



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892.

NO. 12.

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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, July 8, 1892.

No. 12.

## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.

Office of Publication 1008 Houston Street.

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, Rooms 54 and 55 Hurley Building.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

### Don't Glut the Market.

There is no doubt sufficient demand at the different market centers to consume all the marketable cattle in the United States, provided these cattle could be placed on the market with some system and regularity. The trouble all along has been that when the market shows some activity those who have cattle ready for the market and a great many more whose cattle are only half fat make a rush to have their cattle sold before another decline comes, and in this way bring about the very thing they want to avoid.

If cattle shippers would adopt some systematic method for marketing their cattle and instead of making a general rush, would send them in with some system and regularity, prices would no doubt hold up and continue good throughout the season.

### Big Cattle Sales.

On Wednesday John S. Andrews of Fort Worth, had a train load of cattle on the Chicago market that brought \$5.25. These cattle were fed on cotton seed through the winter and finished on grass in the spring at Mr. Andrews pasture in Hill county. The JOURNAL is not advised as to the exact weight of these cattle, but it is supposed to have

been in the neighborhood of 1300 pounds average.

St. Louis, of course, could not afford to be outdone by Chicago. Her reputation as a rival market was at stake and to maintain it, she sold on the same day for J. B. Wilson of Dallas a lot of 177 steers, averaging 1340 pounds at \$5.25.

The JOURNAL congratulates the above named gentlemen on the handsome prices realized by them, and while they were on the market at a very fortunate time, yet the good prices realized are no doubt due in a great measure to the excellent quality of the cattle.

### The Market Changes.

The cattle market becomes a greater enigma with each succeeding year. It is now an admitted fact that no one can tell what changes a week or even a day may make. The "Big Four" have made greater mistakes in estimating the future market than any one else, proving conclusively that even Armour, Morris, and their associates do not know and cannot approximate the future of the market. Thousands of cattle could have been bought in Texas two weeks ago at prices which, if sold on this week's market, would have netted a profit of from \$15 to \$20 per head. The best posted cattlemen in the country were expecting a slight advance early in July, but no one expected such an excited, active market as the one of the past week.

Two weeks ago the cattlemen of Texas were a very blue, discouraged set of men. This week they are wild with excitement and filled with hope as to the future. The result, or what the market will be ten days hence, no one can tell. The JOURNAL, however, adheres to its original and oft-repeated proposition to the effect that the over-marketing and wholesale slaughter heretofore being made, on all classes of cattle, must cause an immense shortage. That this shortage would become apparent in the near future and cause another excited, veritable boom in cattle. This change is sure to come and come soon, and continue for several years. It is barely possible that the present excited condition of the market is a forerunner of the good times soon to follow.

### A Remedy Wanted for Ticks and Bone Chewing.

FINIS, JACK CO., TEXAS, }  
June 28, 1892. - }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Please give me the benefit of your extended knowledge of cattle and cattle breeders upon the following points:

1. The best way to rid range stock of ticks and keep them off.

2. What to supply cattle to satisfy their craving for chewing bones.

Sulphur and salt given ad libitum don't keep off ticks for me, and a constant supply of salt makes no difference in the eagerness which my cattle show to eat bones.

I shall be under obligations for any information which will prove of value in above directions. Very truly,  
M. S. GORDON.

If Mr. Gordon will increase the amount of sulphur and continue giving it to his cattle it ought to kill the ticks.

Where a remedy can be applied externally, a mixture of one part of crude carbolic acid and three parts lard will be found a sure and speedy cure for ticks, lice and all other vermin on animals of any kind.

If plenty of salt is given to the cattle regularly and one part of lime is added to four parts of salt, or one part of wood ashes is added to two parts of salt, it ought to satisfy and do away with the animal's craving for chewing bones. It is their natural appetite for lime that causes them to chew bones. If the requisite amount of lime is supplied in their salt or food they will no longer have any desire for the bones.

### Stand by the Association.

The JOURNAL will be pardoned for again urging cattlemen to join the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The protective and detective feature alone is worth several times the cost. In fact the protection thus afforded is almost indispensable to men who have cattle on the range. There are numerous cattle thieves in the country who are continually depre-dating on the stockmen. These thieves know the brands of every cattleman in the country. They also know who are members of the association and who are not. They will not, as a rule, molest cattle belonging to association members because they know it is next to impossible to escape detection and punishment, but they are not afraid to appropriate the property of those who are not members, and as a rule succeed in appropriating their cattle without detection or punishment. It is not so much the number of cattle that are captured and saved to the owner by the agents of the association, but the prevention of theft that gives protection to the members of the association and thus saves to them annually a great deal more than the membership and assessments cost. The JOURNAL has no interest in the matter whatever, except its desire to see theft prevented and stockmen protected in their rights and property. It is, however, familiar with the workings of the association, and does not hesitate to say that cattlemen owning cattle in Texas or the Indian Territory should, for their own protection, join the association at once provided they have not already done so.

### The Very Latest.

As the JOURNAL goes to press it is in receipt of reliable information that the Chicago market is off twenty-five to fifty cents, which will, of course, if it has not already done so, result in a general decline all along the line. This is the result of heavy runs, by which too many cattle have been rushed on to the market. This seems to be the difficulty and, will, the JOURNAL fears, continue to operate against a permanent advance until the surplus cattle now on hand are worked off. As long as there is a big lot of cattle on the range ready for shipments, these advances in the market will cause heavier runs than the market will bear without

breaking. It is to be hoped that cattlemen will as near as possible regulate their shipments in accordance with the demands and capacity of the market, and in this way avoid heavy runs and consequent gluts.

### Necessity of Improvement.

The lessons taught by the present cattle market ought to be, and certainly have been sufficient to thoroughly and fully impress on Texas cattlemen the importance yea the necessity of improving their stock, and sending better cattle to market. What Texas cattlemen need is more pure bred bulls and plenty of feed and water. With these Texas can send to market as good cattle as any state in the Union and can produce them for less money than it can be done elsewhere. Texas cattlemen who cater to the demands of the market in future will be successful, otherwise the business must be continued at a loss.

### Receipts of Southern Cattle.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Following are receipts of cattle arriving at Cheyenne since our last issue  
June 23, Superior Cattle company, 420 steers, Holbrook, A. T., to Laramie City, Wyo.

June 23, Reynolds Bros., 941 steers, Goodnight, Tex., to North Dakota.

June 23, Bloom Cattle company, 750 steers, Tempas, Colo., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 24, Jas. Converse, 1337 steers, Clarendon, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

June 24, Bloom Cattle company, 679 steers, Tempas, Colo., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 24, Reynolds Bros., 633 steers, Giles, Tex., to North Dakota.

June 25, Jas. Converse, 1193 steers, Clarendon, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

June 25, Bloom Cattle company, 649 steers, Tempas, Colo., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 26, Jas. Converse, 1764 steers, Clarendon, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

June 26, Trask & Hillard, 592 steers, Albuquerque, N. M., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 26, Towers Bros., 551 steers, Silver City, N. M., to Brennan, S. D.

June 26, Clay & Forrest, 1000 steers, Clarendon, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

June 27, Clay & Forrest, 1005 steers, Clarendon, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

June 28, Jas. Converse, 473 steers, Clarendon, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

June 28, Carlisle Cattle company, 1435 steers, Durango, Colo., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 28, Berry-Boice Cattle company, 351 steers, Holbrook, A. T., to Brennan, S. D.

June 29, Holcombe & DuHommel, 549 steers, Childress, Tex., to Brennan, S. D.

Previously reported, 94,394 head.  
Total shipments, 108,716 head.

The Nocona Argus is authority for the statement that Montague county is in a prosperous condition. The finest of crops are reported all over the county. The same paper also says wheat harvesting has begun and thousands of bushels of the golden grain will go into the shock this week and next.

## CATTLE.

Grade up your herds. Begin now.

If the bull is half the herd some herds are very poor. How is yours?

There will be an usually good demand for feeding steers in Texas this fall.

It now looks as if we were after all to have a fairly good cattle market this year.

The profit in feeding cattle is not always confined to the increase in weight; in a majority of cases we can count on an increase in price.

At a recent sale of Nebraska Herefords the heaviest buyer of young bulls was a ranchman from Wyoming. He knows "blood will tell."

A young animal makes a better gain for a given amount of feed than an old one, and in buying cattle to feed it will pay to select only those that are young and thrifty.

A bunch of Texas steers weighing 1150 pounds average, brought \$4.50 per 100 lbs lbs, in Chicago last Friday. Notwithstanding this there are those who say that there is no longer any money in cattle.

The feeling among Texas cattlemen to cut down their herds, and in future raise finer and better cattle, was never so general as at this time. They are finally convinced that scrubs will no longer yield a profit.

The opinion seems to prevail among those who are in good position to know that strictly fat cattle will bring fairly good prices throughout the remainder of the season. Those, however, who market half-fat stuff must suffer the consequences.

Farmers and small ranchmen should learn to spay their young she stock; there is nothing difficult or complicated about it. In that way they could make first-class beef of their surplus stock and reduce their numbers to correspond with the range.

Under certain circumstances there is a good profit in selling steers at yearlings, but the only way for the small ranchman and stock farmer to get out of a steer all the profit there is in him is to keep him in a thrifty, growing condition the the year round and make first-class beef of him before he is three years old.

The National Live Stock Reporter of the 1st says: Salesmen are advising shippers of Texas cattle not to rush too many common and medium grades on the market during the next week. The market has gained a strong position, owing to the decreased receipts at Chicago, and to keep the advance will be difficult if there is a great rush of cattle.

For the purpose of protecting themselves from loss by theft and otherwise the cattlemen of the northwestern portion of Indian Territory have organ-

ized the Cattlemen's Protective association of the Indian Territory with headquarters at Vinita. C. M. McClellan is president and J. C. Anderson secretary. It is proposed to keep inspectors at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and later in the season what are termed line riders will be put along the Kansas and Missouri lines. There are estimated to be 400,000 cattle within the territory proposed to be covered by the association.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator. This is a move in the right direction. The JOURNAL believes in organization among cattlemen, but is of the opinion that the cattlemen above referred to could have secured better protection at a smaller cost by uniting with and becoming members of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association.

In their circular letter of July 2d, Messrs. Alexander, Rogers & Crill, the Chicago live stock commission merchants, say: Receipts of cattle this week about the same as last week, about 56,000. Monday's receipts, 15,410; market opened slow but closed strong for anything good. Tuesday's receipts, 3750; market strong and 10 cts. higher. Wednesday's receipts, 13,283; market steady to strong. Thursday's receipts, 11,000; market strong and 10 to 15 cts. higher. Friday's estimated receipts, 8000; market 15 to 20 cts. higher and badly excited; all kinds of cattle have shared in the advance this week. While we may look for a reaction next week in the common grades and in grass cattle, we think the advance has come to stay on all good fat cattle, and we expect to see higher prices for that kind during July, August and September, especially on good fed cattle, native Texas or Northwesterns.

We have frequently noticed, says the National Stockman, that a great deal of second-rate and often inferior beef has been worked off in the markets in the last few years as a substitute for what was once a better article. This has been rendered possible largely by the increased practice of refrigeration. It is well known that beef subjected some days to the refrigerating process is thereby made more tender; and an article which really has nothing to recommend it in this particular is not infrequently rendered vastly better by undergoing this process. This is one thing which is operating to help out the Western slaughterer. Killing, as he does, at Chicago, Kansas City and elsewhere, what is frequently a very low grade of beef, the product, packed in refrigerating cars, transported East and deposited in huge refrigerators, is all the time improving by the process. Thus it happens that a large proportion of the people are eating beef from very inferior stock, which has been so improved, though, in the way indicated as to entirely deceive them as to its intrinsic quality.

Last week the JOURNAL published a special telegram from Chicago giving

the sale of a train-load, fourteen cars, of the E. D. Farmer cattle at \$4.50. This sale was a great surprise to local cattle dealers, who seemed to think it was not possible for Texas cattle to bring these figures on the present market. This shipment averaged in weight 1150 pounds and were not the tops of Mr. Farmer's 1200 head, as many supposed. The JOURNAL now has it from good authority that Mr. Farmer's second shipment of sixteen cars sold on Wednesday of this week at \$5; average weight about 1275. Attention is called to the fact that these prices were not paid for a few selected cars but each an entire train load lot. These cattle were feed on cotton seed through the winter and turned on grass in the spring at Mr. Farmer's pasture, twenty miles west of Fort Worth. Mr. Farmer has been engaged in feeding cotton seed to cattle each winter for eight or nine years. He always selects the best steers he can buy and has never failed to make money. From a small beginning he has accumulated a handsome fortune and is now one of the solid moneyed men of the community. Mr. Farmer has demonstrated that there is a profit and a good one in feeding cattle in Texas. It be well for our Texas feeders to inquire into the causes of Mr. Farmer's success and then go and do likewise.

### The Cattle that are Both Milkers and Beefers will Fill the Bill.

We hope the recent improvement in the prices for improved cattle will not lead the breeders away from the problem of meeting the long felt want of the farmer for cattle of decided milking qualities. We say "of the farmer" and by this we mean the farmer who is neither a dairyman nor an exclusive grain raiser, nor yet a feeder or grazer, but a man who grows calves, pigs and sheep and the grain to feed them, and, to do this economically and profitably, he must have cows that are used to a certain extent for dairy purposes. If he were exclusively a dairyman he would use Jersey or Holstein cows and the problem for him would be solved. He can get cows and bulls that have been bred in special purpose lines. If he is a grazer he needs no cows at all and if he is devoting his attention to beef production and making no use of the milk except as calf feed, the beef breeds will meet all his wants. The large per cent. of farmers in certain sections of the West, and will soon be the case over most of the West, belong to none of these classes. They must have something more from the cow than calf feed and they must also have a calf that is a good feeder and that will make a profitable carcass and this can't be obtained with the exclusively beef breeds or the exclusively dairy breeds.

Something is needed that will combine both beef and milk qualities and is bred for this combination. That it can be done is evident from the fact that, in a haphazard way, it is done. Cows that combine high milking qualities and good beef qualities are found in many breeds, more, probably, among the Shorthorns than any other. There are many among the Red Polled, probably more in proportion to their number than any other breed. Sometimes they are found among the Herefords, Polled Angus and Holsteins.

The want that has been so long felt is not so much for the animal desired

as a systematic way of breeding it so that it can be produced at pleasure. To accomplish this will require a radical change in the methods of conducting breeding farms. Take Shorthorn methods as illustrating, to some extent, the methods of all breeders. With few exceptions Shorthorn breeders allow the calves to suckle their dams until they are six months old and have done so for sixty years or more. This prevents them from knowing the value of their cows as milkers and tends, constantly, to limit the milk to the needs of the calf. They will tell you that this cow is a good milker and that is a poor one, but the comparison is made between the cows and not with any standard by which a good milker should be gauged. We have known breeders to sell Shorthorns because they gave so much milk that they were a constant source of trouble. The difficulties which breeders who wish beef qualities only have in getting rid of the excess of milk shows how deeply the milking qualities were ingrained in the breed as it came from the hands of men like Bates, who used their highest bred Shorthorns in the dairy. In England they have two distinct types, the milking and the beef Shorthorns and this is the point which we are tending in America, and the sooner we reach it the better.

The breeders of Red Polls are evidently yielding to the same temptation to develop a beef type and thus losing their vantage ground. Before this long felt want can be realized, breeders, no matter what the breed must change their methods. There is no way of developing a breed of milkers except by actually milking them and raising the calves by hand. There is no way of ascertaining milking values, even when cows are milked, except by testing and weighing for butter fat.

When this is done it will be found that so far as the Shorthorns are concerned no attention must be paid to color. It will be discovered that fashionable and unfashionable crosses cut no figure. It will be found that many of the families that sell lowest have a large number of representatives of the desired type. Why, then, is it not practicable for a Shorthorn breeder to buy a pair of scales and a tester, and in a few years lay the foundation of a herd of milking Shorthorns? Why is it not possible for a few breeders, by organizing a milking Shorthorn registry within the lines of the breed based on actual performance, to develop in a few years a distinctly milking type of Shorthorns? Why is it not possible for the breeders of the beef breeds do the same? In this way, and, we believe, only in this way, will we develop the granger's cow.

The objection which breeders make to this plan is that the farmer who has to milk from fifteen to twenty cows will not give more than from \$75 to \$100 for a bull of the milking type and then wishes one of decided beef qualities. The breeder who has paid long prices for his parent stock cannot afford to sell at these prices. The breeder, however, who starts out for milking qualities need not pay these long prices for foundation stock. He can find in the unfashionable (so-called) families and families that have no objectionable crosses the material which he wants, and he can buy them very cheap. He can buy and select, weigh and test the milk until in a short time he can have a foundation herd that will cost him comparatively little, and from which he can afford to sell young stock at from \$75 to \$100 per head, and which will be in brisk demand by farmers who know what they want. This is the long felt want which we wish to sell filled.

**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.

Sheepmen are urgently requested to write for the JOURNAL. Give others the benefit of your views and experience.

If American wool-growers wish to show to the world that they have wool equal to the best, let them make an exhibit at the World's fair.

A shearer that cuts a sheep is either nervous, careless or don't care if he does; he should be cautioned, corrected or sent away. Some sheep are more difficult to shear than others, but that is no excuse for skinning it alive.

It is difficult to over-estimate the value of painstaking and neatness in doing up the fleeces. Now and then a sheep will struggle on the table until the fleece becomes badly torn apart; this can only measurably be prevented; but if the shearer is not able to keep his fleece well together with a docile sheep he ought to be discharged before he shears a half-dozen sheep.

Sheep husbandry is not only one of the most interesting of rural occupations, but it may be one of the most profitable. The only wonder is that so many farmers, located in the hilly regions of our country, persist in producing tillable crops at a disadvantage to themselves and their soils, while sheep husbandry could be made to produce a larger income with less labor and expense, and not prove a drain to the soil.

It has been well said that sheep are profitable for farmers to keep, but that all farmers do not make a profit keeping them. Some fail to get the profit because they have an idea that sheep will take care of themselves, and so give them little attention; others because they undertook to handle too large flocks, and others because in one way and another, they get hold of the business by the wrong end. Properly managed, there is money in sheep.

It has long been a study to learn why sheep manure should possess more fertility than the manure of horses and cattle, as all admit that it does. A recent writer has a plausible theory. Sheep are fond of many bitter herbs and twigs that other live stock reject. These contain more nutriment—and consequently fertility—than grass, on the same principle that a diet of cotton seed makes richer manure than a diet of other grains. And this may account for the fact that sheep do so well when pastured in a field overrun with weeds and bushes.

The sheep breeder says that shearing time is the time when the sheep can be weighed in the balances and found wanting—or approved. There are differences between sheep, which are apparent to the glance of every farmer, but there are very few men who would be able, without weighing the fleeces, to discriminate with anything like accuracy as to the shearing capacities of a flock, even of his own. The scales tell many an unexpected tale as to the poverty of pelage of some big, square-quartered wether, or the weight of fleece carried by some slight, little ewe that a man could lift with one hand.

The best meat food known to modern civilization comes from the sheep family. This, few men will dispute. Then, the best wool for commercial purposes comes from the sheep. This, its universal use demonstrates to be true beyond peradventure. Does it, therefore follow that the best quality of meat and the largest and finest quality of wool are found in the same breed? It does not look natural that such should be the case. An animal has a given amount of vitality. This can be used in any one or all of various ways. If for wool only, then will it develop the most wool. If for meat only, then will its propensity be to develop the meat carcass. But there are few men so ignorant of the animal economy to-day as to believe that an animal can produce just as much wool whilst manufacturing a big carcass as one that produces a very much smaller fleece. The animal has enough vitality to do one or the other and do it well, but not enough to do both equally well. We have, therefore, mutton sheep and wool sheep. The one is and cannot be the other, or both. The Merino mutton is good, notwithstanding, if the animal is well fed and the carcass well handled; but the mutton sheep are so far superior in meat quality to those familiar therewith as to leave no opportunity for clamoring about it.

A correspondent of the National Stockman thinks it is all wrong to force sheep to eat sulphur to drive away the ticks, and thinks it is better to dip them in a decoction of tobacco after shearing them. He also says: I have been in the sheep business for many years and I have the first dose of sulphur to yet give my sheep. Some persons compel a healthy sheep to eat such substances as sulphur, tar and alum by mixing them with the salt, on the supposition that, like the salt, they tend to preserve the health of the sheep. Salt is admitted by all to be necessary for the health of the sheep. But we have no proof that sulphur will act in the same manner that the salt does. If so, we have every reason for believing that the healthy sheep would be prompted by nature to eat these substances as it does salt. Sulphur is laxative, diaphoretic—that is it tends to produce a greater degree of perspiration than is natural, but less than in sweating. If there is a practice in sheep husbandry which, more than all others, lacks the shadow of excuse, it is the everlasting cramming drugs down the healthy sheep. Nature does not prompt them to eat it as it does salt or drink the water. Plenty of this element is found in the component parts of all the albuminoids for the sheep's good.

Periodical dipping, whether sheep are suffering from disease or not, is now frequently resorted to by successful sheep owners, who regard it not merely as an insurance, but as a profitable investment also. An English flockmaster says it has been clearly shown that every penny laid out judiciously in this way is returned ten and twenty fold to the sheepman; and many are the instances in which this has been gained in the wool alone. Take, for instance, the usual cost of dipping sheep (including the bath and labor, all complete) to be one-half penny per

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

head. Abundant evidence could be given to prove that the gain to each sheep would, as a general rule, exceed ten times that sum, taking into consideration the improvement in fleeced in flesh. Again, a flock which has been properly dipped requires so little attention compared with a flock not dipped that the saving in this respect is important—especially in the summer months. Sheep that are suffering from the presence of insect pests cannot, and do not, thrive like sheep that are free from them. Dipping at proper times, and with preparations of well-known efficacy, puts an end to all these troubles of the sheep owner. The gain is so great and the cost of dipping so trifling that every argument is in favor of periodical dipping—in fact, neglect of it is the surest indication of bad management.

### The Wool Market.

A circular recently issued by Messrs. W. A. Allen & Co., the well-known wool commission merchants of Chicago, says: The general tone of wool markets continues steady on the present basis of values; and the very general opinion seems to be that values are not likely to be any lower, and that the tendency will be towards an improvement in values as the season advances. This is particularly true of the fine and fine medium grades; which is confirmed by the last reports from the sale of foreign wools now progressing in London, which shows an active demand and further advance in values of the best wools. This will make less competition in our markets the coming season from foreign wools. An exception may perhaps be noted in the medium and lower grades, which, under the influence of scant supplies and a large demand, it is thought may have started on the new clip a little too high to be maintained. But medium and low wools, if in good condition, are always saleable, particularly among our Western mills, and there is not likely to be much if any change in them.

Receipts are gradually increasing, and the larger offerings develop a larger trade. Our mills are well employed and have very good prospects for the future—thanks to our recent protective tariff legislation, which has at last enabled our mills to supply a demand for goods which was before supplied by foreign mills. The prospects indicate that our mills will require a great deal of wool the coming year—more than for some years past.

The quotations of wool values by states and territories is very unsatisfactory and necessarily more or less indefinite. The value of wool is based on its quality and condition as well as its grade. The territories, and including the Dakotas, now produce some wools of excellent quality as well as condition, which bring, in the unwashed condition, quite close to the prices of wools grown in the more Eastern states. Montana wools, on account of their superior quality, are very favorably regarded by our Western mills, and could be sold on our market at very good prices and in much larger quantities than have heretofore been received.

With the recent abundant rains in that section, the wools are likely to be in lighter condition than usual; and where this is the case, they will, therefore, bring relatively higher prices than last year. The same is true of Dakota wools, which from samples received, are in much brighter and lighter condition than usual.

Americans are finding out that mutton is good and "fit to eat." Are you doing your share towards furnishing the mutton?

### To Make Money Farming.

The question every farmer is most concerned in is: How can I make the farm pay best? We say that is the question every farmer is most concerned in; but we are sorry to say that it is a question that a vast number of them do not take a very active interest in.

It is a strange thing but it is true, and its truth is proven by their acts, that a great many farmers do not seem to think very deeply on how to farm. They just drift along, doing one year what they did the year before, and probably the same things that their fathers did a great many years before, and never try to find out whether it is the way to do or not. And this is the point in which business men differ most from farmers. Business men are always on the alert for everything that is an improvement on an old method. The constant study of every manufacturer is how to improve his methods so that he can get a greater return from the same expenditure of labor and money. And that is the reason why methods have totally changed in manufacturing.

Now let every farmer ask himself the pointed question, is there anyway in which I can change my methods to advantage? Is there any way in which I can practice greater economy? We think if all of them would give serious thought to such questions, they would find that there were many little things in which they could make a change for the better; and it is the little-unnnoticed things that make up the greater loss in the end.

An Ohio farmer, writing to a farm paper on the subject, gives his views very clearly as follows:

"When I see the slovenly and wasteful habits of many farmers, I wonder that more such men don't get disgusted and and say 'farming don't pay.' In cutting hay what is left along the fence rows and scattered over the meadow would be no little item if saved. But in stacking and feeding is where the most woe-ful waste comes in. If a stack has a foundation of timber or brush, and is built properly, there will not be much waste. And as to feeding hay on the ground, a little of it will do on frozen ground, or if one wants to reseed a meadow, but to make a business of it is very unprofitable. And yet the most discouraging sight of wastefulness to be seen on a farm is the wasting of soil. Is it not strange, then, that some men are so indifferent as to deal thus with land, especially where corn is cultivated on land inclined to wash? Far better graze such land. Many a man who often admonishes his wife to 'practice economy' in domestic affairs, needs to take the lesson home, and learn to practice economy on the farm."—[Journal of Agriculture.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Col W. L. Black of Fort McKavett sold 2500 muttons last week to G. C. Mauzey at \$2.50 per head.

Wm. Thompson of Sutton county recently sold the "R O D" and "R U F" brands of cattle, numbering about 1200 head, to John Allison, at \$7.50 per head.

We hear a number of farmers say, says the Mangum Star, they will make from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and some as high as thirty.

W. W. Bell came in Wednesday with the first train load of a shipment of 6000 three and four-year-old steers delivered here to J. P. Addington.—[Henrietta Independent.]

Charley Hensly, formerly a prominent cattleman of Panhandle City, has disposed of his interests there and will engage in business of some kind in Quanah.—Quanah Chief.

Another good rain fell throughout Greer county last week. Corn and oats are the finest ever known, while 1,000,000 bushels of wheat have already been made.—Mangum Star.

The 10,000 sheep now in the Chiricahuas came through from Texas on long drives and in poor condition, yet their clip averaged three and a half pounds for a six month's growth.—Tombstone [Ari.] Epitaph.

If the Big Four are, as some claim, regulating the price of cattle to suit themselves, they must have had a very liberal spell on them when they paid five cents on Tuesday and five and a quarter cents on Wednesday for Texas cattle.

J. J. Schmidt, the popular Wagon Mound, N. M., merchant, was murdered on last Thursday while out riding near his home, by J. D. Gallegos, of Los Alamos, N. M. Schmidt had attached some sheep belonging to Gallegos and the result was the killing. Gallegos escaped, but will doubtless be captured soon.

The Texas Western at Anson, Jones County, Tex., Anson had a nice little rain last night and will do much good if we have no more. Some parts of the county had a heavy rain and we hope for more showers to-day. Corn all over the county is needing rain badly and good rains would be an assurance of much corn though not a full crop as it is already damaged.

A. D. Goldenburg returned yesterday from Kansas, where he had been arranging for pasturage. On his return trip he shipped in thirty high grade Hereford bulls, raised by the Prairie cattle company. The bulls are yearlings and he drove them last evening to Dona Ana, where he will keep them on alfalfa until fall before turning them loose on the range. He also brought two fine horses back with him. He reports the weather in Kansas unusually hot.—Las Cruces [N. M.] Republican.

### 4000 Acres of Land Wanted.

We want for one of our customers a good body of land, well suited for a stock ranch and containing about 4000 acres. Jack or an adjoining county preferred.

Address, giving full particulars, TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

R. L. Hall, G. W. Wolcott, M. B. Huling and a number of others, all cowmen, were in town during the week. They brought in about 2000 head of steers, which they turned over to the Littlefield Cattle company. J. D. Hill also brought in about 800 head of steers, from the Crow flat range, which he will also turn over to the same company.—[Roswell Register.]

Since the rains set in the corn crop has greatly improved, so much so that the effects of it are felt in the price of old corn. Mr. Martin informs us that at the Valley mill he is only paying 50 cents now for shelled corn. This is quite an improvement—that is for the buyer. We believe the price will still run lower. It can go considerably lower and still beat cotton.—Blanco News.

It is believed, says the Cheyenne Live Stock Journal, that the cattlemen so long held at Fort Russell will be turned over to the Johnson county authorities in a few days and that arrangements will soon be completed for the commencement of a trial in the regular courts. It has not been determined where the cases will be tried but the indications point to Cheyenne as the place.

That the value of land depends greatly on its location is a trite old saying, the truth of which was forcibly illustrated the other day in Chicago. Although the Windy City includes within its vast boundaries several farms and stretches of prairie forming a big margin of agricultural land, a lot on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets has just been sold at a rate that would make an acre worth \$10,890,000! Fifty years ago land in that place was worth only 60 cents an acre.

Mills county was never, says the Goldthwaite Mountaineer, in better condition. A fine crop of wheat is now awaiting the busy hum of the threshing season, a good crop of corn is almost assured, and the cotton, millet, sorghum and other crops are on par with those of any other year. If the people could only succeed in electing some officers now to fill the several public stations from president, down to constable, peace, prosperity and plenty would reign. So mote it be.

A press telegram from Cheyenne, Wyo., dated July 6, says: "The forty-five stockmen and hired Texans who raided Johnson county in April were yesterday taken from Fort Russell, where they had been in charge of United States troops, and turned over to the civil authorities of Johnson county at Laramie. They immediately went before Judge Blake of Laramie and applied for a change of venue, asking that their cases be tried at Cheyenne. No decision was reached on the application.

There has been an enormous number of cattle shipped out of this section of the territory during the last two months. Nearly all of them have gone to Montana. Frank Proctor informed the Star reporter yesterday that the inspector at Benson had told him the other day that he had inspected 17,000 head of cattle during the last few weeks. In referring to the cattle outlook

for the coming year, Mr. Proctor said that the prospects were very good. He said that the ranges were in fair condition and the cattle are doing well.—Tombstone Epitaph.

Geo. W. Stratton, ranch superintendent for the San Simon cattle company spent last Saturday in town and was a welcome caller on the Stockman. He reports the cattle business of his valley fairly prosperous, and looks forward to a good fair season. His company cleared the range by selling thousands of steer cattle in the spring at a good figure and now has a contract to furnish El Paso butchers with all the beef cattle they can gather many of which run in the mountains and are in prime condition. Mr. Stratton returned to the ranch Sunday morning.

### Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

A number of large cattle owners of Evanstown, Wyo., and vicinity have issued their offer of \$2000 for the arrest and conviction of any one guilty of stealing or killing horses or cattle belonging to them, or of altering brands or otherwise interfering with their property on the ranges. The stock men who have signed the offer are as follows: Neponset Land and Live Stock Co., Beckwith & Quinn, Booth & Crocker Wm. Crawford and Chambers & Whitney. While there is but very little stealing here, the offer of a reward of this magnitude will have a tendency to put a stop to it entirely.—Evanston Register.

### Land and Cattle.

Parties wishing to buy or sell land in large bodies or cattle in lots of not less than 500 head, are requested to correspond with the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas

### Scab in Sheep.

William Watson in Breeders' Gazette.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

### MODE OF EXAMINATION.

In examining a flock of sheep which have undergone a course of dressing for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are cured, every sheep showing any symptoms of the disease should be handled and after the bare portion of any suspected spot has been carefully examined the scurf and loose wool should be cleared away from its outer edges and the portions of the skin thus exposed should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, for it is at the edges of the patch that any acari which have escaped destruction by the dressing are most likely to be found. After that the fleece should be opened for four or five inches at right angles to and all around the patch in the manner already directed, and the skin and roots of the wool along the lines thus exposed should be carefully examined, both with

the naked eye and with the scab-glass. BURNING YARDS.

Although not absolutely essential it is a wise precaution to burn all brush-yards and the dung which may have accumulated in old yards or camps used by infected sheep; also dip all hurdles and gates as particularly as though they were sheep, as the cracks in the wood are frequently full of scab insects, and if practicable the run where infected sheep have been pasturing should be purged by fire. If these suggestions are not or cannot be followed the sheep at any rate should be kept away from such places for six or eight months.

Before concluding let me give flockmasters a few practicable hints. The plan of dips, yards, etc., that I have drawn are intended for extensive flocks but as I have said they can be varied to suit individual requirements. You can have them constructed to dip fifty sheep or less or 50,000 or more, but whatever the number may be never allow the temperature to fall below 100 degrees; never shorten the time of duration for immersion in the bath to less than sixty or eighty seconds, and let the proportions of sulphur or tobacco be never under one pound of each to four gallons of water, and dip twice at an interval of fourteen days.

Suppose there are in a neighborhood several flocks of from 500 to 1000 infected with scab, how easy it would be for economy's sake for a few sheep-owners to club together and construct a permanent swimming bath in some central locality. Four or five men would make all dipping preparations and get the operation over in a day. In this way the saving would be great as there would be little or no waste of wash and only one preparation would be necessary.

Considering my former remarks it will be seen that scab is a parasitic disease of the skin of the sheep analogous to itch in the human subject or mange in other animals. The first observable symptom is continued irritation, the animal rubbing on some stationary object, nibbling with the mouth and leaving dirty marks on the wool by kicking and scratching with their feet; these combined soon produce a ragged appearance of the fleece. If examined small pustules will be found which turn into vesicles or blisters; from these fluid escapes which when dry, forms the characteristic scab which gives rise to the name of the disease. Cases of skin irritation have been called scab that have no connection with it; others again that have been neglected have proved to be true scab. Veterinary surgeons often differ as to whether it is real scab or not. Where this is possible it is easy to conceive that sheep owners not familiar with the disease can easily make mistakes. The best way in cases of doubt is to declare the disease scab.

It may be necessary to add that it is useless on the part of a careless sheep owner or superintendent to attempt curing scab, as if the foregoing directions are not strictly carried out their labor will prove in vain; but, on the contrary, if the above rules are adhered to success will be the result in every case and sheep-owners will be relieved of the heaviest burden connected with what ought to be and what really is under good management the most lucrative grazing business in the Western States.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's pills.

### 2000 One's and Two's Wanted.

We have an immediate purchaser for 2000 good yearling and two-year-old steers. Must come from below quarantine line. Will not buy in lots of less than 1000 head.

Address as below, giving lowest price location and full description of cattle. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

**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:

**TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.  
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.**

June 27—T J Trigg, Bastrop, 76 steers, 1091 lbs, \$3.40; 21 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.75; 2 stags, 985 lbs, \$2; K M Trigg, Bastrop, 22 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3.10; 34 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.95; C Stoddard, San Antonio, 207 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.65; Stoddard & H, San Antonio, 120 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.65; 284 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.65. June 28—M Perry, Runge, 22 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.70; 23 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.65; D W Short & Co, via St Louis, 3 cows, 793 lbs, \$2.15; 1 stag, 1280 lbs, \$2; 20 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.65; D W Short, Runge, 22 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.60; 1 stag, 1220 lbs, \$2.25; 32 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.90. June 29—National Bank of Denton, Denton, Tex, 25 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.75; 105 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3.10; 42 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.60; 3 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.60; 1 cow, 980 lbs, \$2; 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2.65; W C Wright, Denton, 22 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3; Bonnett & Noble, Denton, 85 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.50; 134 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.50; 74 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.45; 63 steers, 1086 lbs, \$2.60. June 30.—D Hunter, Cuero, 114 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.80; J J Summers, 103 steers, 1006 lbs, \$3; 98 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.90; 1 stag, 1150 lbs, \$2; Cushenberry & C, St Louis, 23 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.85.

**THE FISH & KECK CO.  
AT KANSAS CITY.**

June 29—John O'Neill, Vinita, I T, 95 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.40; A R Briggs, Loco, I T, 25 cows, 825 lbs, \$2; 25 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.65; L Rogers, Stringtown, 18 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.25; 10 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.70; J J Adkins, Parr, 28 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.75; W S & G F Williams, Purcell, 74 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3; Johnson & Wantland, Purcell, 49 steers, 1126 lbs, \$3.15; H F Browner, 25 steers, 952 lbs, \$3.15; J R Graham, 62 steers, 942 lbs, \$3. July 1—J H & E H Bounds, Sherman, 89 steers, 1154 lbs, \$4; 28 calves, \$5.25; 18 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.90; R M Smith, Purcell, 23 steers, 1221 lbs, \$3.25; Baird & Smith, Purcell, 50 steers, 1037 lbs, \$3.25; A M Colson, Caldwell, Kas, 56 cows, 800 lbs, \$2.20; Woods & Colbert, Purcell, 56 steers, 955 lbs, \$3; Woods & Muncrief, 80 steers, 961 lbs, \$2; Gray & Martin, 88 calves, \$5.75; 37 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.90; V Herard, Elgin, Kas, 142 steers, 1082 lbs, \$3.50; H W Cresswell, 301 calves, 155 lbs, \$6.25; Millet Bros, 120 steers, 1003 lbs, \$3; H F Browner, 27 steers, 904 lbs, \$3.25; W E Stockton, Purcell, 42 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.25; W S & G F Williams, Purcell 25 steers 1134 lbs, \$3.25; 76 steers, 970 lbs, \$3.15; G W Miller, Pond Creek, 188 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.87; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, 110 steers, 1141 lbs, \$3.75; J M Latham, McAllister, 25 steers, 1090 lbs, \$3.90; W Garnett, Ponca, 52 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.50; Baird & Smith, Purcell, 52 steers, 1013 lbs, \$3.50; G W Miller, Pond Creek, 49 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.90; 57 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.70; 216 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.60.

**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,  
AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.**

June 29—for J Marburger, Flatonio, Tex, 26 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.50; A M Alley, Gonzales, 25 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.35; J G Barnett, Gonzales, 54 steers, 810 lbs, \$2.25; Frank S Myers, Henrietta, 67

steers, 916 lbs, \$2.60; T J Holland, Henrietta, 25 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.60; W F Hicks, Blum, 33 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.60; 22 cows, 731 lbs, \$2; 1 ox, 1260 lbs, \$1.90; W D Van Eaton, Kopperl, 41 steers, 1158 lbs, \$3.25; 1 steer, 980 lbs, \$3.25; 6 oxen, 1275 lbs, \$2.50; 26 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.50; 11 heifers, 644 lbs, \$2; 2 stags, 1380 lbs, \$2; J C Robertson, Kopperl, 60 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.85; 18 mixed cattle, 993 lbs, \$2.25; Geo. Simson, Catoosa, I T, 63 steers, 768 lbs, \$2.35; 59 cows and heifers, 648 lbs, \$1.75; H H Crane, Tulsa, I T, 40 steers, 1156 lbs, \$3.30; 6 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.60; M T Patrick, Waxahachie, 4 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.25; 17 steers, 1041 lbs, \$3. June 30—J A Roby, Abbott, 17 calves, \$6.65 each; 33 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.70; 6 cows, 940 lbs, \$2; 49 cows, 531 lbs, \$1.65; G W Lewis, Thornton, 34 cows and heifers, 662 lbs, \$1.75. July 1—A J Durham, Sabinal, 24 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.60. July 2—E R Stiff, McKinney, 81 steers, 857 lbs, \$3.25. July 5—for W G Hopson, Pottsboro, 103 steers, 1010 lbs, \$3.60; A Hopping, Stringtown, I T, 22 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3.50; 22 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.50; 2 cows, 770 lbs, \$3.20; 22 steers, 988 lbs, \$3.50; 1 bull, 1380 lbs, \$2; 9 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.75.

**GODAIR, HARDING & CO.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.**

June 30—Geo Montgomery, Waggoner, I T, 100 calves, 125 lbs, \$6 per head. July 5—Ashburn & Brown, Mt Calm, 26 steers, 868 lbs, \$3.20; 2 oxens, 1215 lbs, \$2; 29 cows, 654 lbs, \$2.25; B A Goodwin, Cameron, 46 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.75; 3 cows, 800 lbs, \$2.

**ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL,  
AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.**

July 5—For D T Finley, Midland, 97 steers 953 lbs, \$3.50; F Baker, San Saba, 109 cows, 690 lbs, \$2.25; R Sellman, San Saba, 27 cows, 670 lbs, \$2.25; J M Carden, Midland, 24 steers, 885 lbs, \$3.35; D T Finley, Midland, 4 stags, 1300 lbs, \$3.25; F Crowley, Midland, 4 stags, 1070 lbs, \$2.25; 2 bulls, 1300 lbs, \$2.25; 114 steers, 970 lbs, \$3.35; Crowley, Ray & Co, Midland, 72 steers, 980 lbs, \$3.35; 48 steers, 990 lbs, \$3.35.

**C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.  
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.**

June 27—5 grass steers, 766 lbs, \$2.40; 23 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.95; 23 steers, 896 lbs, \$3.15; 11 cows, 784 lbs, \$2.10; 12 yearlings, 536 lbs, \$2.10; 3 calves, 123 lbs, \$3.75. June 28—119 fed steers, 1127 lbs, \$4. June 30—3 bulls, 1033 lbs, \$1.65; 6 stags, 973 lbs, \$2.25; 18 steers, 784 lbs, \$2.70; 89 steers, 943 lbs, \$3.05; 100 steers, 954 lbs, \$3.20; 73 calves, 192 lbs, \$4; 30 cows, 782 lbs, \$2.15. July 1—28 cows, 778 lbs, \$2.20. July 5—29 cows, 684 lbs, \$2.25; 19 steers, 816 lbs, \$3; 48 steers, 850 lbs, \$3; 121 steers, 918 lbs, \$3.10; 187 steers, 187 lbs, \$3.10; 80 calves, 173 lbs, \$4.50.

**R. STRAHORN,  
CHICAGO.**

July 5—E. D. Farmer, Aledo, Tex., 284 steers, 1263 lbs, \$5; Harold & East, Wichita Falls, 253 calves, 176 lbs, \$4.50; E H East, Wichita Falls, 11 bulls, 1140 lbs, \$1.85. June 1—E D Farmer, Aledo, 279 steers, 1150 lbs, \$4.50; B F Leonard, Fort Worth, 46 steers, 950 lbs, \$3.50; 25 steers, 863 lbs, \$2.85; J N Coffin, Itaska, 17 steers, 927 lbs, \$3.15. June 29—J H Blackaller, Frio Town, 48 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.90; Campbell & Co, Runge, 182 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.55; J D Hhuston, Runge, 233 steers, 810 lbs,

\$2.65; A A Luckett, Kana, I T, 40 steers, 1103 lbs, \$3.60; R B Coleman, McAllister, I T, 49 steers, 949 lbs, \$3; Beggs & Miller, Fort Worth, 77 calves, 163 lbs, \$4.40. June 28.—J F Dunlap, Fort Worth, 66 steers, 1085 lbs, \$3.65. June 27—R F Morton Brownwood, 44 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.60.

**SCALING & TAMBLYN.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.**

June 30—R T Powers, McKinney, 22 steers, 1007 lbs, \$3.40; 23 steers, 935 lbs, \$3; G W Jones, Belcher, 23 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.75; J E Barron, Thornton, 29 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.85; 24 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.70. July 5—J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 77 steers, 941 lbs, \$3.30; 23 cows, 811 lbs, \$2.40. July 2—Stiff & Johnson, Pilot Point, 67 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3.50. June 30—J Baldrige, Ennis, 42 steers, 1065 lbs, \$3.25; George & Morgan, Durant, I T, 192 steers, 934 lbs, \$3; 8 cows, 831 lbs, \$2.50; G W Elkins, Colorado, 83 calves, \$5 each; G W Hinton, Fleetwood, I T, 4 cows, 850 lbs, \$2; 15 heifers, 696 lbs, \$2.25; 36 calves, \$7 each; D A Goodwin, Fleetwood, I T, 24 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.80; 3 cows, 743 lbs, \$2; 15 heifers, 668 lbs, \$2.25; 26 calves, \$6 each; M Latimer, Ennis, 50 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.85; J W Fields, McKinney, 59 steers, 1094 lbs, \$3.20; 53 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.70; 21 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.90; 18 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.90; July 6—Manion & Waddell, Colorado, 252 calves, each, \$6.50; J M Williams, Colorado, 13 bulls, 995 lbs, \$1.90; 32 cows and heifers, 617 lbs, \$2.50; 3 steers, 900 lbs, \$3.40; 8 yearlings, 365 lbs, \$2; Webb & Scaling, Bellevue, 24 steers, 940 lbs, \$3.90; S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 105 steers, 1117 lbs, \$4.15; 61 steers, 1104 lbs, \$4.15; L Webb & Co, 14 steers, 917 lbs, \$3.40; 8 cows, 755 lbs, \$2.40; 11 calves, each \$7.50; J N Jackson, Tulsa, I T, 55 steers, 846 lbs, \$3.60. July 5—S H Amonett, Hubbard, Tex, 33 steers, 870 lbs, \$3.10; 25 yearlings, 536 lbs, \$2.40; 3 bulls, 1126 lbs, \$2; 3 calves, each \$5.75; W J Turner, Ballinger, 93 cows, 634 lbs, \$2.15; 25 cows, 795 lbs, \$2.40; 10 bulls, 1060 lbs, \$2.

**The St. Louis National Stock Yards**

The National Stock Yards at East St. Louis, Ill., are too well known to the cattle shippers of Texas as a great market center to require any introduction or commendation at the hands of the JOURNAL, neither is it necessary to mention the fact that the capacity and facilities for handling live stock at these yards are second to none in the United States; this fact is also well known to all Texas shippers.

The object of this article is to answer through the JOURNAL the oft-repeated inquiry as to who is to represent the St. Louis National Stock Yards in Texas in the future. As is well known the position has been filled for many years and until his death a short time ago by that veteran solicitor, Capt. J. F. Shepherd. Since Capt. Shepherd's death, which was published in the JOURNAL a few days after it occurred, the yards have not had a representative in Texas. The vacancy has, however, now been filled and the National Stock Yards will in future have an efficient and obliging agent in this state in the person of Mr. L. W. Krake, who has recently been appointed to the position by the Stock Yards company, and who is now in Fort Worth.

Mr. Krake has for the past eight

years been in the service of the "Santa Fe" as traveling and contracting freight agent, and while yet a young man he has made for himself an enviable reputation as an industrious, energetic and faithful worker, one who will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to his employers and equally acceptable to the live stock shippers.

Mr. Krake will make headquarters for the present at the Pickwick hotel, where he can be addressed by mail and where he will be pleased to meet and make the acquaintance of the stockmen generally.

The JOURNAL bespeaks for Mr. Krake and the institution he represents a fair share of the patronage of the live stock shippers of Texas.

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

E. H. Keller, the well known and popular dealer of this city in buggies, carriages and wagons, makes a specialty of those time-tried and favorite buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Co. He also carries a splendid assortment of buck-boards and spring wagons. Stockmen and farmers wanting anything in Mr. Keller's line should see or correspond with him before buying.

**Pecos Pointers.**

PECOS, TEX., July 6, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The stock interest is still suffering in the Pecos valley on account of the drouth.

Recently I heard a prominent stockman say that he had lost about 1500 head of cattle and that his loss was not as great as that some others.

Now it is patent to those who have given the subject much thought that the only solution of the problem which confronts the West Texas stockmen is to cut down the size of the herds and breed only to thoroughbred bulls, then the herds, although reduced in numbers, would be worth more money. This important point the JOURNAL has kept well before its readers and when they take your good advice all will be well with the cattlemen of Texas.

One thing is very certain and there is no help for it—the longhorn must go!

We had a grand celebration on the Fourth of July in Pecos, participated in by all the neighboring towns as well as the people from the mountains. There were perhaps 1500 people who dined on the delicious barbecued meats, cakes, pies, salads, etc., provided by the generous citizens of Pecos. At night there was a grand display of fire works, followed by a ball where all the nimble-footed "tripped the light fantastic" till the "wee sma' hours."

J. J. I.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

It pays to have sharp tools, even if you have to stop on your busiest days to sharpen them. But a wise farmer puts his tools in order on rainy days.

The building and repairing of the fences make a constant drain upon the profits of the farm. Sometimes it pays better to tear down than to build up.

The larger grains of wheat sprout sooner, grow more rapidly and produce more than small grains. Careful seed selection is one of the surest ways to better crops.

Useless fences and poor roads add to the farmer's expenses. Do away with the former and lend your best effort toward mending the latter.

It is important to save time and labor in the haying field, as well for beast as for man. A good sharp cutter-bar on the mower helps to do this by decreasing draft.

A straw stack may be made absolutely rain proof if it is kept full in the middle and well trodden down from the start. Then, when it settles, the outside will be lower than the middle.

Deep plowing is advantageous in preparing land for wheat, but the harrow and roller should be used afterward to make a firm seed bed. Plow as deep as the soil is fertile, so the roots may go down for food.

A good barn will much more than pay interest on its cost, by protecting animals, crops and implements from the weather. Shelter is as much needed for one of these as for the others.

The profit from soiling comes not so much in increased production as in the more economical production, by enabling one to carry more stock upon the same number of acres.

Intensive farming consists in growing the greatest possible product upon the least possible land. Just as far as your work tends to this end, just so far have you progressed toward becoming a better farmer.

By increasing the yield per acre the cost of a crop can almost always be lessened. To increase the yield the land must be made more fertile. How to do this economically is the present great problem of our agriculture.

Every failure or partial failure of a crop should teach the grower a lesson worth as much as he loses by it. The majority of such failures come from neglect. Most often the neglect is in preparing the ground and in seeding.

Every farmer should realize in this enlightened age that a penny saved is as good as two earned, and he who sees this will be up and doing and have his wagons, sleds, plows, harrows and whatever else he may have that is exposed to the weather well painted, and the time to attend to this duty is when they are not in use. There is no better insurance against the tooth of time than paint and plenty of it, and then if you have valleys in your roofs anywhere be sure and give them a touch. It does them a deal of good and saves you many a penny. Don't delay this much attention. Be sure and attend to it and attend to it soon.

The first record that we have of the cultivation of wheat shows the product to have been only four times the amount of seed. Our average now is a little more than double that. There is still room for improvement.

Plants feed in two ways—by the roots and by the leaves. All food taken by the roots must be in solution. That explains why a plant cannot live in an absolutely dry soil. Constant cultivation will do much to conserve moisture.

Farmers who allow the weeds on their plantations to go to seed have little idea, many of them, of the labor and trouble they are storing up for themselves. Some curious experimentalist has been at the trouble of counting the seeds produced by a single plant of some of the commonest varieties of weeds, with the following rather startling result: Wild carrot, 1200; dandelion, 1500; chickweed, 2000; cockle, 3200; campion, 3425; chess, 3500; dock, 3700; ragweed, 4372; groundsel, 6500; ox-eyed daisy, 9600; mallow, 16500; motherwort, 18000; foxtail, 19500; sow thistle, 19,000; mustard, 31,000; Canadian thistle, 42,000; red poppy, 50,000; burdock, 400,328; purslane, 500,000; lamb's quarters, 825,000.

A resolution has been adopted by the United States senate directing the committee on agriculture and forestry to ascertain and report the present "condition of agriculture in the United States and why the present prices are depressed; then the cause of such depression and the remedies therefor; and particularly whether the reports of the department of agriculture on distribution and consumption of farm products published from time to time by authority of the secretary of agriculture, contribute in any way to such depression of the market prices of such products, and whether any proper governmental purpose is observed by such publication, and whether such publication should be continued, and for this purpose that they be authorized by subcommittee or otherwise to sit during the recess and session of the senate, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to employ a stenographer and such clerical assistance and such experts as they may deem necessary, and that they be authorized to send for persons and papers."

A correspondent of the Northwestern Farmer and Feeder gives the following good advice in regard to deep plowing: "Do not be afraid of plowing too deep for any crop, providing your soil possesses a good depth of fertility. It is thought by some that the small grains do not need deep plowing, yet if you give them a chance they will send their roots down a long distance. Plow deep for these as for all things else, and then make the seed bed fine and firm by abundant harrowing and rolling, and you will secure the proper conditions for the fullest growth. If the ground for any staple crop should be prepared as thoroughly as if it was intended for garden use, the seed planted and the ground cultivated with the same care and attention to details that we give in the garden, we wonder if the results would not sometimes be surprising? We would like to see some of your readers try this with a

few rods of corn or wheat. Perhaps the yield would not pay for the labor, but we are pretty certain that something new would be learned about the possibilities of these crops, and perhaps the experiment would give some ideas and suggestions that might profitably be employed in future field culture. When we consider how much one grain of seed will produce, the conviction forces itself upon us that we get, on the average, a pretty poor return for all that we place in the ground. To find out how this can be made better, and to make it better, is the business of the progressive farmer.

### Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for June.

Statistical Report No. 96. Report on the acreage of wheat and cotton and condition of cereal crops, and on freight rates of transportation companies.

Crop Synopsis No. 96. (The advance crop report for June, condensed from the regular monthly report of the statistician.)

Chemical Bulletin No. 13, Part 7. Foods and food adulterants—tea, coffee and cocoa preparations.

Chemical Bulletin No. 33. Experiments with sugar beets in 1891.

Chemical Bulletin No. 34. Record of experiments with sorghum in 1891.

Entomological Bulletin No. 26. Reports of observations and experiments in the practical work of the division of entomology.

Insect Life, Vol. 4, Nos. 9 and 10 (double number).

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 8. Six lectures on the investigations at Rothamsted experimental station, delivered under the provisions of the Lawes Agricultural Trust, by Robert Warington, F. R. S., before the association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations at Washington, D. C., August 12-18, 1891.

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 9. The fermentations of milk.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 3, No. 10.

Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Vol. 2, No. 2.

Final Report of the Artesian and Underflow Investigation, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 1. Notes on the climate and meteorology of Death Valley, California.

Monthly Weather Review for March. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States).

Any of above may be had by writing the secretary of agriculture.

### Principles of Breeding.

By J. McLain Smith in the Ohio Farmer.

There are very many things about the subject which we do not understand. Occasionally an animal is born which for some reason, possesses an immense power of reproducing itself—a power out of all proportion to what we should consider its natural claims—a power which seems to defy the ordinary laws of heredity. Such was the old Justin Morgan, the founder of our strain of Morgan horses. Very little is known with certainty as to his breeding and nothing which could lead us to anticipate his wonderful power in impressing himself on his get. The same is true of Rysdick's Hambletonian. His breeding is better known; but there is nothing in his pedigree, according to our knowledge, to account for his prepotency in begetting speed at the trot, or transmitting the capacity to get speed.

These cases, and others, though less striking ones in some other breeds are beyond ken, and are not amenable to our rules. We cannot account for them. All we can do in

such cases is to take advantage of them and make the best of them when they arise. We are concerned here only with that power and prepotency which are the result of known conditions and which we can produce with remarkable certainty.

There is a common impression, I believe, that the power of a skillful breeder is practically without limit; that by proper care and selection he can mold the form as readily as the potter molds his clay, and realize his ideal more slowly but as surely as the painter or the sculptor. This is a mistake. The power of the breeder is limited to reproducing in the offspring what already exists in one or the other of the parents. By care and skill in mating he can, in time, combine in one animal all the good points and desirable qualities which in a state of nature, are scattered through the breed. He can take a fine head from this, a well-sprung rib from another, a soft touch and good digestive capacity from a third, and combine them all in one if the qualities exist in the natural condition and are not incompatible.

But when he has done this he has done all that mere breeding can do. It is far more than most men could accomplish, and more than anyone could do in the space of an ordinary life-time. Breeding becomes a great power only when it is coupled with improved conditions for development. It is just as impossible by breeding alone to produce some new quality or to increase the development of some quality already existing as it would be to breathe into a statue the breath of life. Improvement in the sense of some increased development of some desirable trait, is a spontaneous matter. It is nature's response to improved conditions in life. Breeding proper can only assist indirectly by avoiding combinations which would obstruct development in the direction desired.

Take the milking quality in cattle as an illustration. Suppose we have a breed of cows, the best of which, under existing conditions, yield, say ten pounds of butter a week. It is desired to produce a cow which will yield fifteen pounds. Now it is safe to say that mere breeding—the coupling together of the best—other things remaining unchanged, will never accomplish the purpose. We might, and probably should in time, secure a family all the members of which would approach the maximum of the breed. That is all you can reasonably expect. The fifteen-pound cow would be as far from attainment as ever.

The rational way of proceeding in such a case and the way in which all great improvements have been effected in our domestic animals is to combine wise and careful selections with improved conditions in living. Select the best for the purpose in view, and afford them a chance to improve by better care and more abundant food of proper quality. Note those that respond most readily to the change and discard the others. Keep this up generation after generation, affording at all times the most favorable conditions for growth in the direction desired and breeding only from those which show a tendency to grow in this direction, and if the goal is not beyond the capacity of the breed you may well hope to attain it.

But you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You cannot produce a fifteen-pound butter cow from a breed, which from defective organization, cannot digest enough to make it. No matter how strongly a breed tends in the direction desired, to make any great results possible this tendency must be backed by a proper physical organization. What is true of the milking quality is true of every other. There is always a risk in the excessive cultivation of some one quality or capacity; because, from our ignorance of the fundamental conditions of life, we may unwittingly sap the foundation on which it rests. It is always safer to breed for a perfect all-round development, but with a strong tendency to utilize the powers in the direction desired.



## STOCK FARMING.

### First Principles of Feeding.

There is an evident desire on the part of a great many farmers to get hold of the first principles in feeding live stock. The time has gone by when any kind of stock can be fed with any kind of feed and still give a reasonable profit. Cattle in Texas will no longer find a sustenance the year round on an open free range. The farmer who wishes to raise cattle now, (and every successful farmer should not only breed, but mature and market each year, at least a few of all kinds of live stock,) must provide pasture for them during the spring, summer and fall and feed through the winter. The advance in the value of lands has not only made it necessary as a stroke of economy to supply the live stock with other and additional food besides the natural grasses during the winter, but such has been made necessary by the fact that the range can no longer be relied on to support life in the animals through the winter. Another strong argument in favor of feeding our cattle is that they will no longer make good beef on the range alone. They must be full fed in the winter, or at least be kept, by the free use of feed in good thrifty condition, after which they will rapidly finish upon the grass in the spring, and in this way make good marketable beef. These and many other reasons combine to make it necessary to study the economy of production and to become acquainted in some practical way with those laws of nature that operate, whether we recognize or understand them or not.

The end of all feeding for meat production is to produce a carcass that is fit for the market. This carcass is made up of certain elements which are known in the feeder's vocabulary as albuminoids, carbohydrates, fats and ash. The animal can obtain this only through its food. I has no means of obtaining carbohydrates or fat from wind. The plant can, and does; the animal cannot. Neither can it draw its nitrogen with which to mak up its albumoids from that great source of nitrogen, the air. It must get it from the plant. It cannot get the materials for its bone structure out of the ash pile or the rock quarry. These must all come to it through its feed.

In the story of creation the "grass" and the "herb, yielding seed" appeared long before "every living beast after its kind" and were assigned to them as their appropriate food, while to man was given dominion over the beasts of the field and the fowl of the air.

All this is very plain the animal cannot get the constituents of its frame from earth, air, or sky, although they exist therein, in the greatest abundance. It must get them entirely from plant life. The plant can and does obtain them from first sources.

The frame of the plant like the frame work of the animal is made up of ash. Fire will dissipate all of either plant or animal into the invisible air except the bony frame work, the ash. The animal cannot get this from the soil; the plant does. There is not a particle of bone material in man or animal that has not come from the rock and found its way into the system, and its place in

it, through the medium of plant life. The fat or adipose matter that rounds out the limbs and gives shape and form to the manly figure, or blushes on the cheek of beauty, once floated as carbon, in the air; it was taken up by the leaves of plants and stored away as food for man and the low animals.

Fat is the great lubricant and in its ultimate form is the cheapest thing in the world, the carbonic acid that floats in the atmosphere. It can come into the system only through the plant. The muscles that execute the will of man and beast, and the blood that is the very life, are mostly water, but the energy in them is largely albuminoids that can come into the system only through the plant. Without the plant all animal life would almost instantly perish although the materials for its existence would continue to be in the air and earth in the greatest abundance.

Plants, however, contain these materials in widely different proportions. Some contain life supporting elements in such small proportions that the energy of the animal system is exhausted in the attempt to fit them for entering the system through the blood. Others contain some of the elements in large quantities and are notably deficient in others. Some plants are rich in certain elements at one stage of their life and are notably deficient at other stages. There are few plants or grains which are in themselves a complete food. Wheat comes the nearest as a food for man and oats for horses. Neither of them is a complete food for animals in the finishing stage for the market. Animals at different stages of their growth require a food somewhat different. Animals at rest require a different diet from animals at work, and all animals require a different food in summer than in winter. It is manifest from these considerations, familiar to every farmer, that the question of the best method of supplying rations to animals, which, for our purposes we have taken out of their natural and placed under artificial conditions, is one of the most important that the farmer is called upon to consider.

Nature has given us valuable hints in the direction of computing rations. She is the most skillful of all compounders of rations. She makes no mistakes. The milk of the highly bred and highly fed Jersey may be too rich for the calf and turn the hair the wrong way, but it is not so with that of the ranch cow. The cow's milk may not be just the thing for the orphan colt, but the milk of its dam fits it exactly. No cow's milk ever meets the wants of a child so well as that of a human mother, and especially that of its own mother. Nature skillfully compounds the milk ration to meet the wants of the young. The first draft from nature's fountain meets the wants of the young the first day of its existence better than any substitute compounded by the greatest phsician in the world. The best he can do is to imitate nature. By analyzing the milk of the fresh cow we get a ration to imitate when we deal with the young. We ascertain its albuminoids, its carbohydrates, its fats and its ash, and thus we get nature's idea of what is needed for the perfection of growth. We may imagine that it is not rich enough and take away some of

its fats in the way of cream; in other words, a narrow ration, but we soon find to our loss that we are transgressing nature's laws and we must supply the carbohydrates from some other source or have the pot-belly and spindle-shanks of the calf rise up in judgment against us to rebuke our folly.

We find from long experience that the milk cow does her very best on mixed grasses in the month of June. We analyze these and find the ideal ration for a dairy cow. Making due allowance for the difference in temperature and the need of more carbohydrates to keep up the animal heat in winter, we make this the standard for all the year round.

Long observation has taught us that for a horse at work there is nothing better, so far as the grain ration is concerned, than good, bright oats. We analyze these and determine what is the proper ration for a horse at work in the summer season and by adding corn to suit the temperature of the winter we find out the the proper ration for the horse at work in the winter season.

We give these illustrations to show that this work of compounding rations is not guess work nor mere theory, but thoroughly inductive in its methods, like all truly practical work; that it is the result of a patient interrogation of nature to find out her methods.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

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## PERSONAL MENTION.

Ira Kutch of Snyder, Tex., was in the city Thursday.

F. M. Weaver, a cattle buyer of Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

R. K. Wiley of Ballinger, an extensive dealer in cattle, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

J. D. Dockrey of Goldthwaite, was in Fort Worth Wednesday with two cars of mares and geldings for sale.

E. H. Estis of Elgin, Kans., cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Monday and went west on the T & P.

A. T. Mabry, who lives at Grandview but owns a cattle ranch in Howard county, was in the city yesterday.

W. E. Mayes of Crockett, Tex., owner of several thousand steers in Archer and Clay counties, is in the city.

W. P. Harmison of Denton county, was in Fort Worth on Thursday. He says his cattle and crops are in fine condition.

R. N. Liggett, a cattleman of Lampasas county, Tex., was in Fort Worth on Wednesday. He reports his section as very dry.

H. G. Bedford, one of the old-time cattlemen of Texas, is in the city. Mr. Bedford is still in the cattle business in Northwest Texas.

Col. J. O. Talbott of Fort Worth, owner of cattle in Tom Green county, come in from his ranch Monday, and says he needs rain.

B. R. Thompson, agent for the Canda Cattle Car company, (C. C. C. C.) with headquarters at San Antonio, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, Tex., went up on the M., K. & T. railway on Wednesday to the Indian Territory to ship out his cattle.

Walter C. Harris of San Angelo passed through Fort Worth Wednesday on his way to the Indian Territory to ship out a string of cattle.

Geo. S. Simson of Mineral Wells was in the city Wednesday on his way to Ponca, I. T. to commence the shipping of his fat cattle to market.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, Tex., a successful feeder of beef cattle, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Chicago with eighteen cars of fat steers.

L. W. Krake, representing the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and of whom a more extended mention is made elsewhere, is at the Pickwick hotel.

T. J. Martin, of Midland, Tex., a large owner of cattle, was in Fort Worth, Thursday on the look after the shipment to the Indian Territory of his cattle.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, representing the live stock commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, was in the city Sunday looking out for business.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo returned from Chicago this morning, having sold his cattle at \$5 per hundred. Mr. Farmer ought to be and no doubt is a very happy man.

Jesse Evans of Kansas City, owner of a large cattle ranch on head of Colorado river in Borden county, Texas, was in Fort Worth on Tuesday en route to his ranch.

E. Bryant of Hubbard City, Tex., passed through the city Wednesday on his way to Greer county, where he owns a fine string of beeves, to ship them to market.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth left on the M., K. & T. on Wednesday night for his pastures in the Indian Territory, where he has several thousand steers to ship to market.

J. H. Ryburn, manager of the Half-Circle-Six ranch in Tom Green county, was in the city on Wednesday on his way to the Indian Territory to ship his beeves to market.

L. Hearn of Belle Plain, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday en route to his ranch in Callahan county from the Indian Territory, where he has a herd of beeves on grass.

J. H. Eaton of Coleman, Tex., was in the city several days this week, and left for his ranch in Coleman county on Thursday, Mr. Eaton owns a good string of beeves in the Indian Territory.

Wm. H. Price, a prominent real estate dealer of Seymour, Tex., spent several days in Fort Worth this week and says that while lands are not selling rapidly, yet he is having a very good trade.

F. H. Lindsey of Eskota, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to his ranch in Fisher county. He was returning from Giles, Tex., where he had delivered some young steers to go to the Northwestern range.

Henry Montgomery of Abilene, Tex., who owns a ranch in Jarvis county, passed through Fort Worth Sunday on his way to Tulsa, I. T., from which point he will ship to market several thousand head of cattle this season.

E. R. Jackson, a prominent cattle owner of San Angelo, Tex., passed through Fort Worth on Tuesday en route to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle now being pastured in that section.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls, was in the city Monday. Mr. Cobb is owner of a large cattle ranch in Baylor and Archer counties and says he will turn off some good grass fat beeves this season. His range is in splendid condition.

J. G. Witherspoon, owner of large herds of cattle in the "Ponca" reservation, I. T., as well as in Ford county, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday, and reports his cattle interest as being in good condition.

E. W. McKenzie of Midland passed through the city Tuesday en route to Clarendon to deliver some young steers sold to Hurst, Black & Slaughter, which will go to the "Rocking Chair" ranch.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, Tex., passed through Fort Worth on Tuesday to the Indian Territory to ship to market his beeves. Mr. Pulliam has about recovered from the effects of a remedy administered for a rattler's bite some weeks ago and says the remedy was as painful as the bite.

## BELMONT COLLEGE

For : Young : Ladies,

WEST END, - - - - - NASHVILLE, TENN.

Strictly non-sectarian. Twelve distinct departments in the hands of trained specialists. Magnificent Park of Sixteen acres. Steam heat, gas and filtered cistern water. A health record absolutely unbroken. Work thorough.

For terms, Catalogue, or information, address, during summer,

PROF. FRANCIS P. ELLIOTT,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

(Limit 100 Boarders.)

John S. Andrews of this city returned from Chicago this morning. John, who is naturally a good humored sort of a fellow, is now all smiles. In fact, \$5.25 for cattle these times is calculated to make one smile.

A. B. (Sugg) Robertson of Colorado City, one of the solid substantial cattlemen of Western Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Robertson reports plenty of rain in nearly all the country tributary to Colorado City.

Wood Bros., the well known commission merchants of Chicago, have their advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This is one of the oldest and solidest firms in the business and are entitled to the favorable consideration of Texas shippers.

M. M. Pittman of Midland was in Fort Worth on Thursday with a load of horses for the Georgia market. Mr. Pittman was until recently a merchant at Midland, but is now owner and manager of a cattle and horse ranch in Midland county.

D. M. Morris, the newly appointed live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, is an accommodating, energetic, hard-working man, and will no doubt give entire satisfaction to both the railroad company and the shippers. The JOURNAL extends congratulations all round.

W. E. Skinner, the hard-working affable representative of the South Omaha Union Stock Yards, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Skinner is doing some good effective work which will certainly bear fruit in season. The Omaha market is destined to be an important factor in the future cattle trade of Texas. Those who have canners to market should remember that Omaha wants 100,000 head.

Charley McFarland, the Aledo cattleman, came in from Chicago to-day. Charley didn't quite reach \$5.25 for his cattle, but is happy all the same. He says Parker county rabbits would have commanded good figures in Chicago on Wednesday, but from private advices received by him thinks the market is fully 50 cents off to-day.

E. Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kas., manager of the Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is near Midland, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Fenlon reports fine rains on his range and says his cattle are in fine condition. He has recently made quite a number of shipments of fat cows to the El Paso butchers.

T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, come in from the Panhandle country on Wednesday, and reports that while cattle are doing well, a good rain would be of great benefit to both grass and corn. Mr. Andrews will leave to-night for Montana.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Tex., was here to-day with a magnificent ten-load consignment of his own feeding. The

steers averaged 1267 pounds and sold at \$4.85, and 177 steers, 1340 pounds average sold at \$5.25, the highest price on this market for Texas cattle in 1892. Mr. R. P. Lindsay bought the cattle for export.—National Live Stock Reporter.

L. L. Moore of this city, who is well and favorably known to every stockman in Texas, is again identified with the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL and the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency. Mr. Moore is fully authorized to transact business for both of above named concerns. Any courtesies shown Mr. Moore will be duly appreciated by the JOURNAL.

Fakes & Co., the well-known, old and reliable furniture dealers of Fort Worth, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Stockmen and farmers can save money by buying their furniture of this firm. Those who can't make their purchases in person can secure equally as good bargains by ordering through the mail.

George B. Hickman of West Chester, Pa., breeder and dealer in Chester, Berkshire and Poland hogs, fox-hounds, collies and setter dogs, has a card in the JOURNAL Breeders' Directory, this week. Those wanting anything in Mr. Hickman's line will do well to write him.

Mr. J. D. Carwile, formerly business manager of the JOURNAL, but now one of the leading and most active politicians of Fort Worth, returned from Chicago Monday. The judge is a whole team when it comes to talking politics, especially when it has direct reference to his patron saint, Jeems S. Hogg.

The Lawrence, Sweeney & Horn Live Stock Commission company, one of the leading firms at the Union Stock yards of South Omaha, Neb., have their card in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. T. H. Lawrence, the president of this company, is well known to many of the stockmen of Texas, he having been for several years associated with Dick Head in the live stock business at Denver, Colo. Mr. Lawrence not only enjoys the confidence of all who know him but is regarded by them as an exceedingly prudent, careful, correct business man, who not only understands thoroughly the business in which he is engaged, but also has the energy and ability to make it a success. Mr. A. J. Sweeney, the secretary of the company, is also well and favorably known to quite a number of the prominent stockmen of this state. Now that the Omaha market is about being opened up to Texas and Indian Territory live stock, and as it will furnish an additional and a good outlet for fully 100,000 inferior, canning cattle, just such stock as Texas has in an abundance, it is destined to become an important factor in the future cattle traffic of this state. Those who wish to patronize the Omaha market cannot do better than consign their shipments to the Lawrence, Sweeney & Horn company. They will cheerfully furnish any additional information that may be required in regard to the Omaha market.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
July 7, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle for seven days ending Thursday the 7th of July, 1892, 2000 head. Shipments, 1600.

Ruling prices for to-day are as follows: Top, strictly fat steers, weighing 1000 pounds and over, \$2@2.20; good, fat steers, weighing 900 to 1000 pounds. \$2@2.20; fat, light steers, weighing 800 to 900 pounds, \$1.75@2; medium and half fat steers, not wanted; top cows, weighing 850 pounds and over, \$1@1.50; good, fat cows, weighing 750 to 850, \$1@1.25; no demand for medium and half fat cows; good, veal calves, weighing 200 pounds and less, \$2@2.50.

Top hogs, weighing 200 pounds and over, \$4.25@4.35; medium, \$3.75@4; light, fat hogs, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, \$3.75@4.

Sheep.—Receipts, 8000; shipments same. Strictly, fat mutton, weighing 85 pounds and over, \$3@3.50; light weight, but fat muttons, \$3@3.50.

Strictly fat steers, cows and calves in demand at above prices.

The supply of hogs does not begin to fill the demand; a big demand for feeders.

Good muttons could find ready sale at prices quoted.

Stock Yards Personals.

William McIntosh had 8000 sheep on the yards this week from Laredo to Texline.

E. M. Daggett shipped out 7 cars of fat steers to Chicago on the 2nd.

Ben Hackett, shipped out three cars steers to Chicago to-day.

D. W. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific was a visitor on the yards to-day.

T. B. Early, at one time connected with the Wabash railroad and later with the Texas and Pacific, has succeeded J. T. Butz as yard master of the Union Stock Yards.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
July 7, 1892. }

This has been a grand week for live stock shippers, especially those that had good cattle. Yesterday and to-day good Texas steers have brought from \$3.65 up. The Wilson cattle from Dallas sold yesterday as high as \$5.25.

The receipts to-day were 4100. Market steady and firm. Texans sold to-day at from \$3.30@4.25; canners from \$2.25@3.

Hogs.—Receipts 3200 head, shipments, 750; market 5c. lower; heavy, \$5.65@5.90; packing, \$5.40@5.85; stockers, \$5.60@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200 head; shipments 5600; market steady; native muttons, \$4.25@5.25; Texans, \$2.75@5.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
July 7, 1892. }

The market this week has been an unusual one. The excitement has been great as compared with two weeks ago, which is the natural result of an advance of fully \$1.50 in ten days. The Andrews cattle sold by the Campbell Commission company on Wednesday at \$5.25, would not have brought to exceed \$3.75 if marketed ten days earlier. Quite a number of sales of Texans have been made during the week at from \$4@5. The advance has of course been quoted on good cattle, but there has been a material stiffening of prices all along the line, which will apply to hogs as well as cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day were 18,000, which together with the reports of heavy runs now en route has caused a decline of from 10@15c. With reasonable runs the markets will continue good. In the absence of any strictly first-class cattle Texans sold to-day at from \$2.50@3.35.

Hogs.—Receipts 34,000 head; shipments, 11,000; rough and common, \$5.25@5.50; mixed, and packers, \$5.65@5.75; prime heavy and butcher's weights \$5.80@6.95; assorted light, \$5.70@5.85. Market active and 5@15c. lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; shipments,

4000; mixed, natives, \$4.50@5.55; wethers, \$5.50@5.75, Texans, \$4.35@4.70; Westerns, \$4.63; lambs, \$3.50@6.55. Market active, steady to lower.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }  
July 7, 1892. }

The Kansas City market has kept up with the procession, and while we have no premium Texans on sale yet, considering quality of offerings, our sales will compare favorably with the other market centers.

To-day's receipts, 3900 Texans are selling from 5 to 10 cents higher than yesterday. To-day's prices ranged from \$2.50 for inferior canners to \$4.50 for best. Should the receipts be reasonably moderate the market will hold good until Western rangers begin to come.

Hogs.—Market active and 10 cents higher; extreme range, \$5.25@5.30; bulk, \$5.50@5.70.

Sheep.—Receipts 1400 head, shipments none; market dull and steady.

Galveston Live Stock Market.

[Reported by A. P. Norman, Live Stock Commission Merchant].

GALVESTON, TEX., July 2, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beeves and cows.....	212	234	116
Calves and yearlings	437	418	144
Sheep.....	135	152	183

Beeves and Cows—Choice per lb gross, 1 1/4@2c; common, 1 1/4@1 1/2c. Two-year-olds, per lb gross, 1 1/4@2c; common, 1 1/4@1 1/2c. Yearlings, choice per lb gross, 1 1/4@2; common, per head, \$1.25@1.50.

Sheep—Choice, per lb gross, 4@4 1/2c. Market fair for the better class of cattle, common and rough cows hard to sell at low figures. Calves and yearlings in good demand.

Sheep—Choice mutton only in demand, common neglected.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 7.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

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

Sales' 195,000 pounds—

V. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



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

KANSAS CITY, MO.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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



Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says:

"The horse market for week ending July 1 has been strong and active on smooth, sound and well-broken stock, and this covers the whole range of horseflesh—viz: Blocks from 1200 to 1450 lbs., draft horses 1600 lbs., good and medium drivers and coach teams. The market compares favorably with the best of the year, and incomparably better than the corresponding period of last or any former year. Common green and thin horses low in price. The following is summary of prices:

1600 pounds draft horses.....	\$190@240
1400 pounds chunks.....	130@160
1300 pounds chunks.....	120@135
Streeters.....	100@115
1400 pounds express horses.....	170@200
Coach teams.....	400@700
Drivers.....	125@300
Branded horses, unbroken.....	25@ 40
Branded horses, broken.....	40@ 70

To Exchange for Cattle.

We have 8000 acres of fine agricultural and grazing land located in a solid body in Tarrant county and within twelve miles of Fort Worth that we will exchange for cattle. This is one of the best locations in Texas for a fine stock or feeding farm. Price, \$12 an acre.

We have another enclosed pasture, containing 12,000 acres, in Nolan county, only twelve miles from Texas and Pacific railroad, fine grazing and 50 per cent good agricultural land, that we will sell or exchange for cattle at \$2.50 per acre.

Both tracts are well supplied with an abundance of living water. They will be delivered clear of incumbrance. We will also guarantee to find a good, reliable lessee for each pasture at a fair rental.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.  
 Fish & Meek Co.  
 (INCORPORATED)  
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

It pays to have a fast walking horse on the farm. Better have a team of them at least.

The first step in securing fast walkers is to breed from stallions and mares that are good walkers, then train colts to a fast walk instead of a trot.

Theoretically it may better to keep the horses up on dry feed through the winter season. Practically the horse feels better and keeps in better condition and does his work more cheerfully when turned into the pasture over night.

Texas is naturally one of the best horse-producing states in the union. All we need to enable us to raise the best horses in the United States is the introduction and more general use of pure-bred stallions, which is, the JOURNAL is glad to be able to say, being done at a very satisfactory rate.

The colic season is here. Many remedies are given to cure it. Sometimes they work and sometimes they don't. At any rate the best way to treat colic is to prevent it. Be careful about over-feeding and changing food suddenly and giving too much water when overheated. If you have a horse that is predisposed to colic and subject to frequent attacks, get rid of him some way.

It is very easy to propose suggestions, to give opinions, to offer advice to others of how to develop and train horses. Care should be taken that too much of one's own self-conceit does not crop out amidst the offerings; advisers should not presume to be dictators. The manner of giving advice has a better effect often times than the advice itself. Like snow, the softer the advice falls the longer it remains.

The American Clydesdale association is receiving an unusually large number of applications this season, from breeders of Clydesdale horses residing in Canada, for custom house certificates required under the late ruling of the treasury department for the free importation into the United States of stallions and mares for breeding purposes. Col. Charles F. Mills of Springfield, Ills., the secretary of the Clydesdale association, states, that there are a large number of mares owned in Canada having the number of recorded top crosses prescribed by the treasury department to entitle their produce to free entry. The decrease, under the new regulations, in the number of importations of Clydesdale horses from Scotland will be more than balanced by the additional number received from Canada.

A German breeder has been very successful in getting his mares in foal. He says that he never has his mares covered excepting on the third day after the heat began, and then on the seventh. From the seventh, if the mare has not conceived, to the twenty-first, and never to return again until the next period. He separates his mare from his horse and recommends very highly not to give too laborious work, as to speed or labor, and not to feed too high, or as low down as starvation, but to keep the animal in good sanitary condition, and by no means

does he allow his mares to come in contact with a stallion between the times mentioned. To show the correctness of this idea he speaks of seven mares that had a very bad reputation as foal getters. He took twelve mares that had likewise a very bad reputation of bearing, one of them over thirty years old, and he reports as a test of his theory that he had eleven foals out of of twelve mares, and he claims that the time or period is worth more than any other theory that has been advanced—of course, diseased condition excluded.

"I do not believe in slow driving" says Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. "There is no more virtue in driving slow than in driving fast, any more than a freight train going ten miles an hour is better than an express train going fifty. There is a delusion abroad in the world that a thing must be necessarily good and Christian if it is slow and dull and plodding. There are very good people who seem to imagine it is humbly pious to drive a spavined, galled, glandered, string-halted, blind-staggered jade. There is not so much virtue in a Rozinante as there is in a Bucephalus. At the pace some people drive, Elijah, with his horses of fire, would have taken three weeks to get into heaven. We want swifter horses, and swifter men, and swifter enterprises, and the church of God needs to get off its jog trot. Quick tempests, quick lightning, quick streams, why not quick horses? In time of war the cavalry service does the most execution; and, as the battles of the world are probably not all past, our Christian patriotism demands that we be interested in equinal velocity. We might as well have poorer guns in our arsenals, and clumsier ships in our navy yards, than other nations, as to have under our cavalry saddles and before our cavalry slower horses."

Messrs. D. H. and J. W. Snyder, proprietors of the San Gabriel Stock Farm, located near Georgetown, Tex., breeders and dealers in Percheron and French Coach horses, have recently sold three Percheron stallions to as many different clubs of stockmen and farmers, who have banded together and purchased these animals to use for breeding purposes. Two of these clubs were formed in Williamson and one in Milam county. The prices paid for these stallions are \$1200, \$1400 and \$1600, and considering the quality and superior breeding of the stallions, is regarded as very reasonable. Each company or club was composed of from seven to eleven good substantial men, who by thus combining and buying a stallion, secure the ownership as well as the services of a pure bred animal at about what the services alone for a few seasons would cost. The proprietors of the San Gabriel Stock Farm are prepared on sales of this kind to give liberal terms, thus making the payments come easy. In view of the fact that but few stockmen and farmers own a sufficient number of mares to justify the individual purchase of a stallion, the JOURNAL thinks an arrangement such as above described a very desirable one for farmers to make. The advantage of trading with such well-known and reliable men as the Messrs. Snyder will at once become apparent to all. These

gentlemen have been prominently in the stock business in Texas for many years; they are known to be thoroughly reliable, and best of all are high-minded, honorable gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to do business.

Make your stable attractive. There is nothing that will pay you better. If you clean them once or twice a week or every day you will do well, but you can still go further to good advantage. You can decorate and ornament them to a certain degree without much cost except the little time it takes. In the first place see that the walls are clean and spotless white. This is easily done by an application of the whitewash brush. Lime costs but little. A brush is an inexpensive article and the whitewashing can be done at odd moments when it would not interfere with any other work. Neat boxes can be put up for the curry combs, brushes, etc. These will pay for themselves in a short time by the saving of the loss of tools. If the walls are full of pins for the harness, remove them and with a small amount of lumber and labor you can make closets for the reception of all the trappings which are used on the horses. This will be the greatest saving of all, for the damp from the stables and the ammonia arising from the manure ruins more harness than all the wear and tear incident to hard work. Every well-equipped stable has harness closets and a good tool box. The walls of the stable can be beautified by tacking up pictures of noted horses. These pictures can be secured at but little cost, if any. Breeders and dealers of good draft, coach, thoroughbred or trotting horses have cuts of some of their best stock. They will be glad to send you cuts and illustrations free that would help to decorate any stable or office. These pictures will answer a two-fold purpose. They will help make your stable handsome and pleasant and increase the interest of all who see them in the different classes of horses. It may inspire the hearts of the boys to breed and own the best class of horses in some special line. This in itself may be worth more to



### Every Smoker's Nose

knows when it is pleased. It is always pleased with the fragrant and peculiar aroma of

### Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

Which has been for more than a quarter of a century the desire and delight of comfort lovers everywhere. It strikes the taste of many fastidious smokers.

Try it.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,  
DURHAM, N. C.

**The Last Drop**  
Is as good as the first. No dregs. All pure and wholesome. The most popular drink of the day.

## Hires' Root Beer.

A perfect thirst quencher.

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'.

you than all the cost of fixing up your stables and making them beautiful to look at and work in. After a start is once made in the direction of fixing up there is nothing in which you will find more pleasure. One thing will suggest another and the work can be continued indefinitely. Everything done will pay in dollars and cents. The pleasure of enjoying a handsome, convenient stable will more than repay for what little trouble and expense it takes to make them nice. Try it and you will be convinced.

**LADIES**  
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**  
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

## OUT OF TEXAS TO THE NORTH

By taking the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE from Texas points to Memphis, St. Louis, North and East, twelve hours, or in other words, a whole day can be saved. This is the FAVORITE LINE FOR ALL CLASS OF TRAVEL between points mentioned. For further information apply to

J. C. LEWIS, Trav. Pas. Agt.,  
Austin, Texas.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

## SWINE.

Don't keep the boar overfat. We have never yet seen a "show animal" at the fairs that was in fit condition to be used for breeding.

Feeding the crops upon the farm is one step toward the ultimate profit-killing and manufacturing the meat product is another. Lard and bacon are worth more than live pork—and "country made" always sells.

The hog is a grass-eating animal. When you shut him up and feed wholly on grain and slop you curb the best and wisest instincts of his hoggish nature.

Cleanliness is as necessary for the health and well-being of hogs as for other animals. Foul quarters are a direct invitation to disease.

### Feeding and Handling Swine.

The result of wrong feeding are plainly shown in a paper read at a Kansas Farmers' Institute by W. B. McCoy, who says that the swine industry of this country is now one of the greatest meat producing industries of the world, and there is to-day a larger amount of money invested in this enterprise than there has been at any time since the formation of this government. So with the increasing foreign demand together with the vast amount of pork and lard consumption in our own country, makes the swine business one of profit. As each year comes and goes, there is a decided interest manifested at the different associations held throughout the country. We see at these meetings many new faces of progressive and energetic breeders who are eager to learn all they can of value to them in the production of the greatest amount of pork in the shortest time and for the least money. It is at such meetings as these that new and valuable ideas are advanced, and different methods of breeding, feeding and raising of swine are discussed by many of the ablest breeders of the country. While there have been some indications of disease in some sections it has not yet developed to any alarming degree. It seems as though the hogs that have run on grass the past summer stand a better chance to escape disease than those that did not. All breeders who follow the system of keeping their hogs until the second year are having the satisfaction of seeing good, sound healthy, muscular development of their hogs if they are properly managed; and if a steady growth is maintained through the winter, the next spring and summer they will receive a much larger per cent. profit than if they had passed through two pig seasons when next fall and winter feeding is ended.

The time is fast approaching when this system of fattening will be established with stock hogs. Some breeders, however, who turn off their hogs the first year, will doubtless think from the general appearance of these second year hogs, that many of them, at least, are as unpromising as anything they ever saw in the hog line. But look out! Oh, how such hogs take on fat when their feeding season begins! They will soon round up and their strong bones and muscles will not only bear the burden of fat without percep-

tible harm, but they will resist the attacks of disease imperceptibly, while the one-year-old forced pig may readily fall a victim to it. A few years' breeding from this stock, too, will be pretty sure to make striking developments or strides toward a type of hogs that is as nearly proof against disease as swine flesh can possibly be. The general tendency of most of the prevalent methods of swine breeding of this country to-day is towards constitutional weakness. As you are all aware, hog cholera or swine plagues came with our new and improved breeds, and new and crowding methods. Our worthy sires did not have as fine specimens as we have, and did not make as much money from the swine industry as we have made, but they were not scared half to death every little while by an outbreak of hog cholera. In fact they did not have the kind of hogs that cholera fancied. They had not conceived the new fangled idea of stretching poor little pig's hide with corn or fat-producing food till its little bones and weak muscles were compelled to bear two or three hundred weight of pure fat at seven or eight months. They never stuffed the pigs with anything, and the pig couldn't stuff himself, for he hadn't the wherewith to do it! But they managed to "root hog, or die," and thus became proof against any attack on their life except that of the slaughter man.

I admit right here that he was a poor specimen of a hog compared with our present standard type. But there is a lesson to be learned about the animal and his management which, if observed, certainly is profitable in this, that it does not pay to raise a hog that owes its beauty and symmetry to a loss of constitutional vigor. This we all must admit. Yet we have all been doing it. Beauty first, maturity and quick returns in the second place. And we have succeeded admirably in securing both, but we have got a hog that is ready to die on the slightest provocation. We think a little more resistance against disease would be more valuable than beauty or quick returns. It also seems to us as if such widespread ravages of swine plague as this country experienced last year, would lead us to see the importance of a reform in the management of hogs, but, instead, when disease becomes too destructive, we stop breeding for a time, and when our courage sufficiently recovers we resume the same old way, only to reap the same result sooner or later! What we need is a hog with a stronger constitution, and the way to get it is to give him time to fully develop. But so long as we continue to feed corn to the extent we now feed it, and breed from corn-fed stock, we may expect some losses from the demon swine plague and to see our expected profits fade before us like a shadow. If there was any reason for persistently following the ordinary methods of feeding swine, there would be some excuse, but, on the contrary, there is abundant reason why these methods should be abandoned. If we can lessen these chances of disease by feeding less corn and keeping less swine long enough for them to get their growth, that ought to be reason enough, besides it costs much less to feed less corn and keep the hogs longer. It costs very little to keep swine growing through the summer, and it costs a great deal to maintain them while with the sow. Really that is the most expensive period in a pig's life. If kept until the second season, and if the second, they will weigh better than twice as much as if turned off the first year, then we get, with one litter and with but one expensive period, better results and more profit than the breeder who fattens his hogs the first year gets with two litters and two expensive periods. Besides all this, we have stronger pigs, healthier and less liable to disease.

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

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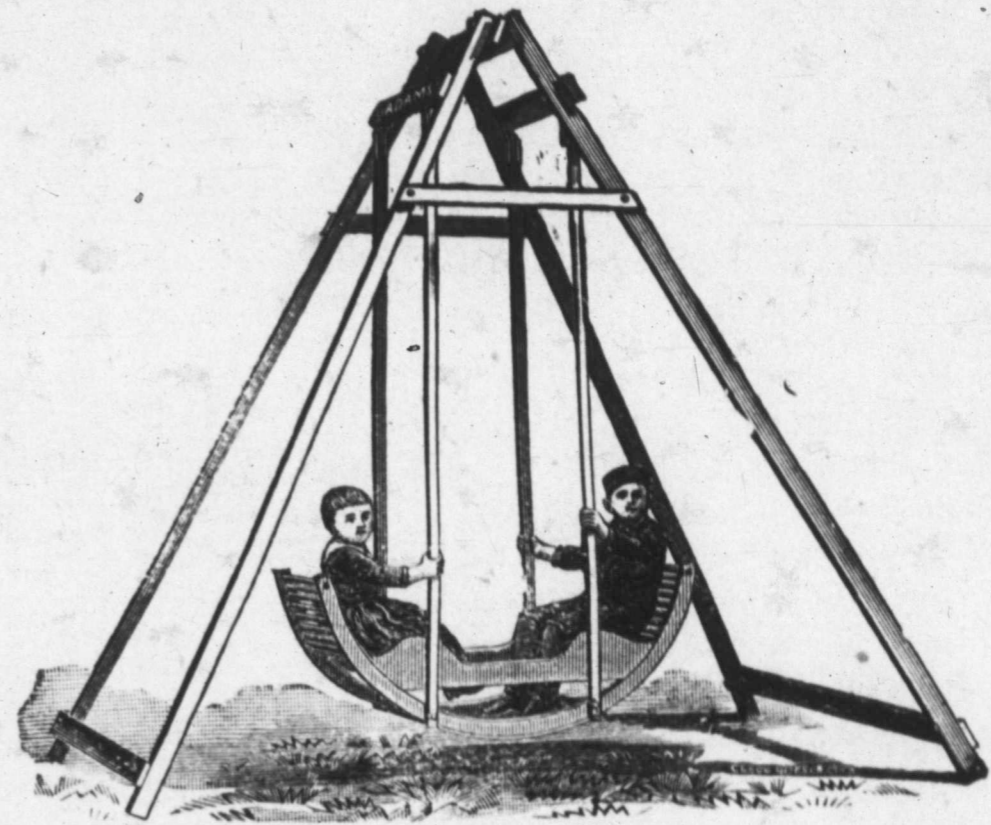
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Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Texas Live Stock Commission Company's Circular.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, }  
CHICAGO, July 2, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Since January 1st receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago have been 111,402, which is 42,514 head less than arrived here during same period last year.

During June this year receipts were 19,588 head less than in June, 1891.

Owing to low prices of native cattle this spring, most of which caused feeders heavy losses, good Texas cattle have ruled very low.

During the past week the native cattle market ruled active, strong, and closed fifty cents higher than Monday.

On Wednesday 8000 Texas cattle arrived. Since then receipts have been light, and we have had the pleasure of advancing prices on our best Texas fifty cents, and thirty-five to forty cents on our medium grades, as compared to Monday's prices.

Prospect for good Texas is much more encouraging.

We are advising such of our patrons, whose cattle will only class canners this season, not to hold too long, but try and get in ahead of the Nation cattle, which will doubtless come in greatly increased numbers this year.

Our inquiries lead us to believe that Western cattle will come in good condition this year, about equal in number to last year, but a little later.

First consignment is expected about July 15.

Run of Texas sheep liberal.

We quote Texas feeders \$3.25@3.60; killers, \$3.90@4.40 for good to best grass Texas.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

**The Chicago Market.**

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }  
July 2, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts of Texas cattle this week will be about 20,000 head against 20,848 last week and 22,000 for the corresponding period last year. During the month of June arrivals of Texas were close to 75,000 head. This is a decrease of 13,000 head from June, 1891, and 3000 from June, 1890. The demand for Texas cattle this week has been considerably better than it has any time this season. The quality, too, has run exceptionally good, which has been no small factor in stimulating the market to a greater activity. If shippers would pay more attention to getting their cattle in good condition than they do to rushing them to market there would be much more satisfaction both to the owner and seller. Good fat cattle always meet with some competition, while grassers very seldom do. The market has generally been active on all classes this week, prices showing an advance of 30 to 40 cents on most desirable sellers. Extra cattle have sold as high as \$4.50 to-day, but it is not often that Texas feeders get their stock up to this state of perfection. Good to choice steers, averaging 900 to 1100 pounds, have sold freely at \$3.25@3.90, with fair to good, 800 to 900-lbs, \$2.75@3.20, and their grassers largely at \$2.30@2.60. Cows, bulls and steers have sold at \$1.30@2.40, and calves at \$3.60@4.40. The prospect for good cattle looks favorable for

next week, and we see no reason why prices should not remain steady, at least, unless the receipts become unexpectedly heavy. To-day's market was excited and 10 to 15 cents higher, a train of Texas cattle selling at \$4.50.

Sheep.—A liberal run of Texas sheep has been on hand this week, which of itself was sufficient to reduce values. But, owing to the condition of the Eastern market, and the fact that most of the Texas sheep which have arrived were only half fat and fit for feeders, and as they are pretty well loaded and practically out of the market entirely, trading was in very bad shape. Good feeders have declined 25@40 cents and common grades 40@60 cents since Monday. Good muttons have also declined 25@40 cents on account of not having any competition from Eastern buyers. We do not think the prospects are very bright for next week, and would advise our customers not to ship anything but the very best of muttons and keep their ewes at home, unless they are prepared to take a very low price for them. We quote feeders \$3.25@3.50; ewes almost unsalable at \$2@3.25; fair to good wethers for slaughter, \$3.75@4.20.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

**Omaha Letter.**

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }  
July 2, 1892. }

Receipts for the past week foot up 8731 cattle, 45,456 hogs and 2945 sheep, against 9268 cattle, 46,523 hogs and 4898 sheep the previous week, and 7584 cattle, 31,330 hogs and 886 sheep the corresponding week last year.

The record of the first six months of 1892 which closed Thursday, is one well calculated to encourage all the various interests centered here, as it is illustrative of the rapidity and steadiness that has always marked the growth of the market.

The following table gives the receipts by months for the past six months together with comparisons with the years 1890 and 1891:

1892	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep.
January	58,139	201,527	11,772
February	55,563	137,449	17,620
March	61,185	102,334	20,071
April	61,563	97,826	17,283
May	62,102	149,374	12,013
June	44,230	202,912	7,928
Total 1892	342,761	881,652	86,654
Total 1890	306,215	614,932	72,267
Total 1891	249,539	807,947	72,369
Increase over 1890	36,546	647,20	14,417
Increase over 1891	93,222	72,705	14,315

Cattle values have been on the up turn all week. Improved conditions East led to increased activity in buying for shipping, speculation and export. This in turn produced a brisk inquiry from local houses. As receipts were by no means excessive this increased demand caused a sharp advance in prices so that the week closed with all desirable grades of beef and shipping steers selling anywhere from 40@80c. higher than last week. Right good corn-fed cattle are getting scarce and the demand increases correspondingly.

Owing to the continued indirect competition of Southwestern cattle and the near approach of the Western range season butcher stock and canners have not shown any very great change. Choice heifers and butcher's steer are selling perhaps a shade better than last week, but the advance is hardly quotable. Stockers and feeders continue in liberal supply and but indifferent demand. Prices have declined 10@15c. and

the situation has little strength in it. The rather high price of corn and the uncertainty (to put it mildly) surrounding the new crop, render buying feeders at present prices rather a hazardous speculation. Even the recent sharp advance in fat cattle values has been incapable of arousing any great interest in this branch of the trade.

The following table shows the current range of prices for cattle:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.40@5.00
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs	4.25@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.50@4.25
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.50@3.40
Common to medium cows	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.35
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.25@3.00
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.75
Veal calves	3.00@5.00

Hog values are 40c. higher than a week ago, 80c. higher than the first of last month and over \$1 higher than a year ago. Continued free buying by Eastern packers, stronger provision markets and an active home demand have been the principal bull features. Sales to-day were at from \$5.30@5.55, bulk at \$5.40@5.45.

There has been some improvement in the receipts of sheep, but prices are substantially the same as last week. The demand is very active and prices are about as follows:

Fair to good natives.	\$4.25@5.25
Fair to good Westerns.	4.00@4.75
Common and stock sheep	2.50@4.00
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs.)	4.00@6.50

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

**Don't Agree With Addie.**

LEDBETTER, FAYETTE CO. TEX., }  
June 28, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

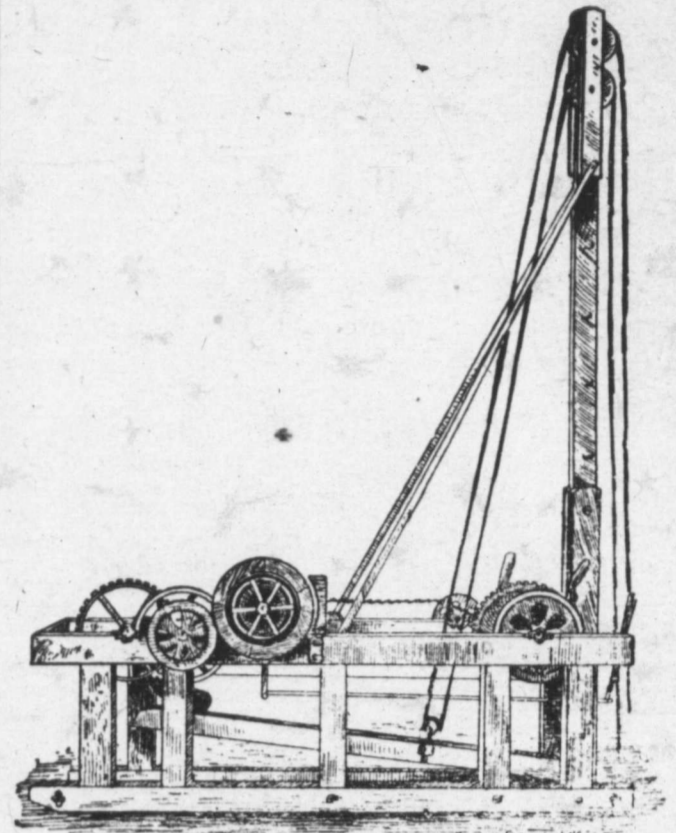
I will give you a few items from this county. We have had a fine rain, which will insure good corn crops, although it would have done more good if it had come one week sooner. It will also improve the grass, but is not just what we needed for grass. It was not quite enough for the grass as it had been very dry all spring, although crops were never better in Lee county, and more especially corn, as there is a large acreage planted. Lee county will have more corn this fall than it ever has had since it was a county.

I see an article in the JOURNAL by Addie Archer in American Agriculturist, on not allowing hired men to eat at the table with the family. The writer very truthfully says it is best to get good men. I suppose it is white men referred to. I would like to see a good white man who would stand any such treatment as that. Good, nice white men can always get a good, nice home, where they will feel like they are something more than beasts, and the only kind of a man who would put up with such treatment is one of that tough sort which is not fit to have about a family at all. There is so little money in farm labor that there are few good men who will work on the farm at all, and when they do it is mostly for the purpose of getting a good, quiet home among nice people. If a man doesn't care anything about how he is treated, he can always get employment which will pay better than farm work.

Now as to the freedom of speech at the table. Nice people never talk anything at any time that they care for any one hearing, and the most of the filthy babblers will hold up until a meal is served. The only reason that I can see for not wanting a hired man to eat at the table would be in case the whole or part of the family were chronic kickers

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**WELL SUPPLIES** All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind & Steam Mach'y. Encyclopedia 25c. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. 11-13 S. CANAL ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Branch Houses. ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

and were always grumbling about the hired man's work before the small children and fear that they might blab out what mama or sister had said about the hired man.

I hire a good many men, and find that a good hired man deserves good and kind treatment, and he will continue good and look after your interest, and instead of becoming an intruder, he will prove a protector.

I have been so fortunate, or unfortunate, as never to have any wife or daughter to interfere with a hired man's work, and if I had, and the man didn't send them back to the house to stay, I would turn him off if I ever found it out, and if they bothered a second time I would be in for turning them off. A woman has no business in the field, nor anywhere else, meddling with her husband's business. If she has got a man who has not sense enough to run his own business, she had better quit him and get another.

Whenever you want a hand to do nothing, just give him four or five bosses and then you have it fixed. If the wife or daughter sees the hired man abusing an animal, it is their duty to tell the proprietor and let him discharge the man and get another who will suit him. I have always tried to hire a man who knew how to do what I wanted done, and then I would tell him once what I wanted him to do and if he had to be told very many times, I would turn him off.

If a man has got for a wife one of those fire-eating women who get out of the bed wrong, and her feet don't mate, nor her clothes don't fit, and she can't hold still until she has poured her wrath out on something, and then she is still on the war path the rest of the day, he had better let the hired man eat by himself and keep her out of sight, or he might lose his hired man. Or, if he has one of those bossing sort of women, it is no use to hire a good man, for she will soon run him off without knowing that she has offended him, for a nice man don't want to jaw a woman.

Success to the JOURNAL.

COW BOY.

**Breeder's Directory.**

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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.

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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

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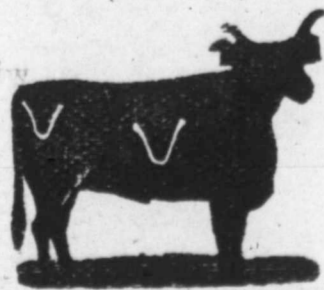
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I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

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

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**FOR SALE.**

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

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**6,720**

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

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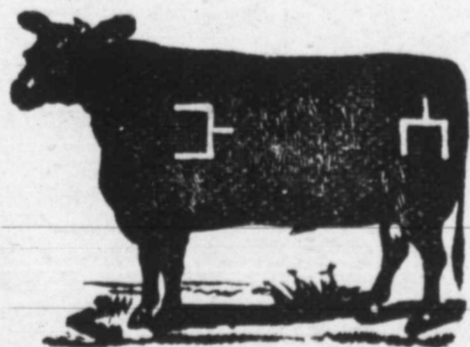
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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

**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.

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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. "J-A" brand. Address ARTHUR TISDALL, Manager, Paloduro, Texas.

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**FOR SALE.**

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**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.

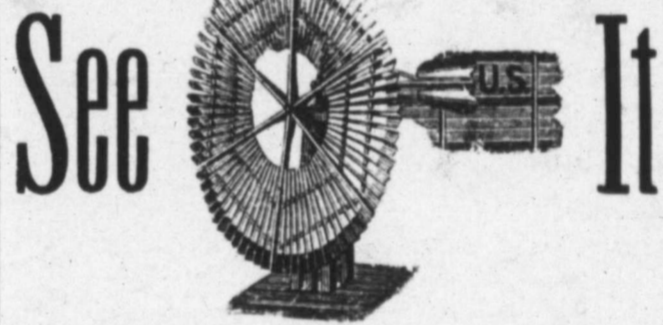
**FOR SALE.**

Suitable ranch consisting of one and a half sections of school land, with good well and windmill. Five wire fence inclosing 100 acres and fixed for sheep or other stock; vats, pens, etc.; \$750 improvements; separately, or with 2550 head of good grade sheep; 800 wethers one to three years old, 550 March lambs, the rest ewes mostly from one to four years old, sheared in April. Apply to M. S. TURNER, San Angelo, Tex.

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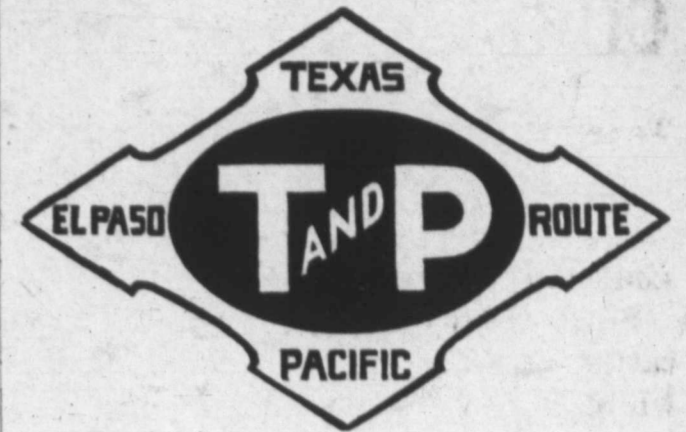
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Is she worth saving? If she was your daughter you would certainly say yes! Due to an unguarded moment, under solemn promise of marriage, a lady finds herself in a condition to disgrace herself and family, unless something is done. During the period of gestation and confinement, we offer to this class of unfortunate girls, an elegant home in which the strictest privacy is observed, and under the immediate care of skilful physicians and a staff of trained nurses. Address C. W. PARKER, M. D., President, The Good Samaritan Sanitarium, City offices, 340 North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

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 (LIMITED)  
**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.**

**Present Capacity of Yards:**  
 10,000 CATTLE,  
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 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 at the Texas Live Stock association, aided by the efforts of this company, we are endeavoring to secure lower rates.

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

**W. N. BABCOCK,**  
 General Manager.

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

**Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.**

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

**STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.**

N. THAYER, President.  
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 CORNER - BARN, - UNION - STOCK - YARDS,  
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 Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Grapes and Potato Rot, Plum Curculio prevented by using **EXCELSIOR SPRAYING OUTFIT**.  
**PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES.** Catalogue showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

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 yards have direct connection with the yards. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas

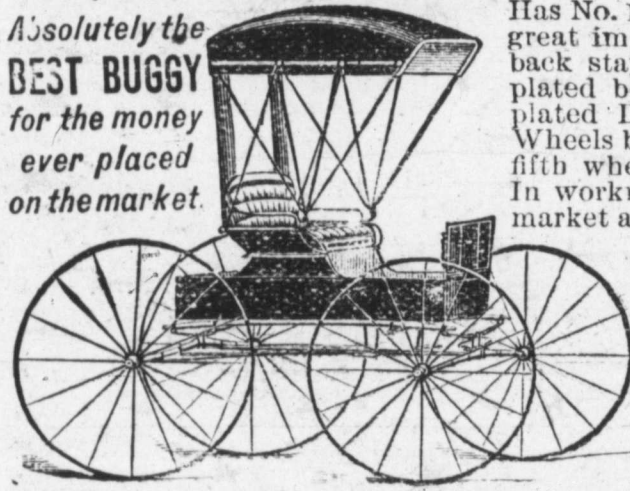
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,277,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City .....	670,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders .....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers .....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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E. E. RICHARDSON,  
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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.**

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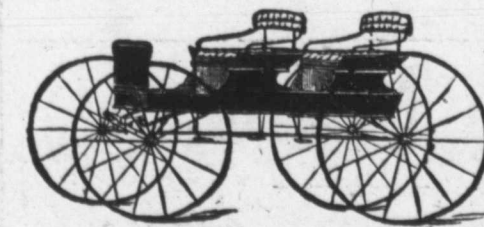
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