

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

NO. 15.

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## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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### Keep Posted.

Read the JOURNAL'S market reports and sales carefully and study them closely. By so doing you may be induced to keep your steers off the market now and thus save many dollars. Those who have strictly good thick fat cattle, and no others, can afford to monkey with the market in its present condition. Don't persuade yourself that it will get better. Good markets for half-fat cattle are a thing of the past.

### Texas Fever—Its Causes, etc.

Texas fever continues to be discussed by the veterinarians and the press of the country without arriving at any satisfactory or definite cause or cure. The latest, and in the opinion of the JOURNAL, the most correct theory as to the cause of this fever is that given recently by Dr. Paul Paguin, a veterinarian of some note, who has given the matter considerable thought and attention, and has come to the conclusion that it is a specific disease of the blood in cattle, due to microscopic parasites devouring chiefly the red blood corpuscles. It may effect other animals slightly. That this parasite emanates from Southern countries in which the climatic influences are such as to allow it to develop and go through its natural cycle of existence. That cold weather retards its growth and even destroys its vegetable activities, no matter where it may be. That under prolonged warm temperature it is more prolific and virulent than under periodical warmth. That this virulent parasite doubtless exists in many parts of the Southern climes in the pastures and prairies. That they may be carried from their natural abode, through the medium of ticks or by other means, giving them an opportunity to be transferred, such as the transfer of cattle, their manure, urine, etc. That Northern cattle may contract Texas fever without a single tick being on their bodies or coming in contact with them, as has been found by experiment and observation. That cars, pens, etc., soiled with

manure, urine, etc., of cattle from Southern infected districts are dangerous to Northern cattle. That other animals than cattle may bring occasionally the germs of Texas fever North. But this is an extremely rare occurrence. That one attack of fever protects against another only about four months, unless the animal attacked remains continually, or almost so, on infected ground. That it is possible to produce a modified fever in Northern cattle by inoculation with blood of cattle suffering with acute Texas fever.

### Small Favors Thankfully Received.

The JOURNAL wants to increase its usefulness by making its columns more interesting and valuable to its readers. To this end it asks its subscribers and friends to favor it with an occasional communication. Give the JOURNAL and its readers the benefit of your views and experience relative to any branch of the live stock and agricultural business in which you are now or have heretofore been engaged. Information gained by actual experience would be of more value to the JOURNAL'S readers than any class of matter with which its columns could be filled. It is just the kind of information our readers want and therefore the kind the JOURNAL wants to furnish. Give us not only the benefit of your views and experience, but also the condition of crops, live stock, etc., in your locality, together with such other news items as will be of interest. Favors of this kind will be duly appreciated by both the JOURNAL and its readers, and will materially aid in making it an ideal live stock and agricultural paper. The JOURNAL is not only determined to increase its usefulness in every way possible and to that end invites the aid and co-operation of its readers, but it also wants to increase its circulation among the stockmen and farmers of Texas, and in this important work it again invokes the aid and assistance of its subscribers and friends.

The JOURNAL does not offer Cheap John premiums which appear attractive when displayed in box-car letters in a half-page advertisement, but usually result unsatisfactorily to those who secure them. It prefers to only offer its own wares, those it knows to be "all wool and a yard wide." It therefore makes this liberal proposition to those who will interest themselves in getting subscribers, viz: We will send five copies of the JOURNAL to as many different addresses anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico for one year for \$5, or ten copies for \$8, or twenty copies for \$15. In this way subscribers, can by clubbing together, obtain the JOURNAL at a very small cost, or those collecting subscribers at the regular rate can retain the discount as compensation for their time and trouble; and in this way make the work both pleasant and lucrative.

Those of our subscribers who do not care to take the time and trouble necessary to get up a club can at least send us one or two new subscribers; even small favors will be thankfully re-

ceived and duly appreciated. Therefore if you can't get up a club, send us at least one or two new subscribers and write for publication an occasional communication. In return when either the JOURNAL or its editor can serve you command them.

### Damage Done by Hunters.

A few weeks ago the JOURNAL referred editorially to the great damage constantly being done to pasture men by worthless and irresponsible hunters, and asking at the hands of Texas law makers the protection due the stock interest. This protection can only be given by the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both. The present law, which only makes the trespasser liable for damages to the injured party is, inadequate from the fact that the class of hunters who frequent our large pastures and chase and otherwise damage the stock therein grazed are notoriously irresponsible and execution proof. Responsible parties do not engage in any business calculated or liable in any way to damage the good people of the country. A law making trespassing of this kind a penal offense, strictly enforced, would soon make professional hunting a thing of the past.

These hunters not only disturb and frighten cattle through the day by their sudden and unexpected appearance in pastures, but they in some localities bring into use the old-time lantern and skulk about at night "shining" the eyes of and shooting such game as they may happen to come across. The game thus killed by them is sometimes a fine buck, but as often a good beef steer, a \$100 colt or a pure bred bull.

In addition to the mistakes often made of this kind the damage done to stock by stampeding, running and frightening them is irreparable.

This matter should be freely discussed and fully ventilated by the press of the state and should also be discussed actively and with as little delay as possible by the different stock associations of Texas. No stone should be left unturned to bring the matter prominently before the next legislature. When this is properly done and the legislators are made to understand the injustice now being done to the pasture men of Texas by these worthless hunters, they will no doubt promptly enact a law that will give the required relief.

The JOURNAL has already received several letters commending its course in this matter. It is glad to know that the stockmen are becoming aroused to the importance of united and organized effort to put a stop to this great nuisance.

In a private letter from a prominent stockman in Southern Texas the following extract is made:

I am much pleased with your editorial headed "To Prevent Trespass," printed in the issue of your valuable paper of the 15th. Am glad to know that you feel such a deep interest in this important matter and that we may

rely in future on your assistance in securing the legislation which we so much need. These professional hunters will pretend to be traveling, will camp on some road in a pasture, and if watched and thus prevented from doing damage during the day, will, when covered by the darkness of night, take a fire-hunter's lamp and do their hunting. This frightens cattle and horses, especially in the brushy country, worse than shooting in the daytime. A shot intended for a deer often kills a fine beef or a good horse that may happen to be standing near by or beyond. During the day they hunt, with dogs, for javelinas and will, in one day, damage the stock in a single pasture more than all the javelina hides in the whole country are worth. This hunting is done altogether by a worthless class of tramp hunters who are a nuisance to any community. The only way relief can be secured is, as you suggest, through the legislature. This, with your assistance and an organized effort on the part of the stockmen, can no doubt be secured at the next meeting of the legislature. In the meantime if you wish to do a good service to the stockmen of Texas, keep this important matter prominently before the people.

### The Wyoming Troubles.

The Wyoming cattlemen, numbering about forty, who have been under arrest and closely guarded by the militia for several weeks, have succeeded in obtaining a change of venue from Johnson county and will, if tried at all, be arraigned in the courts of Cheyenne.

This has been an unfortunate affair indeed, one that has already cost the lives of ten or a dozen men and hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage to the people of Wyoming. It is not our fight, neither does the JOURNAL feel called upon to say who is responsible or this bloodshed and great damage otherwise to the unfortunate people who have been parties to this deplorable affair. That a great wrong has been committed by some one none will deny. That the leaders of both factions have in many instances erred is no doubt equally true.

The JOURNAL trusts that no man, nor set of men, will so far forget themselves or the duty they owe to the country in which they live, in the future, as to take the law into their own hands and deal out what they may think to be justice to those whom they may consider guilty of crime. The laws of Wyoming and other states in the Union are quite sufficient and should be enforced to the letter. Those who have violated these laws should be legally punished, and the innocent should be permitted to go scott-free.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that all these troubles may be fairly and justly settled at an early date, and that the young and beautiful state of Wyoming may assume its onward and upward march of progress and prosperity. It hopes the guilty may be punished and that all the good ones, including editor Mercer, may pull through unscathed; that all their differences may be harmonized and they may be able to work together in building up a great state.

The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise says cattle in that section are in a fairly prosperous condition.

## CATTLE.

The export returns in full for the fiscal year ending June 30 are now available. From them are to be learned many things of interest to the producing public, and in it all is a little encouragement for cattlemen. In that year the total number of cattle exported alive was 380,177, against 355,878 in the preceding year. In the past year we sent out more live cattle than in any preceding year except the one ending June 30, 1890, when the total exceeded 400,000 head. Last year, too, prices were decidedly better than for some years previous, the average export value per head having been \$90, against \$82.32 in the year preceding.

Referring to the decline in the Western ranges the Drovers' Journal says: As the march of empire takes its way westward the prairies and plains of the great West that were once the boast of American pioneers are gradually converted into farms. It has been but comparatively few years since buffaloes, in herds of thousands, roamed these beautiful lands unmolested and unconfined by limitations of civilization. Now this proud specimen of the Western plain has passed away before the ceaseless tide of emigration, and in its stead herds of domestic cattle are reared to feed the hungry millions. But how long will these great fertile lands be open to the ranchman is a question which is beginning to assume a serious aspect. The encroachment of the agriculturist has already cut down this vast area, and what a few years ago was a boundless prairie where cattle were grazed without reference to territory, is now a series of ranches limited and confined by fences. In turn these ranches are being rapidly converted into tillable land, so that the possibility of an extensive herd is fast becoming a more serious problem. The day seems not very far distant when the range steer will have to give place to the more domesticated corn-fed beef.

Reports from the Northwestern range country are so far favorable concerning condition of the cattle grazed in that section. Abundant rains have created a luxuriant growth of grass and as this is the necessary element in producing fat cattle there is every reason to believe that the cattle marketed from Montana and Wyoming this season will be fully up to the standard in point of fat and finish as compared with last year. Texas cattle that were run North early in the season have filled out well, and some of them will be ready for market this season. A late spring has put the range backward, and so shipments will be about twenty to thirty days late compared with last year. It has been conservatively estimated that the supply from the Northwest is about thirty per cent. short of the usual crop. This shortage may have a favorable effect in bringing about a better grade of prices, especially if it is true that the supply of natives will be curtailed. Western ranchmen enjoyed a prosperous season last year and it looks now as if their good fortune may continue, but it is a little premature to prognosticate.

### Quality vs. Quantity.

A careful examination of the cattle markets reveals the fact that mere size in cattle is becoming an objectionable as mere size in hogs has already become. The heavy weight hog was formerly the high priced hog, and the larger the size the higher the price per pound. But in those days lard was much more valuable than meat; the cotton field had not then gone into the lard business. But in these days the buyer of pork is after meat, and desirable meat at that, rather than lard, and so the meaty rather than the lardy hog became the market's favorite. Then it was discovered that not only the smaller and less lardy hog was most sought after, but that the young, quick maturing sort yielded up the best and

most desirable meat; and therefore instead of mere bulk, of mere quantity, quality was the pathway to the highest prices.

The same conditions now obtain as to cattle. Kerosene went into the tallow business; tallow is not the valuable product it was in the days of "dips," and therefore tallow is an unconsidered trifle in the estimation of the buyer and butcher of cattle. There is also a more fastidious taste abroad in the land regarding beef. Certain parts of the carcass are relatively more highly prized than formerly and therefore command higher prices; and it is also found that the young, quick-maturing animal yields up the sweetest, juiciest cuts. The result of taste and discovery has been to increase the price of the well-made rather than the large but illy-made animal. Size of itself is not objectionable, but size alone is not enough to command the highest price. Quality, not quantity, is the pathway that cattle must travel to reach the goal of maximum price. Form, development, early maturity are now the prize takers in all markets.—Farm, Stock and Home.

### The Cattleman's Prayer.

Mr. W. L. Black, chairman of the committee appointed by the interstate convention of cattlemen held at Fort Worth in March, 1890, has prepared a memorial to congress which, says the San Antonio Express, requests the formation of a bureau for the discaimination of live stock intelligence, to be under control of the department of agriculture. The reasons set forth are very sound. It is a well known fact that as matters stand at present the stock producers have no idea of the amount of material upon the market, or how many will be on the market at any time. The four live stock markets of the West are Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City. They are closely related by the interests of the leading packers, commonly known as the "Big Four." These men, owing to the lack of unity among shippers and their paucity of information, are able to bear the market to suit themselves. Their method of operation is very simple. They know at what time and from what points large shipments of cattle are to be expected. They maintain in the interior thousands of head of beeves and hogs whose numbers are not allowed to decrease. By rushing the animals upon the market they cause a glut, prices go down like lead, the cattleman is forced to stand it and invariably returns to his home shorn of many fair dollars, just as he has done in the past and just as he will continue to do unless congress steps in with some means of relief. The committee headed by Mr. Black desires that a governmental system of information by telegraph and mail be instituted, so that the cattlemen may have at least some idea of the visible supply of their product and the dates when it will be put upon the market. The necessity of the thing is so apparent that the wonder is it was not relieved long ago. The interests involved are vast. Congress should not hesitate to give the proper relief. If it refuses, the stockmen should establish a bureau and do for themselves what they pray the government to do for them. It is a singular but undeniable fact, however, that they have less cohesion, less system of mutual protection and seem to care less about it than any class of men on earth.

### Shorthorns that Pay.

The president of the Iowa Shorthorn association has an abiding faith in the profitability of this favorite breed, as will be noted by the following extract from a recent address by him: "Can any one name any branch of farming that has paid better for the last six years than has the breeding of the right kind of Shorthorns? Just compare the price of good Shorthorn beef with the price of all other kinds of farm produce, and taking the price of production into consideration, shall we not find that the balance is not against

the 'red, white or roan?' Did any of you gentlemen ever know a time when the proceeds of the sale of a good herd of Shorthorns would buy more of the necessaries and luxuries of life than at the present time?"

"Just think of two hundred pounds of beef getting a suit of clothes good enough for any granger to wear on a trip around the world. Or did you ever before see the time when three pounds of good Shorthorn butter would buy nineteen to twenty pounds of the best granulated sugar? It will do it in my town to-day. But some may say: 'You cannot make more than a small quantity of butter from Shorthorn cows.' Why, sir, the Shorthorn cow, through her grades and crosses, is giving us seventy per cent. of the butter consumed in America to-day. And I stand ready to state before any audience that a large proportion of our Shorthorn cows are first-class milk and butter cows. I am milking on my farm at present six full-blood Shorthorn cows. Four of them came in last April, one in May and one in October. Since that time they have averaged about one pound of butter per day, and this without a pound of ground feed during the time. We have always thought that such cows were at least fair butter cows.

"Now, as far as beef-making is concerned, I suppose that most men are willing to concede that the Shorthorn is a good beef animal. In this connection I will give a piece of personal experience. Last spring we put thirteen three-year-old steers into the feed lot on the 6th of April. They averaged at that time 1130 pounds. After the first ten days they had all the corn they could eat, also good hay until the 25th of May, on which day they were sold and weighed on an average, 1302 pounds, a gain in forty-nine days of 175 pounds, or three and five-sevenths pounds per day. In the same lot was a four-year-old heifer that, after raising her first calf, failed to breed. She roughed it in winter with the store cattle, was put in the feed lot at the same time the steers were and at the end of forty-nine days was sold for \$60.40."

### Breed and Feed Only Good Cattle.

It is now very many years since an enthusiast launched the idea of "death to the scrub," and though he followed it with vim and pictured of the result with pleasantry, the scrub is with us yet, and for ages will be like the poor of every grade "with us always." Some men think that by the scratch of a pen or the broaching of a "catchy" phrase they can turn the world upside down or inside out, but the established usages of ages, especially those identified with the lower strata of life, are hard to ameliorate, and much more to eradicate.

As a matter of fact, it is the scrub and the scrub only which is furnishing the American people with beef to-day, whilst the better class of beeves are shipped abroad to be sold as the best Scotch or English meats. Of course no one ever justified the use of the scrub, much less pleaded his cause or asked for his propagation; but the bare fact that his death was not a thing of a moment, or his destruction to be compassed by clap-trap or inuendo was sufficient warrant for satirizing those who saw it and said so. So the scrub is with us to-day and we are frank to say more's the pity.

Breeders who are readers and feeders who have intelligence as well as experience do not need to be informed that in the hard-hided, long-horned, heavy-boned brute, there is very little money, even to those who breed and feed on the plains on free grass, and no money at all to those who buy them under the impression that they can finish on nutritious tame grass and corn, and when finished ship to one of the great stock yards and sell in competition with his unfed fellows. The day for such is passed. And yet there are men who either cannot or will not read, who fail to keep in with the times and step with successful and prosper-

ous men, who think that if they only buy plains cattle low enough, they can feed and cram them so as to make money. These are the scrub's best friends, his patrons indeed, and every once in a while they get very severely pinched and almost overwhelmed. To these men life is a failure and farming is the cause of it.

Better far breed and feed fewer cattle, and employ only the high grades that mature at an early age and can be shipped at from two years to two and a half, weighing 1200-lbs and upwards and bring nearly or quite the top price in the market, than to handle the others under any conditions or circumstances, or at any price.

Full blooded cattle may be had at very low prices now and any intelligent farmer who has the pasture and other facilities for handling them can do far better with them for beef than by attempting the lesser lights. With these may run a full herd of selected grade cows to be kept for a year or two for breeders and then dry up, fatted and sold for beef, their places being taken by others younger but of similar character. We cannot longer run our business by machinery much less permit it to run itself and grow up as the brush or the timber, as it can or may. A small herd of pure bloods will make more money with much less labor than any effort that may be made with the scrub, come they whence they may.—Colman's Rural World.

### Gambling in Live Stock.

Gambling may be a good pastime for anyone who can afford it, but as a business it has to recognize numerous superiors. That is a part of what has ailed the cattle business on the ranges during recent times. Cattle ranging has been a big faro game. If the cattlemen's card was the one that the checks are piled on, very well. If they were stacked on the banker's card they had to go. If the steers grew and got fat and could be driven and loaded, what they brought in Chicago was mostly profit. If the range got short and they starved to death, if the water gave out and they died of thirst; if the blizzards got too enthusiastic and the cattle all froze to death, the capital invested was literally a dead loss.

Only one thing has permitted such a state of affairs to continue so long as it has. Exceptional good luck and fair prices has allowed the player's card to win more turns than the banker's. But as competition from sections where more care is taken and less risk run has become sharper and prices have gone down the game has lost interest and the players have lost money. Not but what there has been plenty of money made even of late in cattle ranging—not that;—but any man can see that the business is suffering a depression.

This means only that the business will have to change. It is changing; and every change is a movement away from this game style of conducting things and toward a careful and systematic procedure such as had to be adopted in older sections. Take the fact that many cattlemen at the northwest are ceasing to grow their own steers, buying them from the Southern ranges instead, and it illustrates the point pointedly. There is too much risk in keeping your heifers and calves on the Northern ranges through the hard winters; and so some sort of a plan has to be adopted instead of letting that matter take care of itself.

We are sorry to see the decline which the business has been suffering. We comfort ourselves with the thought that stock growers in other sections have had to undergo the same difficulties. But we rejoice to think that the stock ranging industry is being reorganized with some system to it. It will be a good business, too, when its operators get done betting on the weather and go to work on a plan that they know will raise fat steers in spite of the seasons.—Montana Farming and Stock Journal.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

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

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

A few sheep can follow cows with profit upon pasture, consuming much that the cows leave. Therefore a small flock can be handled to good advantage on a dairy farm, but care must be used not to put too many sheep in a cow pasture. They are closer feeders than the cows and if there are too many the cows will suffer.

There is an improved demand in the Eastern wool markets, and prices are steady and firm. The prospect for large sales of American woolen goods is quite promising, and the manufacturers are preparing for large productions of these, as the outlook is very prosperous for all the industries. This all has a tendency to make prices firm.

□ A man of genius may find a profit in sheep no matter what the competition may be. The way to compete is to compete so the other fellow is not in your way. Sell what he can't raise, at least does not, and sell when he has nothing to sell. This is business, not theory. Try it.

The flockmaster need not give himself any particular concern over a condition of intestinal looseness and purging in his flocks during the heat of mid-summer. The grasses they consume at that time are healthy and natural, but there may be an excess of rainfall, making the pasturage watery, or it may be the natural effort of the system to throw off some waste and offensive matter. It is in the autumn when diarrhea is alarming, for then it is probably due to frosted or otherwise unwholesome grass; but in the summer, provided the sheep have constant access to salt, little trouble need be apprehended from looseness. The subject of it may be growing like a weed—probably is. Grass is the most benign medicine.

Give a thought to sheep, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist, if there are any run down fields that you have not quite decided that you can use to any profitable purpose. Often it is the only animal that will bring any return at all from such land as it will get much of its food from herbage so short or of such a nature that other stock could not utilize it at all, and the sheep will help the land also, especially if you are generous enough to give them a little additional food. They will utilize this to their own advantage, and yours, in making flesh and wool, and yet distribute a good portion of its value as a fertilizer upon the land. If the land is foul the sheep will clean it up more cheaply than any other laborers that you can employ, for they will eat almost all sorts of weeds and bushes, and will crop them so closely and persistently that they are compelled to give up the fight for life. The sheep will also clean the fence-rows and corners and out of the way places that are overlooked when you send a man for that purpose. They will clean a foul pasture, and so make it ready for better grasses and other stock, for horses, cattle and hogs for even the latter are more fastidious as to what they eat than the sheep. The natural feeding ground for sheep is upon the hills where good fine grass is found. The long wool breeds will be quite at home in rich, level pastures, provided only that the soil is dry. These are not of a roving disposition like the Merinos, but will graze steadily until well filled and then lie down quietly and fatten and let their wool grow. With such conditions they will make wool and mutton rapidly and profitably.

A report from Dickinson, North Dakota, says: Large herds of Texas range cattle are daily brought into the country tributary to Dickinson. Vegetation is good and there seems no immediate danger of overstocking the range. Stockmen are doing more than former years in the way of plowing fireguards to protect themselves against fall prairie fires. Owing to the great amount of rain this year the grass has grown rank and holds very green. It is not conducive to fitting range cattle for market, consequently shipments of beef will be two weeks late, or not until July 20. The large cattle outfits sold down close last year, so they naturally have less for market this season. But there will be enough for small owners, who have their first shipment to put on the market, to make up this deficiency.

The sheep industry in New Mexico has shown quite an improvement in the past few years. Not only has there been a marked improvement in the number of sheep raised and grazed, but the tendency of the flockmasters has been to improve their sheep by introducing better grades. This has resulted in reducing the number of carpet wool sheep materially. Grazers are finding out that it is more profitable to sell off the carpet wool stock and raise sheep with a higher grade of fleeces. It is gratifying to note that this is not only the case in New Mexico, but in other sheep-raising districts as well. Stockmen are thinking more than they used to, which has resulted in several progressive steps in the past few years. It is a question whether scrubby, low grade sheep are profitable for any purpose. It is a noticeable fact that when they are sent in for mutton they meet with a very poor demand and have a demoralizing influence on the general trade.—[Drovers' Journal.]

The American Cultivator has this to say in commendation of the popular Shropshire sheep: "Throughout the East greater interest is being taken in the breeding and rearing of sheep. Among the most popular breeds for mutton, as well as lambs and wool, is the Shropshire breed. It is one of the most prolific of all sheep, and, with proper care and management, at least 50 per cent. of ewes will produce twins and many triplets. The ewes are such good mothers as to make them remarkably sure of raising all their lambs. They are also heavy shearers, producing heavy fleeces of clean wool, with a strong, fine lustrous fiber. The carcass is well fleshed, and produces excellently flavored mutton. The fleece is soft, pliable to the touch, strong and even in fiber, of medium length, and giving a flock average of nine to ten pounds. The ideal ram is covered with a twelve months growth of twelve to fifteen pounds of superior wool. His weight at maturity should not be less than 300 pounds.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal, says: The persistency with which farmers and sheep raisers send their buck lambs to market when there is no market for them is astonishing. There is no kind of stock that comes to the Chicago market that is harder to sell or meets with less satisfaction than male lambs during the times of depression or most any time in fact when supplies are liberal. Unless they are of extra good quality buyers have no use whatever for them and farmers know this as well as anybody. Yet they continue to send them in by the hundreds regardless of prices or consequences, and feel disappointed if their sales don't come near the top of the list. If there was no other way to remedy the matter except to send them to market of course there would be little ground for complaint, but there is. The lambs should be castrated when very young with little or no danger of loss, and there is no good reason why it should not be done. The difference in the selling price to the owner ought to be some inducement,

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

The sheep actually killed by dogs are only a small part of the damage done by them; it is the sheep that never grew and the wool that never was shorn, for fear of the dogs, that constitute the greatest count against them.

We may be satisfied that as mutton has become such a prominent factor in the meat food of the American people, that sheep husbandry will be largely increased, and that a good demand will be found for breeding stock, so that farmers having surplus ewes will find ready customers at fair living prices. The prospect is encouraging for this great industry. The consumption of fat lambs and good young mutton is immense, and the demand is sure to keep up with the supply for some time to come.

During the past two or three days good rains have fallen all over the corn belt of this section of country. From Sunday morning till yesterday morning nearly three inches of rain fell around Culbertson, Neb., and all of Southeastern Nebraska and Eastern Kansas were soaked. During the same time nearly one and a half inches fell at Concordia and over one and a quarter inches at Manhattan, but Wichita got only a little over a quarter of an inch. The fall was not so heavy in Central and Western Kansas. In the extreme southern portion of the state corn is already in tassel, and if the reports that are being received by the local grain men can be believed, the yield will be something enormous in spite of the fact that the acreage is not quite up to the average. Possibly the most enthusiastic farmer to be found in the state lives in a northeastern county. He writes that he can see his crop growing. The comparatively small amount of corn planted in the extreme western tier of counties has suffered somewhat from the dry weather, but it is probable that the rains of the past few days will bring it around all right.

### Weaning Lambs.

American Sheep-Breeder and Wool-Grower.

If they are thriving as well as they ought to be, lambs need not remain with ewes over four months. The ewes ought to have a rest of three months to recuperate thoroughly before they are bred again. The lambs should not be removed to a strange field for when they are suddenly deprived of their dams their natural timorousness is increased; they huddle helplessly together and it is hardly possible to drive them in any direction. But if they are left in the field to which they have become accustomed for a few days, an old crone is left for a leader and the ewes are removed entirely out of sound and sight, they remain comparatively tractable.

If there are shade and water in the field to which they are accustomed, they will help themselves. Otherwise they ought to be driven to water every day, and for the first few times they ought to be gently moved about at the watering place, or else they will bunch together in fear and a good part of them will not see the water.

It is a good plan to fetch them to the stable for several days before the sun gets very hot, to prevent them from rambling aimlessly about in the field, panting in the sunshine in bunches

crowded close together or jaming each other into the fence corners.

For the first month or two after being weaned lambs should not be expected to display much sense, and the shepherd should exercise the greatest patience and gentleness of which he is capable.

At its best estate of maturity the sheep is a wonderfully vacuous and stupid animal, and a weaned lamb seems to know as nearly nothing as can be imagined. It will jump a dozen different ways within five minutes, scared by imaginary bogeys, and all attempts to force it along in a rational and straight line result only in an idiotic zig-zag or "milling" in a circle. If the old crone or some pet can be tolled along, generally all will follow and the problem will be solved.

Some time before weaning it is an excellent plan to have the flock of ewes and lambs running to a roofed salt trough. Lambs are as fond of salt as a mature sheep, and will frequently run in advance of the flock to secure the first chance at the trough. Now if, when they are weaned, either of these troughs are used for bran or are taken away and others exactly like them are placed in the same position, the lambs will be trained to lick bran much more readily. Nor we consider it of the greatest importance to have lambs begin to eat bran as soon as they are taken from the dams. They are exposed to so many parasitic and other diseases during the first year of their lives, against which high condition is by all odds the best protection, that no effort should be neglected to keep them growing rapidly and steadily all summer and the all fall.

### Receipts of Southern Cattle.

Following, say the Northwestern Live Stock Journal are receipts of cattle arriving at Cheyenne since our last issue:

July 9, Defiance Cattle Co., 348 steers Holbrook, A. T., to Orin Junction, Wyoming.

July 10, Hill, North & Fox, 910 steers, Clayton, N. M., to Brennan, S. D.

July 11, Berry-Boice Cattle Co., 1006 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Brennan, S. D.

July 12, Smith & Kyle, 613 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Orin Junction Wyo.

July 12, Standard Cattle Co., 641 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

July 12, W. B. Slaughter, 784 steers, Benson, A. T., to Orin Junction Wyo.

July 12, Slaughter & Kyle, 571 steers, Socorro, N. M., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

July 12, N. W. McChristian, 154 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Orin Junction Wyo.

July 13, Towers Bros., 580 steers, Silver City N. M., to Brennan, S. D.

July 13, W. B. Slaughter, 563 steers, Deming, N. M., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

July 13, J. W. Waters, 501 steers, Winslow, A. T., to Brennan, S. D.

July 13, Mizpah Cattle Co., 423 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Brennan, S. D.

Previously reported, 115,423 head.

Total shipments, 122,517 head.

Too many farmers are occupying too much land. The pleasures of farming are greatly diminished to one always crowded with work—always behind with his work, and it has a tendency to make him dissatisfied with his achievements.





## AGRICULTURAL.

Every additional bushel of grain grown upon an acre reduces the cost of the whole.

All unnecessary expense must be cut off in the management of the farm, in order to realize the greatest profit.

If a farmer feels that he must have more land, why not let him try to increase in depth rather than breadth.

Melons should not be allowed to grow too thick on the vine, for a few large melons are more desirable than many small ones.

A safe rule is to sell farm products, if there is a surplus, when offered a fair paying price, instead of holding for higher prices with chances for lower.

Great care should be exercised in selecting seed wheat, as smut prevails in many of the Central states. Dipping in hot water will kill smut germs.

Weedy farms are the sign of the poor farmer. No matter how badly a place may be overrun with weeds, they can be exterminated by never allowing one to run to seed.

It is good for a farmer to depend upon himself for tools when he needs them. He may waste the cost of a binder in a single season's wheat crop if he waits upon the pleasure of his neighbor for the use of his machine.

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.

No staple crop in the world is so wholly consumed in the country where grown as our corn crop. We have never exported more than five per cent. of it. If we could have even a slight increase in the foreign demand prices would go to a higher level.

If good crops the past season enabled you to keep out of debt, let us caution you to use every endeavor to stay out this coming season. The farmer who is free from debt will buy where he can get the best value for the least money, and may sell his crops when and where he can get the most for them.

Paint is a valuable adjunct to the paraphernalia of the farm. It not only helps the appearance of things, but it is an item of economy as well, to keep the farm buildings and fences well painted; if paint is too expensive, whitewash should be used. It prevents decay and gives an appearance of thrift and good husbandry to the place. Money spent in making the farm buildings look tidy and well is not wasted; it is well invested and brings good interest. It gives the farmer a high value in the eye of a prospective purchaser. It is an indication that the land is yielding enough so that the owner can afford to take care of his place.

It does very well for those to buy at wholesale who can, and such buying requires the money, but the small producer often finds it impractical to do so, not being able to sell a small amount of butter, eggs, etc., for cash; and it would not pay to ship them in small quantities. Hence the country storekeeper often becomes a necessity, where said produce can be exchanged for goods. Said class are also consumers largely and thereby aid in making a market for produce. The honest buyer and storekeeper should have a reasonable percentage for his trouble. What farmers need on this line is protection against swindlers, and too high a percentage to the middlemen. Give the middlemen a chance to make an honest living, for they help to make a market for the farmers' produce, and are very often useful members of society.

Farming to be a success, must be done in a business-like way.

A Central Illinois orchardist, with 100 acres in apples, has sold \$40,000 worth of fruit from the trees in ten years. Last season his crop brought him \$6000.

Most farmers know well enough how to cultivate corn, but how many know how to develop and improve the seed that has the vitality and energy to grow larger and larger crops? This is one of the future needs—improved soils, improved seeds and improved breeds.

Good land, well-fitted for the crops that it is to grow, is the best basis for prosperity that a farmer can have. It is slow work getting ahead with land which in the best seasons, and with the best cultivation, will produce only moderate crops, and upon which the crops shrink into almost nothing when the conditions are at all untoward. It is true that such land does not represent as large an investment of capital as richer land does, not return as large nor as sure an interest upon the investment. Some men with a certain amount of money to invest, make the mistake of purchasing a large poor farm instead of a small rich one. If they have the capacity for a long siege of hard work and patient waiting they may eventually bring the poor farm up to a high state of cultivation, and reap a fine profit from the investment, but it requires a better farmer to do this than it does to make the small farm pay. The majority of men will endeavor to crop their whole area at once, and so they and their farm both grow poorer.

### Good Farming Pays.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal under the above heading, very correctly and appropriately says:

Farming like every other industry, to be profitable must be done well. Lazy, slovenly men can be found in all avocations, and they are the men who never make a success in any line, are always pessimists and never can see any good in doing a thing well. There are plenty of farmers, good men, too, if we speak of them morally, and socially, who are so loose in their business relations that they are always a century behind the times. Many husbandmen who have started in life with nothing but ambition and determination where others have failed with many superior advantages in a financial way, have made fortunes. It takes brains to manage a farm right. A farmer should make a study of the adaptability of the soil which he cultivates, always planting that which the ground will produce best without robbing it of all its strength and fertility. A little shrewd management is often better than a year's labor.

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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.

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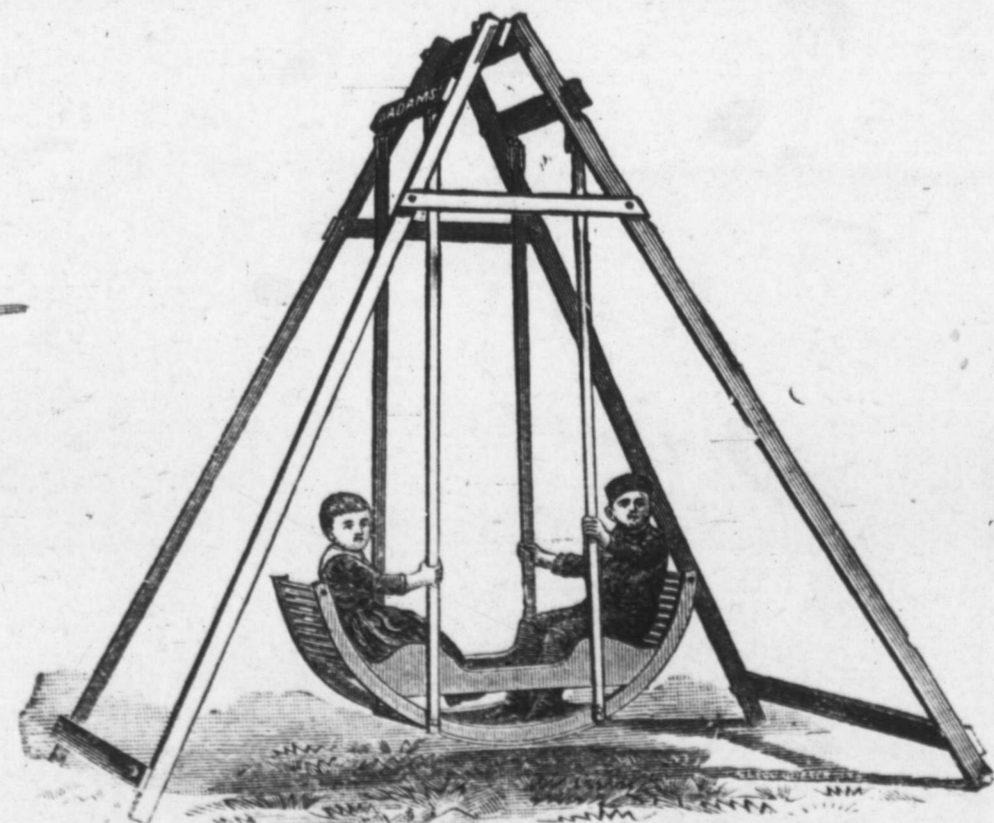
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## STOCK FARMING.

It is seldom that it does not pay well to put on the finishing touches in feeding any kind of stock for the market.

It is better to begin the keeping of the better breeds on a small scale and grow up to the work gradually, but begin now.

When reducing the live stock aim to sell off the oldest animals. The young ones are what will earn the most money for the farmer.

All the milk to be spared on the farm should be fed to the pigs while it is yet sweet. Scrupulous care should be exercised on this point.

Pure breeds of cattle and hogs are as necessary in the farmer's herds as are tools of improved pattern in the hands of a skillful workmen.

There are special purpose feeds as well as special purpose breeds. One is corn—for fat making; and another is oats for making bone and muscle.

Economy in feed is always an object in the improvement of the breeds. Not that the consumption of food may be less, but that though greater it may be better accounted for.

Feed only on dry ground or on floors. Never under any circumstances compel even the hog to eat out of the filth of the pen. It is a waste in more ways than one.

Use fresh lime whitewash in the chicken coops, use it freely, and if you have any left apply it to pig pens, stables, anywhere; it is the grandest purifier known.

Don't market dirty eggs. It takes but little time to wash those that may have become soiled, and when clean they look so much better and will sell so much more readily.

A well bred animal, having the same feed and care, means at least 50 per cent more profit than a scrub. This is only disbelieved by men who have only tried the latter.

The division of pastures, so that cattle can be changed from one field to another, will enable you to carry more stock on a given number of acres than if they graze over the whole at once.

Keep the hens from the stables; such hens indicate that their owners have not provided for them. Give the hens a place for themselves, and let the animals have the stables.

Corn soaked in water during the day in the summer months, or during the night, is softened sufficiently to save waste in feeding stock, and will be an inducement to them to eat more and fatten more rapidly when desired.

A cow will in a measure do just what you make her do and no more. If you feed her for a gallon of milk that is just what you will get, yet most any cow that is bred for milk purposes will astonish her owner with either the quality or quantity of her milk yield if he only gives her proper care.

The secret of success is in a system of mixed farming, such as raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, oats, wheat, cabbage and grass, together with industry, good judgment, forethought, economy in all things and the gaps kept shut up close behind, that is debts paid promptly. This is the channel for a farmer to float into success.

The average man tries to do too many things to succeed in any as he should. For instance, he has more stock than he can keep economically, and plants more ground than he can work thoroughly; he undertakes too much and has but little in the end. The man who succeeds best is the one who undertakes no more than he can

do well, has his stock comfortable in winter, his land plowed in the right time and thoroughly cultivated. Everything pertaining to our occupation should be carefully studied, and the experience of others observed to find out in what way they succeeded best, that success may be ours.

Many farmers ruin themselves financially by trying to keep too many kinds of blooded stock on a small scale and after a few years quit in failure, with all their profits in buildings and fences for no future good. If they would have tried only one special line, with less money, inconvenience, etc., a little money might be to bank credit. Ordinarily one kind of hogs, one kind of chickens and one kind of cattle are more successful from the fact it requires less fencing to keep separate lots to maintain pure blood, and much less trouble and time to care for them. A farmer ought to be a farmer, not a blooded sockman of several kinds combined. Time is too short in life to divide it in many businesses. One special line well followed leads to success.

It is a mistake, by no means uncommon, to suppose that there is very little for the breeder to do during the summer months in the way of providing for the wants of his stock. It is true that the same unceasing care and watchfulness needed during the long winter is not now indispensable; but the prudent and thoughtful breeder will not forget that even at this season, when the grass is green on every hillside, and the sleek coats and rapid growth of his animals attest the richness and abundance of his pastures, there are important matters which require his attention. Chief among these I would mention the provision of keeping a constant and abundant supply of salt and clear, fresh water. The importance of salting stock is universally understood but it is a common mistake or oversight to feed it at irregular or too great intervals. The best way is to keep it constantly before them and the stock will only take what their system requires, but if otherwise deprived of it for a long period, they become savage for it and it will make them sick by eating an excess. Remember that salt promotes digestion, and the animal craving for it proves to be salutary.

Most housewives know how difficult it is to keep their butter firm during the hot weather, and how unpleasant it is to find the butter to be almost like oil. Well, here is a cooler which has four advantages: (1) It costs practically nothing—a great consideration in these struggling days; (2) it is perfectly equal to any refrigerator; (3) it is quite simple and capable of being cleansed easily; (4) it is based upon sound scientific and hygienic principles. To make it, get an ordinary flower pot (unglazed, of course), a saucer and a glazed plate or dish. These are all that are necessary. Thoroughly clean the flower pot inside and out, and dry it in a current of air or the sun; then soak it well in clear, cold water. Place the butter upon the inverted saucer; stand the saucer in the dish which you must fill with cold water, taking care that the water is not high enough to reach over the top of the saucer; and then place the flower pot over the saucer and your cooler is made. It will keep your butter hard in the hottest weather; the hole at the top will allow free access of air, and the porous sides of the pot will hold the water, and yet permit the air to percolate through. This kind of cooler has been tried during a severe run of hot weather, and has been found to act beautifully.—London Dairy.

### Coloring Butter.

Concerning the coloring of butter the Dairy World has this to say: "If coloring butter in any wise changed its elements or rendered it an article entirely different from genuine butter, then fraud would be perpetrated in selling a customer something he had not asked for and did not want. Coloring matter

does not change a particle of the butter or affect its wholesomeness, flavor or aroma in the slightest manner, and hence no necessity exists for ever invoking any legislation to protect consumers. No one is wronged in the transaction." And it might have added that the consumer knows the butter is colored, that he demands it shall be colored, and that he will not buy it unless it is colored; so the less said against the practice the better. It is rather curious that those who are so anxious to prevent butter from being artificially colored should not have a word to say against the coloring of cheese.

### Exercise.

Much of the food actually digested and assimilated is not used to the fullest extent, for want of sufficient oxidation to make it yield the greatest amount of vitalizing power to the tissues of the body. Such partially unoxidized products have an irritating effect on the organs and tissues, and predispose them to disease if they do not directly affect them with it.

Exercise has a stimulating effect on all parts of the body by inducing further oxidation in all the tissues and organs. This increased oxidation is attended by a greater demand on the part of the system for oxygen, as indicated by the greater number, force and frequency of the respirations.

During exercise the heart beats faster, and forces more blood through the lungs to all parts of the body, bearing in its little blood cells the precious life-giving factor, oxygen. These little cells, one constituent of which, hemoglobin, has the wonderful faculty of quickly loading and unloading itself with oxygen—thus act as direct aids to the process of oxidation in the tissues and organs.

It is the combining of oxygen with unoxidized products in the blood that gives to each individual cell its possibility of sustaining life. Any process which increases the oxygen supplied to all parts of the body tends to strengthen the life in each individual cell, and to give it more power to resist disease.

Exercise, of all factors, does this most effectively; and besides actually producing in each individual cell a greater vitality, it gives a favorable opportunity for the waste products of the tissue to be thrown off rapidly. But thus causing a further oxidizing of certain matters in the blood, it conduces in a double sense to life and health.

Habitual out-door exercise, with suitable protection from extremes of weather, is the most effective means of prolonging life to old age.

In this age of rush and hurry, when time is too precious to use for systematic exercise, and when the cultivation of the brain too often debars the remainder of the body from a complete development, it is not to be wondered at that the body succumbs to diseases which overtake it in its prime, because it has not the vitality to resist their inroads.

Our legal authorities would confer countless blessings upon "millions yet unborn" if they would pay more attention to increasing the number of public parks and places conducive to indulgence in outdoor sports.—Youths' Companion.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Putting on a saddle seems like a very simple operation, but it is done incorrectly nine times out of ten after all. The most common mistake is in placing the saddle too far forward. When this is done the withers are bruised, the forelegs carry an undue proportion of the weight and the action of the horse is interfered with. The front of the saddle should be placed a good hand's breadth back of the edge of the scapula or shoulder blade. Then on a horse with such shoulders as a saddler should have the girth will cross under the body a good long foot back of the forelegs.



## THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

### Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.  
J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.  
JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.  
JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.  
FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.  
F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

### Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

BETWEEN

### TEXAS POINTS

AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR. PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Close connections made for Laredo, points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

For rates, routes, maps, time-tables or other information call on or address

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth,  
W. D. LAWSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

C. H. BOARDMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.

E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

## PERSONAL MENTION.

H. G. Bedford of Benjamin was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and says that Knox county needs rain.

S. A. Read of Marlin, Texas, was in Fort Worth Sunday. He was en route to his pasture in Greer county.

W. F. Woodrum of Lewisville, Texas, passed through the city yesterday en route to his ranch in Hartley county.

E. Fenlon, manager of the Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is near Midland, was in the city Wednesday.

L. Hearn of Callahan county was in Fort Worth Wednesday night, en route to his pastures in the Indian Territory.

E. W. Brisco of Greenville, Tex., a prominent cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and says Hunt county is all right.

J. W. (Bud) Wilson of Weston, Tex., was in the city Sunday, en route to Coleman county, where he has some live stock interests.

P. R. Clark of Comanche was in Fort Worth Monday, en route to his home from the Indian Territory, where he has a fine string of beeves.

W. W. Lynn of Palo Pinto, who is holding cattle in the Indian Territory, was in the city Wednesday en route to his herd in the Nation.

J. Frank Taylor of Coleman passed through the city Wednesday returning from the Indian Territory, where he has cattle on pasture.

E. S. Perryman of Jack county was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to Jack county, where he is largely interested in cattle and fine horses.

T. F. Smith of Crockett, Tex., owner of several thousand beef steers on pasture in Archer county, passed through the city Sunday en route to his ranch.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the rustling and efficient Texas manager for Cassidy Bros & Co. of the National Stock Yards, Ill., was in the city Wednesday.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, passed through the city Monday en route to his Dakota ranch. Mr. Reynolds was accompanied by his family, who will spend the summer in Dakota.

W. B. White of Brady, Tex., was in Fort Worth yesterday, just from Kansas, and says that every thing is prosperous except, for some Texas fever along the Territory and Kansas line.

C. T. Herring, a prominent cattleman of the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, just from his range, and says that cattle are in fine condition in his part of the Indian Territory.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and reports his range in Archer and Baylor counties as being excellent, and that his beeves will soon be fat enough for market.

D. C. Plumb of the cattle ranching firm of Clark & Plumb of Archer county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Plumb's firm own a large pasture of fine agricultural land in Clay and Archer counties, a part of which they have recently cut up into 160 and 200-acre tracts which is now being sold to actual settlers only. They have already sold 9500 acres to fifty-two different families of German people from the Northern states, who will at once remove onto and improve the land. They propose in the near future to sell their entire holdings amounting to over 100,000 acres in the same way. The price realized is from \$7.50 to \$10 an acre. Messrs. Clark & Plumb are thus doing a good work for the country by settling it up with a thrifty well-to-do, first-class lot of farmers. In return they are receiving a profitable return on their land investments.

L. H. Lee of Albany, a prominent and well-to-do cattleman of Shackelford county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Lee was en route to the Indian Territory, where he is pasturing a lot of steers.

Dink Chisholm of Terrell, Texas, one of the successful cattle feeders of Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and says he thinks there will be a greater number of cattle fed this winter in Texas than ever before.

W. I. Stump of Roanoke, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Stump has recently been in Young and Jack counties and says the cattle are in fine condition, crops good, and the country generally prosperous.

E. D. Sayre, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Sayre is a shareholder in the Day Ranch company of Coleman. He has recently visited the company's property and reports everything in good condition.

H. O. Samuell of Dallas, Tex., offers ten pure bred Southdown bucks and 300 Southdown ewes for sale. Mr. Samuell is a reliable gentleman; those wanting this class of stock will do well to correspond with him. His advertisement will be found in the For Sale columns.

W. H. Doss, manager of the "Day ranch" in Coleman county, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Doss says San Angelo and vicinity, was blessed with a good and badly-needed rain on Monday night. He says grass is good and cattle are doing well in Coleman county, but the county is beginning to need rain.

Judge I. N. Roach and wife of Weatherford spent Wednesday night in Fort Worth. They left via the Fort Worth and Denver Thursday for Creede, Colorado, where they go partly for health and recreation and partly to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jim P. Owens, who now reside at the above named place.

James Kemp of Kempton, Ill., advertises his superior hay press in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Kemp proposes to guarantee all he claims for this popular hay press and will refund purchaser's money if presses are not as represented. This is a liberal and exceedingly fair proposition and should insure him a large number of orders.

John L. Campbell of Bonham, Tex., dealer in imported, pure bred and highgrade Cleveland Bay horses, offers the well-known and famous imported Cleveland Bay stallion, "Crusader, No. 198" for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. Here is an opportunity for some one to buy one of the best stallions in the United States at much less than his actual value. Mr. Campbell also advertises twenty-five half-breed Cleveland Bay mares for sale at a bargain. See his "ads" on For Sale page.

The old reliable Baylor Female college of Belton, Tex., has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This institution is too well known to the people of Texas to require endorsement at the hands of the JOURNAL. Those who have daughters to educate could not do better than to place them in the Baylor Female college at Belton. Catalogues and full particulars will be sent on application to the president of the school.

W. A. Poage, a prosperous cattle dealer and feeder of Waco, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Poage says the cattlemen in his locality are all in a prosperous condition and are making arrangements to feed more cattle this winter than have ever been fed before. The feeding in Central Texas has for the past few years been confined almost entirely to cotton seed meal, but the abundant and unprecedented large corn crop this year will so materially reduce the price of corn in the country tributary to Waco as to place it within the reach of feeders.

## 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. Exceptional advantages is music.

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

PROF. FRANCIS P. ELLIOTT,  
Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

(Limit 100 Boarders.)

Fred Horsbrough, manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company, limited, spent the week in Fort Worth.

Winfield Scott has returned from his pastures in the Indian Territory and is spending a few days in the cattle center.

Capt. June Peak, formerly a prominent stockman of Shackelford county but now a citizen of Corpus Christi, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

John Harris, the Colorado City cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Harris was en route to Amarillo to look after the shipment of a lot of cattle.

J. M. (Doc) Day of Austin, Tex., was in Fort Worth yesterday en route to Manitou. Mr. Day was accompanied by his daughter, who has been in feeble health for some time and for whose benefit the trip is being made.

Joseph Mulhall, formerly a live stock commission merchant of St. Louis but now living at Mulhall, O. T., was again in Fort Worth Tuesday. In referring to Mr. Mulhall last week the "intelligent compositor" made the JOURNAL say "competition" when it intended to say "connection." Every one at all familiar with the Texas-St. Louis cattle trade from 1872 to 1880, will remember in connection therewith the familiar and well known names of Joseph Mulhall and Samuel Sealing and will also know that they then operated in "connection" with each other and as partners and not in "competition" as the JOURNAL by a typographical error was made to say in its last issue. These two gentlemen handled an immense business from Texas for the first eight or ten years after direct railroad connection was established between Texas and St. Louis. The favors then extended by Mulhall & Sealing to the Texas cattlemen will never be forgotten by the old-timers in the trade. The writer made his first cattle shipment to this firm just twenty years ago, and is still mindful of the kind treatment received from them at that time and in other by gone years.

The Marmaduke Military academy, Sweet Springs, Mo., have a page advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This school, which ranks as one of the best for boys in the United States, already has a large patronage from Texas. It needs no commendation from the JOURNAL to those who have tried it or are familiar with the manner in which it is conducted, but to those who have boys to educate and who are undecided as to where to place them, the JOURNAL cannot too highly commend this grand institution. The Marmaduke Military academy has the advantage of a beautiful, healthy location, large and attractive grounds and buildings, with all the modern improvements. It not only advances the pupils rapidly in their studies but also instructs them in military tactics, physical culture, and best of all, teaches them to be self-reliant, courageous, polite men. This institution gives to our young men and boys an education, the cost of which is insignificant when compared to its many advantages. The JOURNAL is already advised of several boys who will attend this school next year, among whom are the two sons of Judge S. J. Hunter, the youngest son of the JOURNAL's editor, and several other Fort Worth boys. Knowing this school to be second to none the JOURNAL hopes it will have a large representation from the Lone Star state. Those wanting full particulars should send for catalogue and such other information as they may desire.

J. M. Chittim, a cattle dealer of San Antonio, was in the city Tuesday, and says the country from San Antonio to the coast and West to the Rio Grande is sadly in need of rain.

W. D. Oliver, Groesbeck, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Oliver has recently bought 4000 head of steers in Southern Texas, and will move them to the Indian Territory to winter.

Dunn Houston of Gonzales, an extensive ranchman and cattle dealer, is in the city. Mr. Houston is one of the old-timers, and is regarded as one of the far-seeing successful cattlemen of the state.

Homer D. Rogers of Alexander, Rogers & Crill, the well known Chicago live stock commission merchants, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Rogers has many friends all over Texas who will always extend him a hearty welcome.

William Hunter, the Texas manager for Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., who have live stock commission houses at all the market centers, is in again after several days absence. Colonel "Bill" is not as light and frisky as some of the boys, but he "gets there all the same."

S. B. Burnett has returned from Amarillo where he went to visit his sick sister, Mrs. Lizzie Campbell. Mr. Burnett's many friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. Campbell is much better. Mr. Burnett had another shipment of cattle on Wednesday's hard market. They were good ones, however, and brought \$3.15. As these cattle only cost Mr. Burnett \$14 last year they made him a handsome profit notwithstanding the hard market. The fact is Burk "always lights on his feet."

Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, one of the most progressive and successful sheepmen of Texas spent Saturday in Fort Worth. Col. Haynie has but recently recovered from a long and serious attack of fistula, from the effects of which, and the severe operation rendered necessary to bring about a cure, he was confined to his bed in a critical condition for four or five months. His many friends will be glad to learn that the colonel is now entirely, and it is believed, permanently cured. Several months, however, will be necessary in which to recuperate before he will be fully restored to his usual good health and activity. Col. Haynie has one of the best and most conveniently arranged fine stock farms at Rice to be found in the state. On this farm he has for fifteen or twenty years, been giving especial attention to raising high-grade and pure-bred Merino sheep, and now has one of, if not the best bred flocks, in the state. He now has about 100 extra-well bred surplus bucks, from one to three years old, which he desires to sell at the extremely low price of \$10 per head. This is a rare opportunity for Texas sheep raisers who want to improve their flocks by the introduction of pure-bred bucks. Col. Haynie also finds it necessary, for the want of more pasture, to cut down his flock, and to enable him to do so, offers 300 to 400 of his fine Merino ewes for sale in quantities to suit. These ewes are as good as can be found anywhere; they are young and thrifty, and will shear from 8 to 12 pounds. They are offered at \$2.50 per head, or about the same price at which scrub sheep are held. Those wanting either bucks or ewes for breeding purposes should correspond with Col. Haynie. The JOURNAL does not hesitate to vouch for any statements or representations Col. Haynie may make.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
 July 29, 1892. }  
 Br-  
 forwarding the past week about 1400 cat-  
 ere received at the Union Stock  
 in this city, of which number  
 1100 were in transit to other  
 Buts, stopping only for feed and wa-  
 r. The remaining 300 were sold on  
 e Fort Worth market, most of which  
 ere taken by the Fort Worth Packing  
 company. Another shipment of dressed  
 beef was made by the last named con-  
 cern to the Metropolitan Beef company  
 of New York during the week. Should  
 the experiment prove a success finan-  
 cially other and larger shipments will  
 no doubt soon follow regularly and in  
 quick succession in future.

The Fort Worth Packing company  
 are now understood to be in the market  
 for all the good fat cows and steers that  
 may be offered. They have not, how-  
 ever, favored the JOURNAL with the  
 prices they are willing to pay for the  
 class of wanted for several weeks in  
 time for publication. This week they  
 quote good fat cows, weighing from 750  
 to 800 pounds at \$1@1.50, but do not  
 quote prices on any other class of stock.  
 They state that they are in the market  
 for all the good fat cattle and hogs that  
 may be offered

The market for feeders is beginning  
 to assume some activity. Quite a num-  
 ber of buyers from Central Texas, with  
 an occasional one from some of our sis-  
 ter Southern states have been in Fort  
 Worth during the week hunting  
 for feeding steers. The indications  
 are that the demand will exceed the  
 supply, and that the trade later on will  
 be active, with a slight advance on last  
 year's prices.

The JOURNAL strongly recommends  
 the home feeder market as much safer  
 and better than taking chances by  
 shipping to the overrun market centers.  
 Those who have good feeding steers for  
 sale should keep them for the  
 home market.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
 July 28, 1892. }

Light receipts the two first days of  
 the week caused an advance of from 25  
 to 40 cents on good Texas cattle. The

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facil-  
 ities, 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.

heavy receipts however, of yesterday  
 and to-day have caused a heavy decline,  
 so much so that the low mark of last  
 week has again been reached. A ship-  
 ment of the S. B. Burnett cattle topped  
 the market for grass-fed Texans yester-  
 day at \$3.15. Top Texas grass cattle  
 would not bring to-day to exceed \$3.  
 The majority of the Texas cattle now  
 being sent in are only suited for can-  
 ners. The market will not, and should  
 not be expected to hold up under heavy  
 receipts of this class of stuff. Good  
 Texas cows are selling at from \$1.75@2;  
 steers, \$2.50@3.

The hog and sheep market is fair  
 and active at satisfactory prices.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of  
 horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago,  
 says: The market for the week end-  
 ing July 23d, was remarkable for its  
 strength and great activity. Following  
 two weeks of dullness and without any  
 special cause a wave of buying set in  
 which readily absorbed the limited  
 offerings and carried prices upwards  
 10 to 25c. Without making a play of  
 words it might be called a very bullish  
 market. Sixteen hundred-pound draft  
 horses and chunks from 1100 to 1400 lbs.  
 were most sought for, but good drivers  
 and streeters, sound and in good con-  
 dition were in good demand and sold  
 freely and well.

The arrivals of range horses were  
 light and we handled the past week two  
 car-loads at prices ranging from \$35@60.

The following is summary of prices:

1600 pounds draft horses.....	\$180@225
1400 pounds chunks.....	135@155
1400 pounds express.....	170@200
1250 pounds chunks.....	115@130
Streeters.....	100@115
Drivers.....	125@200
Extra.....	200@300

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.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }  
 July 28, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle to-day, 6900; ship-  
 ments, 4500. Steers, dull and weak to  
 lower, \$2.50@3.50; cows steady, \$2.40  
 @3.50; feeders dull, lower, \$2.75;  
 Texas steers, steady to 50@15 lower,  
 \$2.40@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7300; shipments,  
 1900. Market 10@15c lower. All  
 grades, \$4.90@5; bulk, \$5.50@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 1500 head; ship-  
 ments, 500. Good sheep strong; others  
 weak.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
 July 28, 1892. }

The market has again "gone off" and  
 has nearly reached the low notch  
 of last week. Cattle receipts  
 to-day 1900. The market closed  
 dull and lower. Best fed Indian  
 and Texas steers are bringing from \$3@  
 3.25; best grassers, \$2.75@3; fat cows,  
 \$1.75@2; common half-fat steers, \$2.15  
 @2.50; common cows, \$1.25@1.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1100 head; ship-  
 ments, 1200. No fancy hogs on sale.  
 Market steady. Heavy fair to choice,  
 \$5.80@6; mixed ordinary to good, \$5.50  
 @5.90; light fair to best, \$5.70@5.95.

Sheep—Receipts 2800 head; ship-  
 ments, 1600. Market strong. Good  
 natives, \$5.25; Texans, \$4.30.

Aged Steers Wanted.

We have ready customers for two or  
 three thousand four-year-old steers for  
 feeders. Parties having such cattle  
 for sale in lots of 100 and over can find  
 buyers by corresponding with  
 TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,  
 Room 54, Hurley Building,  
 Fort Worth, Texas.

The Fort Worth Packing company  
 made another trial shipment of dressed  
 beef on Wednesday. The shipment  
 contained eighty-three big, fat cattle  
 and was consigned to the Metropolitan  
 Meat company of New York. It is to  
 be hoped the venture will prove a suc-  
 cess.



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.

BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE, Belton, Tex.

Comfortable rooms for 300 young ladies. The  
 oldest Female College in Texas. The Forty-  
 seventh annual session will begin September 7.  
 Twenty efficient teachers. All the modern  
 conveniences. Superior departments of music  
 and painting. Location central and healthy.  
 The courses of study have been advanced.  
 Special attention given to the boarding depart-  
 ment. Engage rooms early. For catalogue  
 or terms address P. H. EAGER, President.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

A select boarding school of high grade for  
 both sexes. No saloons, healthful location,  
 beautiful scenery. For beautiful catalogue,  
 address W. W. WORKS, Principal,  
 Midlothian, Tex.

A press telegram from Cheyenne,  
 Wyo., dated July 27, says that the  
 stockmen who started a campaign  
 against the rustlers of Northern Wyo-  
 ming by killing two men in Johnson  
 county early in April will ever have a  
 trial now seems extremely doubtful.  
 The prosecution wants to punish only  
 about five of the forty-three men, but  
 cannot get at them without trying the  
 entire party. Preliminary proceedings  
 have required an outlay of \$23,000 and  
 it is figured to bring the case to ter-  
 mination will cost \$18,000 more. John-  
 son county's treasury is bare, and the  
 county's efforts so far to raise cash have  
 been without success. It is the belief  
 of careful people there that most of the  
 intruders have been sufficiently pun-  
 ished, and that the prosecution will be  
 dropped within two weeks. One of the  
 attorneys for Johnson county is now at  
 Buffalo trying to get fee money for him-  
 self and his two associates, who have  
 contracted to carry the case to a con-  
 clusion for \$10,000. They have not yet  
 received installments due July 1.

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 corre-  
 spond with the  
 TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,  
 Room 54, Hurley Building  
 Fort Worth, Texas

San Angelo Standard: Capt. S. E.  
 Sterrett sold to S. J. Blocker this week  
 200 cows and calves at \$10 and thirty  
 dry cows at \$8. ... Bruning & McKenzie  
 bought 1200 mutton this week from  
 Henry & Brady of Rock Springs, Ed-  
 wards county, at \$2.50 per head. The  
 stock was in fine fix.

The Colorado Clipper exultingly re-  
 marks: From the present outlook  
 Mitchell county will not have her grain  
 and feed stores in the East another  
 year. The present crop prospects bids  
 fair to equal the demand for home con-  
 sumption; and Mitchell county will be  
 in the swim next year.

Reason? Beecham's Pills act like  
 magic.

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

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.

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

**SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT**

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

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

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Scratches and grease can be prevented easier than they can be cured. They are diseases arising from a filthy condition of the stable.

Condition powders may be all right, but the man who takes care of his horses as they should be taken care of will have very little use for powders and pills in the stable.

Somebody suggests turpentine and salt for barbwire cuts or other wounds. He ought to have a dose of the same medicine. Carbolyzed sweet oil is the nicest thing to use on wounds. It is both healing and soothing.

The colt's first lesson in the harness should be given with great care. He should be hitched alongside a model horse in every respect, a horse that minds every word spoken to him and that pays no attention whatever to the antics of the beginner.

The team that waiks fast is the one that makes money for the farmer. They not only get over more ground but do the work better. The hay tedder does not do good work when drawn by a slow walking team. Nor does the mower nor the plow. A 1450 to 1500-pound fast walking team is the ideal one for the general farmer.

To raise good horses and keep them looking well and in good life, we must not work the life out of them, especially not load them too heavy. That is what makes old horses out of too many colts. Because they are willing and walk right off we forget and put on a heavy load. If we would just stop and think, our judgment would tell us it was wrong.

Don't give the colts too much work. Don't forget that the muscles and sinews are young and tender, like the animal to which they belong, and if the colt is large and has been fed liberal rations, so much the more need of exceptional care. Because he is the size of a horse does not make him one. The colt which is grown fast is something like the iron which is heated and then cooled quickly.

There is no danger of over-feeding either the colt or the work-horse if the right kind of food is used. Some men give their horses about half of what they want to eat so as to keep their digestive system in order and then go in and eat as big a dinner as they can and top off with pie. The horse needs a full-feed just as often as the owner does. Prof. Sanborn's experiments "seem to show that a rather large ration of grain for work horses is an economical one." Of course.

It is not the amount of food consumed but that digested which keeps the horse strong and plump. A correspondent says he recently put two quarts of stones the size of hens' eggs in one of his mangers lately. The horse did not digest them—in fact he did not eat them, but he eats his oats more slowly now because he can't them so rapidly, and, as a result, digests them fully. It is as easy for an animal to waste food by bolting it, as to poke it through a whole in the manger.

Horses may need in the matter of watering all the care hereby urged, but they very rarely get it: "Feeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper time—very unsatisfactory to the man. If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water them as often as they want to drink—once an hour if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but you will be a benefactor to yourself, as they will do more work, they will look better and live longer," says an exchange.

## SWINE.

If the fattening hogs are kept in a pen, give them a variety of food. It will help to keep them healthful.

Brood sows especially are benefitted by a liberal diet of roots both before and after farrowing. It is a safeguard against weak, puny pigs.

An absorbent of some sort should be used in the pens, but straw is not good in summer, as the hogs will nest in it and become too hot. Sawdust is a good substitute.

It may be a bit of repetition to suggest that the hog likes clean quarters, but it is especially important to attend to this in hot weather if you desire to preserve its health.

Field peas may be sown in summer and mature sufficiently for feeding. Hogs can be fattened on them quickly and cheaply and the improvement of the soil is no small item.

Hogs need to be surrounded with proper sanitary conditions quite as much as any other class of animals. To our growing appreciation of this fact is due the decreasing ratio of losses.

When marketing fall hogs if the weather is at all warm many careful farmers haul them to market instead of driving. The saving in shrinkage more than pays for the extra labor.

Cheap corn makes many hogs, for it is then that their services are most needed as freight condensers. Quick growth, early maturity and compact form are essentials in this combination.

With the present demand for lean meat, instead of a carcass larded with fat, it is comparatively easy to keep pigs in condition to market at any time. A little grain with the grass will do it.

Do not feed the young pigs on fattening food. Keep them growing and in good condition all the time; but if they take on too much fat while very young it will be at the expense of the economical development of frame.

When you go to feeding corn find out how much hogs will eat up clean, and feed no more than that. There is no economy in throwing out a single ear of corn to be tramped and soiled.

Roots should have a place in the arrangements for winter feeding. A meal once or twice a week of beets or turnips will aid in the digestion and assimilation of the more heating food.

Skimmilk and middlings will make growth, bone and muscle, and a properly proportioned amount of flesh. Such feeding is especially within the reach of dairymen who wish to keep a few hogs as an adjunct to their other business.

Pigs that are well fed in connection with a dairy frequently make three hundred pounds by the time they are eight months old. This pays better than the old way of feeding for that weight.

The "old way," we may explain (for it is out of date now), was to keep the hogs eighteen to twenty months, feeding grain steadily—the last three months, and making them weigh 300 to 350 pounds.

It is much easier and more economical to maintain a healthy, vigorous growth than to start the pigs up again if once stunted. Don't make a set rule for feeding, but watch them all the time and give what they appear to need.

### 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.

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### SMOKING TOBACCO.

**PUREST. MOST RELIABLE.**


If old King Cole the merry old soul,  
Had lived in this great age of ours,  
He would have called for BULL DURHAM  
To smoke in his pipe,  
And been merrier under its powers.

### Thousands of Smokers

The Millionaire in his palace,  
The Laborer in his cottage,  
The Swell on the street,  
The Sailor on his ship,  
Comfort-lovers everywhere,

### Prefer Bull Durham.

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





When "old Sol" makes all things sizzle,  
Drink Hires' Root Beer.  
When dull care makes life a fizzle,  
Drink Hires' Root Beer.  
When you feel a little dry,  
When you're cross, and don't know why,  
When with thirst the children cry,  
There's a sweet relief to try—  
Drink Hires' Root Beer.  
A 25 cent Package makes five gallons.

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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Austin, Texas.

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

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Special freight service from California a passenger train schedule. Freighters from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

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G., H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston.  
F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt.,  
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.  
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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO  
**THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.**

THE BEST LINE FOR  
**NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS.**

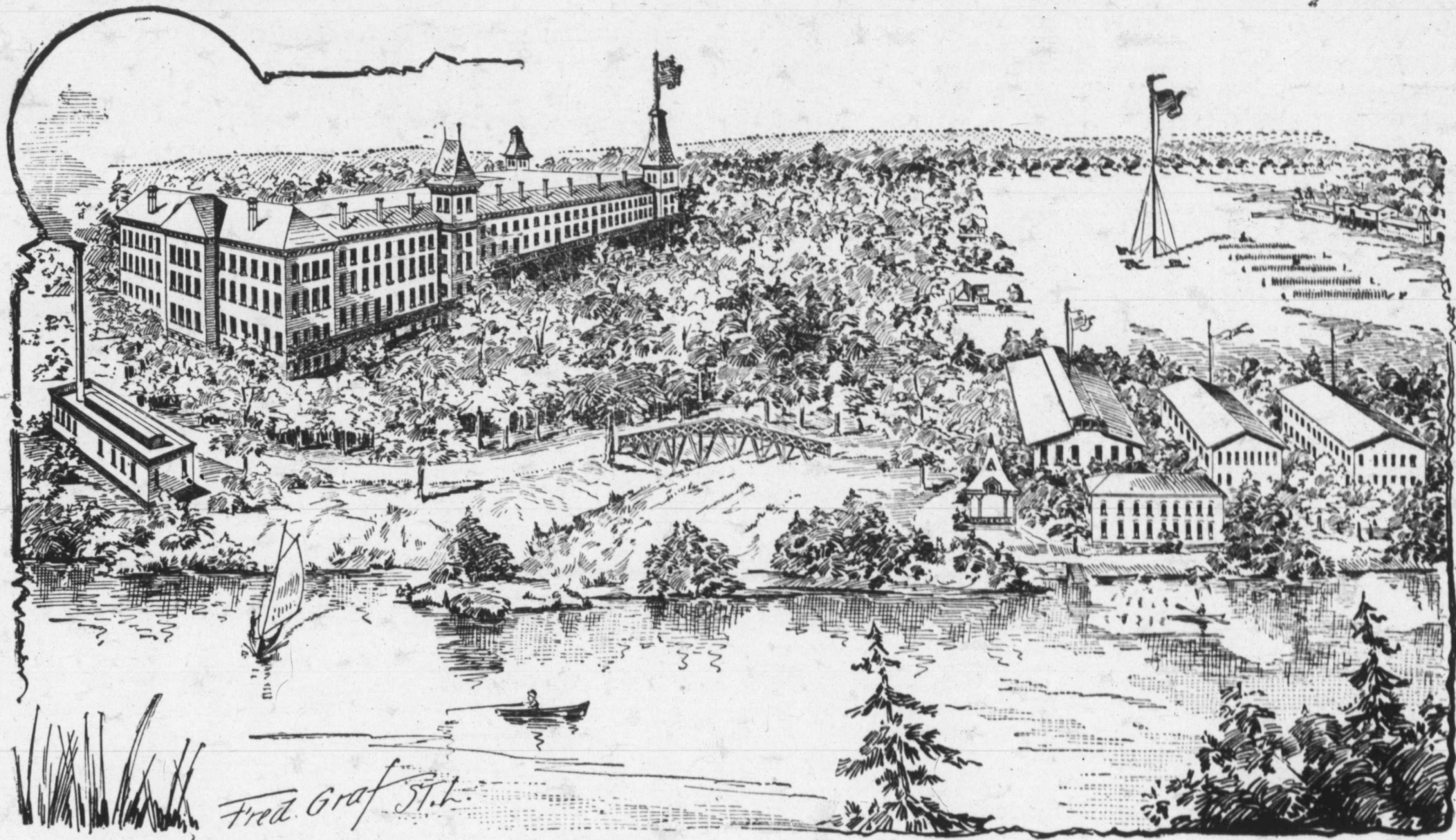
AND ALL POINTS  
**NORTH, EAST and WEST**

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Read the Report of the United States Inspector of Military Schools on this Academy for 1891-92.

[Extract from Report of War Department of Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Infantry, assistant to Inspector General, dated June 8, 1892.]

"Take it all in all, the location and system pursued furnish very pronounced advantages for the Scholastic and Military Training of boys and young men. I have seen no better places, and but few as good. A Library and Reading Room, Amusement Hall, Drill Hall and Gymnasium, a Cavalry Barn, with horses available, opportunities for field athletics and boating on the river skirting the Academy, are some of the advantages and attractions of this institution. The cadets quarter, study, recite and mess in the Academic Building, where every convenience is provided for their personal comfort and intellectual progress."

(Signed)

J. M. LEE,  
Captain 9th Infantry

We invite Careful Investigation and Refer to Our Patrons. For Illustrated Catalogue Address

COL. T. E. SPENCER, Principal, or LESLIE MARMADUKE, Business Manager, Sweet Springs, Mo.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Big Sales—Seven Month's Drouth Broken.

PECOS, July 26, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

We were visited by a refreshing shower last night after a seven month's drouth. A prospect of more rain to-day. The development of Reeves county goes steadily on. The Pioneer Canal company are pushing their works on to completion. Mr. Morgan of Providence, R. I., has just bought a section of land in Ward county, across the river from Pecos, for \$19,000. He will seed it down in alfalfa this fall. You are probably acquainted with the Chisum farm near Roswell. It sold a few days ago for \$250,000, which I presume is the largest price ever paid for a farm in the South. The Eddy company was purchaser. The owner did not wish to sell and purposely put a price on that he thought would shut the purchaser off, but it was accepted without hesitation. This ranch is probably one of the finest estates in the South. I will hazard the statement that many others can be developed in the Pecos Valley equal to it. J. J. I.

## Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }  
July 23, 1892. }

Receipts for the past week 10,676 cattle 32,234 hogs and 725 sheep, against 9945 cattle 35,578 hogs and 2128 sheep the week previous and 13,435 cattle, 25,231 hogs and 2713 sheep, the third week of July, 1891.

The cattle market has taken another of those sudden turns to which it has been subject of late. Prices for all grades of cattle have taken a drop of anywhere from 25 to 75 cents. During the early part of the week receipts were heavy and made up largely of range cattle. While these latter have not been nor can they ever be, able to take the place of corn-fed beefs, many of them, especially those that have been hay-fed, have been good enough to seriously effect cattle values and as a result, all grades have suffered. The same state of affairs existed at other markets and this, resulting in a restricted shipping demand, did not help matters any. During the latter part of the week there was a marked decrease in supplies and this naturally resulted in a firmer tone toward the close. Saturday's market was quite active on good cattle, both corn-fed and 10 to 15 cents of the early decline was regained.

Butcher stock and canner values followed the course of beef cattle to a certain extent, but cows were already selling so low that a 20 to 30 cent drop took prices down about as low as they ever go. This is especially true of canners, which are selling now at from \$1@1.50. It takes prime cows to bring over \$2.50.

Stockers and feeders are not very desirable property, judging from the prices paid and the difficulty sellers have to dispose of them even at poor figures. The uncertainty surrounding the corn crop together with the comparatively high price for corn lead farmers to see more money in other directions than the feeding of cattle. Very few of the grasses coming from the ranges now are fit for beef and they

have mostly sold as feeders at from \$2.25 @ \$3.25. The recent sharp up-turn in prices brought a good many of these cattle forward before they were really ready to come, while the hay-fed cattle that have arrived so far have amply repaid the small additional expense and trouble of getting them ready for market ahead of the general run of grassers.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$5.00@5.25
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	4.75@5.00
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.	3.25@4.50
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	4.50@4.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.75@4.00
Fair to good Texas steers.	2.25@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.25@3.25
Common to medium cows.	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.50
Veal calves.	2.50@4.40

The hog market has fluctuated within a 10 to 15 cent range but values are not noticeably different from last week. Sales to-day were at from \$5.40@5.80; the bulk from \$5.55@5.65, and the average cost \$5.60.

The supply of sheep has been even lighter than usual and prices are not quotably different from last week. Everything offered finds a ready sale and more good westerns would find this a good market. Quotations are:

Fair to good natives.	\$3.75@4.50
Fair to good Westerns.	3.50@4.25
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@3.50
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs)	4.50@5.50

BRUCE MCCULLOCH.

## THE HIGHEST AND THE LOWEST.

## An Interesting Resume of the Chicago Market.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
July 26, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

On Wednesday, the 6th of the present month, prices of Texas cattle reached the highest point so far this year. On that day we sold ninety-six cattle, averaging 916 pounds, from Cuero, Tex., at \$4.20. They were nice, smooth, little cattle, but not fat enough to class anything except strictly choice canners, unless on a high and excited market. At this time a train-load of strictly choice meal-fed steers (the John S. Andrews cattle) sold here for \$5.25 per 100 pounds.

On the following Thursday prices began declining, and on Wednesday, July 20, prices reached about the lowest point ever known here. During this period of two weeks, sellers of Texas cattle had to contend with the most radical changes ever known on this market. A train-load of X I T cattle, averaging 1057 pounds, sold here on the low day at \$2.20. Very fair fleshed cows, averaging 700 pounds, sold here at that time at \$1.60 per 100 pounds. Since then receipts have been lighter and a gradual improvement has set in; and our sales to-day of canning cows and steers averaged fully thirty cents per 100 pounds higher than the low point reached last week. Texas cattle good enough for dressed beef purposes, have made a much greater advance. The quotable advance on good Texas cattle, over last week amounts to sixty to eighty cents per 100 pounds. We saw one bunch of Texas steers sold to-day for \$3.85, which averaged 1069 pounds, which we think fully eighty-five cents per 100 pounds higher than last week's prices. The best Texas cattle that arrived here this week were owned by Mr. Hawkins of Midlothian, Tex., and were sold here on yesterday

at \$4.25 per 100 pounds. They averaged 1204 pound; were bought by a dressed beef buyer. Just now the outlook for good fat, smooth, dressed beef Texas steers is rather more encouraging than it has been. We are inclined to believe that the demand for this class of cattle will be fully equal to the supply for sometime yet, and hope to see them sell for good, remunerative prices.

To owners who will ship their cattle in suitable condition for canners only, the outlook is not very encouraging.

The greater portion of the receipts now coming class canners, and in consequence prices for them most naturally rule very low. We very much hope that we have seen the low point for the season. The bulk of the corn-fed native cattle sold on this market between the 1st of January and the 15th of June of the present year, averaged very heavy losses to the feeders of the same. Indications now point to high prices for corn the coming year. This possibility, coupled with the fact that heavy losses that have been made may discourage feeders of native cattle to such an extent, that prices of fed cattle next year will prove wonderfully remunerative. We certainly hope so. Texas is to be congratulated upon her favorable crop outlook, and, we sincerely hope that if there is a short corn crop in the North this year, that Texas feeders will take advantage of it, and make great big, good profits on what cattle they feed the coming year.

For the past three days it has been intensely hot here.

Our Texas friends claim weather South is much more pleasant than here. T. B. LEE,  
Manager Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

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.

## 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,  
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## LADIES

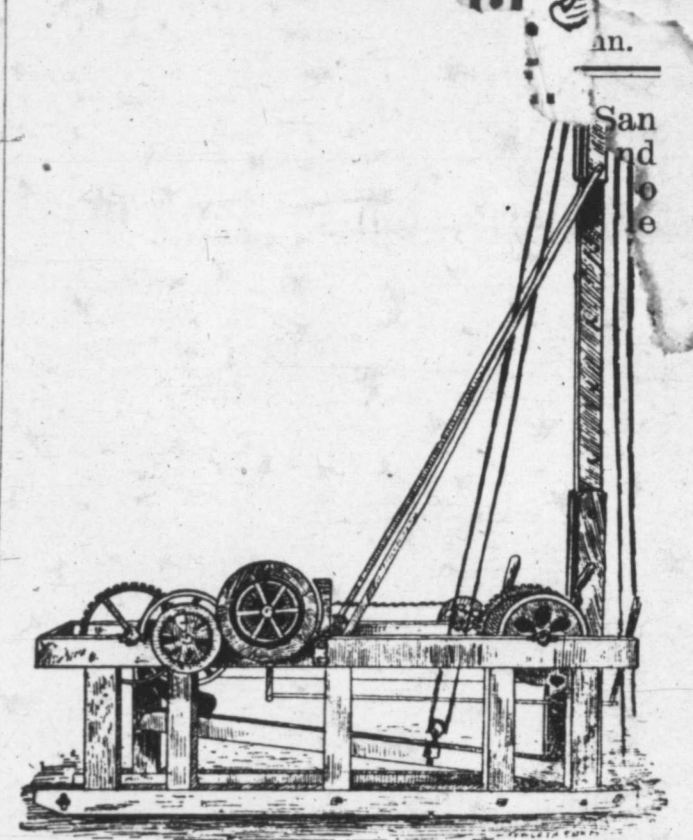
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**  
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

The country around about San Saba is reported very dry and cattle not within reach of the San Saba river are said to be suffering for water.

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**MEN** Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drains upon the wells of life, Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Pimples upon the face, and all the effects leading to early decay, Consumption or Insanity. Send for BOOK OF LIFE, (sealed) free with particulars of a home cure. No cure no pay. DR. PARKER, 340 N. Cherry, Nashville, Tenn.

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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 skillful 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.

**PILES** Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no saline; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 2290, New York City, N. Y.

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Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

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

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

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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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PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, Fox Hounds, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

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Fine Mares and Stallions

FOR SALE.

I have 300 fine mares by Percheron and French Coach stallions for sale. Also 4 Imported Percheron stallions, 2 Imported French Coach stallions, 1 Fine bred trotting stallion, 3 Fine half-blood Percheron yearlings. Perfectly matched teams. Finest lot of horses ever brought to Texas. Any one interested in stock of this character can inspect the same at Higbee Pasture, Aledo Texas. EUGENE MILLER, Or address ROBT. H. WARD, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

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

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

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. EAMES, Granger, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

Brood Mares and Fillies FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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.

Southdown Sheep For Sale.

Three hundred Southdown ewes and ten pure bred bucks for sale.

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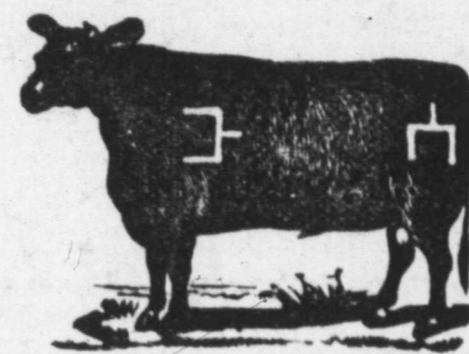
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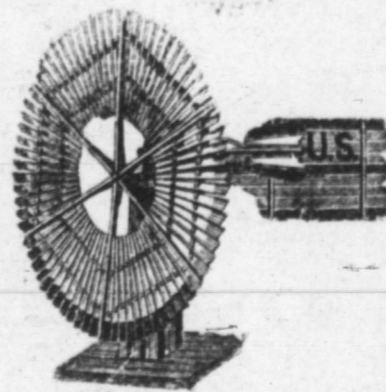
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Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,

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

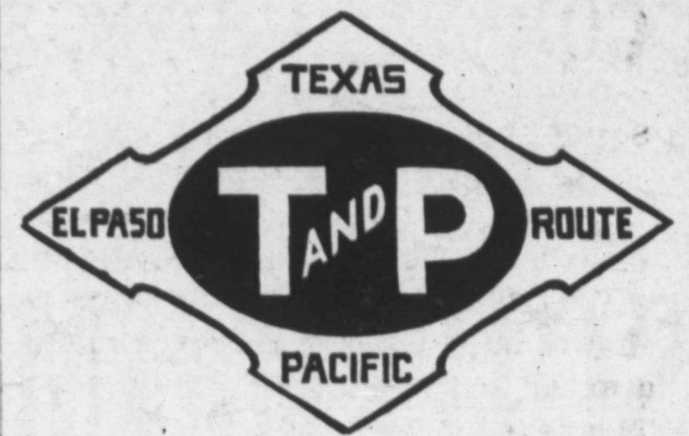
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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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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.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

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General Manager.

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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.

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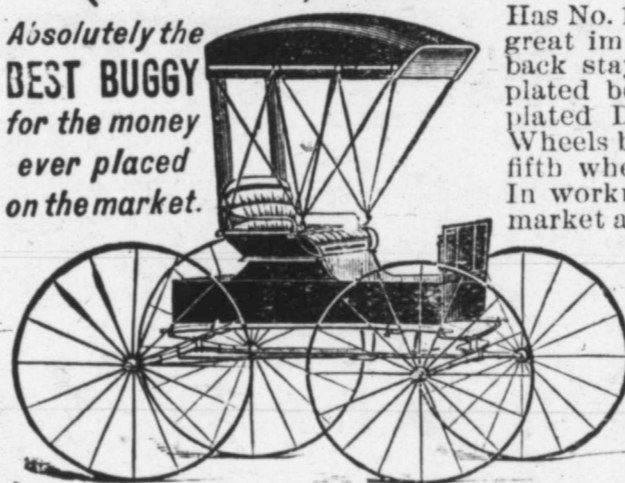
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen'l Mang'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. E. RUST, Superintendent.

**The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY**

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



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt doesn't 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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