

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 11.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

Will the Market go Lower?

While it is to be hoped, and there are good reasons for believing that there will be an advance in the price of live stock and agricultural products, especially in cotton and cattle, at the same time we have no guarantee to that effect, and it is among the possibilities that cotton, beef and all other ranch and farm products may yet go lower and remain permanently at a price below the present market. The JOURNAL does not predict such an unfortunate condition of affairs, on the other hand it expects and believes that after the heavy runs of the present year are over, that the market will get better, at the same time it may not. It may get worse. Stranger things have happened in connection with these markets, and in the event there should be a further decline, how is it to be met, and what are our stockmen and farmers to do? This is a question well worthy the thoughtful consideration of all parties interested. It is the one the JOURNAL wishes to discuss briefly.

It has not been many years since we sold ten cents a pound for sugar and the same for a yard of calico. These two staple articles have declined ten per cent. during the last decade, and many of the other necessities

have met with similar reduction, yet this great decline has not stopped the manufacture of sugar and calico, or made the business unprofitable. Then is it not possible that other necessities of life, such as beef, pork, mutton and other ranch and farm products may be still further reduced in price, and if so, will it be possible to meet the decline and leave a profit to the producer? The JOURNAL believes it will.

It is the introduction of improved labor-saving machinery and improved methods that enables the manufacturer to sell his wares at one-half the price paid ten years ago and still leave a profit. Stockmen and farmers must do likewise. They must strive harder to produce the quality of stuff that the market demands. They must lessen the cost of production and adopt improved methods of raising and marketing their products.

The farmer who raises cotton can lessen the cost of production by increasing the yield without materially increasing the acreage or expense. He can and must make two bales grow where only one grew before. He must use the best and latest improved machinery. He must study his business closely and give it his whole time and attention.

The cattle, sheep and hog raiser must raise a better class of stock. He must study the demands of the market and strive to supply that demand. He must lessen the cost of production as compared with the market price by producing a better class of stock and maturing them at an earlier age. The cattle raiser must raise a class of stock that will be ready for the market at from twenty to thirty months old and weigh at that age from 1000 to 1200 pounds and bring the top of the market. This can only be done by using pure bred sires, and providing plenty of feed and in that way keep the cattle intended for market in a thriving condition from the time they are dropped until they are ready for the shambles.

Enough is now known of the future of the live stock market to know that no man can afford to longer give his time and attention to raising scrubs, neither can any one afford to keep steers until they are four, five and six years old, or market them when half-fat and unsaleable. The decline in prices, should it come, can only be met by producing better stock, maturing them early and marketing only such stock as the market demands.

The Outlook for Cattle.

The cattle market for the past few months, but more especially for the past two weeks, has greatly discouraged cattlemen generally. The market changes from bad to worse and has declined to a point at which cattle must be marketed at an absolute loss. This is not all, neither is it the worst feature in connection with the depression. Cattlemen not only have no assurance that the market will ever be better, but on the other hand they feel that there is no guarantee that the decline in the future will not even be greater, and

that they may yet be asked to part with their cattle at a heretofore unprecedented and unheard-of decline. Intertaining such ideas as these, which are at least in a measure justified by the experience of the past, it is but natural that cattlemen should feel discouraged and blue.

The JOURNAL is disposed to take a more cheerful and hopeful outlook as to the future. It believes that the present depression is not due entirely to combinations and monopolies, but is mainly attributable to an unprecedented over-marketing, the result of the drouths, short crops and general change in the methods of handling cattle that is now going on in the business. Another and perhaps the main cause of this great over-marketing is the desire so generally prevalent among cattlemen to unload, and either quit the business entirely, or cut down the numbers heretofore owned and grazed on their respective ranges. For these and various other causes a greater number and a much larger percentage of cows, calves and other young immature stock is being marketed than ever before.

The drouth prevailing in certain localities in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona has caused the shipment of hundreds of thousands of stock cattle to Kansas and the Indian Territory that would otherwise have been kept at home for breeding purposes. These cattle only have temporary ranges where they are, and must, regardless of flesh or the market, be shipped out before cold weather comes.

Corn through the feeding states is worth too much to justify feeding to cattle. The price of feed in the feeding states will hardly decline enough this season to make it desirable or within the reach of feeders; in fact, the threatened failure of the corn crop may and perhaps will cause a still further advance in this commodity.

The drouths, crop failures and other unforeseen and unavoidable occurrences are now working a great combined hardship on cattlemen, but these are only temporary and will certainly be followed by good seasons, plenty of grass and abundant corn crops. This unloading process and general feeling of dissatisfaction must also soon pass away and the business settle down to a more regular and satisfactory basis, after which this wholesale overmarketing that is now glutting and ruining the market will cease and prices will advance to a figure that will leave a fair profit to the producer. Good prices in future, even when the market is restored and at its best, will in all probability be confined to good, ripe cattle. Scrubs and half-fat stuff will never again return a profit to the producer.

To Our Exchanges:

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

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association held a meeting in this city yesterday. The committee is composed of fifteen representative cattlemen from different sections of the state, a majority of whom attended the meeting yesterday.

A large amount of important business was transacted, mostly relating to the detective and protective feature of the work and, therefore of a private nature, and could not be obtained for publication. Enough, however, is known to warrant the JOURNAL in the statement that this committee, who have full charge of the affairs of the association, are doing a grand work in the interest of the members of their organization. Through the untiring efforts of this committee and the officers and agents of the association, thousands of cattle are annually saved to its members and cattle stealing reduced to almost an impossibility.

The executive committee also discussed at their meeting yesterday the feasibility of extending the operations of the association over the entire state and with that object in view decided to invite the representatives of all the other stock associations to meet with them at their next meeting which will be held in this city on October 30.

This is a move in the right direction and should receive the support and cooperation of the stockmen of all Texas.

The Markets.

As will be seen by the JOURNAL'S telegraph market reports, prices have advanced from ten to twenty cents during the past few days and the market of yesterday, as compared with last week, is greatly improved.

The receipts of cattle at the different markets for the first four days of the week have been as follows: At Chicago, Monday, 16,000; Tuesday, 4500; Wednesday, 18,000; Thursday, 12,000.

The receipts at St. Louis for the same days were, Monday, 4680; Tuesday, 7014; Wednesday, 2477; Thursday, 3200. For the same period the receipts at Kansas City were, Monday, 7714; Tuesday, 3384; Wednesday, 2800; Thursday, 1900.

On Monday the market was firm on good cattle, but weaker and lower on canning stuff. Since Monday the feeling has been gradually getting better. Yesterday the market was safely from 15 to 20 cents better than on Monday.

Sample Copies.

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

CATTLE.

In selecting a bull, his form, style, size, vigor, and the quality of his ancestors, are to be considered.

In raising paying cattle, use nothing as a sire that is not one of the best beef breeds, and use none of the breeds unless it has the type which the yards demand.

To make cattle raising profitable requires good quality, or the use of thoroughbred males of the best quality, and breeding up the herd.

The steer must go to the block at two years old if a thoroughbred, and at thirty months if a high grade, if any profit is expected.

Cattle may fatten a little faster for a short time if they are kept stalled than if allowed exercise; but they are not so healthy and require more work to feed.

The Cheyenne Live Stock Journal thinks that after all and notwithstanding the hard markets that cattlemen are in no worse condition than other people. It says: "Cattlemen are growling at the low price of cattle and perhaps justly. At the same time, when all the conditions are studied it becomes apparent that cattle are about all there is in the country that will bring ready cash. There is always a buyer at some price. And we may remark that the range steers will be fat this year and by reason of this will sell on the fall markets at a reasonably good price."

Eleven months of the current fiscal year ended with the 31st of May. In these 11 months we exported 347,075 live beeves, against 329,120 in the corresponding part of the year before, an increase of 17,955 head. In the past 11 months' export cattle have realized an average price of \$89.85 per head, against \$82.72 per head in the preceding corresponding period, a gain in price of about 10.86 per cent. The way cattle have been running in price for some time, though, renders it extremely doubtful whether the corresponding period beginning with the first of next month will make as good an exhibit in average values as was made in the one immediately past, unless something should supervene to give the cattle market a turn not now generally, or at least confidentially, expected.

Over fifty thousand cattle have come north by trail up to date and reports from along the route in northern Colorado say the herds are in very fine condition. There are about twenty thousand and yet to come unless the owners change their minds and ship from Colorado points or sell to Kansas City pasture owners. The years' drive added to shipments, will make the movement for 1892 greater than for a number of years and yet the South has many more to spare. Especially is this true of New Mexico and Arizona. Texas, in most parts can take care of her cattle this year, but room must be made some where in 1893 for this year's half-crop. Where, is the leading question now agitating the minds of Southern cattle growers. Undoubtedly Wyoming will fall heir to many thousands of head as the present wet season is giving us a restoration of abundant range.—[North-western Live Stock Journal.

It is astonishing to estimate the thousands and millions of people that are regularly supplied with beef by the Chicago market. Commenting on the magnitude of the Chicago cattle traffic the National Stockman says: The way in which the Chicago cattle market figures in the lesser extensive markets of the country is a little short, of astonishing. It is true of a number of the Middle and Eastern states that the bulk of their cattle, as well as nearly all of their dressed beef comes from Chicago. This is certainly true of Pittsburg. To illustrate: Out of a total of 514 head of cattle sold in the Allegheny and Herr's Island cattle market last week as many as 499 came from Chicago, and of the cattle offered at wholesale and retail in the East Liberty market at the same time a little more than one-half were from Chicago. As a matter of fact the totals furnished by rural districts tributary to many of our cities are now so very light that if they were depended upon for the supply of beef that article would at once advance to a point where its consumption would be within the reach of only the extremely wealthy. Western cattle are in the main feeding not only the people of the West and a fraction of the population of Europe, but also the people of the East, and of what were at one time great cattle-growing districts. And this condition of things is likely to continue as long as cattle-raising in the older parts of the country continues to be either so unprofitable or so slenderly profitable as in the last few years. People will not again grow cattle in sufficient numbers to supply near-by large markets, as they once did, until the business shall have lost the uncertain character by which it has for many years been marked.

Lumpy Jaw In Cattle.

A sharp criticism upon the knowledge possessed by the average veterinarian and the advice given by them is made by Dr. Billings of the State University of Nebraska, who says that lumpy jaw is neither a contagious nor infectious disease. It is necessary that we come to a clear understanding of what is meant by diseases being contagious or infectious. The discussion will naturally be considerable of a grind, and must necessarily be of both a scientific and practical character. It is absolutely essential, however, that the live stockmen of this country, as well as the medical profession and the public, should have a most definite and positive idea on this matter, and that so far as possible it should be settled once for all. This I shall do for every man of good, sound, practical common sense. In fact I dare make this assertion that the practical, every day intelligent and thinking citizen has clearer, more logical and more correct ideas of the meaning of the word "contagious" than the majority of the medical profession.

Once, some forty years ago, before the birth of modern experimental medicine, especially the bacteriological craze, medical men also had some common sense and knew the meaning of the word "contagious," but to-day it seems to have no definite meaning whatsoever; that is even more true of the investigators than of the rank and file of the profession, though the latter have been pretty generally led astray through the erroneous teaching and in-

fluence of this modern school of experimental medicine, the workers in which "know the right but still the wrong pursue." It is undeniably true that of all the so-called scientific professors which have their appropriate and absolutely essential "eminence" that the members of the medical have the least knowledge of their true and logical meaning of any. I will go so far as to assert that the average graduate and many of the so-called "professors" in our medical colleges, editors and writers in our medical journals, do not use rightly, or even know the correct use of a vast number of the strictly technical words common in pathology. I know full well the correctness of this assertion. How often have I heard that great master of pathology, Virchow, most terribly denounce this very ignorance while listening to his lectures for several years in Berlin, and more especially in many hours of private intercourse. It was from the master that I myself received not only the inspiration, but the instruction which has made me, like him, somewhat of a dogmatist on this question. English and American medicine are both notoriously loose in this regard, and it is this very looseness of thought and expression which has given the Illinois live stock commission its grounds for the utterly baseless assertion "that lumpy jaw is a dangerous contagious disease." The real fact is that every member of that commission, every veterinarian who certified on their side at the late trial at Peoria, not only knows that Actinomyces is not a contagious disease, but absolutely gave testimony in support of that fact.

At What Age to Finish Steers.

The problem of the most profitable age to finish steers for the market has been discussed by the agricultural papers and progressive farmers with much interest for several years past, and while there is by no means a general agreement and the practice, has been in favor of early maturity. Comparatively few three-year-old states steers are now fed, and no four. The great bulk of feeding steers grown on farms are now what are known as twos past, or about thirty months old, when put in the lots, and from thirty-four to thirty-six months old when sold. Not a few yearlings now go into the lots and quite a percentage of calves which go to market fat at a year old. This is a practical shortening up to about a year on each class.

In the nature of things there can be no general consensus of opinion for the reason that the circumstances on each farm varies, and "circumstances alter cases." Reading farmers are now becoming familiar with the law of growth—whether in ox, hog or sheep—that the older and larger the animal the

greatest per cent. of food is required for the food of support, and hence the less is available for the food of increase. The number of pounds of gain that a certain number of pounds of a given ration will make constantly decreases with the age of the animal until a point is reached where feeding waste. Looking at the subject from this standpoint, the verdict would be in favor of finishing steers at the very earliest age at which the animal will bring a good price on the market.

It will not do, however, to look at questions of this kind at all times from a purely theoretical point of view, even when the theory is sustained abundantly by facts. It is not food, but the cost of food about which the farmer is most concerned.

If the farmer, to take a concrete case, has a fine bunch of yearling past steers in the fall and corn enough to fatten them, worth fifty cents a bushel on the farm, and also a great abun-

dance of hay, corn stalks and winter and summer pasture, he may wisely hesitate as to whether it is not better for him to sell his corn and carry his steers through on hay and corn fodder and raise a crop of cheaper corn to fatten them. It is quite true that the same amount of corn will put on more pounds than a year hence; it is also quite true that his steers will have consumed more pounds of feed in proportion to live weight; but it is also probable, the price being the same, that they will eat less money's worth.

There is also another condition. A great deal depends on the class of steers he has to handle. If his steers are of improved breeds and have been generously fed from birth, he might well pause and consider whether he had better not push them from the start, and at any rate whether he can do less than half feed so as to keep up growth. On the other hand, if his cattle are scrubby and have been used to hardships from birth he runs no risk whatever in carrying these over, and for two reasons; one, they could not make the best use of fifty-cent corn, and the other that they will endure hardships much better than the well bred steers.

There is still another condition. The calf costs the use and keep of a cow one year. It is better to keep twice the number of cows and feed off at a year or a year and a half old, or keep twice the usual number and feed off at two years or two and a half?

These are all practical questions that must be taken into account in determining at what age to feed steers. The same rule applies to sheep and hogs as well. The best that can be done is to get a clear conception of the law of growth and of all the facts bearing on the case, and then decide. Each man will have to decide for himself and in the light of the facts as they exist on the farm.—Cor. Iowa Homestead.

Receipts of Southern Cattle.

The following are the receipts of Southern cattle at Cheyenne, Wyo., for last week, as reported by the North-western Live Stock Journal:

June 16, J. S. Day, 1470 steers, Benson, A. T., to Montana.

June 17, Standard Cattle company, 514 steers, San Simon, A. T., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 18, Standard Cattle company, 692 steers, San Simon, A. T., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 20, Marshall Bros., 343 steers, Channing, Tex., to Cheyenne, Wyo.

June 21, Reynolds Bros., 939 steers, Amarillo, Tex., to North Dakota.

June 22, Marshall Bros., 485 steers, Channing, Tex., to Cheyenne, Wyo.

June 22, Bloom Cattle company, 783 steers, Tempas, Colo., to Orin Junction, Wyo.

June 22, Trask & Hilliard, 590 steers, New Mexico to Montana.

Previously reported, 88,557 head.

Total shipments, 94,394 head.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

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

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

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Good mutton and good wool are the results of feed, climate and human skill.

Skillful, successful sheep-raising is always found in connection with liberal natural supplies.

The sheep-owner that has failed to improve his flock has not made the best use of his opportunities.

A good and successful lambing season is reported from all sections of Texas, notwithstanding a late and cold spring.

In driving any distance to market, care must be taken not to hurry as the sheep will show the effect in their condition.

Montana wool will soon begin to move to the railroads, as the shearers in that state are now busy. A great crop of wool is expected.

Some men complain that sheep do not pay. How do they know? They keep no account with the flock, the farm nor anything else.

The mutton market is growing more particular all the time. The people who eat mutton begin to know the good from the poor by looking at it and touching it.

The importance of using a pure-bred ram has not been properly considered by some sheepmen. A thoroughbred registered ram reduces the breeding to a mathematical certainty or as near as is possible.

Scientific sheep husbandry means making a success of the business. Many a sheep-raiser is a scientist, though he may not be able to sign his name or read a word. He knows his business from "a to izzard," and that is science.

Many a man at lambing time, with ewes in bad condition, without milk, lambs coming thick and fast, the weather bad, without any of the comforts of barn-sheds or dry yards, has concluded he has no business trying to keep sheep. He is right and should stick by his convictions.

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

In ninety times in every hundred the shepherd's dog is more than a nuisance. It is a relic of barbarous pastoral life, and belongs there. On the farm it is of doubtful utility. The most marvelous handling of sheep with a dog may well have been pronounced a positive act of cruelty to the sheep.

It is probable that a number of genuine Astrakhan sheep, the finest specimens living, will be exhibited at the World's Fair. A dozen of them have recently arrived in this country from Persia, having been purchased there by United States Minister Beale for Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture, who intends to try the experiment of raising the species in this country. They are to be taken to Southern California, and if they prosper will be taken to the Fair next summer.

Scab in Sheep.

The following hints and instruction to in regard to the best methods for dipping sheep, curing scab, etc., will prove of value and interest to sheep men. They are written by William Watson and recently published in the Chicago Breeders' Gazette. Mr. Watson says:

Tobacco juice of a good quality, may, when procurable, be used instead of tobacco, but it should never be used without an analysis or a guarantee that it contains a certain amount of nicotine per gallon, as the natural tendency of all dip manufacturers after a good business is established is to lower the quality of the article more or less, many of the so-called scab cures proving perfectly worthless. With first-class tobacco leaf you are never deceived.

MIXING SULPHUR.

Weigh out 400 lbs. of sulphur, one pound to four gallons of water; put say 100 lbs. into a tub or vat half-filled either with the tobacco water from the infusing boilers or with cold water and stir and break the sulphur until it be thoroughly mixed and of the consistency of thick gruel, when it is poured into the dip. Repeat the process until the proper quantity of sulphur has been added, and when requisite replenish in the same manner as the dipping proceeds. It is said to improve the bath by rendering it more penetrating when the water is hard to add one pound of soda ash or two pounds of common soda to forty gallons of the mixture.

SPOTTING.

The best plan to spot is to draft out from the different flocks every sheep showing the least symptoms of the disease into a "diseased" flock, and subject them to three or four dressings both extra strong and extra hot. It would be making the cure a certainty if the sheep in the diseased flock were handed after the first dressing and the dead scurf or scab and the loose wool removed from and around the affected parts.

MODE OF DIPPING.

In order not to lose time in the morning waiting for the mixture to be ready, the large boilers should be filled with water the night before dipping is to be commenced and fires lighted under them, which should be replenished by some one during the night. As early as possible in the morning add boiling water from the large boilers to the mixture of tobacco water and sulphur which has been prepared, and put into the vat until the proper quantity be made up and until the mixture is of the right strength and at the proper temperature.

Supposing that the sheep are in the receiving yards and that the pumps and other conveniences are complete, six hands besides the overseer will be sufficient to carry on the work. That is one man in the yard, two men to throw in the sheep, two men to crutch, and one man at the boiler, while the overseer with watch in hand should take his place at the gangway to the draining yard where he can overlook and control the process. It is very necessary that all the hands should be reliable men, but especially the person at the boilers, who should be both active and intelligent; and the same hands should stick to the same department throughout.

The stage, having been filled with sheep and the vat with mixture to within twelve inches of the top, the men on the stage will commence and throw in any number which the overseer sees can be attended to at once in the dip. The crutchmen, as soon as the sheep are immersed, must commence using their crutches and put each sheep not less than twice overhead in the mixture. When the overseer is satisfied that the sheep have had enough they are guided toward the drawgate whence they soon find their way into the draining yards.

As the mixture diminishes a fresh supply has to be made, of the proper

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

strength and heat, and when there are sheep to run through it should be kept as near the top of the vat as possible, for the nearer the sheep are to the men the more effectually will they be able to use the crutches on them. In any case there should never be a less depth of mixture in the vat than two feet six inches, otherwise there would be a risk of breaking the sheep's legs when throwing them in.

DURATION AND HEAT OF BATH.

When the fleece is short the bath should be administered at a temperature of 120 deg. F. in the winter and 110 in the summer, at which it should be the endeavor to keep it through the dipping, the thermometer being tried every other dipful. Sheep should be allowed to remain in the dip for not less than sixty to eighty seconds and as much longer as they can stand it. With short fleece they dry almost immediately after being put into the draining yards, and if the bath is not severe both as to temperature and duration they will stand less chance of being cured than if they are all in full fleece or nearly, whereby they take out and retain more of the mixture. As the mixture cools it will be necessary to keep the sheep longer in it, say from one and one-half to two minutes, but in no case should the temperature be allowed to fall below 100 degrees.

Never dip the sheep when newly shorn. First allow say two weeks' growth of wool for the reason that if the weather is chilly the acari will burrow into the skin for protection from cold; with a few weeks' growth and the weather moderately mild the insect will again return to its natural habitat where it will be easily destroyed under the influence of the dipping. While it only takes thirty seconds to kill the scab insect at 90 deg. it will live for ten or twelve minutes in the same mixture at 45 to 50 deg. When the fleece is long the heat of the mixture should be maintained at temperature of from 100 to 110 deg. in the summer and from 105 to 115 deg. in the winter, and the sheep should be kept in the dip nearly, though not quite as long as when the fleece is short. Should the winter be too severe for dipping then there is nothing left for it but to hand dress those that are effected till suitable weather sets in for general dipping. With proper draining pens carrying the dip back into the bath sheep with a month's growth of wool should not on the average carry away over a half gallon of the mixture.

MANAGEMENT OF SULPHUR.

In putting through the first and second dipfuls of sheep the fumes of the sulphur collect at the commencement of the dipping on the surface of the mixture, so it is necessary in case of the fumes proving too strong for the sheep to keep the liquid well stirred up till the third or fourth lots have left the dips; indeed it is necessary that the sulphur as the dipping proceeds be kept stirred up from the bottom with a strong rake or with the crutches, so that each sheep may carry away a sufficient quantity of it in the wool. When examined after a proper dressing the fleece should appear thoroughly peppered with the grains of the sulphur. The sulphur is not meant, as some suppose, to be dissolved; that, if practicable, would spoil its effects as a lasting disinfectant.

Deposited as it is by the process described in small grains in the fleece, it remains there for months, and on a hot day with the breeze coming from the flock it can be distinctly smelled on sheep that have been properly dressed for months after the dressing. Another end is served, too, by the sulphur being carried into and remaining in the fleece. It thus forms a coating over the skin of the sheep which must to a considerable extent destroy any acari which have been protected by being buried in the skin when the dip was administered, and which on coming to maturity make their exit from the skin.

SECOND DIPPING.

One dipping, if carefully and thoroughly performed as directed, is said in some hands to have made a cure, but the practice ought always to be twice, at an interval of about fourteen days, to make the matter a certainty, for not only will any sheep which may have been imperfectly dressed at the first dipping be thus certain of being thoroughly so at the second, but all the acari which were in an embryo state in the skin at the first dipping which escape destruction will by the time the second is carried out have reached maturity and been destroyed.

THIRD DIPPING.

This may be necessary at times when any doubt is cast upon the efficacy of the dressing administered. Thus it is most essential when sheep are exposed to a fall of rain or allowed to go into water shortly after dressing, and especially so when their fleeces are short.

LAMBS DIPPED.

When lambs are dropped about or shortly after the second dressing is given to their infected mothers they should be properly dipped as soon as they are able to stand the operation, for by running on the infected ground they would otherwise stand a great chance of becoming diseased.

DIPPING STRAGGLERS.

Although it should happen, as is to be hoped it will, that the two dippings effect a cure, the use of the dip will not then cease, for in or near a district where scab has existed it ought to be an established rule with the sheep owner for at least twelve months after the last case of infection in or near his neighborhood that every sheep which has strayed off its run or ranch should on recovery be carefully dipped either once or twice, according to the character of the ground on which it was found or of the sheep with which it had mixed.

When the sheep have all been run through, the mixture left in the boilers should be put into the vat along with that remaining in it, and salt to the extent of say one pound to ten gallons should be added to prevent it from becoming fetid and useless. The vat, gangway, and race to the draining yards should then be covered up and the sluice gate put in and the spout opened at the junction of the gangway with the draining yards. Where there is no mixture left the vat should be filled with water to keep it in a serviceable state.

TO BE CONTINUED.

No man can afford to keep run-down flock; it will not pay.

NOTES AND NEWS.

At Roscoe and surrounding country, says the Sweetwater (Noland county) Review, the grasshopper is doing great damage to young crops and the wood lice will be seen again on sandy soils unless we have more rain.

According to the Henrietta Herald Clay county is still in the swim. It says: "Copious rains Sunday night and nearly all day Monday in all parts of the county render a heavy corn crop a practical certainty in Clay county.

Governor Toole of Montana has issued a proclamation forbidding the bringing of sheep into Montana from Oregon, Nevada, California, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah except upon the certificate of the state veterinarian of Montana.

Lipscomb county has had good rains. The Panhandle Interstate says fine rains have fallen during the past week, which will be of great value to farmers throughout the county. The corn crop was in need of rain, but with one more rain in two weeks the crop will be made.

The barn and sheds of Mr. Payne of Clay county, containing his entire clip of wool valued at between \$4000 and \$5000 were entirely consumed by fire last Sunday night at 2 o'clock. It is supposed to have been set by lightning, as the fire was seen soon after a blinding flash of lightning.

Scurry county has a good wheat crop. The Colorado Clipper says: "W. J. Pass of Scurry county was in the city yesterday. Mr. Pass says the wheat crop of his county is turning good yield. Only a few crops have yet been threshed and the average has been from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre."

Concho Valley Fair association has issued the fourth annual premium list of the fair to be held at San Angelo, October 4-8, 1892. This association is sparing no effort to make these annual gatherings attractive and profitable and are using every effort in the way of premiums to make competition desirable.

Plenty of rain has fallen in Archer county. The Dispatch says: The heaviest rain of the season visited us last Friday; this insures some corn, yet it will take more rain to make good heavy corn. Archer has better crops taken as a whole than ever before, good wheat, oats, barley, corn, sorghum and millet.

There is a fair probability of war in the Cherokee Nation. A Gazette special dated Tahlequah, June 29, says: Judge H. T. Landrum of the circuit court of the Cherokee Nation has just rendered a very important decision in regard to lawful wire fencing and the amount of land to be enclosed by any citizen of this nation. The decision involves thousands of dollars worth of property. A law was passed by the last Cherokee legislature defining a lawful wire fence and limiting the number of acres of land to be enclosed by a single citizen of the Cherokee Nation for pasturing purposes to fifty acres. But few of the fences of the prairie district met the requirements of the law and as few of the inclosures

come within the limit of fifty. The result is that all these fences are to now be destroyed and the inclosures cut down to meet the requirements of the law in question, incurring an immense loss to farmers and cattlemen of the section referred to. The ruling of Judge Landrum is the dissolving of a recent writ of injunction filed by certain farmers and cattlemen restraining the officers from destroying their property. The officers will now again proceed to destroy the large pastures, and serious trouble is expected, and even bloodshed is likely to result.

The Glen Rose Herald says: A fine rain fell here Monday. Cotton did not need it in particular, still it will be much helped. It came just at the right time for corn and will be of great benefit to that crop. The farmers say corn couldn't be in better condition and with another rain during the next two weeks the corn crop of Somerville county will be the largest in its history.

The Consolidated Land and Cattle company, managed by C. W. White and ranching in Fisher county, has recently closed a deal with the Columbia Cattle company of Columbia, Mo., by the terms of which the last named company sell their entire herd of cattle, located near Deming, N. M., numbering about 9000 head to the first named parties at \$8 per head and accept in payment land located in Fisher county at \$5 per acre.

It is stated on good authority that the crops of Russia will be below the average this year, because of the general and protracted prevalence of drought. Indeed, there is some apprehension that the conditions which rendered peasant life in Russia almost a life of want in the past year, may, if rain does not soon come, be repeated. In Great Britain, too, there has been a marked lack of rain. Late English papers unite in claiming that the hay crop is likely to be somewhat short on this account, one or two of them stating that there can be no doubt that hay will be quite scarce and high.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, who has recently returned from a European tour, reports that the women of Europe, particularly of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, are deeply interested in the World's fair, and are working hard to make the woman's branch of it a splendid success. The women's commissions, which have been formed in these countries, include many of the most distinguished and honored women known at court. The outlook is most promising for a great exhibit of women's industrial, educational and charitable work from both this country and from abroad.

The Turf Field and Stockman of Chicago thinks there is no immediate cause for alarm on account of the failure of crops through the farming states. In fact it is of the opinion that there will be no failure. It says fair crops are now predicted in most parts of the country notwithstanding the floods and cyclones. The estimate for the whole country as to all grains or cereals is that the harvest will be rather above than below the average. It seems to us a little premature to give an abso-

lutely reliable prediction. But this information is more reliable than any roaring of bulls or growling of bears of Wall Street. The farmer may feel reasonably well assured that prices will be as good or better than last year. The consumers—which are really the larger class—may also feel confident that no scarcity is going to compel them to buy at prices they cannot afford.

Much interest is very naturally being felt all over the country in the coming corn crop. The National Stockman, published at Pittsburg, Pa., and one of the best posted journals in the country, says: "With all its backsets and discouragements, corn is just now making decided progress. Since the first day of June much planting has here and there been done, and in spite of adverse weather conditions a part of the time, the crop is gaining lost ground. Though probably limited in quantity, good weather for some weeks now would give promise of a very fair yield after all. Plenty of hot weather with a fair distribution of showers, can do wonders.

A large portion of Arizona is suffering for the want of rain. The Tombstone Prospector says: In the San Bernardino section the grass is very fair and the mesquite mast is exceedingly heavy and cattle are looking fine. Between Silver Creek and Nigger Head and below on the Frie range the crop of old grass, seven to ten miles from water, is still abundant. Between the Sulphur Spring valley and the San Jose range grass is good but water very scarce. From the San Pedro to the Hauchucas the range is absolutely bare, while on the west slope of these mountains the feed is fine. Taking the range along the border, the death rate of cattle is not as yet as heavy as anticipated.

The World's fair grounds and buildings, now nearing completion, are so renowned as a most beautiful and interesting spectacle that not only do from 5,000 to 12,000 people a day, at a cost of twenty-five cents apiece, inspect them, but the great majority of travelers who pass through Chicago devote a day or more to the same purpose. Hundreds of distinguished foreigners and thousands of prominent men from the various states of the Union have availed themselves of this privilege, and it is not exaggeration to say that all, without exception, have been most agreeably surprised at the splendor and magnitude of what they witnessed, and have departed very enthusiastic over the bright prospects of the fair.

The season seems to be favorable in Southwestern Texas as would appear from the following from the Boerne Post: "Blanco county, according to Mr. Emil Kuebel, a stockman well able to judge, has been blessed with good rains, and crops of all kinds are doing well and stock are fat. He thinks the cotton acreage has been reduced at least one-half. In Kerr county the harvested wheat crop has realized twenty bushels to the acre. Oats are a half crop. Grass is good in some parts and stock look well. Another rain and the corn crop will be excellent. In Bandera county, however, the season has not been so favorable. The county has suffered greatly by the drought,

there has been large losses in cattle—one stockman losing as many as 500 head. The coming rain and consequently the incoming of buyers is anxiously looked for."

Labor asks that the World's Fair be open on Sunday. The labor organizations of the country are fast putting themselves on record to that effect, and there can be no question that the working masses are practically unanimous in favor of an open fair. The resolutions by which, as a rule, the labor organizations express their sentiments on the question, all take the ground that the exposition will be, in the broadest and highest sense, a great educator, improving, developing and elevating the higher faculties; that some of the most important lessons it will teach will be in the line of industrial art and mechanical science, and therefore of special value to workingmen; and that should be their privilege, as it is their right, to examine and study the best results of the work and skill of their brother toilers, on the only day when their time is their own. Many of the resolutions declare that an open fair, much more than a closed one, would be promotive of morality.

The outlook for a corn crop in the great corn-raising states is not at all good. The crop is late and only an exceptionally late frost will save it. Some of our Northern exchanges, however, take a favorable view, among these is the Chicago Breeders' Gazette, which says: "The past ten days have for the most part been favorable for the work of the agriculturist and the growth of his crop. In some sections cyclonic conditions have played havoc with crops and in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana heavy rains have fallen, while the lower Mississippi country is disastrously flooded. Throughout the corn states, however, work has progressed very satisfactorily both in planting the remaining acreage and in cultivating the young corn, and brighter prospects generally prevail. Much wheat has undoubtedly been badly lodged, but all official reports agree that a great crop will be harvested. With favorable fall weather we shall probably have corn to feed and to spare. The crop is at least three weeks late, but as to its final making we need not borrow trouble. The thing to do is to run the cultivator and trust to Providence to hold off the frosts."

Special Premiums.

In addition to the special premiums, aggregating \$1000, heretofore announced, as offered for Southdown sheep in the breeding rings, the following special premiums will be offered by the American Southdown association, at the Fat Stock show to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition:

Wether, two years old or over, first premium, \$50.00; second, \$25.00; third, \$15.

Wether, one year old and under two, first premium, \$40.00; second, \$25.00; third, \$15.00.

Wether, under one year old, first premium, \$40.00; second, \$25.00; third, \$15.00.

These premiums are offered only on compliance with the following conditions:

1. That the sires and dams of the animals competing for said premiums shall be recorded in the American Southdown Record at the time of entry for the exhibition, and that the party making the entry furnish the secretary of the American Southdown association at the time of entry, a copy of same so far as concerns competition for these premiums.

2. That the premiums will be paid on presentation of certificate from the proper officer of the World's Columbian exposition,

ANOTHER BIG SALE

Of Texas Cattle—The Chicago Market Thirty Cents Higher—R. Strahorn & Co.'s Big Sale for Ed Farmer To-Day.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, }
July 1, 1892. }

Special to the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Fourteen car-loads of cotton seed steers fed and shipped by E. D. Farmer of Aledo, Tex., were sold on this market to-day by R. Strahorn & Co. at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. They were a strictly fat, smooth lot of steers and weighed 1150 lbs. average. The market is from 15@20 cents higher than yesterday and 30 cents better than last week.

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:

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

June 23.—E Real, Converse, 26 mixed cattle 910 lbs \$1.80; 52 mixed, cattle, 858 lbs, \$1.75. June 24—F A Clark, Lockhart, 4 oxen, 1280 lbs \$2; 24 steers, 770 lbs, \$2.20; 3 stags 950 lbs, \$1.62; 4 oxen, 1520 lbs, \$2.40; 6 cows, 963 lbs, \$1.75; 5 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.50; 12 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.25; 5 cows and heifers, 1132 lbs, \$1.80; 2, stag and bull, 1320 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1200 lbs, \$2; 10 oxen, 1258 lbs, \$2; W A Clark, Lockhart, 21 oxen, 1070 lbs, \$2.20; 1 cow, 710 lbs, \$1.75; 50 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.40; J G Blanks, Lockhart, 4 heifers, 707 lbs, \$2.15; 110 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.70; 75 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.70; Jno Carlisle, Elgin Kans. 79 calves, \$4 each; J C Ford, Elgin, Kans., 35 yearlings, 426 lbs \$1.65; 27 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.30; 1 cow, 710 lbs, \$1.75; 107 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.75. June 25—D D Wright, Ranger, 598 sheep, 58 lbs, \$3. June 27—A J Grantham, Weatherford, 36 heifers, 516 lbs, \$1.50; M Bidwell, Weatherford, 29 cows and heifers, 697 lbs, \$1.60; 33 cows and heifers, 651 lbs, \$1.60; J B Pumphrey, Taylor, 10 steers, 1210 lbs, \$2.75; 32 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.75; 5 cows, 785 lbs, \$2; W E Sloan, 24 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.50; 4 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.15; 44 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.70. June 28—R L Barnett, Gonzales, 202 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.30; T M Skyles, Denton, 6 calves, \$6.50 each, 1 calf, \$4; J Boothe, Gonzales, 50 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.30; J B Wells, Gonzales, 103 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.35; D C Evans, Gonzales, 25 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.40; 57 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.70; M P Evans, Gonzales, 25 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.50; 28 steers, 1102 lbs, \$2.70. June 28—G W Barnett, Gonzales, 20 bulls, 1023 lbs, \$1.55; 50 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.30; E W Grogan, Henrietta, 73 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.60; D J Gilbert, Richland, 2 steers, 1000 lbs, \$1.75; 24 cows, 656 lbs, \$2; 46 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.65; 18 calves, \$7 each; Holstein Bros, Albany, 240 sheep, 73 lbs, \$3.30; Jas. Griffith, Taylor, 21 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.50; 1 bull, 1150 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1270 lbs, \$1.75.

AT KANSAS CITY.

June 22—Hayes & Vore, Checotah, I T, 61 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.20; 11 oxen, 1302 lbs, \$2.70; S Cutbirth, Mola, 31 heifers, 647 lbs, \$1.80; M Whorter & Bros, 31 heifers, 673 lbs, \$1.80; 177 calves, \$5 each. June 23—Pryor &

Moseley, Red Rock, 259 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.75; 30 steers, 737 lbs, \$1.75. June 24—J S & D W Godwin, Mola, 100 calves, \$4.50; 33 heifers, 571 lbs, \$1.35; 33 heifers, 655 lbs, \$1.80. June 27—Ellison & Blank, Chickasaw, I T, 88 calves, \$6.50; 33 heifers, 691 lbs, \$1.55; J M Chittim, Mola, I T, 291 calves; \$6.50; Rose & Millard, Elgin, Kas, 144 calves, \$5.75; 58 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.65; 119 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.65; Geo Ball, Gainesville, 61 steers, 1123 lbs, \$3.15; Harris Bros & Co, Purcell, 74 steers, 1075 lbs, \$3; Callan & Co, Elgin, Kas, 105 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.55; H M Brent & Co, Talala, I T, 13 cows, 695 lbs, \$1.60; 15 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 21—McGriffin & E, San Antonio, 20 steers, 684 lbs, \$2; G Weaver, Groesbeck, 24 steers, 1010 lbs, \$3; T E Stroud, Groesbeck, 77 steers, 848 lbs, \$2.50; J R Stroud, Groesbeck, 24 steers, 959 lbs, \$2.75; J B Pumphrey, Taylor, 138 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.45; W S Brookshire, Taylor, 24 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.85; 24 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.35.

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

June 20—Sold for Kuykendall & K, Royse City, Tex, 1 cow, 1020 lbs, \$2.75; 1 cow, 1020 lbs, \$2.75; 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2.75; 6 cows, 646 lbs, \$2.75; 1 cow, 820 lbs, \$1.75; 5 cows, 882 lbs, \$2.75; 4 cows, 767 lbs, \$2.75; 2 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3.35; 1 stag, 1080 lbs, \$2.50; Coats & K, Royse City, 34 steers, 955 lbs, \$3.45; 10 cows, 849 lbs, \$3.10; 1 cow, 770 lbs, \$1.75; 1 calf, 240 lbs, \$2.25; J B. Kuykendall, 1 bull, 1360 lbs, \$2; 25 cows, 943 lbs, \$3.10; 6 stags, 1510 lbs, \$2.50; 52 steers, 1113 \$3.50; C C Andrews, Royse City, 3 oxen, 1316 lbs, \$3.35; 1 stag, 1430 lbs, \$2.50; 2 steers; 1305 lbs, \$3.60; 2 steers, 1180 lbs, \$3.60; 17 steers, 1182 lbs, \$3.60; 18 steers, 1217 lbs, \$3.60; 1 steer, 1140 lbs, \$3.60; 1 steer, 1370 lbs, \$3.60; 2 cows, 810 lbs, \$2; 1 bull, 1420 lbs, \$1.75; 1 bull, 1300 lbs, \$1.75; J B Hurst, Royse City, 61 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3.55; 2 steers, 1275 lbs, \$3.55; 9 cows, 900 lbs, \$3.10. June 21—W H Brooks, Lawrence, Tex, 44 steers, 684 lbs, \$2.45; 43 steers, 719 lbs, \$2.45; A F Shultz, Uvalde, 51 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.40; Carter & B, Sabinal, Tex, 32 cows, 645 lbs, \$1.80; 32 cows, 606 lbs, \$1.70; 14 cows, 637 lbs, \$1.65; 123 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.35; 12 stags, 885 lbs, \$1.35; R B Hutto, Hutto, Tex, 67 steers, 890 lbs, —; 1 stag, 1130 lbs, —; 5 cows, 1040 lbs, \$2.40; 1 ox, 1260 lbs, \$1.75; Connell & S, Taylor, 25 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.40; W B Davis, Austin, 138 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.60; L M Coats, Corsicana, 72 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.40; 6 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.90; T J Christian, Comanche, 2 cows, 800 lbs, \$2; 22 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.40; T A Deats, Comanche, 77 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.60. June 22—M B Fields, Decatur, 72 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.95; 45 steers, 1078 lbs, \$3; T R Blake, Cisco, 27 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.55; J P Anderson, Cisco, 27 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.40; W L Lanham, Denton, Tex, 43 steers, 1205 lbs, \$3.40; 26 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.70; W H Lewis, 50 steers, 865 \$2.40. June 23—T M Newton, Frio Town, 71 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.45; 24 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.45; M Terry, Runge, Tex, 23 steers, 854 \$2.65.

THE FISH & KECK CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

June 20—A M. Colson, Caldwell, 28 cows, 807 lbs, \$2.25; 80 calves, 159 lbs, \$4.50 each; Chas Keith, El Reno, I T,

74 Ind cows, 639 lbs, \$1.90; 54 calves, 179 lbs, \$4.50 each; 99 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.15; G T Perry, Jonesboro, 47 Texas steers, 962 lbs, \$2.85; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 151 Texas calves, 150 lbs, \$5 each; Koen Bros, Purcell, I T, 147 Indian steers, 850 lbs, \$2.15. June 21—Jas Colbert, Kiowa, Kans, 55 Ind. steers, 744 lbs, \$1.75; H Thompson, Stringtown, I T, 58 Indian steers, 716 lbs, \$1.75; 26 Ind. steers, 760 lbs \$1.75; 14 Ind. steers, 830 lbs, \$1.75; 33 Ind steers, 1037 lbs, \$2.20; T J Thompson, Paoli, I T, 44 Ind steers, 904 lbs, \$2.45; A Garner, Stringtown, I T, 31 Ind. cows, 942 lbs \$1.40; T Graham, Arthor, I T, 31 Ind steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.70; 45 Ind steers, 1081 lbs, \$2.70; W W Cranston, Purcell, I T, 21 Ind, steers, 1026 lbs, \$3; 37 Ind steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.70; W F Haynes, Denison, 24 Texas cows, 645 lbs, \$1.40; 27 steers, 833 lbs, \$2; J P Baird, Purcell, I T, 23 Ind cows, 803 lbs, \$2; Gowin & Codell, Purcell, I T, 20 Ind steers, 911 lbs, \$2.40; T A Williams, Crowley, 52 Texas steers, 902 lbs, \$2.70. June 22—Baird & Smith, Purcell, I T, 51 Texas steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.50; Wm. Hurd, Duncan I T, 24 Ind cows, 711 lbs, \$1.65; 58 steers, 849 lbs, \$2; D M Spain, White Bead Hill, I T, 49 Ind steers, 909 lbs, \$2.15; Martin Colbert, Erin Springs, I T, 68 Ind steers, 1155 lbs, \$3.35; J H and E H Bounds, Sherman, 179 Texas steers, 1108 lbs, \$3.35; 60 heifers, 900 lbs, \$3.10; 18 cows, 911 lbs, \$2.25. Jennings & Barnett, Ravena, 53 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.65. June 24—J W Nesbitt, Lexington, Oklahoma, 23 Ind steers, 1186 lbs, \$3; McClure & Co, Oklahoma City, Ok, 46 steers, 1048 lbs, \$3; Woods & Muncrief, Purcell, I T, 102 Ind steers, 960 lbs, \$2.50; Woods & Colbert, Purcell, I T, 25 Ind steers, 1120 lbs, \$3; 54 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.70. June 25—Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 82 Texas calves, \$5.25 each; Williams Bros, Purcell I T, 133 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.60. June 27—L W Barnes, Taylor, 110 steers, 1023 \$2.80; H Frass, El Reno, I T, 50 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.85; Smith & Kyle, Erin Springs, I T, 19 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.90; Thos McCormick, El Reno, I T, 29 steers, 672 lbs, \$1.80; 22 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.25; McBride Bros, Greenville, 30 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.55; 43 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.20; W J McBride, Greenville, 54 steers, 1211 lbs, \$3; S J Garvin, White Bead Hill, I T, 47 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.65; 33 steers, 1087 lbs, \$2.75; Graft & Thompson, Purcell, I T, 61 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.65; C B Gardenhire, Ardmore, I T, 19 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.65; D Applegate, Marlow, I T, 62 cows, 683 \$1.65; Biffle & Cobb, Gainesville, 98 steers, 1127 lbs, \$3.15. June 28—Crawford & Perry, Purcell, I T, 3 bulls, 1206 lbs, \$1.25; 21 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.30; Nat Smith, Woodford, I T, 23 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.55; McClure & Co, Oklahoma City, Ok, 25 steers, 1039 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 1056 lbs, \$2.80; W McClure, Oklahoma, City, Ok, 8 bulls, 1107 lbs, \$1.25; 10 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.60; H Willis, Willis, I T, 60 calves, \$5 each; 45 steers, 1105 lbs, \$3; 63 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.90; L C Want, land, Purcell, I T, 26 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.65; J H Bond, Minco, I T, 26 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.25.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 27—J M & F J Pettus, Kennedy, Tex, 68 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.25; Hill & Matthews, Albany, Tex, 2 steers, 785 lbs, \$2.25; 15 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.85; 54 calves, \$5.50; J M Frierson, Albany,

49 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.35; Webb & Hill, 58 cows, 827 lbs, \$1.65; 83 calves, \$6.50,

SCALING & TAMBLYN.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

June 28—O'Laughlin Bros, Eolian, 45 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.40; J H Baldwin, Honey Grove, 52 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.65; 4 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.65; W J Pirtle, Honey Grove, 53 mixed, 750 lbs, \$2; 26 mixed, 762 lbs, \$1.70; 4 bulls, 1042 lbs, \$1.75; 2 calves, \$6 each; D C Braley, Commerce, 22 cows, 679 lbs, \$1.75; 30 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.75; 24 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.60; J W Richmond, Celeste, 2 stags, 1160 lbs, \$2.25; 13 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.80; 6 heifers, 786 lbs, \$2.50; J E Chiles, Celeste, 1 stag, 1290 lbs, \$2.25; 20 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.75; 2 cows, 970 lbs, \$1.75; L Forrester, Bolivar, 49 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.35; 28 mixed, 759 lbs, \$2; 2 bulls, 1305 lbs, \$1.85; H T Forrester, Bolivar, 48 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.35; Diller Bros, Albany, 23 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.40; 92 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.40; J P Ball, Whitesboro, 26 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.30; 22 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.50; J A Farrow, Commerce, 22 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3; 22 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.75. June 27—S R Davis, Little Elm, 52 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.50; 20 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.80; 5 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.80; 1 stag, 910 lbs, \$1.65; 1 bull, 1130 lbs, \$1.70. June 25—R M Reddin, Bellevue, 1 ox, 1500 lbs, \$2; 1 ox, 1520 lbs, \$3.65; J A Curry, Hubbard, 27 steers, 780 lbs, \$2.37; S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 48 steers, 957 lbs, \$3.25; 77 steers, 1128 lbs, \$3.65; 2 steers, 1150 lbs, \$2.75. W S Nuckles, 31 heifers, 636 lbs, \$2.25; 28 cows, 826 lbs, \$2; E A Hicks, Loop, 26 cows, 688 lbs, \$2; 1 bull, 1310 lbs, \$1.85; 5 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.65. June 28—C E Williams, Hubbard, 10 heifers, 584 lbs, \$1.75, 11 steers, 804 lbs, \$2.10; 25 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.75; 2 steers, 1110 lbs, \$2.50; 5 calves, \$5.50 each; 1 bull, 1140 lbs, \$1.65; C S Holcomb, Llano, 26 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.65; 22 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.25; 16 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.25; 9 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.25.

The following range and crop items are taken from the Colorado Clipper: The Magnolia Cattle company moved about 1500 head of their cattle, last week, from Borden county to the southern part of this county, where they found an abundance of grass and water. While the counties north of us have been very dry this spring, Mitchell county has been blessed with plenty of rain and grass is good and water plentiful... Maj. W. V. Johnson was all smiles Wednesday morning. His son, George, wrote from the ranch in Lubbock and Lynn counties and reports the finest kind of a rain. All the tanks and basins are full to overflowing, and grass will hump itself. It is said the rain extended pretty generally over all of the dry strip north of us, and as the situation was becoming pretty serious, it was a great blessing to the country. ... Wheat in the great Colorado country this year is as fine as that grown in the Panhandle or anywhere else. The grain is unusually plump and large. That the crop has not proved a more lucrative one is owing to the fact that in many instances it was not planted right. The man who expects to make a success of wheat growing must prepare his land thoroughly in ample time, breaking it deep, and drilling in the grain. Old farmers say it is best to drill it east and west, on account of the prevailing winds, and when this is done and the crop is put in right, no man need fear that Mitchell county soil will not grow wheat.

AGRICULTURAL.

Experiments made in Indiana show that commercial fertilizers have slight effect on corn fields but produce their best results when applied to the wheat crop.

It will be found that the farmer, who attends to his business in a business-like way and who keeps everything snug and in place, is the man who makes farming pay.

Do not neglect the garden. You not only want garden "sass" early but you want it often all the summer through, and you should make your calculations accordingly.

The farmer does not have to double his product to double his profit. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre will not cost much more than fifteen, but it will bring in twice as much money.

Profit in farming means the difference of raising a crop and the selling price. There is more money in cutting down the former than in trying to boom the latter.

The low price of cotton has set progressive Southern planters to consider schemes for improving the yield per acre, the lessening of the cost of production, and the bettering of the quality of the fiber.

Corn cobs have a feeding value when ground with corn. Corn cobs contain a certain amount of potash, and the potash is necessary as a chemical agent to change the blood to milk, and the albumen to casine in cheese.

Farmers should read attentively the publications issued in the department of agriculture. These publications treat of the smut of wheat and oats, on the cultivation of tobacco and give thorough information how to raise a successful crop.

When any line of product is abundant in the market and sells at low prices the best way to avoid the effect of these conditions is to market a little better quality of these things and in a little better and more attractive condition.

Considering the amount of time that letting down and putting up bars necessitate, the most expensive gate will soon pay for itself, provided the farmer counts his time worth anything. Again letting down bars teaches stock to be tricky.

If you want to make your boy leave the farm, you can do so by continually finding fault with him and never praising him. Give him a pair of steers, let him take care of them and break them, then you sell them and pocket the money. Give him the poorest tools to work with and jaw him for not doing more. Give him no play spells, but keep him drudging, and if he don't leave, it is because he don't know enough.

Many farmers claim that farming is an uphill business, it does not pay, and they grumble incessantly about the hard lot of the poor, down-trodden farmer. All of course lay the blame somewhere else. They are never on the wrong course. But hold on, are you sure of that? Are you doing all in your power to better your condition?

Is your whole mind concentrated upon your business? Are you keeping abreast of the times and constantly studying the everchanging conditions that confront you? Do you know what are the best paying crops for your farm and the best method of producing and marketing them? Is your stock of the best quality suited to your location and well cared for? While some will make a success in some certain line you might make a total failure. You may succeed in another line when he would fail. Study your condition and act accordingly. Stop your grumbling, and aimless, useless farming, go to work in earnest with some purpose in view and make it pay.

That the credit system has outlived its usefulness becomes apparent in almost every transaction of business. When considering the difference between the cash and credit price of various commodities, we are convinced that the farmer pays a high rate of interest for goods bought on credit. Better borrow enough money to meet current expenses for the season, such as blacksmithing, extra labor, machinery, groceries, etc. Herein will be economy. It will pay largely in the end and secure the confidence of business men. "Pay as you go and you will know how fast you are going."

Undoubtedly it costs the farmer of today much more to live than it did his grandfather, but he also lives much better than his grandfather did, and he has much greater opportunities for making money. His grandmother regarded a calico dress as a luxury, and his grandfather probably gave for every yard of it a bushel of wheat which he had laboriously planted by hand, reaped with a sickle, threshed with a flail, winnowed in the wind, and then hauled from fifty to 100 miles to market. Now, a bushel of wheat, planted with a drill, reaped by horse-power, threshed and winnowed by steam, and hauled less than ten miles, will buy from eight to twenty yards of better calico than his grandfather bought. But the farmer's family of to-day wants 100 yards of calico where their grandparents had one. They should have it, too. As our civilization develops our wants increase, and also our means of supplying those wants develop equally rapidly. In the next half century skill will be more plentiful in the farmers' houses than cotton is to-day, and other articles of comfort will be in proportion.

A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer undertakes to tell how to make farming pay as follows: "During several years I have been in the habit of inviting my farmer friends to subscribe for some good agricultural paper at the usual renewing time, but the almost universal answer is, 'Oh, I can't afford it, and besides I have no time to read it,' and this is from farmers working, and perhaps owning from 100 to 300 acres of land. This would be a sad state of affairs, if true, but in the majority of cases it is not, for most of them can and do afford one or more political or newspapers, and take them to keep themselves informed of all the leading events of the day, political, criminal, etc., in this and other countries, yet are totally ignorant of the latest discoveries and inventions per-

taining to the business by which they earn their living. 'Oh, I know all about farming,' says Farmer Broadhead; 'I can't learn anything from agricultural papers.' Strange, isn't it, that men in other professions, even after long years of experience, should feel the need of journals especially devoted to their business, while the farmer can inform himself of all the ins and outs of the complicated business of farming without such assistance. You find a group of men in any other walk in life, their conversation naturally turns toward the business in which they are engaged, with a view to gaining some new information. A knot of farmers, after exhausting the state of the weather, the political outlook and kindred subjects, frequently close by singing the same old tune, 'Farming don't pay.' It seems to me that the farmer has toiled to little purpose if, after the arduous labors of a whole year, he has not earned the means to take one or more good papers, and leisure time to read them. If not, would it not be well for him to try to discover the reason why it is so?"

Success in farming has too long been considered a mere matter of physical strength; but the time has gone when that can be considered the proper view, and now intelligence is the greater factor. It is an excellent thing to be physically capable, to have the strength to carry out properly the plans and work that the mind dictates; but a still greater thing is to be able to plan and direct properly, to know the reasons of things, to understand clearly what we are aiming at, and to know the best and most direct method of attaining the desired result. A day's work done on the farm, although it may be very well done in some routine manner, loses half its force unless we understand fully the reason for doing it, and for doing it in that certain manner, and the effect it will have upon the crop we are attempting to grow. It is for this that we need some knowledge of the methods of plant growth, the chemical actions of manures, the mechanical effect of cultivation upon the soil, and all the many questions that are comprehended in "book farming." Make no mistake about it—the best farmers to-day are those that are the best students, who are trying to understand some of the principles that underlie a successful agriculture.

BROOM CORN.

A Profitable Crop—The Varieties and Yield in Texas.

Regarding change of crop, a Texas farmer gave his experience with broom corn: "I planted last year," said he "ten acres of broom corn. I selected a rich spot and put it in perfect order by plowing and harrowing. The seed was planted April 1st; drilled in rows three feet apart, with about ten stalks to the foot. If the seed grows well, that is a little too thick. It was planted about a half inch deep, and a half gallon was sowed per acre. It was cultivated just like corn, care being taken not to allow the weeds to get a start. I used two kinds, the Missouri evergreen and the draw. The first furnished a heavy yield per acre—the brush was long and very suitable for brooms. The dwarf is

Pears' Soap

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap.

The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap?

Pears'.

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

USED FOR BRUSH AND WHISK BROOMS.

It grew about three feet high and had to be jerked instead of cut. The dwarf variety does not do so well in Texas as in Kansas, but the longer brush kinds do better. About the middle of July, when the seeds were in the dough, I bent the heads of the plants, two rows at a time, and with a sharp knife cut the tops as fast as bent. The severed stalks were usually about 18 inches long. The standing stalks were cut off close to the ground to allow for a second crop. The brushes were run through a broom corn thrasher and then baled ready for market. Crop made seventy tons and 3,000 bushels of seed.

I RECEIVED \$15 PER TON

over expense of shipping, in St. Louis. One thousand and fifty dollars over cost of transportation is not bad from ten acres. If any Texas crop of cotton can beat it, I should be glad to know of it. The second crop did not mature, although I have known Texas broom corn to make two good crops in one year. The seed was excellent for stock and the stalks made good rough food. Cattle fed on the seed did better for me than horses. Very little fertility was taken from the ground by this crop."

Commenting on the above the Orange Judd Farmer says: "Benjamin Franklin is said to have introduced broom corn into the United States. A whisk had been imported from the East Indies and on it was a single seed. Dr. Franklin planted the tiny germ. It germinated and soon showed its adaptability for our soil and climate. Kansas farmers have proved it a valuable crop, paying better than corn, but it is not always easy to find a market for it. Unless the farmer is able to ship to commission merchants in Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago, his returns are meager. If several farmers would unite in threshing, baling and shipping they could make it pay as well as to combine on other and less profitable crops. When one remembers the number of brooms used in a year and that each broom costs from 20 to 35 cents, he can not but wonder why broom corn does not pay better than it does. It does splendidly in Missouri, and is a paying crop there."

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

STOCK FARMING.

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

It is mixed farming, grain growing, stock growing, dairying and cattle and hog feeding that enables the farmer to employ help all the year round and gives to country population its stable and fixed character. It is not a healthy condition of things when the farmer has to work fourteen hours a day for six months and then has nothing but chores to do the other six. The healthy normal condition prevails where there is moderate work the year round and every month's work profitable. How to shape things so that the labor, whether of the farmer or the hired hand, can be profitably employed all the year round is one of the nice problems of the farm.

Breed for a Purpose.

Our fat stock shows have, says the Farmers Review, pretty clearly shown that for feeding purposes a three-quarter of seven-eighths grade of any breed is as good as a full blood. This is also true of the cows for milk. And they are often practically better because they are better adapted to their environment. But for breeding purposes, except to couple with a full blood, they should be regarded with suspicion. There is a tendency in all stock to breed back to the original type, which in all improved breeds is a much inferior animal. Even in the oldest breeds, and with the utmost care, this tendency sometimes exerts itself in the production of a vertible scrub. It is much more likely to occur with a grade sire when used on miscellaneous stock, because he lacks the element of prepotency which results from uniformity in his ancestry. In breeding, therefore, each animal stands not as an isolated individual, but as the representative of a long line of ancestors, each exerting some influence in generation. If these ancestors are all substantially alike in the qualities sought to be reproduced, or better still, if the qualities show an increasing development from generation to generation the animal will almost certainly prove very prepotent in transmitting these qualities. On the other hand, if the ancestry is a mixed lot—good, bad and indifferent—of diverse and inconsistent attributes, no matter how perfect the animal itself may be it is for breeding purposes a scrub. A common illustration of this principle is found in the human family. Where one parent comes of a black-eyed race and the other of a mixed lineage in this respect—ancestors whose eyes were black, or brown, or blue, or gray, indiscriminately—the children

will generally, almost certainly, follow the parent of unmixed lineage, but the children of these children will show no such strong tendency. Now what is true of this obvious trait is true of all the qualities, physical and mental. Every organ of the body—every quality and attribute—we have every reason to believe is controlled in its form and development by the same laws of heredity as determine the color of the eyes or hair. In breeding, then, the first requisite is to know precisely what you want. In cattle whether milk, or butter, or beef or all in somewhat less degree; in horses speed, or style, or strength; in sheep wool or mutton, or both. It is essential also to know something of the various improved breeds, their characteristics and their tendencies, their strength and their weakness. They select as your foundation stock, or if it is proposed to breed up from nature, cows, or common mares; select as the head of your herd an animal in which the qualities you seek are race characteristics, or at least strong family traits. Afford the offspring every opportunity to full development, retaining only for breeding purposes those which do develop in the line desired, and success is as certain as anything human can be.

Early Maturity.

Stockmen and farmers can no longer depend on high prices or what they would term good markets. These good markets may be the rule in the future. It is to be hoped that they will, but the chances are that the low markets and long periods of depressed prices, will be the rule with high prices the exception. Taking this view as to the future meat markets, which is, to say the least, the safe way to figure it, there is but one alternative for the stock-farmer who expects to make his business a success, which is to lessen the cost of production, and the way to do this is to make each acre under cultivation produce twice as much as heretofore and raise only such live stock as will mature early and sell for double as much money as the class of stock now being raised will bring. The secret lies not only in improved stock but also in early maturity.

Commenting on this, the Orange Judd Farmer says:

Some suggestions familiar to many will bear rehearsing. The few who are favored with city markets have already made much from the sale of young lambs. The majority of farmers must produce differently. The early maturity plan requires both lambs and pigs to be ready for market at from seven to ten months old. This plan is best pursued by those whose farms are especially adapted to grain raising. From a few weeks of age to the finishing period, the pigs and lambs are given all they will eat of two or three varieties of grain, besides having abundant grazing, or in lieu of grazing plenty of cooling food, such as roots, ensilage, etc. Much manual labor is called for and lack of it precludes following this course. A great advantage in early marketing is that disease is largely avoided. It is also profitable, as it has been proved that the food produces a greater percentage of growth and flesh in the early months of an animal's life. Superior quality of meat is also produced which commands a higher price. But many large farms and some smaller ones, particularly adapted for grazing, can with profit produce a poorer grade of product to much better advantage.

The question of help forces many farmers to the policy of longer time in maturing stock. In such cases the young come mostly after the advent of plenty of grass in spring, when they require but little care. From 100 to 150 pounds weight may thus be produced on swine, and half of this weight in the growth of lambs with scarcely any grain. To insure a good quality of fin-

ished product the last third or two-fifths of the entire weight of the animal should be made by a joint ration of grain and grass. Following this policy the animals are kept with profit to the age of ten to fifteen months. Where the farmer grows no grain on his own farm, the stock may be kept to a later age, provided there is ample range; then finish quickly with a small quantity of grain. With sheep the grain may be almost entirely dispensed with. Many who are to-day bewailing the condition which seems to prevent their making the large profits formerly made have only to adapt their plans to the times. With improved machinery for farm work, improved stock, etc., the farmer must strive to furnish his products to consumers at less cost to them as well as less expense to himself. The products of factories are furnished at a much lower cost than a quarter of a century ago. Consumers have a right to expect cheaper food and a better quality.

A Chance To Make Money.

I have berries, grapes, and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold Process; do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 100 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars, around home, in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for 18 two cent stamps, postage, etc., to me. I ask nothing for the directions.

MRS. WILLIAM GRIFFITH,
New Concord, Ohio.

Henry Watterson never uttered a greater truth than when he said: "Success in life is happiness, and to be successful in life is to be content with what we have and not to be perpetually reaching out for what we cannot get. The happy man is he who thinks his wife the best woman on earth, the little vine covered cottage better than the grandest palace, and his freckled boys and girls greater than princes and princesses."

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

TWIN CITY EXPRESS.

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

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City Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, Ft. Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. J. Martin of Midland, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

M. Davis of Seymour, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Z. T. Elleston, the Jack county cattleman, was in the city yesterday.

P. R. (Bud) Clark of Comanche is in Fort Worth looking about for a steer deal.

Tom Irby of Seymour, passed through the city Tuesday, returning from the B. I. T.

Ed. Comer of the cattle firm of Comer Bros. of San Angelo was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

A. A. Hartgrove, the well-known cattleman of Midland, Texas, was in the city this morning.

O. Durant of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and says Taylor county crops are good.

Tom C. Hunt of Ranger, Texas, passed through Fort Worth to-day, en route home from Colorado.

Col. R. H. Roberts, representing the live stock commission firm of Wood Bros. of Chicago is in the city.

J. W. Jackson of Schleicher county, quite a large sheep raiser and dealer, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. B. Rhea of Strawn, Texas, was in the city Thursday and Friday, and reports good rains, grass and crops.

Wm. Hittson, an extensive cattle raiser of Fisher county, was in Fort Worth a few days this week.

Jim Hale of Ranger, Tex., is still in the city, and has been for several days looking out for some kind of a cattle deal.

W. N. McCarthy of Blanket, was in the city several days this week, looking around for a cattle trade of some kind.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls, Tex., is in the city to-day. He reports crops and cattle in good condition in the Red River country.

B. C. Rhome of Wise county was in the city Tuesday, and says he does not remember of ever having seen crops in better condition.

N. J. Hall, a prominent cattle raiser of San Saba, Tex., was in Fort Worth Sunday on his return home from Colorado Springs, Colo.

Wm. M. Sager of South Prairie, Stephens county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Sager reports his neighborhood as being in good shape.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, Texas was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to the Indian Territory to look after his several large herds of cattle.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, on his way to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle interests in that section.

S. J. Blocker, an old and prominent cattle dealer of San Angelo, is in the city and says Tom Green county is sadly in need of a good rain.

L. T. Pryor of Austin, who owns a large herd of beeves in the Otoe Reser-

vation was in Fort Worth Tuesday and reports grass and cattle doing well.

G. S. Long, a large dealer and raiser of sheep in the Tom Green county district, was in the city Monday and reports his country in need of rain.

M. R. Birdwell, a solid cowman from Palo Pinto, was in the city Wednesday on his way to the Indian Territory, where he has some beeves on grass.

Ed Runnells, manager of the "C" ranche in Martin and Andrews counties, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday on his way to Kansas City.

Jesse Hittson of Fischer county, Tex., was in Fort Worth on Sunday. He reports grass and crops to be in fine condition and cattle doing well.

Jno. H. Belcher of Clay county, was in the city on Saturday and says that Clay county is in a prosperous condition as to crops, grass, water and cattle.

R. N. Mounts, a young and energetic cattle raiser from Denton county, was in the city Thursday, and reports that crops, grass and cattle are all doing well.

Felix Mann of Menardville, Texas, an extensive and prominent dealer in cattle in Menard and adjoining counties, was in the city Monday. Mr. Mann is always on the cattle market to either buy or sell.

Harry Skinner of San Antonio and the popular representative of the Street Stable cars, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his round through Texas looking after his company's business.

Zack Mullhall, the father and builder of the flourishing city of Mullhall, Okla., was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and says grass is fine and cattle will get fat if owners will not push them on the market too early.

C. W. Merchant and J. H. Parramore of Abilene, were in Fort Worth Tuesday on their way to the Indian Territory to look after their cattle herds that are being fattened for market.

Col. C. C. Slaughter, the well-known broker and cattleman of Dallas, attended the meeting of executive committee yesterday. Col. Slaughter has been a useful member of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association since its first organization, sixteen years ago.

D. L. Knox, cashier First National Bank and quite an extensive farmer and cattleman of Jacksboro, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and says that Jack county is in a far better condition this year as to crops and grass than it has ever been.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo, senior member of the well-known and solid live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago and St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Thursday on his way to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle that are now fattening for market.

A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado City, president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, attended the meeting of the executive committee yesterday. Mr. Bush gives much of his time and attention to the work of the association and is making an efficient and valuable officer.

S. B. Burnett of "6666" ranch came down from his Wichita ranch Thursday to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association. Mr. Burnett has served as vice-president of the association and also on the executive committee for a number of years, and has been a useful member of the organization.

E. Fenlon, manager of the Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is 20 miles south of Midland, came down Thursday to attend the meeting of the executive committee of which he is a member. Mr. Fenlon reports a fine rain at and around Midland on Wednesday night. He thinks it extended north for several counties and that the drouth through that section is at an end.

J. C. Loving, manager of the Loving Cattle company of Jack county, and secretary and treasurer of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city yesterday in attendance at the meeting of the executive committee of that organization. Mr. Loving says the grass on his range is better than for years. He thinks his cattle will get in fine marketable condition within a few month's time.

E. H. Keller, the well-known dealer in buggies, carriages and wagons of this city, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Keller is well known to a great many of the readers of JOURNAL with whom he has done business for fifteen years. He is a square-dealing man and handles the best of every thing in his line. The JOURNAL bespeaks for him the patronage of its readers.

Frank L. Ide, a prominent and well-to-do sheepman, proprietor of the Buckeye sheep ranch near Morgan, in Bosque county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Ide is making a success of sheep. He uses none but pure bred bucks of the best strains, and feeds and cares for his flocks in a careful systematic manner, and is now reaping the legitimate results of his labors. Mr. Ide left at the JOURNAL office a few samples of wool which will compare favorably with the best wools grown in any country. Some of his yearlings sheared over fourteen pounds, while the average of the entire flock of yearlings was over ten pounds. Mr. Ide is one of the best posted and most successful sheepmen in Texas. He has mastered many of the obstacles and difficulties of wool growing in Texas and may now be safely considered as on the high road to prosperity. Mr. Ide has, at the earnest solicitation of its readers from time to time the benefit of his ideas and experience on matters directly affecting their interest. His communications will no doubt be read with much interest by our wool grower readers. Mr. Ide has been a regular reader of the JOURNAL for six years and is one of its staunchest and best friends.

Mutton vs. Wool.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

In your issue of June 10, G. B. Bothwell in his arguments opposed to the heavy weight mutton breeds of sheep seems to overlook the fact that the same line of argument holds equally good with the heavy coated wrinkley,

greasy Merino. Any man with experience as a breeder knows quite well that high breeding requires high feeding and unless the sheep farmer is circumstanced so that he can feed high the fashionable breeds will not be profitable to handle—it matters little whether it be the early maturing Shropshires or the heavy-coated surmount Merino, both extremes make the animal delicate, and in each case as Mr. Bothwell says about the heavy, mutton sheep "will die at all ages without any excuse. A sheep in its improved condition is the most delicate of all farm animals, the growth of its wool eats into its strength and to produce either a heavy fleece or a big carcass of mutton it must be fed accordingly. Nature will not give something for nothing; we have yet to establish a breed of sheep that will do the best for the Western plains, that is to say that will give the best returns under the natural conditions existing here. That sheep must have the Merino as a basis; but all such unmeaning terms as blooded or pure-blood must be dropped out of the issue. Pure blooded as applied by the Vermont Merino breeder is an unprofitable sheep on the Western plains and the heavy fleece which has been the fashion for nearly all sheep owners to breed for, has gone a long way towards bringing the sheep business into disrepute; the average sheep owner reasons from analogy, he buys the heaviest shearing bucks he can get and straightway expects the progeny of said bucks to yield a proportionately heavy fleece, overlooking the fact that it is practically impossible to maintain the conditions of feeding in the progeny that produced the heavy fleece in the ram; what he does get after trying his best to breed up to his ideal is a sheep of feeble constitution that produces not only a low-priced wool but very indifferent mutton, and with the natural instinct so impaired that a considerable proportion of the ewes have no desire to own their lambs, moreover the much coveted wrinkles are a positive detriment both to the sheep and the wool, inasmuch that it is a useless and cumbersome burden for the sheep to bear, and that the hairs that grow through the wool on all wrinkles would detract considerably from the value of the wool in the eyes of a discriminating wool buyer; one of the first considerations in breeding for a high-priced wool is to have it of as an equal texture as possible, the manufacturer can only make high-priced fabrics with wool of equal and uniform texture. That the Australian wool is sought after by the manufacturers is in a great measure owing to its equal texture. With us here everything has been lost sight of but weight of fleece. We have here a vast expanse of country extending from West Texas beyond the Rocky mountains; a vast sheep range that under correct management would be equal to providing wool and mutton enough for the whole of the United States. When I say sheep range I don't imply that it is fit for nothing else but sheep. I mean that it is essentially suitable for sheep, and that under correct management sheep would be the best paying of all stock. Now for this vast and magnificent sheep range it needs a sheep that is not bred to extremes either for wool or mutton, above all a sheep of good constitution, a sheep that will give a fair average fleece of wool off a smooth skin, a sheep that will produce meat worthy of the name of mutton, not mutton that even a connoisseur of meats could not safely say as to whether it was the flesh from a goat or a sheep. A sheep that from a three-year-old wether will produce 60 or 65 pounds of first-class dressed mutton with a good display of kidney fat—that is about as good as you will get from a sheep that has to rustle for itself ten or twelve months in the year. The soil and the climate will do it if the management is all right.

GEO. BROWN.

Fort McKavett, Tex., June 20, 1892.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
June 30, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle for seven days ending Thursday, June 30, 1892, 2620 head; shipments, 2250. Ruling prices for to-day are as follows: Top, strictly fat steers, weighing 1000 pounds and over, \$2.25@2.50; good fat steers weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs, \$2.00@2.50; no demand for light or half fat stuff. Good fat cows weighing 750 to 850 lbs, \$1.25@1.50. Good veal calves, weighing 200 lbs and less, \$2.50; fat calves weighing 200 lbs, \$2@2.25. Strictly smooth fat stags, \$1.25@1.50. No demand for bulls.

Receipts of hogs for the past week 250 head. Top hogs, weighing 200 lbs \$4@4.40; medium hogs, \$4.

Receipts of sheep, 2500 head. Shipments, 200. Strictly fat mutton, weighing 85 lbs and over, \$3.

Good, fat stuff in demand.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
June 30, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 3200; shipments, 6100. Market 10@20c higher. Native steers, \$3.20@4.50; Texas steers, \$2.90@4; canners, \$1.40@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 1300. Market 10c higher. Heavy, \$5.30@5.60; packing, \$5.20@5.50; light, \$5.10@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 4000. Market steady. Native muttons, \$4@5.25; Texas, \$3.50@4.75.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
June 30, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1900; shipments, 1400. Steers active, 10c higher; good common strong, others neglected, \$1.65@2.95; Texas and Indians active, 10c higher, \$1.55@2; stockers and feeders, strong, \$2.10@3.

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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

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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.

Hogs—Receipts, 5100; shipments, 4100. Active, closing 15c higher; all grades, \$4.65@6.52.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1500.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 30, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 3500. Market active, 10@15c higher. Choice to extra steers, \$4.60@5; others, \$3.95@4.50; Texans, \$1.75@3.20; stockers, \$2.50@3.80; cows, \$1.65@3.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 1000. Market active; opened 10c higher, closed lower. Rough and common, \$5.25@5.40; mixed and packers, \$5.50@5.60; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.65@5.75; light, \$5.40@5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 3500. Sheep, 15@25c lower; lambs, 25c lower. Stockers, \$3@3.60; Texans, \$3.40@4.20; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; mixed, \$3.50@4.35; wethers and yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; lambs, \$3.75@6.75.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1741	1061	794
Calves and Yearlings	4151	2583	1738
Hogs	231	208	208
Sheep	240	250	540

CATTLE.—Choice beeves per lb gross, \$3@3.50; common to fair beeves, \$2@2.50; good fat cows, \$2@2.25; common to fair cows, \$7@10; calves, \$4@7.00; yearlings, \$5@9; good milch cows, \$20@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

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

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

Large arrivals of all classes of cattle and the market will close heavily supplied with beef cattle and glutted with calves and yearlings. Trading slow and at short figures. Only good, smooth, fat beeves are fairly active at quotations.

Hog market quiet. Sheep market is fully supplied and dull. Prices weak and irregular.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 30.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

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

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30—Wool—Receipts, 221,000 lbs; shipments, 61,000 pounds. Market unchanged.

LONDON, June, 30.—At the wool sales to-day 1500 bales of good quality were offered. Competition was active, especially for Merinos and cross-breeds.

A Gazette special from San Antonio dated June 29, says: "A letter from La Salle county, eighty miles southwest of San Antonio on the International and Great Northern railway, gives a faint picture of the drouth desolation in that section. In three years it has not rained a drop. The prairies once carpeted with rich grass are as bare as a billiard table. The streams have gone dry. There is no water anywhere. From any eminence as far as the eye can reach, there is not a spot of green. The sun refracted from the white earth makes the glare and heat absolutely unbearable. Deer, turkey and



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

all other wild animals have left. Even the familiar jack rabbit has disappeared. All cattle and sheep have been sold and shipped into other states. Many of the Mexicans are cowboys or herders. They have no means of subsistence and some of them have tried to farm, but the seed sown two years ago remains unsprouted and undeveloped in the ground. From La Salle county alone 72,000 head of sheep have been removed. The citizens to-day appealed to Governor Hogg to furnish the starving Mexicans transportation to the cotton districts, where they may find work. An earnest call for food has been issued."

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



Connecting the Commercial Centres and rich farms of MISSOURI, The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of KANSAS, The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of NEBRASKA, The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of COLORADO, The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of ARKANSAS, The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands of the INDIAN TERRITORY, The Sugar Plantations of LOUISIANA, The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of TEXAS, Historical and Scenic OLD AND NEW MEXICO, And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA, For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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



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

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

CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP. NO POISONED SHEEP. DAMAGED WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The Farm and Ranch makes a good suggestion when it says Texas is now producing fine horses from as good as the world affords, and proper steps should be taken to build up a market for them at home by inaugurating and properly conducting sales, where buyers can see, at light expense, what is on the market, and sellers can show their stock to the purchaser with but little cost. Economy is the secret of success.

Texas horses are no doubt being more rapidly improved than any other class of live stock. The number of pure bred stallions in this state have increased at a most wonderful and satisfactory rate during the past few years. There is no reason why Texas should not take the lead in the production of first-class horses. On this subject the Farm and Ranch very correctly and appropriately says: "Texas is pre-eminently a horse-breeding state, and predestined to rank with the foremost states of the union in the production of first-class horses of all the different kinds. The best and most profitable horse to raise is a question which every man must answer for himself, after carefully taking into consideration his natural inclination and the circumstances which surround him. If he be sufficiently independent to engage in the business for pleasure only, he may be warranted in trying experiments, otherwise he must study the demands of the public and shape his plans in accordance therewith. Instead of raising only what we like and trying to induce buyers to look through our "specs," we will succeed better in raising that for which there is the greatest demand and which can be produced with the least trouble and put on the market with but little expense. Let the motto be, "The best is none too good."

It may be laid down as the first rule that the very best and purest stock that is really adapted to the end in view should be sought after. It costs less to feed a horse of good blood and lineage than it does to maintain a scrub. His movement is almost invariably smoother and steadier for the same rates of speed. His temper is generally better, his pluck and energy not less so, and when put upon the market he brings a better price. Taking it for granted then that the best is always the cheapest, that the finer and purer the horse can be, other things being equal, the more useful, more easily maintained and more marketable he is bound to be. It remains to consider some points that must always be regarded by the intelligent breeder who seeks wisely to adapt means to ends rather than to trust to chance. To insure healthy, thrifty progeny then the dam must be sound and vigorous, and this is no less true of the sire. We dwell less upon the latter because it is of far less frequent occurrence for a broken-down, diseased stallion to be kept for the service of mares than for mares of this description to be put to breeding, because they are known to be fit for nothing else, but are erroneously deemed useful for this. The condition

of the stallion, however, must not be overlooked. Every breeder must have a care to choose vigorous stallions, and those free from blemishes, malformations and hereditary taints. Nor should mares be put to breeding too young. They should be full grown and vigorous and when their powers begin to fail they should be bred no longer. It is idle to expect good strong well-formed, thrifty and spirited offspring from a mare that is either too young or too old, or that is subjected, even in maturity, to hard work, poor and insufficient food and cruel handling.

After the death of Rarus a short time ago it was natural that his former driver, John Splan, should be interviewed on all hands concerning the once great trotter, and in one of these talks Splan touched in a characteristic way on a point concerning which his ideas are in accord with those of a great many other people. Said Splan, referring to the fact that Rarus was a fast trotter almost from the time that he was hitched and developed into a world-beater: "Rarus must have been a freak. To prove this I asked his owner to breed the dam of Rarus to Volunteer, the greatest sire in sight, and I furnished the money, the service fee being \$300. He did so but the filly which resulted from the union could never trot fast enough to get warm." Rarus, although a highly finished horse in many respects, did not possess to a marked degree what would be called in these days, trotting form, and although it is probable that his dam, which was rather deeply bred in running lines, gave him the unconquerable spirit that enabled him to vanquish all competitors in his day, it can hardly be claimed that she had anything to do with the production of this remarkable trotting speed, and inasmuch as his sire was a horse of no speed at all at the trot, it is not in any way stretching the matter to class Rarus as a freak, especially as his full brother Rectus never had more than ordinary road speed.

The Thoroughbred Horse.

The Industrial American.

Away back in the misty histories, both sacred and profane, whether among barbarians half civilized or God's chosen people—in all the past of which we read—the horse appears to have taken, by unanimous consent, next to man, the most prominent place among earth's creatures. We find the inspired writers illustrating the greatest speed, strength and courage by reference to the horse. The potestates of the olden times and of the old world, on up to the present time, have ever placed the highest estimate upon the horse, and with these facts before us it is strange that so little is recorded of his lineage and breeding prior to the year 1791 when the first English stud book was published.

There is no doubt but that the Arab, the Turk and other nations bred their horses with care and according to their best judgment and skill for hundreds of years before the stud book was published, but it appears that their guide was tradition until the British crowned heads of nobility began to select the finest specimens of the equine race which could be found in foreign lands, Turkey and Arabia supplying the most valuable, and upon this foundation they based the thor-

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Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco



Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of tobacco, that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, and being in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, we spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

When in want of the best; ask for

Bull Durham.

Sold everywhere. None genuine without the Trade Mark of the Bull on each package.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,

DURHAM, N. C.



Say Hires
Do you Root
Drink Beer?

SOLD AND ENJOYED EVERYWHERE

oroughbred or running horse by using the best Turk or Barb and Arabian blood as the greatly predominating strains with which to supply the high finish, speed, courage and general conformation, while the best of the old English blood was used as a minority influence with which to increase the size and strength and give other desired modifications, until, by the skillful blending of these strains and by in and in breeding to the best of this production, the most perfectly formed and fleetest animal has been produced and the type firmly established, increasing the size from the original Turk or Arab of 15 hands to the present English or American horse of 16 to 17 hands high, with as symmetrical and perfect a formation as was ever seen, and with the speed and strength as much increased as the size.

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

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SWINE.

Crowd the pigs so as to only keep the breeding animals over winter.

The older the pig the more it costs to maintain because there is more to maintain.

Sorghum and pumpkins are two crops that may be produced cheaply, and that help out materially in the fall feeding of hogs.

Taking every thing into consideration, July and August are the two worst months in the year for the sows to farrow.

If you are fond of pickled pig's feet, better see that the feet are not pickled in unmentionable filth while growing. Clean out the pens.

The best profit in hog feeding depends on making the most pork with the least corn. But some men we never expect will learn this.

When it comes to feeding off hogs, if you must keep them in a pen see that they have a variety of food. This will help to keep them in good health.

Few farmers know how much corn it takes to make a pound of pork. The amount varies with the kind of stock, their condition and methods of feeding.

A hog when properly fed makes more meat in proportion to the food consumed, and more also in proportion to the waste material, than any other animal.

Keep in mind that the market no longer calls for heavy hogs, nor very old hogs. Light bacon, made in ten months, brings top prices and best profit.

The dairy farmer can handle fall pigs about as economically as anybody, using skim milk largely for feeding. In the spring, if he has not pasture for them, a ready buyer can always be found.

Feed the brood sows liberally. They require more than twice as much as the other hogs when the pigs are three weeks old, and if they do not have it, both the sow and pigs will suffer.

Early maturity is a prime necessity for profit in all kinds of stock feeding, and with hogs more than perhaps than anything else. Few men can feed them to advantage more than ten or twelve months.

Almost all the refuse of the garden may be profitably transferred to the pig pen. Pea vines, small Irish and sweet potatoes, small heads of cabbage and refuse leaves, may all help towards the economical production of pork.

In no other branch of stock growing can a man start so well, with so little capital as raising hogs. They multiply so rapidly and mature so early that a good drove can be quickly built up from a small beginning.

Good stock is just as much the foundation for success in raising hogs as in growing beef cattle. Some men disregard this and think that any kind of a hog is good enough. If this has been your practice better change it when selecting your next boar. There is as much difference in the matter of profit between a high grade and scrub pig, as between a good and a bad steer.

Hogs are at all ages more nearly a cash commodity than any other stock upon the farm. They can find buyers at any time, from the day they are littered until they are ready for the pork barrel.

The Chicago Breeders' Gazette says: It was not to be expected that such an extraordinarily cold and rainy spring should have been productive of a large crop of pigs, and all accounts indicate that a considerable shortage exists in many parts of the country. There have been favored localities where pigs were farrowed and saved in about the usual number, but the reports on this point made at the recent Iowa Swine Breeders' meeting are significant. The opinion there expressed was that farmers in that state had not saved more than two-thirds of an average crop while the loss sustained by breeders of pedigreed swine was fully 25 to 30 per cent.

The pig cannot long remain at a given state of excellence, unless new and better blood is introduced, because it is not in a natural condition; it is an improved animal, and has been improved by careful selection and mating, and by different food and surroundings until it does not resemble closely any natural breed. A breed of pigs is a breed of breeds, says Mark Lane Express, and if left to itself it would drift back towards the wild pigs from which it principally originated. The rapidity with which the shortened snout elongates, the compact form attenuates, and the fattening properties deteriorate, has frequently been exemplified where the animals have been accidentally or purposely turned adrift in countries that are but rarely inhabited by man; for in a very brief time their progeny become so altered that it is difficult to believe that they had ever been domesticated, for they are in appearance and habit nothing more or less than wild pigs. Bearing in mind how rapidly they can deteriorate, the necessity for using well-bred boars must be evident to all. Unfortunately all who know this do not follow what must obviously be the right course.

Transfers of Berkshires.

Jno. G. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of Berkshires:

Belle of Fayetteville, 21848—Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., to M. E. Richardson, Athens, Tex.

Danville Duke, 27749—Terrell & Harris to D. Monroe, Danville, La.

Minden Beauty, 27750, Minden Countess, 27746, and Minden Prince, 27747—Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., to J. A. H. Welch, Minden, Tex.

Maid of Erath, 27745—Terrell & Harris to W. H. Funk, Selden, Tex.

Longman, 27653—Terrell & Harris to W. W. Stell, Paris, Tex.

Belle of Fayetteville, 21848—A. H. Ables, Terrell, Tex., to Terrell & Harris.

Rube, 27679, and Julie, 27680—W. A. Clark, Temple, Tex., to G. F. Lewis, Franklin, Tex.

Rockwall Belle, 27716, and Jim Hogg, 27715—B. I. Cockrell, Roys City, Tex., to T. C. Nesbit, Rockwall, Tex.

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

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

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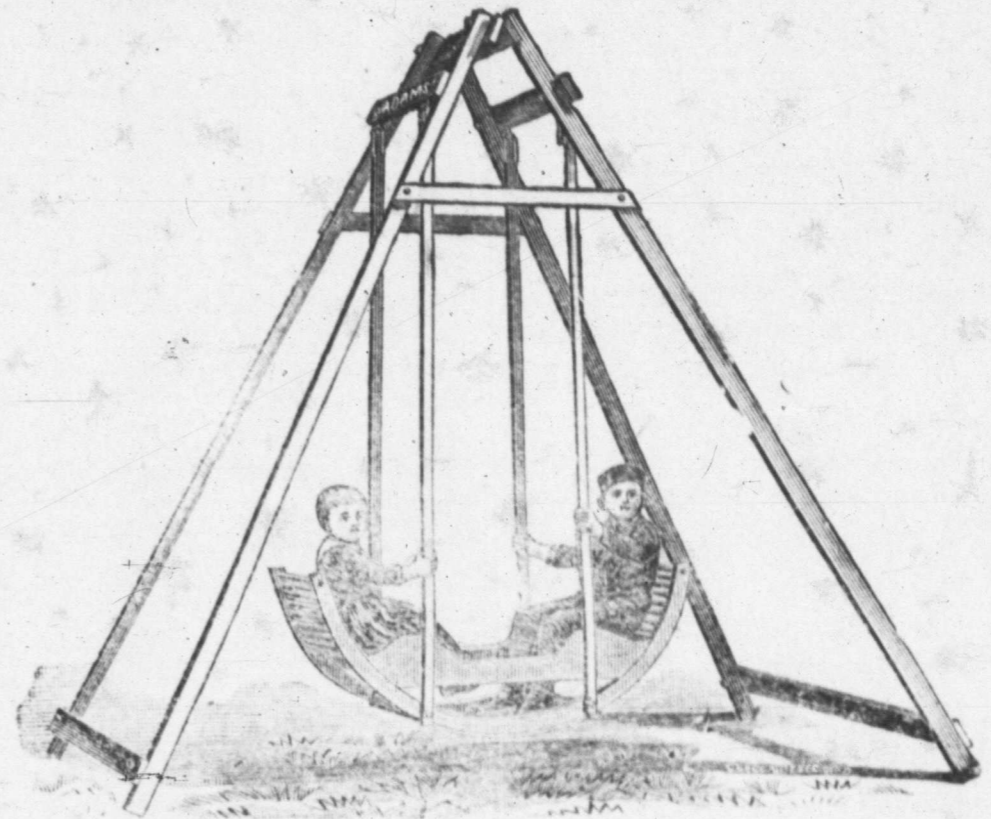
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COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

STOCK YARDS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

How a Boy Made Money.

I noticed what Mr. Wilson's son said about making money selling a corn husker. I would like to tell him how I made money with a plating machine. H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, O., sent me a fine machine for plating with gold, silver and nickel, for \$5, all ready to commence work. I made \$3.10 the first day plating tableware and jewelry, \$23 the first week. Anybody can make money in the plating business, because at every house they have some things to plate, and everybody is willing to help a boy along. You can plate right before the folks and they like to see it, too. I sold three platers to three friends of mine at a profit of \$5 apiece, that was \$15. I would advise any boy who wants to get along in the world to commence with the plating business. He can make money and help his folks at home along a little too.

ED BUTLER.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no saive; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

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TANSY PILLS! Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chicago Market.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
June 25, 1892.

The supply of cattle this week will be close to 57,000 head, of which 20,000, or about one-third, were from Texas. Last week the run of cattle in the Texas division of the yards, by official count, was 17,479 head, against 24,000 a year ago and 17,500 for the same period in 1891. This week's trade has been badly demoralized, especially on stock that was only half fat and not good enough for any class of buyers but canners. During the first three days of the week prices declined rapidly to the extent of 20 to 35 cents on most all grades of Texas steers, but a diminution in the receipts during the past few days has given the market a chance to tone up a little, and fully 20 cents of the loss was regained up to the best time Friday, though the market closed weak and about 10 cents lower. Prices therefore compared with last week at this time are 10 to 15 cents lower. As to prospects for the next week or two there are few indications to turn an opinion either way. It certainly looks as if prices were down to bed rock and could not decline much further on the common and medium stock.

Prices are now as low as during the demoralized condition of affairs late last season. We think that this fact will have a tendency to check receipts materially, and so feed the market here by moderate supplies until values will remain at least steady with present quotations. Good fed steers have sold at \$3.25@3.75, with grassers at \$2.25@2.75; cows, \$1.40@2.40. A year ago prices ranged from \$2.50@3.75 for poor grassers to fair fed cattle, averaging 1816 to 1118 lbs, with choice steers up to \$4.50. Better keep your cattle on grass a little while longer than to send them in when receipts are excessive.

Sheep—The supply of Texas sheep this week has not been as large as formerly, though plenty large enough to suit the tame condition of the market. No class of sheep has sold very readily and Texas seemed to be secondary to good natives. Dressed mutton has declined quite sharply in Eastern markets, which has made a bearish feeling among local killers here and given them excuse to be more particular in their purchases. Texas sheep have held about steady since the first of the week. Good wethers have been in fair demand at \$4@4.50; Stockers held firm at \$3.40@3.65. There is no demand of any kind for ewes and they are a drag on the market. Quite a number have arrived this week that were next to un-saleable at a surprising low figure. We look for no special change in the sheep market for the next ten days.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,
June 25, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.
Receipts for the week foot up 9268 cattle, 46,523 hogs, and 4898 sheep, against 11,086 cattle, 44,573 hogs, and 556 sheep last week, and 7458 cattle, 28,984 hogs, and 351 sheep the corresponding week last year.

During the early part of the week there was little life to the trade and tendency of prices was undoubtedly lower. Continued light receipts caused a decidedly firmer tone during the latter half of the week and all desirable grades of beef and shipping steers experienced an advance of 10@25c.

The improvement in Eastern and

continental markets has had a very beneficial effect on the shipping and export demand and for the last two or three days these buyers have taken a good share of the receipts. Local houses have all bought freely with the exception of Hammond's. They have been and will continue to be indifferent buyers until their new houses are completed and equipped, which will be inside of the next three weeks.

While good corn-fed cattle are becoming rather scarce supplies of half-fat and green cattle are coming forward more freely. The result is the appreciation of values of dry-fed steers, while the less desirable grades are depreciating in value daily. A few western cattle are coming in but not many and they are mostly more or less hay fed. The Cudahy company continues to buy Texas cattle at Kansas City and other points south of here and it is the competition of these cattle that keeps prices down. Things are gradually working around and adjusting themselves and it is almost certain that before the season is over Texas cattle will be coming this way freely.

Owing to the indifferent supplies of butchers' stock and canners the market has shown no particular change one way or the other. In the stocker and feeder line there has been little worthy of note transpiring. Receipts are only fair and the demand anything but brisk.

Corn is high and farmers are holding it for still higher prices, making it almost impossible for feeders to get any. This in a measure shuts off the supply and prices are strongly inclined to go lower.

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

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.10@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.25@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.50@3.40
Common to medium cows.	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	3.00@3.50
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.75@3.25
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.75
Veal calves.	3.00@5.00

Hog values are about 20c higher than a week ago. Receipts, while liberal, have fallen somewhat below expectations, but continued free buying by shippers keeps prices on the up grade. The week closes with sales largely at from \$4.95@5.05, the entire range of prices being from \$4.90@5.10.

Sheep are moving slowly and at generally unchanged prices. Too few are coming to allow prices to decline, in fact too few are coming to establish quotations. Prices are nominally about as follows:

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

BRUCE MCCULLOCH.

THE DALLAS FAIR.

An Interesting Letter Relating New and Novel Features of This, the Most Promising Year of the Great Exposition.

DALLAS, TEX., June 29, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Being in the office of the State Fair yesterday I had a conversation with Secretary Cour relative to fair matters. As every person in Texas must feel a keen interest in the fair, it being a state institution and a most potential factor in the progress and development of the state, what I gleaned may be of interest to your readers.

The music this year will be superb, Liberati's famous military band having been engaged. With the band will be four singers of eminent ability and with the band concerts and Mme. Decca's singing daily, this one item is in itself well worth a visit to the fair. The fact that Mme. Decca is engaged

at \$500 a night to sing is an earnest of her grand ability.

Another novel and interesting feature will be a race each day between a pair of reindeers and a pair of horses. Very few people in this country ever saw a reindeer and fewer still have seen them drawing a vehicle or have any idea of their fleetness.

In fact, the management is using every endeavor to secure a great variety of entertainments and attractions, all of a character to interest and instruct or both. Among other things there will daily be a bull-fight between Mexican matadors and the fiercest bulls that can be found in Mexico. These fights will be made just as thrilling and exciting as maddened bulls and brave, skillful torredors can make.

A mule-eared rabbit chase with greyhounds will interest and entertain all who never saw or participated in this exciting sport. The race-course will be walled in with canvas and the chase will take place on the track in full view from start to finish of every one from the grand stand.

In the textile and women's departments, Mrs. Sydney Smith is again in charge and is untiring in her efforts to make of them a grand success. In view of the fact that the ladies of the Texas World's fair association are endeavoring to secure an extra fine exhibit of woman's handiwork for the beautiful Texas building at the World's Fair, the ladies of the state should take more than usual interest in these departments at the state fair this year. They will never have a better opportunity to show to the world what they can do. From the exhibits of their needle-work, their art work, their housewifery—in fact from every character and description of the skill of their dext and dainty fingers will be made up in large part the exhibit to be made at the World's Fair from the collections at the State Fair. Mrs. Smith will take pleasure in answering any and all questions relative to her departments.

Thirty counties are busy collecting articles for their exhibits and many more are getting ready to go to work. With the prospects at present of bountiful crops it will be very little trouble to get together an exhibit to be proud of. Mr. E. L. Huffman, who is working up this department, will visit any county desiring to exhibit and give the benefit of his practical knowledge and experience in the collection and preservation of exhibits.

Taken altogether, the prospects for a most successful fair have never before been so flattering and encouraging. Applications for space come in by every mail and for every variety and description of exhibit.

The racing department which will be under the direction of gentlemen of national reputation, gives increased evidence of being unusually brilliant. The sum given in purses, \$28,000, is bringing good horses.

Let everybody help the good cause and thereby help Texas. ORION.

Pecos Pointers.

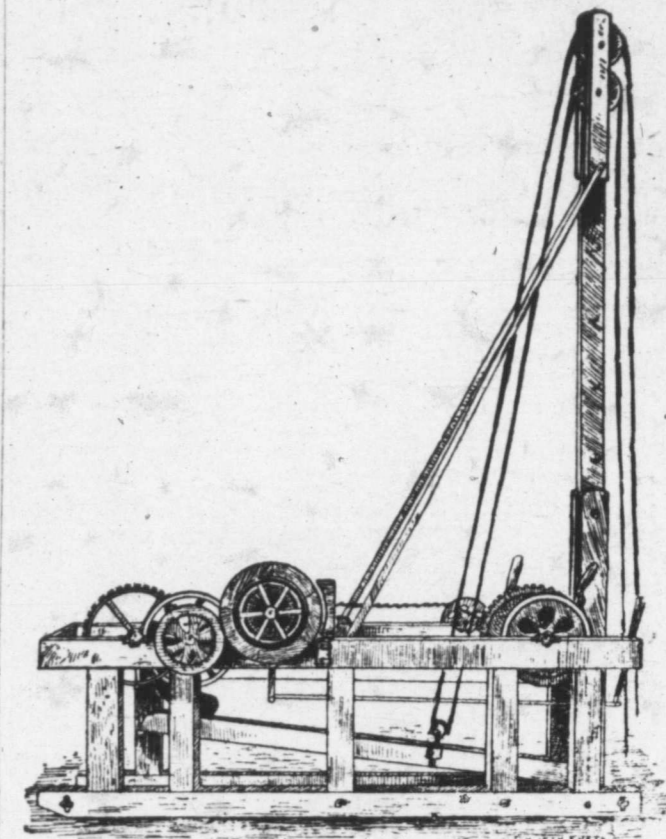
PECOS, TEX., June 25, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Owing to the absence of my partner and press of business I did not report last week.

Our drouth still continues unabated and the Pecos river is unusually low and very salty, still the alfalfa crop continues to bloom and flourish, turning out from one and a half to two and a quarter tons per acre. Already two crops have been harvested and the third one coming on. Five crops will be cut this year. I conversed recently with a gentleman from Roswell, N. M., who had just been on the Chisum farm or ranch as it is called. He saw 800

R. N. HATCHER, President.
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.
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acres of alfalfa harvested and a rick one mile long with a baler at each end dumping bales at \$18 per ton. This ranch sold two years ago for \$60,000, and the present owner refused \$140,000 for it a short time ago. You probably know this ranch as it has a wide reputation.

The Alfalfa Palace to be exhibited at Roswell, N. M., this fall will be a grand affair and we extend a cordial invitation to all Texas to attend. I believe we can guarantee a finer agricultural and fruit exhibit than has ever been shown in Texas.

It is quite cloudy and threatening rain at this writing. Last week there were a few showers in the mountains west of here. J. J. I.

Don't fool with indigestion. Take Beecham's Pills.

TO OMAHA.

For The Independent Party National Convention,

Which convenes at Omaha Neb. July 4, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will sell tickets at one fare, \$22.80 for the round trip, from June 29, to July 1, good to return to and including July 17. For further information call on or address,

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

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CHEER (2x23)

Direct From France

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

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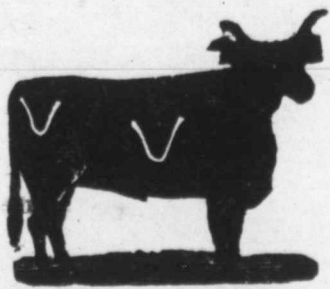
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I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

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Ranch Brand.

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

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For Sale.

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

THOS. J. WOMACK.

FOR SALE.

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

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

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

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

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

DR. L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

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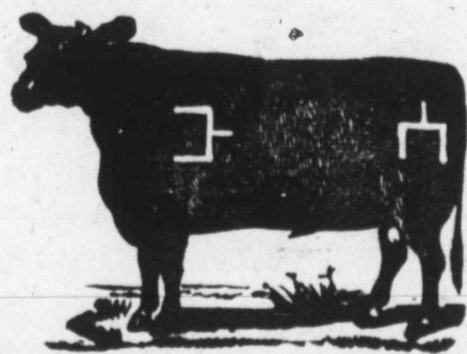
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ARTHUR TISDALL, Manager, Paloduro, Texas.

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

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

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

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

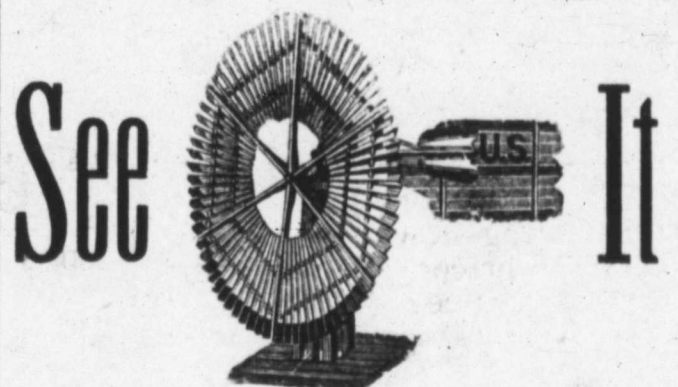
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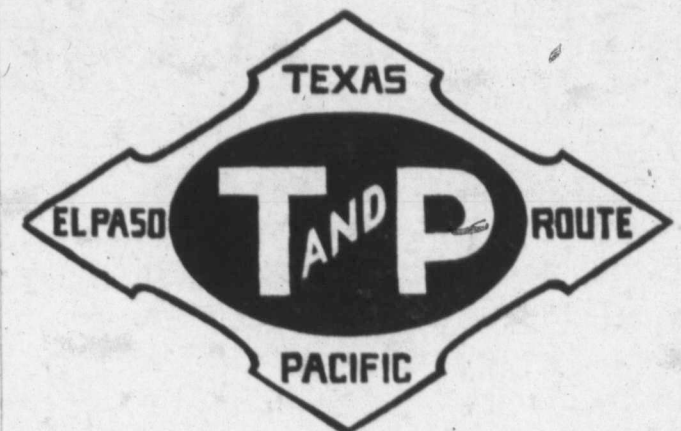
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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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

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General Manager.

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Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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THE
Kansas City Stock Yards

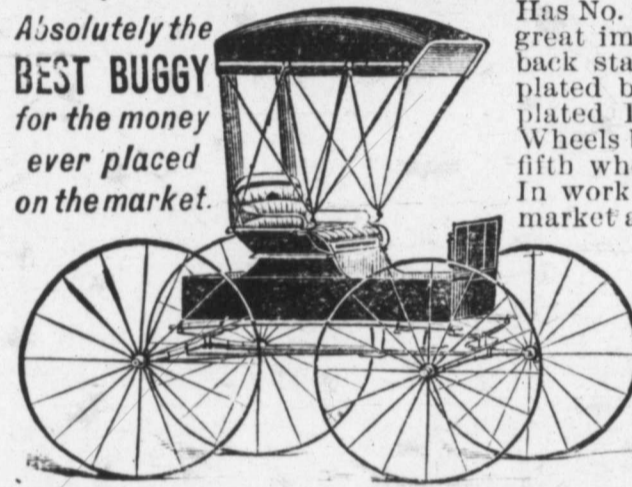
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive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

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

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

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY

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Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price. We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

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"A" Grade \$40.

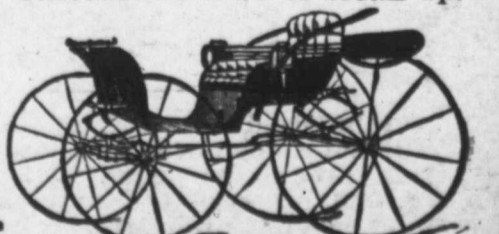
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"A" Grade \$46.



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