

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

NO. 2.

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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Fort Worth, Saturday, April 30, 1892.

No. 2.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

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second-class.

### The Rains.

Light rains were falling in different localities all over the country, but so far the usual April flood has failed to put in an appearance. Grass and other crops are in some parts of the country being held back for want of rain, and while no part of Texas except the lower Rio Grande country can be regarded as suffering for rain, yet the entire country would be greatly benefited by a re-occurrence of the "trash lifters" and "gully washers" that usually come in this month.

### Indian Territory Shipments.

The shipments of cattle to the Indian Territory this spring far exceeds those of any former year. The JOURNAL is collecting data in regard to these shipments and hopes to publish them in full in the near future. It is not however at present able to even approximate the shipments to date. It is estimated by some that the number will not fall short of 400,000 head, and while this is no doubt an exaggerated estimate yet the actual number will perhaps not fall short of 300,000, and may exceed these figures.

### Condition and Losses in Live Stock.

Under their respective headings the JOURNAL devotes considerable space this week to the present condition, and the past winter's losses of the different kinds of live stock throughout the United States. These are taken from a recent report of the United States statistician and may therefore be relied on as being substantially correct. They also contain the number of live stock in each state and territory, the percentage of deaths and much other valuable information, and should prove of interest to those engaged in the live stock industry, or who care to make the live stock business a study.

### The Record Broken.

There were 32,677 cattle on the Chicago market last Monday, over 5,000 more than was ever before received in one day. This enormous run was a surprise to every one. The market very naturally declined from forty to fifty cents a hundred, all it had gained the week previous. But the most astonishing feature of the whole affair is that these cattle were nearly all sold on Monday, only about 3000 were held

over until Tuesday. How Chicago or any one city can find a market for over 29,000 cattle in one day is strange indeed. This very naturally gives rise to the thought, what would have been done with them were it not for the "Big Four." That the dressed beef combine keep prices down and are making annually millions off of the cattle producer, there is no longer any room for doubt, at the same time it is, but just that we give the Devil his dues and ask ourselves the question, could we do without them?

### The Drouthy District.

The lower Rio Grande country is still suffering from drouth. In some localities a rain has not fallen in three or four years. The people who are mostly Mexicans and who were, as a rule, poor to begin with, have gotten along in some way, hoping that rains would come, the drouth be broken and they be permitted to continue their homes in this once prosperous country. Their condition has gradually changed from bad to worse until they are now on the verge of starvation. Unless these people receive aid from outside sources many of them will perish from sheer starvation.

The people of Texas cannot afford to allow even their most humble and unpretentious people, be they white or black, "greaser or peon" to starve for the want of food. To prevent this active and decisive steps should at once be taken and further suffering prevented by supplying these unfortunate people with the necessaries of life until the drouth is broken or they can be removed to more favored localities.

### Cotton Seed Oil Mills.

Cotton seed oil mills are being erected all over the cotton districts of Texas. Fort Worth, Decatur, Weatherford, Dublin and other enterprising cities are putting in magnificent plants and will have them in full operation in time to handle the seed of the next cotton crop. Cotton seed meal, which has now become the favorite feed for fattening cattle, will it is thought, be supplied to feeders in future at greatly reduced prices, which will no doubt, greatly increase the amount of meal used for feeding purposes and correspondingly increase the number of cattle fed each year.

On account of the extremely low markets of the past winter and the high price paid for feed, but little profit has been realized by feeders who used cotton seed meal. It is however hoped that with the promised reduction in the price of meal, and the improvement in the markets that may be confidently expected by the beginning of another year, that the feeding business in Texas will assume more profitable and satisfactory proportions.

### Wool Exhibit at the World's Fair.

The assistant secretary of agriculture, Mr. Willits, who is in charge of the exhibit department at the World's Columbian Exposition, is now taking measures for a thoroughly classified representation there of the wool in-

dustry of the United States. He has appointed a committee to look after this matter consisting of Edward A. Greene of Philadelphia, and Hon. John T. Rich of Elba, Michigan. It is intended to include in the exhibit one hundred samples of foreign wools taken from the collection now being made for the use of the customs service by the same committee. Of domestic wools about two thousand samples will be shown of all breeds and crosses raised in the country. The space available for this exhibit will not permit of showing many whole fleeces, which will therefore be restricted to a few taken from pedigree sheep. Generally speaking, the samples will be put up in glass bottles holding about a pound, and will be so arranged in the bottles as to show on the one side the staple and on the other the skin side of the clip. In this way both the farmer and the wool-buyer will see the wool as they are in the habit of seeing it. An effort will be made to relieve the monotony which would arise from so many similar samples, by some special decorative features such as pictures of sheep; etc., Mr. Willits desires to secure a fine Merino ram to be stuffed and mounted on a pedestal in the center of the exhibit. He would like tenders of such a ram, whose pedigree can be traced to one or more noted sires and that is now growing his third fleece. The animal selected will be exhibited with the name and address of breeder attached as in the case of all samples of wool, where these are known. Although the space available for this exhibit is very small, it is hoped that by using great care in the selection of the samples it may prove of value to the wool-growers of the country.

### The Future Outlook.

The JOURNAL does not expect any general improvement in the cattle market this year. It does, however, expect better prices through May and June, to be followed by a heavy decline in July and a dull bad market the remainder of the year.

The JOURNAL does however firmly believe that the year of 1892 will be the end of the depression, bad markets and hard times among cattlemen, and that this year will be followed by a prosperous era extending over at least the next decade. The good times predicted by this paper twelve months ago will certainly begin with 1893. The JOURNAL was correct in its predictions in the main, but was, it is free to admit, one year ahead of the times. Its arguments and reasoning was from sound business principles, and based on the inexorable laws of supply and demand, and are as sure to be fully and completely realized in the near future, as is the price of wheat to advance, in the event of a total failure of the wheat crop.

Nine-tenths of the cattle raisers in the United States want to get out of the business, many of them are disposing of their cattle and getting out without regard to prices or the consequence. There is a well established and never failing rule in business, which in sub-

stance is, "buy when everybody wants to sell," in other words go into a business when everybody else is going, or trying to go out.

The cattle ranchman who has plenty of grass and water, who keeps his cattle at home, who uses pure bred bulls and grades his stock up, is the man who will be on top in the near future. Thus believing, the JOURNAL would urge its readers to not sacrifice their cattle by rushing them off to temporary pastures, where they will be forced to market them during the season, but to hold on where they are, and bide their time. The Texas cattle raisers will again be on top and the day is not far distant either.

### Another Year Gone.

Last week the JOURNAL begun its thirteenth year. Number 1, volume 1 was issued on the 21st day of April, 1880. For a short period in 1886 the JOURNAL was published as a daily and during that time, by some new method of calculation known only to those who were then managing its affairs the paper was made to gain an entire volume. By this method the 13th volume has just expired when in reality it should have only begun. To correct this error and give each subsequent issue its correct number the present management have decided to begun again with volume 13, and while this will, in a measure appear awkward it will afford the publishers the satisfaction of being able in future to keep the number and volumes correct.

The JOURNAL will endeavor to keep fully abreast of the times in future, and give to its readers the most useful and best live stock and agricultural paper published in the Southwest.

While the JOURNAL will in future make a special feature of the cattle business, yet it will more than ever before make a specialty of agriculture and stock farming. It will also endeavor to make itself indispensable to the wool grower, the horseman and the hog raiser. Realizing that the days of big herds and exclusive stock raising are numbered, the JOURNAL will advocate the more advanced and modern idea of raising fewer live stock and better ones, and still further adding to the profits of the industry by growing and providing an abundance of feed by which the stock cannot only be safely carried through the winters, but can also be kept in a thriving and growing condition the year round.

The JOURNAL will continue to make an unceasing war on scrubs and all the other mistaken customs and usages of the past, and do all in its power to bring the live stock and farming interests of Texas up to the standard and prominence its importance and surroundings demand. In return it asks such patronage and support as its efforts may merit.

Several important and useful changes will be made in the next issue, all of which is done in the interest of our subscribers and will no doubt be duly appreciated by them.

**CATTLE.**

Two well improved ranches adjoining, one of 20,000 acres, the other of 30,000 acres, will sell one or both at a very low figure and on easy terms. Situated in Menard and Concho counties. The grass is very fine and protection good. It does not take much money to buy one or both, and there is no better ranch properties in Texas. Maddox Bros. & Anderson, Austin, Texas.

Plenty of rain has fallen in Southern Arizona, consequently where death and destruction threatened a few months ago cattle are now fattening rapidly. Referring to this an Arizona exchange says: Cattle and other stock in this section of Arizona have taken on flesh with astonishing rapidity during the past month. The grass is springing up abundantly, although it is yet short enough to keep the animals pretty busy to get a living off it, but it is sweet and fresh, and there is plenty of water in the canons, so that the creatures really have cause for the contented manner in which they chew their cud.

The Montana inspector, Mr. J. H. Landers, stationed at St. Paul, estimated the Montana beef shipments for this year at 160,000 head. The St. Paul Globe says: Inspector Landers' estimate is entitled to much consideration; he has kept track of the Montana cattle movement for several years in his present position. Early in 1891 he estimated that the run of that year would reach 200,000 head, and some well-posted people thought the figure was too high. The run of 1891 footed up 206,000 head, which at the low average of \$35 each, resulted in sales to the amount of \$7,210,000. Mr. Landers said: "The purchases of stock cattle made in Minnesota for shipment to the Northwestern part of this state and to the Dakotas and Montana have been much heavier this season than usual. They promise to keep up for some time. The range-men are taking young steers mostly, thinking that they are much safer to raise than she stock. Large shipments have been made from here to Dickinson, S. D., where small ranchmen as well as the large companies are increasing their herds. The shipments of horses to the Dakotas are very heavy this season, and numbered nearly 8000 head during February, and a large addition in March. The demand is for good heavy horses that are well broken and in condition for farm work."

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal, (Mercer's paper) published at Cheyenne, has been a little slow in taking sides in the war between the cattlemen and rustlers. It, however, in a recent issue, takes a bold stand on the side of the cattlemen, and among other things, says: "On March 30 a hundred men met at the courthouse in Buffalo and arranged for the round-ups in Johnson county, describing each of the three districts, naming dates for commencing the work and appointing a foreman for each district. All in open violation and defiance of the law. Not only this, but most of the foremen named are men who enjoy the reputation of being thoroughbred rustlers. The proposition is that the thieves shall run the round-ups, take the mavericks and such other cattle as they want with a notice to herd owners to clear the track. In other words this is a notice to all legitimate cattle owners to quit—that the thieves are in possession and propose to hold the fort. Here is a gang of outlaws, made bold by the failure of the law to punish them, saying in the plainest terms that they are superior to the law and bidding defiance to the state. What is to be done?"

**Condition and Losses of Cattle.**

In a recent report on the condition and losses of live stock throughout the United States for the past winter, Mr. J. R. Dodge the statistician referring to cattle, says:

"The average condition of stock throughout the country falls below that of the previous two years, when it was relatively high, the average of 1890 being 94.1, that of 1891, 95, and that of 1892, 93.2 out of a possible 100. The fall of 1.8 from last season need not be sought in the region extending from the East to and including Delaware, which notwithstanding a decrease of two points each in Massachusetts and one in New Jersey, shows a general advance above the high showing of last season of four points. On the other hand, the loss in condition from the excellent average of last season has been of uniform extent through the twelve Southern and Gulf states, from Maryland to Florida inclusive, the average falling off reaching four points.

In West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, there has been a comparative improvement, offset by loss of condition to an equal but slight extent in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas Missouri, with the Dakotas, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming, show much improvement over last season, the amended condition in the latter state reaching an advance of 6 points and in Montana, 7. Again, in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, where severe winter weather conditions have been experienced in places, such as deep and crusted snow in the two former cases, and cattle have not been fed, the average falling off from last year's figures is over 11.3 points.

"In Nevada the loss is two points, also, compared with the year previous; and of the Pacific states, California just holds its very good condition of 1891, while Oregon and Washington are slightly below their then equal or better conditions. The causes of deterioration are to a very slight extent directly attributable to disease, but generally to pinching weather conditions and unsuitable and insufficient food, and to want of care, through much of the South and West. The mainly uniform advance over the high condition of 1891 through the Eastern and Middle states, where winter reigns with rigor, shows how much the condition of stock generally is controllable by humane and human interference.

"The losses for the past year, both on account of winter exposure and from all other causes, have been less than for the preceding year, indicating generally more favorable conditions of climate, better care or the advantage of the previous good condition, or a combination of these insuring elements. Losses from all causes during the year were 2.6 per cent. as against 3 per cent. for the previous year; from winter exposure they were 1.3 per cent. as against 1.5 per cent. for the previous year. The largest per cent. of losses, as usual, is found in those portions of the country where from habit or necessity the least personal attention is bestowed regularly upon stock, as in the Southern and some of the Western states. The highest rate of loss by exposure was 3.2 per cent. in New Mexico, where crusted snow prevented cattle from grazing; the highest from all causes was 5.5 per cent. in Florida and Arizona. Notwithstanding the slight falling off in condition from the previous year, the general aspect as to health, condition, and losses combined is as favorable at present as for

any recent year, and that is as much as can be reasonably desired.

States and Territories.	Number on Hand.	Losses.		Number.
		Winter exposure.	All Causes.	
Maine	328,543	1.1	1.1	3,614
New Hampshire	219,968	1.1	1.2	2,640
Vermont	405,023	1.1	1.3	5,265
Massachusetts	273,275	1.1	1.1	3,006
Rhode Island	36,474	1.5	1.5	547
Connecticut	236,357	1.1	1.9	4,491
New York	2,328,015	2.1	1.7	39,576
New Jersey	252,880	2.1	1.5	3,793
Pennsylvania	1,764,313	3.1	1.8	31,758
Delaware	58,961	5.1	2.5	1,474
Maryland	268,585	5.1	2.1	5,372
Virginia	699,775	8.1	2.3	16,095
North Carolina	659,825	7.1	3.1	19,795
South Carolina	359,135	7.1	2.2	7,901
Georgia	923,783	1.2	3.1	27,713
Florida	619,327	2.5	5.5	33,568
Alabama	756,211	2.0	3.2	24,217
Mississippi	732,211	3.0	5.1	36,611
Louisiana	478,042	2.5	3.7	17,688
Texas	7,893,307	3.0	4.7	370,985
Arkansas	1,068,080	2.3	4.1	42,723
Tennessee	843,292	1.8	2.5	21,082
West Virginia	478,824	1.0	1.5	7,137
Kentucky	787,324	1.1	1.8	14,172
Ohio	1,055,065	4.1	1.3	21,516
Michigan	968,413	3.1	1.4	13,558
Indiana	1,742,284	6.1	1.8	31,361
Illinois	2,858,592	4.1	1.7	48,494
Wisconsin	1,538,749	2.1	1.9	29,236
Minnesota	1,219,200	4.1	1.4	17,069
Iowa	4,011,233	5.1	1.8	72,202
Missouri	2,797,995	8.1	1.6	44,768
Kansas	2,752,009	1.2	1.7	46,784
Nebraska	2,145,014	1.3	1.8	38,610
South Dakota	543,000	1.3	1.8	9,774
North Dakota	337,000	1.5	1.9	6,403
Montana	1,061,672	1.6	1.9	20,172
Wyoming	1,120,457	1.4	1.6	17,927
Colorado	1,098,230	3.0	4.3	47,224
New Mexico	1,306,957	2.2	5.0	65,348
Arizona	779,951	2.0	5.5	42,848
Utah	457,228	1.6	4.0	18,299
Nevada	332,401	1.2	3.2	10,637
Idaho	548,047	1.5	3.0	16,441
Washington	544,295	5.1	1.3	7,076
Oregon	993,173	4.1	1.2	10,838
California	893,425	1.0	2.2	19,655
Total	54,067,590	1.3	2.6	1,397,453

**Condition of Live Stock in Texas.**

United States Statistician J. R. Dodge, in his report of April 11th as to condition of live stock throughout the United State, gives the condition of live stock in Texas as follows:

The comparative healthfulness of horses is very good. No diseases have been unusually prevalent, though glanders, distemper, epizotic and rickets have been reported; the last named being a weakness and giving way of the legs, especially in the hind legs. It lasts from two to three weeks, and few ever recover.

The comparative condition of cattle is not as good as that of horses. No diseases have prevailed to any unusual extent. Some deaths are due to murrain, and some to excessive cold weather an want of food.

Sheep are in very good condition, and few have died from winter exposure or disease. Scab attacked the herds in some places, but this was not general. A number were killed by dogs, and in some instances wolves proved very destructive.

The condition of swine is excellent. No diseases have been unusually prevalent, though cholera has been reported.

The same authority places the losses of live stock in Texas for the past winter as follows: Cattle, 370,985; sheep, 252,009; swine, 85,886; horses, 21,788, while the losses in all the states and territories are given as follows: Cattle 1,397,453; sheep, 1,461,412; swine 2,850,596; horses, 237,555.

The JOURNAL is of the opinion that Mr. Dodge places the loss of cattle in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado far below the correct figures, but as it has no other means of obtaining this information is willing to accept the report of the statistician as being substantially correct.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**

The National Butchers' association, at their recent meeting at Pittsburg, determined to erect at Dallas, Texas, an extensive slaughtering and packing establishment. A meeting of the association is to be held at Dallas on May 24th, at which more than a thousand members are expected to be present. This movement of the butchers is, says Farm and Ranch, one of great importance to the stockmen of the Southwest. It means, at least, emancipation from the onerous exactions of a powerful and unprincipled monopoly.

Referring to the Wyoming troubles the Drovers' Journal says: It seems that the big cattle ranchmen who took the law in their own hands against the cattle thieves have so far gotten decidedly the worst of it. They have been badly abused and have suffered great loss without being able to get any relief through the courts. The latter have been largely controlled by the rustlers and the sympathizing farmers, whose crops have in many cases been destroyed by range cattle. It is evident that the trouble out there is very serious and it is not likely to be settled very soon.

Some forty-five years ago when the potato rot came very near killing the potato growing interest of Great Britain, the suggestion was made and fairly maintained that the only remedy was in destroying the entire seed crop, and new seed from the home of the potato, America. We notice the same kind of suggestion is being made just now in regard to cattle, and are very pained to see it even suggested that such is the extent of foot and mouth disease coupled with pleuro-pneumonia that, it may eventually be thought expedient to kill all the cattle in Great Britain and then replenish the herds from the more healthy stock of America. This was measurably done by the viculturists of France and several other countries, whose vines were annually destroyed by the phylloxera; the owners destroyed their vineyards and replanted with healthy and more vigorous stock from America. The people of the old world have no realizing sense of the virtue for a virgin soil, pure prairie air, good grass and pure seed; but they will come to it by and by. The United States are both able and willing to re-stock the old world with the healthiest and the best of cattle, sheep and swine, and to supply it with better horses than the farmers of the country ever saw.

**For Sale—100 Well Bred Hamiltonian Horses.**

I want to sell or exchange for steer cattle, 100 head or more of well bred horses. This stock is crossed with both thoroughbred and Hamiltonians, and are an exceptionally good lot of mixed stock horses. Will exchange for anything I can handle. Will give some one a rare bargain.

W. B. BOWNE,  
Finis, Jack, Co., Texas.

**Yearling Steers Wanted.**

The undersigned wishes to buy one-half interest in any number of yearling steers, from five hundred (500) to six thousand (6000) head, and to hold same until they shall be two (2) years of age at his pasture in Lynn county, Texas, and then sold to Northern buyers. Address  
W. V. JOHNSON,  
Colorado, Tex.

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

**LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT**

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

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

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

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

For the small farmer, sheep are not only suitable, but with good management can be made a very profitable stock.

There is more proportionate difference in value between good and poor sheep than between good and poor animals of any other class of stock.

Whatever class of sheep you keep, let them be the best of that class, and then treat them so as to secure the best results.

Mutton should be made more largely because it is the farmer's summer meat. It is not only wholesome, but it is in convenient quantities to handle to a good advantage.

The capital invested in sheep raising in the United States would buy all the woolen factories of the nation and probably all the cotton factories. The wool grower is the senior and larger partner in this great business of wool and woolens.

The number of sheep that will be sheared within a radius of twenty-five miles of Phoenix, Ariz., this season, is put at 80,000. The average number of pounds of wool per head is four, which will bring the spring season's clip up to 320,000 pounds. The sheep are sheared twice a year.

Sheep raising in Northern Iowa is reported to be on a decided boom from the fact that the bounty on wolf scalps has been raised to \$5. Wolves are being slaughtered by hundreds and in a short time will be annihilated. Farmers whose sheep were killed by the wolves as fast as they could raise them in the past are buying more sheep and going into sheep raising with increased confidence. County auditors are kept busy paying the bounty.

Of the mutton that the English eat from fifteen to twenty per cent. is imported. There are several sources of supply, New Zealand being the greatest; nearly 2,000,000 carcasses were sent from there last year. The river Plate sends a little over 1,000,000. Australia's export is increasing rapidly; in three years the figures have risen from 86,540 carcasses to 334,603. The Falkland Islands are sending a small contribution. This industry has made rapid strides in the ten years of its existence, and the British producer will have to look after his interests.

The Oxford Down breed of sheep have of late years occupied considerable attention among the sheep breeders of this country and many of them have after mature deliberation upon the merits of the different breeds selected the Oxfords as the sheep best suited for a general purpose. The Oxfords are the largest of the Down breed, they are hardy, the ewes are good mothers and produce a great proportion of twins; being good milkers, no trouble is experienced in raising most all the lambs which grow large and strong at an early age.

Wm. E. Lee, the veteran sheep feeder of Fremont, Neb., was here with 584 head of ewes, averaging 93 lbs. at \$5.50. Mr. Lee has fed 6400 sheep this year, of which about 2000 head were ewes, and this is the last of them. Sheep are about all shipped out from Fremont. Mr. Lee says that less sheep have been fed in that immediate vicinity this year than for seven years past, a good many of the regular feeders being afraid to take hold last fall when prices were high. He thought, however, that about the usual number were fed throughout the state. A good many Southern (Texas and Mexican) sheep were fed this year, but dealers don't like to handle them because weights are against them, and it takes fully as much feed to fatten them.—Drover's Journal.

We are of the opinion that sheep breeders, flockmasters and farmers

who only carry a few sheep for their practical uses and service on the farm, are in a better mood and vastly better condition to prosecute their work than ever before in the history of the country. The general farmer finds no subsidiary crop do him better service, or produce him more money for the amount invested, than a small, but well bred and well kept flock of sheep. They render him good and efficient service all through the season of vegetation, from the earliest spring, when the weeds and the briars begin to put forth leaf and to begin their pasture and soil destroying business, until late in the fall when all the orchards have been cleaned up by them and the fallen fruit all gone. Then he finds that though a flock of twenty or thereabouts produce but little wool to speak of, as a farm crop the money comes in handy in the spring, even if it be but twenty or twenty-five cents a pound. Fifteen or twenty well fed and nicely developed lambs, ready for shipment to the city butcher or commission merchant, are apt to tell a better story so far as the purse and the revenue are concerned, than the wool of five times as many sheep; and a few fat wethers for home use and local sale are not to be despised. The men of the range who have during the incipient stages of development of the country had full possession of Uncle Sam's land and his pasture too, and carried their hundreds of thousands of ill-bred and little woolled sheep and made even two or three pounds of wool per head the basis of vast fortunes are very nearly things of the past, and if they would carry large flocks in such places now, they must be in the "push" and even yet occupy without cost, the same good uncle's waste land to the detriment of the aggressive farmers to whom they of right belong. Mammoth flocks of sheep are indigenous only where the farmer cannot occupy the land. In this they resemble the mammoth herds of semi-wild cattle. Both have to make room for the farmer and the pioneer settler. Cheap wool, as we hear of its being produced in South America and Australia, is out of the question from this time forth in this country. The wool industry has given away to the mutton, lamb and wool industries; and with these and the certainty of the ever repeated crops and for each a good market, there is no reason in the world why every good farmer in America, with even forty acres of land, should not have all the time the kind of flock we have suggested and make them both serviceable and profitable. For all general purposes no man need pass the Spanish or American Merino by, for more particular and fancy purposes (practical and profitable withal) the improved mutton breeds will find buyers all over the country, and there will never be a surplus of them.—[Ex.

### Losses and Condition of Sheep.

A recent report issued by the department of agriculture gives the losses and condition of sheep throughout the United States as follows:

The condition of this class of animals is almost uniformly high, the result of a comparatively mild winter, good care and a sufficient supply of food. In the districts where the mutton supply and marketing of spring lambs is an important aim in sheep raising, and where, consequently, good care and shelter are afforded during the winter, the present condition, as regards general healthfulness, flesh and vitality, is practically perfect. In the East, from Maine to New York, in no state does condition fall more than one point below the standard by which the comparison is made. As usual, condition is lowest in those sections of the country where winters are mild and but little shelter or care is necessary, and still less are given.

Sheep suffer more from exposure to the rains of the winter season than from the cold, and when in addition to this exposure they are forced to seek

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

their own food, a low condition when spring opens is to be expected.

The returns show that the flocks of the country have been remarkably free from disease during the past year. The ordinary ailments which are always present in some districts and which are always mentioned to more or less extent in a correspondence covering every wool growing county in the country receive but scattering attention in the present returns. This usual immunity from disease is commented upon by correspondents and the reason assigned is usually more care and attention than heretofore. The importance of sheep in the economy of the farm is gradually becoming better appreciated, and with appreciation comes more liberal and humane provision for winter feed, shelter and care. Much of the disease which is present each year is the direct result of neglect, exposure to winter storms, partial starvation and unsanitary surroundings, where any shelter is attempted.

There are, of course, local exceptions to the favorable nature of the general report, but they are isolated and usually the result of unfavorable local conditions. But very few counties in any state make any mention of disease at all. Scab is most commonly spoken of, the most frequent mention coming from scattering counties in Ohio and Missouri valleys. Rot is reported to some extent in different sections of the country, but the returns indicate that the disease is more localized and less frequently met with than usual. Grubs in the head are mentioned as causing some loss in one or two localities in New England and occasionally in the Atlantic states. Paper skin is reported from three counties in Ohio, while foot rot occurs in widely scattered districts where sheep have not had proper care.

No other diseases are mentioned, though in some districts, especially those in the South where sheep are largely allowed to shift for themselves during the entire season, constitutions are enfeebled by exposure and lack of feed, condition is poor and losses heavy without distinct organic disease. Correspondents assign numerous reasons for the exemption from serious disease, and in this connection the reporter for Berrien county, Ga., speaks of a supposed benefit derived from the introduction of a new industry in that section:

"Since the turpentine business has been carried on the county sheep have been unusually healthy. Drinking from the turpentine boxes seems to be a cure and preventative of some forms of disease."

The losses of sheep during the past year were lighter than during any recent season. The importance of this class of animals in the economy of the farm is each year better appreciated. Values have been advancing both in wool and in wool and mutton districts, and as a result better care and more liberal feeding have been provided. This increased attention is reflected in the good condition, immunity from disease, and small rate of loss reported by our correspondents.

The rate of loss amounts to but 3.3 per cent of the flocks of the country, against 4 per cent last year and 7.5 per cent in 1890. A considerable portion of the loss each year results from stress of weather in the mountain and range districts, and this of course fluctuates with

the severity of the winter. During the past winter the loss from this cause amounted to only 1.4 per cent, mainly confined to some of the Southern states, and to the states of the mountain region. The aggregate loss from winter exposure was 648,654, and more than half of this loss was suffered in four states: Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and California. The total loss from both exposure and disease was 1,461,412. The following statement shows the loss from both exposure and from all causes, expressed in per centages, together with the aggregate loss by states:

States and Territories.	Number.	Losses.		
		Winter exposure.	All causes.	
		P. ct.	P. ct.	No.
Maine.....	569,577	2.5	2.5	14,239
New Hampshire.....	188,678	2.6	2.6	4,906
Vermont.....	358,274	2.7	2.7	9,673
Massachusetts.....	57,644	1.7	1.7	980
Rhode Island.....	20,433	1.8	1.8	308
Connecticut.....	47,199	2.5	2.5	1,180
New York.....	1,421,455	2.8	2.8	39,801
New Jersey.....	102,077	2.8	2.8	2,858
Pennsylvania.....	1,091,477	2.6	2.6	28,378
Delaware.....	22,967	1.0	3.0	680
Maryland.....	164,680	1.2	3.1	5,105
Virginia.....	449,000	1.3	3.2	14,368
North Carolina.....	390,361	1.5	3.0	11,708
South Carolina.....	89,073	1.3	3.3	2,930
Georgia.....	383,917	1.8	4.5	17,236
Florida.....	117,028	2.0	5.6	6,554
Alabama.....	269,292	1.5	5.0	13,465
Mississippi.....	223,678	2.0	5.2	11,626
Louisiana.....	118,488	1.8	3.7	4,384
Texas.....	5,040,175	2.7	5.0	252,000
Arkansas.....	264,094	1.4	3.2	8,451
Tennessee.....	566,007	1.3	3.1	15,686
West Virginia.....	529,204	1.7	2.7	14,280
Kentucky.....	773,339	1.3	2.5	19,333
Ohio.....	4,468,087	8.2	2.3	192,766
Michigan.....	2,353,779	7.7	2.0	47,076
Indiana.....	1,161,702	9.2	2.8	32,528
Illinois.....	848,062	9.2	2.5	21,202
Wisconsin.....	907,708	6.2	2.0	18,154
Minnesota.....	357,101	8.1	1.8	6,428
Iowa.....	565,631	9.0	2.0	11,301
Missouri.....	916,623	1.0	2.4	21,909
Kansas.....	469,433	1.0	2.1	9,858
Nebraska.....	399,804	1.0	2.3	6,305
South Dakota.....	270,000	1.2	2.8	7,500
North Dakota.....	320,000	1.7	3.5	11,200
Montana.....	2,089,337	1.2	2.0	41,787
Wyoming.....	1,141,492	1.3	2.2	25,113
Colorado.....	1,710,395	3.0	4.5	76,968
New Mexico.....	2,907,480	3.5	6.5	192,886
Arizona.....	611,452	2.0	5.0	30,573
Utah.....	2,055,950	1.5	4.2	86,348
Nevada.....	504,710	1.7	4.0	20,188
Idaho.....	527,077	2.0	3.8	20,029
Washington.....	686,521	1.0	1.7	11,671
Oregon.....	2,456,077	6.1	1.5	36,841
California.....	4,083,541	1.2	3.9	122,506
Total.....	44,938,395	1.4	3.3	1,461,412

Texas, in a summary of the work at the station, issues a bulletin in which the praises of cotton seed meal for cattle are once more sounded. It is especially recommended for dairymen, for it increases the butter yield, and makes the cream turn into butter much faster than any other food. Growing and newly dehorned steers should be fattened in a pen with cotton seed meal and ensilage. It makes the best ration for them that can be devised. All through the South cotton seed meal is now being utilized for feeding purposes, although its nutritive power was not appreciated until recently. Farmers in the Western and Northern states are also beginning to use this food for their cattle, and an article that at one time was but a little better than waste matter is now becoming of great commercial value. It may be said that many other things which now go to comparative waste on the farm, will eventually find some other real value little dreamed of to-day.—[American Cultivator.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**A Pointer for Holstein Breeders.**

HUCKABAY, TEXAS. }  
April 22, 1891. }

Texas Live Stock Journal.

I have watched the For Sale columns for some time, for an advertisement of Holstein cattle for sale, but cant find it. What is the matter? Is it possible that there are none in Texas, or is it because they are so worthless their owners are ashamed of them.

I want to buy a few, if I can find where I can get them. Please punch the Holstein breeders and we will see what they have to say, whether they wish to sell or not. Success to the JOURNAL.

D. L. BVUGH.

**Important to Shippers.**

LIVE STOCK AGENT'S OFFICE,  
GULF COLORADO AND SANTA FE,  
FORT WORTH April 22, 1892 }

All persons who wish to ship cattle into the Osage nation and want them landed north of the Arkansas river, cattle which have heretofore had to go to Elgin or Coney, can now ship them from all Texas points via the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and the Arkansas Texas and St. Louis railway to Cedar-dale, a station on the Missouri Pacific six miles from Arkansas City, thus saving one feed and about 125 miles haul. They will be billed at Elgin and Coney rates, arrangements have just been completed to this effect.

J. L. PENNINGTON,  
Live Stock Agent.

**Childress County Dots.**

CHILDRESS, TEX., April 25, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

It is beginning to get dry and you may hear the farmer and stockman crying for rain.

Wheat and oats are beginning to suffer for rain and stock water is not as plentiful as it might be.

Cattle came through the winter in fine shape. The losses from poverty amounted to almost nothing.

District court has just adjourned with the following results: One divorce suit; one suit on note of hand, and one trial for theft of cattle, which resulted in an acquittal.

The grand jury, after a laborious research of six days, returned into court seven true bills, mostly misdemeanors. We simply mention these facts that our people are at least inclined to be law abiding. This is good for our county but a little hard on the county officials and attorneys.

J. C. Loving of Jacksboro, secretary, and W. H. Keen of Young county, inspector for the cattle association, were in Childress last week looking after the interests of the association.

Last Tuesday was the fine stallion show in Childress. There were nine fine stallions on exhibition. We failed to learn who took off the blue ribbon. This was a fine display of good stock.

That spirit of better stock is fast taking hold upon our people and in a few years we expect to see Childress county compare favorably with any county in the state in proportion to numbers.

Continue your war upon the scrub bull until they shall be finally rooted out of existence.

**The Wool Market.**

Reviewing the wool for last week the Boston advertiser says: The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 5178 bags and bales domestic and 5671 bales foreign, against 6003 bags and bales domestic and 3677 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1892, comprise 102,712 bags and bales domestic and 70,640 bales foreign, against 92,393 bags and bales domestic and 54,347 bales foreign for the same time in 1891.

The sales for the week comprise 1,053,000 lbs. domestic and pulled and 1,416,000 lbs foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,469,000 lbs, against 2,204,000 lbs for the previous week, and

1,709,000 lbs domestic and 581,500 lbs foreign for the corresponding week last year.

The past week has shown a very quiet business doing in domestic wools, the total sales only slightly exceeding 1,000,000 pounds. On the other hand, foreign wools have met with a good demand, both Australian and carpet wools being taken freely. The transactions in the former exceed 700,000 lbs, while nearly that amount of carpet wools changed hands. The latter included about 350,000 lbs Cordova and 150,000 Chilean. The tone of the market for Australian is firmer, in sympathy with the strong feeling in London, and while prices cannot be quoted particularly higher here, dealers find it easier to sell at former asking rates, and lots have been cleaned up at fully 2c. better than the wools would have brought 10 days or two weeks ago, when the tone was so depressed.

At prices now ruling in London, American buyers are not disposed to do much, for without this market advance, it would prove a losing venture. Purchases to date in London include about 3000 bales for America, and it is doubtful if much more is obtained. Private cable from London says there is no probability of prices going any lower on the present sale, so the demand from continental and English buyers is brisk, and they are absorbing about all of the wool offering. Since the London market advanced, buyers who have looked over this market are not so sure that it is as badly oversupplied with Australian wool as they claimed a few weeks since.

The arrivals have been much ahead of ever before, but to offset this the consumption is also much larger. Mills that never before used Australian wools, are now large consumers, and this is noticeable in the large sales ruffing from week to week. Also it must be remembered that of the large arrivals a liberal amount has gone to the mills direct, it being bought abroad on their account, while a part of the wool credited to the American buyers goes to Canada. With London firms at the advance buyers who operated largely in Australia, are feeling much better, and are not pushing sales to the extent they were inclined to do before.

Territory wools are showing a more quiet movement, which is due in part to the fact that stocks, particularly of choice grades, have become considerably reduced. Choice lots of strong, free staple, fine medium and fine territory wools suitable for warps have been culled down quite closely, and while common lines of territory are lower than a few months ago, this grade has fallen off but little in price. Sales of fine territory wools are yet being made on the basis of 53c scoured, but they are not in the same class as those mentioned above, as for such, 58c is yet a fair price. There is yet a good supply of territory wools on the market, although they are getting somewhat reduced, but for common staple no better prices can be obtained, while to sell, former low figures have to be accepted. Texas wools are yet meeting with little attention, six to eight months' growth fall or spring being quoted at about 45@50c scoured, while choice 12 months spring are quoted about the same as territory grades. Lots of spring California are yet held on the basis of about 50 cleaned, with fall quoted at 35@45c, the market being rather easy at these figures. Ad- vices from California say that lots are beginning to come forward, and are yet held above buyers' views, parcels shown being heavy in condition. Oregon wools are quiet on the scoured basis of about 53@56c for choice, with valley at about 45@5c scoured.

**Sheep Industry on the Plains.**

The plains country tributary to Amarillo needs, says the Amarillo Champion, 100,000 sheep on her ranges before the end of the present year. The sheep industry is not keeping pace with other industries. There is room here for 1,000,000 head of sheep, and as yet there are but a few flocks. Our short mesquite grass is certainly the most nu-

tritious of all the grasses we have ever know in any country, and experienced sheeppmen who have examined it say it cannot be beat.

Our winters are dry, scarcely ever having any rain in winter, which is so detrimental to this industry in the lower altitudes. We have a few snows during the winter, but the ground is never covered more than one or two days at a time. The grass, though dry and apparently worthless after the first freeze, retains its nutrition to about the first of February, except when the ground is covered with snow.

All the flocks on the plains have done well, keeping fat the year around. We know of one flock of about three thousand head (E. Carter of Deaf Smith county) that has been on the plains a little more than four years, and passed through five winters without any feed, or protection whatever. There have never during this time been any heavy losses from this flock; the only loss being a few old ewes, that had served out their time here, occurring each winter.

Think of it, wintering sheep without feed or protection and without loss except of a few old ones ready to die any way. It looks strange that this is true in what our down Texas friends regard as a cold climate, but it is true. Keep your sheep on good grass; keep them fat and dry, and cold weather never hurts them much, and besides it is never so cold here as some friends imagine. If sheep will live and do well on grass alone without hay or other feed and protection, what ought they to do if cared for half so well as they are down in Central Texas?

Mr. Carter sold out of his flock after shearing last summer several hundred three and four-year-old Merino wethers and delivered at Amarillo, insured to average one hundred pounds per head. They beat this weight a little and Mr. Carter placed in bank the snug sum of three dollars per head from his sale. The flock of wethers, if they had been raised in Central Texas with all the good care, sheep are given there, would have weighed not over eighty pounds and the owner would have realized two or two and a quarter dollars per head. Mr. Carter realized for his mutton fifty per cent more than the down Texas sheepman does, and sheared each year probably fifty per cent more wool, and this, at a cost for keeping of about half what the sheepman down the country pays. It only needs an investigation to a sheepman who understands his business, that the plains are especially adapted to sheep raising.

We extend the invitation to sheepmen to come, see our fine sheep ranges, study our climate and be convinced that we have the finest sheep country in Texas, if not anywhere.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beechams Pills.

**Eclipse and Star Mills.**

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

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

Diversified farming is not, says Farm and Ranch, the only thing necessary to insure prosperity among Southern farmers. It is good as far as it goes; but success depends more upon judicious business habits, a close calculation regarding possibilities and contingencies, and a wise, progressive system of farm operations. There is no plan of farming that will do away with the necessity for deep study of every part of the business from the standpoint of true economy.

**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,

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Flagstaff Democrat says that over 90,000 head of sheep have been driven from Arizona into Utah this season to escape taxation.

San Saba News: It is conceded by some of our stockmen that the loss of cattle for the past winter and spring will not reach 20 per cent. We put our estimate at 15 cent, and think that will cover the entire loss.

The Anvil, published at Castroville, Medina county, says: Dry weather still continues; oats and wheat are suffering from drought. Corn looks all all right yet, but it also is in need of rain. Grass is dry and stock water is giving out in many places.

The cattle shippers are too fond of rushing to Chicago with their cattle. The recent bulge in prices was calculated to cause a large run of cattle, and Chicago is just as much surprised as the shippers are at the run being so large.—[National Live Stock Reporter.

A press telegram from Douglas, Wyoming, says: A severe snow storm which has raged without intermission Sunday night has killed hundreds of young cattle and many weak cows and steers. The cattlemen pronounce it the worst storm since the spring of 1886, and it is still snowing.

The Raton, (N. M.) Range says: H. W. Leighton sold 1700 sheep to Burkett & Andrews last week; price received was \$1.12 per head. The same parties also bought 346 sheep of Ed West of Trinidad. The sheep were shipped to Galena, Illinois, where they will be fed awhile and placed on the Chicago market.

Capt J. D. Mitchell, manager of the Nave-McCord cattle company's ranch, is in the city and reports grass growing, cattle fattening, but his country is badly in need of rain. He says they have not had near the amount of rain that has fallen in Mitchell county.—[Colorado Clipper.

In California for nine years, beginning with 1867, the industry of wool raising forged ahead rapidly. In 1876 the clip reached over 56,000,000 pounds, but two years after it fell off nearly 16,000,000 pounds. From 1878 to 1884 ranged from 40,500,000 pounds to nearly 47,000,000. In 1887 the clip was the smallest on record. Since that year it has fluctuated from about 32,000,000 to over 34,000,000.

A Gazette special from Albany says: Messrs. Hill and Matthews sold the Dr. Turner stock of cattle located in this county consisting of 500 head. This is one of the best bred stocks of cattle in this section, as nothing but best Hereford bulls have been used for years. They also closed a sale for the L U S brand of cattle in this county. Mr. Harris, the purchaser, will take them to the Panhandle.

Albany News: Jim Adams, Col. Rush and Frank Hubbard returned last Tuesday evening from their trip to the Indian Territory with forty-eight cars of cattle shipped by L. H. and W. C. Lee, and report the loss of only two head. \* \* \* Two trains of cattle of twenty-one cars each were shipped from here last Tuesday. These cattle were sold by Hill & Matthews to Winfield Scott, and were shipped to the Indian Territory.

Colorado Clipper: The Vincent wool clip, aggregating about 70,000 pounds, is now being marketed, and the Anderson clip, of an equal amount, will be coming in in a few days. Shearing is now progressing rapidly, and the market will soon be moving off at a lively pace. Colorado is prepared to handle all the wool of the great Colorado country, and at figures that will compare favorably with those of any other wool market in the state. When Colorado wants wool she generally gets it,

The number of sheep in the United States has been a disappointment. There were on Jan'y 1, 1890, 44,336,072 sheep in the country, an increase over January 1, 1889, of 1,737,000. January 1, 1891, there were but 43,419,136 sheep, a decrease instead of an increase from 1890, and this year a still further decline is predicted. The government estimate of the clip of 1888 was 269,000,000 pounds, of 1890 270,000,000 pounds, of 1891, 285,000,000 pounds. Thus it is shown that a smaller number of sheep have yielded a larger clip. The reason for this is that sheep have been bred more for mutton than in any other year, which gives a larger carcass and a heavier and larger fleece.

A telegram from Cheyenne Wyoming dated 28th says: Governor Barber's reply to the demand of the deputy sheriff of Johnson county for the prisoners at Fort Russell will positively decline to turn over the prisoners at this time. Matters will remain in statu quo until the information against the stockmen is filed by the prosecuting attorney. Attorneys for defendants will then apply to Judge Blake for a change of venue on the ground of the excitement that prevails in Johnson county. Reports from that locality indicate a lawless condition of affairs. Two newspapers opposed to the rustlers have been suspended.

R. F. Halbert came to the Devil's River country, says the Devil's River News, about four years ago and had at that time 400 sheep and owed \$300. Last year he sold \$3000 worth of wool, \$1600 worth of mutton. His ranch with improvements is valued at \$3500, consisting of twenty-seven sections under fence, two wells, and a good residence, 20 acres in cultivation. His horses are worth about \$1200 and he has about \$600 worth of cattle, and has this year on his ranch 4600 sheep, lambs included. His spring clip of wool this year will amount to about 15,000 pounds, and he will market 1200 mutton. This is merely another instance of what can be accomplished in the Sonora country. The stockman's paradise as it is known and we have got the United States under our thumb.

A Chicago telegram recently published in the daily papers says: After a trial lasting over a month, Judge Hutchinson to-day entered a finding against Nelson Morris, the millionaire packer, for \$54,515 in favor of Pierre Wibaux, a Montana cattleman. The case was an interesting one growing out of a contract made by Morris' agents in 1890 for the purchase of the cattle on Wibaux's ranch. Wibaux claimed \$70,000 for cattle delivered and interest on the account. Defendant urged a plea of recoupment, alleging that plaintiff had guaranteed better cattle than had been shipped and claiming there was about \$20,000 due. Judge Hutchinson held that some of the cattle were not up to grade and cut down the plaintiffs claim accordingly. He also denied interest. Morris' attorneys entered a motion for a new trial.

Cattle were exported last month to the value of \$3,666,153, an increase of \$995,839 over the corresponding month last year. Exports of canned and fresh beef were slightly increased over March of 1891, but salted and cured meats and tallow show a material falling off. All hog products show a decreased exportation. Exports of butter and cheese make a handsome gain over March of last year, last month's exportation of butter being \$117,713 as against \$84,940, and cheese \$193,949 as against \$178,601, but in neither product has the exportation for the past eleven months equaled that of the same period closing March 31, 1891. The total export of beef and hog products for last month was \$11,211,950, a decrease of over \$800,000 from March of 1891. The total exports of provisions for March of 1892 amounted \$38,271,199.

Price Current: A feature of the past month has been the lack of warmth sufficient to bring forward pasture, and

the feeding of stock has thereby been prolonged. Another feature in the West is the discouragement of low prices for cattle, which has led a large number of the feeders to hold on to their cattle, hoping for better markets. This has had some influence in curtailing the shipping movement and enlarging the consumption of corn. \* \* \* Of the 250,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat this year there has now been exported since July 1 approximately 188,000,000, leaving 67,000,000. Of this, at the recent rate of movement, about 37,000,000 more will go out by July 1, leaving 30,000,000 in excess of the supplies last year on July 1. All things considered this will not be a large quantity to be carried over from the late crop.

Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn, live stock agent Santa Fe road says: "The statement often made that the number of cattle in New Mexico is decreasing. I do not think is correct. It is true the assessments returns show a less number than a few years ago, but there is no decrease now. The overstocked ranges have been lightened, and in nearly every section of the Territory now the outlook for good calf crops and fat cattle, is decidedly encouraging. The cattle have wintered fairly well, the stockmen paying more attention to feeding than in years past. Arizona will market 85,000 head. Thousands of Arizona cattle are now being fattened for the market, on the rich alfalfa fields of the Phoenix valley. Prices for two-year-olds range this spring from \$10.50 to \$16.50. In Southern Arizona the former is the ruling price, while the superior Matador steers in the Texas Panhandle bring \$16.50. The difference in freight from Arizona to the Montana ranges, amounts to \$2 per head. In Southern New Mexico the price of two-year-olds ranges from \$12 to \$14".—[N. M. Stock Grower.

32,667 Cattle in One Day.

Last Monday was a record breaker, the receipts of cattle on that day in Chicago being 32,677, the largest by 5,500 ever received before in any one day. The market last week improved from 40 to 50 cents a hundred on all classes of good cattle. This gave more encouragement than the average shipper could withstand, hence the big run on Monday. The Drovers' Journal of Tuesday says:

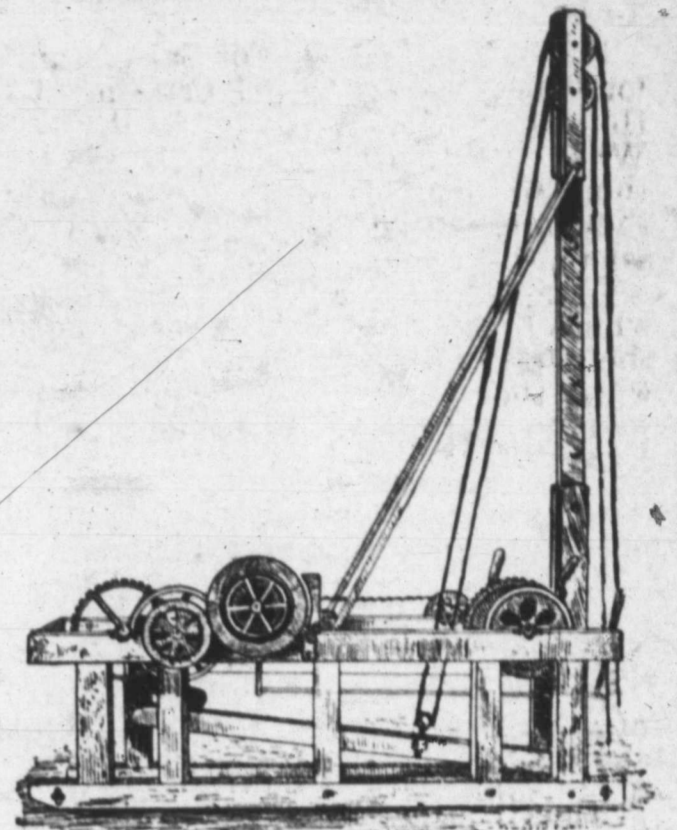
"Monday's receipts, 32,677 head, broke the record without a struggle, and all but about 3000 head were sold at the average decline of 25c. To-day there was only a small Tuesday run and the market to-day was better than yesterday because it was not declining. Prices were generally strong, with some desirable cattle selling a shade higher. The common to medium cattle, however, were hard to sell at barely steady prices. Dressed beef men bought 930@985-lb steer at \$3.45@3.65, a few cars of 1300@1400-lb steers at \$4.25@4.40, with the bulk of the 1100 @1300-lb cattle at \$3.85@4. Shippers paid \$3.35@4.60 for 950@1500-lb steers, and exporters bought 1300@1450-lb steers at \$3.85@4.50. Export stags and bulls sold at \$3.10@3.40. The cattle market closed strong and the bulk of the desirable cattle sold 5@10c higher than yesterday.

Of the 32,677 cattle received yesterday, 29,333 were disposed of as follows: Swift & Co., 6630; N Morris & Co., 4800; Armour & Co., 4200; Hammond & Co., 1119; Libby, McNeill & Libby, 176; T. E. Wells Company, 116; other local slaughterers, 600; J. A. Hathaway, 2000; Swartzchild & Sultberger, 1900; Eastman Company of New York, 1500; Rosenthal & Lehman, 1,400; I. Waixel 450; M Goldsmith, 342; Doud & Keefer 300; smaller shippers, 600, and local speculators, 1000, making a total 29,333, or within 3344 of the number received.

Referring to this unprecedented run the Drovers' Journal of Monday says: Receipts to-day the largest on record, estimated at 31,000, against 12,851 a week ago, 13,013 a year ago, and 27,165 Sept. 14, 1891, the largest number received for one day up to the present time. The cattlemen were prepared

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for anything between 15,000 and 25,000, but they were not looking for a record-breaker. The supply consisted largely of 1100@1300-lb cattle, of poor to medium quality. Strictly ripe fat cattle were comparatively scarce. The demand was good but with such a supply of cattle to pick from buyers could well afford to be leisurely and indifferent. The market was extremely uneven of course. Sales were made at declines varying from 15c to 50c and the bulk of the cattle sold about 25c below the high point of the week.

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds live stock and farm news.

## AGRICULTURAL.

You should not keep horses upon your farm unless their labor or their increase brings you more than the cost of keeping and a fair rate of interest upon their value.

You would regard it as a sin to throw away a dollar. It is equally wrongful to throw away a day. Some men there are who go through life always busy and always engaged in some useful employment. They may not get rich, but they never want for bread. If they do not accumulate property, that fact may generally be ascribed to a failure of judgment in properly directing their labor, or to an over-abundant generosity, or to prodigality in their expenditure. Such men, however, while they may wear out, never rust out. They live on the proceeds of their labor, are valuable and respected members of society, and when they die they are remembered and mourned like Dorcas, for their good deeds and usefulness.

The importance of fertilizers and the best methods of maintaining the productive quality of the soil is such that we quote from a writer in the Rural Home, who says that the farmer works for subsistence and profit, and requires to gather from his fields the utmost he can gain for this purpose, and at the same time leave as large a residue as possible for the sustenance of his fields. To secure this end he is obliged to add to the soil all such fertilizing substances as he can procure to restore what his crops have drawn therefrom, and something more if possible. To do this more effectually, some soiling crops should occasionally be plowed under, and a judicious system of crop-rotation followed, to which should be added all the available fertilizing substances; then the soil will be more completely supplied with all its natural productive elements.

Manure exercises a chemical action upon the soil itself, and liberates from it a portion of its mineral elements of fertility. This is a very important effect derived from the application of manure, and accounts for the fact that a crop is so much more benefited when the manure and the soil have been for some time intermixed, and have thus become assimilated and mutual suppliers of plant food. A further benefit is derived from the fact that the roots of the plants themselves have a power of decomposing plant food particles in the soil, in a degree commensurate with their vigor, so that plants invigorated by manure or otherwise, are thus better enabled to draw it from the soil. But it should be borne in mind that this increased vigor and exertion of the plant serves the more to exhaust the soil. Indeed the exhaustion of the soil is always commensurate with the abundance of the crop. Hence the great necessity of supplying green crops and much other crude matter, that the soil may have abundant material to work upon in order to restore this exhaustion.

"When you decide on a line of farming stick to it," says an agricultural editor, and the same sentiment has been echoed and re-echoed, and in many cases accepted as the sole guarantee of success, whereas it is meaningless in the sense in which it is used. "When you find a good thing stick to it," is far better. Many a poor devil has gone under and disappeared because he had "decided upon a line of farming" that was unprofitable and "stuck to it." Dogged perseverance is good enough in its place, but adaptability to circumstances is far better. When you decide upon a line of farming, and find that it is not what you thought it was, but unprofitable instead, drop it as you would a hot iron, and pick up something else—better if possible. The man of resources will beat the man of perseverance in overcoming adverse conditions. Our cotton farmers are an example of deciding upon a line of farming and sticking to it, and a warning to others, that should be heeded.—Farm and Ranch.

In discussing the proposition to limit the production of cotton and wheat in order to improve prices, T. D. Hinkley, writing to the National Economist, says: "But the overproduction theorists are wrong, foolishly, senselessly and wholly wrong. There isn't a pound of cotton or wheat, or of any other product of intrinsic value to man in existence to-day, that might not be duplicated instantly with the result, under a proper system of distribution, of adding to the happiness of man. But under a distribution such as exists to-day, and which puts a ten thousand-dollar valuation in a dog and a hundred-thousand dollar valuation in a horse, and a scant board and clothing valuation on the mass of humanity, is not only rottenly and radically, but so palpably wrong as to excite no wonder that it is so prolific of idiotic attempts to change it. We farmers of the Northwest had seriously hoped that a start towards changing the present system of the distribution would be made this year, but alas, the most progressive planters of the South will now require at least two years to satisfactorily demonstrate to themselves the childish fatuity of their Memphis plan of raising prices."

The thoughtful and prudent man who resides upon a farm can always find employment for either hands or mind during six days of each one of the fifty-two weeks of the year; and if such employment is directed by the same kind of judgment and management as that which is exercised by those who direct the enterprises of the great corporations, whose diligence and shrewdness have made them rich, a like success, differing only in degree, wait upon and attend their labors. But while farmers will, like the husband of Maud Muller—  
Sit on the chimney rug,  
Smoking and grumbling o'er pipe and mug,  
endeavoring to invent some method of increasing the currency rather than a method of increasing the number of bushels of corn, wheat or potatoes per acre, so long will the merchant, the banker, the lawyer and the doctor outstrip them on the road to success. Not that the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer and the doctor should not read, study and discuss the questions of public interest to the end that the elective franchise and other citizenly duties may be intelligently exercised and performed, but that the business which procures the bread and butter for the family should receive the first and primary consideration. "These things ought ye to have done and not have left the others undone."

The average home garden on the farm is a very meager affair, in no way creditable to the owner. It is perfectly safe to say that a well-managed home garden is the most profitable piece of land on the farm, no matter in what aspect we view it. Merely from a standpoint of dollars and cents it is always profitable, and when we come to look at it in a broader light it becomes of such paramount importance that neglect of it seems inexcusable. The farmer who cares for his wife as he should, and as he told her he did in his courtship days, owes it to her to provide her with a first-class garden, upon which she may confidently rely for a supply of seasonable vegetables. The head of the household, in the larger operations that engross his powers, is apt to forget the domestic side of his duties. He is apt to forget the obligations he owes to his wife and family; in so far as the garden is concerned, he is apt to look upon it as a petty affair, not worth any extended or systematic care. If he could exchange places with his wife for a single summer month he would never again be guilty of neglecting the garden. Morning, noon, and night, every day in the year, she must settle that ever recurring problem, "What shall we eat?" and it is no easy task. But with a well-stocked garden her cares in this direction are reduced to a minimum and her toils largely decreased.

Naturally the cotton grower thinks, says Farm, Field and Stockman, that somehow an advance in the price of

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cotton must be brought about. But is it certain that this can be done? An article in the Manufacturers' Record, which has been extensively quoted, takes the ground that no permanent increase in the price of cotton should be expected. Even should the crop be greatly reduced he believes that the price is likely to remain about what it is. He reasons that cotton is grown in so many other countries that the United States cannot expect to enjoy a practical monopoly of the cotton market except at prices closely approaching those at which England can buy the staple from other countries. In 1890-91 India produced 3,020,000 bales, nearly one-half of it for export; Egypt, 538,000 bales for export; Russia Asia, 270,000 bales; while Peru and Mexico exported 43,500 bales. In all of these countries cotton production is increasing rapidly. But the superior quality of American cotton gives the American growers a great advantage. The remedy, then, is not to let the fields lie idle, as we heard one planter argue, nor even in diversifying the crops in the South, though that is desirable in itself. Some say, "Go into corn and bacon." But it would take time—some years—greatly to increase the number of hogs. In parts of the South the weevil has of late proved destructive to corn. Doubtless the production of sugar and rice could be greatly increased, but not by any means as a substitute for cotton, which the negro knows how to cultivate and can raise on every acre that he owns or can rent. So, also, other fibers which are now imported could be raised with profit in almost every Southern state. But it would require a knowledge and skill, that only time can bring, to introduce new crops of this kind.

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.

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## STOCK FARMING.

In every section of the country farmers who handle fine stock are the progressive and prosperous ones. Also, the prosperous and progressive farmers in almost every case handle fine stock. Scrub stock and scrub farmers make a slow team.

If you want to retain a good hired man it is necessary to pay him good wages, and use him well. An application of the same principle is necessary in order to keep the boys on the farm. Give them some interest in the business, or something to make it interesting to them. Allow them some privileges. Even if it is folly to go to the base-ball match, the picnic or the dance, we saw, or wanted to see, the folly of it in our day, and they want to see the folly of it now. They cannot be expected to be old men before they are 21, and if they do not have their pleasure now they will go to look for pleasure when they are older, and perhaps find those of a less innocent character. And never give the boys occasion to say that "the steers are mine now, but when they are oxen they will be father's."

It is very strange that some farmers are exceeding particular about the best methods of growing big crops, buying the best implements with all the latest improvements for their cultivation, growing the largest crop possible and harvesting them in the best manner, and then paying no attention at all to the sort of stock to which they feed them. It is an anomaly in our farm practice, something that cannot be explained on any reasonable or sensible basis, and yet we see it done every day. Men who would laugh at the idea of following so old a method as to cut their hay with a scythe, who would hardly use a mower except of the most approved pattern, will yet keep cattle that are twenty years behind the times to eat their hay. There has been just as much improvement of late years in our farm stock as in the implements with which we cultivate our land, and it will pay the farmer even better to keep up with the modern progress in this line than in any other. Some say they do not believe in thoroughbred stock; then they should not believe in improved machinery, in drainage, in the silo, in the early maturity of fattening cattle, in growing sheep for both mutton and wool, in any of the things that are helping to make our agriculture to-day a better agriculture than that of a generation ago. Some say they cannot afford high-class stock; then they cannot afford any expenditure that tends toward farming, for stock, and good stock, too, is the beginning and end of agricultural progress.

With all the discouragement in connection with the cattle business there are some feeders and growers who are, even at the present low prices, making some money, while there are others who are feeding at no profit and sometimes at a positive loss. It is quite evident that it is the part of wisdom for the farmer who wishes to have the balance on the right side of the ledger to imitate the first and avoid the second. It is not a question whether the farmer in the West will keep cattle or not, it is simply a question what kind he will keep and how he will handle them. There are some farmers who will keep cattle largely, if not mainly, for their milk and butter, and others with whom the butter is no consideration whatever and the milk considered valuable only as calf feed. These last may be divided into choice cattle, range cattle, and common or scrub cattle feeders. We do not need to consider the case of the ranchman. In good years, determined mainly by the mildness of the winter, and the supply of grass in the summer, the ranchman will make some money. We are interested only in the discussion of the kind of cattle that it will pay the farmer to raise and fatten. With him it is a question simply

whether he will grow cattle for the export and shipping trade, or whether he will compete with the ranchman in furnishing the class of cattle that come in competition with the range. This last class is unprofitable on the farm and always will be, because they can be grown cheaper on the range than the farm can possibly grow them, and as a result the range will fix the price and the farmer must meet it, though at his own serious loss.—Western Live Stock and Farm Journal.

A railroad company grows rich. It does so because of a judicious use of labor and the instruments of labor. Its locomotives cost from \$6000 to \$10,000 each. This massive and costly machine must work out its own salvation or there is no salvation for its owner. So, from morning until night, and again from night until morning, without rest except for repairs, from month to month and from year to year, it puffs and tugs for its owner; now drawing a heavy freight of human life, now speeding upon the wings of the wind to carry some Nelly Bly around the world; each revolution of its mighty wheels carrying some gigantic enterprise nearer to a successful completion, and each belching forth of breath from its fiery throat registering another unit of profit upon the money in it invested. Success in such magnificent enterprises come because of the fact that trained minds are industriously employed to so direct the movements of men and matter that there shall be no waste of time, no waste of labor, and no waste of the instruments of labor. So does the time, so does the labor, and so do the instruments of labor, like money upon interest, employ each moment in producing profitable return upon the capital invested. The same kind of intelligence, coupled with the same degree of industry and enterprise, will produce an equal ratio of profit to the tiller of the soil and the owner of flocks and herds. So that in our avocation or in any other department of the world of industry we may see illustrated the wisdom of the "wise man" expressed in the words—"He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." "The soul of the sluggard desireth and hath nothing, but the soul of the diligent shall be made fat." "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds, for riches are not forever."

### The Sweet Potato for Stock.

In a late issue of the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower appears, says the Gazette, on article which says English and Northern farmers grow turnips for stock because their climate is suited to turnips and not suited to sweet potatoes. They also grow Irish potatoes because they can grow them more successfully than the sweet potato. The sweet potato, as known in the South, is a boon that is denied them. Turnips and Irish potatoes are not to be compared with sweet potatoes in respect to ease and cheapness of production, nutritiveness and general adaptation as a stock feed, to say nothing of the fact that the sweet potato is one of the finest table foods known to the world. We are satisfied that this writer is entirely correct in his summaries to why the English people and those of the Northern states grow the character of root crops named, as stock feed. If they could grow the sweet potato as we can grow it in the South, and especially in Texas, turnips and Irish potatoes would never be grown there to be employed in feeding stock. And yet there are host of farmers among us who do not appreciate the sweet potato as it should be appreciated. They go on growing corn for their stock when the same land put to sweet potatoes would feed fully four times as much stock as the corn will feed, and give entirely better satisfaction in results. We have no kind of stock that will not do well on sweet potatoes. This assertion may strike some with surprise, but it is entirely correct. As a pork producer, the sweet potato stands at the very top of feed crops.

It beats all other root crops in beef production, and long experience in several Southern localities has shown it everything that could be asked for the dairy. Sheep will flourish to perfection on it, and even horses and mules will take it with as much relish, after a little teaching, as they would corn, and it will do them as much good. Not a few farmers would be afraid to feed the sweet potato to their horses, lest it should cause colic, but nothing of the kind. It might not do to stuff a horse with sweet potatoes when he was first put upon them, but if one begins with a light feed and increases the ration gradually to a full feed, no kind of harm can result. In earlier days, before there were railroads to bring in Northern corn, the coast country farmers of Mississippi east of New Orleans, made sweet potatoes their exclusive horse feed outside of the grasses, and they had as good and healthy horses then as they have now. Theirs was not a corn country, but there was nothing off with it so far as related to the production of sweet potatoes.

The writer referred to at the beginning of this article goes on to state that in starting the sweet potato crop nothing is gained by extremely early operations. The plant is strictly a warm-climate one, and hence must have warm weather from first to last. The most successful growers give a distance of about four feet by twenty inches. This would require 5442 plants to set one acre.

A sweet potato, he says, is not a true seed, but only an enlarged, underground stem; it is not even a root, as it does not take nourishment from the soil directly, but through the stem attachment.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds live stock and farm news.

## Pears' Soap

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and, when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no alkali in it; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)  
FOR ALL  
**BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.**

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurry, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

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



## -A. ZABEL,-

AGENT.  
Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.  
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
Saddles, Harness, Bridles,  
Whips, Blankets, Etc.

We make a specialty of the celebrated Tackabery saddle. The demand for this saddle requires much effort to keep orders promptly filled, and parties wanting it will do well to place their order at once to avoid delay. We will spare neither pains or cost to keep this saddle up to the reputation obtained for it by the firms whom we succeed. Nothing but standard goods will be manufactured. Send for catalogue and prices.

**A. ZABEL,**  
103 Houston Street,  
Fort Worth. : Texas.

**Tower's** 

## Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will not Peel or Leak or Stick

**Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.**

ALL Improved Slickers have Beside the Fish Brand TRADEMARK on every Coat

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

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.

Judge H. H. Campbell of Matador is in the city.

Burke Burnett came down from his ranch Wednesday.

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

J. C. Carpenter, the Decatur-stockman spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

H. Tusler, cattle buyer from Miles City, Mont., is expected in the city today.

W. A. Briggs, the Waxahachie cattle feeder and shipper, was in the city Tuesday.

B. H. Dennis, a well-to-do stockman of Hood county was in the live stock center Thursday.

J. G. Witherspoon, a prominent stockman of Gainesville was in Fort Worth Tuesday night.

F. B. Scavers one of the leading cattlemen of Muscogee Indian Territory is visiting Fort Worth.

R. H. Riddles, a prominent cattle buyer and feeder of Alvarado, was in the city Wednesday.

D. E. Sims, a well-to-do stockman of Concho county, was among the visiting stockmen on Wednesday.

C. C. French, The James H. Campbell company's representative in this city went South a few days ago.

J. W. Corn of Bear Creek was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Corn has 500 good two-year-old steers for sale.

K. W. Allison representing Gillespie Bros., of Kansas City is circulating among the Fort Worth cattlemen.

J. W. Swarengen, manager of the Forsythe Land and Cattle company of Childress, was in the city Thursday.

A. W. Hudson, an interprising and well-to-do cattleman of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Monday night.

M. F. Ozee who represents W. M. Epperson & Co., of Kansas City, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

J. M. Dougherty came in from the West Wednesday night and went direct to his pastures in the Indian Territory.

Winfield Scott came in from the West Monday afternoon and left the same evening for the Indian Territory.

A. G. Godair, manager at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for Godair, Harding & Co., was in the city Wednesday.

Maj. W. A. Towers of Kansas City, who owns large cattle interests in Colorado and Dakota, was in the city Tuesday night.

William Hunter of Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. returned from an extended trip through Southern Texas yesterday morning.

E. Coggshall, the Montana cattle buyer, is again in the city, he having come down from the Panhandle country yesterday.

Arthur Tisdale, manager of Mrs. Adair's ranch in the Panhandle, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to the ranch.

Howard Rhodes, government quarantine inspector, came down from Kansas City Tuesday and will spend several days in Fort Worth.

S. Webb, formerly a successful real estate and live stock broker and dealer of Albany, but now of Waco was in Fort Worth yesterday.

J. H. Belcher, the Henrietta cattleman, who feeds more cattle and better ones than any man in Northern Texas, was in the city Tuesday.

W. H. Godair, senior member of the well-known live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., came up from San Angelo Wednesday.

Drew Woody, a well-to-do stockman of Decatur, was in the cattle center Thursday. He reports a good rain in the Wichita Falls country.

Tobe Odem, who looks after the interests of the live stock commission firm of McCoy & Underwood, was one of the visitors in the Fort this week.

F. M. Cunyus & Co. of Galveston, Texas, in this issue of the JOURNAL, offer to sell lumber direct to the consumer. Write them for prices.

David Frantz of Louisville, one of the principal shareholders of the Kentucky Cattle Raising company was in the city a good part of the past week.

W. R. Moore, the Fort Worth cattleman, has been at home this week. "Billy" is a hustler and can always produce the coon skins to show for his work.

J. L. Chadwick of Cresson Texas, a professional cattle spayer, offers his services to the public in this issue of the JOURNAL. See his advertisement in another column.

Capt. E. F. Ikard was in the city Tuesday, but returned to the new Oklahoma country the same day. The captain has taken up a claim and planted a "potato patch."

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, is a very busy man just now. The largely increased business being done by his line makes things very lively in his department.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, who represents Cassidy Bros. & Co. of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and who enjoys the distinction of being the boss rustler, was in town Thursday.

The Fort Worth Union Stock yards are doing an immense business. They have fed, watered and handled over 2000 cars of Indian Territory stock alone during the past sixty days.

Messrs. Haver & Bennett, well-to-do stockmen of Caldwell, Kansas, are in Fort Worth for the purpose of buying 1000 two-year-old steers. Here's a chance for some one to make a sale.

W. T. Ditto, formerly a Texas cattle king, but now a humble knight of the road, spent the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Ditto is traveling for Geo. D. Bernard & Co. of St. Louis.

Homer D. Rogers of the live stock commission firm of Alexander, Rogers & Crill, who numbers his Texas friends by the thousands, spent several days during the past week in the cattle center.

John S. Andrews of this city returned from the Panhandle country a few days ago. Mr. Andrews just finished passing on several herds of young steers recently purchased by him for Dakota parties.

C. W. Merchant, general manager San Simon Cattle company, was in Deming Thursday. He begins to-day the shipment of 3000 beef steers and 3000 cows from this point.—[Deming (N. M.) Headlight.

W. C. Weir of Milburn, Texas, has for sale 500 three and four-year-old steers in good condition. If you are in the market write him for prices at the above address.

D. D. Wright of Denison, Texas, wants to sell 1200 head of good Merino stock sheep located in Stephens county. See his advertisement in the For Sale column and write him at the above address.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, the big cattle dealer from Southwestern Texas, was in the city Monday. Doctor Taylor is now quite busy looking after the shipment

of several thousand cattle to the Indian Territory.

R. A. Riddles, Alvarado, Texas, had in 15 steers, 1036 pounds which sold at \$3.50, and Riddles & Sanson, 19 steers, 1,131 pounds at \$3.60, and 76 steers, 1,113 pounds at \$3.60.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Tobe Driskill, formerly of Texas, but now Spear Fish, S. D., passed through Fort Worth Monday en route to Giles station on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, where he goes to receive and ship a big string of steers to Dakota.

W. H. Brooks, a leading Southern Texas cattleman, with headquarters at Corpus Christi, was in this city Thursday, making arrangements for the transportation of 8000 head of cattle from Pena, on the Mexican National railroad, to Ponca, Indian Territory.

J. Ehrman, a prominent live stock dealer of Jackson, Miss., writing the JOURNAL says: Inclose please find two dollars, for which send me your valuable JOURNAL. Have seen several copies, and consider it too valuable a paper to be without.

J. W. Barbee, assistant live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, has been appointed general live stock agent for the Cotton Belt. This road has not heretofore made any efforts for the cattle trade, but with Mr. Barbee as live stock agent they ought to do a rattling good business.

W. H. Bedford, 413 Houston street, Fort Worth, wants to sell or exchange for good Texas farming lands, 10,000 head of stock cattle, located near Deming, N. M. This is a good opportunity to secure a good stock of cattle. Address as above.

John Blair, formerly secretary of the Cherokee Strip association, and now in the cattle business at Encinal, passed through the city over the Santa Fe Tuesday with the first train of a shipment of 500 cars of feeders, which he will ship to the Osage country.

Ed. Fenlon, manager of the Bronson Cattle company, was in the city Wednesday night. Mr. Fenlon was returning from his company's pasture in Crosby county and reports everything in that part of the state as in a flourishing condition.

J. J. Smyth of Itaska is in the city. Mr. Smyth is one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders in the state. He has 2500 very fine steers on hand now, all of which were full fed on cotton seed through the entire winter and are now on fine pasture and will soon be ready for market.

Jno. W. Light of Mason, Tex., came up from Brownwood Monday. Mr. Light has recently shipped eight or ten thousand cows and steers from the last named point to the Indian Territory. Mr. Light is one of the largest and most successful cattle dealers of the state.

The Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad is doing a splendid business just now, and is handling the shipments to the entire satisfaction of the shippers and fully maintains its reputation of being one of the most accommodating and popular roads in Texas.

Capt. J. P. Moore, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, has retired from politics and is now devoting his entire time and attention to looking after the interest of the patrons of his road. The Texas and Pacific is doing a good business and its general live-stock agent is correspondingly happy.

John J. Rhodes, a cattleman of Millett, LaSalle county, passed through the city Tuesday with a train of feeders. He says "grass is very poor in our section. In fact, there is none at all, nothing but weeds, all on account of lack of rain, and if it does not rain soon

the consequences will be serious. Cattle are being moved out by the thousands to the Territory."

Major Sam Hunt general live stock agent of the Missouri Kansas and Texas is a hard worker and always full of business, but the heavy shipments to the Indian Territory over his route at this time are causing an increased activity in the live stock department. Maj. Hunt however is equal to the occasion, and manages to keep everything moving to the satisfaction of the shippers.

A. S. Nicholson, the cattle buyer of this city, returned Thursday evening from up the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad where he has just completed the shipment of 2500 steers to the Indian Territory. The cattle placed by Mr. Nicholson in the Territory have all been wintered on cotton seed and are all extra good lot and will no doubt soon be marketable at top prices.

Hon. Geo. W. Fulton, Jr., a prominent stockman and politician of Rockport, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Fulton was en route to the Indian Territory looking after some cattle shipments recently made by him to the last named locality. Mr. Fulton represented his district in the last legislature and acquitted himself with more than usual credit and distinction.

Col. J. W. Burgess, the fine stock breeder, who owns a beautiful stock farm at Blue Mound, about ten miles north of this city, has not yet sold the blooded bulls advertised by him in the JOURNAL. He has about 70 head of Polled Angus and Shorthorns one and two years old, as fine as can be found in the state. These animals are A1 and will be sold at a bargain. Address him at Fort Worth.

Geo. W. Barefoot of Nacona, Montague county, who represents the well known live stock commission firm of C. C. Daly & Co. of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Barefoot in addition to being an active and successful cattleman is also an active and leading politician of his baliwick, and is just now doing quite a lot of Hogg and hominy talking.

Campbell Brown of Spring Hill, Tenn., announces in this issue of the JOURNAL the nineteenth annual sale of blooded horses at his Ewell farm on the 25th of May. Mr. Brown is a breeder of long experience and matured judgment, and from his farm have gone many prize winners. This sale will be a rare opportunity to supply yourself with the best strains of horse flesh in the market. Send his advertisement in another column and write for his catalogue.

F. W. Flato, Jr., one of the directors of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company spent the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Flato has charge of the company's office in Kansas City, and is one of the most correct and accommodating office men in the country. Mr. Flato formerly lived at Flatonia, in Southern Texas, this city having been named in honor of his father, F. W. Flato, Sr. Mr. Flato has many friends in Texas who will always extend him a hearty welcome.

J. F. Evans of Sherman, Tex., manager of the Hereford Cattle company, Boston, was in the city last week on his return from a visit to the company's ranch in Crockett county which includes 24,000 acres of good land in alternate sections. Mr. Evans has charge of several large ranches in Texas and New Mexico which are stocked with thoroughbred cattle. It is his intention to improve and stock their Crockett county land.—[San Angelo Enterprise.

C. H. Ray of Ranger was in the city Tuesday. Cattle, he says, are in good shape in his neck of the woods, and he further remarked that they had better prospects for grass than had been seen

(Continued on Page 14.)

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

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

Last week the market advanced 40 to 50 cents per 100, but was all lost by the unprecedented run of over 32,000 on Monday. The receipts to-day were 13,000. They have been comparatively light every day since Monday, but the market has been dull and slow at about last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; shipments, none. Market steady. Rough and common, \$4@4.50; mixed and packers, \$4.45@4.65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.65@4.70; light, \$4.55@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, none. Market weak to lower. Clipped, \$4@5; Texans, \$5.85; Westerns, \$6@6.45; lambs, \$6@7.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; shipments, 900. Market steady. No good native steers on sale. Fair to good Texas steers sold at \$2.60@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 3,800. Market strong. Heavy, \$4.50@4.70; mixed, \$4.00@4.50; light, \$4.40@4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 1,200. Market quiet. No desirable sheep offered.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., April 28.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine.....	14@17	14@17
Medium.....	15@19	15@19
Spring, six eight months		
Fine.....	13@16	13@16
Medium.....	14@17	14@17
Mexican improved.....	11½@13	11½@13
Mexican carpet.....	9@11	9@11

St. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Wool—Unchanged. Best grades of course wool are the most wanted, ranging 15@20c; various grades of medium ranged 18@23c.

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

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.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

April 23—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold Saunders & Presnell, San Antonio, 70 calves, \$6.50 each. April 25—N Armstrong, Cotulla, 25 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.50; Saunders & P, San Antonio, 21 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.60; 3 cows and stags, 790 lbs, \$2. April 26—C Real Converse, 28 steers, 848 lbs, \$2.70.

April 20—Scaling & Tamblin sold for J Scharbauer, Midland, 853 sheep, 104 lbs, \$6. April 25—J L Huggins, Henrietta, 20 steers, 1184 lbs, \$3.37½; J W Mathis, Cotulla, 25 grass steers, 764 lbs, \$2.50. April 26—Tiller Cattle Co, Little Rock, Ark, 40 steers, 1063 lbs, \$3.50; 39 steers, 1134 lbs, \$3.65; 22 steers, 950 lbs, \$3.45; 23 heifers, 777 lbs, \$3.30; 40 cows, 853 lbs, \$3; 46 cows, 803 lbs, \$3; 8 cows, 767 lbs, \$2.25; 1 steer, 680 lbs, \$2.50; 1 stag, 1030 lbs, \$2.50; H W Earnest, Cotulla, 24 steers, 936 lbs, \$3.10; 25 steers, 876 lbs, \$3.

April 17—Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for J B Slaughter, Paris, 40 steers, 1132 lbs, \$3.55; 1 cow, 870 lbs, \$2.50.

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

April 25—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for Rodgers & Robertson, Yorktown, 98 steers, 882 lbs, \$3.15. April 27—Stoddard & H, Pearsall, 35 steers, 958 lbs, \$3.20; 9 stags, 1000 lbs, \$2.50.

Omaha Letter.

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

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week were 18,184 cattle, 28,141 hogs and 2465 sheep, against 10,017 cattle, 17,638 hogs and 3691 sheep the week previous, and 8477 cattle, 24,619 hogs and 3931 sheep the corresponding week of April 1891.

Notwithstanding the heavy receipts the course of the cattle market the past week has been generally upward. The supply was more than 8000 heavier than the week previous, and nearly 1000 heavier than a year ago. The surprisingly light runs at Chicago caused a stronger market there and at other Eastern markets, and this fact led to free buying by both shippers and exporters. Dressed beef men also bought freely all week and prices for all grades of steers are 15 to 40 cents higher than a week ago.

The fact that with heavy receipts here and comparatively light receipts in Chicago the market made a sharp and healthy advance has in it a moral for all Western owners and shippers of cattle. All live stock markets are governed more or less by Chicago, and so long as the supply there is kept light or even at a reasonable figure, prices will, in all probability, be in a great measure satisfactory. If then, instead of crowding their cattle in Chicago and glutting the market, shippers

would stop off at Omaha or other kindred markets, prices would be steadier and more satisfactory for all concerned.

The supply of butchers' and canners' stock continues very light, and prices are substantially the same, perhaps a shade stronger than a week ago. Western cattle to supply this demand cannot begin to come too quickly to suit the local slaughterers.

Stockers and feeders are in active demand at strong prices. The miserable rainy, cold weather we have had so far this spring seems at last to have given place to genuine spring weather, and with this has come an active and growing demand for stock and feeding cattle to help solve the solution of the corn surplus problem. The state is full of good corn, which is selling at home anywhere from 20 to 25 cents. This hardly pays the farmer to ship and get rid of it he must, and to the best possible advantage. Hence the strong and increasing call for suitable cattle to feed. Prices are relatively considerably stronger than beef cattle prices, but the circumstances would certainly seem in a measure to justify the prices paid. The advance the past week on cattle of this class has been anywhere from 10 to 20 cents.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	\$3.80@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.....	3.40@3.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.....	3.00@3.40
Fair to good Western steers.....	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.75@3.30
Common to medium cows.....	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.40
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.25@3.00
Veal calves.....	3.50@5.00

Hogs are selling from 20 to 25 cents lower than last week, owing partly, to an increase of over 10,500 in the receipts compared with last week and partly to a decided falling off in the Eastern demand. Sales to-day were from \$4.25@4.40, the bulk of the hogs selling at \$4.30@4.35.

The unusually small receipts continue the chief feature of the hog market, although prices have nominally advanced 10 to 15 cents. The demand is all that could be asked, but there is apparently a dearth of sheep in the country tributary to this market. Quotations are as follows: Fair to good natives \$4.50@6.10; fair to good westerns \$4.50@6.00; common and stock sheep \$3@4.25; good to choice 40 to 90 pound lambs \$4.50@6.75.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

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

FISH & KECK CO.,  
Kansas City Stock Yards.

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

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

**—:—Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,—:—**

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Kansas City Stock Yards, - - - - - Kansas City, Kansas.  
Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.



**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.

Live Stock Commission Merchants' Directory.

The following well-known and thoroughly reliable live stock commission merchants are regular patrons of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Our readers can rely on having their stock sold for its full market value and returns promptly remitted when consigned to any one of these firms:

- U. S. YARDS, VICKSBURG, MISS.
- Mose Feibleman, Mgr.
- STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON.
- Norman & Pearson.
- UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS.
- Wheeler, James & Co.
- U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.
- M. G. Ellis & Co.
- STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS.
- J. T. Brenford.
- Henry Michell & Bro.
- Albert Montgomery.
- John Munford.
- STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY.
- Cassidy Bros. Commission Co.
- Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
- Fish & Keck Company.
- Greer, Mills & Co.
- Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.
- Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
- The James H. Campbell Co.
- Scaling & Tamblin.
- NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.
- Cassidy Bros. & Co.
- Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
- Greer, Mills & Co.
- Scaling & Tamblin.
- Stewart & Overstreet.
- Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
- The James H. Campbell Co.
- The Alexander-Rogers Co.
- UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.
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## HORSE DEPARTMENT

### Condition and Losses of Horses.

The department of agriculture has recently issued a report giving the losses during the past winter and the present condition of live stock throughout the United States. This report refers to horses as follows:

A comparatively mild winter, with a general abundance of forage, has been favorable to a high general average in the condition of horses. As numerically expressed it is one-tenth of one point higher than a year ago, the present figures for the United States as a whole, being 97.4 per cent. Following the Atlantic and Gulf coast from Maine to Mississippi, inclusive, we find but four states that fall below this general average, New York, Delaware, North Carolina and Mississippi; and these fall short by the fraction only, their average being 97.

Texas, with an average of 93, is the lowest in the list, the adjacent states of Louisiana and Arkansas ranking but 1 per cent higher. The low condition in these states is probably due more to exposure than to disease. In Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia the average is 98, but in Ohio and Indiana it falls to 96. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Colorado it is 97, and in Nevada only 95; but in no other Western state does it fall below 98, while in two of them (Wyoming and Washington) it reaches 100, a figure which is also attained by two of the New England states, namely New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Of twelve instances in which the average is 99 per cent, six occur in the region west of the Missouri river, including two of those of California and Oregon, on the Pacific coast.

The usual run of equine diseases are mentioned by correspondents, but with the general qualification that horses have been quite free from serious disorders during the past year. Mild ailments, various in their character and varying in their severity, are reported from scattering points under the comprehensive term, distemper. This is varied occasionally by reports of pink-eye, epizootic and grippe. In the absence of serious diseases correspondents feel called upon to name slight disorders, which are always present to some extent and never serious. Colds and coughs, and occasionally cases of pneumonia, have followed careless exposure in inclement weather.

Glanders is mentioned in only two or three localities, and in each case the infected animal has been isolated and generally killed by order of proper officers. In districts where the crops of 1890 were short and spring work in 1891 was attempted with insufficient feed for work animals, there was a weakening or ordinary vitality to such an extent that diseases usually of little moment, became serious. Plenty of pasturage and abundant grain crops remedied this during the summer and fall, and general condition is everywhere good at the close of winter.

The percentage of losses is lower than for two years past, being 1.5, as against 1.7 in 1891 and 1.6 in 1890. Three years ago the average was the same as at present. Applying the average percentage to the total number of horses on January 1, 1892, the aggregate loss for the whole country appears to be 237,555. In any attempt to estimate the money loss represented by these figures, it must be borne in mind that, as stated in the report on the same subject a year ago, "the losses occur among the poorer and less valuable animals."

The lowest ratio of loss (1 per cent) is found in West Virginia, Maine, with 1.1 per cent, holding the second place. A rate of 1.2 is found in Rhode Island, Michigan and Washington, and one of 1.3 in Ohio, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Oregon. In all the Gulf States, except Texas, the rate is 2 per cent or a fraction above, and it is also 2 per cent in Arkansas, Nevada and New Mexico. In Georgia, Colorado and Utah it is 1.9, and in the remaining states and territories it ranges from 1.4

to 1.8. The relative high rate in the Gulf States and a few others in the South and Southwest is no doubt due mainly to the custom encouraged by the mildness of the climate of letting animals remain without shelter, while the low general average may be ascribed to the mildness of the winter and the full supply of forage.

States and Territories	Horses.	Losses.	
		P. ct.	No.
Maine.....	110,719	1.1	1,218
New Hampshire.....	53,985	1.4	756
Vermont.....	90,258	1.5	1,354
Massachusetts.....	64,464	1.7	1,096
Rhode Island.....	10,361	1.2	124
Connecticut.....	46,238	1.4	647
New York.....	659,461	1.5	9,892
New Jersey.....	87,531	1.8	1,576
Pennsylvania.....	621,861	1.4	8,705
Delaware.....	25,300	1.7	430
Maryland.....	131,450	1.8	2,365
Virginia.....	246,196	1.8	4,432
North Carolina.....	131,866	1.8	2,374
South Carolina.....	60,639	1.7	1,031
Georgia.....	104,309	1.9	1,982
Florida.....	32,653	2.0	653
Alabama.....	121,446	2.1	2,550
Mississippi.....	155,577	2.3	3,578
Louisiana.....	127,043	2.2	2,795
Texas.....	1,299,008	1.8	21,778
Arkansas.....	187,078	2.0	3,742
Tennessee.....	312,181	1.5	4,683
West Virginia.....	155,446	1.0	1,554
Kentucky.....	402,373	1.4	5,633
Ohio.....	888,428	1.3	11,550
Michigan.....	519,896	1.2	6,239
Indiana.....	725,256	1.4	10,154
Illinois.....	1,337,523	1.5	20,063
Wisconsin.....	493,783	1.3	6,029
Minnesota.....	461,185	1.5	6,918
Iowa.....	1,314,360	1.6	21,030
Missouri.....	950,566	1.4	13,308
Kansas.....	935,135	1.5	14,027
Nebraska.....	625,203	1.6	10,005
South Dakota.....	260,000	1.3	3,380
North Dakota.....	142,000	1.8	2,556
Montana.....	197,011	1.8	3,546
Wyoming.....	100,090	1.5	1,501
Colorado.....	161,288	1.9	3,064
New Mexico.....	93,000	2.0	1,860
Arizona.....	51,658	1.8	930
Utah.....	67,957	1.9	1,291
Nevada.....	57,757	2.0	1,155
Idaho.....	185,497	1.5	2,782
Washington.....	170,535	1.2	2,046
Oregon.....	226,545	1.3	2,945
California.....	414,059	1.5	6,226
Total.....	15,498,140	1.5	237,555

### Ladies on Horseback.

Half the accidents to women originate, says The Horseman, in their own fright, and the object lessons is as much to infuse confidence as to give instruction. Any horse suitable for a woman can be ridden and managed with ease by anyone who will keep her head. When her horse is led up to the door the equestrienne may dismiss all fear, and look with unalloyed pleasure at what lies before her. Many ladies, especially in the South, mount from a block. It is a capital thing to learn, and with modern short skirts is easy. A woman should be able, at necessity, to mount from a fence, as she can with a steady horse. If riding alone and her horse picks up a stone, she must get it out or lame him, but unless she can mount unassisted she dare not dismount. Ladies usually ride in company, but in the country it is well to be independent. It is quite possible to mount a small horse by letting down the stirrup-leather far enough to insert the left foot, but this savors of gymnastics, says Colonel Theodore A. Dodge.

In being mounted it is three-fourths the lady's spring and one-fourth the lifting of the cavalier which tells. I have known little women who were heavier in mounting than a sack of meal, and others of greater avoirdupois and no more strength who needed scarce a finger's exertion. Only very muscular men can bodily lift a woman into the saddle, and no ones likes to do it. One of the worst preparations for a ride is the irritation caused a man by having to exert his strength in mounting his partner.

Once in the saddle smooth the skirt and adjust the stirrup. No woman should ride without a safety stirrup, which will certainly throw out her foot if she falls. She should be able to drop and regain the stirrup at will. She might as well be tied to the saddle as stiffly held between leaping-horn and stirrup. Some women ride with the foot "home," i. e., thrust fully in; but this does not give her as elastic a hold against the third pommel as to carry

the stirrup under the ball of the foot. Both ways should be familiar.

Few women have a perfect seat. Many have a safe but defective seat. A woman who rides in the middle of her horse's back and rises square to a trot, who is both graceful and strong in the saddle, and has good hands, is rarely found. Such a seat and hands are attainable if the rider will accept criticism kindly. The seat depends on the position of the legs. The right leg from the knee down should rise perpendicularly from stirrup to knee. Many women hang the left leg back and thrust the right foot forward; both are ugly and fatal defects. The left knee should be firm against the saddle-flap. The backbone must be perpendicular from the center of the saddle, except when leaning to a trot; the shoulders at right angles to it and equally advanced. There should be no rigidity, but that perfect ease which habit alone yields. Few men or woman walk well; fewer ride well. But it is an art to aim at. Until a good seat is obtained no woman can have light hands. Many women like to ride a horse who lets them pull on his mouth for support. A firm seat allows the hands free action.

Without it no horse's mouth can be kept so light as to be managed by a woman's limited strength. Much enjoyment may undoubtedly be got from a leather-mouthed horse; but this is no more riding than Annie Rooney on the hand organ is music.

When the seat is straight and strong, the hands can be as light as the horse's mouth. The perfection of riding is to accomplish everything with as slight muscular effort as possible. The bit should be such as to prevent the horse from boring on your hands, and yet not make him restless. The adjustment of the bit to produce the best results is a matter requiring much judgment and experience. Every horse has his peculiarities.

There are many methods of holding the reins. Provided the curb and snaffle-reins are kept so distinct that each can be shortened or lengthened, any method is good. The fashion of the day is to ride with both hands, but a woman's horse should guide by the neck or bit at will. To be unable to ride readily with one hand is an absurdity. In any case hold the hands low.

In company keep together. Nothing is so annoying as to have your companion ahead or behind you half the time. Companions should ride as they walk, side by side. One of the charms of equestrianism, conversation, enlivened by the brisk exercise and suggestive surroundings, is quite lost unless you keep together. Good riders can chat

at a rapid trot or an inspiring canter as well as at a walk, because, whatever their gait, they remember that they ride for companionship as well as exercise. Lack of familiarity with saddle-work is quickly betrayed by the failure to keep abreast.

Dismounting is about as easy as getting out of a carriage. It may be done gracefully or ungracefully. An active woman can slide to the ground without assistance. Be sure your skirts are clear of your horse, and your feet clear of everything. The rest comes readily

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**SWINE.**

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

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 a man argues that he cannot keep his brood sows over three years old because they become tricky it is good evidence that he is careless about the strength of his fences and the fastening of his gates. It is the poor fence or gate, along with poor feed, that makes the tricky animal, whether pig, horse or cow.

Farm and Ranch: "Plant Hogs" is the new war cry. It is all right as far as it goes, but, like other crops, planting alone will not do. Hogs must be cultivated, as well as planted, and even that don't go far enough into the merit of the case. Plant hogs from carefully selected seed; cultivate them well; gather the crop carefully at the proper time and market judiciously. Anything less than this leaves the work only half done.

A serious loss to breeders of swine for stock purposes is that of holding boars for customers. The season closes and finds the breeder with a number on hand that in most cases must be sold at a low price, often not enough to cover cost of growing them, or else they must be castrated and fattened. When fattened it is done at a greater cost than that of animals of the same age castrated while young, for to get the best growth of a boar he must be lotted alone; this adds to his cost. This is a feature of fancy pig growing for breeding purposes that the beginner does not take into consideration, it comes by experience.

If you raise your hogs without pasturage then feed them regularly three times a day, but never enough for any feed to be left over. Keep them thrifty and healthy, but apparently hungry. It is what the animal digests and not what he eats that makes the gain. Feed left over tells of a lost appetite, and a hog without an appetite is, to some extent, a sick hog, no matter what the cause. The hog must relish his feed to derive the most benefit from it, and he will scarcely relish it if he must leave a lot over at his regular meal to be attacked again when his stomach has rested sufficient to admit of forcing the feed down.

When hogs are ready to take on fat for market then begin stuffing them. Give them all they will eat up clean, but never enough for a lot to be left over. You can soon find out how much they will eat up clean, and be able to regulate their ration accordingly. No ration can be made that may by any means be considered applicable under all conditions. Generally the ration must be determined with each lot of hogs on every farm, and the careful breeder should know the amount that should be given with more certainty than anyone else. But whether hogs are fed in a close pen or in a good pasture, they should be fed liberally, but without waste, at the fattening, and just enough to favor rapid development of carcass through the growing stage.

It is an uncommon thing for persons to think that the hog, to do its best, requires stuffing with all the feed it will take from the beginning to the end. This, says the Orange county (N. Y.) Farmer, is decidedly a mistake. It is always best to pasture the growing hog, allowing him to hustle for his own feed. In that case he will not eat too much. A little additional feed may be given him at regular times, say morning and evening, but never enough to apparently satisfy his appetite. The growing hog should always appear hungry and anxious to eat. The best

thing to govern your actions in feeding him is his own apparent condition. Keep him looking healthy and thrifty without taking on fat and he will develop carcass thrice as fast as he would if stuffed.

An essential point to be observed in raising pigs is to keep the sows in good thrifty condition during the period of gestation as the pigs derive their nourishment from the dam, and their condition will greatly depend upon the way the dam is cared for both before and after parturition. For the first two months the pigs will depend almost wholly upon the milk furnished them by the sow, hence if they are to make a vigorous growth the sows must be well supplied with plenty of nutritious milk-producing food. By the time the pigs are two months old they will commence to let up on the dam considerably, and if at this time they can have a good pasture to run in they will need but little grain. Milk is a good feed for the sows while suckling if not given too sour. It is also good if in addition some wheat bran and ground oats can be mixed with it. The pigs should have a place provided so that they can get something to eat aside from what they get from the dam, and they should be fed regularly.

In raising pigs, as well as all other kinds of stock, the selection of the sire and dam has very much to do with the amount of profit realized. To begin with it is quite an item to secure good, healthy, vigorous sires and dams, if you want strong, active and rapid growing pigs. After you have the pigs it is much easier to maintain a healthy, vigorous growth than it will be to start them again if they are once stunted. In order to meet with success the right start must be made. This can be done by selecting the right kind of breeding stock. The male, invariably, should be a thoroughbred. He should, in addition, possess individual merit with vigor enough to transmit his good qualities to his offspring. To increase this value in the offspring, sows of the same breed as the male, which have been carefully selected, should be used. Yet there can be a good grade of pigs raised if a full-blood boar is used on a well-selected lot of well-matured grade sows. Immature breeding lessens the vitality and if kept up is certain to show the effect in weak and puny pigs.

The natural food for hogs in the wild state is grass, the masts of the forest, roots and bulbs of plants. The necessity for this character of food is well recognized by nature in providing the hog with a rooter for the purpose of obtaining it. Even after generations of domestication, with an ample supply of sustenance to satisfy all demands, this proclivity or desire to root, independent of necessity, remains as a prominent characteristic. Farmers who have practiced from this pointer, and during the winter months have at stated intervals of at least twice a week given one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips, have found that the hogs not only relish them but derive great benefit from them. They are conducive to a perfect condition of the system, stimulating the action of the various organs in the performance of their functions. They aid in digestion and assimilation of the more solid food. Brood sows are especially benefited by a liberal supply of root diet while pregnant, as well as their young. Indeed it is almost compulsory to insure strong, healthy pigs, and a natural farrow.

**Condition and Losses of Swine.**

A report recently issued by the department of agriculture gives the condition and loss of hogs throughout the country as follows:

The condition of swine at the close of winter is considerably better than at the same date a year ago, the average for the whole country standing at 95.1 against 91.3 last April. The improvement is general, the advance being confined to no one section of the country, but appearing in the average of almost every state. In no less than six states

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the consolidated averages of the county returns gave a state average of 100, representing practically perfect condition, while in twelve more the reduction of condition from all causes amounted to but two points.

Condition refers to healthfulness, flesh and general vitality, and in these three particulars the swine of the country are this year above the average of previous returns. The figures are highest in New England and the North Atlantic states and in the states of Ohio and Missouri valleys. In the South and Southwest condition is lower, owing to the fact that swine are not so carefully cared for.

In reporting upon diseases of swine, correspondents are apt to class as cholera every fatal disorder whose symptoms do not stamp it as some easily recognized malady. As a result of this tendency to make the term cholera a sweeping designation which covers different forms of ordinary or obscure ailments, it would appear on the face of the return that no other disease has been prevalent in any section of the country.

The present return classes almost every fatal disorder in the category of cholera or swine plague, but the amount of disease of any kind reported is very much smaller than usual. The swine of the country have been healthful, being free to an unusual extent from either fatal or trifling disorders during the past year. This exemption from disease is undoubtedly due to the fact that that more than ordinary attention has been given to this class of farm stock. During the past year values have materially advanced, and with a large corn crop and a comparatively mild winter the present favorable condition was to be expected.

As before noted "cholera" is reported from many sections of the country, but generally with a statement in qualification, as "less than usual," etc., but there are a few returns which indicate severe local losses. These exceptions to the rule are mainly confined to the South, where the animals run at large with but little care, and where but few commercial hogs are grown. The hog-raising states of the Ohio and Missouri valleys, the districts from which commercial supplies are largely drawn, are especially free from serious disease.

There is an occasional mention of other disorders, as quinsy, thumps, pneumonia and derangements of the stomach or bowels from careless or improper feeding, but these are so rare as to hardly merit mention. With condition high and the general immunity from disease which is noted above, it

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naturally follows that the aggregate loss from diseases of all character must be small. The percentage of loss amounts to but 5.4, the smallest return in any recent year. Last year it was 8.4. The total number reported as lost from disease is 2,850,596, against 4,237,407 last year. In 1887, when losses were the heaviest ever reported, the percentage of loss was 13.4 or more than one out of eight of every herd.

During recent years there has been a gradual decline in annual losses, due to better care and appreciation of the fact that this class of animals need to be surrounded with proper sanitary conditions quite as much as any other in order to insure the best results. The percentage of loss by states, together with the aggregate number dying from disease in each state, is thus shown:

States and Territories.	Number.	Losses.	
		Pr. ct.	Number.
Maine.....	76,688	1.4	10,74
New Hampshire.....	51,664	1.6	827
Vermont.....	74,795	1.8	1,346
Massachusetts.....	66,536	1.4	932
Rhode Island.....	13,658	1.7	232
Connecticut.....	54,492	2.3	1,253
New York.....	672,595	1.9	12,779
New Jersey.....	190,547	1.8	3,430
Pennsylvania.....	1,157,613	2.0	23,152
Delaware.....	53,232	4.0	2,129
Maryland.....	349,975	3.5	12,249
Virginia.....	978,966	5.3	51,885
North Carolina.....	1,253,136	7.0	87,720
South Carolina.....	684,065	6.2	42,412
Georgia.....	1,601,275	9.7	164,054
Florida.....	386,913	7.5	29,018
Alabama.....	1,499,554	8.0	119,964
Mississippi.....	1,357,966	8.6	116,780
Louisiana.....	756,433	5.3	40,691
Texas.....	2,321,346	3.7	85,486
Arkansas.....	1,663,109	8.6	143,027
Tennessee.....	2,287,059	7.2	164,668
West Virginia.....	481,266	5.0	24,063
Kentucky.....	2,346,268	4.2	98,541
Ohio.....	2,851,228	4.0	114,041
Michigan.....	892,027	5.2	46,386
Indiana.....	2,586,390	6.0	155,183
Illinois.....	4,894,815	7.5	367,111
Wisconsin.....	1,109,660	4.1	45,496
Minnesota.....	591,885	4.0	23,696
Iowa.....	7,102,320	5.3	376,575
Missouri.....	4,632,264	5.0	231,682
Kansas.....	3,175,767	3.7	117,513
Nebraska.....	2,586,952	4.0	103,403
South Dakota.....	275,000	2.9	7,078
North Dakota.....	95,000	3.2	4,075
Montana.....	35,105	2.0	740
Wyoming.....	10,920	1.5	102
Colorado.....	23,842	1.6	364
New Mexico.....	24,852	3.7	981
Arizona.....	20,140	3.0	620
Utah.....	48,504	1.5	704
Nevada.....	12,626	3.2	429
Idaho.....	64,790	3.0	1,904
Washington.....	152,144	2.5	3,844
Oregon.....	227,343	2.4	5,456
California.....	512,424	3.1	15,885
Total.....	52,398,019	5.4	2,850,596

## PERSONAL MENTION.

(Continued from Page 10.)

for a long time, caused by the timely rains which have fallen in that section of the country. He says sheep did very well last winter. They are just beginning to feed cattle out there and the practice will increase. Mr. Ray was en route to Clifton via the Santa Fe to pass on a bunch of yearling steers, which he has bought of Peterson & Wilm. He has lately sold the stock of cattle of J. W. Miller of Ranger, Eastland county, for which he was appointed trustee, and obtained \$7500 for them. They consisted of steers and feeders.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City spent several days in Fort Worth, including Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Mr. Bush was at Austin during the last two weeks of the extra session and did considerable hard work in the interest of the cattlemen. He was however, unable to secure the passage of a law creating a sanitary board. A bill however, was agreed upon by representative stockmen from different parts of the state, and was favorably recommended by the committee of the legislature having it in charge, and would no doubt have become a law but for the pressure of other, and to the members, more important matters, and the limited time allowed by law for transacting the business of the special session.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, Texas, president of the Reynolds Cattle company, stopped over Tuesday night in Fort Worth and left Wednesday morning for Goodnight, where his company have wintered a large herd of cattle. This company already have on their Dakota ranch 9000 steers. They are now preparing to drive and ship to Dakota from their Texas ranches 10,000 head more, all steers. Mr. Reynolds says their Dakota cattle have wintered well and are now in good shape, as have also their cattle wintered in the Goodnight pasture, but in their Haskell and Throckmorton pastures, which are mostly she cattle, the loss was from 12 to 15 per cent.

E. L. Gage, the Brewster county cattleman, who suicided in Chicago last week, was the originator and for many years president and manager of the Presidio Land and Cattle company. He was one of the largest shareholders in the company and owned other large land and cattle interests. The writer knew Mr. Gage intimately and but speaks the sentiment of his hundreds of other friends in saying that he was one of the best men in the state. Honest, courteous and correct, he was a gentleman it was a pleasure to know and do business with. In the death of Mr. Gage, Western Texas has lost one of its old-time land marks, a man who perhaps has done more than any other one man to develop and build up our Western frontier. An account of this unfortunate affair was published in last week's issue of the JOURNAL. The decline in land and cattle, the general depression in business and stringency in money matters seem to have preyed on him to the extent of deranging his mind, and in a fit of despondency he ended it all by ending his life. Peace to his ashes.

## Street's Western Stable Car Line.

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## The Wyoming Cattlemen's War.

The cattlemen's war in Wyoming has assumed a very serious character. The attempt of some of the leading ranchmen to utterly exterminate the rustlers proved a repetition of the traditional bear hunt, in which the bear turned hunter. For several days the public was favored with details of the extensive preparations made by several com-

panies of ranchmen to march upon the rustlers—or cattle thieves—and surround them and hang to the sage bushes all they did not shoot. There was to be short and sharp work. A few days later came word that after killing two rustlers whom they caught alone—shooting one and burning the other in his cabin—fifty of the regulators were surrounded by about 500 rustlers at the T A ranch, their supply and ammunitions captured and their own dynamite about to be used to blow them to kingdom come, from which fate they were rescued by the opportune arrival of a troop of United States cavalry. The regulators were taken into custody by the officer in command although Sheriff Angus, who is at the head of the rustlers whom he has sworn in as deputies, demands them as his prisoners. Johnson county is the seat of war and Converse county is also interested. The Wyoming end of the wires over which were sent the first telegrams concerning this trouble was in the hands of friends of the regulators but now the dispatchers are evidently being prepared by those who sympathize with the rustlers, so that it is difficult to learn the exact truth. The regulators seemed to be under the impression that they were gunning for a band of cattle thieves about 500 in number who had their rendezvous at a certain ranch, and that the job of wiping them off the face of the earth would be fun. It is stated in behalf of the rustlers that the Sheriff of Johnson county is at their head and that they are composed of small, honest ranchmen who buy their cattle, and settlers—"the men with the hoe"—both of which parties have incurred the enmity of the big ranchers by fencing off choice bits of range and water-courses. A little light is shed on the subject by one of the rustlers who was wounded and who barely escaped with his life, and who is now in Chicago. He is thus quoted:

The truth is this: There are a number of cattlemen who have big bunches of stock feeding all along the valleys. They think because they have plenty of money they can run things as they want to. There are a number of small cattlemen who have little bunches of cattle, perhaps a couple of thousand of head, and they pick out a nice little valley where they let the stock browse until they are ready to be shipped. The small cattlemen are not always particular as to the ground they select; sometimes they feed the bunch on some one else's ground and then trouble is raised. That is if the big battlemen finds it out. But there are others who rent the land and some of them buy a small ranch. The little ones are not in the big beef combine which the big ones have organized, and they sell their cattle for what they can get. Then sometimes a small bunch wanders off from the big feeders and gets lost in the hills or mixed up with a little herd. The herders sometimes do not try to do anything about it and they sell their cattle before the big fall round-up. In this way the big dealers sometimes lose a few head.

This year they held a meeting in Cheyenne and they raised a pile of money—some say \$100,000—for the purpose of making a war on the little cattlemen, or "rustlers," as they call them. They got together all of the disreputable cow punchers that they could find, picked up the scum of humanity which was hanging around the saloons in Denver, Butte City and some other towns, and organized a war party. They spent about \$5000 for guns and ammunition and bought the boys a lot of whiskey to drink so as to make them brave. \* \* \* They say my brother Jack (Jack Flagg, commonly called "King of the Rustlers" in Wyoming) is a "rustler"—out our way a "rustler" is a man who picks up other people's cattle—but he is not. He has a bunch of about two thousand and we brought them all up the trail from Texas last year. Those men are only trying to run the small cattlemen out of the country, and they are nothing more or less than red-handed murderers.

The delicacy of the allusion to the carelessness of the small cattlemen both

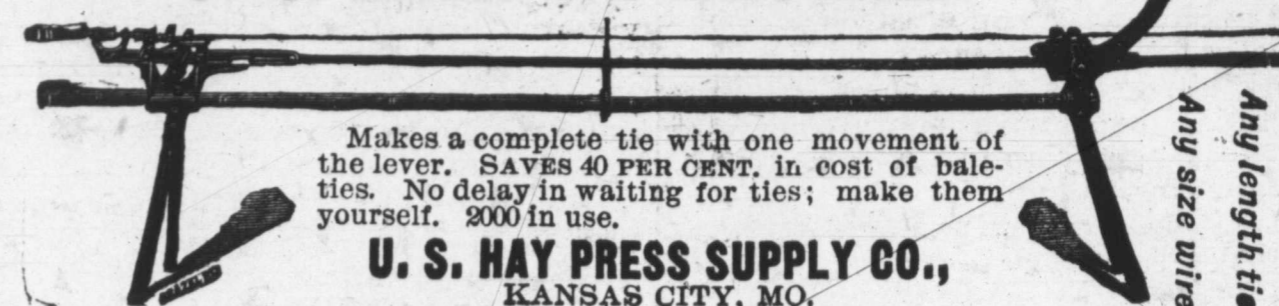
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as to the grass they let their cattle graze and the "small bunches" from the big herd which "get mixed up with the little herds" is truly charming. "The herders sometimes do not try to do anything about it and sell their cattle before the big fall round-up," when an examination of the brands would result in the return of the cattle to their owner. Such carelessness in this part of the country is called thievery.

On the other hand it appears the inhabitants of Johnson and Converse counties are either thoroughly terrorized by the rustlers or are in hearty sympathy with them, for it is stated that 1000 well-armed men under command of a Methodist parson are awaiting the supposed removal of the invading cattlemen to Cheyenne by the United States cavalry with the determination of capturing the regulators and hanging them, even if they have to do battle with Col. Van Horn's Sixth cavalry. A rather vivid reportorial imagination is largely responsible for this story, we opine. It is a rather desperate desperado who goes to war with national troops.

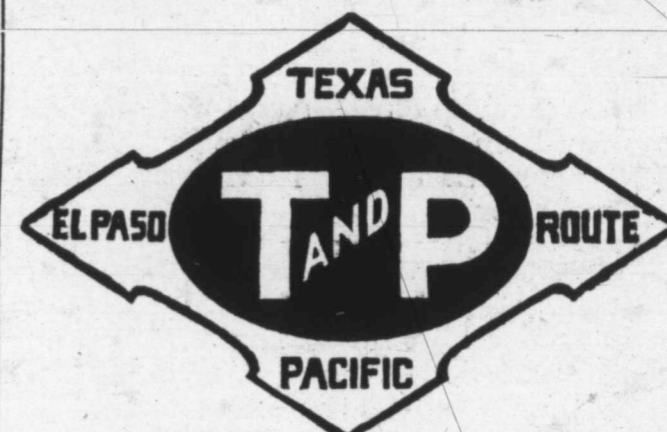
The Wyoming authorities and leading cattlemen are very much alarmed at the situation and it is possible that the result of the trouble may be to number the days of extensive ranching in Northern Wyoming. [—Breder's Gazette.

The Devils River News is responsible for the following: O. T. Word was in Sonora today. He is shipping 2800 head of mutton to San Angelo. Mr. Word is one of the successful stockmen. He came to the Sonora county six years ago and at that time owned 404 sheep, 400 of cattle, 15 saddle horses and owed \$3000. None of the merchants at McKavett or San Angelo knew him and he hauled his supplies from Cisco, his old home. Last year he sold \$12,000 worth of mutton, \$3800 worth of wool. This year he will market \$12,000 worth of mutton, has 21,000 pounds of wool in Chas. Rueff's San Angelo wool house, and has a fine residence at his ranch, 12 sections under fence, owns three sections and leases four from individuals and twelve from the state. He has \$1500 worth of graded cattle, \$2,000 worth of horses and mules and 5200 stock sheep on his ranch, and is out of debt. Digest these figures and see what close attention to business will do in the Stockmen's Paradise.

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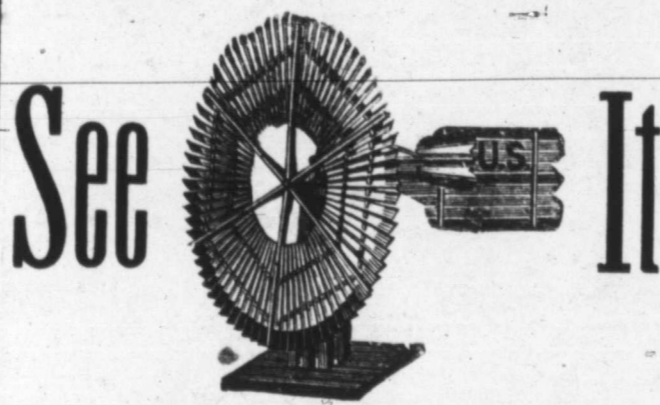
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,580	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,695	585,330	49,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	266,844		

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