

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

NO. 10.

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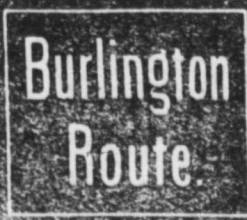
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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—BY—

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Address all communications to
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A large number of JOURNALS are sent out to prominent stockmen each week, with the hope that after thus making them familiar with the many commendable features of the paper that they will become regular subscribers. Parties receiving sample copies will please regard it as a special and direct appeal to them personally to become subscribers. If, after carefully examining the contents of the paper, they think it worth \$1.50 a year, they will, of course, favor us with that amount and become patrons of the JOURNAL.

Change of Management.

At a meeting of the directors of the STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. held at their office in the city of Fort Worth, on Saturday, June 18, Geo. B. Loving was elected general manager of the company's business vice J. D. Carwile resigned. Both the editorial and business management of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL will be exclusively in Mr. Loving's hands in the future. The publishers consider the mere announcement of the change sufficient. Mr. Loving is too

well known both to the stockmen and farmers of Texas, as well as to the patrons of the paper and the people generally to require any introduction at our hands. Mr. Loving founded the JOURNAL in April, 1882, and successfully conducted its affairs for five years, he now returns to the management of the business with increased experience and renewed devotion to the JOURNAL and its work.

We bespeak for the paper under the new management such increased support and patronage as its merits justify. Respectfully,

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO.
Publishers.

The Condition of Crops.

The wheat crop is turning out much better than was expected. In some localities the average yield will be good; as much as last year, while in other sections it will run as low as ten to twelve bushels to the acre. This applies of course only to the wheat growing counties, and not intended to apply to that part of the state not adapted to wheat farming, and in which no effort will be made in that direction.

The oat crop, both as to acreage and average yield will no doubt be the largest ever grown in the state. Quite a number of farms claim that their average yield will not run below seventy-five bushels to the acre, while fifty and sixty bushels seem to be not above the average.

The corn crop in the corn-growing counties, will, without a doubt, be exceptionally good, and should the seasons continue favorable the yield will perhaps be the largest ever known in the state.

The outlook for cotton is not as encouraging as it is for all crops. It is not, however, far enough advanced to make it possible to form much of an idea at this early date, but it is reasonably safe to predict that at least a fair cotton crop will be grown this season.

Texas stockmen and farmers have recently passed through a disastrous winter, during which the loss among live stock was heavy, but to offset this the state is now in an exceptionally fine condition, which promises to speedily repair the damages of the bad winter. Taking everything into consideration the Texas stockmen and farmers, and especially the latter, may be regarded as being in good shape and should be as they no doubt are a fairly prosperous and happy people.

Read it All.

Each and every department of the JOURNAL is filled with carefully prepared selected matter, any and all of which will more than repay a careful perusal. The readers are therefore urgently requested to read everything in the paper, and especially are the JOURNAL'S news and notes and market reports commended to its readers.

Dallas Fair.

The attention of the JOURNAL readers is invited to a communication to be found elsewhere in this issue in regard to the coming State Fair and Dallas exposition. This is an institution in which all Texas is largely interested, and in which every Texan should feel a deep interest and an enthusiastic pride.

The enterprising business men of the city of Dallas are entitled to great credit for the liberal and patriotic manner in which they have come to the assistance of the Fair association and made it possible for the organization to keep afloat and meet all its obligations during the dull period through which Texas has been passing for the past two years. These gentlemen, who have so nobly and unselfishly come to the rescue of this institution with their funds in the unprecedentedly hard times, are entitled to the support hearty and co-operation of the people generally.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition, while maintained by Dallas capital, is not, at least in its good results, a local institution. It is a state fair and as broad and wide in its beneficent effect as is the great state of Texas, and for this reason the JOURNAL urges the stockmen and farmers of the state to give it the aid and support that its merit and magnitude deserves.

The Nominees.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland of New York and ex-Congressman Stevenson of Illinois have been selected by the National Democratic convention as their standard-bearers during the coming campaign. These will be opposed by Benjamin Harrison, the present incumbent and Whitlaw Reid of New York. Of course the usual crimination and recrimination will be gone through with, and if we are to believe the statements that will be made by campaign orators the country will be irretrievably lost if either are elected, while in fact the facts are exactly the reverse, and the country will be entirely safe regardless of who is elected. The JOURNAL has full confidence in the ability, honesty and integrity of both Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, and feels quite sure that the country will be safe, let the election go as it may. It will not therefore waste any time trying to shape the politics of the country, but will in the future as in the past, devote the time, energy and talent it may have to the promotion and upbuilding of the live stock and agricultural interests of the state.

To Our Subscribers.

The JOURNAL not only wants to retain all its old subscribers, but is at this particular time especially desirous of adding as many new names to its subscription list as possible. It therefore urges those whose time has recently expired or is now about to expire to send in their renewals promptly. With a little effort on their part our friends can also obtain for us a few new subscribers and remit for them along with their renewals.

Promptness in renewing their own subscription on the part of our subscribers together with a little effort on their part in helping to extend the circulation of the JOURNAL will assist us very materially and enable the publishers to make many valuable additions to the paper. Such favors will be duly appreciated.

The Improvement of Live Stock.

Texas stockmen are beginning to realize the importance of improving their stock. They seem to at least understand that it costs no more to raise an improved animal than a scrub, and that while the later goes begging for a buyer at any price, the former always meets with ready sale at remunerative figures. There is, however, yet much more room for improvement and the JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the good work may go on until Texas live stock will compare favorably with those produced in our older sister states.

The Best Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any kind of land or live stock, or who want to reach the best class of Texas stockmen and farmers, will find the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL the best medium in which to place their advertisements. The JOURNAL is read by more people of the above named class than any other paper and will always give satisfactory returns to those who favor it with their advertising patronage.

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 National Live Stock Reporter of Tuesday says: The market opened up with everything in favor of the buying interest. The run of Texans was the largest of the season. There were 250 cars in sight when business opened up and the total was 300 cars by the close of business. The buying interest was fairly well represented but inclined to insist on large concessions. There were more cattle on sale to-day than could well be sold and so many cattle had been shipped to Chicago and had lost money by going forward that salesmen were inclined to sell at a reasonable decline. Early sales were mainly to butchers and Eastern shippers. After about 40 cars had been weighed up there was a quiet time when but very little was doing. The business was resumed later, and a fair amount of business was done. Prices were generally 15 to 25c. lower than Monday, and lower in many instances than October prices last year.

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CATTLE.

There is yet plenty of money in good cattle, but sure loss in raising and handling scrubs.

Regularity in feeding is an important item in the feeding for profit of cattle, sheep and hogs.

Texas is as good cattle country as there is in the world. All that is required is good blood and proper care.

When reducing the live stock, aim to send off the old animals. The young ones are what will earn the most money for you.

Grass is the cheapest of all feed for stock. Aim to make all the beef, pork, mutton, wool and butter that you can from it. There is always profit in such production.

A well bred animal, having the same feed and care, means at least fifty per cent more profit than a scrub. This is only disbelieved by men who have only tried the latter.

The executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will meet in Fort Worth on the 30th. With the exception of a few drouthy districts, cattle in Texas are doing splendidly.

Jersey breeders are rejoicing over another great annual butter record, this time by Signal's Lily Flagg. The cow is owned by Gen. S. H. Moore and Wm. E. Matthews of Huntsville, Ala., and is reported at making 1047 lbs., 6 1/2 ozs. of butter from June 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892. The largest yield of milk in one day was 50 lbs, 4 ozs., and the largest yield of butter 4 lbs., 10 ozs. The largest weekly yield of butter was the last, 27 lbs., 12 1/2 ozs.

The results of the spring sales of cattle, says the Breeders' Gazette, emphatically impress the great truth that the market for really worthy specimens of the various breeds is as constant as the rising and setting of the sun. It is only the common stuff that drops out of sight in periods of depression. There never has been a time in our experience when outstanding quality and merit met with quicker recognition than now. The man who breeds a horse a bull, a sheep or a hog that clearly overtops the average of the breed is absolutely certain of a good price for such product of his skill. Do not mistake depression in culls and weeds for lack of activity in "tops."

Upon cheap lands of virgin fertility a man may be able to make some profit for a while from almost any sort of cattle. But when the farm has acquired a definite value for each acre and you have to study the question of feeding the soil that it may continue to feed you it will require good stock to make both ends meet. Poor stock will not pay a dividend on high priced lands any more than poor crops will. Cattle that are of such type that every pound of food goes right to the production of flesh, bone and muscle are the only sort that it pays to keep. With prices for good stock so low as now, every man who has poor stock should secure good—and those who have good should secure better.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal: Seventy-four thousand and seventy head of cattle have thus far arrived from the south by rail this season and there is probably 35,000 to 40,000 more to come, making at the end of the shipping time 114,070. Most of these have gone to Montana and the Dakotas. These states sent out fat cattle last year and shippers realized good prices,

an average of about \$40 net for all of their threes and up. The grass will be better this year than last and indications are fair for nearly as satisfactory prices on the market. Besides this vast number coming by rail there are close to 70,000 on the trail that will begin to arrive next month. So it may be said that the year's operations will turn out greater than expected, notwithstanding early quarantine troubles.

The Chicago Live Stock Report describes last week's market on Texas cattle as follows: The receipts for the week will be about 18,500 head, against 10,381 head last week, and 22,545 head for the corresponding week last year. Supplies were the heaviest of the season and prices have declined all along the line. Monday's receipts were light and prices steady. The early market Tuesday was steady but late trains swelled the receipts and the closing was weak. Wednesday's market was weak from the start, and prices were marked down 10 to 15 cts. per 100 lbs. Thursday's receipts were heavy and a still further decline recorded, carrying values down 20 to 30 cts. per 100 lbs. below those current a week ago. The quality of the receipts was only fair. Cows have been in liberal supply and sold low. Grass steers sold from \$2.00 to \$2.90, principally from \$2.25 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs. Fed steers sold from \$2.90 to \$3.60, with one bunch of extra prime ones weighing 1312 lbs. at \$4.15 per 100 lbs.

Frank Houston's Cattle.

The best lot of cattle that ever went from Texas to market were sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards last Friday. The sale was reported by wire and published in the JOURNAL on the same day and within a few hours after it was made. These cattle, numbering 28 head, were fed, shipped and owned by Frank Houston of Bellevue, a station on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, located in Clay county, 80 miles northwest of Fort Worth.

The JOURNAL thinks too much prominence can not be given to matters of this kind, and in as much as the telegram reporting the sale was received too late to permit any comment on same in the last issue of the JOURNAL it is reproduced in full. It read as follows:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., June 17.—Mr. Frank Houston of Bellevue, Clay county, Texas, had several cars of cattle on the market and besides other good cattle, included 28 steers, 1631 pounds average, which sold at \$4.40 per hundred pounds. These two loads of cattle were well bred, strictly fat, finely finished and pronounced by competent judges to be the best cattle of the number ever offered on this or any market from the state of Texas. Notwithstanding that Texas has made great advances in feeding cattle of late years, unfortunately for the feeder of these cattle, they struck the hardest market of the season. Last Christmas cattle of nearly similar quality sold at 6 cents per pound. Mr. Frank Houston, who is one of the most popular stockmen of Texas, is entitled to the congratulations of his friends at the handsome record he has made for his county and state in feeding cattle.

These cattle were sold on a very hard market, consequently did not bring within \$2 per 100 pounds of the price they would have sold for one year ago. They however, served to show what may be accomplished by good breeding

and good feeding in Texas. These cattle, even on a dull, low market, netted Mr. Houston \$65 per head, and must have made him a fair profit.

The JOURNAL has always contended that with proper breeding and care Texas can raise as good live stock of any kind as can be produced in any other state. Mr. Houston has demonstrated the correctness of this position. Certainly the scrub will not much longer have an abiding place in the Lone Star state. The scrub must go.

Beef Packing in the West.

From Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Beef packing in the West is a matter of slow growth, but it is nevertheless to have a growth. In the past conditions have been against it. Fat cattle were to be had but a few months in the year and the heavy outlay of money necessary to the construction of modern packing houses was too great for the short time that they could be profitably used. A change is now rapidly coming over this country by reason of the irrigating ditch and the production of hay. Winter hay feeding is now possible on a scale sufficiently large to supply the local market centers with as many beeves as the daily consumption requires and with the increased demand will come an increase in supply. Denver is making a success of the dressed beef business in a local way and Pueblo and Salt Lake are taking hold in earnest to supply their tributary country. Both of these cities should succeed because each is surrounded by a hay-producing region that can furnish enough to fatten the winter's supply. We can not hope for an export trade to other states for many years to come, but we should be able to stop imports and save to the communities the wastage incident to the old methods of slaughter. This item of saving is a profit in itself for it amounts to about \$3 per head and should, a part of it go to the producer. Cheyenne is doing something in this line but before we can grow into the importance our position demands we must winter-feed more cattle and stop importations from the corn belt.

Beef Trade Statistics.

For the year ending March 1, 1892, the western slaughtering of cattle for the beef trade was a little short of the preceding year, but largely in excess of any earlier year. This exhibit is in line with the generally understood lessened marketing of cattle during the early portion of the year. The decrease, however, was entirely at Chicago (which includes Hammond, Ind., near by) as shown in the following compilation of returns to the Cincinnati Price Current, with comparisons for previous years, indicating the number of cattle slaughtered for the year ending March 1, by beef trade concerns:

	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
Chicago.....	2,425,000	2,680,000	2,206,000	2,032,000
Kansas City.....	523,000	516,000	433,000	397,000
South Omaha.....	347,000	316,000	251,000	145,000
E. St. Louis.....	195,000	177,000	125,000	50,000
Sioux City.....	27,000	18,000	11,000	25,000
Milwaukee.....	16,000	13,000	12,000
St. Paul.....	10,000	10,000	11,000
Cleveland.....	41,000
Total.....	3,584,000	3,730,000	3,049,000	2,619,000

The cities of Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis are situated favorably for a decided enlargement in the beef trade industry.

Definite figures for Cleveland for

years previous to 1891-2 are not available, but they were largely below the returns for the past year.

The total receipts of cattle at four prominent sea-board cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the exports of cattle from the United States almost wholly represented by these ports, and the remaining supply, for twelve calendar years, are shown in the following compilation by the Cincinnati Price Current:

Years.	Total Receipts	Exports	Remaining.
1880.....	1,267,000	216,000	1,051,000
1881.....	1,145,000	142,000	1,003,000
1882.....	1,015,000	75,000	940,000
1883.....	1,166,000	175,000	991,000
1884.....	1,011,000	147,000	864,000
1885.....	961,000	137,000	824,000
1886.....	899,000	117,000	782,000
1887.....	805,000	106,000	699,000
1888.....	1,043,000	155,000	888,000
1889.....	1,214,000	329,000	885,000
1890.....	1,380,000	417,000	863,000
1891.....	1,289,000	330,000	859,000

This exhibit shows that notwithstanding the growth of these Eastern cities, exceeding 30 per cent. in the period covered, there was a decided reduction in the number of live cattle received for local slaughtering. For the first six years the annual average was 945,000; for the second period of six years, an average of 829,000. In this connection it is interesting to show the exports of beef for the twelve calendar years ending with 1891, as follows, representing pounds:

Year.	Fresh.	Salted.	Canned.	Total.
1880.....	101,000,000	46,000,000	71,000,000	218,000,000
1881.....	97,000,000	43,000,000	48,000,000	188,000,000
1882.....	54,000,000	41,000,000	38,000,000	133,000,000
1883.....	118,000,000	46,000,000	34,000,000	198,000,000
1884.....	117,000,000	38,000,000	33,000,000	188,000,000
1885.....	108,000,000	70,000,000	41,000,000	219,000,000
1886.....	94,000,000	36,000,000	42,000,000	172,000,000
1887.....	80,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	165,000,000
1888.....	106,000,000	51,000,000	45,000,000	202,000,000
1889.....	171,000,000	73,000,000	72,000,000	316,000,000
1890.....	182,000,000	111,000,000	105,000,000	398,000,000
1891.....	203,000,000	72,000,000	86,000,000	361,000,000

Receipts of Southern Cattle.

Following are receipts of cattle arriving at Cheyenne since our last issue: June 9—Tower Bros., 1003 steers, Silver City, N. M., to Brennan, S. D. June 9—Berry-Boice, 369 steers, Holbrook, A. T., to Brennan, S. D. June 9—C. A. Dole, 982 steers, Clayton, N. M., to Montana. June 9—Trask & Hilliard, 879 steers, Albuquerque, N. M., to Montana. June 10—C. A. Dole, 1663 steers, Clayton, N. M., to Montana. June 10—Bloom Cattle company, 1365 steers, Tempas, Colo., to Moorecraft, Wyo. June 10—Clay & Forrest, 1389 steers, Amarillo, Tex., to Brennan, S. D. June 11—Towers Bros., 440 steers, Silver City, N. M., to Brennan, S. D. June 11—S. A. Dow, 543 steers, Channing, Tex., to Brennan, S. D. June 12—Perkins & Co., 506 steers, Channing, Tex., to Brennan, S. D. June 12—Oscar Keelien, 440 steers, Clayton, N. M., to Orin Junction. June 12—Berry-Boice, 700 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Brennan S. D. June 12—Standard C. Co., 610 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Orin, Wyo. June 13—Clay & Forrest, 983 steers, Channing, Tex., to Brennan, S. D. June 14—Clay & Forrest, 428 steers, Channing, Tex., to Brennan, S. D. June 15—J. S. Day, 962 steers, Benson, A. T., to Montana. June 15—M. M. McDonald, 723 steers, Holbrook, A. T., to Brennan, S. D. Previously reported, 74,572 head. Total shipments, 88,557 head.

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

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.

Sheep require but little care in summer, but what they need they need badly.

In very many cases after the corn is laid by the sheep may be turned in to good advantage; they destroy many weeds.

With both sheep and hogs it is comparatively an easy matter to overstock, to get more than can be looked after to the best advantage.

Profit in sheep depends largely in keeping them always in good condition. No other animals recover so slowly when they once become run down.

A gun in the hands of a herder makes him a hunter instead of a herder, and he will neglect his duty. Better pay a man to kill coyotes as a specialty.

In most cases it is best to sell fat sheep with their fleeces off. "Lumping" any product of the farm is poor business. Wool should be sold from the scales and never on the sheep's back.

From the best possible authorities on the subject, there have been admitted to registry since the establishment of record associations in the country, 432,438 sheep.

The United States has about seventy-one sheep to each 100 of population, Australasia has over 3000 to 100 people. The latest returns show very little difference in the shearing capacity of animals in the two countries.

Sheep are more profitable than almost any other live stock, if profitably managed and taken care of, but it is a great mistake to think they can take care of themselves. A new beginner should commence with only a few, but good ones. A young, thrifty ewe is worth more than two or three old, shaggy ones. Always breed to a first-class ram, a full-blood if possible.

If a few dry cows or heifers are kept in the field with sheep, the dogs will seldom molest them after the sheep learn to recognize their big companions' value as protectors. We have found sheep in the morning huddling so close around and under a friendly old cow that she could hardly get away from them. She had saved their lives.

The "sheepy taste" of mutton does not, says an exchange, come from contact with the wool in skinning or from tardiness in disembowling the animal; it is of far deeper origin. It comes from poverty, unhealthy condition, old age, and similar causes. Nothing can give plainer proof of this than the savor of half-wild mutton and beef grown on the wire-grass of the Gulf states. When this is young and tender in the spring and the animals are fat, their flesh is delicious (nothing could be finer), but in the winter when this grass gets dry and tough, and is destitute of nourishment, the animals become poor, and their flesh has an odious taste, reminding one of the odor of a barnyard.

Not long ago a very good farmer said to us that he was "running his farm for all it was worth." By this he meant that he was cultivating it closely, making it produce the largest crops of which it was capable, and that it was stocked to its fullest capacity; but upon further inquiry we found that he had no sheep, and we advised him to add a few. He protested that he had no room for them, but he went home, looked the matter all over, and soon bought 20 head, for which he has found that he had ample room, and which will do their full share in adding to the profit of the season's work. As an adjunct to almost all other lines of farming, a small flock constitutes a most helpful aid. With a good demand for mutton, with fancy prices obtainable for early lambs, with the small, but

sure, receipts from the fleece, and with the rapid natural increase there is but little chance for loss from a small number of sheep that are well handled, and the care and room and feed required are such that a small flock can be added to a farm that is otherwise well stocked, and the cost for their maintenance will be very low; and in the present state of our agriculture we can more safely increase the number of sheep than of any other class of live stock.

In endeavoring to improve the mutton quality of sheep we are sometimes in danger of lessening the value of the fleece so much that in the end we are no great gainer. Our foundation stocks are largely of Merino and Merino grades, and there are some breeds that will not blend with these and retain a fleece of good quality. Professor Shaw of the Ontario Agricultural college has experimented largely along this line, and, keeping the value of the fleece in view, he thinks no other breed can be used so profitably to improve the mutton qualities of the Shropshire Downs. In blending with the Merinos he finds that the hony frame work of the latter is covered with plump and juicy meat; that the body is widened and made deeper and thicker; that the narrowness of chest development, which is against a robust constitution, is removed, and that it does away with the wrinkles and folds of the skin and undue throatiness. It also imparts a vigorous digestion, without which profitable feeding and early maturity are impossible, and that it does all this without lessening the value of the fleece, is, Professor Shaw thinks, sufficient evidence of the wisdom of such a combination.

Sheep in the South.

There is no equal area on the face of the globe so well adapted to sheep husbandry in all its branches as the southern half of the United States, and no equal area where it is less appreciated and improved. The climate is perfect, being free from the extreme heat and drouth of Australia, which often rots the wool and kills their sheep by the millions. The mild winter prevents the break in the fiber between the summer and winter growth, so common in the North, and reduces the cost of keeping to the minimum. In fact through the most of the South sheep can get their own living out-doors the year round, and the abundant forests furnish protection against both the summer sun and the winter storms.

The hilly region extending from Pennsylvania to Central Alabama and Georgia, and containing the coal and iron that are making the New South, far surpasses Australia in its fitness to grow the finest and strongest worsted wools, and is second to no region in the world for raising mutton sheep. The Delaine Merinos of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia prove it. Mr. Thomas Bridgen of South Lowell, Ala., who was brought up a shepherd in England, and has raised medium woolled sheep for many years in Alabama, says it is the best sheep country in the world and their wool commands the highest prices. It is said that Mr. Lee Cawthon, a merchant at De Frenick Springs, Fla., has 4000 sheep which run at large in the woods and get their entire living from the native range. He gives them little care beyond sending a man through the woods to hunt wildcats.

Mr. Daniel Smith states that he found on visiting Horry county, South Carolina, in 1889, that there were 20,000 sheep in that country running wild without owners. It is a poor and sparsely settled region, scarcely touched by railroad, and no doubt these sheep have grown from flocks whose owners were killed in the war. The inhabitants protect them from dogs, shear them

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

right season, and the county officers sell the wool and divide the proceeds among the citizens.

What a commentary on the adaptation of the South to sheep raising and the infinite loss they have sustained from slavery and free trade, which have compelled them to raise cotton instead of wool. The great boasting in favor of king cotton before the war has been proved by the logic of events to be the greatest of humbugs. Exclusive cotton growing has proved to be a gigantic failure, and were it not for the new industries that have sprung up as the result of protection, many regions in the South would be on the verge of starvation to-day. By following the advice of politicians instead of common sense, the South has wasted more in timber, soil and labor power than it would now sell for. It may seem a strange statement, but there can be no doubt that had our laws prohibited the import of all woolen goods, except perhaps the most costly grades, so that the South would have been compelled to raise more wool and less cotton, the South would have been richer by hundreds of millions and we should have been saved the cruel war of brothers with its fearful sacrifice of life and treasure.

Any nation that turns its back on live stock and devotes itself to raising exhaustive crops for export will find the road to poverty, famine and war a broad and easy one.

All the vast states of the South had only 6,000,000 sheep in 1860, yielding an average fleece of less than two pounds per head, and the gain in the previous ten years had been only two ounces per head. This shows that most of their flocks were native mongrels, roaming in the woods without care, the victims of the hogs and wolves.

Texas has since made a brilliant record, carrying her flocks in 1885 up 7,500,000. Kentucky has also become famous for her splendid flocks of mutton sheep, exceeding in value per head those of any other Southern state. Yet there are still seven great Southern states which have an average of only 210,000 sheep, worth only \$1.50 to \$2 per head. The 13 Southern states have only 9,000,000 in their combined flocks when they should have 40,000,000, worth an average of \$3.50 per head.

It is a striking fact that we have made far greater increase during the past ten years in the manufacture of wool than of cotton, as the following figures will show:

	No. Hands.	Value.
Woolen goods, gain 1880 to '90,	59,475	\$71,000,000
Cotton goods, " " " "	40,552	57,000,000

This refutes the argument of which we hear so much that free wool would increase our manufactures of wool. We have free cotton, and yet our woolen mills have far outstripped our cotton mills, both in the new hands employed and in the increased value of product.

It is a splendid showing and is full of encouragement both to wool growers and wool manufacturers.

England has free wool and use twice as much shoddy as the United States, and has far cheaper labor, and yet her growth in wool manufactures has been far less than ours, and with all her boasted advantages her total exports of wools to all lands is but little over 100,000,000 a year.

If the Southern states would take hold of sheep husbandry in earnest,

they would soon add more than this amount to their annual consumption of wools, and the growth of the wool manufactures of the nation for this decade would be not less than \$150,000,000.

More wool and less cotton is a good motto for the South.—[American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

Sheep Raising Pays.

At a late session of the farmers' institute, in Wisconsin, W. L. Ames said:

"Our sheep business dates back farther than I can remember. Its origin on the mother's side was three superlatively native ewes, that sheared two and one-half pounds of wool each. We have never bought a ewe since, but have sold probably upwards of 2000 sheep, all of our own production, and our stock in trade to-day numbers 475 all told. A year ago last May we sheared 360 sheep, last May 430, so our flock for the year averaged about 400, from which our books show a direct income of \$1,700, besides the surplus numbers we have on hand over our average numbered flock, and an improvement over the original stock with an average of two and one-half pounds of wool per head, to an average for the 430 last May of ten and one-half pounds per head.

"Then, in conclusion, why do we keep sheep? Certainly not because we have no experience with other lines of stock, as we are continuous producers of sheep, hogs, cattle and grain. And they prove most remunerative to us, all things considered, in the order named.

"The dairy business, though disagreeably confining, seems to be overdone, especially in the production of bitter, solid, rubbery and indigestible cheese. While for the near future of the beef question we are, with everybody else, hopeful. Still the discouragements of the present and near past need no mention. Of the grain fed to the hog, the fewest fertilizing elements ever get back to the land from whence they came; while the living of our sheep costs us the least, they do the most toward keeping the farm clear of foul weeds, tax the soil least that feeds them and strengthens it most; are the least confining to attend; cause us the least trouble, are the most quiet, contented and easily handled; keep the farm in the best producing condition, and the dollars that come to us through them, come the easiest of any that find their way into our languishing purse."

The chief difficulty with breeding sows of any breed is to prevent them from fattening. Their food should be of a kind to create the largest flow of milk, rather than to make fat. This is especially true before farrowing. After the young begin to grow, their demands on the dam will justify giving her liberal feeding, corn meal not being objected to, for all the fat it contains will be divided among so many pigs that it will only keep them in thrifty condition. At all other times the breeding sows should have milk, wheat bran or middlings, with clover in summer and beets or turnips in winter. These will not fatten and they will not produce vigorous thrifty pigs when the sow farrows,

NOTES AND NEWS.

The wool clip is slow coming in to the market centers; the cold weather which has so generally prevailed this spring has delayed shearing greatly.—[San Marcial Reporter.]

20,000 French-Canadian farmers are soon to locate in Texas. The Canadian Enterprise says: Hemphill county can supply all of these with homes, without money and without price.

A great many stock cattle as well as steers are being shipped from New Mexico to Kansas. The San Marcial Reporter says: The Buckeye Land & Live Stock company is rounding up all its cattle preparatory to shipment to Kansas.

W. N. Waddell had 236 head of sheep killed and 75 badly crippled last Monday evening at his ranch near Iatan by hail. He reports the hail from eighteen inches to two feet deep at his ranch and some of it as large as hen eggs.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Crop prospects throughout Central and North Texas is as fine as ever known in the state. Corn wheat and oats are simply immense. The cotton acreage falls far short of any previous year. Surely better times are near at hand.—Nacoma Argus.

The wheat crop of this section is turning out much better than was anticipated a short time ago. In most cases it will reach half a crop and the increased acreage will make as much wheat to market as last season.—[Quanah Chief.]

The Amarillo Champion is authority for the statement that there will be brought to Amarillo during this month at least 1,000,000 pounds of wool; and efforts will be made to have a wool sale day, and buyers have been invited to come here and buy the same.

Southern New Mexico is still suffering from the drouth. The Silver City Sentinel says: The range south of Deming, in Mexico, is reported to be very dry. If there are not heavy rains this month there will be heavy losses of cattle down there.

The Amarillo Northwest says: The first wheat crop this year in some parts of the Panhandle was almost a complete failure, but the recent rains came, and the wheat suckered and made a great crop. You can't down the Panhandle if you give it rain whether it be early or late.

Giles Livingston shipped about 300 fine, fat beeves Saturday night to St. Louis. He and Fred Peck accompanied them. Mills county raises fine, fat cattle, horses sheep and hogs, as well as wheat, oats, corn, onions, potatoes and cotton.—Goldthwaite Mountaineer.

Cattle are being moved out of Lincoln county in greater numbers than in former years. The ranges have been overstocked and cattlemen realize the propriety of reducing their holdings. This portion of New Mexico is the paradise of breeding districts, but no range will bear overstocking.—Silver City Sentinel.

There is said to be a band of rustlers or Garza men along the border of Arizona, between Bisbee and Nogales, and stockmen anticipate some trouble soon, as the men seem to be organizing for business. The Naogles Advertiser thinks the officers should investigate the matter, as where there is so much smoke something must be on fire.

There is a great deal in how you prepare the soil before sowing wheat. Ben Cummings informs us that he plowed some of his land deep and some shallow, to see which was the most successful plan. He says that on the land which he plowed deep he will make twenty-five bushels per acre, while on the shallow-plowed land he will only make ten or twelve bushels.

Omaha has voted bonds for the building of a new railroad. Omaha will now take second place as a packing center. Sure. So says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Arizona cattlemen do not propose to be caught in the position they were last winter with heavily overstocked ranges, but are taking time by the forelock and shipping everything that will make beef. The cattle on all the ranges adjacent to Phoenix are being brought to the valley and fattened on the alfalfa fields and shipped east. By fall the herds will be reduced to the capacity of the ranges.—Phoenix Gazette.

News has been received from Antelope ranch of the accidental shooting on the 6th inst. of E. H. Witherell, manager of the Two Circle range, the ball from a 45-caliber revolver going through the foot, near the ankle, and the forearm. The information is meager, but whether the revolver was in his own hands or another person's, the discharge was accidental.—[San Marcial Reporter.]

Women are coming to the front in all lines of business and it won't be long until she will take the lead in live stock as well as politics. The Sioux City Exchange says: "Miss Katie Wilkins has returned from Sioux Falls, S. D., and Rock Rapids, whither she went to dispose of her horses." When women get hold of the live stock industry it won't take long to revolutionize the class of cattle that comes to market and it won't be an uncommon sight to see blooded animals sell to the butcher. Of corset won't.

M. L. Maddock showed us a sample of his wheat this week which greatly surprised us. He said it was gathered by his little girl and that the heads had not been picked. The grain is of a large, round and well-developed quality and resemble fat Baltimore oysters more than anything else. Judging by his sample, wheat in Clay county ought to average from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. Mr. Maddock reports the oat crop extraordinarily good and the prospects for an abundant yield of corn very flattering.—[Henrietta Herald.]

An Arizona exchange says: A stock company under the name of the Arizona Sheep company, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$100,000. The company will operate in Arizona, with their headquarters at Flagstaff, and they will begin operation within the next month, and the concern will in all probability be the largest wool and meat producer in the territory. Boston capital is interested in the company and J. H. Estel will look after the interests of the concern in Arizona.

Encouraging accounts as to the wheat and oat crops continue to come in from all points of the central and northwestern parts of the state. The Panhandle country is coming out in good shape. The Claude News says: "Harvesting is the order of the day (and night, too) with the farmers of Armstrong county. In every part of the county the merry hum of the reaper can be heard, and in many places there is no stopping from the time the first bundle rolls from the machine until the last one is in the shock. All reports agree that the yield will be far above the previous estimates of the most sanguine."

The Colorado Clipper says: The prospects for a good corn crop in the great Colorado country were never more flattering. One more good rain will insure a heavy yield. The northern portion of Floyd county was visited by a good rain last week. Wheat is very good in that county. Harvesting is under big headway in the Panhandle counties on the Denver. Lipscomb county boasts of fine wheat crops and harvesting about to begin. Last year Wilbarger county produced 1,548,000 bushels of wheat, 888,000 bushels of oats, 16,400 bushels of barley.

Top hogs sold in Kansas City at \$5.07½ on Wednesday.

Read this department if you want to learn the news.

The dry districts through the Panhandle have recently had good rains. As far as the JOURNAL knows there is now no part of the state suffering from drouth.

With the exception of 1888, hogs are now higher than at the corresponding time of any year since 1883. On June 22, 1888, hogs sold as high as \$5.40 and on the same day in 1883 at \$5.95. The highest ever paid on June 22 was \$8.20 in 1882.

A number of far famed Kerry cows are to be taken from Ireland to Chicago, at the time of the World's fair, for the purpose of presenting to the admiring gaze of visitors the spectacle of real Irish milk maids and butter makers—pretty ones, of course—pursuing their avocation.

In an interesting conversation with Mr. Eri Cogshall, we learn that he has two herds on the trail. He has just received news from Colorado and they are coming along all in good shape. The grass and water along the trail are good and in sufficient quantity.—Miles City (Mont.) Stock Journal.

A splendid rain is reported as having fallen at San Antonio and surrounding country yesterday. The rain is said to have been the largest in several years, and to have extended a distance of 100 miles in every direction from the Alamo city. This rain will prove a great blessing to Southern Texas, and the news will be received with pleasure in all parts of the country.

Mr. Geo. E. Newman says the wool clip this year will be light owing to the recent heavy showers and the cold weather which failed to bring out the grease on the wool as the warm weather usual at this season would have done. Grass has improved greatly during the last two weeks and the crop will be good.—Miles City Stock Grower.

A Dallas News special from Childress dated June 21, says: Holcomb & DeHamell have purchased 2000 steers from the Moon ranch and 1500 from the Three D's, which will be shipped from here on the 26th instant. Capt. J. M. Day is here, having just finished delivering 4000 head of steers sold to Frank Creswell in Colorado. Cattle will move rapidly now, as the abundant rains have furnished fine grass.

The National Live Stock Reporter refers to Wednesday's sheep market as follows: The sheep market was heavily stocked to-day with Texas sheep billed to Chicago. Some Texas sheep sold here late yesterday to a feeder at \$3.50. Some sold to the butcher trade to-day at \$3.90. The supply of native sheep was much as usual, being mixed lots of various qualities, some only stocker grades, some fair mutton sheep, others better, with fare to very choice lambs, but no straight load of good sheep or lambs. The market was not quotably different from Tuesday.

W. K. Bell, a leading stockman near Palo Pinto came near losing his life last week by being caught on the prairie and gored by a furious bull. The animal ran at Mr. Bell and seeing that there was no chance of getting away, he got as near the ground as possible and protected himself as best he could. He was gored quite severely in the back and only saved himself by running his finger in the animal's eye, giving it pain and causing it to leave him and run after a man on horseback nearby. Mr. Bell was in Gordon last week relating his experience and said he would not have the operation repeated for the whole of Palo Pinto county, and as his life was certainly at stake and only presence of mind saved him, we do not wonder at him.—Gordon Courier.

A. H. Arnett: Cattle are doing well, generally. Loss on calves and female stock during winter and spring, heavy. Loss on beef cattle very light. My cattle from Texas were shipped to Orin Junction, Wyoming, and will be driven from there to the range. Eaton, Fry and Crosby's outfits ship the same way. There will be practically no round-up until the middle of July for beef cattle. Wibaux brands 6000 to 7000 calves each year and works the country earlier.—Dickinson Record.

The Kansas City market seems to have held up remarkably well during the past week. Referring to Wednesday's market on range cattle, the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram says: The fresh supply was about 43 loads, with a large proportion of steer. The quality was better than yesterday and prices look some higher on paper. Trade was fairly active on the better grades of steers and cows and some salesmen quoted a rise of 5 to 10c, especially on steers. A string of 1100-lb steers brought \$3.35, and were better than anything on sale yesterday. Good she stuff was fairly active, but was not perceptibly higher. Calf receipts were light and prices were quoted steady.

The largest bee-keeper in the world is Mr. Harbison of California, who has 6000 colonies, producing 200,000 pounds of honey yearly. In Greece there are 30,000 colonies, producing 3,000,000 pounds of honey; in Denmark, 80,000, producing 2,000,000; in Russia 110,000, producing the same; in Belgium, 200,000, producing 5,000,000; in Holland, 240,000, producing 6,000,000; in France, 950,000, producing 23,000,000; Germany, 1,450,000, and in Austria, 1,550,000, each producing 40,000,000 pounds of honey. But in the United States there are 2,900,000 colonies belonging to 70,000 bee-keepers, and producing 62,000,000 pounds of honey yearly.

From the San Angelo Standard: C. Ferguson sold 430 muttons to G. S. Long for \$2.95@3, Monday. Mr Long also purchased 630 head from Ed Crosson at \$2.50.—Bob Hillis sold 750 wethers to G. S. Long this week at \$2.12½.—G. C. Mauzy bought 400 muttons from J. W. Nosworthy at \$3 and 200 at \$2.75.—Bob Hillis sold Huffman & Son 500 muttons the first of the week at \$2.70.—Godair, Harding & Co. are handling the bulk of the sheep in the Concho country. Arthur Godair, the eldest son of W. H. Godair, is holding down the St. Louis house to perfection. This firm handles more live stock than any other commission house in Texas.—John Kirkpatrick, the big seven foot sheep raiser, brought in 572 head of fine muttons this week which he sold to John Huffman at \$2.50. Mr. K. says his sheep are in fine condition. He raised a good crop of lambs, sold his wool and muttons at good figures and his goose is hanging pretty high, thank you.—Texas sheep speculators are active. Some of them who bought a month or so ago have made very big hits, and as a consequence the number has increased so that sheep are now held at very high figures.—John Rae, the popular young ranchman from the head of Devils river, was in town several days this week. He brought in 1200 fine muttons of Rae & Grinnell, which he sold to Huffman & Son at \$2.40. They will be shipped to-day.—Adolph Huffmeyer, a prosperous merchant of Bandera arrived this week with 2000 head of muttons from that lower country, which he sold in that city at \$2.65. He was very favorably impressed with San Angelo as a business point and returned thoroughly satisfied with his trip and his trade.—T. T. Thomason, the thrifty Devils river Merino sheepman, was in town the latter part of last week with 500 of the finest muttons of the season. They brought him near \$3. He will have several hundred Merino bucks on the market again this fall.

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

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

June 15—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for Mrs. A. Roberts, Hillsboro, 75 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.90; J W Corn, Bear Creek, 28 cows, 737 lbs, \$2.40; 8 calves, \$4; Windham, Middleton & Ellis, Tulsa, 1 T, 182 calves, \$4.75; Ellis Richardson, 71 calves, \$5.75; Flynn & Dronichet, Fairy, 208 sheep, 81 lbs, \$4.65; M B Adams, San Antonio, 40 yearlings, 485 lbs, \$1.37. June 16—C Hayden, ChoctEAU, 1 T, 80 calves, \$5.75; J H Parramore, Leliaetta, 1 T, 98 calves, \$4.50; 2 calves, \$2.50. June 18—Day Land & Cattle Co, Talpa, 99 calves, \$5.25; David & Durham, Sabin, 131 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.60. June 20—Peck Bros, Rockwall, 24 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.75; 25 mixed, 913 lbs, \$2.30; R H Cobb, Thorndale, 12 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.75; 1 stag, 1160 lbs, \$2; 28 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.65; 16 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.85; 24 steers, 844 lbs, \$2; 12 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.25; J L Rutledge, Runge, 28 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.80; L J W Edwards, Moore Station, 39 yearlings and heifers, 536 lbs, \$1.40; Furneau Bros, Trinity Mills, 23 steers, 1018 lbs, \$2.45; 23 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.80; 18 steers, 1058 lbs, \$3; 2 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.75; 1 — 1210 lbs, \$2.50; 8 steers, 1018 lbs, \$3.10 15 steers, 1036 lbs, \$3.10; 21 steers, 1071 lbs, \$3.10; 54 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.45; Morris & Holloway, Mt. Calm, 4 calves, \$5.50; 31 cows and heifers, 643 lbs, \$2; 26 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.85; 2 bulls, 1005 lbs, \$1.75; E W Briscoe, Greenville, 26 steers, 869 lbs, \$1.60; J W Canady, Greenville, 4 cows, 870 lbs, \$2.15; 50 cows, and heifers, 754 lbs, \$1.82; 5 bulls, 1220 lbs, \$1.80; J W Harper, Greenville, 24 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1190 lbs, \$1.75; Miller & Payne, Ballinger, 264 sheep, 72 lbs, \$3.50; 271 sheep, 74 lbs, \$3.50; A Hopewell, Ballinger, 747 sheep, 62 lbs, \$3.50. June 13—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for John R. Jackson, Temple, 19 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.90; 3 oxen, 1360 lbs, \$2.35. June 14—Barclay Wilson & Co, Temple, 25 cows, 808 lbs, \$2.35; Ennis National Bank, Ennis, 45 steers, 980 lbs, \$3.10; 2 cows, 985 lbs, \$2.40; A H Dunkerley, 26 steers, 733 lbs, \$2.40. June 15—Windom, Eaton & Middleton, Tulsa, 1 T, 41 calves, \$4.75 each. June 16—J J Huffman, San Angelo, 256 sheep, 92 lbs, \$4.75. June 20—Joe Thilie, San Angelo, 258 sheep, 83 lbs, \$4.50. June 21—R A Brown & Son, Calvert, 22 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.90; 2 oxen, 1445 lbs, \$2.50; R M Kolb, Rockdale, 176 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.15. June 22—H Montgomery, Tulsa, 1 T, 95 calves, \$4.75 each; 93 calves, \$5.10 each.

June 20—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W F Benton, Belcherville, Texas, 18 coarse steers, 1280 lbs, \$3; Bowman & Jones, Hubbard City, 106 thin calves, 119 lbs, \$3; M Latimer, Ennis, 50 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.75; F Houston, agt, Bellevue, 22 steers, 977 lbs, \$3.50; 105 steers, 1115 lbs, \$3.50; 34 steers, 1259 lbs, \$3.80; S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 30 steers, 1143 lbs, \$3.50; 41 steers, 1155 lbs, \$3.50; 20 steers, 989 lbs, \$3.50; F Houston, Bellevue, 28 steers, 1631 lbs, \$4.40; 237 sheep, 77 lbs, \$4.35; 29 lambs, 64 lbs, 5 cts; 7 bucks, \$3; E Hicks, Bellevue, 22 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.30; S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 40 steers, 1074 lbs, \$3.40; 3 steers, 993 lbs, \$3.10; 1 steer, 1040 lbs, \$3.25; 57 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.40; 18 cows and steers, 766 lbs, \$1.95. June 22—J B Halder, Gainesville, 47 steers, 1102 lbs, \$2.90; 46 steers, 1067 lbs, \$2.90; A J Davis, 70 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.90; M Dillon, Gainesville, 20 steers, 1102 lbs, \$2.90; 40 steers, 1219 lbs, \$3.15; S S Pettit, Gainesville, 21 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.37; C Dillon, Gainesville, 20 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.90; 44 steers, 1069 lbs, \$2.90; 40 steers, 1227 lbs, \$3.15; T F McGuffy, Hubbard, 10 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.50; 17 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.90; 21 oxen, stags and steers, 1122 lbs, \$2.50; 24 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.60; 23 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.60; 20 cows and heifers, 678 lbs, \$1.70; 6 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.45; 22 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.65.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 14—Texas Live Stock Commission company sold for Davis & Holman, Hutto, Tex, 9 stags, 1177 lbs, \$1.85; 12 oxen, 1137 lbs, \$2.65; 52 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.80; J J Davis, via St. Louis, 24 steers, 980 lbs, \$3.05; Oatman & Holman, Hutto, Tex, 23 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.95; J M Johnson, San Antonio, 22 steers, 1084 lbs, \$3.05; 2 cows, 925 lbs, \$2.65. June 15—C P Wimberry, Corsicana, 12 calves, 290 lbs, \$2; 24 calves, 191 lbs, \$3.75; 9 cows, 791 lbs, \$2.20; 31 cows, 746 lbs, \$2.10; 30 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.75; 26 stags, 1055 lbs, \$2.05; C. S. West, 2 stags, 1080 lbs, \$2.50; 119 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.95; H Runge, Cuero, 68 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.80; 1 stag, 1020 lbs, \$2; M J Baker, Cuero, 46 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.85; N Terry, via St. Louis, 21 steers, 1066 lbs, \$2.80; Jenkins & S, 76 calves, 162 lbs, \$2.50. June 16—T M Tussall, Weiner, 93 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.65; W. A. Oatman, Hutto, 23 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.95.

KANSAS CITY.

June 13—Fish & Keck Co. sold for Elliott & Dial, Lone Oak, 66 meal-fed steers, 1035 lbs, \$3.50; Ed Thompson, Purcell, I T, 5 corn-fed cows, 852 lbs, \$2; 54 corn-fed steers, 968 lbs, \$3.10; L C Wantland, Purcell, I T, 25 corn-fed steers, 990 lbs, \$3.25; 24 corn-fed steers, 1163 lbs, \$3.50; T B Kelley, Noble, I T, 25 corn-fed steers, 1109 lbs, \$3.35; John Pappin, Osage Nation, 14 grass cows, 740 lbs, \$2; 45 grass steers, 757 lbs, \$1.90; Bates & Morris, Lone Oak, 41 meal-fed steers, 1208 lbs, \$3.55; 18 meal-fed steers, 1046 lbs, \$3; J P Graham, Purcell, I T, 62 corn-fed steers, 962 lbs, \$3.35; J H Harness, 25 corn-fed steers, 967 lbs, \$3.50; R M Rountree, 52 corn-fed steers, 991 lbs, \$3.20; W J McBride, Lone Oak, 94 meal-fed steers, 1270 lbs, \$3.55; 24 meal-fed steers, 825 lbs, \$3; M Brenham, Black Jack, 57 grass cows, 738 lbs, \$1.65. June 14—Joe Howard, Black Jack, 77 meal-fed steers, 1063 lbs, \$3.30. June 13—Thompson & Park, Paoli, I T, 51 grass cows, 611 lbs, \$1.60; Jim Ingram, Campbell, 32 grass cows, 728 lbs, \$1.65. June 14—Elliott & Dial, Lone Oak, 12 grass cows, 753 lbs, \$1.75; P McBride, 10 meal-fed cows, 854 lbs, \$2.25; 36 meal-fed steers, 1038 lbs, \$3.10; McBride Bros, 46 meal-fed steers, 1020 lbs, \$3.15; J W Barnett, 25 meal-fed steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.15; 23 meal-fed steers, 1055 lbs, \$3; Ed Stockton, Purcell, I T, 48 corn-fed steers, 1021 lbs, \$3. June 15—S J Garvin, White Bead Hill, I T, 13 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.75; 40 corn-fed steers, 1134 lbs, \$3.05; A W Hulett, 23 meal-fed steers, 1156 lbs, \$3.40; 22 meal-fed steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.90; W R Childs, Pottsboro, 126 meal-fed steers, 1215 lbs, \$3.35. June 17—J H & E H Bounds, Sherman, 46 corn-fed steers, 1187 lbs, \$3.50; 24 corn-fed heifers, 960 lbs, \$3.30; Ewell & Justice, Kiowa, Kansas, 42 half-breed corn-fed steers, 1220 lbs, \$3.60; Baird & Smith, Purcell, I T, 118 corn-fed Texas steers, 1127 lbs, \$3.25. June 20—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co, sold for J M Chittin, Inola, I T, 338 calves, \$5.50 each; 60 heifers, 653 lbs, \$1.85; M L Minter, Muskogee, I T, 24 calves, \$4 each; 75 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.65; 6 bulls, 978 lbs, \$1.25; J R Skinner, Elgin, Kans, 108 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.70; Hume & Pryor, Kildora, I T, 94 calves, \$4 each; I T Pryor, Kildora, I T, 95 calves, \$4 each; Dodge & Mason, Kemp, Tex, 26 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.15; R J Gentry, Checotah, I T, 71 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.25; 21 steers, 1170 lbs, \$2.85.

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.

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

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Little Things in Sheep-Raising.

"Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is an old maxim. Little things make up the duties of life, domestically, socially and financially, with the housewife, the husbandman, the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the capitalist. The sheep industry represents all that there is in the above. In Farm and Fireside R. M. Bell truly remarks: A few ounces of wool, a pound of mutton, a little more time and a little more food represent the difference between profit and loss. The personnel of the flock, the business care and accurate judgment of the owner are responsible for the results obtained. A cheap ram at the head of the flock may handicap the whole situation. An old or feeble ewe lessens the chances of profits to a desperate per cent. It is a little thing to nurse a poor sheep through the winter at the expense of a lamb, a fleece, when a deal of patience and a food supply would have kept a strong, vigorous sheep, that would have given eight pounds of clean, strong wool and raised one or two valuable lambs. It is a little thing to let a sheep go lame for days and weeks with a thorn in its foot, to grow poor, when two minutes time would have remedied it all. It is not a big thing to let the pasture be overstocked for a little while until a change can be made and generous supplies of grass given, forgetting that the growth of wool and lambs has to be stopped, as there is no vitality to share for these purposes. It may be a little affair to allow the sheep to drink from a nasty pool; but they are drinking the germs of parasites that a little later on may carry off the lambs with a "queer, unknown disease." It is not an alarming affair, when the sheep are feeding from a low, wet place in the pasture that during a drouth has become dry, and has lots of grass the sheep can get while the hills are all dried up. These wet places are prolific breeding grounds of all the animal parasites known to the ovine race. It is not an unusual thing to find the flock reduced in vital conditions before noticed, but that is the time for the breeds of parasites, both internal and external, to develop and assert themselves, decimating the flock in spite of human skill and industry. No, these are all little things; but they could have been managed.

John Tod of the Laurales ranch, Nueces county, was in the city Saturday and reports it dry in his section. He says that 16,500 head of cattle have been shipped this season from the Laurales ranch to the Territory. Says the man who breeds the old Spanish stock is fooling away his time and money. It is his experience that the better the grade, the better they will withstand hardships. In the next year or two he expects to see more grading up in Southwest Texas than ever before. The Texas cattlemen to be successful must do more feeding. His stock must go to the market in the best possible shape. He is arranging to reduce his brand one-half and with more food and better care he says he can make more money than with twice the number. The breeder who sells his young stock at prevailing prices is losing money. The man who makes the money is the man who sells the finished product. — [Texas Stockman and Farmer.

Kirkpatrick & Whitaker, Stockton.

Mr. Kirkpatrick of the well-known firm of Kirkpatrick & Whitaker, breeders and dealers in pure bred Merino sheep, of Stockton, Cal., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Kirkpatrick will visit the principal sheep growing districts with a view to making contracts for pure bred bucks. Those wanting first-class stock from a reliable concern, cannot do better than place their orders with Mr. Kirkpatrick.

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.

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

To Our Subscribers.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

The American hog producer should congratulate himself on the excellent prospects which are looming up for his product from across the seas. As we have before stated, every port in the world is now open to the American hog products. While this state of affairs has been in vogue only a few weeks, the last year has made developments that show that there is to be a very large market in the remote corners of the world. For the week ending June 4, the exports from Atlantic ports were as follows: pork, 4580 bbls.; bacon, 10,096,050 lbs.; lard, 9,281,274 lbs.; showing a gain over the same week in 1891 of 155 bbls. of pork, 2,213,095 lbs. of bacon and 4,226,771 lbs. of lard. Then, too, take aggregate exports from November, 1891, to June, 4, 1892: pork, 39,870,200 lbs.; bacon, 361,466,728 lbs.; lard, 361,316,105 lbs; total, 762,653,033 lbs. Same period in 1860-91 the total exports were 723,553,972 lbs, showing the enormous gain of 39,099,061 lbs. In view of the fact that comparatively few of the many ports were open to American hog products during the whole of this period, it looks reasonable to suppose that the immediate future will show still greater gains. Is there money in sight for the hog producer? Even a wooden man would say yes.— [Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

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Great Panhandle Country of Texas,

The greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all, also the only direct route to

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AGRICULTURAL.

If you would make a good farmer, study the laws of nature.

If you feel that you must have more land, will it not pay you to increase in depth rather than in breadth? Such a method will not add to either your taxes or interest.

Prof. Blount, the noted authority on wheat cultivation, says that in all cases and under all conditions, except late planting, thirty pounds of clean, sound seed an acre is enough.

Good hay depends very largely upon quick work in the hay field. With a full complement of hands and the best hay-making machinery, grass that is cut in the morning should be in the barn by night.

Good implements save time, do better work and make larger crops than poor ones; but do not buy them on time, pay 8 per cent. interest and then leave them out in all weather to go to pieces before they are paid for. You cannot make crops good enough to warrant this.

Plow under all the weeds that you can, rather than to cut and burn them. By decomposing in the soil they are of much greater value than if the ashes are merely left upon the surface, but the best way is to have no weeds at all. Keep the ground so well occupied that they have no chance to grow.

It does no good for farmers to complain and find fault with existing conditions. If they are wrong the only sensible thing to do is to take measures to make them better. Conditions are the result of cause and effect. The first thing needed is to know the cause, the remedy can then be applied with good assurance of success.

Work done among weeds during a rainy time does little to destroy them. Indeed, if rain follows soon after a weed has been uprooted by hoe or cultivator the weed is merely transplanted. Two or three transplantings makes the weed stocky, and so multiplies its feeding roots that it is harder than ever to kill it. The case is made worse if, as often happens, the hoe chops off half the top of the weeds before uprooting it. This is what all plants need to have done to them to insure success in their transplanting.

More of our farmers ought to take more interest in butter making than they do. It is no large expense to supply the necessary articles needed in a small dairy. The milk of a few cows made into butter and sold at the ever ready market will soon repay the cost of starting. No less than half the farmers have locations suitable for keeping eight to a dozen cows and with the ordinary amount of help needed on the farm a small income may be had from the dairy right along, besides supplying the table. Farmers, think this matter over and we venture that you will agree with us.

On clay soils a hard crust forms after every soaking rain. This is due to the mineral elements in clay soils which rainfall dissolves, and which are left on the surface as the water on the soil rises by capillary attraction and is evaporated into the air. This mineral crust excludes air and warmth from the soil beneath it. This and the mineral it furnishes to roots of plants explains why such great benefit follows repeated cultivation when the ground is encrusted. Keep the cultivator going at such time as frequently as possible.

Every business man, whether in city or town, keeps run of his business, and he does not carry it in his head either. Every thing is reduced to dollars and cents. Without this system few men could carry their business to a success issue. Not till the farmer realizes that he must be a thorough business man will he be able to com-

pete with his brother in the city. Were the same methods employed on our farms that are employed in the great centers of commerce the farm would be a paying institution. The fact that many farms pay now show how great are the possibilities.

We ran across a man, one stormy day recently, who said he was glad it was raining, as he wanted a day to rest up. A little further on we come across his neighbor busily at work in his tool shed. He was sharpening all the tools about the establishment, from his wife's kitchen knives up to the teeth of his harrow. Hoes, spades, saws and axes were being put in condition for good work. The wagon was being oiled up and a little paint put where it would do the most good. This man was sorry it rained, for he wanted to go on with his corn planting, but he did not grumble nor make it an excuse for sitting down with folded hands. Which one do you think will make the most successful year?

The reputable stock and farm papers all over the country are taking up the oleomargarine question, and if they succeed in their aim, the objectionable pallid fat, sold under the name of "butter" must go. The National Stockman in a recent issue said: "The extent to which the oleomargarine is injuring the dairy industry can not well be stated in figures. A most significant straw, however, is the fact that the butter substitute issued by six Chicago establishments last year was equivalent to the product of 300,000 cows, while it is claimed that the figures this year will be one-third larger. This practically means that 400,000 cows will be displaced this year in their work for the butter market. That this displacement is highly profitable to the manufacturers of substitute goes without saying—a certain prophecy of unlimited growth of production in the same direction."

From the results of our own observation we are inclined to think that farmers do not avail themselves so much as they should of the aid of our department of agriculture. This exists for the farmers, and they should make use of it whenever they can. For one thing the publications issued by it should have larger circulation among the farmers. Many of them are of great practical value, and could be read and studied with profit. A recent one treats of smut, especially of the smut of wheat and oats, and of the means which should be taken in preparing the seed so as to avoid injury to the crop. Another, which treats of the cultivation of tobacco, should be in the hands of every tobacco grower in the country. It is especially valuable in treating of the methods of curing the crop. Another, upon beet sugar, treats of every process of growing the crop and of manufacturing. Farmers who care to study these matters, should write to the department for the bulletins.

A notable change in one respect is observed in Western agriculture, and that is that the farmers now pay attention to utilizing the manure. A few years ago they did not do this. Lands were so cheap that they thought it would not pay to waste labor merely to conserve their fertility. Great heaps of manure lay, and rotted and wasted from year to year. Whatever the other conditions may be, farmers of all classes and in all places will find out eventually that the first business of the farmer is to care for his soil. This is the one important thing to learn and when the president of our agricultural college said to us recently that the aim of the college was to teach the students this principle, we concluded they were on the right track, and all the other needful things would follow in due season. When we have learned that we must continually restore to the soil at least as much plant food as the crops have taken from it, and have found how to do it at the least expense, we shall be on the road to becoming good farmers.

If you are keeping accounts with your farm, which by all means you should do, you should affix a certain per diem value to your own labor, to the labor of the teams, and to each hand employed about the place. Then if you have each field numbered, in a book kept for that purpose, it will be very easy at night to set down, opposite the proper number, the hours of labor that have been employed upon it. Then at the end of the season you can tell exactly what the cultivation of each crop has cost, and be adding to this the rental value and cost of seed you have the cost of the crop. Such knowledge is not only a matter of great satisfaction but a positive aid to making the farm pay better. When a man has such assurance as these figures can give that a certain field or certain crop is being produced at a loss he will bestir himself to mend the matter. And having such a record, he will take an interest in making each field stand upon its own bottom—so to speak—and he will institute a rivalry between them to see which can be made to pay the best.

One disadvantage of the single crop system is that a farmer has nothing to sell but once a year. This induces a disposition to run on credit from one harvest to another, which is an expensive and unsatisfactory way to do. A flock of sheep help out in this matter, giving a bunch of lambs or some wool to sell at a time when there is no ready money coming in from any other source. While upon this subject we want to say a little more about the credit system for farmers. We know more than one man who runs along this way from crop to crop, paying cash for nothing, and at each harvest finds that it requires all he has made to pay up. He just about keeps his head above water, and no more. If he would turn about, put himself in shape to pay cash, and diversify his work so that money would be coming in at different seasons, he would save upon his purchases to make a nice little profit at the end of the year. The facility with which farmers can have things charged has been the means of making a good many think that farming didn't pay, when the trouble was it was only themselves that didn't pay as they went along.

HORTICULTURE.

To get the best satisfaction from the garden it must give something new every week during the season. To accomplish this you must plant something every week up to August 1.

As soon as one crop is matured and exhausted in the garden or truck patch be ready to substitute another. Thus in practice we carry out the theory of making "two blades of grass to grow where one grew before." It is like doubling the profits of one's capital in one year.

On many farms fruit is too often looked upon as a luxury, when it should be viewed rather in the light of a necessity. Good fruit, ate in moderation, is healthy, and in fact to a large extent serves as a medicine. The fruit should not only be of good quality but well ripened. Immature or green fruit is not only unhealthy but frequently jeopardizes life itself.

That residents of the towns and cities have fruits of the season in greater measure than the average tiller of the soil is a fact, proving that however much may have been said or written on the subject of fault production for the farmer's table, as a class we still need the "line upon line," that we may enjoy in a higher sense the opportunities awaiting us. The pleasure derived from watching the growth and the fruitage of the different varieties is a delight that the uninterested know not of.

As to the behavior of roots on trees that are pruned, it is a fact which we should always bear in mind that when trees are lopped off, roots in like pro-

portion always die. When much pruning is done the large number of decaying roots destroy the healthy ones also, thus surely killing the tree, consequently we should understand that it is not a large number of roots supporting a small head, that is beneficial, but it is the large amount of food stored the previous season that causes a strong growth, or else sustains the tree with its few branches, until its roots become established. There is a popular fallacy concerning fibrous roots, which should be corrected. It is generally believed that a plant which has many hair-like fibres on its roots, is the best for transplanting; but this is wrong, for these fibres bear the same relation to the main roots that the leaves bear to the branches and last only as long—that is each season they are renewed; hence the advantage of moving trees in early spring before the season's fibres are started, while many plants may be moved at any time, providing the fibrous roots are not in the least exposed to the air, it being their destruction which causes a plant to wilt. A few weak fibrous roots alone are of no value to a tree whatever, as it is the large roots which are full of vitality that push out the new white rootlets, which gather nourishment from the soil.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Young man, don't get the idea into your head that you can come to Texas and make a fortune without work. God Almighty created man with his muscular strength and mental faculties, and a natural law requires of him their industrious and discreet application. Don't for once imagine that the moment you strike a Texas town that some rich ranchero will get stuck on your shape and offer you an exorbitant salary to take exclusive control of his immense business, and that he will finally solicit and insist that you wed his fair, lovely and only daughter and offer as a special inducement to make you sole heir to all his millions, but come here expecting to work hard and judiciously, live economically, buy you a piece of land, add improvements, comforts and value to it every hour, every day, every year, and in years to come the wisdom of your conduct will be the pride of your life. Riches come to him who toils and waits.—[Alvin Sun.

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

HOLD YOUR HORSES.



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the leading photographer of Texas, has succeeded in capturing, and now has in his possession

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at his art parlors in Fort Worth, where as fine variety and as good photographs can be had as are made in any of the Eastern cities.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

STOCK FARMING.

Sheep and hogs are the two classes of stock in which a man may make a good start with a small capital. By a good start is meant a start with good animals.

Don't leave dead animals or brush along the fences or in the woods. They breed pestilence. Burn the brush and bury the dead animals.

Because they remasticate their food, corn meal can be fed to sheep with better results than the pigs. With pigs there is always more or less danger of its compacting in their stomachs.

The old Mosaic injunction against yoking the ox and the ass together has a sound reason for it. Such a team could not pull true, the slower ox holding back. Neither could exert the strength it might if each pulled true and evenly. The jerking of the collar or yoke from side to side makes sore shoulders, and very soon the team that was at first only mismatched must be given a month's rest to put it in shape for working again.

Keep plenty of salt in the pastures. The cattle may be able to lick enough brine off their companions' sweaty backs to do them, but rock salt is healthier and goes farther with the cattle. Keep plenty of salt in the horse mangers. Horses will sometimes eat their stalls half up for want of a little salt. Salt is cheap. A horse is not likely to eat too much of it if he has it whenever he wants it.

Lice are a frequent source of annoyance to all kinds of live stock in the summer, and are a serious drawback to their health and to profit in feeding. The best way to get rid of them is to use a kerosene emulsion. This not only kills the lice, but also the nits or eggs. Apply with a common brush, rubbing the emulsion well into the coats of the animals, and then sprinkle the stable mangers and feeding thoroughly with the same.

While coal oil is one of the best materials that can be used for destroying lice on all kinds of stock, says a writer in one of our exchanges, care should be taken in applying or considerable damage will be done the animals. One way of applying is to mix thoroughly with an equal portion of water and then keep well stirred, as the oil and water separate very quick if allowed to stand. Another good way of applying is by mixing with lard or grease and rubbing it on as a salve or ointment, and in this way it can be used with nearly all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or poultry. It is cheap and effective. In nearly all cases it is best to give a second application in a week or ten days in order to make the work effective.

It pays to have a good barn. Without it there must always be considerable waste of crops and feed from exposure to the weather. And without a barn it is impossible to save the manure to the best advantage, although some who have the barn, we are sorry to say, neglect this important matter. But perhaps the greatest profit from the barn comes through the housing of stock, thus saving from exposure, in inclement weather, and enabling us to keep it constantly growing and improving. The more we advance in agriculture the better barns we shall build, and after we have them we will gradually conform to the practice of keeping our stock housed more closely. Then we can carry more head to our acres, keep them in more even condition and make our lands better by saving the whole manurial product.

Economy is the right use of property. It is very generally misconstrued to mean the hoarding of money. Many business men feel content if they can invest one dollar and receive ten or twelve per cent. a year in addition. With swine, a pure bred sire usually multiplies himself twenty-five times or

more. These youngsters, if of the improved sorts, will produce at least one thousand pounds more pork for the same amount of food consumed than the common kind of swine. At ordinary prices half of the value of this one thousand pounds additional weight is worth \$20. If we reckon the pork value of the sire when he weighs 150 pounds at \$6, the farmer has made 100 per cent. on his investment if the boar costs \$25. If he fails to realize such results it is because he neglects important requirements. Among breeding sheep the promise of profit is still greater. The sire commonly multiplies himself at least twenty times. This means five hundred pounds extra of mutton due to improved blood, as compared with ordinary sheep. It means also an addition of at least 100 pounds of wool in the 20 fleeces. The ordinary value of these additions is not less than \$50. Half this amount counted as profit leaves \$30 for the cost of the breeding sire. In the foregoing no account is taken of the greatly increased value of the grade females for future breeding purposes. This must amount to at least 25 per cent. over the value of common stock. In the whole of the farmers' venture in growing swine and sheep on grazing, and grain, including his labor, he may not have an average profit of more than 10 per cent.; but investment in the breeding sire alone may be considered as producing a gain of more than 100 per cent. over doing business at a loss with common stock.

It is generally thought necessary to keep swine with cattle. Not all farmers have learned that sheep and hogs are necessary on the average farm, if the full profit of farming is to be realized. Some will say: "The two kinds of stock do not go together. The hogs are liable to destroy the lambs." This is true only on the farm lacking system and method. It is always necessary that each kind of live stock have a place and be kept in it. About the only time when there is danger in keeping hogs and sheep together is in the first six weeks of the lamb's life. With system and care both kinds can be cared for advantageously. When the wheat, oats and other grain is cleared from the harvest field the sheep will do quite well as gleaners for several days. Following this turn them into the corn field where they will utilize the grass and weeds. The lower corn blades also are rich food for them, and are otherwise clear waste. This, with the grass in the edges of the field and fence corners, may be profitably converted into high-priced mutton. The sheep is more distinctively a grazer than the hog. About the barn there is much waste grain in the dust and corners that nothing but a hog or chicken will find. Where there is butter and cheese-making, no animals will use the waste milk to so good advantage as swine. The refuse from the farmer's kitchen, too, amounts to considerable, and is best utilized by the hog. With a few hogs about the barn and near the buildings, the farmer will save half the food needed for their growth. When ready for fattening no animal converts corn or other grain so quickly into meat. This is a condensed product in which the farmer sells, in about 250 pounds of weight, more than a ton of raw material. Not all have learned that half the hog's growth can be made from grass alone. Grazing is as necessary for swine as for other animals. Lack of grazing is a most prolific cause of disease. On many farms where only a few hogs are kept, a pasture specially for hogs cannot well be provided. It is little trouble in such cases to provide green grass with a scythe, or garden weeds, like purslane, with the hoe, during hot weather. Later in the season feed green corn stalks. All animals require considerable green food in hot weather. As has often been advocated in these columns, several kinds of stock are safer for the average farmer than making a specialty of one or two sorts. Both swine and sheep should have their places among these varieties.

Don't be a Mossback.

A Tennessee farmer, writing to an agricultural paper on the causes of poverty with the farmers of the South, has the courage to "call a spade a spade." He says:

"One of the immediate causes of the poverty of the average farmer of this county grows out of his affections for the customs of his father. The old Virginia worm fence has a strong hold upon him, and has caused him many a backache in the past and has lightened his pocketbook no little. Then his father raised a variety of hogs known as the 'razor back,' by letting them run in the 'big roads' and pick up what would otherwise have been lost or utilized by the birds. This hog has a warm place in the hearts of the people of Madison county, and can be found in droves of two and three in almost any of the 'red lands' that are dignified by the title of public roads. These hogs when two years old can be made to weigh one hundred and fifty pounds by feeding them fifteen or twenty bushels of corn, or at a cost of \$10 to \$15 per head, to say nothing of the cost of the fence that keeps him in the road. But this will change in a few years; the car of progress is moving."

He certainly tells the truth, as we well know from ocular demonstration. But the South is not alone open to this accusation. It is a melancholy fact that there is a great deal of shiftless and "down-at-the-heel" farming done all over this country, and especially in the West. Farmers as a rule, are too conservative; though they may see and acknowledge the superiority of the methods of others, they are often averse to making a change themselves. It takes enterprise for any one to get out of a rut of a habit, probably life-long.

One of the things which we hope the agricultural colleges and experiment stations will do to benefit farming, will be the establishment of a standard for men to go by other than what their fathers or neighbors may have practiced. In all manufacturing enterprises men adopt new methods just as soon as they are demonstrated to be profitable. The same rule ought to apply in farming.—[St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Pears' Soap

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

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

Price | "Worth a Guinea a Box." | 25c.

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Ask for Beecham's and take no others.
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E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 1, 1892.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., 9th 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.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

G. F. Perry, a stockman of Purcell, I. T., is in the city.

Jno K. Rosson, the Frisco live stock agent, was in the city Wednesday.

W. J. Mann of Wise county, was in city Monday with a lot of fat cattle.

B. C. Rhome, the Hereford breeder of Rhome, Texas, was in the city Monday.

H. G. Bedford of Castro county, an old-time pioneer Texas cattleman, is in the city.

W. E. Cobb, the cattle dealer of Wichita Falls, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Geo W. Moore, a well-to-do stockman of Jack county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. W. Zook of this city returned from a business trip to Kansas City Wednesday night.

L. Hearn of Belle Plain, is in the city. He reports Callahan county in a flourishing condition.

C. W. McGehee, the well known dealer in horses and mules, of Weatherford, was in the city yesterday.

Van Sanders, formerly of Jack county, but now a well-to-do citizen of Lubbock, was in Fort Worth Monday and Tuesday.

W. E. Mayes, a prominent banker of Crockett, Tex., is in the city. Mr. Mayes is largely interested in cattle in Archer county.

Judge I. N. Roach of Weatherford spent Wednesday in Fort Worth in attendance upon the county judges' convention.

John Ledbetter, stockman, who ranches in Greer county, but lives at the beautiful little city of Quanah, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

T. D. Woody of Decatur, the wide-awake, rustling representative of Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

G. S. White, a well-to-do cattleman of Quanah, was in the city Wednesday. He reports plenty of rain and good grass round about Quanah.

John H. Belcher of Henrietta was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Belcher says Clay county is in fine shape in every particular.

Captain J. P. Moore, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, returned the first of the week from an extended trip through the Western country.

Jot J. Smyth of Itaska, who feeds more steers than any man in his county, was in the city Tuesday. The present low market is making J. J. feel a little mite blue.

D. B. Gardner came down from the Pitchfork ranch in Dickens county on Tuesday. He says his range has had plenty of rain and everything is now in good shape.

E. M. Daggett of this city had a train load of cattle on Tuesday's St. Louis market. They only brought \$2.25, a great surprise and disappointment to Mr. Daggett.

R. L. Dunman, the Coleman cattleman, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Dunman reports good crops and fine grass in Coleman county.

L. J. Dunn of Kansas City, treasurer of the Campbell Commission company, spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Dunn is an accomplished business gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to transact business. The Campbell Commission company are to be congratulated on the acquisition of this well-known and affable business gentleman.

Maj. Sam Hunt, live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, spent a few days this week in his Fort Worth office. The major is just now a much-sought-after and very busy man.

J. M. Dawson, formerly a citizen of Fort Worth and at one time a big cattleman, but now a quiet citizen of the future great city of Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

E. Fenlon came down from the Panhandle Tuesday evening and left Wednesday morning for the ranch of the Bronson Cattle company near Midland of which he is manager.

P. R. (Bud) Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Clark says grass is good and crops were never better in Comanche and adjoining counties.

Tom Montgomery of Scurry county came down from the Panhandle Wednesday. Mr. Montgomery has 1800 two-year-old steers near Clarendon for which he would like to find a purchaser.

C. P. Fuller, who is connected with the First National bank of Midland, and also largely interested in cattle, was in the city Wednesday en route East for a thirty day's holiday.

J. W. (Bud) Wilson, at one time one of the largest ranchmen in Western Texas, but now a breeder of fine stock at Weston, Collin county, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

A. P. Bush, Jr. of Colorado City was in the city yesterday. Mr. Bush says plenty of rain has fallen in some parts of the country, but unfortunately for him his pasture is yet very dry and badly in need of rain.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, the well known stockman, who owns several large cattle ranches in Southwest Texas with headquarters at San Antonio, was in the city Monday, returning from his Indian Territory pasture.

R. K. Wylie, the well-known pioneer cattleman of Runnels county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He says his range is in fairly good shape and the country generally in a prosperous condition.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kansas, who is pasturing several thousand fine steers in Hill county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Southern Texas. Mr. Miller wants 1000 two-year-old steers.

W. L. Hawkins, the cattle feeder of Midlothian, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Hawkins has on hand and for sale 600 extra good, fat beeves. Buyers should give him a call. He wants to sell.

Wm. Hunter, the Texas manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Hunter spends most of his time on the road, and is doing a good business for the popular firm represented by him.

Wm. Powell, the fine stock breeder of the well known firm of Rhome & Powell, who own fine stock farms at Rhome and also near Channing, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Powell has sold several hundred Hereford bulls this spring.

Arthur Tisdall, general manager of the Adair ranch in Armstrong county, was in the city Wednesday. The herd managed by Mr. Tisdall is conceded to be the best bred large herd of cattle in the state. They sold to one party this spring 5000 two-year-old steers at \$20 per head, decidedly the best sale of the season. Mr. Tisdall now offers for sale graded Hereford and Shorthorn steers for feeders, and also high grade bulls for breeding purposes. Those wanting feeding steers that will compare favorably with the best Illinois cattle, or a first-class lot of high grade bulls, should correspond with Mr. Tisdall, whose postoffice address is Palo Duro, Armstrong county, Texas.

Col. D. R. Fant, one of the pioneer cattlemen of Texas, who makes his home at Goliad, but spends most of his time at Kansas City, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Col. Fant has recently shipped several thousand cattle from Southern Texas to the Indian Territory.

Chas. Coppinger, formerly of this city, but now a prominent ranchman of Scurry county, was in Fort Worth last night, en route to the Panhandle, where he will intercept a herd of steers sent across the country by trail from his Scurry county ranch.

W. E. Skinner, representing the Union Stock yards of South Omaha, Neb., is again in Fort Worth. Mr. Skinner says the outlook for a fair share of the Texas trade for the Omaha market is encouraging, indeed, and will no doubt fully meet his expectations.

Capt. J. C. Lea of Roswell, N. M., came down from Channing on Saturday and remained over in the live stock center until Tuesday. Capt. Lea had just finished delivering the 4500 steers sold to Sam Lazarus, which was reported in the last issue of the JOURNAL.

Geo. W. Haynes of Calvert, Texas, one of the Texas representatives of C. L. Shattuck & Co., the Chicago live stock commission merchants, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Haynes is an energetic, popular gentleman, and represents a first-class firm, which insures a good trade among the cattle shippers.

I. T. Pryor of Austin, who owns a large herd of cattle on the Otoes Reservation, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Pryor says grass was never better or cattle fattening faster in the Indian Territory than at the present time. Mr. Pryor makes headquarters during the shipping season at Arkansas City.

Charles Leonard Ware, live stock agent of the Denver and father of C. L. Ware, Jr., of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and left at night for Southern Texas. Charles Leonard is a very busy man but manages to take care in good shape of the immense live stock traffic of his road.

A. A. Wiley, manager of the Magnolia Land and Cattle company, whose ranch is in Borden county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Wiley reports abundant rains in Lubbock, Hale, Garza, Floyd and adjoining counties. Mr. Wiley was en route to his Lipscomb county ranch.

C. C. French of this city, representing the Campbell Commission company, has sold 3500 mixed sheep to Mr. John Waters of Denver, Colorado. The sheep were in the drouthy districts of Southern Texas and are now being shipped to Texline, from which place they will be drifted across the country to Colorado. This is perhaps the largest sheep deal made in Texas in several years. The price paid has not been made public, but is understood to be about \$1.05 per head. Mr. Waters certainly has a fine profit in the transaction.

M. B. Pulliam, the well-known banker and stockman of San Angelo, who was a few weeks ago reported to be in a dying condition from the effects of a rattlesnake bite, is again on his pins, at least such would be the inference from a private letter just received from him by the JOURNAL, an excerpt from which reads as follows: "I enclose you my check for \$1.50 to pay for another year's subscription to your journal. Keep it coming. It gives more reliable stock news than any paper published in the South. By the way, you might send a little rain with it. This country is getting a little dry, but stock of all kinds are doing well."

The Campbell Commission company, successors to the James H. Campbell company, have their advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This com-

pany numbers among its shareholders and workers all the old members of its predecessor, and in addition to these, has added several valuable men of high financial standing and business worth. The Campbell Commission company have offices and a good force of well-trained, hard-working men at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, South Omaha, Neb. and Sioux City, Ia. Shipments to any of these houses will receive prompt and careful attention. The Campbells have been too long in the business and are too well known to live stock shippers to require any introduction at the hands of the JOURNAL. It is therefore only necessary to add that they are still in the business and in better shape than ever before for handling the trade and taking care of their customers.

Management of Flocks.

To insure success in sheep growing, the flock must be kept clean and free from scab, and, most of all, must be composed of sheep of the right age, that is, young, thrifty and productive sheep. There is a chance for the exercise of skill and care in lambing, also in caring for the flocks on the range, in preventing stampedes, smothering and in seeing that they have the chance to fatten, but we doubt if there is anything that tells more favorably on the growers' proceeds than the proper culling of a flock and keeping of the old sheep weeded out. Now it is true that the yearling is quite unprofitable, and the lamb requires the most care the first winter and is much the hardest sheep to bring through the winter, and that where one purchases a flock of two year-olds are often chosen, yet the young sheep is the life of the flock and must be kept in order to preserve the flock in proper condition. Wethers are disposed of at great profit at two, three and four years old, but the ewes are kept until they are five years old, but no longer. Now if the grower starts out to dispose of all sheep after five years old he must have the care of the lambs and the yearlings. There are those, no doubt, who think it folly to dispose of five-year-old ewes, says a far Western paper as they might yield another crop of lambs, but the true policy is not to breed the old ewes the last season but to let them fatten and turn them off after shearing with the wethers for mutton. They will bring a good price as they make first-class mutton, besides yielding a fine clip of wool, which is preferable to a crop of lambs, and this is where some make their mistake in trying to make them productive too long. Every flock owner should have ewes enough to bring all the increase his possessions will support among the two, three and four-year-olds and should sort out his older ewes and not breed them, in order that they may be prepared for the butcher's block. Our most successful growers always have a few ewes to mix in every flock of mutton wethers they sell, and by this means keep their flocks in fine trim, keep their possession from becoming over-stocked and do not suffer the loss of the old ewes in the spring time that was experienced a few years ago, which was a very fruitful source of loss; probably the greatest source of loss our flocks were subject to in the earlier days. The idea used to be that the old ewes had to be kept until they died of old age, but the late plan of not breeding ewes after they get old but, allowing them to fatten and turning them off for mutton is a tiptop one, and those who practice it generally have their flocks in splendid shape, and make money right along.—[The Farmers' Review.]

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MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
June 23, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle at these yards for seven days ending to-day, 2800 head; shipments, 2460. Ruling prices for to-day are as follows: Top, strictly fat steers, weighing 1000 lbs and over, \$2@2.50; fat, light steers, weighing 800 to 900 lbs, \$1.90@2; medium and half fat steers not wanted; top cows, weighing 850 lbs and over, \$1.25@1.50; good fat cows, weighing 750 to 850 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, \$4.10@4.25; medium hogs, \$4@4.10; light fat hogs weighing from 150 to 200 lbs, \$3.90@4. Bulk of sales for the past week at \$4.

Receipts of sheep, 27,500; shipments, 23,640; strictly fat mutton, weighing 85 lbs and over, \$3.25@3.50; light weight but fat muttons, \$3@3.25. No demand for stock sheep.

NOTES.

All kinds of good cattle are in demand and find ready sale.

The supply of hogs does not begin to meet the demand. The market is up and the Fort Worth Packing company will buy all offered at ruling prices.

M. G. Ellis & Co. shipped a car-load of choice steers to S. W. Barber, Shreveport, La.

John Walters was on the yards Thursday and Friday with the last of his shipment of 33,000 sheep from Encinal and Laredo to Texline.

C. C. French has been on the yards several days this week looking after the interests of the Campbell Commission company, the house he represents.

S. W. Barber of Shreveport, was on the market Thursday buying some fat cattle to supply the trade in his city.

G. S. Long of San Angelo passed through the yards this week with 18 cars of muttons for Kansas City and Chicago.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
June 23, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle so far this week week have been as follows: Monday, 5432; Tuesday, 3712; Wednesday, 2800; to-day, 1400. There has been a good percentage of Texans and rangers, the good ones have held up fairly well, but salesmen have been compelled to make from 15 to 20 cents concession on half-fat stock. This market claims to have pulled through the week in better shape than either of her competitors. The following are the quotations for to-day:

Texans and feeders, steady; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.65@4.25; cows, \$1.95@2.65; Texans, \$1.75@3; stockers, \$2.20@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 8300; shipments, 2100. Market good active and 5c higher. All grades, \$4.45@5.15; bulk, \$4.90@5.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, 2400. Market quiet, nominally steady; \$1 lower than a week ago. Muttons, \$4; lambs, \$5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
June 23, 1892. }

This market opened on Monday with 4957 head, nearly all of which were Indian Territory and Texas cattle. A large per cent. of these were of inferior quality. Under the heavy receipts the market declined from 10 to 15 cents.

On Tuesday the receipts were increased to 8546 head; nearly all these were Indians and Texans. The supply

far exceeded the demand which resulted in a further decline of from 15 to 20 cents. Tuesday's market was the worst of the season and as low as the lowest of last year. \$3.25 was the top price paid for Texas cotton seed steers, while the bulk of sales were made at from \$2.50@2.75.

The receipts on Wednesday fell to 3500 and further decline was prevented. To-day the receipts were again lighter, only amounting to 3000. The market is now steady and firm at an advance of 10 cents on Tuesday's market. A few choice Texans sold to-day at \$3.40.

The hog market is higher; market ranging from \$4.90@5.25.

Sheep—Market steady at from \$3.25@4.35 for Texa smuttons.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 23, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts of cattle to-day, 11,000; yesterday, 14,500. Heavy run of Texans. Market declined from 15 to 20 cents during first half of the week, but is now steady and firm at a slight advance. The decline is more noticeable on common half fat stuff than on better grades. Shippers should send only strictly fat stock, all others must be sold at sacrifice. Bulk of sales of Texans to-day were at from \$2@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 3000. Market steady to strong. Rough and common, \$4.75@4.85; mixed and packing, \$5@5.15; prime heavy and butchers', \$5.25@5.40; light, \$4.75@5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 2100. Market steady. Natives, \$4.50@5.75; Texans, \$3.60@4.40; Westerns, \$3.50@5.50; lambs, 4@4.70.

W. 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.

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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.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 23.—Wool—Market closed steady.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	17@19 1/4	16@18 1/4
Medium	18@20 1/2	18@20
Spring, six eight months		
Fine	16@18 1/4	15@17
Medium	16@18 1/4	16@18
Mexican improved	12@14 1/4	12@14 1/4
Mexican carpet	11@13	11@13

Sales, 5000 pounds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23—Wool—Receipts, 319,000 lbs; shipments, 141,000 younds. Market unchanged. Northern medium 18@24 1/2c; coarse, 15@19c; Texas medium, 20@22 1/2c; coarse, 16@18; Colorado and New Mexico, 18@21c; coarse, 15@17c; fine, 13@19c.

LONDON, June, 23.—At the wool sales to-day 15,300 bales of good quality were offered. Bidding was animated. Best Merinos and cross-breeds advanced 5 per cent. American and German buyers purchased combing and good greasy white. Home buyers took large quantities of New Zealand wools.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1172	1132	584
Calves and Yearlings	1874	1834	586
Hogs	691	337	210
Sheep	556	556

CATTLE.—Choice beeves per lb gross, \$3@3.50; common to fair beeves, \$2@2.75; good fat cows, \$2@2.50; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$5.@8.00; yearlings, \$6@10; good milch cows, \$25@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per lb, gross, \$4.25@4.50; common to fair per lb, gross, \$3.50@4.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, per pound 4@4 1/2c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.25.

The run of common to fair beef cattle, calves and yearlings to this market continues liberal, trading in these grades is slow and prices are low. Good fat beef cattle and fat calves and yearlings are fairly active and quotations rule firm.

Hogs are dull and in full supply. Merchants and butchers are fully supplied with sheep; there is no inquiry except for good fat mutton.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Axtel's racing harness this season will weigh five pounds. The metal portions will be of aluminum, which is also being extensively used of late for shoes on trotters and pacers whose action is too high. New York Central, the 2:17½ son of Simmons, sports a set of them.

It is far more important that farm horses should be evenly matched in gate and strength than in other particular. Where one horse is a faster walker than the other, the labor is not evenly divided, and both are worried more than they would be by performing each their proper task. When one horse is stronger than the other the load must always be made with reference to the weaker animal, and thus some the strength of the other is not available for use.

One thing is ever to be kept in mind by the men who raise horses to sell—it is this: The next thing to be considered in a horse after his soundness, size, style and so forth, is his habits. A horse may be all that is desired in all other respects and yet fail of making a sale on the ground of bad habits from ill-training. This is often true. If the breeder of horses understands horse nature and is willing to devote his time to handling his horses from the time they are young up till well broken to harness, he can make them exactly to order for his customers and he will be well repaid for his pains in so doing.

Eastern horse dealers say that no class of horses is so scarce as really good saddle animals. Horseback riding is constantly becoming more popular in the cities, and among the people who can afford to pay well in order to secure a first-class animal. If breeders who have the proper stock to begin with, would handle and train the colts for this especial use, teaching them the various gates that are demanded by riders, they would usually find buyers ready at good prices. It is a line of work that will pay in the long run much better than the breeding and handling of trotters, and with much less danger of loss or of interruption to the ordinary business of the farm.

A State street jeweler to a Chicago Tribune reporter: I read an article in an Eastern paper the other day in which the writer asserted that the tendency of the average young was to talk horsey. I do not profess to know just exactly what the writer means but there is one thing that I do know, and that is that there is a decided tendency on the part of young men and women of a certain class to buy horse jewelry. That is to say they want something patterned after a horse's outfit. We have calls for scarf pins made like bits and stirrups. The bit is the favorite, while the young ladies ask for something patterned after a whip. I do not account for the taste except on the theory that with the season the races are in view. With horsey talk and horsey jewelry the young generation will look like they had been brought up around a livery stable. We have had to make several special orders to accommodate these demands.

The following remarks, made by Prof. Smith of the Minnesota Experimental Station, are well worth the perusal and careful consideration of horse breeders: "I venture the assertion, however, that three-quarters of the young stock born in the state this year will be the progeny of scrub sires. I hope I am mistaken, but I fear not. In a great many parts of the state which I have visited I have found farmers, intelligent in other respects, breeding their mares to a stallion of uncertain pedigree; a grade Clyde or Percheron perhaps, in utter forgetfulness of the fact that they cannot tell with any degree of certainty what the quality of their colts will be. To my remonstrance their ready reply has almost invariably

been, 'He is such a beauty and if I can get colts as fine as he, that is all I want.' Just there is where the rub is. The grade stallion has one lack that is fatal to his use as a breeder, and the more handsome he is, the more he resembles the breeds to which he is allied, the more dangerous he becomes. This lack is his inability to transmit to his progeny with certainty his own peculiar merits."

The Iowa Homestead says that no farmer should ever have anything but mares on his place, and if more of these come on than he can profitably keep he should sell the worst and never the best. Geldings should never be kept after they have reached salable age, and no one should ever permit a few dollars to tempt him to part with a good mare and keep a poorer one. One span of good mares is as good a start for really profitable commercial horse raising as fifty, and better, for there is always work enough to pay for the keeping of one span and there never is enough for fifty. Breed to the best always, for the get sells for better prices, and that kind has a good deal less competition to meet. One kind of destructive competition to which the cattle business has been subjected the raising of good horses escapes entirely—we mean range competition. The best coach trotting and draft horses will always be raised on the farm and never on the range, and they will always bring a good price, and there is danger of reaching the end of the business in raising that kind of horses, for there never yet was a coach horse that was handsome enough in form and action, a trotter that had enough speed, or a draft with enough bone and muscle of the right quality. However well one may do, there is always room to do better, however high one may go, there are yet heights beyond, inviting to further effort. We can very well remember when 2:40 was the synonym for matchless speed; now breeders are dreaming of the two minute trotter. With other styles of horses, achievement has been equally great and hope for future efforts is just as promising, although it is not quite so readily expressed in a definite figure indicating the progress made.

POULTRY.

If you want to keep the fowls healthy through hot weather, see that the feeding troughs and drinking places are clean. Dirt is a direct invitation to disease.

If the poultry yard does not pay the grocer's bills, then one of two things is true—either the fowls do not have enough attention or your credit is too good at the grocery store.

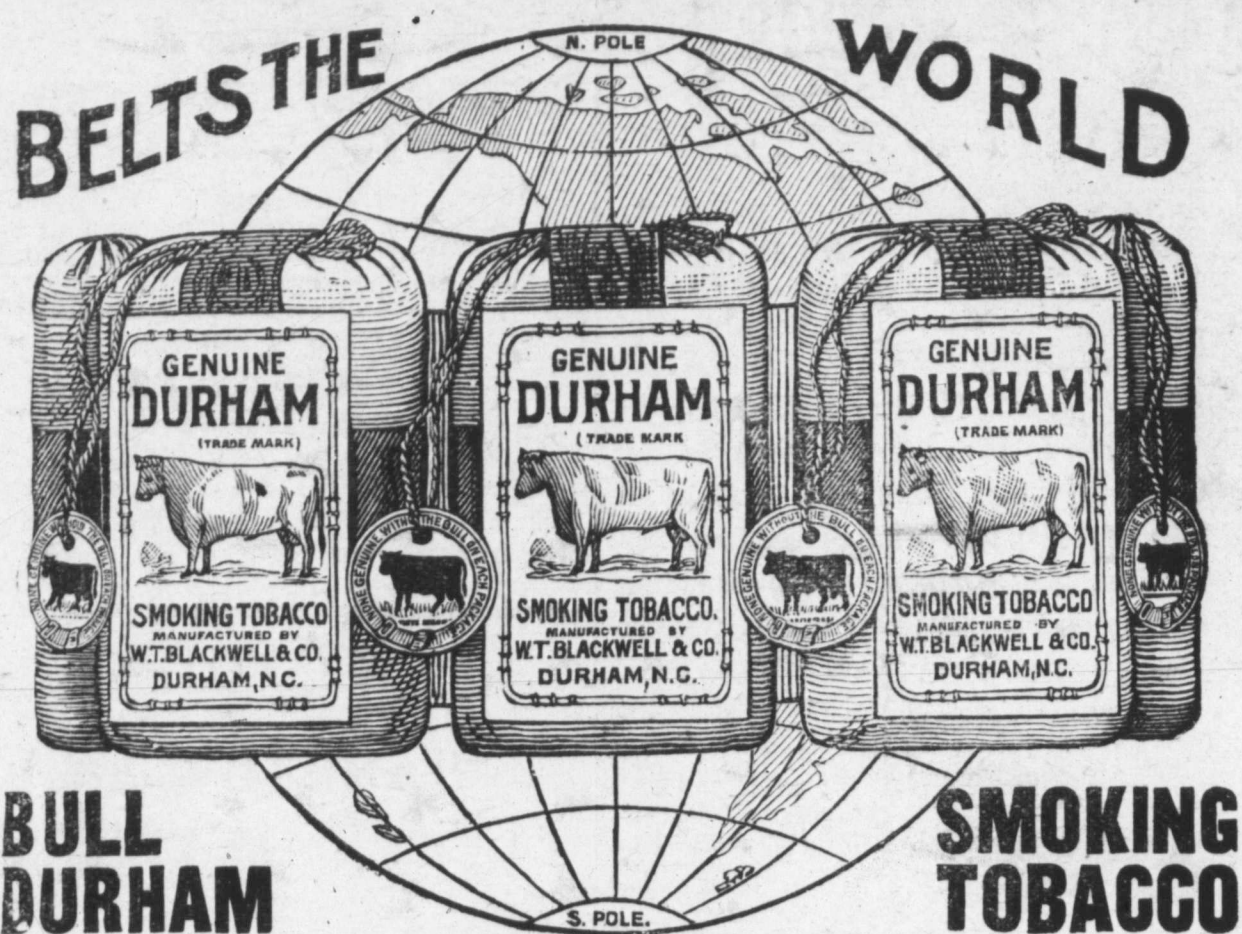
On the farm it should be remembered that it is quite an item to have a full supply of poultry and eggs for the table and in many cases what is used alone would pay well for their keep.

When the fowls are confined it will be a good plan to spade up a portion of the run every day. It will help to afford them an opportunity for exercise as well as something to eat.

While liberal feeding is necessary to secure a good growth, poultry should never be so well fed that they will not willingly forage for something to eat.

Having a system will save time; have a time for feeding the fowls, for gathering the eggs, for cleaning out the poultry house and for cleaning the roosts.

It is a fact that if farmers would take the trouble to find out whether the poultry pays or not the poultry would pay better than it now does. I mean by that this closer attention would result in better profit, and if they would take the trouble to investigate they would find out so much about the possible profit that they would begin to do their best to increase it. Without



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physical benefit. A whole-
some, refreshing, appetizing,
thirst quenching drink.

One package makes five gallons.

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 Hires'.

much doubt the poultry pays a larger
profit upon the capital invested than
any other general branch of farm in-
dustry.

It goes without the saying, to any
one who has given attention to fowls,
that vegetables are necessary to their
health. "Chopped cabbages and fresh
onions are one of the best mixtures.
Experiments show that its pungency is
an aid toward keeping the bodies free
from lice. The fumes from the onion
oozing out through the pores is offen-
sive to vermin. It is an excellent tonic.
Fowls fed plenty of cabbage and onions
are also less subject to disease peculiar
to them. Charcoal crushed fine is in-
deed another good food, mixed with
their daily ration in a moderate quan-
tity. Don't believe your neighbor if
he tells you that poultry are not vegetar-
ians, for they are and must have
vegetables constantly."

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"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 under-
take to solve the problem now; how-
ever, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas
railway will do what it can to assist
others in determining this great ques-
tion by making a rate of ONE FARE
FOR THE ROUND TRIP to those
desiring to attend the democratic con-
vention, to convene in Chicago June 30.
Tickets to be on sale June 16 to 21 in-
clusive, limited for return until July 7.
For further information call on

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

SWINE.

Too much fat will check the growth of bone and muscle.

Because corn is convenient to feed, many feed their hogs too much.

If the pigs cannot have a good pasture, grow some soiling crops for them.

A little corn to growing pigs is beneficial, but too much is detrimental.

During the summer slop ought not to stand more than twelve hours.

If a sow is well fed she will suckle two litters in a year and keep in good flesh,

Keep young breeding sows in a good growing condition.

There is no reason why the boar should be thin to breed well.

In raising pigs profitably there is much in knowing when they are well-fed; overfeeding is usually expensive.

The pig has only a small stomach and needs condensed food and will thrive better fed a little and often.

Be willing to sell hogs at any time that a paying price can be secured for them.

Feed hogs on pasture some grain every day, to ripen the growth as it is made.

The hog pens should not give off offensive odors any more than the stables.

Many find it an advantage to soak the corn thoroughly before feeding to the pigs.

On an average farm a few pigs can readily be made more profitable than a large number.

While a poor sow may raise a litter of pigs, they will fall far short of being of the best quality.

One decided disadvantage with large hogs is, that they are usually very slow to mature.

It is often the case that if a sow is very fat when bred that she will bring only a small number of pigs.

Generally a well-matured sow does not cost as much for keeping as a young and growing one.

To secure a rapid growth the pigs must be grown with as much power as possible and vigor with it.

One cause of unhealthiness with hogs that are closely confined, is due to a want of proper exercise.

The start that a pig gets the first three months of its life has much to do with its future thrift and growth.

The slops from the house are not a good substitute for water although many farmers compel it to take the place.

Treat the hogs in a way that will at least secure reasonable good health and thrift; this is necessary if a profit is realized.

When it can well be avoided the brood sows should never be kept penned up. They will do better on good pasturage.

It is rarely good policy to keep a brood sow that is vicious or troublesome. It is too often the case that they prove troublesome in the end.

While pigs are good scavengers they should not be compelled to eat all of the refuse on the farms; they must have healthy food if they are to make healthy meat.

Allowing hogs to run where there is sluggish or stagnant water greatly increases the chances of getting the cholera started. Good pure water is as essential with the hogs in maintaining health as with any other class of stock.

Pure air and cleanliness are a necessary foundation for healthy pigs.

Extremely hot or cold weather is not a good time for pigs to be born.

The man who produces the largest amount of pork at the least cost, and that of the best quality, will make the most profit. The chief item in the bill of cost is feed. Generally, the cheaper the feed the greater the profit. Corn is not the cheapest food in this country, nor does it, when fed exclusively, make the best quality of meat for the best markets. A varied diet, of which grass, and other green and succulent products, containing more flesh-forming constituents than corn, will be found cheaper and to make better pork. Corn for lard and grass for meat, is the way we have written it.

In selecting breeding stock, have an ideal, then work toward it until satisfied that you are wrong or have proved that you are right. Get good sows with a large per centage of pure blood in them and when you find a sow that raises large litters of strong thrifty pigs, keep her. It will cost something to keep a sow over from year to year, but it will pay. The pigs from a mature sow are stronger and make more rapid growth than the litters from young ones. Let your sows have rather more length and bone than you desire in the offspring and then counteract the fault by the use of a more compactly built male. Avoid the tendency to get the pigs too short and light-boned. Use nothing but a full-blooded male and let him be selected to correct or strengthen the qualities of the sows. Never select a boar simply because he is handsome. Look well to the bone, get a straight body and good jowl. See that his legs are put under him properly. There are plenty of excellent breeding pigs, so get a good one.

Alfalfa Hog Ranch.

A correspondent in Arizona gives the following interesting facts about a great hog ranch there of one thousand acres of land. The writer says:

It comprises upwards of 1000 acres of land under a "hog-tight" fence, constructed under the directions of the owners, the Fowler company. The early trouble in raising hogs in this valley arose from the difficulty of confining them anywhere, as lumber was scarce and expensive, and barb wire fences could not be constructed as to confine hogs. The result of these conditions was that the Fowler company devised a wire fence perfectly hog-tight, and had enough fence constructed at an Eastern manufactory to enclose a thousand acres of land now devoted to the hog business exclusively. The land is almost entirely in alfalfa, and the company is engaged in raising what is known as "butchers' stock," or hogs weighing from 150 to 200 pounds for current slaughter and use. These are entirely alfalfa fed, and make the finest kind of fresh pork, and the returns are more profitable than to raise "packing stock," or hogs for the use of packing houses.

Aside from the quick and fair returns realized from raising butchers' stock, the alfalfa keeps them ready for market the whole year round, so there is scarcely a day in the year that a carload of fine butchers' stock cannot be selected from the herd. To Eastern stockmen this will almost be incredible, that hogs should be kept in a marketable condition on green alfalfa alone, but the fact speaks for itself, and nothing can convince them but their eyes; the business is here on the ground to convince them that way. In fact, all sorts of stock keep rolling fat on alfalfa all the time, the only limiting condition seems to be that there be enough of it. The 1000-acre hog ranch covered as it is with what we would roughly estimate at 6000 hogs big and little, is one of the sights of the valley.

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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

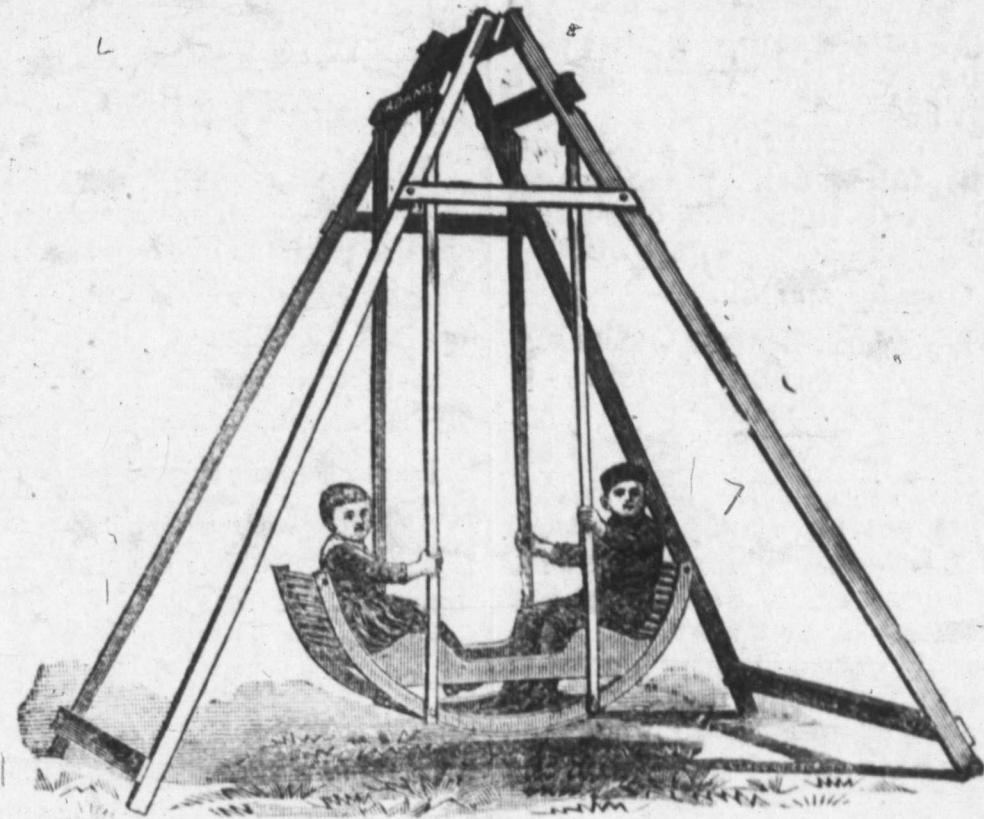
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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

Good Rains in Stephens County.

CADDO, STEPHENS CO., TEX., }
June 17, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
A good rain fell here last night but did not reach Wayland, seven miles southwest of here. Judging from appearances, the clouds, etc., a heavy rain must have fallen northwest of this place.

Nearly all the wool in this vicinity has been sold at about 18 cents for 12 month's clip. Mutton sheep have sold at about \$2.

Fencing is the order of the day. Free grass men and scrub stock are nearly a thing of the past, still we have a few left, but if they don't rustle now and provide range before another hard winter comes they will not have enough stock left for seed.

Crops are exceptionally good, harvesting is in full blast. More wheat will be harvested than was expected. Oats good. P. S'N.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
June 18, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for last week were 11,086 cattle, 44,573 hogs and 556 sheep, against 10,702 cattle, 40,957 hogs and 706 sheep the week previous, and 9889 cattle, 40,240 hogs and 879 sheep the corresponding week last year.

The general cattle trade has been characterized by extreme dullness and the indifference of buyers. There has been no noticeable improvement in the situation East and shipping buyers are still decidedly conservative, while the export buyers have practically dropped out of the market. In consequence the heavy cattle are in rather poor demand. Right good dry fed, light and medium weight steers have about held their own, but the ordinary run of half fat and green steers are selling anywhere from 25c to 40c lower than a week ago. The same holds true of cows and mixed stock. This break is attributable directly to the appearance on the market of Southwestern cattle which slaughterers prefer to the native grassers. True these cattle have not been marketed in any considerable numbers, but there have been enough of them received by local houses direct to give buyers an opportunity to pound prices successfully.

The continued hot, forcing weather is bringing the corn along in fine shape and this fact has had a very marked influence on the feeder trade the latter part of the week and trade has picked up considerably. Both local and country buyers have taken hold freely and the greater part of the recent decline regained. If this weather keeps up a good average crop is assured and there will not be enough feeders in the country to supply the demand.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$1.40@1.50
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.	2.50@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

Hogs have advanced fully 15c the past week on account of the firmness in provisions and the improvement in the shipping demand. Shippers take about a third of each day's receipts. Sales to-day were from \$4.65@4.95, the bulk at \$4.80@4.85, the average price \$4.82.

There is nothing new to note in connection with the sheep market. Receipts are light and the demand is still strong.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives.	\$4.50@6.35
Fair to good Westerns.	4.25@6.00
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@4.00
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs).	4.00@6.00

As usual, about this time of year, our packers, being unable to get enough

cattle nearer home are buying Texans at Kansas City and other markets. This is on account of the inequitable railroad rates. Cudahy bought about twenty cars in Kansas City last week paying a flat rate from there here of \$22. Texas cattle owners can easily see from this how it would be to the interest of both producer and consumer to have these rates in a measure equalized.

Plans have been prepared and approved for the additional expenditure of \$200,000 by Swift & Co. in the enlargement of their already enormous plant here. When these improvements are completed the house will have a daily capacity of about 2500 and 3500 hogs. Everything seems to be coming our way except Texas cattle.

BRUCE MCCULLOCH.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Circular.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
June 18, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

As we anticipated the run of Texas cattle this week was large, the supply being the heaviest so far this season. The number reached about 17,000 head, against 22,000 cattle and 5000 calves for the same period last year and 17,200 for the corresponding week last year.

Last week the official count was 10,381 head, so that it will be noticed that the receipts are decidedly on the increase. The market now is supplied with about all the Texas cattle that the trade can stand without serious damage to prices. Always at the beginning of the season values have to decline more or less before receipts become regular and prices settled. This week the run was quite in the excess of the demand and the general trade on all classes of Texas steers declined 20@30c.

The condition of the cattle coming at present is much better, in fact, than many dealers expected to see at this time of the year. Of course the condition of the trade for the next few weeks will depend altogether on the supplies which from present indications are likely to be large. We therefore look for no encouragement in market values. Sales during the week have ranged from \$2.40@3.20 for grassers and \$3.25@3.65 for fed steers, the following being the principal sales for the days mentioned:

Monday steers averaging 772 to 1056 lbs, sold at \$2.60@3.55; bulk, \$2.90@3.35; Tuesday steers averaging 824 to 1093 lbs, \$2.50@3.55; bulk, \$2.65@3.25; Wednesday steers averaging 725 to 1125 lbs, \$2.50@3.50; bulk, \$2.75@3.20; Thursday steers averaging 800 to 1124 lbs \$2.25@3.65; bulk, \$2.75@3.15; Friday steers averaging 747 to 1138 lbs, \$2.40@3.50; bulk, \$2.60@3; cows and bulls sold largely at \$1.40@2.35. A year ago Texas steers were selling at \$2.75@4.65.

Sheep—The market for Texas sheep this week has been by a bad state. The trade has been liberally supplied with all grades of muttons and while prices have shown a general decline, as a rule Texas sheep have suffered much more severely than any other class. Buyers were indifferent and hard to trade with because meat channels were well filled and not a local concern had anything like urgent orders. When there is no competition in the trade the seller works at great disadvantage.

The market has declined 30 to 40c and in many cases as much as 50c since last week on mutton grades. Feeders have sold very freely, but the supply was too large for the demand and sellers of this class were compelled to grant concessions of 10 to 15c.

Sales during the week have ranged from \$3.25@5.12½ for poor to choice sheep, feeders selling at \$3.25@3.60, and mutton sheep largely at \$3.90@4.75.

The outlook for next week is not promising.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

THE DALLAS FAIR.

Under the Direction of President Schneider and Secretary Cour Will be Better Than Ever Before.

DALLAS, TEX., June 23, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The great World's fair comes off next year, and this fact has given an impetus to State Fair matters. There is little question but that the bulk of the exhibits for the Texas building at the World's Fair will be made up principally from county and individual exhibits at the State Fair, and this being so the management is making a special feature of county exhibits.

To secure the best results in this direction the association has divided the state into four departments, offering \$2000 in each department as follows:

First best county exhibit, \$800; second best, \$500; third best, \$300; fourth best, \$200; fifth best, \$125; sixth best, \$75, aggregating \$8000 for the whole state. In addition they offer for each department \$400 for individual exhibits as follows:

First best individual farmer exhibit, \$225; second best, \$100; third best, \$75, making \$1600 for the whole. In the fourth department only products raised wholly or in part by irrigation will be exhibited.

In so far as the matter of premiums go these sums are certainly sufficient inducement, but there ought to be a higher incentive than this. The counties which have exhibited heretofore are redoubling their efforts this year, and they would hardly do it if they had not found out that it paid; that it was a remunerative advertisement. The advantages to accrue to a county from a first-class exhibit at the State Fair surely need neither elaboration or argument. They are self-evident to the thinking man, axiomatic, indeed, to almost every one. Thousands of people from all over Texas assemble at each State Fair. They come in contact with each other and from the country exhibits learn object lessons of the resources of each section of the state. Thousands of visitors come from abroad, from the various states of the Union to see and to learn, and from the agricultural, mining, manufacturing, timber and art exhibits, they acquire a knowledge of the whole state and of its people, and those who are seeking new homes or places for the investment of surplus capital select the sections and the counties of the state they may prefer, from what they see.

The racing programme this year will be an exceedingly brilliant one. The association offers in purses, \$28,000, and this sum of money will secure good horses and good horses insure fine sport.

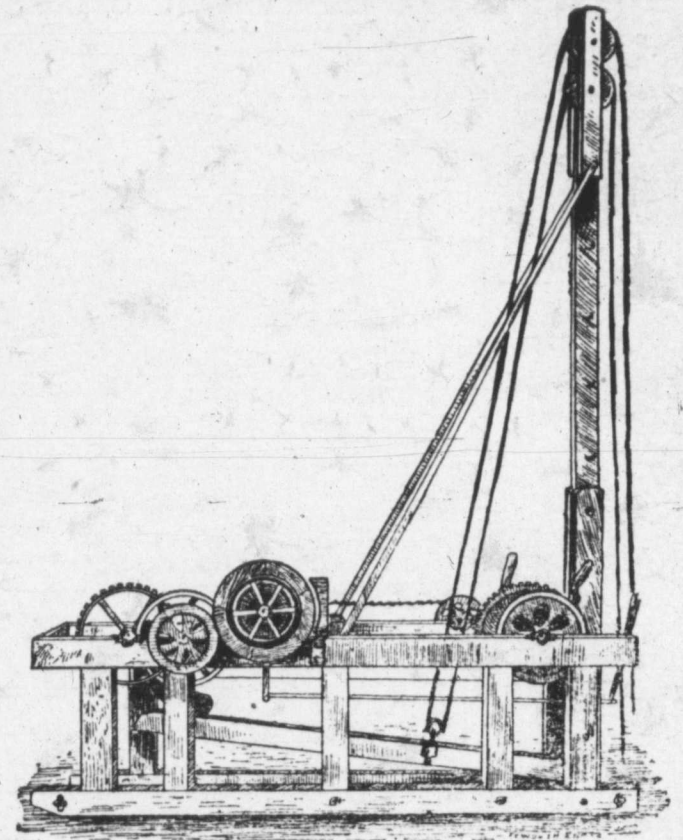
In the matter of entertainments the management is sparing neither effort nor money to secure a greater variety than ever before, and they will be attractions of the highest order of merit. Mme Decca, who sang at the Dallas saengerfest has already been engaged, and to hear her, the leading prima donna in America to-day, beyond question, is in itself, well worth a visit to the fair.

The music this year, if possible, will be superior to that of last year and the band with which negotiations are pending and about concluded, will also have a quartette of superior voices for the daily and nightly concerts.

In the stock department the outlook is that this year there will be a magnificent display. Already quite a number of entries have been made for the finest grades of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses and the pastoral interests of the state will be fully represented. In fact, all the departments will be well filled and the ladies are especially requested to

R. N. HATCHER, President.
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secy. ary.
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.

J. J. INGE,

C. E. BUCHHOLZ.

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 Rentals and Taxes for Non-Residents.

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

come forward this year and make their lines pre-eminently fine.

Up to this date more applications for space have been made than ever before at so early a day, and from all over the United States, from as far away as Maine. The fear now is that there will not be room for all who may desire to make exhibits.

On the whole, the fair this year gives evidence of being far superior to any previous one. The management is fully equipped in every essential to make it a grand success and under the efficient direction of President Schneider and Secretary Cour, with his vast experience, is bending every energy to give Texas this year a fair largely surpassing any ever given in the South.

ALQUIB.

TWIN CITY EXPRESS.

St. Louis to Minneapolis, St. Paul and the Northwest.

The BURLINGTON is "in it" and as usual AT THE FRONT. Fastest time and best service on record between St. Louis and the Twin Cities.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and all equipment the latest. Every meal en route served in elegant dining cars.

Commencing May 30th the "Twin City Express" on the Burlington Route will leave St. Louis daily, at 10 a. m.

Superb service and quick time, together with natural attractions which rival the celebrated Hudson river scenery, combine to make this not only the best, but the only route for Northern tourists.

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.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & 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.



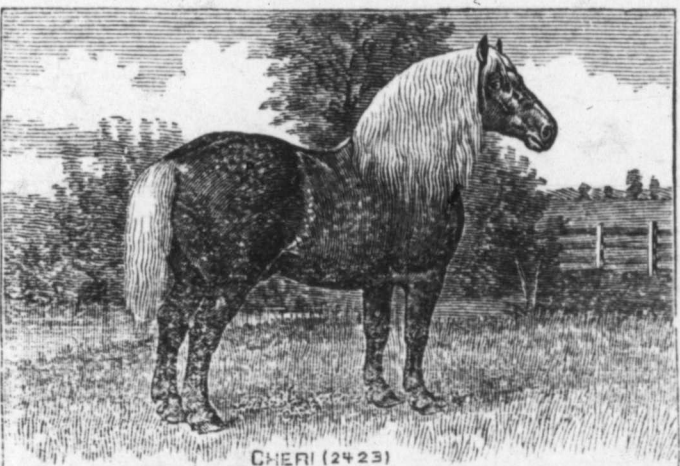
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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.

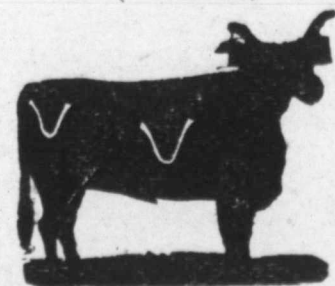
FOR SALE.

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, \$1.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	Price, \$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 plats 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

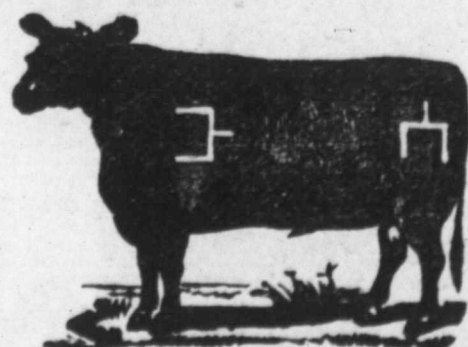
FOR SALE.

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.

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.

FOR SALE.

Pasture for Rent

Pasturage for 3000 cattle seven miles south of Iatan station, divided into three pastures. Good grass and water. Address

A. G. ANDERSON,
Colorado, Texas.

Brood Mares and Fillies

FOR SALE.

I have for sale twenty-five head of half-breed Cleveland bay mares and fillies, none over five years old, all bays, with black points and well broken to drive. This is the best lot of brood mares in the state. I will sell cheap, singly or all together. Address

JNO. L. CAMPBELL,
Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Sixty-five head of good Texas brood mares, all bred to imported Percheron horse and premium jack. Twenty-five half-breed Percheron colts. Will sell all or part of them. Also 100 head of mules from one to four years old. Address W. H. EANES, Granger, Texas.

Hereford and Durham

Feeders For Sale.

All classes of steer cattle and spayed heifers from two years old up for sale at all times on the Paloduro Ranch in Armstrong county. "A" brand. Address ARTHUR TISDALL, Paloduro, Texas.

Also yearling Hereford bulls for sale in lots to suit purchaser.

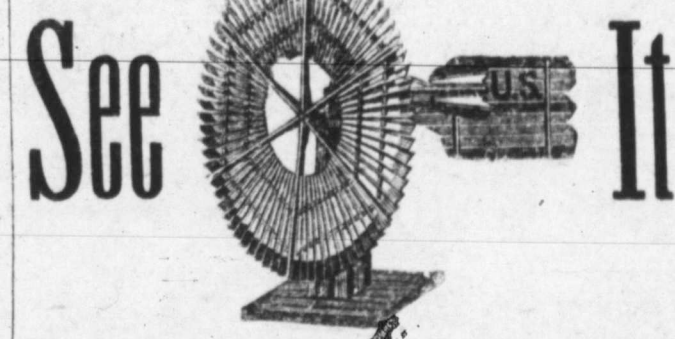
FOR SALE.

500 three and four-year-old steers, in good condition. W. C. WEIR, Milburn, McCulloch Co., Texas.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard Wind Mills

EUREKA

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, Belt-ing, 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.

Activ agents wanted in every county in the state.

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.



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.

THE DIRECT LINE

TO ALL POINTS IN

MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA,

OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

—BETWEEN—

Dallas, Ft. Worth & St. Louis,

Mew Orleans & Denver,

St. Louis & San Francisco.

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. & Trk't Agt JNO. A. GRANT, 3rd Vice President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—AT—
LOW RATES

—VIA THE—



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS

—OF—
TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

LAKES AND WOODS

—OF—
WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN and MINNESOTA.

—TO THE—
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.

R. M. CARTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent,
TYLER, TEX.

JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

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

Present Capacity of Yards: 10,000 CATTLE, 20,000 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 ca.s 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.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)



Practical - Hatters
From the Eastern Factories.

No. 34 1/2 Main Street
Dallas, Texas.

Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.

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

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.

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.



TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker

is the only Absolutely Water Proof Coat!

Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick to Leak at the Seams.

There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Soft Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Mansf'r. Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

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.

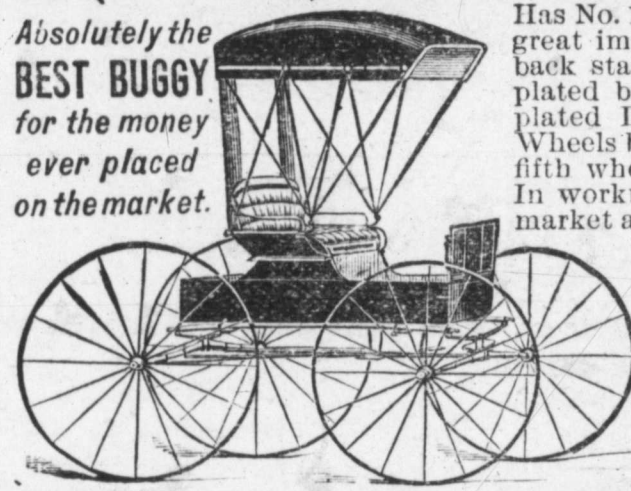
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen'l Mang'r.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Superintendent.

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR 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, silver 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—

Santa Fe Route.

GET THERE!

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

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

H. G. THOMPSON,

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

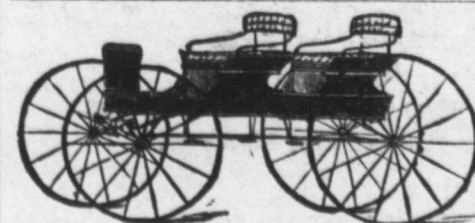
ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST!



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 men and true, patronized us so liberally last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase our facilities until now we now 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. 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.



"A" Grade \$46.



"A" Grade \$72.50.

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North Court St., opp. the Court House.