have the pigs taught to eat at four weeks old, and should provide clean quarters and small, shallow troughs for them, where the sows cannot trouble them. You will have the best success if you have plenty of milk to thin the slop with but my friend has made the weights reported without milk. The slop must be made with bran, middlings, and oil meal, and should be fed warm, and in such quantities as they will eat up clean. Soaked corn, whole, may be fed once a day; this diet should be given until the pigs are three months old, and then the corn food may be increased, but this bulky food must be kept up until nearly the time they are sold. It will not do to neglect your slop-barrel and allow it to get sharply sour (a slight fermentation will not hurt), nor to over feed at one time and underfeed the next, nor to feed at 5 o'clock one night, and 7 or 8 the next. If you expect to get best growth from pigs, they must have regular, constant care with no point neglected, and the man who is not willing to do this, would better not raise pigs. I am going to follow this plan with a few litters next summer, and will report results through the Tribune. Who of our readers will do the same?—[Waldo F. Brown in New York Tribune.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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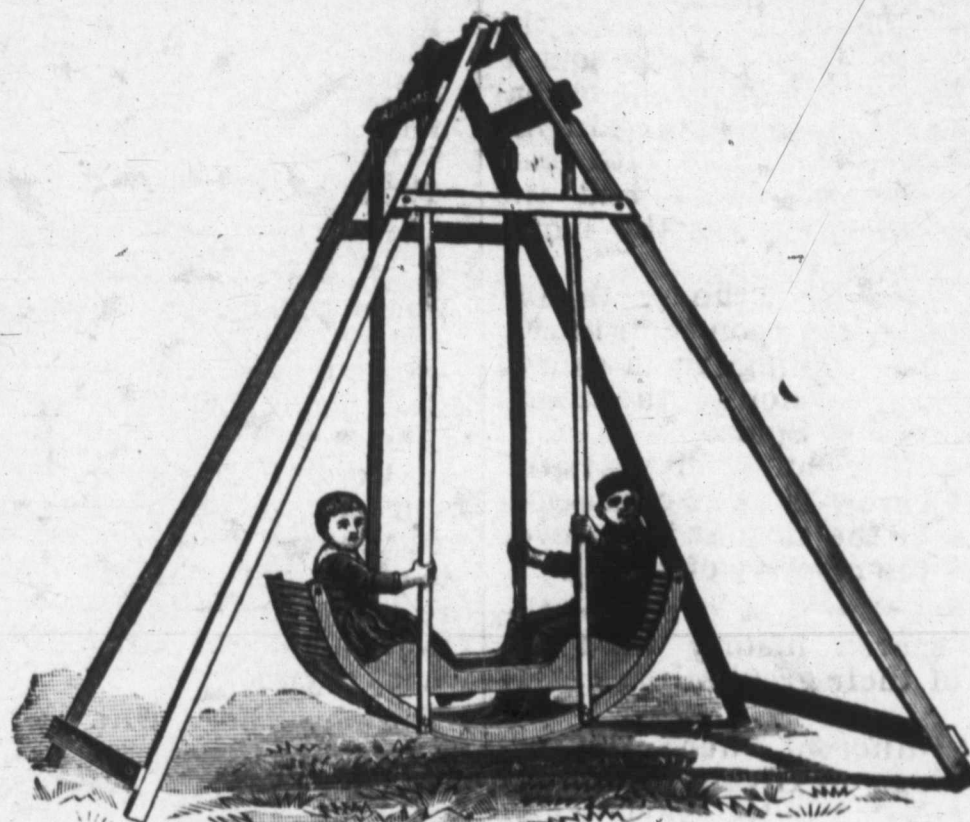
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reports of market furnished on request. REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

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Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Largest Fair Ever Given Within
the Memory of Man

The Subject of a Beautiful Essay Delivered by Miss Mable Zook at the Commencement Exercises of the Fort Worth High School.

Away out in the dim distance I see a little speck heaving lightly on the swelling surge and then dropping gently on the shadowy billows. On she comes with a cloud of canvas right against the wind until the eye can distinguish the faces of those on board.

On looking closely at the crowd of joyful men I perceive it is Columbus and his followers.

Just as the sun-rise gates unbar the boat draws up to the shore of a beautiful island where a number of barbarous people are seen running in and out of the woods, watching with fearful anxiety the strangers and the winged monsters which the morning has revealed to them.

The strangers kiss the earth and throwing themselves upon their knees, thank God for guiding them safe to land, and take possession in the name of Queen Isabella of Spain.

Now, after four hundred years the landing of the crew is to be commemorated by one of the largest fairs ever given within the memory of man.

This is not the first event of the kind, for in sacred history we find a description of their great fairs as early as 600 B. C.

Somewhat different were the national gatherings of Greece at the old Olympic games, but in the variety and beauty of the entertainment afforded they remind us far more of our own celebration.

Rome's great assemblies partook more of her war-like and bloody character. They expressed the nation, but had little in common with the Columbian exposition.

The first international fair, organized for the improvement, pleasure and friendly intercourse of nations, was in 1851 by Prince Albert. Twenty-one acres were laid off in Hyde Park and a building erected of glass known as Crystal Palace. And—

"The war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furled,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World."

Thrice has Paris thrown open her gates to the world; once again England called the nation together, and in 1873 Vienna had her international exhibition. Three years later America invited her sister nations to join with her in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Now again she invites them to take part in the four hundredth Columbiad. This will make more deathless the renown of Columbus, and if

"Honor's voice could provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death."
We would feel that Columbus had been somewhat repaid for the pain he suffered and the hardships endured, to give to the world America.

This exposition is to be opened May 1, 1893, and no more golden opportunity for international or national, financial social or commercial improvement has ever presented itself within the annals of time.

On the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan work is progressing so rapidly that it seems to be done by the wave of the magician's wand. Who knows but that Columbus, in that far off beautiful city, has given the power to wave his wand over the nation that he loves.

What will we see at the Columbian exposition? Everything. There we will find numerous buildings, each with

its special exhibit. Of all these the one the women of the land will be proudest of, will be the woman's building. This structure was planned, inside and out by woman. It is intended that it shall contain her most brilliant achievements from every country and in every line of work. This is the first time woman has taken any special part in such things, but day by day by the "reason firm, the temperate will, endurance, foresight, strength and skill," she is gaining an equal footing with man.

Views from Rome, Spain, Mexico and Costa Rico will be at the exposition. Relics from the Holy Land, Babylon, the Sahara, the jungles of Africa, Asia and South America. The seven wonders of the world, the great Cheops, the hanging garden of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Jupiter, Olympus, all will be produced.

Shakespeare, Voltaire, Poe, Byron, Goldsmith, Gray, Pope, Scott and many others of great literary fame, will be represented not only by works of art, but by discussions of the great minds of to-day. And as the poet truly says:

"Lo! the long, laborious miles
Of palace; lo! the giant aisles,
Rich in harvest and design;
Harvest tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and enginery,
Secrets of the sullen mines,
Polar marvels and a feast
Of wonder out of West and East.
And shapes and hues of art divine!
All of beauty, all of use,
That one fair planet can produce.
Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt as life is mixt with pain.
The works of peace with works of war."

Some may ask, what is all this work and expense for? Let us see. Think of the crowds of people that will be at the Columbian exposition every day from all parts of the globe. Not only will the rich be there, but working people of all nationalities and conditions are preparing to come, not for mere curiosity and sight-seeing but to profit by what they see.

Perhaps there will be some useful manufacture sent from China which the people of Peru never heard of before, but which pleases the fancy of the Peruvian and he will go home and introduce this into his own country. This is one way by which untold benefits will be arrived from the Columbian exposition.

Think of the influence it will have upon thought. Will not travel and coming in contact with so many people broaden the mind and quicken the intellect? Will not seeing the progress of one nation make more ambitious another?

Think of the influence it will have upon the world at large. Will it not create a feeling of fellow love among all classes of people, and is it not true that with the progress of civilization with the increase of intercourse between nations and people, with the growing demand of commerce, the feeling of philanthropy will be increased? As these increase the minds of men will become higher and nobler. Philanthropy will not supersede patriotism, but will rather supplement it as the love of friends supplements the love of kindred.

Think of the influence it will have upon the United States. There she will be seen at her best advantage and foreign nations will see what she can produce in the way of the beautiful, ornamental and useful.

Think of the influence it will have upon Texas who after much discussion, trouble and anxiety, is coming to the front. Remember the large building being erected in Jackson Park, in which she is to exhibit the rich products of her state. Texas has made up her mind to be at the World's fair and there she will be, for her reputation is at stake. She has never been represented at any of the expositions on this or the other continents, but has been content to watch and take pleasure in the success of her sisters. But now she will be there herself, and take pride in her own glory. People will learn to know her, and the world will doff "its plumes" to the state whose emblem is taken from the heavens, whose sons have guarded American

borders for generations, and whose seaboard to-day protects the entire commerce of the West and vitalizes every industry.

Our Country's Progress.

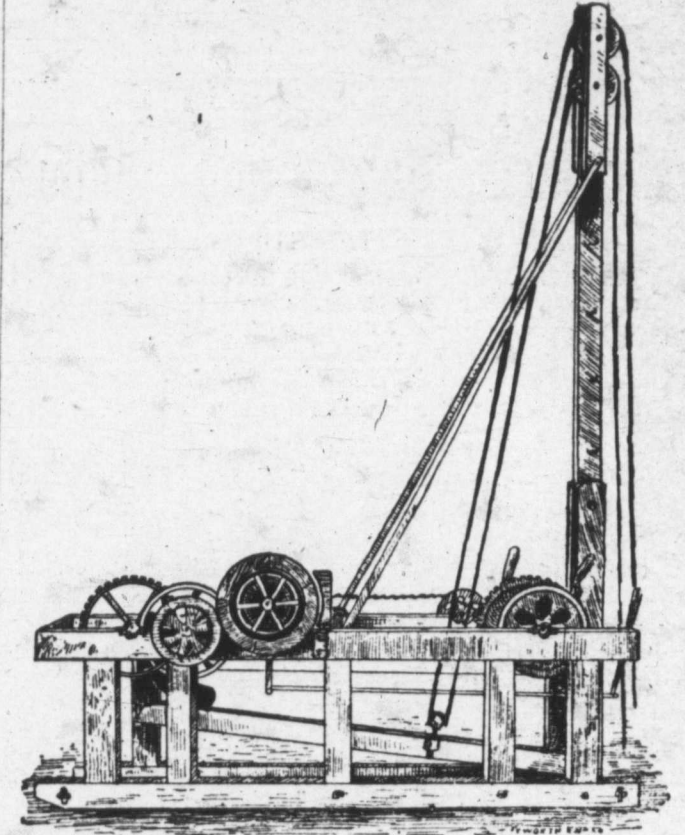
To place a correct estimate on the value of the United States in natural products would be about as easy a task as to predict the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade a year hence. Each year millions of dollars are added to the country's value in mineral wealth and industrial products, which the progress and industry of our people are constantly developing. Consider the vast iron deposits of the country. For years the great mines of Pennsylvania, Missouri and Ohio have been worked, and yet the quantity of the metal seems inexhaustible. Within the past few weeks discoveries of a fine grade of iron ore in Michigan have led to the investment of millions of dollars in the industry of that state, and within a short time a geologist, while on a prospecting tour through New Mexico, unearthed specimens of the finest grade of Bessemer steel iron, not fifty miles from Silver City, an important business center of the state. An idea of the value of the find may be obtained when it is known that a syndicate of the wealthiest and most prominent mining men in the country will organize for the development of the deposits, the value of which they already estimate at no less than \$15,000,000. The recent establishment here of the tin plate industry, and the discovery of and subsequent increase in our production of tin ore, forms another important addition to our wealth. Where five years ago we imported all our tin plate from Wales, we now manufacture our own, thus revolutionizing the tin plate industry of the world. A portion of our raw tin now comes from Australia, but as the product of our domestic mines continues to increase, and additional deposits are located and developed, we are gradually displacing the imported ore. It is estimated that the aggregate quantity of tin plate manufactured in this country during the first quarter of the current year was about 1,000,000 pounds. A year ago all the enormous quantity of meerschaum consumed annually in the United States was imported at great expense from Germany, but last summer a discovery of the genuine article was made in New Mexico, not far from Silver City. Since then other deposits of the same commodity have been unearthed elsewhere, and as a consequence we now have a sufficient quantity to supply our wants for some time to come. Very recently it was found that binder twine, heretofore made from imported sisal or manilla, could be profitably made from the fiber of the yucca plant or Spanish bayonet, which flourishes in the waste lands of Arizona and California. Not only does this add to our natural products, and consequently to our wealth, but will be the means of allowing our agriculturalists a larger profit on their harvests than hitherto, as the twine made from imported material generally costs the consumer an exorbitant price. These are but a few of the articles from which we derive good incomes. Phosphate and its production on a large scale might be mentioned, as might a hundred others, but from these facts may be gained an idea of how, annually, the enormous value of the country multiplies. New companies are organized daily to develop some industry, and by the action we are benefited and continue to be, as long as the concerns are controlled by American capital and American management.—
[The American Cultivator.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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

R. N. HATCHER, President.
J. N. F. MOORE, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.
T. A. TIDBALL, Treasurer.

The Moore Iron Works Company,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



City office—Hendrick's building. Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

MANUFACTURERS

Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business.

Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 1, 1892.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, JULY 1, 1892, and then opened, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for— at —" and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

MEN
BE
MANKY

We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOS free**, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will **STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.**
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address: **VON MOHL CO.,**
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Is Cleveland In It?"

This is a question that is of interest to a great many voting citizens of the United States. We shall not undertake to solve the problem now; however, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will do what it can to assist others in determining this great question by making a rate of ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP to those desiring to attend the democratic convention, to convene in Chicago June 30. Tickets to be on sale June 16 to 21 inclusive, limited for return until July 7. For further information call on

M. McMoy,
City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

RHAME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

NECHES POULTRY FARM.



The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry culture. Twenty-two varieties of poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier dogs. Eighteen first and ten second prizes at Dallas Fair, 1891. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue and matings for 1892. Eggs for hatching carefully packed.

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



Direct From France

A new lot of PERCHERON and COACH horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of REGISTERED PERCHERON and COACH stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the Importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. Those wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

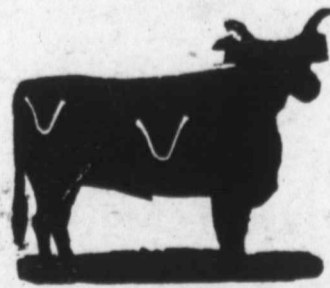
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

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

For Sale.

One hundred three and 130 two-year-old steers. Will sell ranch outfit and lease pasture from three to five years. 2317 acres, plenty water and protection. Apply on ranch seven miles east of Valley Mills, or write me at Hewitt, Texas. THOS. J. WOMACK.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$4.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

Steers for Sale.

500 steers, four years and up; delivered at Roseberg Junction. Price \$14.

F. B. WEEKS, Columbia, Brazoria Co., Texas.

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

No knife, no acids, no caustics, no pain. By three applications of our cancer cure, we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots, leaving permanent cure. If it fails make affidavit, properly attested, and I will refund money. Price of remedy, with directions for self-treatment in advance, \$20. Describe cancer minutely when ordering.

JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

One mile west of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, a city of 5000 population. 521 acres fine rolling black land, all under good fence. Divided into four plots by fences meeting at barn and stock sheds. About 130 acres in cultivation. 30 in meadow, balance fine grass. Stock water plenty; creek, springs, tank, wells, cistern; brick dwelling, six rooms; brick smoke house; out buildings; good orchard and vineyard. Beautiful situation. Would divide it. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price \$20 per acre, one-third cash, balance deferred payments. Also 50 head full blood and high grade Shorthorns, native, fine brood mares, horses, mules and farm implements. Address

DR. L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

DEVON CATTLE

FOR SALE.

We offer for sale a fine lot of registered and grade yearling Devon bulls and heifers of our own raising at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. We breed nothing but the best. Our herd won twenty-eight premiums at Dallas fair in 1891. Address

A. Y. WALTON, JR., & Co, Box 787, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE.

25,000 acres of the finest grazing and farming land in Mason county, Texas; divided into three pastures; well watered; good two-story rock house; 150 acres in cultivation.

J. A. GAMEL, Trustee, Mason, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 four year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address

W. P. H. MCFADDIN, Beaumont, Texas.

FOR SALE.

500 three and four-year-old steers, in good condition.

W. C. WEIR, Milburn, McCulloch Co., Texas.

FOR SALE.

To Exchange for Stock Horses.

Ten thousand dollars of residence property situated in Oak Cliff, consisting of four two-story residences, seven rooms, each new. Will exchange for a good bunch of stock horses.

R. N. GRAHAM, Box 193, Fort Worth, Texas.

Pasture for Rent

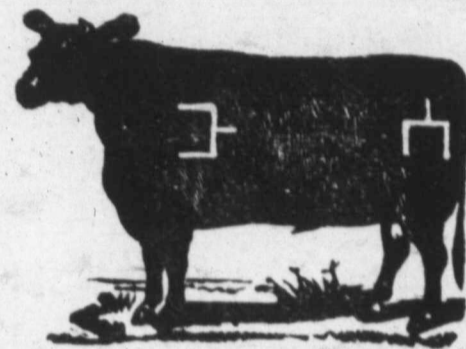
Pasturage for 2000 cattle seven miles south of Itan station, divided into three pastures. Good grass and water. Address

A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Texas.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

From 300 to 500 stock cattle for sale. Will take part cash and trade, or all in city property bringing rent. This is a good clean stock.

E. A. VON ARMIN, P. O. box 403, San Antonio, Texas.

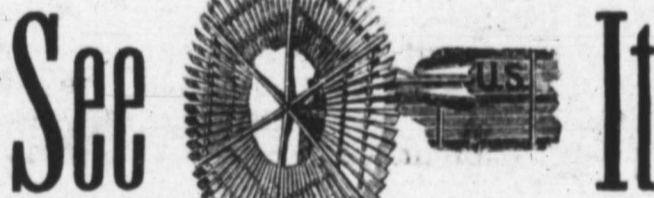
HEREFORD BULLS.

I have 32 high grade yearling Hereford bulls for sale. These bulls are all from three-quarters to fifteen-sixteenths. Are in good condition and ready for service.

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard Wind Mills

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

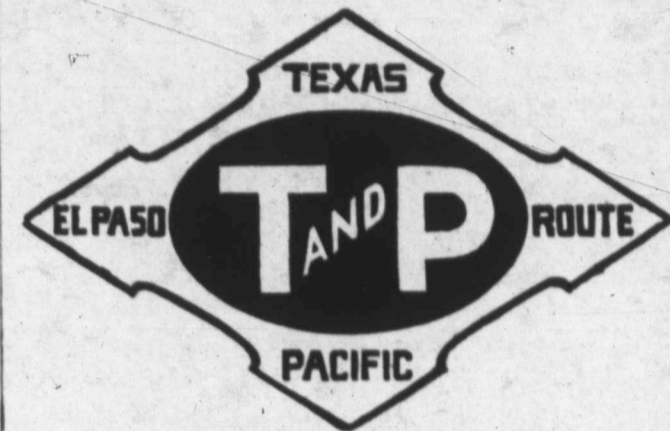
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INGE & BUCHHOLZ, Real Estate and Live Stock

COMMISSION DEALERS.

PECOS, TEXAS. Reliable information given in regard to Pecos Valley Lands or Town Property. Special attention paid to Rents and Taxes for Non-Residents.



THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis, AND POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12 HOURS SAVED

BETWEEN

Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis

AND THE EAST.

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TO ALL POINTS IN

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For rates, tickets and all information apply to, or address any of the ticket agents or C. P. FEGAN, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt. JNO A. GRANT, 3rd Vice President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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AT LOW RATES

VIA THE



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

LAKES AND WOODS

WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN and MINNESOTA.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,

AND ALL THE

PROMINENT SUMMER RESORTS

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

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UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.)
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Present Capacity of Yards: 10,000 CATTLE, 30,000 HOGS, 6,000 SHEEP, 500 HORSES.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

The freight rates are now against a large shipment of Texas cattle to this market, but the Texas Live Stock association, aided by the efforts of this company, are endeavoring to secure lower rates.

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

THE **UNION - STOCK - YARDS,**
 Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here; the capacity of the Yards, facilities for unloading, feeding, reshipping, or for sale of stock are unlimited; the quality of feed and accommodations are unsurpassed at any place in the world; the greatest city of packing houses in the country is located here; buyers from all parts of the East, West, North and South, and all foreign countries are always to be found here, making this the best market in the world. Our horse market is the wonder and admiration of the universe.

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

Cattle	3,250,359
Hogs	8,600,805
Sheep	2,153,537
Calves	205,383
Horses	94,396
Total number of cars received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JAS. H. ASHBY, General Supt.
 GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer. J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec'y and Asst. Treas.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD
 To be Happy buy a **DANDY STEEL MILL** AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.



With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, therefore no more climbing towers, no more tilting towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and will be sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girds and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
 Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

TOWER'S Improved SLICKER
 is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.
 Will not Peel or Leak or Stick



ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADEMARK on every Coat a Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Send for A & TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BAKING PAN ROASTING PAN
 Needed in every family. Saves 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.

W. A. DAGGETT & CO.,
 Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Oakland, Cal. Galveston, Tex.


THE Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,440	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,077	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BUGGY



Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.

Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, Sarven Patent plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price.

We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

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

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver, — BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA —

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST * COMFORTABLE * * * * * LINE. * * * * *

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

ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST!

Spalding's Commercial College

ESTABLISHED OCT. 25, 1865. KANSAS CITY, MO. INCORPORATED JULY 11, 1867.
 East Wing N. Y. Life Building, Nos. 814, 816, 818 Delaware St., (Near "Junction," Ninth, Delaware and Main Sts.)

All English and Commercial Branches, Phonography, Type-Writing, Modern Languages, Drawing, etc., at lowest rates. Unsurpassed Advantages. 20 New College Rooms. 16 Experienced Teachers and Lecturers. No Vacations. Catalogues free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., PRESIDENT.

ALLIANCE, GRANGE, LEAGUE F.M.B.A. Members and thousands of other good last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase our facilities until now we have one of the **LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.** The Alliance Factory runs when others shut down or break up.



"A" Grade \$40.
 "A" Grade \$46.
 "A" Grade \$72.50.

Send for our handsome, illustrated Catalogue, showing over 100 different styles of Vehicles and Harness, and you will understand why all this phenomenal success and immense business. We actually give more for less money than any Buggy or Harness factory in the world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Get our prices and compare them with your dealers.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO. CINCINNATI, O.
 North Court St., opp. the Court House.