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NO. 9.

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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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—BY—

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### Poor Quality, Not Overproduction.

The poor quality of the stock offered has more to do with the depression of the cattle business than has overproduction. This is easily proven by examining the reports of sales at our leading markets. There is not much depression in prices for the very top quality, and when farmers find out that it is cheaper to grow such than any other sort the depression will right itself.

### Marked Reduction.

Recent statistics show a marked reduction in our cattle supply in propor-

tion to our population—the reduction being equivalent to 47 head to 1000 of population. As the opportunity for the establishment of great Western ranches is continually narrowing, and as our export trade is growing we would seem to be surely approaching a better era for the producer. There may be many ups and downs yet, by the way, but with all these conditions working together there must certainly be established a much higher range of values for the future.

### Farmers Mistakes.

No matter how hard a farmer works nor how good crops he makes, there will not be much profit for him unless he produces very largely the things that are consumed at home. There is not enough profit in his business, at the best, to warrant him in buying all that is used upon his table and paying, as he must, a commission to the middle man retail dealer. This is what has been the matter with the Southern farmer. He has been making a cotton crop, and some one else has been making his flour and meat. Then he sold his products at wholesale prices and bought everything at retail.

### The Quarantine Line.

The quarantine line as established by the secretary of agriculture is being strictly enforced by the government inspectors. There has, as far as the JOURNAL knows, been but few efforts made to violate the rules and regulations by moving cattle below to points above the line. These few efforts were made by parties who were not familiar with, nor did not understand the regulations. When the good effects of Secretary Rusk's regulations are fully understood, the cattlemen will no doubt unanimously approve his action and cheerfully acquiesce in his rulings.

### Don't Keep Poor Stock.

The poorest use that can be made of good feeding stuff, after you have been to the trouble and expense of growing it, is to waste it on poor stock. Perhaps you have poor stock and know it is poor but think that you cannot afford to have better. Let us advise you to sell it off, even at a sacrifice, and put the money that you obtain into say half as much really good stock. The natural increase will soon give you again the requisite number of head and it will only be a little time until the income is much better than it could possibly be under the old order of things. A man is not consistent who farms well—as far as the cultivation of the soil and the growing of crops is concerned—and then keeps poor stock.

### Early Maturity.

Early maturity in all kinds of live stock has become a prime necessity if we are to grow them for profit. The only possible chance for profit in breeding and feeding is in crowding to ripeness at the earliest possible age. With hogs we have already generally fallen into line with this, the entire stock of the corn belt being now substantially marketed before 12 months old. With

beef cattle we have not been quite so ready to put the rule into force, being deterred somewhat by the bug-bear of "baby beef," but cattle growers must come to realize that the only way to obtain a profit is to take advantage of the quick gains in weight that may be made in the first 24 months of the steer's life.

### The Rock Island Railroad.

The Rock Island is being rapidly pushed toward Texas and will be finished to Red river in a few more weeks. It will then no doubt be pushed to Fort Worth or some other railroad center where connections can be made with the railroad systems of the state. The stockmen of the state hail with delight the advent of the Rock Island. This road enjoys the well-earned reputation of being the stockman's friend, and as such, deals fairly and squarely with live stock shippers and handles the business in a manner eminently satisfactory to its patrons. The Rock Island took the initiative in securing equitable rates for the cattlemen of the Indian Territory to the Omaha market and thus assisted in opening up to the stockmen of Texas a new and competitive outlet for a large number of cattle. The Rock Island will be a valuable addition to the railroads of Texas and will be heartily welcomed by the stockmen of the state.

### The Markets.

The cattle market continues to drag along without any material change; all changes, however, seem to be for the worse. On Monday there were 15,000 cattle in Chicago. The top price paid on that day for the best native export steers was \$4.75. The best price for Texans on that day was \$3.55 for a lot of 1040 pound steers. On Tuesday the receipts were 5500, of which about 2500 were Texans. Top price for best native cattle paid on Tuesday was \$4.45; best price on Texans was \$4.15, which was paid for an extra good lot of 197 head, weighing 1312 pounds average. Bulk of sales, however, of Texans, on that day were made at from \$3 to \$3.20. On Wednesday the Chicago receipts again ran up to 15,000, of which 4000 were Texans. Prices declined on that day from 15 to 25 cents. \$3.50 was the top price paid for Texans on Wednesday. Thursday the Chicago receipts as is shown by our telegraph report were again 15,000 head, with Texans reported at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 for steers, and from \$1.10 to \$2.75 for cows. The latest advices also report a dull market, with still further decline.

The receipts at the St. Louis National Stock yards have also been comparatively heavy for the past week. For the week the receipts to date were as follows: Monday, 3609; Tuesday, 5603; Wednesday, 5667; Thursday, 1500. A good proportion of these were Texans. Prices held up fairly well Monday and Tuesday, but declined materially on Wednesday. The National Live Stock Reporter describes Wednesday's market as follows:

The market was fairly opened up today when there were 182 cars of Texas

cattle on sale. The quality was not good. The Texas cattle sold up to \$3.70 yesterday, and a reasonable proportion of the offerings sold at \$3.25 and above. To-day cattle at \$3.00 and above were a small proportion of the offerings. The inferior quality of the offerings operated against the market. There were too many of a kind on sale, and the medium kind at that. The market was steady on desirable cattle, and slow and easier on the undesirable grades.

The top sale on Texas and Indian cattle on the St. Louis market on Wednesday was \$3.35.

At the Kansas City Stock yards the weeks receipts to date have been as follows: Monday, 3435; Tuesday, 5536; Wednesday, 4413; Thursday, 1500. The latest advices by wire report the Kansas City market steady and firm on best grades, but weak and 10 cents lower on inferior cattle. Referring to Wednesday's market on Texas cattle the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram says:

The supply of cattle in the Texas division was about fifty-five loads with a small proportion of cows. Trade was dull. All the markets this week have had the largest run of Texans of the year. The receipts for three days this week at this point aggregate as many as any two previous weeks of the season. The increase in supplies has been hard on prices. Buyers were indifferent and not much business had been done at noon. Odd loads were called steady but the general business was 5@10 cents lower and there were cases that salesmen considered 15 cents lower.

Top sales on Texans in Kansas City on Wednesday, were made at \$3.35@3.40.

Taken altogether the prices at the market centers run proportionably about the same, and may all be stated to be in rather an unsatisfactory condition. Texas is now marketing a large number of exceptionally good cotton seed cattle and while the feeders as a rule are making some profit, yet they are not receiving by \$1 per hundred the prices they should receive or were paid for the same class of cattle last year. The only encouraging feature of the situation is that Texas feeders can make and sell beef at prices that would prove ruinous to Northern and Eastern feeders, consequently are able to realize a little profit when the feeders in the corn belt are losing heavily.

The JOURNAL hopes and believes that this year will be the end of low prices for many years to come.

### To Our Exchanges:

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

### To Our Subscribers:

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



## CATTLE.

If the corn crop throughout the feeding states should be a failure as now seems highly probable, the demand for feeders through the states referred to will be exceedingly light this fall, and may have a depressing effect on the market for Texas steers during the latter part of the season. This condition of affairs, while causing a temporary decline in the market, would certainly bring about a big reaction in prices and better times for the Texas cattlemen during the season of 1893. A failure of the corn crop through the feeding states always increases the demand and improves the market for fat cattle the following season. On the other hand should the remainder of the present season be unusually favorable, and the fall be very late, and the farmers in this way enabled to yet raise a good corn crop, they, the feeders through the feeding belt, would want a big lot of feeding steers this fall, and in that event the late market will no doubt prove much better than it is at this time. In either event there must be an important and under no circumstances can that improvement be longer delayed than next spring.

Land is worth too much to graze 800-pound three-year-old steers on. The same grass will make a 1600-pound steer. Grade up.

A better grade of cattle is badly needed. It is not the few that have fine stock that want finer stock, but the many that have common stock that should go to work and improve their herds.

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

There were 2259 head of cattle found at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) last year, of which 133 were released and 2126 slaughtered, the carcasses being consigned to the rendering tank to be reduced to product not used for human food. At the National Yards, East St. Louis, the cattle found to be diseased were shot in the yard, and their carcasses turned over to the rendering establishment and disposed of by rendering. They numbered 131 isolated, six of which were released.

We have, says the Indiana Farmer, frequently urged the importance of high grades for beeves over the common cattle. A friend who has tried it for himself says that he knows that running on the same pasture in summer and kept on the same feed in winter, a high-grade Shorthorn steer will give him 50 to 100 per cent. more profit than the common native or scrub. There is so much similar testimony on this point that we constantly wonder that men will neglect to profit by it, and it is one of those things regarding which, if a man is not satisfied with the testimony of others, he can easily experiment for himself.

The Holstein-Friesians are rapidly gaining in the public estimation as dairy and general purpose animals, and there are some reasons for it. By judicious management the wonderful milk records of individual cows of 110, 112 and 116, and even 122 pounds in a single day are reported. Some of our breeders, not being satisfied with milk alone, turned their attention to developing this breed for butter. The marvelous results attained have surprised

the breeders themselves, and to-day the Holstein cow has not an equal for butter, cheese or milk. For beef, if fed to be placed in the market at two years old, they are equal, if not superior, to any of the beef breeds, and they do not need a wet nurse to raise their young.—[Wisconsin Agriculturist.

A few years ago it was not considered possible to make good beeves at less than four years old. A great advance in theory and facts has been made in this regard. Better blood, breeding and management now puts the most profitable beeves on the market at two years old. This better management makes as heavy and better beef at two years than was formerly made in four. This is one of the marked advances in cattle breeding. This cannot be done with the scrub or common cattle with thin cold blood. It is only possible with the high grades. Any one can readily see what utter folly it is to plod along with the scrub, with the hope of making any money out of him.

From figures just appearing in the Cincinnati Price Current it seems that, after all, the slaughtering at eight leading beef centers last year was a little lighter in volume than in the year preceding. In the year ending March 1, 1891, the total slaughtered at Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, Sioux City, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Cleveland, was 3,730,000 head. This fell in the year ending with last March to 3,584,000 head. There was an actual falling off in number, though at no point except Chicago. And, by the way, it seems to be a growing impression that the leadership of Chicago in this particular will one of these years be lost. This fall-off in number is thought to be more significant of the probability of a transfer of slaughtering from Chicago than of a tendency to decline in the business.—[National Stockman and Farmer.

The Brown Schwytzer cattle, better known on this continent as Brown Swiss cattle, have been bred for many centuries in the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, and Zug, and have spread pretty well over all the mountain region of Switzerland. They are said to vary greatly in size; thus some in the high Alpine regions they do not average more than 1000 lbs., while others will average 1400 lbs., and a four-year-old cow in the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk company's fine herd weighed 1810 lbs. Mr. Mason, the American consul at Basle, states that the color most esteemed is a dun or mouse color, fading to gray upon the back, and a strip of light gray or nearly white along the belly. The udder should be white, with large lacteal veins; the horns white for two-thirds of their length, with tips of black; the ears are large and round, lined inside with long, fine, fawn-colored hair; the tongue and nose are black, the latter ringed with a circle of light-colored hair; approaching nearly to whiteness on the lower jaw; the body is plump and compact; the back straight; the legs round, firmly set and well muscled with small, black hooves. The Brown Schwytzer is considered the dairy breed par excellence of Switzerland, and milking records of choice herds of this breed have been carefully kept for centuries by the monks at Einsiedeln, and later at the milk-condensing establishment at Chan, where in the year 1881, during nine months, an average of 5315 lbs. of milk per cow was given on grass and hay alone. It is also claimed that the cows of this breed give richer milk than that of any other European breed of cattle.

### Good Cattle and the Future.

The population of the United States is increasing more rapidly than ever before. The census returns show that by far the greatest of this is occurring in the cities and towns of the manufacturing regions. Thus consumers are increasing far more rapidly than producers. While this is true, on the other hand the growth of agricultural and homestead demands are making inroads on the great cattle ranges of

the West and Southwest. In the past two years millions of acres of these ranges have been taken up for homes. As these things go on the demand must turn the tide back for more scientific agriculture and cattle growing. And so low prices on range cattle have made close margin of profit, and our growers have been compelled to study more intensive methods. Out of all this it will be found that there has been compensation in the depression. The increased demand will find us prepared to put into the market matured beeves with one year's less expense of feeding than formerly. Those who have profited by the depression in learning how to do this, in better breeding and management, will be able then to even up the low profits of the past few years with the higher ones soon to come.

The rapid growth of the consuming population justifies this view. There is a limit to our public lands for cheap production, but every added inhabitant must have food and raiment. This country is growing rapidly to that ideal condition where there is a comparative equilibrium of production and consumption—where the fields and gardens will have a market at their door for what they produce.

When that day comes there will be an acceleration of intensive farming. The demand will beget a hurrying to and fro to learn and study and practice better methods. The experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and—may we not say the agricultural press? will have accomplished a good work, in showing the way, impressing with precept and example and by continually urging better methods upon all. Pure blood in the herd is the first step. Take it now.—[Indiana Farmer.

### Full Bloods for the Range.

At a recent sale of Nebraska Herefords the heaviest buyer of young bulls was a ranchman from Wyoming. About a dozen head of yearlings were bought by him to be used to improve his large herd of range cattle. He thought it paid to come several hundred miles, pay a good price for the cattle and hire a car to ship them back to his ranch. A man who would go to the trouble and expense of such a trip has either lost his reason, or he has great confidence in the ability of carefully bred stock to improve the ranger. As he talked and acted like a rational being, the conclusion could only be that pedigreed stock beat the native mongrel, and that he was willing to back up his opinion with several hundred dollars. Just think of it. Here were high-priced Hereford bulls that were to be shipped clear across the state and into Wyoming. For what purpose were they being shipped? To breed to high-priced Hereford cows? No, there was not even a half-blood Hereford on the range nor were the cattle unusually good natives. The herd was composed of ordinary rangers, long horns and all. The male Herefords are expected to produce a great change in this range herd even under range conditions. This is not the first time that full blooded males have been shipped out to head range herds, and it is no experiment. The range herds are much improved by the process but they can never compete with the carefully tended herds of the corn belt. Good pasturing, high feeding and warm sheltering will develop an animal far superior to the common long-horned ranger. It is a well known fact that to produce the best animals they must have the best care that diligence and intelligence can give them. Such care is not practical on the range. Pasture and water are often scant and winter feeding is rarely undertaken. If it pays to ship well bred bulls to head range herds, it will pay more to procure a better animal to head the ordinary farm herd. To be sure the average range cow, and for that reason the improvement will not be so marked. But if a man stops to think he will see that the higher one gets along the improvement line the harder it is to go a little higher, but each of the higher steps is worth two of the lower ones,

and so while the higher improvement does not appear to amount to so much its value is more. The nearer the range cattle come to being as good as the farm cattle the more competition there will be for the farmer to meet. So when the cattlemen on the ranges begin to improve their herds, the farmer must get a hump on himself and improve his herd and keep ahead of the range steer. The way to get a price for your stock that will make you smile, is to raise animals on which there will be but little competition, animals that are superior ones in their respective breeds. The more the ranges are taken up by homesteaders, the more need is there for the farmers to improve their stock. The cattle raised by the homesteader will be better cattle than the cattle on the range and they will come that much nearer to competing with the farm steer.—[Nebraska Farmer.

### Breeding Dairy Cows.

The farming of the future is likely to follow the lines by which success in other industries has been obtained. Instead of spreading himself over all creation in variety of occupation, the future successful farmer will devote himself to those specialties to which his farm and location are best adapted. One of these that has had far too little attention is the breeding of cows for the dairy. The enormous waste of the best cows through the system of supplying milk to large cities has of late years made deep all-year milkers less and less abundant. If it were not for the effect of thorough breeding of the milking breeds, our dairy stock, under this drain must have deteriorated far more rapidly than it has.

But the price of pure-animals is generally too high except for breeders to pay. It is well that it is, for no greater national misfortune could be conceived than to have pedigreed animals go the way that the best native stock have gone. What is wanted is the breeding of grades from these thoroughbreds, keeping them until their capacity for milk and butter is developed, and then selling them for what they will bring. This will usually keep the heifer at least until her second calf is dropped, and sometimes much longer. A farm devoted to the growing of dairy cows for market would thus be a larger producer of milk or butter and cheese. In this way the stock would generally pay its way while it was growing into value. A large amount of manure would be made by this plan, and the productiveness of the land be thus greatly increased.

We believe that in this business will be found a profitable use for many of the abandoned farms of New England. At first fed mainly on pasture and hay, with some purchased grain in winter, only a very small amount of stock could be kept. But the land is cheap, and as manure is secured each year a larger area can be devoted to growing corn grain and fodder. The first year or two, as is usual with new enterprises, would be conducted at a loss. But even in this time the increased value of stock, if due care is taken in breeding it, will make the enterprise remunerative.

It will be well wherever such enterprises are attempted for farmers engaged in them to co-operative in the purchase, or at least the use, of thoroughbred males. Two bulls of different strains but of the same class or breed will be needed to give variety and prevent the danger of in-and-in breeding. The more farmers in a neighborhood engage in this business the less will be the expense of breeding for each one. Besides, as larger numbers of the best cows are offered in a neighborhood, the fact will attract buyers from a wider range, and better prices will be obtained. Farmers can co-operate more easily than can men engaged in any other kind of business. What they have to sell is benefited more by restricting the product.—[The American Cultivator.



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The indications are that a choice carcass of mutton will be a luxury in the United States in a few more years more to be appreciated than any other kind of meat. The people are getting to love good mutton and no mistake.

It is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the price of wool is low and likely to remain so, an increase in numbers of sheep have been made during the last twelve months in nearly all the states. This increase amounts to an average of about three per cent. while their value has increased about four per cent.

Each man knows that the door to any office is as widely open to him as to any other man in the land. All he has to do is to fit himself mentally and morally and to cultivate the amiable graces that make one attractive to friends. A wool-chopper, a tanner, and a canal boy, became presidents within the last thirty years, and were in all respects the peers of any rulers in the world.

A prominent sheep grower of Western Texas in reply to a question from a subscriber as to whether the loco weed is injurious to sheep, says: "Some years ago I penned up a few old crippled sheep that I would as soon lose as not and fed them nothing but loco weed for several days in order to see if the weed would have any injurious effect on them. They relished the weed greatly and appeared to grow fat on it. After this experiment I paid no more attention to the loco weed and do not know of a single sheep I ever lost because of their eating this weed although there was plenty of it on my range.—[Field and Farm.

To keep the sheep in a healthy condition it is necessary that they be supplied with a sufficient amount of saline matter. When this is wanting in the pasture, as it very frequently is except near the sea coast, it must be supplied artificially. Salt is more or less poisonous to worms and flukes, hence it is necessary to give sheep a plentiful supply. It is stated on good authority that sheep ranging on the sea coast never have the liver rot or fluke. The effect of the lack of salt is to cause debility in the sheep so that they cannot resist the attacks of the parasites, and these always thrive in a weak animal.

A man who is in the sheep business for wool should make it a point to have his flock shear a somewhat heavier fleece each succeeding year. This can be done by the judicious introduction of new blood. We know of a sheep owner whose flock sheared eight pounds six years ago has now increased its product to twelve pounds, and says he has not yet reached the limit. And as this has been done without decreasing the value of the mutton product there seems to be pretty good evidence that our friend has found the road by which sheep can be made to pay. The same road is open to others. The business offers as good opportunities as any branch of agriculture, to those who will follow it intelligently.

The statistical report of the government upon the sheep industry of the country seems to indicate that we are beginning to follow better methods of husbandry. At least, there is no effect without a relative cause, and one of the effects noticed is that we are losing a smaller percentage of our flock than formerly. The losses occur from disease, from killing by dogs and from climatic causes, such as drouth and storms. All of these are measurable within our own control, and, as we have said, it argues better for our husbandry that we are controlling them. Still, the losses from these causes amounted to 4 per cent. of the total of our flocks the past year, and even this is a heavier drain than we can afford. The loss must be reduced still further.

When selecting ewes for next sea-

son's service, is a good time to consider whether, in growing lambs, one shall get out of old ruts and join the procession of progress, or remain a laggard, in rear of the progressive spirit of the age. The best dairymen find it largely advantageous to devote their main efforts to winter dairying. They were not satisfied with hot weather butter and summer prices. The beef grower has shortened his time one-third by ripening his steers at two years of age instead of three. The pork grower does even better, by reducing his time from eighteen months to eight, or even seven or six. All of these are in the direct line of improvement and profit. The sheep is the only food animal which has met with general neglect in this respect, only comparatively a few having seen and availed themselves of the opportunity to make a forward movement on these lines.

Field and Farm says: The following is a good plan for dipping small flocks: A tub should be made of good sound material, to prevent shrinking and leakage. It should be about two feet deep, one foot three inches wide, by three feet long at bottom, gradually increasing outwards to two feet three inches wide and four feet long at the top, inside measurement. The drainer is fitted with a rack, on which the sheep are placed while the surplus wash is pressed out of the fleece. It should be hooked on to the tub, with a slight incline towards it to carry back the wash. Rollers at each end of the drainer will facilitate the handling of heavy sheep. The sheep readily slide backward from the drainer to the ground down the sloping board. An apparatus such as here described will be found much more convenient for hand dipping than any more homely contrivance. If no such apparatus is available, two common tubs will answer the purpose, the one being used to dip in and the other covered with a close hurdle for a drainer. Any tubs may be used without injury to them provided they are well scalded and cleansed afterwards.

The last bulletin of the National department of agriculture gives the following retrospect about sheep and wool in the United States: "A very comprehensive presentation of the statistics of sheep and wool gives the estimated number of sheep and product of wool for each of twenty-two years past, the average wool supply by decades since 1840, the annual importation of wool since 1870, and the average annual importation of wools by decades since 1830. It shows that the value of our flocks is greater by \$42,000,000 than in 1870, and the value per head greater than since 1875. From these facts it appears that the domestic supply of wool is six times as great as in 1840, and that both domestic and foreign supplies were only 3 pounds to each inhabitant, while they are now 64 pounds. Then, including imports of wools scarcely 4 pounds per head were used, whereas we now require over 8 pounds. It appears that three-fifths of all the wool used for all purposes is of domestic production, while four-fifths of the requirement is manufactured in this country leaving only one-fifth to come in the shape of imported goods. It is gratifying to know, also, that for three decades the value per head of imports of wools has been regularly declining, and is now only about three-fourths of a dollar per annum for each individual, when in 1850—1860 it was considerably more than a dollar"

### Sheep in the Northwest.

The past three years have been of great prosperity for the golden hoof, especially in the new states of Dakota. Following the era of low prices, through 1885-7, North Dakota people commenced to buy sheep until prices quadrupled in value, and still sheep poured in, largely from Montana and Idaho, with pure-bred sheep from Vermont, Michigan, Canada and across the water, until sheep husbandry became one of the institutions of Dakota. If the unparalleled drouth had kept up a little longer, sheep husbandry would have become

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

second only to the growing of wheat. The unexpected and remarkable crop of some 65,000,000 bushels of wheat may check this growth for a term of years, but, for various reasons, the sheep husbandry has got to take front rank here. The climate is not objectionable, a steady cold through the winter only increasing the fiber if the sheep are properly fed and housed, for, in several lots shipped in from Eastern Michigan, the fleece has increased in weight fully 25 per cent.—a great increase. We have the short, nutritious grasses that sheep seem to thrive on so well. There are millions of acres from the James river valley westward that will never be fit for anything else but stock, and sheep seem to do wonderfully well there. Now, with these rich grasses in abundance, and good hay for the cutting, the sheep grower need not even pay the taxes on the land, but has an almost limitless range given him free. There are various spots where he can raise ruta-bagas by turning over the sod and sowing in the seed, for the soil seems to be perfectly adapted to raising all kinds of roots. Therefore, it seems as if the future great sheep country was in these coteaux of the Missouri. There are any number of small wolvys or coyotes, but they are easily poisoned, and so rendered harmless.

Now, when hundreds are still looking and expecting to go into this industry, they are met by the cry of "free wool," and by an attempt to put wool on the free list. This must not be. Continue the present tariff for the next decade, and the Dakotas will prove the wonder of the age in sheep husbandry, producing great quantities of the very grades that are now so little grown in the United States, or so much grown in Australia as to be imported in enormous quantities. Thus we can distribute among Dakota farmers the money that is now sent to London for foreign wool. It is true that we can grow wool cheaper than they can in the older States, but we would have to, or there would be no inducement to open up this new country. But many farmers here have been doing exactly what they ought not to do, taking too large flocks of sheep, because it is easy to care for them from the last of March until the first of December. The farmer thinks he will get through the four long, cold months of a Dakota winter somehow. In this county, which has over a million of acres, you find some farmers perfectly happy, with sheep fat and in good condition, while others may be losing any number from poor feed, poor shelter, poor care, and poor sheep to begin with. One farmer brought in 1100 half-starved sheep from Wisconsin, landing here just as winter set in; the result is he has 200 left. Others have not lost a sheep for the past four years.—[J. C. Wade, Stutsman county, North Dakota, in American Agriculturist.

### About Sheep.

The where, when and how sheep are profitable is discussed by a writer in the Prairie Farmer who says that sheep are profitable for all farmers to keep, but all farmers who keep sheep do not make them profitable. All lands are better for the keeping of sheep on them, but all farms are not best for all kinds of sheep. One farmer keeps sheep in a large flock and they do well.

His neighbor keeps as large a flock and they do not pay for their keeping. Why? They are a different breed and do not thrive in large flocks, or the farms are not of the same kind of soil. If one will study sheep history they will find the origin of the different breeds is on lands that vary from mountainous to very level. The higher up the mountains you find sheep, the smaller and more active the animal.

The heavy sheep belong to rich, level lands, and as in old countries such lands are most valuable for cultivation, sheep are principally kept to benefit the farm by manure and as scavengers. Therefore they are kept by nearly every farmer and in small flocks, such as can be used all over the farm, by the use of a few hurdles, and moved from place to place as required. By long use in breeding in small flocks it becomes a second nature to them, and when too many are together they do not thrive. The black faces of the highlands of England and Scotland, and different breeds of Welsh sheep and Merinos have all been raised from the beginning for what there may be realized from the sheep. It has been a business and they have been run in large flocks until they are used to crowding and learn to stand it. But even these sheep will do much better in small flocks. Sheep husbandry is a life long study to a true shepherd. He never will learn it all, and never too much. But it is easy to learn that sheep are profitable on every farm and by observation one can see on what kind of pasture sheep thrive best, and what breeds of sheep are on the different pastures.

In densely populated countries no large flocks are profitable, and even on the plains they do not pay so well either in wool or carcass per head as on tilled farms. From experience I have learned that, if not too large a flock, sheep will pay a clear profit of wool and increase. They make good pastures by keeping down weeds. They will clean out a weed patch if confined to it. They will eat up all waste vegetables and grains. Turned into a stubble field as soon as the grain is out of it, every head of loose grains will be picked up and tips of all weeds will soon be eaten. The plowing of the stubble will be easier and better done, and the next crop will be a better one for having been pastured by sheep. So much has been written of sheep that one would think there were little more to write. More has been written of the large flocks and great profits than has been of any benefit to sheep growers. Take the sheep of a township, count the expenses and profits of all, and it will double the amount of the same number in the flocks of the plains. It is the small flock, well cared for, that pays. Sheep should be on every farm, more or less, and they should be bred pure; no mixing up; no trying to create a better breed. We have enough breeds. Only try to improve the breed you have and you will do well.

Slight as is the lessening of the attraction of gravitation in going from the earth's centre, modern balances are capable of measuring the difference between two kilogram weights placed side by side and the same weights when one is on top of the other. This change of position causes a variation in the weight of .000015 of a gram, or less than one 4000th of a grain.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

Farmers are now harvesting their oats and wheat. The turn-out will be good, though the straw is short. So says the Blanco News.

The Colorado Clipper says: The Colorado country wheat crop is now being harvested, and the yield is much better than was anticipated.

The grass over a large portion of Texas is better than has been in several years, consequently cattle will probably get fatter than they have been in several seasons.

Runnels county has had plenty of rain. The Ballinger Banner-Leader says: This section of country was visited by a splendid rain Monday evening, which will add many dollars to Runnels county. In many sections of the country rain was needed badly.

The price paid for the 2300 steers sold by J. D. Houston of Gonzales, to S. B. Burnett of this city, and published recently in these columns, was \$12 per head for two-year-olds and \$15 per head for three-year-olds. The cattle were raised on Mr. Houston's Pecos river ranch and are said to be a very fine lot.

There occurred a wreck on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road two and a half miles south of South Canadian on the 11th inst., in which one man was killed and one seriously hurt, and fifty to sixty head of cattle killed. The cattle were loaded in Bell county and were going to market when run into by a train of empties coming south.

"The Round Table" is the name of a new department which has just been opened in Harper's Young People, and which is to represent an association of the same name, to which all boys and girls who desire to become members may be admitted upon their applications, "without fee and without conditions."

Great preparations are being made for the alfalfa palace at Roswell, New Mexico, in October, which will include a fine exhibition of the live stock, fruit and agricultural products of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties; also the mineral resources of Lincoln county—being, in reality, a Southeastern New Mexico and Pecos valley fair.

Amarillo enjoyed an immense cattle trade this spring. The Champion says: The spring cattle shipment was a dandy while it lasted, though naturally it is about over now. For two months the capacity of the pens, the loaders and the road to supply cars fast enough were kept under a severe strain, just here at Amarillo.

Miss Midy Morgan, in many ways the most remarkable newspaper woman in the world, and for twenty-three years live stock reporter of the New York Times, died recently at Jersey City at nearly sixty-four years of age. She was considered the best judge of cattle in the East, and her opinions on bovine matters were looked up to and her articles widely read.

The Fort Sumner Land and Cattle company has been incorporated to do business in New Mexico, Colorado and adjoining states and territories. The principal office for New Mexico will be at Fort Sumner, and for Colorado, at Trinidad. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the directors are D. L. Taylor, Sylvester B. Brown, Fred Dick, John Peters, William E. Peters. The president and manager is D. L. Taylor; secretary, W. E. Peters. D. L. Taylor is also local agent at Trinidad.

The cattlemen of New Mexico seem determined to decrease their numbers and give the range a chance. The Silver City Sentinel says: Several train loads of cattle have been shipped from this place within the past week. At the rate cattle are going out of this county there will not be enough left by

the first of next month to crowd the ranges, and grass will have a chance to get started. For the past three or four years there have been so many cattle on the ranges that grass has been kept short all the time.

The Mansfield Chronicle is authority for the statement that worms are doing great damage to the cotton. It says: The cotton planters of this neighborhood are complaining, and with good cause, of the destruction of their cotton by several different kinds of worms. Several farmers have planted all over again and others will have at least a great deal of replanting to do to get a respectable stand. The worms doing the damage are cut worms, grub worms, a hairy worm and a small worm that bores holes through the roots.

The Staked Plains is fast coming to the front as a splendid farming country, especially for small grain. The Amarillo Champion says: As a sample of the crops in the immediate neighborhood of Amarillo the estimate placed upon those on the farm of T. I. Stratton, just east of town, is interesting. Mr. Stratton has 25 acres of wheat which will make 18 bushels to the acre, the heads being now six inches long. He has 20 acres of rye which will make 15 bushels to the acre, and 35 bushels of oats which will make 50 bushels to the acre.

Crops and crop prospects were never better in Central Texas. As a natural result the people are prosperous and happy. The Jacksboro Gazette referring to the crops in that county says: Wheat harvest is in full blast, and the crops in many portions of the county are reported very fine, though the acreage is not as large as would have been but for the drouth at seeding time. Oat cutting has commenced and the yield will be the largest ever known in the county. Wheat is fine, cotton is fine, corn is fine, and nothing has lately been heard of our old friend that said "this ain't no farming county no way." Peace to his ashes!

New Mexico is certainly a good sheep country, in proof of this the Roswell Register publishes the following: Ed. Peril of Seven Rivers has just turned over his sheep to the Colorado parties to whom he contracted them last fall. The flock numbered 4570 head. When he came here six or seven years since, Mr. Peril invested \$2599 in the business. He realized on the sale \$10,500 or thereabouts. Besides this there is the last clip of wool, with an improved place at Seven Rivers, which will bring him a round sum. Mr. Peril can hardly find fault with New Mexico as a sheep country.

Professor Shelton of the Kansas experiment station, by a series of experiments, found that it cost 25 per cent more to produce a pound of pork when the animal was exposed to severe winter blasts than when comfortably housed. The exposed hog took eleven and two-thirds pounds of corn to make a pound of pork, while the same animal sheltered required less than seven pounds of corn to make a pound of pork. This is a good basis to figure from, to know how long it will take, feeding unsheltered hogs, to throw away enough corn to build comfortable shelter.

The outlook is not so encouraging in East Texas as it is in the Central part of the state. The Atlanta Herald says: The last few days of fair weather have improved the crop prospects, although it cannot reasonably be expected from the state and condition of both corn and cotton that the yield will be more than a bare support, if that, on many farms. It is indeed a gloomy outlook for this part of Texas. The oat crop everywhere is promising and it shows the wisdom of diversifying crops. There is nothing for the farmers to fall back upon unless it is the sowing of peas and of small grain next fall to meet the exigencies caused by the failure of the corn crop.

Omaha is growing remarkable fast as

a cattle center. All the large packers have made extensive additions to their plants in the past year, and further improvements the papers announce to be on the tapis. It is one of the best feeder markets in the country, and is made so by the efforts of the officers of the yards to secure the attendance of buyers and furnish shippers with full and reliable information as to prospects for sales and arrange pasturage facilities, etc. The crops of Nebraska this year promise to be the best of any section of the corn country, and assure a heavy demand for desirable lots of feeders and stockers.—[New Mexico Stock Grower.

In their circular letter of the 11th, Messrs. Fenno Bros. & Childs referring to Texas wool say: The report comes from Texas that new wool has been cleaned up, but this is always the story about this time. The operations out there, however, have been large, and there is considerable arriving and on the way here. Trading the past week in these wools on the market has been good, with one good sale of 100,000 lbs. and other smaller sales. Prices have ranged principally from 16 to 20c per lb., as to quality, while on a scoured basis the short wools sell mostly at 52 to 53c, and some of the eight months' wool up to 55 to 57c per lb, while full year's growth brings 57 to 60c.

One of the most remarkable books of the year, and one which will result in the revision of many current ideas respecting the history of the American colonies, is "The Puritan in Holland, England and America," by Douglas Campbell, which Harper & Brothers have ready for immediate publication. The author calls this work an "introduction to American history," but it is much more. It is a history, on novel republican lines, of the great Puritan movement, which, beginning in the sixteenth century, rejuvenated England and shaped the character of the people and institutions of the United States. It is a book which will provoke no little discussion and controversy, and will lead to many surprises and the cleaning up of not a few historical difficulties.

Drovers' Journal: Nelson Morris is back from a five month's tour of inspection and recreation on the Pacific coast. Mr. Morris left as soon as he had given in his testimony in the Wibaux-Morris case in January, and his friends will be glad to know that the trip has greatly improved his health. He likes the Pacific coast and especially Southern California, where it is understood he has an interest in Rendone Beach hotel. He spent considerable time in looking over the work of the new stock yard and packing house plant near San Francisco. He thinks the development of the new enterprise will result in giving California better and cheaper meat, at the same time improving the condition of live stock producers.

To clear away a great deal of doubt which seems to linger in the minds of many people still, the statement is made by a gentleman authorized to speak not only for Messrs. Armour, Swift and Morris, but also for the small packers, that there will be no packing houses or any other appurtenances of the packing business established at Tolleston or at Stickney, says the Economist. The compromise of the Junction railway company, first with the Big Three and then with the small packers, has settled this matter, and the Big Three go so far as to say that they would be very glad to sell their 4000 acres on the lake shore near Tolleston. What will be done with these properties in the far future cannot be stated, of course, but the decision that no stock yards shall be established on either of them within so short a time as to justify land speculators in making purchases is final and absolute.—[Drovers' Journal.

Thirteen sheep and three lambs are on their way this week across the ocean, consigned to the agricultural department at Washington—a fact that pre-

sents considerable interest for the agriculturally minded. They are shipped from Persia, and an attempt is to be made to introduce their breeding into this country. The sheep are said to be noted for the beauty and richness of their skins, which are the purest astrakhan. As a warm climate is necessary for their existence, at least for the present, they will probably be sent to Southern California, or to some other warm climate, where their value and adaptability to this country can be determined. Secretary Rusk is not confining his attention solely to garden seeds, the furnishing of which many seem to consider one of the chief functions of his department, but is looking out for the interests of stock breeders as well.—[Ex.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Brown county. The Brownwood Bulletin says: We learn that the grasshoppers are injuring crops in some sections of the county. While they are not yet in sufficient numbers to do very great damage, some farmers are already becoming alarmed at their invasion. They are apparently of the Kansas variety, and our people are afraid of anything from Kansas, except Kansas bacon, flour and like products of the soil. The same authority also says: Brown county has the finest crops ever known in its history. The wheat and oats now being harvested will make better yields than ever before. The stalk is not so tall as has been known, but the head with both crops is very full and heavy. The corn is in first-class shape, and Sunday night's rain will make some crops a certainty. With one or two more good rains our people will have to build larger houses to hold the crop. Gardens are in fine shape and you can scarcely find a farm house without a good garden close by. This is something a little unusual in Texas, as the people heretofore have seemingly preferred to eat their vegetables from cans. The cotton is up and looking well. Altogether, our farmers have cause to congratulate themselves on the crops already and in prospect for this year.

The following sheep sales are reported by the Devil's River News:

Guest Bros. sold 400 mutton to D. B. Cusenbary at \$2.10 a head.

D. S. Babb sold to D. B. Cusenbary 200 wethers at \$2.25 a head.

H. McKenzie of Sonora bought 300 mutton from Sam Armstrong of Sonora for \$2.50 a head.

D. B. Cusenbary bought from J. M. G. Baugh 200 dry sheep at \$2 a head.

D. B. Cusenbary bought from E. W. Wall 580 dry sheep at \$2 and 161 from S. C. Lewis at \$2.

H. McKenzie bought 300 mutton from Wm. Schupbach at \$2.25 a head.

I. N. Brooks sold about 300 mutton to H. McKenzie at \$2.75 a head.

F. M. Wyatt bought this week from W. J. Fields a thoroughbred Jersey two-year-old bull for \$100.

Fred Koenig bought 600 one and two-year-old wethers from John Huffman at \$1.75 and \$2 a head.

P. McHugh has 3000 80-pound muttons on the road for shipment. They are mud fat and will doubtless bring a big price.

T. T. Thomason returned from San Angelo Friday. He sold 500 mutton to J. T. Cooper at about \$3 a head.

D. B. Cusenbary came down from San Angelo Saturday. He has made a success of the mutton shipments and is down after more mutton.

### Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX



**SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.**

Prof. See of Berlin, finds evidence that the star Sirius has changed from red to white since the days of the Roman Empire.

"Diamond paste," a composition for razor strops kept secret hitherto, is said to consist of coke, ground to an impalpable powder, made into a paste with fat, and perfumed with an ethereal oil.

An aluminum field glass, made in 1864 and since kept in constant use, was recently exhibited by Mr. G. L. Addenbrooke to the London society of arts. It has made several long sea voyages, been run over by a carriage wheel and after straightened out, and even been immersed for some time in salt water—all with little effect upon the metal.

It appears that child marriages in India are not always justified by extraordinary precocity. A memorial to the viceroy and governor-general, signed by fifty-five lady physicians, specifies cases of shocking injury to girls whose wedded life has commenced between the ages of nine to twelve, and asks that marriage be made illegal before the wife has attained the age of fourteen.

The French Society of Photography have offered a silver medal to the inventor of a simple and sure process of obtaining positives in the camera, and a similar reward to the inventor of a satisfactory process of artificial lighting for the production of instantaneous photographs in the studio. Communications must be sent to the society, in Paris, before the close of the year.

**Screening the Air.**

A net screen has been found by Sir J. G. Galton to be the only effective means of removing dirt and fog from large volume of air in ventilation. At the Western infirmary, Glasgow, the air is renewed six times an hour, and is first filtered and washed by passage through a screen of horsehair and lamp. A flourishing tank automatically discharges twenty gallons of water over the screen every hour, thoroughly washing it. By this method every vestige of fog and dust is filtered out.

**Raindrops.**

A fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, Mr. E. J. Lowe, has taken the pains to make over 300 sketches of raindrops, and has collected some curious information. The drops were allowed to fall on sheets of slate ruled in inch squares, and were copied on paper similarly ruled. Some drops produce a distinct circular spot; others, falling with greater force, have splashes around them. Different drops of the same size vary considerably in the almost invariable diameter to two inches in diameter. Occasionally large drops fall that are not more or less hollow, as they do when they wet the entire surface enclosed within their circumference.

**Rust of Rails.**

The rusting of rails, especially in the sulphurous districts of long tunnels, forms a not unimportant item of railway loss. In the Altenberg tunnel, which is 1230 feet long and located on a curve 2950 feet radius, the rails had been laid eleven years, and were found to be covered with hard scales of iron sulphide to a depth of 0.16 to 0.24 inch. The weight of the rails had been reduced, although their thickness had increased on account of the flakiness of the rust. The new rails are now painted every six months with a protective tar mixture. In the Brandeish tunnel, about 10,000 feet long and on a one per cent grade, the rails depreciate as much from rust as from wear, and metal ties lose an average of a pound a year.

**A Mercury-Glycerine Barometer.**

Barometer containing light liquids—mercury and glycerine or water, indicate

changes by a much greater movement than that of the ordinary mercurial barometer, but tubes of an unmanageable length must be used. Dr. J. Joly of Dublin, has announced a new instrument, having the range of the glycerine barometer, but with a tube only about eight feet long, instead of some twenty-five feet. This result is attained by weighting the glycerine in the tube with a column of mercury about twenty-seven inches high, which rests on a disc supported by the glycerine. In a uniform tube the mercury remains of invariable length, and moves up or down as the varying atmospheric pressure causes the glycerine to rise or fall.

**Human Ruminaton.**

A French writer states that some persons, as is well known, have the power of regurgitating their food voluntarily, causing it to pass at will—instead of only in involuntary eructations—from the stomach back to the mouth. This voluntary practice, or rumination, seems to be often hereditary, and men are more frequently addicted to it than women. It is a physiological phenomenon, which can be of use in studying the digestive functions; it is also a pernicious or at least an unpleasant habit. A distinguished physiologist, wishing to obtain some gastric juice from his own stomach, swallowed a sponge attached to a thread, and set up a regurgitation that persisted for some time. Some practice rumination only after eating heartily. In this case it is a hygienic measure, but many seek the habit as a pleasure, the taste of the food, when the stomach is healthy, being agreeable, or even, as one person has declared, sweeter and more delicious than honey.

**How It Feels to Fall.**

The experiences of many persons who have undergone all the sensations of death by fall have been collected by Prof. Heim, of Berlin, who finds that the feelings are by no means such as the witnesses of the accidents imagine. The victim retains his knowledge of what is going on, suffers no pain or paralyzing terror, but has his mental faculties aroused to marvelous activity. In a few brief moments his past life passes before him. The thoughts, the purposes, the deeds of years—long forgotten, many of them—are compressed into the seconds of his rush through the air to the earth. Then a gentle ringing fills his ears. He hears his body strike, but does not feel it, and the rapid visions of the seemingly long time of his fall fade away into unconsciousness. The testimony of all, even those who have retained consciousness, is that no pain is felt. In a fall in the Alps, at the end of which he was still perfectly conscious, Mr. Whymper bounded from rock to rock with absolutely no pain; and those who have had limbs broken by falls, or on the battlefield, have been unable to tell the limbs affected until after trying to use them.

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**FRANK HOUSTON'S CATTLE.**

**Magnificent Texas Cattle at the National Stock Yards**

Pronounced by Competent Judges to be the Best Cattle of the Number Ever Offered on This or Any Other Market from Texas.

Special to the JOURNAL.

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

**Starting to Raise Poultry.**

People should be just as careful about going into the poultry business as they would be at engaging in any other industry. Do not think it is easy enough to raise chickens, and that anybody can do it. There are, perhaps, more failures among those trying to raise poultry on a large scale than in any other branch of farming. Before attempting it we would advise all to try and gain their first experience at the expense of somebody else. Take a position as laborer, or in any capacity, on a poultry farm, or if possible rent one before embarking all your own capital. Experiment for a season. You will never regret the experience. If successful, you will have learned much and be able to save money in arranging the place you buy. If unsuccessful, you want no more of it. Poultry papers usually publish the successes but seldom the failures. In this they are misleading. Where most people do and can succeed, is in keeping a few hens about the farm, for the eggs alone. They are fed and cared for better, comparatively, than a large flock, and give better returns. I do not say that it is impossible to succeed on a large scale, but I do say that more fail than succeed. Therefore, I urge all to be careful when engaging in raising chickens on a large scale, and try to get experience before investing heavily.

To raise poultry needs considerable capital. You must not expect that the fowls are at once going to return money enough to keep themselves and you too. If you rent a farm, you will always be spending your money in the improvement of the property of another, and will begrudge the erection of houses and yards that will be essential to your success. That will be an outlay for which you will get no direct return. Makeshifts in the poultry business are

as bad as in any other business. If you buy your farm, pay for it outright, and then you will know exactly how you stand. Do not attempt to build your houses without having studied those of others, or the numerous plans that can be had from poultry books. Many of these plans are of little practical value, although they look pretty on paper. You want everything arranged for economy, both of time and labor, for the labor on a chicken farm never ceases from before daylight until after dark. Chickens need constant and zealous care, quite as much as the counting-house of a successful business man need his ever-watchful and attentive eye, even in the most minute details. Go slowly and steadily, and always keep enough money on hand to pay every item of expenditure that you may incur for building, or your own living, for a year at least. Other things that you do not think of will absorb your first small receipts, and you may see some new breeds that you will want.—[J. W. Caughey in American Agriculturist.

**Exercise and Shelter for Stock.**

If free to choose between barn and field, stock will seek shelter only during storms. Experiments by J. W. Sanborn, in the dry, cold climate of northern Utah (B. 11) seem to prove that this natural inclination is also the most profitable to the farmer. The cattle ate more when in the open air than when stabled, and much of the extra food was coarse material refused in the stable. The open-air cattle gained the most weight in the same time. Four years of experiment has shown that in a dry climate stabled cattle use more for a pound of growth than those not stabled. Cattle kept in yards surrounded by high windbreaks did better than those kept in the open field, and better than those stabled. Steers turned out every day, and others kept loose in box-stalls, did better than those tied in stables, proving that cattle need exercise. Work horses, blanketed in the stable at night, and wearing blankets beneath their harness during the day, did not hold their weight as well as those without blankets. No trials were made with stable horses blanketed only while being worked on stormy days. None of the trial cattle were allowed a choice of shelter. No comparison was made between horned and hornless or dehorned cattle. Sheds were not tried. No experiments were made with cattle given the choice of the open field, the sheltered yard, the open shed and the closed stable. Nevertheless, the experiments prove that exercise in pure air and sunlight is necessary to supply the healthy appetite which eats and thoroughly digests the most possible food in the shortest time.

**New Orleans Market Report.**

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

NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1057	1103	333
Calves and Yearlings	1797	1863	152
Hogs	437	672	192
Sheep	121	606	

CATTLE.—Choice beefees per lb gross, \$3@3.50; common to fair beefees, \$2@2.50; good fat cows, \$2@2.50; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$4.@8.00; yearlings, \$6@10; good milch cows, \$25@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

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

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, each, per 4@4.4c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.25.

Continued liberal receipts of classes of cattle during the week has unsettled the market. Quotations are weak, and trading confined mostly to the best selections, while poor, trashy stock is neglected.

Hogs dull.

**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.



## AGRICULTURAL.

No better feed for stock, in autumn and winter, can be found, especially for milch cows and calves, than the large varieties of squashes and pumpkins. We put several tons of them into a sod house last autumn, and although they froze slightly in the coldest weather, they kept until March and were eaten most voraciously, and in consequence we had fine yellow butter all winter. We found it the most profitable crop we could have raised on the land. Every farmer should devote at least an acre or two to these vines. They can be planted with corn and do fairly well, but will give better satisfaction if grown by themselves. Keep the varieties separate by planting corn between the different sorts—enough of it so the vines will not run together. It is better to put several short rows of the same kind side by side, then twice as many rows of corn, as the squashes should be twice as far apart as corn. The "Hubbard" is always good, but the "Sibley" exceeds it and is "prime eating" either peeled and steamed, or stewed, also baked with the outer part left on, being simply cut into pieces and the seed and inner part removed. For pies, the "Large Cheese Pumpkin" is most excellent and sugary, and keeps well until late in the winter, if it is stored in a cool and dry cellar.

The best posted farmers take a barrel of water to the field when plowing, fitting land, cultivating, haying or harvesting, or any work where it is necessary to be away from water a half day, and offer the horses some every hour or two, also bathing the head and nostrils with a sponge. The jug containing water for the men can be kept cool by setting in the barrel of water. A barrel with one head out, set in the wagon, then filled with pure well water and covered with old, clean blankets or gunny sacks, will keep cool a long time. By watering often, horses will do very much more work without fatigue or overheating. Having practiced it for years, I know this to be true; besides, the consciousness of having used "man's best friend" right ought to be worth something. What a guilty feeling one ought to possess who has given horses long drives, or obliged them to work five or six hours until they are so beside themselves with thirst as to drink large quantities of water at a draught. Besides, it upsets the whole animal organization because of the forced draft on the water already stored in the system, and the best care in other respects proves futile. Horses will not drink to excess at any time if it is offered to them often. Another thing—no matter how warm a horse may be, it is always safe, in fact very desirable, to give some water, say six to ten swallows, and more if the exercise is to be continue.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture very correctly says: I see now and then an article on raising corn and other grain, which I think does great injustice to those who are engaged in that calling, in that it gives an impression that if the farmers would prepare their ground and cultivate the same as these writers suggest, they would meet with the same success as they have stated. In fact, they write as though the farmer had control of the seasons—could let the water on and off at pleasure—and the fault of not raising seventy-five or eighty bushels to the acre was his, and that all land can be kept in such a state of cultivation that a full crop could be assured every year, and at such cost as would insure the farmers a good profit. Now I don't profess to be an expert at farming, though that has been my life occupation and I see much room for improvement. I believe in rotation of crops, whether we take in all the different grains or not. The grasses are an essential to the building up of the land. This we have adhered to, but the seasons have much to do in growing a crop, and the cost of gathering

the same. Let me give you my experience last year. I had in twenty-three acres of wheat on upland, and it was a very fine piece of wheat. About the time it was ready to cut it commenced to rain and kept up until the ground was too soft to run a machine, yet I used the binder, the mower, the cradle and the scythe, and fourteen days from the time I commenced to cut I finished, and it was a mass of stuff. This kept me out of the corn so long, that I could not cultivate it any more. The continued rains through March and April made oats sowing late, and that crop was a failure. I stacked my wheat and had five large ricks. Then came a storm and blew down one-half of each rick and soaked it with water, though I did all I could to save the wheat and did finally get it threshed; but it was not merchantable and we sold it at forty-five cents per bushels. Then, I suppose, some good fellow will say if I had done so and so, why, I might have saved it. Well, that is true. If we had threshed it out of the shock probably we might, but then if we were all bankers, why we wouldn't be farmers. Now, if the gentlemen who are so anxious to give us instructions how to farm, will sit down and figure for us as they do on their bank stock; take in all the liabilities of loss and then help us to hide half our property from the assessor and allow us twelve months in the year in which we have to live off of the crop that they have raised that yielded eighty bushels per acre and that only cost twenty-one cents per bushel,—if they will do this why I will try and keep still; but bear in mind that the cost of keeping up a farm, the improvement of same, the wear and tear of machinery, has to all come out of the crops grown on the farm; very few professional farmers take this matter and give it proper consideration. I love to read anything that will give us light, but I don't want it colored an unnatural color. If you will notice, writers on stock and crops seldom, if ever, give the failures; it's the extra yield, and the exceptional litter of pigs that we hear about. You don't hear them say anything about the poor ones, or the ones that sickened and died. It is time writers were writing up things as they are.

### Don't Try to Do Too Much.

Don't crowd yourself with work. If you have more land in cultivation than you have team and labor to tend well and with ease, you have made a mistake that may cost you in lessened yield of crop, lessened quality of product; cost you anxiety of mind, impairment of physical body. Don't be greedy! Don't be grasping! Don't be ambitious to become rich in a year! Crowding yourself with work in order to make money quickly, the mind and the body are strained, and health jeopardized. Crowding work generally means poor work; poor work generally results in sorry pay. Go slow! Make haste slowly! It has well been said that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Crowding oneself with work, is unwise because it is contrary to the laws of nature and in opposition to the judgment of a healthy mind. Straining the mental and physical forces, impairs health and shortens life.

"Don't cut off more than you can chew" is a saying, inelegant perhaps, but wise advice to pursue. We see all over this Southern country farmers attempting to cultivate two, three or four times as much land as they have horse and man labor to tend properly.

They are always in a ruse to keep the grass from choking the life out of their crops. Thus the work hurriedly done, is badly executed. The final result is a small yield of poor quality. Half the acreage with the same labor, intelligent bestowed, would have given far more satisfactory results. But the average Southern farmer is slow to learn lessons of wisdom from experience or observation or by books or papers.

Some farmers crowd themselves with stock, scrub stock too. Instead of sell-

ing off the surplus beyond what they can feed and care for properly, they strain every point to retain all they possibly can. The result is that none are fed and attended as they should be, and it is financial loss in the end. Over crowding the work of the mind; over crowding the work of the body; over crowding animal and manual labor at command; over crowding the land to work, the crops to grow and the stock to feed—it is a losing business, misapplied judgment, financially disastrous.—[Southern Stockman and Farmer.

### The Hired Men on a Farm.

Do the young men consider it beneath them to follow another man's plow, as some of their sisters do to wield another's broom? In some places help, either good or poor, is very difficult to find. The farmer's work is impeded, and he suffers much annoyance. Cheap help is often the dearest in the end. Temperate, honest, neat men who will work faithfully for the farmer's interest deserve good pay and proper respect. A slovenly-looking man who will talk familiarly with the family and help himself to the butter with his own well-licked knife, is enough to take away an appetite at the table. Where there is more than one hired man—for a single one might take offence—it is better for them to eat by themselves, be nicely waited upon, and then go about their work. Then the table can be straightened a bit for the family who will enjoy the freedom of table talk that the men might misinterpret if inclined to retail family affairs.

The men should be kind to all animals. Nothing arouses the righteous indignation of wives and daughters so much as cruel, abusive treatment of animals, yet on many farms the hoe handle or milking-stool is broken over and an animal's back. If the wife or daughter tells a hired man to stop beating a horse or to lighten the load, she only receives a disrespectful answer. The farmer doesn't care to investigate. In fact he hasn't courage to protest because he is afraid the offender will leave. Where is his dignity and tact?

A farmer should be careful about the private character of the men he employs, remembering that his family, especially his growing sons, will, necessarily come in contact with them. If Johnny or Teddy are at work, or at play in the field with men, let their father know if the conversation be such he should wish them to hear. If not, he must be brave enough to forbid improper talk before them. Let the daughter, however young, be thoroughly protected, never subject to rude jest, or coarse flattery. The daughters should maintain a ladylike deportment that may save them future annoyance. "Familiarity breeds contempt," is often sadly proved with hired men. If there be a hired girl in the family, she should not be the subject of rough jokes and tricks. The master of the house, or farm, should not give out his orders for work while the men are eating the meals. Some men think it a waste of time to talk business affairs five minutes aside.

The men's rooms should be comfortable and contain the necessary toilet articles, however cheap. They should be allowed time to milk neatly. Careless milking makes "cowey" milk. A bit of looking-glass might be placed in the barn to tell if old Brindle left an ugly streak on the face when she struck it with her tail. In warm weather it is a convenience to have a place for washing the more offensive dirt from the hands before coming to the kitchen-roller towel. If the boots are swept with an old broom and the cow hairs brushed from the clothing with whisk broom, much odor will be kept from the dining-room.—[Addie Archer in American Agriculturist.

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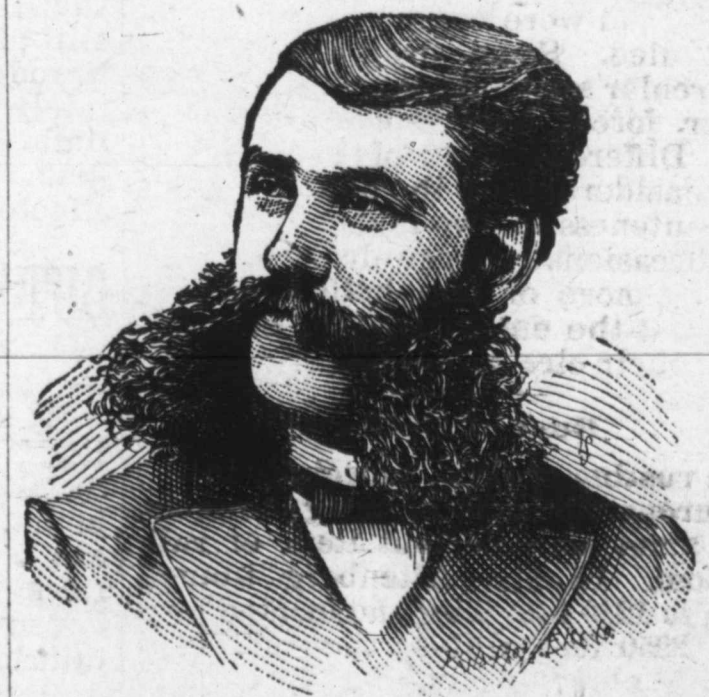
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## STOCK FARMING.

Scrub methods, implements and horses will keep any farmer poor.

It is proven by experience and common sense that the closer the team is hitched to the load, the easier the burden is moved.

Sorry stock are weeds that, should be got rid of as soon as possible. Like weeds they devour the food that should go to develop and sustain better and more profitable individual animals. Like weeds they shade, crowd and impair the really valuable ones. Like weeds they are a pest and an expense. Rid yourself of the weeds, whether of vegetable or animal growth.

Pure water ought to be where the stock can get it at all times, particularly during warm weather, as it very often makes the difference between gain or loss. A half dozen times a day is not too often to offer water to stock any time of the year. During the hot weather of summer farm animals suffer more from lack of proper care in watering than they could from neglect in the matter of food. In truth, the best pastures and approved systems of feeding cannot give good results when there is lack of attention or inadequate facilities in watering. Keep water constantly before them.

Cultivating the crop in a season of drouth, retains and attracts moisture in the soil. The moisture is not only brought to the surface by capillary attraction, but the condition of the soil itself is such that a large amount of atmospheric moisture is attracted also, and retained. The cultivation should be shallow, after the first plowing. The better the soil pulverizes and is made fine the better the results. Plants, like animals must breathe. If the surface of the ground is hard and compact, the little rootlets have difficulty in forcing their way through the crust to drink in the air that is so important to insure vigorous, healthy growth, even life itself.

The worst time for one to get out of the business of breeding thoroughbred stock, is the period of general depression in prices. It is then that the market is supplied with more offerings than the demand of would-be purchasers will justify except at ruinously low prices. These periods of depression in prices, come with almost certain regularity after so many years of fair prices. When then the demand for a certain breed of stock, or a certain class of stock, is exceptionally light and prices extremely low and unsatisfactory to breeders this is the worst time to sell, but the best time to buy. Selling on a high market and buying on a low one, is the wise man's plan. When we know that we are but passing through a temporary financial depression, that cannot last any great length of time without a reaction taking place—then if we are able to hold our stock for a favorable condition in marketable values—it is bad judgment to sell what we have and change to other lines of business.—  
]Southern Stockman and Farmer.

The true farmer is a true economist, and utilizes all the wastes of the farm to his financial advantage, either directly or indirectly. It is not the amount of dollars that one makes as it is the number of dimes he saves that bring him prosperity and riches. Waste nothing that can be utilized for value! Little drops of water make the mighty ocean and little grains of sand the mighty land. Drop by drop the water wears away the stone. All things are made up of littles. First we have the eagle in money, then dollars, then quarters, then dimes, then nickles, then cents, then mills. Save the small pieces of money and the dollars will take care of themselves. And thus with matters agricultural. Attention to small details and the preservation and utilization of the little waste and leaks, if diligently looked for and made

available for profit according to individual value and susceptible manipulation for profit—will pay good monetary interest; inculcate in self and others the virtues of economy and the foundation principles of successful business management and financial prosperity. Waste nothing of value! All things have a value to those possessing the knowledge, the energy, the ambition, the practical adaptability to use them for good and for gain.

The breeding of live stock is of late years coming to be an industry that is based on considerations and calculations of mathematical nicety. In trotting horse circles those horses that by their breeding and discipline have gone so far toward showing the mark down to the two minute notch are the ones that are putting the performing blood into their get. No stallion ever put any number of performers into the 2:20 list without having something to show for it. Breeders of cattle and sheep who are after another hobby than that of meat have found what they want in what are known as the special dairy breeds and the mutton breeds. Because of a long line of breeding in this particular direction the meat idea has been lost sight of. On the one hand we have the little Jersey whose digestive and assimilative apparatus turns all her food in the direction of the milk pail, while on the other is the Merino with its wonderful fleece of fine quality and density. The man who is breeding for beef and pork can make his selection from among the early maturing breeds or he can use those breeds that come to their maturity more slowly, and make the heavier carcasses for special markets. All the breeder need do now is to lay out his work before him and then secure the right instruments. Then he can cut true to the line. Economy in the laying out of the work and skill in the use of the tools will come with a little time and experience.

A Missouri correspondent of the Practical Farmer says: Notice the report of M. M. Luther, raising 120 bushels of corn on five-eighths of an acre of land, which would be 192 bushels to an acre. This of course is an astonishing yield, but not impossible. The distance of planting the rows and hills apart and the number of stalks to the hill, is what amazes me. Here in the rich bottom lands in Missouri, the usual distance of the rows and hills in the rows is about four feet, usually leaving but three stalks to the hill, where 100 bushels is considered a big crop. Here comes the question now whether we have not something to learn. It reminds me of some corn that I sowed in drills for feed, the rows about three feet apart and the drills one foot broad, intending to feed it green. It was not all used for green feed, so that some remained to ripen and I was astonished at the amount of corn it produced, among them which there was a number of fair sized ears. One hundred and forty-one bushels of wheat were raised from two acres of land at one crop six miles east of here a few years ago, and the ground upon which it was raised upset an old theory in regard to these bottom lands being too rich for wheat, and they usually burn the straw on the pile. This ground above alluded to, had been a feeding ground for fattening stock for years, was sown in clover which was plowed under in July. This bawling of the "poor farmer" is all nonsense; it is the poor farming that is what's the matter. I can travel all through these parts, and find the lamentations only among the doleful and careless cultivators.

### Principles of Breeding.

In breeding, then, the first requisite is to know precisely what you want. In cattle whether milk, or butter, or beef, or all in somewhat less degree; in horses speed, or style, or strength; in sheep, wool or mutton, or both. It is essential also to know something of the various imported breeds, their characteristics and their tendencies, their

strength and their weakness. Then select as your foundation stock, or if it is proposed to breed up from nature, cows, or common mares; select as the head of your herd an animal in which the qualities you seek are race characteristics, or at least strong family traits. Afford the offspring every opportunity to full development, retaining only for breeding purposes those which do development in the line desired, and success is as certain as anything human can be.

It ought to be as human to predict with accuracy the quantity and quality of milk an unborn calf will give when it becomes a cow as to know the color it will have and the general form it will attain. That it is not possible to do so, is an evidence that our stock, even the best, is not bred up to its full capacity for milk, nor so well bred in this respect, as for the more obvious trait of form and color.

Breed, then, so that you will be able to predict the result. Do not be misled by individual excellence. Individual excellence is, of course, the end to be attained. But let your breeding be such that you can repeat it at will, and not as a mere chance. In this view remember that an animal from a breeder's standpoint represents its entire ancestry rolled into one. If that ancestry is of uniform, or increasing excellence in certain definite lines, the breeding qualities of the animal will, almost certainly, be true and satisfactory. If the ancestry is of heterogenous and diverse character, no matter how pleasing the animal itself may be, it is not fit for breeding purposes, except to couple with one of stronger breeding, a scrub; and it will prove in the end a delusion and a snare.—J. McLain Smith.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

# Pears' Soap

The skin ought to be clear; there is nothing strange in a beautiful face.

If we wash with proper soap, the skin will be open and clear, unless the health is bad. A good skin is better than a doctor.

The soap to use is Pears'; no alkali in it. It is perhaps the only soap in the world with no alkali in it.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



**Sleepy.**

If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS** by removing the waste matter which is clogging the system, will cure all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, and will quickly relieve Sick Headache.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

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**TEXAS POINTS**

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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.

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


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

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

TAKE AN AGENCY for DAGGETT'S SELF-BAKING ROASTING PAN

Needed in every family. Saves 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.

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



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

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.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Texas, is in the city.

Sam Martin of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Thursday.

E. J. Simpson of Weatherford, Texas, was in the city Tuesday.

L. W. Christian, a prominent stockman of Weatherford, was in the city Monday.

J. W. Snyder of Georgetown, Texas, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday of this week.

S. W. Lovelady, a stockman and farmer of Cleburne, was in the city Saturday.

T. C. Irby of Seymour, Texas passed through the city Tuesday, en route to Weatherford.

H. C. Babb of Decatur, Texas was in Fort Worth on Wednesday attending to his cattle business.

Geo. T. Reynolds, the well known Albany cattleman and banker, was at the Pickwick hotel last night.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Frisco, left this morning for a trip over the system represented by him.

Meyer Half, the well-known and wealthy stockman of San Antonio, was in the live stock center Tuesday.

C. T. Herring, one of the lessees of the Comanche reservation was in the city Tuesday en route to the I. T.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kansas, was in Fort Worth yesterday en route to his feed pens and pastures in Hill county.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager of the Home, Land and Cattle company, spent most of the week at his home in Fort Worth.

Maj. Sam Hunt of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas is out of town for a few days. The major is at all times a very busy man.

James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton feels the effect of the hot weather, but will continue to mix it with the boys.

J. E. Thompson of Brady, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday, en route to Wheeler county where he has a large herd of steers.

Mart Ozen of this city, returned from Hamilton county on Tuesday. He says crops are looking well and live stock taking on flesh rapidly.

Col. Tom Allen of the Kansas City Stock yards has been in Fort Worth and vicinity for several days looking after business for his yards.

J. L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash railroad was in the city on Thursday and as usual keeping a sharp eye to the interest of his road.

Frank Bernhard, county surveyor of Mason county and owner of several thousand cattle in Menard and Mason counties, was in the city Wednesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, who so efficiently manages the business of Cassidy Bros. & Co. in Texas, was in the city Monday, en route to San Angelo.

J. E. Farrington, a prominent cattle raiser of Claude, Texas, spent several days in the city this week, and left for his ranch in the Panhandle on Wednesday.

J. L. Cunningham, a stockman of Palo Pinto county, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. He reports good grass and cattle fattening rapidly in his county.

Joh Daggett, of Dundee, Texas, was in the city this week. Mr. Daggett says there will be some good, fat, grass cattle this season in Archer and adjoining counties.

Z. T. Ellison, a well-to-do stockman from the Keechi valley in Jack county, is in the city. He says the range and crops are better in his locality than for many years.

T. J. Lewis, a well-to-do stockman of Coleman county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Lewis reports the county in good shape as far as grass and crops are concerned.

J. W. Smith, superintendent of the stock yards at Colorado, City, Texas, was in the city on Tuesday. He reports Mitchell county as being in good shape as to grass and crops.

Wm. Trainer of Mason, Texas, an old time cowman, spent several days of this week in Fort Worth. He is on his way to the Indian Territory, where he is interested in some cattle.

J. W. Gamel of Mason, Texas, spent several days of this week in Fort Worth, en route to the Indian Territory, where he has several thousand beeves on grass for the market.

J. M. Chittim, a prominent cattle raiser from San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Wednesday last. Mr. Chittim has recently sold 5500 head of steers raised in Southern Texas to parties ranching on Red river.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, Texas was in Fort Worth on Tuesday, en route to the Indian Territory, where he has several thousand beeves on the grass fattening for the market.

A. A. Chapman, president of the First National Bank of Dublin, and who is also largely interested in stock raising was among the visitors in the live stock center yesterday.

H. T. Keenan of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has finished his business in Nebraska and will now spend the summer in Texas looking after the Jims (Wilson and Harris.)

Capt. E. F. Ikard came down from his Indian Territory claim a few days ago and is now in the city. The captain says his potato crop is first-class while grass in the B. I. T. was never better.

E. B. Harrold, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, returned from Illinois the first of the week. Says corn crop in that state is backward and prospects for a good crop bad.

J. P. Addington of Henrietta, Texas, one of the recent lessees of the Comanche reservation, was in the city Tuesday. It is understood that Mr. Addington is on the market for a big string of steers.

Geo. W. Dice, Texas agent of the New England Car company, is in the city. The stable car represented by Mr. Dice is deservedly very popular and is therefore being extensively used by Texas shippers.

J. F. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, since the rush to the Indian territory is over, is able to find time to spend a few days in his office and catch up with his work. Mr. Pennington is a hard and faithful worker.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta, one of the best known and most popular stockmen in the country, is in the city. Tom has had some hard knocks, but is a good rustler who never gives up, but "keeps everlastingly at it," and will of course succeed.

A. E. Green, a prosperous cattleman of Comanche county, delivered 700 yearlings to E. M. Daggett of this city at the Union Stock yards Monday. The cattle were afterwards shipped to Burke Burnett's ranch in the I. T.

T. F. Smith, a prominent and well known stockman of Crockett, Texas, who owns a large cattle ranch in Archer county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Smith reports the range in fine condition and says cattle are fattening rapidly.

G. F. Perry, a well-to-do cattleman of Purcell, I. T., was in Fort Worth Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Perry went south on the Fort Worth and Rio Grade in search of yearling steers for his Indian Territory ranch.

M. J. Farris, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Danville, Ky., also owner of the famous "Jinglebob" herd on the Pecos in New Mexico, is in the city. Mr. Farris came down from Channing yesterday where he recently shipped 2500 steers to Kansas pastures.

Col. H. L. Bentley of Abilene, Texas, formerly associate editor of the JOURNAL was in the city Monday. Col. Bentley was returning from an extended trip through California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and the entire Northwest-ern country.

S. B. Burnett of the "6666 Ranch" was in Fort Worth several days this week. While here Mr. Burnett bought and received 1374 yearling steers of E. M. (Bud) Daggett, for which he paid \$7.25 per head. The cattle were shipped to his ranch on Red River.

J. W. Barber, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt still carries his broken arm in a sling, but is able attend to business. Mr. Barber's bicycle is for sale. The wheel has greatly depreciated in value in Barber's estimation since it broke his arm.

L. H. Hill of the well-known real estate and live stock firm of Hill & Matthews of Albany, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Hill deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the most energetic, successful live stock and real estate brokers in the state.

D. Waggoner, the well known cattleman of Decatur, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. The firm of D. Waggoner & Son have recently purchased in Southern Texas 8000 head of young steers that are now being shipped to the firm's newly acquired range in the Comanche reservation.

Sam Lazarus, the well known Sherman cattleman, who owns a large ranch in the Panhandle, came in on the Fort Worth and Denver yesterday. Mr. Lazarus has recently bought 4500 young steers from Capt. J. C. Lea of Roswell, N. M. These cattle will be matured on Mr. Lazarus' Panhandle range.

W. H. Eanes of Granger, Texas, offers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL sixty-five good Texas brood mares and twenty-five half-breed Percheron colts; also 100 head of mules from one to two years old. Mr. Eanes' ranch is close to the depot at Granger where the stock can readily be seen. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

Col. R. P. Smythe of Plainview, is in the city. The colonel says Hale county has been very unfortunate and has had no rain for several months, the result is crops, grass and vegetation of all kinds is in very bad condition, and unless it rains soon the damage from the local drouth now prevailing in that immediate vicinity will be very great.

W. H. Doss, who manages the Day Ranch and Cattle company of Coleman spent the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Doss offers all the cattle on his company's ranch for sale. Some one wanting to purchase a good herd of mixed stock cattle can get a bargain by calling on Mr. Doss.

Col. C. M. Rogers, a prominent stockman and farmer of Travis county, who is a candidate for lieutenant governor, was in Fort Worth on Tuesday. The colonel is a practical stockman and farmer and also an educated gentleman. He is now canvassing Tarrant county and being a fluent talker will no doubt make many friends and supporters.

T. J. Allen, who represents the Kansas City Stock yards, says that the shipment of cattle from Kansas City to Eastern markets other than Chicago and St. Louis for the 12 months ending

April 1, 1892, were 84,436 head, while the shipments for the corresponding previous 12 months were 4,419. This is a very commendable showing for Kansas City, and speaks well for that market.

A. E. Dyer, manager of the Swenson ranch in Stonewall county, was in the city Monday, returning from Quanah, where he had been to deliver 5000 young steers sold to the Converse Cattle company of Dakota. The government inspector refused to allow the cattle to cross the quarantine line, consequently they were not shipped, and unless a permit can be obtained from the secretary of agriculture the cattle will be returned to the ranch.

John L. Campbell of Bonham, Texas, advertises in this issue of the JOURNAL twenty-five Cleveland Bay brood mares for sale. Mr. Campbell's well known experience as a horse breeder is a full guarantee that what he offers for sale is the best that can be bought in the country, and this is a rare opportunity for horse raisers to inject some new and good blood into their business. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

E. H. East, the well known ranchman and cattle dealer of Archer, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. East says the range in Archer and adjoining counties is better than it has been in several years. Mr. East shipped six car loads of range bulls from Henrietta to Chicago on Saturday. He is not only one of the leading and most enterprising stockmen in the country, but is also largely engaged in farming. He expects to raise 25,000 bushels of corn this season.

W. E. Skinner, representing the Union Stock Yards of South Omaha, Neb., spent the past week in Fort Worth. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Skinner and his associates the differential of \$20 heretofore exacted by the railroads on Omaha shipments has been reduced on shipments originating in the Indian Territory to \$12.50. This reduction will not only increase South Omaha's already extensive business but will open up a new and good market for 75,000 to 100,000 of the Texas cattle now being grazed in the Indian Territory. Mr. Skinner deserves the thanks of Texas cattlemen for his efforts in opening up new markets for them. He hopes in the near future to secure a similar reduction on the differential of \$20, which is still in force on Texas shipments. The market represented by Mr. Skinner is now able to compare favorably and successfully compete with the other great markets of the United States.

Col. C. L. Frost of this city, one of the officials, and who is also taking an active interest in the promotion, organization and building of the Fort Worth and Trinity Valley railroad, has just returned from an extended trip over the proposed line. The colonel gives a glowing account of the condition of crops through Parker, Jack, Young and other counties visited by him. He says the acreage of corn in Jack county is fully 30,000, with an average yield to the acre of thirty bushels. The acreage of oats is much larger than ever before, while the yield will average fully sixty bushels to the acre. The acreage in wheat the colonel thinks is 20 per cent less than last year, but the yield will be fully eighteen bushels to the acre. The average in cotton he estimates at 25 per cent less than last year. The grain crop Colonel Frost considers already assured even should it not rain again. Col. Frost is enthusiastic in his praise of the "free state of Jack."

## 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.



**MARKET REPORTS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, June 17, 1892.

Receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week have been about 4000 head, most of which were reshipped to Indian Territory points. The demand for good fat butcher cattle is fairly good at from \$2.50@3 for fat steers, and from \$1.25@1.50 for good cows.

The hog market is strong at from \$4 @4.10 for good hogs. The demand continues far in excess of the supply.

**BY WIRE.**

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., June 16, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 1500; shipments, 7000. Market active. Native steers, \$3.20@4.60; Texas steers, \$2.70@3.70; canners, \$2.50@2.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 3400; shipments, 2300. Market weak. Heavy, \$4.75 @5.05; packing, \$4.40@4.95; light, \$4.60@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 3300. Market steady. Fair to good muttons \$4@5.25.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., June 16, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts 1500 head; shipments 2200. Native steers and good Texans steady, others weak at 10@15c lower; steers, \$3.50@4.25; cows, \$2.25@3.40; Texas steers, \$3.45.

Hogs—Receipts, 9600; shipments, 1500. Market steady, closing weak to 5c lower. All grades, \$3.30@4.90; bulk, \$4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 3400; shipments, 6000. Market weak and lower.

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, June 16, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts 15,000; shipments, 4200. Market dull and lower. Native steers, \$3.50@4.40; fancy natives, \$4.45 @4.80; Texans, \$2.25@3.25; stockers, \$2.30@3.75; cows, \$1.10@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; shipments, 7500. Market opened weak and closed strong. Rough, \$4.25@4.70; mixed packers, \$4.70@4.90; prime heavy and butchers', \$4.95@5.05; light, \$4.60@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 2700. Market opened steady and closed easy; Texans, lower.

**Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers.**

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

**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,**

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

**Stewart & Overstreet,**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

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

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

**Wool Market.**

GALVESTON, TEX., June 16.—Wool—Market closed steady.

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

—ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16—Wool—Receipts, 115,000 lbs; shipments, 156,000 lbs. Medium and coarse, wool in fair demand, but all other kinds dull.

**Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.**

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

**U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.**

June 6—Texas Live Stock Commission company sold for W R Davis, Austin, 60 steers, 1051 lbs, \$3.60; 99 steers, 1072 lbs, \$3.50. June 7—M T Simons, Edna, 64 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.85; 8 cows, 746 lbs, \$2.60. June 8—W A Brooks, Forney, 5 cows, 1052 lbs, \$3.12; 1 cow, 950 lbs, \$3.12; 1 cow, 1177 lbs, \$2.50; 103 steers, 1046 lbs, \$3.55; 11 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.90; 2 stags, 975 lbs, \$2.50; C O Brooks, Forney, 41 steers, 1066 lbs, \$3.65; W Ragland, San Antonio, 8 oxen, 1118 lbs, \$2.50; 14 stags, 1039 lbs, \$2.15.

**AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.**

June 8—Evans-Snider-Buel company sold for Fenley & Davenport, Sabinal, 52 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.65; 33 cows and heifers, 584 lbs, \$2; David & Durham, Sabinal, 28 cows, 778 lbs, \$2.25; John Kritser, Taylor, 5 stags, 1030 lbs, \$2.50; 1 bull, 1130 lbs, \$2; 38 steers, 989 lbs, \$3.10; Morris & H., Prairie Hill, 26 cows, 725 lbs, \$2.40; 8 calves at \$5; G W Morris, Prairie Hill, 47 steers, 957 lbs, \$3.20; Morris & Co, Prairie Hill, 72 steers, 929 lbs, \$3.05; J W Graves, Mt Calm, 119 steers, 964 lbs, \$3.15. June 9—J F Needham, Sabinal, 31 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.65. June 11—W F Ackerman, San Antonio, 32 cows, 586 lb \$1.65; 27 steers, 751 lbs, \$2.05. June 13—Joseph

Hussbaum, Groesbeck, 144 steers, 882 lbs, \$3; Marx & Co, Groesbeck, 132 steers, 889 lbs, \$3; 116 steers, 891 lbs, \$3; Sol Hussbaum, Groesbeck, 48 cows, 693 lbs, \$2.25; G W Lewis, Groesbeck, 26 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.85; 6 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.85; 26 cows, 763 lbs, \$2.25; Sam Black, Albany, 20 bulls, 1128 lbs, \$1.90; 29 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.80; 17 cows, 694 lbs, \$2.15; 8 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.50; 7 calves at \$4.50; J Honeycutt, Albany, 50 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.80; 18 cows, 775 lbs, \$2; 31 calves at \$4.75; 1 bull, 960 lbs, \$2. June 14—A S Whitener, Burton, 23 steers, 965 lbs, \$3.15; J J Hand, Ranger, 20 stags, 1044 lbs, \$2.35; 1 bull, 930 lbs, \$2.25.

June 8—Scaling & Tamblin sold for Matson & McDaniel, Hubbard, Texas, 26 steers, 818 lbs, \$2.75; 29 cows, 781 lbs, \$2.70; 25 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.90; 29 cows, 768 lbs, \$2.10; 31 heifers, 557 lbs, \$2.25; 2 bulls, 1190 lbs \$1.90; 10 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3.30; 18 cows, 662 lbs, \$2.30; 19 steers, 1251 lbs, \$3.40; 74 steers, 1098 lbs, \$3.40; 18 cows, 721 lbs, \$2.12; 1 ox, 1200 lbs, \$2.35; 7 steers, 804 lbs, \$2.50; 2 stags, 830 lbs, \$1.75; R T Matson, Hubbard, 22 steers, 1094 lbs \$3.30; 14 steers, 947 lbs, \$3.15; 2 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.75; 7 cows, 779 lbs, \$2.25; Joe Williams, Hubbard, 6 cows, 688 lbs, \$2.12; 2 bulls, 985 lbs, \$1.90; 1 stag, 1330 lbs, \$2.25; 2 stags, 1475 lbs, \$3; Hickman Bros, Gainesville, 21 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.95; 4 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.95; 47 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.75; 6 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.75; C A Waling, Brandon, 27 cows, 695 lbs, \$2.12; 20 steers, 917 lbs, \$3; 21 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.50; A J Allen, Gainesville, 24 steers, 770 lbs, \$—; 4 steers, 642 lbs, \$2.25; J M Browder, St. Joe, 26 cows, 775 lbs, \$2.40. June 13—for S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 39 yearlings, 558 lbs, \$1.75; 38 heifers, 554 lbs, \$2.35; 28 cows, 603 lbs, \$2.25; 2 bulls, 1145 lbs, \$2.10; 140 steers, 1082 lbs, \$3.40; F Houston, ag't, Bellevue, 1 bull, 750 lbs, \$2.50; 18 cows, 918 lbs, \$3; 7 cows, 806 lbs, \$2.12; Rome & Houston, Blue Grove, 66 steers, 1002 lbs, \$3.20; Diller Bros, Albany, 42 steers, 1015 lbs, \$3.15; 46 steers, 1041 lbs, \$3.15; 32 steers, 1050 lbs, \$3.15. June 11—T H Carter, Beverly, Ark., 27 stockers 753 lbs, \$2.75; J A Wadkins, Gainesville, 22 steers, 1184 lbs, \$3.50. June 9—Wadkins Bros,



**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.

Gainesville, 23 steers, 1057 lbs, \$3.75; 23 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.30; A A House, Gainesville, 23 steers, 1048 lbs, \$3.30; Jno Wadkins, Gainesville, 24 steers, 922 lbs, \$3.15; A A House, Gainesville, 27 steers, 860 lbs, \$3. June 14—for W F Butterfield, Honey Grove, 90 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.60; 5 cows, 846 lbs, \$2.25; J D Kimbrough, Rock Hill, 26 yearlings, 594 lbs, \$1.75; 21 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.80; J L White, Irene, 51 steers, 947 lbs, \$3.20; Jno Splawn, Bolivar, 52 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.85; J T Holt, Honey Grove, 84 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.75; Holt & McClure, Honey Grove, 14 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.50; 26 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.40; J B McKee, Honey Grove, 19 steers, 941 lbs, \$3; T C Provine, Honey Grove, 18 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.90; L Formster, Bolivar, 48 steers, 939 lbs, \$3.10; 27 cows, 802 lbs, \$2.25. 19 steers, 1035 lbs, \$3.75. June 15—for J C Rose, Gainesville, 24 steers, 1065 lbs, \$3.10; R M Ferguson, Brandon, 26 steers, 793 lbs, \$2.50; A C Miller, Gainesville, 21 steers, 1120 lbs, \$3.35; E Hamilton, Hillsboro, 32 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.75; D C Simpson, Gainesville, 51 steers, 982 lbs, \$3; D A Yoakley, Salesville, 18 bulls, 1133 lbs, \$1.90; A C Miller, Gainesville, 25 steers, 982 lbs, \$3.10; 22 steers, 1000 lbs, \$3.20; A D Walling, Irene, 47 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.90; 24 steers, 911 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.90; 29 cows and heifers, 653 lbs, \$2.35; Sloan & Walling, Irene, 49 steers, 964 lbs, \$3.10; 48 steers, 961 lbs, \$3.10; A M Frazier, Brandon, 20 steers, 1078 lbs, \$3.30; 23 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.75; 11 steers, 884 lbs, \$3.10; 12 cows, 790 lbs, \$2.30.

**Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.**

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

FISH & KECK CO., Kansas City Stock Yards.

Texas will no doubt raise more corn this year than ever before. The farmers of Hill county, according to the Hillsboro Reflector, will have more corn than "Carter had oats." It states the situation as follows: Hill county will raise some corn. Mr. A. J. Tolliver was around the other day wanting to rent 50 acres of pasture land. When asked what he wanted with it, he said his field would not hold his corn and he wanted some place to pile it. Buck Orenbaum offered to supply Mr. Woodall corn for fuel to run his gin with next fall, and a red-nosed Kentucky colonel was heard sighing over the great waste of corn this fall because there was no stills in the country. "Up in Kentucky they never wasted any corn making bread of it, feeding it to stock or running gins with it; no sir, they utilized it in the only way it should be utilized sir!"

V. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEMAN.

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

**WORMS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT** CURE FOR FOOT ROT NEVER FAILS. TRY IT! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

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

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



## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Dirty horses certainly indicate a careless, slovenly master.

Clear the barn yard well of stones and sticks before you turn the horses out for a romp.

Some time spent in a general cleaning up of the stables will make you feel good every time you enter them during the summer. Your horses will appreciate it also.

The more comfortable you make your horses the more work will they be able to stand. A horse that has to lie on the hard floor all night will be as tired in the morning as when he was put in the stable in the evening.

The horse that does the most work in the best manner and in the least time is the profitable horse for the farmer, and it doesn't matter whether he is a Shetland pony or a 2000-pound draft horse, or anywhere between the two. Utility is the watchword for the future.

Robert Bonner, in one of his instructive letters says: "I expect to see the day when horse-shoeing will assume its proper place as one of the professions. Doctors and lawyers keep their diplomas framed and hung in their offices. Why should not the farrier be compelled to pass an examination and do the same thing? A horse's feet and limbs are the most important parts of his body. He seldom has troubles which cannot be traced to them. And yet even colts, forced as they are, frequently show signs of breaking down in those delicate members."

Only a few years back experienced turfmen would have scoffed at the suggestion that a three-year old colt could take up 122 pounds and run a mile in a race in 1:40, but Tammany did it says an exchange. Tammany is, however, no better than the best three-year olds of from ten to fifteen years ago. The secret of the faster time made in races at present lies in the great advance made in the science of track making in recent years. By defeating two such cracks as Patron and Yorkville Belle, Tammany demonstrated that he is a thoroughly good colt, however.

"There is one thing to the eternal credit of most stock journals," says an exchange. "As a rule they are freer from all debasing, immoral and impure sentiment than any other class of magazines. They are cleaner and better family reading than our big dailies and half our magazines." In the South, a section long famed for its polite men and pure women, the leading horse journals are read by the interested and cultured ladies very generally, who see in the varied reports and discussions respecting our semi-human friends matter vastly more edifying than the reports of murders, divorces, prize fights, and filthy scandal that constantly meet the eye from the pages of the average newspaper. There is no reason why any horse paper, that is in good standing with the male friends of the light-harness horse, should not be a welcomed guest at the home reading-table as well as to the barn.

Nearly all persons who own horses, says the Ohio Farmer, know that they are easily taught the meaning of "gee," "haw," "whoa," "back," etc., but few horses are trained to put their head into the halter when it is taken up for them, or to come to the wagon to be hitched, though these are as easily taught as the former. Horses are sociable and intelligent animals and must be kindly treated if you wish them to obey you gladly. It may be necessary sometimes to use the whip upon a horse, but he should never be abused by that very prevalent and cruel punishment of jerking. Be kind and take an interest in your noble animal, and he will return your kindness with patient, faithful toil; and then you will enjoy life better for having

been a righteous guardian and benefactor instead of a brute.

Justin Morgan, say a writer in an Eastern weekly, was a rare type of a most useful horse, and perhaps the most valuable sire of any we have had, was a small animal, but he was known as the strongest and most robust horse in a locality famed for its useful work animals. No other horse hitched to him could pull the weights he drew with ease and none made as good time upon the road as he. He is said with have been a bundle of sinews and muscles upon a very light frame of the most solid bone, and strangers were amazed to see the little horse walk off with loads which larger, but not heavier, horses could not move. This is the real test of value in a horse—strength, lively action and endurance all combined in the lightest weight possible. It is precisely the same qualities as those that go to make up the best type of steam engine, which is, in fact, an artificial horse with bones and nerves, sinews and muscles of the toughest iron and most elastic steel. Food makes the animal. Breed gives the capability of changing into the most available force, no doubt, but the best bred horses will degenerate unless he is supplied with the best of food. We may question as we like the deductions of science in this direction, but the hard fact remains that bone is made up of phosphate of lime, and without this element of bone tissue in the food we cannot build up a strong, useful horse. And so on with the muscle and the vital organs. Grass of the best kind is the basis of the feeding of a horse, but we can have grass of the best kind only during three or four months of the year, and when we come to winter feeding we must provide some other food equal, or superior if possible, to it.

### Raising Horses.

At the Finney county (Kan.) farmers' institute, B. F. McCord said: There are 20,000,000 horses in the United States, which vary in value from \$10 to \$100,000. This last value may be high, but horse sell for that amount and more. I mention these figures to call attention to the necessity of care and economy in feeding and managing. I know a farmer who was so discouraged by his debts that he went to town to advertise his property and leave for the West. He met a friend, who persuaded him to sell his surplus horses and pay his debts, and to his own surprise he was able to do so. There is no money more easily earned than the price of a good colt. Every farmer should do his farming with good mares and raise colts. If this was the universal practice, there would be too many horses. But it is not, and horses are not low in price because the supply of good ones is not equal to the demand. Almost every farmer can follow this plan and add something to his yearly income. It will take one or two extra animals, but little extra feed. Each must decide for himself the kind of horses to raise. The choice will probably lie between the roadster, coach and draft horse. Coach horses bring good prices, but they are hard to raise; at least only a few bring high prices. A coach horse must be large—at least 1200 pounds—and must be handsome and stylish, with good action.

These qualities are not often found together in a high degree even in the coach breed. The draft horse crosses well with the common breeds of the country, and seldom fails to improve the stock for one or two generations; beyond this the results are not so satisfactory. Baggy legs and bad feet are of frequent occurrence. The colts from good draft horses should weigh from 1200 to 1400 pounds at three years old, and if sound can always be sold. Like steers and fat hogs, they represent ready money. The thoroughbred is in some respects desirable; but for all work and all purposes I consider the roadster the most desirable and most profitable for the farmer to raise. The larger ones are strong enough for the hardest work. They will walk faster,



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turn quicker and get to the field and to the town sooner than any other. For most work the medium size is large enough. If one has one or two to sell every year, the handsome, well-gaited driver brings a better price than any other, and is always saleable. They are more intelligent, and freer from disease and unsoundness than any other class. Be sure to get the best of the kind chosen. It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one. Plenty of feed will make a poor steer fat, but it will not make a poor colt sell. If you do not have good mares and cannot buy them raise them. This may be slow, but it is after all the most satisfactory. The old ones will sell for what they are worth, and the colts will be your own and to your liking. Some may say you cannot work your mares and raise colts successfully, but you can. If the dams are worked the colts will be better. They must not be abused and they must be cared for and well treated. While working the mothers do not fail to halter the colts. Teach them to obey, and at the same time to have confidence in you. They will always be more desirable and safer than if left without any handling until old enough to work. As to feed, for colts and work horses, alfalfa is excellent, if it is bright and free from dust. It is not so good when horses are on the road. Oats is the best grain for horses. If you wish to push your colts, feed them liberally with oats the first two years. Do not turn them out at night too early in the spring. A community where the horses are good is always a thrifty neighborhood.



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JEROME HARRIS,  
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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.

### "Is Cleveland In It?"

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



## SWINE.

No rule can be laid down as to the amount of feed that should be given daily to the boar, the brood sow or the growing pigs. Their condition alone can only determine this.

When it is time to take pigs away from the sow, stop giving sloppy food and roots, that her milk may dry up. It is better to begin this as soon as the pigs have learned to drink milk at the trough. They should have a trough so arranged that the sow cannot get to it, and should be given sweet milk, milk-warm at first.

Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, says he has proved by experience that a pig will grow to weigh 50 pounds for 50 pounds of feed consumed. It takes 100 pounds of feed to the next 50 pounds, and after it weighs 300 pounds it six pounds of feed to make one pound of pork. The profit then is in killing before they reach over 300 pounds weight.

The spring pigs must be turned into pork within nine or ten months at most, if you expect any profit from them. To this end they must be well looked after from the start. The sow and pigs should have a warm, clean and comfortable nest. Milk, bran, shorts, and oats, with plenty of good water, should be the principal diet for the sow. Within two weeks from birth the pigs will begin to eat, and within four weeks can use considerable milk. As soon as they can eat grass turn them out on the pasture, and for five months feed them for lean meat and muscle. Not much corn should be given during this period. Save that until you are ready to fatten.

Never forget that the hog is a grass eating animal, and that consequently, if you want to grow good pork and do it economically, you must let him follow his natural inclination to some extent. When being fed wholly on corn the hog is under unnatural conditions, which are against his health and your prosperity. Get him into good pasture as early as you can, and keep him there as long as possible, and you will be able to produce pork at a profit even when the market is at its worst. When fed with judgment we believe that none of the domestic animals will give a better return for the food consumed, but we have known men to feed out corn by the hundred bushels and not get back one-half its value in increased weight of the hogs.

The old remedy for hog cholera is again being recommended. This is burned corn. It is something like Chas Lamb's story of the way the Chinese discovered roast pig. Some children happened in playing, to set the house on fire, and a litter of pigs in the house was roasted. The parents on their return, were in a sad state of mind because of the loss of their home and effects, until the old man smelt the roast pigs which were dug out of the ruins, and made a delicious feast. Thereafter the fashion of burning down, or up the houses to roast the pig became so prevalent as to call for penal laws to prevent it. And in some such manner the burning of corn is useless thing to do, for a few wood ashes is an equal good and effective remedy. At least the long experience of hog feeders in the West has proved the feed of ashes now and then, or the use of charcoal, or even soft mineral coal, which pigs will eat greedily, has been a most effective preventive of this disease.

Few branches of the stock business demand more care and skill than the raising of hogs, but to such as can apply these they are as generally certain to return profit as is any other kind of stock. It is a fact well understood that a pig makes more meat in proportion to waste matter, and more also in proportion to the food consumed (when properly fed), than any other domestic animal. They also mature so early and

are so prolific that they commend themselves to farmers who have not much capital with which to begin the stock business. This very fact that a start can be made with so small an expenditure should be enough to induce all who go into the business to begin with good stock; but some who are particular about the breeding of their cattle, and even of sheep, seem to think that one hog is as good as another, but there is as much difference between the growth and profit from a high grade and a scrub pig as between a good and a bad steer. One great drawback to profitable hog raising has been too great dependence upon corn for feeding. Provide a good clover pasture in summer, and supplement this in the early fall with ground oats and middlings, with corn only to finish off, and good pork can be produced at a good profit.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog, show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that two per cent of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food that is applied to make new weight. A recent pig feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principal excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five weeks to eight weeks. During the first 100 days of the experiment not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. Every pound of pork made during the last fifty years cost double to that made in the first 100 days. The lesson taught by the principal is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium weight.

### Castration and Spaying.

The male pigs may be castrated in pleasant weather any time after a week old, and it pays not to neglect this until they become wild and strong as to be hard to handle. I have always been astonished and amused to observe what a considerable undertaking this is looked upon as being by many who have raised hogs for years, when it is so wonderfully simple and easy as to be done by any one who will spend five minutes observing how. It is not necessary to study the signs in the almanac or in the moon to find out when; the proper time is the first time you can get hold of the pig, regardless of grandmother's "signs." Stand him on his head in a nail keg and a boy or man with a sharp knife and dexterity at all can make a barrow of him in less than half a minute as well as a veterinarian, without setting apart a day long deferred and calling in the neighbors with their dogs, as seems to be so often thought necessary. One pig in a hundred operated upon may have something go wrong with him or may not; there is no surgeon however famed or skilled, who does not now and then lose a case. If the castrating needs to be done in warm weather when the flies are troublesome filling the wound with kerosene is excellent, and what is sold at nearly every grocery and hardware store as Frazer's axle grease makes an invaluable salve to smear liberally upon these or almost any wounds to which farm animals are subject. Unless flies are about there is little need of using any applications, but if maggots should get into the sore plenty of kerosene will destroy them.

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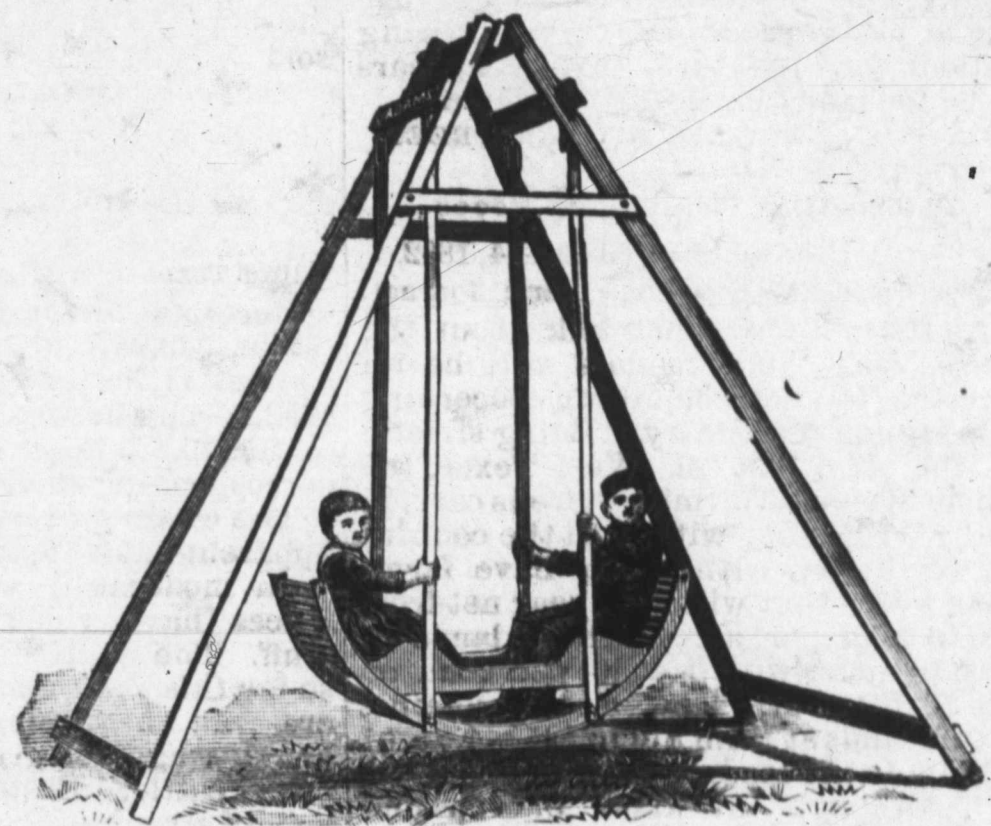
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Sows when about three months old are of a good age to spay, and that is an operation quite different and requiring more skill and aptitude for such work than every one possesses; for this it is much the best to procure a person known to be successful in it, as a bungler is likely to do untold mischief by causing the death of some and the perpetual injury of others. There is diversity of opinion as to whether, counting risk and trouble, general spaying of all sows not intended for breeding pays. Some very practical hog raisers argue that it does by all means, and others—I presume a large majority—argue, at least in their practice, the other way. Leaving out the item of risk I would regard it as greatly advantageous to the pork raising interests if much more generally practiced. —[D. F. Coburn.

Beecham's Pills for bad liver.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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NAT'L STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
June 13, 1892. }

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Thinking that sales in Texas would likely interest some of your readers we will state that we sold our Coleman county steers last week to Geo. B. Perryman of Tulsa, I. T., delivered at the pens in Coleman county, at \$16.50 per head for three and four-years-olds. Mr. Perryman has them now located in his pastures near Tulsa, I. T., of which he has as fine as any in the country and the cattle are doing fine, so much for an "ad" in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. This lot of cattle is the J. R. Thompson cattle who ran off from Coleman county last fall and left a lot of us with the bag to hold. The fat cattle market is very bad at present and no very flattering outlook for the future. There appears to be too many cattle for the demand.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

Interesting Items from Pecos.

PECOS, TEX., June 14, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

As there is now much talk about the Pecos Valley your readers will be interested to know something concerning this section of country. Being strictly in the dry belt of West Texas, the whole system of farming here is carried on by irrigation; without it the country is worthless, with it we have farms near Pecos that will this year net from \$80 to \$100 per acre. These lands at \$800 per acre will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. How is this against cotton lands at from \$10 to \$25 per acre? Alfalfa is the leading crop of this country, although all kinds of crops and fruits can be grown here.

Stockmen on the west side of the Pecos river are pretty blue over the continued drouth and unless it is broken pretty soon there will be great loss among the stock raisers. On the other side of the river there have been rains and the prospect is less gloomy.

Evangelist Ed. Burnett of the Methodist church is holding daily services here and is stirring our town to the very center. Among strange sights to be seen nightly are saloon men and gamblers kneeling at the altar in prayer.

J. J. I.

An Interesting Market Letter.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 11, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The supply of Texas cattle this week will reach about 10,000 head, by long odds the largest run so far of the season. Last week the official count was 7365. A year ago this week the run of Texas was 16,000, in 1890, 18,000, and in 1889, 22,000 head for the same period. The market this week was dull and lower at the start, prices on about all grades declining 25c during the first half of the week. Later, with diminished supplies the market showed a much better tone and a large part, if not all the decline, was regained. The demand is fairly good for choice, fat steers, and though common to medium grades are selling at comparatively good figures now, heavy runs of this class of stock would prove disastrous to prices. There is never a very extensive demand for cattle that only canners can use. There are many reasons to believe that the range in Texas will be better than it has been for some years. Recent rains have put the grass in very good condition for this season of the year, but the most significant fact is that fewer cattle will be grazed this year and besides being more equally distributed over a larger area, the range is not likely to be eaten out as formerly.

We would advise, then not to be in too great a hurry in sending cattle to market. Get them in good condition

and they will sell with much more satisfaction.

A year ago grass steers, 871 to 1078 pounds, sold at \$2.75@3.70; fed cattle, 918 to 1058 pounds, \$3.75@4.65. This week some extra choice 1466-pound steers sold at \$4.20, though a large number of 850 to 1000-pound steers sold at \$2.75@3.30. Texas cows and bulls sold at \$2@2.65, and calves largely at \$3@4. We do not anticipate much change in the market next week.

Sheep—Of the 45,000 sheep received this week about 18,000 were from Texas. Buyers have been decidedly bearish and the tendency of the market downward. All kinds of sheep have shown a decline ranging from 25 to 50c. There seems to be a very uncertain feeling in the sheep market at present and we don't think that the market will be settled for some time yet. A good demand prevailed this week for desirable sheep and receipts of that class were quite liberal. Feeders sold at \$3@3.75, chiefly at \$3.50@3.65. Some choice 85-pound sheep sold early in the week at \$5.10, and Friday good wethers, averaging 89 pounds brought \$5.05. Most of the sheep that went to killers sold at \$4.25 to 4.90.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }  
June 11, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for last week were 10,702 cattle, 40,957 hogs and 706 sheep, against 11,708 cattle, 65,398 hogs and 1692 sheep the week previous, and 6750 cattle, 30,839 hogs and 1061 sheep the corresponding week last year.

The cattle market has been without apparent new feature. Trading has been moderately active and generally prices have ruled firm in desirable stuff. The weather has been the hottest so far this year, and for this reason buyers are beginning to discriminate heavily against green or only partly fattened cattle. Eastern markets are devoid of strength or anything calculated to inspire confidence in the situation, and for this reason the shippers and exporters have continued their cautious tactics, and the result is a continued depression in the market for the heavier grades of steers. Both dressed beef men and shippers want good, fat finished 1150 to 1250 pound beeves and such are bringing comparatively strong prices.

The proportion of cows and mixed stock now being marketed has been and continues to be rather small. Prices consequently refuse to go lower except as with steers on the poor, grassy stock. Anything fat sells quickly at good, strong prices, but the buyers say they are going to buy grass cows fully half a dollar cheaper before another week closes.

The stocker and feeder trade has been about as dull as it gets. There are several reasons for this but two will suffice. The season is late and farmers having to hustle to get their corn in are too busy to think of buying any more cattle just at present. Another reason that has great weight with big feeders who are not also big farmers, is that a corn crop is by no means a certainty as yet, although the hot, forcing weather of the past week has improved the outlook fully fifty per cent. Prospects are by no means discouraging, but they have been brighter before at this season of the year. July practically makes the corn crop in this state and Iowa, so that for at least a month yet the success or failure of the crop is merely a matter of conjecture.

Current cattle values are about as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.10@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.25@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.75@3.50
Common to medium cows.	1.25@2.75
Good to choice native feeders.	3.00@3.60
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.75@3.25
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.75
Veal calves.	3.50@5.25

The marked falling off in receipts of hogs had a very salutary effect on prices and the market advanced 15@20c on all grades. Shipping orders have

improved and everything points to strong prices for the summer. Receipts so far this year have been fairly liberal at all points, but the supplies have not been as heavy as dealers were looking for and the result is strong prices. Sales to-day were from \$4.55@4.75, the bulk at \$4.60@4.70.

Sheep values continue firm, receipts meager and the demand strong. Killers can hardly get sheep now for love or money, but this branch of the trade has received a boom, every one is going into it and next year at this time we predict the market will read "values continue weak, receipts heavy, demand light." Nominally quotations.

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

A strong effort is now being put forth by a company of Omaha capitalists to improve our railroad connections with Western Iowa. Should the scheme succeed fully 25,000 more feeders will find a market here annually. Give South Omaha a fair deal in railroad rates from the Southwest, and she will ask no odds of any market in the country.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

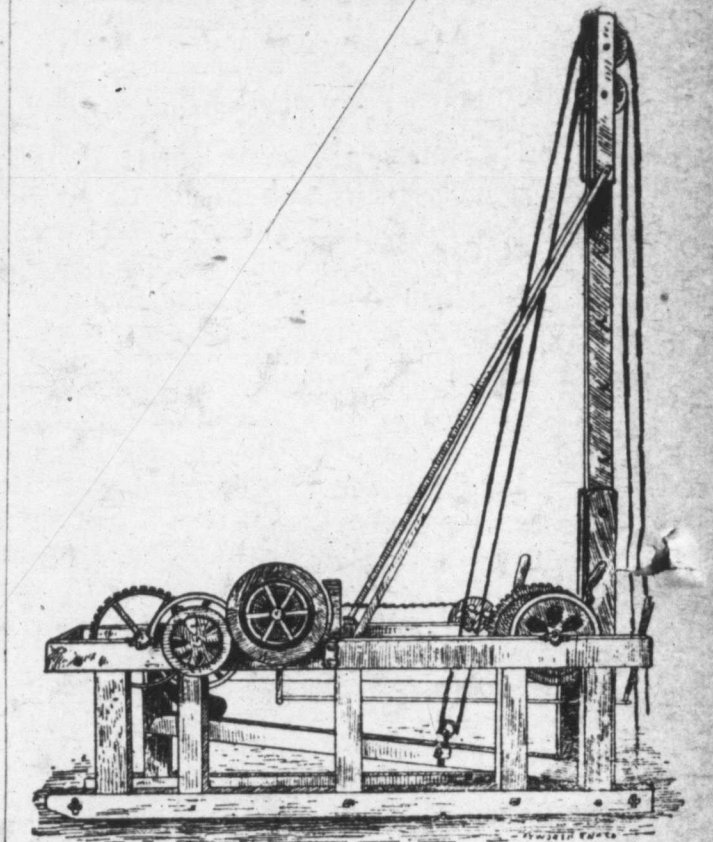
The Omaha Market.

The Union Stock Yards company and the packing companies of South Omaha, Neb., together with the stockmen and live stock associations of Texas, have for several months, been making a united and energetic effort to open up the Omaha market to Texas cattle. This was regarded as an important move by all interested parties for the reason that the Omaha packers badly need, and in fact, must have, from 75,000 to 100,000 head of canners each year that cannot be obtained except in Texas. This state has an abundance of beef especially suited for canning purposes and is, of course, anxious to open up all the markets that can possibly be reached. The difficulty in the past has been that the railroads exacted \$20 per car more on shipments to Omaha than was charged on Kansas City shipments. This discrimination against Omaha virtually cut off for the time Texas cattle from the Omaha market, but through the combined effort of the parties above referred to this differential of \$20 per car has now been reduced to \$12.50. This, however, is only effective at present on cattle shipped from the Indian Territory, but will, it is thought, soon be made to apply to Texas as well. It is but just and proper in this connection to say that the parties who have had this matter in charge have had a true friend and willing helper in the Rock Island railroad. In fact, but for the Rock Island the measure might have failed entirely, and with their assistance the same rate will no doubt be put in force as soon as they reach Texas.

The Cudahy Packing company have one of the largest packing house plants in the United States located at South Omaha. This company alone will want this year 50,000 head of canning cattle. This number will be increased from year to year as the business grows and builds up as it is sure to do. The Cudahy Packing company are free and independent of any combine or dressed meat combination, consequently any number of cattle consumed by them will not decrease the number bought at the other markets by the "Big Four." In other words all Texas cattle sold in the Omaha market will not only bring prices that will compare favorably with the other markets, but will, to that extent, lessen the number to go to the other markets. The JOURNAL does not favor any one market over and above another, but it does strongly favor opening all the markets of the world to Texas and giv-

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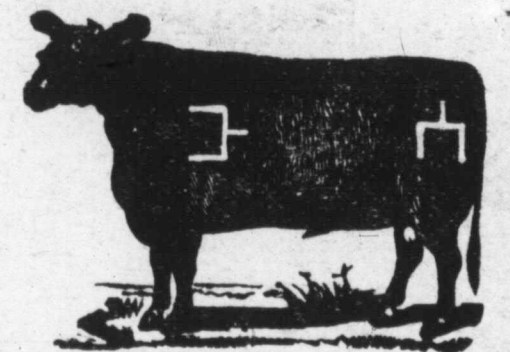
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FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

ing our cattlemen the full benefit of all the competition that can be worked up. Now that it does not cost but \$12.50 per car more to ship to Omaha than to Kansas City, the JOURNAL believes that our Texas cattlemen, especially those holding in the Indian Territory will find it to their interest to send a part of their shipments to the Omaha market. Particularly will Omaha found a good market for all the canning cattle local packeries and canning establishments can use. The JOURNAL would not be understood as conveying the idea that only canning cattle are wanted in Omaha. This would be an injustice. Omaha's packing houses also handle dressed beef in large quantities, for which they buy the best class of beeves. It is also in the heart of the best feeding belt in the United States and is therefore a good market and excellent distributing point for feeding steers.

Without disparaging or reflecting on our other market centers the JOURNAL asks its readers to consider the advantages offered by the Omaha market, and give to that market at least a trial shipment, to be followed by such additional patronage as its merits seem to justify.

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

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Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

**RHOME & POWELL Props.**

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

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**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

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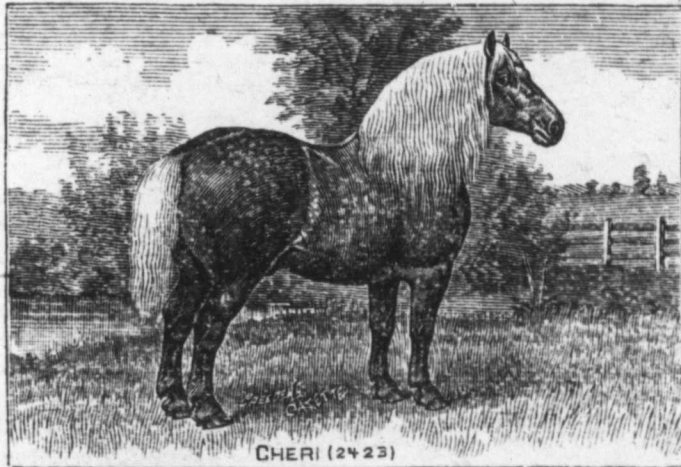
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The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry culture. Twenty-two varieties of poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier dogs. Eighteen first and ten second prizes at Dallas Fair, 1891. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue and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

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**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



CHERI (2423)

**Direct From France**

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

**D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,**

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

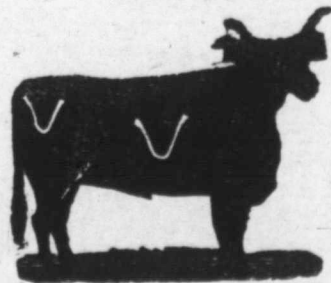
**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE.**

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

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Ranch Brand.

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

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

**For Sale.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

**6,720**

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields: some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance 1: twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

**1,280**

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

**\$100,000.**

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

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,600
1 farm, 330 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500

Total.....\$25,700  
The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

**Steers for Sale.**

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

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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, \$30. Describe cancer minutely when ordering.

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

**FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.**

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

**DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.**

We offer for sale a fine lot of registered and grade yearling Devon bulls and heifers of our own raising at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. We breed nothing but the best. Our herd won twenty-eight premiums at Dallas fair in 1891. Address A. Y. WALTON, JR., & Co., Box 787, San Antonio, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

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

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

**FOR SALE.**

1500 four year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address W. P. H. MCFADDIN, Beaumont, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

**To Exchange for Stock Horses.**

Ten thousand dollars of residence property situated in Oak Cliff, consisting of four two-story residences, seven rooms, each new. Will exchange for a good bunch of stock horses. R. N. GRAHAM, Box 193, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Pasture for Rent**

Pasturage for 2000 cattle seven miles south of Iatan station, divided into three pastures. Good grass and water. Address A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Texas.

**Brood Mares and Fillies**

**FOR SALE.**

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

JNO. L. CAMPBELL,  
Bonham, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

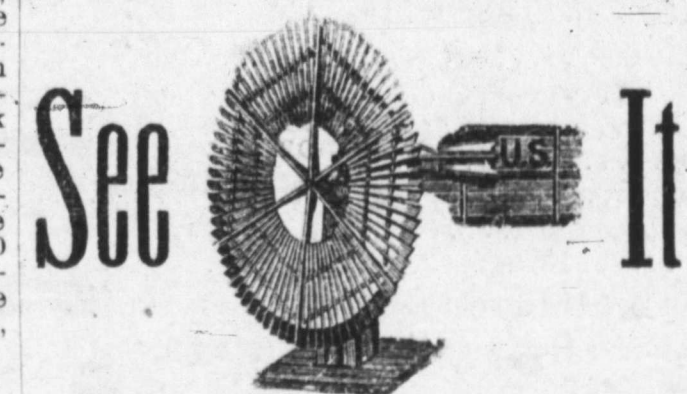
Sixty-five head of good Texas brood mares, all bred to imported Percheron horse and premium jack. Twenty-five half breed Percheron colts. Will sell all or part of them. Also 100 head of mules from one to four years old. Address W. H. EANES, Granger, Texas.

**CATTLE FOR SALE.**

From 300 to 500 stock cattle for sale. Will take part cash and trade, or all in city property bringing rent. This is a good clean stock. E. A. VON ARMIN, P. O. box 403, San Antonio, Texas.

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It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made. LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE. HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market.

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**The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,**

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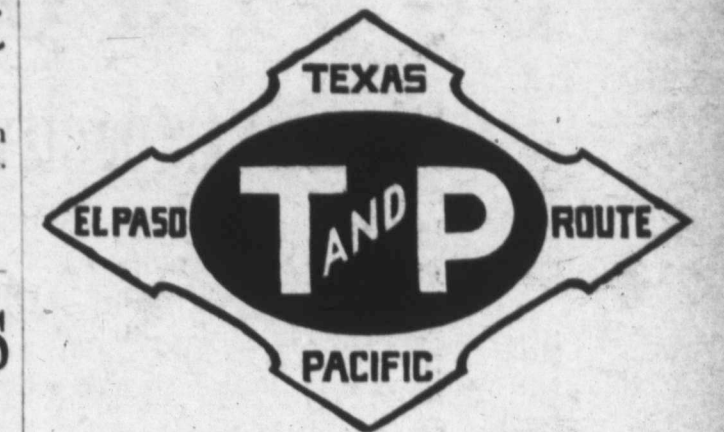
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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.**

**Present Capacity of Yards:** 10,000 CATTLE, 20,000 HOGS, 6,000 SHEEP, 500 HORSES.

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

**BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.**

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

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

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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

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

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

**STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.**

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

**WOOD & EDWARDS,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)



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From the Eastern Factories.

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

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

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Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. GEO. H. STALL, Quincy, Ill.

**Notice.**

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

**Test the seams**



**of your Water Proof COAT**

Before Buying. POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.  
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)  
**Watch Out** for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.



**THE**

**Kansas City Stock Yards**

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

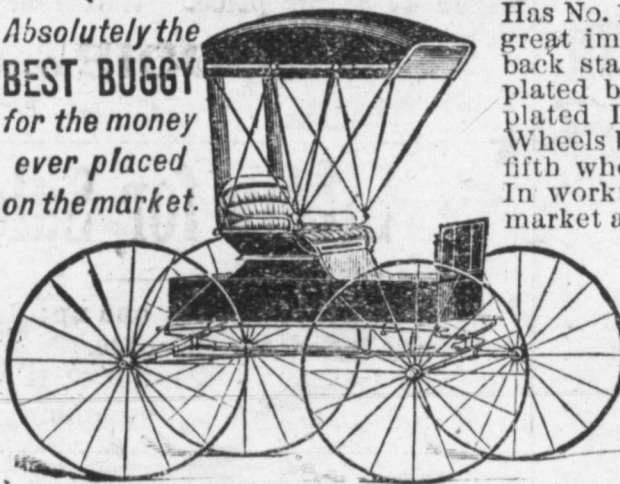
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,781	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

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

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



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

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

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**Santa Fe Route.**



**GET THERE!**

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Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

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**SANTA FE ROUTE!**

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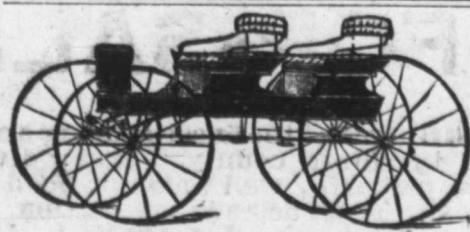
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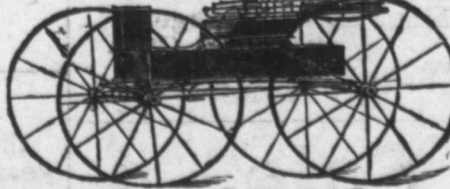


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