

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 13.

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As the days go by and the convention to be held at Houston, on August 16, draws near, the gravity of the political situation in Texas increases very perceptibly. The bitter warfare that has raged in the Democratic ranks between the partisans of Governor Hogg and Judge Clark is, to say the least of it, suggestive of serious apprehension on the part of every citizen in the state, who believes that all good government is bound up in the perpetuation of the democratic party in power.

The JOURNAL has predicted heretofore that the Houston convention would be locked, and evidence to strengthen this position increases daily, and worse than all, the indications are that it will be locked, bolted and split wide open, all on account of the blind, unreasonable and unreasoning prejudice of the following of the two candidates for governor. In their blind partisanship they overlook the fact that the functions of a governor are confined to the employment of all legitimate means within his reach to have the laws executed after they are made by the chosen representatives of the people, and while it is at all times best and more especially in troublous times like these

to have a good man at the helm of the state, yet the fact remains, that in every justice precinct in all this broad state, there is at least one man who would make just as capable a governor as either of the gentlemen who are seeking the nomination at the hands of the democratic party. In view of this truth where is the good that is to come out of all this political agitation? What is to be gained by the political elevation of one man, when to do it you destroy your party organization, disrupt business relations and engender strife that time will never heal.

The JOURNAL'S observation forces the conclusion that the present political situation presents an opportunity for the conservative element in the democratic party to slip in and exercise the balance of power that always rest with them, cast overboard the two disturbing factors in the party, restore confidence in government at home and abroad and put the great state of Texas on the high road to prosperity.

Cattlemen who are holding cattle in pastures, and more particularly beef pastures in which they fatten and mature beef for market are, in many instances, complaining, and very justly too, at the manner in which their cattle have been disturbed and excited by hunters. The damage that is done is in many instances, under the circumstances, irreparable from the fact that the trespassers, while liable under the law are, as a rule, responsible. For this reason the JOURNAL thinks hunting, shooting or trespassing in any manner on the land of another without permission from the owner should be made a misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy fine, and in the event the offenders were unable or refuse to pay the fines assessed against them, should be compelled to liquidate same as is provided by other violators of the law.

To further illustrate the damage that is continually being done to cattle men by trespassers the JOURNAL makes the following extracts from a private letter recently received from a prominent stockman in Southwestern Texas.

"I have a matter that I want to consult with you about that is of more importance to pasture men in Southwest Texas than anything I know of. It is this, a law to prevent trespassing in pastures of all sizes. There are a great many worthless Mexicans and white men living in this section who make their living by hunting. They are a worthless class and cost pasture men a great deal by running, frightening and disturbing their beef. They conceal themselves in the brush, consequently it is nearly impossible to find them and when found all we can do is to drive them away. We now have a law intended to prevent trespassing, which provides that owners of enclosed pastures can bring suit for any damages done them by trespassers, but the class of men that enter, without permission, on other men's land are, as a rule, entirely irresponsible, therefore proof

against a judgment for damages should one be obtained; consequently there is but one way that I can see to reach them and that is to pass a law making it a fine and compelling the offenders to either pay dearly for the penalty or board out the amount in the "Cooler." This would put a stop to it at once and save pasture men in this brush country many thousands of dollars. As you no doubt know, it hurts beef cattle and those being fed for market, just as bad to give them a scare that causes them to run for miles in the pastures as it would to give them a similar run when on the road to the shipping pens. It seems to me that the people of Eastern Texas, even if they are not directly interested in this important matter can readily see the injustice that is continually being done to pasture men and would cheerfully and readily lend their aid to secure the passage of a law that would give us the desired protection."

The JOURNAL fully concurs in the views above expressed and hopes that some united action on the part of those interested will be taken to bring this matter properly before the next Legislature. Such a move should enlist the hearty support and co-operation of every law maker in the state and would be a movement that no just, fair minded man can conscientiously object to.

Aside from the general depression in money matters and the political broils that are now agitating the state, Texas is to-day in an exceedingly fine condition. With the exception of a few limited drouthy districts, mostly confined to the extreme Southern and Southwestern portions of the state, crops of all kinds are in excellent condition and the yield will be all that could be asked. Grass is better than it has been for many years and the indications are that the few beef cattle left on Texas ranges will get fatter and make better beef than will be produced in any other range country excepting only that of the extreme Northwest. The corn crop, which is now virtually made, is the finest and largest that has been grown in Texas for many years. In fact it has never been better. The wheat crop in a few counties in the Panhandle was damaged by the drouth in the early part of the season, but since the copious spring rains has been greatly revived and exceeds the expectations of every one. Through the central part of the state the wheat crop has not been damaged in any way, the yield being from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The oat crop, which was, no doubt, much larger in acreage than ever before, has yielded from forty to seventy-five bushels per acre, while the other small grains have given equally satisfactory results. All the crops are now either harvested or far enough advanced to be assured except cotton. The acreage in cotton is less than last year the yield, however, now bids fair to be all that can be expected.

Taking all things into consideration

Texas, as stated in the outset, excepting only the general stringency in money matters and the political agitations, is in an unusually and exceedingly satisfactory condition. The people are prosperous and ought to be and no doubt are correspondingly happy.

The receipts of cattle for the first four days of the present week in Chicago have been as follows: Monday, 22,000; Tuesday, 9,000; Wednesday, 16,000; Thursday, 14,000. In St. Louis, Monday, 8,649; Tuesday, 7,195; Wednesday, 6,058; Thursday, 4,000. In Kansas City, Monday, 4,000; Tuesday, 5,587; Wednesday, 5,000; Thursday, 7,100, making the total receipts at the principal markets for the four days named, 108,589 head.

A larger proportion than usual of the receipts were Texans, in fact the supply of this class of cattle has greatly exceeded the demand and as a natural consequence there has been a heavy decline. Best Texans are now selling at and around \$3.50. Extra choice lots might bring a fraction over these figures, while good straight grass steers are selling at from \$3@3.25. The market for the remainder of the summer will depend entirely on the receipts, and as the runs from the Indian Territory will be heavy no material improvement can be expected.

As has been repeatedly announced through these columns, the JOURNAL has adopted and will in future adhere to the cash system in dealing with its subscribers. This is not done because we are afraid to extend credit or all necessary or reasonable courtesies to our friends and patrons, but simply to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings in future.

The publishers of the JOURNAL have no disposition to force the paper on to any one, neither will it take advantage of the law and ask any one to pay for the paper who did not order it. Consequently it would be an injustice to the publishers to send the paper beyond the time for which it was ordered. We have no right to presume that a subscriber wants the paper for a longer time than ordered and will not therefore continue it beyond the time paid for unless so instructed by the subscriber.

The printed label giving the subscribers address on each copy of the JOURNAL, or the wrapper containing it, shows the time at which the subscription expires and ought to be sufficient notice. Our anxiety, however, to have each subscription renewed, usually impels us to give an additional notice through the mails. In this way and by giving our subscribers full value for their money we have in the past been able to retain ninety per cent. of all our old subscribers. With the increased work and close attention now being given to the make-up and matter contained in the JOURNAL, we hope in the future to still further decrease the number who fail to renew, but will not allow our anxiety to hold our old subscribers, induce us to send the paper beyond the time for which it was ordered.

## CATTLE.

A ten-months calf was recently rounded up on the Sioux, South Dakota, range that weighed over 600 pounds, and it lacked one week of being ten months old. The dam, a high grade, was turned loose on the range before the calf was dropped and had been there ever since. The sire was a registered Shorthorn. This shows what good blood will do.

Fifty thousand head of Indian Territory cattle are demanded for canning operations at South Omaha this summer, and the reduced railway rates which went into effect Sunday before last will enable them to be shipped to South Omaha. A stock paper of the latter city says that the rate is not all that was hoped for, but it will open the South Omaha market to cattle that have been all but barred out by a discrimination hitherto in favor of Kansas City.

Beef packing in the West is not a fast-growing business, says the Denver Field and Farm, but it is bound to ultimately obtain big proportions. In the past conditions have been against it. Fat cattle were to be had but a few months in the year, and the heavy outlay of money necessary to the construction of modern packing houses was too great for the short time that they could be profitably used. A change is now rapidly coming over this part of the country on account of irrigation and the production of alfalfa. Winter hay feeding is now possible on a scale sufficiently large to supply the local market centers with as many beeves as the daily consumption requires and with the increased demand will come an increase in supply. Denver is making a success of dressed beef business in a local way and Pueblo and Salt Lake City are taking hold in earnest to supply their tributary country. These cities should succeed because each is surrounded by a hay-producing region that can furnish enough to fatten the winter's supply.

The statement is made, based on facts, which will hardly be called in question, that the net weight of fattened steers in Great Britain is to-day double what it was two hundred years ago. In the early years of the eighteenth century fattened steers in London and Liverpool markets at the age of five years netted on an average only 310 pounds. Fifty years later this weight was reported at 482 pounds, and within the past ten years it is placed at 650 pounds. It is likely, though, that if there is any change in the average weight of fat steers in the early future it will be in the other direction. In the general disposition to increase the size of fat cattle feeders were for some time inclined to go to an unprofitable extreme. The carcasses of choice beeves were made too heavy and the steers kept to too great an age to secure to the feeder a safe margin of profit. The tendency in the last few years has been to market cattie at an earlier age, and to reduce in consequence the average net weight of the dressed carcasses. There is a medium ground in all these things, and the tendency of the times is to get at a common-sense and practi-

cal solution of all such problems as this. That solution, we believe, is now being reached, and the steer of the early future will be the most economically produced and most popular beef animal the world has ever known.—National Stockman.

An eminent Shorthorn breeder some years ago decided, says the Farmers Review, that the time had come for a change of blood in his herd. He had gone on "line breeding," he thought, long enough. Some advisers said "try so-and-so," others directed his attention elsewhere, but always to one or another of the distinct strains of Shorthorn blood. He said, "no, these are all too strong for my purpose; I want pure Shorthorn blood, but it shall be a thoroughly miscellaneous mixture; it shall have no power to efface the type of my cattle." So he took a bull of mixed families, with a small proportion of blood from the main source of that of his own herd, and the desired effects of fresh blood were soon apparent, whilst any modification of type was so slight as to be easily reversed by selection within his own herd. This result might be attributed to the superiority of female over male influence. The breeder himself did not believe it to be from that cause, and he certainly had the best of the argument in the comparison of his results with those of another breeder, who, having taken a bull of a long-established strain of blood, distinct from his own, found the progeny so faithfully following the sire's line that his own old type was in danger of disappearing, and in all probability would have disappeared had not his experiment been very narrowly limited. In instances in which the progeny of the alien sire were retained, the type was restored by his own bulls, whose influence soon overcame that of the cows of altered type. The bulls which had the alien blood were all rejected, as more likely than the cows to perpetuate the type introduced by the stranger.

### What is the Best Food For Cattle.

Experimental research has demonstrated that the familiar fact that certain cattle foods are more valuable, pound for pound, than others, depends upon three points: 1. The relative proportion of dry substance contained. 2. The digestibility of that dry substance, and 3, its constitution.

To illustrate, a pound of hay may contain about three times as large a proportion of dry substance as a pound of the grass from which hay was made; if this dry substance has lost none of its digestibility in the conversion of the grass into hay the latter will be worth three times as much per pound for feeding purposes as the former; but a pound of cornmeal may contain the same proportion of dry substance as a pound of hay and yet be more valuable because its dry substance is more digestible, or contains a larger digestible proportion of constituents than the hay.

Gorman experiment stations have been studying this problem for years through digestion experiments, in which certain animals are fed for a definite period on the food under investigation, both food and excrement being analyzed, and the proportion di-

gested determined by difference. In this manner digestion coefficients have been determined, the digestion coefficient being the percentage of the food or its various constituents which is digested.

In our country several stations have done some work in this direction, notably of Maine, located at Orone, W. H. Jordan, director, and a recent bulletin from that station gives the results of trials in 1891 with a variety of cattle foods, the trials being made with sheep. The following is a summary of the results:

1. The Hungarian grass, both when fed green and after drying, proved to be more digestible than the average of other grasses—notably more so than timothy.

2. The drying of the Hungarian grass into hay did not diminish its digestibility. This is in accordance with all former experience.

3. The corn plant as cut for the silo is one of the most digestible of fodder plants, rating in these experiments as compared with timothy as 100 to 120. Sixty per cent. of the dry organic matter of timothy was digested, while with the various corn fodders the average was seventy-two per cent.

The experiments this year disclose no especial differences in the digestibility of the Southern, field and sweet corn fodders.

4. The digestion trials with roots show them to be the most digestible of any of the foods tested, the amount of waste material being very small, averaging not over eight per cent. of the whole.

5. The gluten meal, which is a waste product in the manufacture of glucose from corn, was digested to the extent of eighty-nine per cent. of its dry organic matter, which does not differ at all from the figures given in the German tables for the entire grain. The treatment which the grain receives in converting the starch into glucose does not seem to affect the digestibility of the refuse.

6. The second trial of the digestibility of American wheat bran gives average figures almost similar to those obtained in the first trial, and shows this cattle food to be but slightly if any more digestible than good hay and much inferior in this respect to grains such as maize, oats, barley, etc.—Ohio Experiment Station.

### Young Beef Cattle.

The successful beef producer in future will be the one who matures his steers early and raises the class of beef demanded by the consumer. Referring to this the Chicago Live Stock Report very correctly and appropriately says:

Undoubtedly the most marked change in the handling of beef cattle during the past few years has been the system now in vogue and rapidly increasing, of finishing off a steer for the block before he has turned two years old. Great credit must be given to the Fat Stock shows for having educated the rank and file of our feeders up to this point. It is often argued, and with great reason, that the population of this country is increasing more rapidly than our cattle census. The exponents of that fact, for it is true to a certain extent, do not take into consideration the wonderful transformation that is silently but surely going on in our beef production. While we are doubling it, still the percentage of gain is very rapid under the influence of improved quality and early maturity.—The big, rough, four-year-old steer, "fat as a hog," in stock yard language, is disappearing. It is true we have still too many of them, but the change is largely in the right direction, and soon the feeding states will discard this unprofitable animal and give us a trim, square-built bullock that will weigh as much at two years as an animal nearly double its age. The turnover is much more rapid. Two blades of grass grow for one, relatively speaking, and the economy of the farm is vastly enhanced. The producer gets more beef and of vastly better quality. The bone is less, there is no sinew to try one's



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So does every other member of the family. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious drink. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is just as good.—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

teeth, and the meat is more delicate. The evolution is steadily going on, not so fast as we would like it, for the average farmer is slow and conservative, but still the ball keeps rolling in the right direction.

Competition as much as anything is changing the system of old days. We have to face the markets of the world with our beef. There is no protection to the product of the grass field and the corn crib. It has to be sold on its merits, and as we produce more than we can consume, the British and other foreign artisans are the main factors in making the price. Circumstances may for a few months change the course of events, but the leveling power, the evening up of values, springs from the great centers of the old world. There our surplus has to face the fierce fire of competition from all parts of the globe. In the southern part of this continent are vast herds of cattle whose owners have to find a market for their overflow. In Australia the cry is echoed across the sea of too much beef and mutton. Even in some of the European countries there is meat for export. For years past our safely has lain in a virgin soil, a generous climate and cheap transportation, but the improvements in steamships is bridging vast distances, and the era of fiercer competition looms up in the distance. We must be up and doing. You cannot reduce the cost of beef production, as if it were wheat, by cheaper machinery and improved methods of handling. You can, of course, help it in this way, but the only true system is to improve the breed and handle it more judiciously. Improvement of blood comes largely from capital, but it takes skill, science and practical experience added to the above to produce first-class beef in half the time required some years ago, even provided that you have the material to work upon. To obtain this end an animal must be fed from its infancy. It must never be allowed to retrograde. We do not say it should be crowded right along, but the growth must be steadily onward, and toward the end the pressure must be greater. The profitable time to sell a bullock just now is when it has reached 1250 to 1300 pounds live weight, and that weight should be reached before two years old, with average feeding.

Where one buyer will look at a big, fat 1500-pound bullock you have three or four customers for the lighter weight. The producer should cater to the consumer's taste. In doing so he helps himself at the same time. The world grows richer by his individual prosperity. In this mundane sphere the reward of skill and science generally comes in the shape of dollars. The feeder who is in the advance guard can rest assured that he will reap a monetary benefit, as well as endless pleasure, if he works upon the lines of quality rather than quantity.

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.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

More permanent progress has been made in sheep culture during the last five years than during the last half century. There is more inquiry after information as to the methods suiting agricultural sheep-husbandry than was ever known before during the history of the industry in this country. It cannot be doubted that these are hopeful signs. There is less disposition to differ on the merits of breeds of sheep for this and that purpose than formerly. The central thought of sheep industry is reconciling all the questions into a useful, profitable whole.

### Breeding and Management of Sheep.

By R. Baker in Ohio Farmer.

Taking care of the wool at shearing time needs special attention, as so much depends on the condition when sent to market, even if the quality of the fiber is no better. The appearance has much to do in drawing the attention and fixing the eye of the merchant favorably toward it. This business is often carried on at "loose ends;" too many hurry it up and get the wool to market in an untidy shape. What is the consequence? A certain loss of several cents per pound.

Of course the fleece is perfectly dry when taken from the sheep, so that it will be safe to bind it up at once. The owner or some trusty substitute should have a table fixed up close by the shearers and pick up the fleece as soon as taken off. Spreading it on the table, and if any manure is attached to it cut it off; also, if any rubbish of any description adheres, pick it off. Then it is a matter of taste whether the fleece shall be fixed up with the outside to be seen or the skin side of the fleece. In the old countries "long wool" fleeces are always bound up leaving the outside, as grown, to view. This shows the long wool to better advantage, just having twine crossed once, and so tying it that the long lustrous fiber hangs loosely. If it flaps, all right, in case it is in a nice, clean shape. It should not be bound up as tight and round as a foot-ball, which so many understand so well, by using twice the amount of twine necessary, just because twine is cheaper than wool.

Perhaps the fine, short wool is better done up the other way, with a network of twine, in case the buyer don't object to pay the wool price for twine. Here again, as in unwashed fleeces, the particular and honest flockmaster suffers. The merchant knows what he is about, and this large quantity of twine, or it may be "elm bark," is deducted from the price he otherwise would pay. Poor encouragement for those who put their wool into market in No. 1. shape. If any cotted fleece, they should be bound up contrary side outermost, and put by themselves, so that the buyer can see them. It is fare and perfectly square, if a part of the cotted fleece is loose and good, to pull that part off and put it into the other fleeces. After it is bound up it should be packed as closely as possible in the wool room, or in a tight bin, till sold. The pickings from the shearing floor should all be added to the fleece and a portion of tag-locks put in each fleece, unless they are sold with any dead wool on hand. The

binding up should not be hurried over. Give plenty of time, so that you can show your wool to the best possible advantage. The old English adage is, "Always put the best side toward London." No man can be blamed for showing his goods to the best advantage, provided that he don't deceive.

Never take your wool to market to sell. If so you are at the mercy of the buyer on the street. If you have the character of showing a clean lot of wool the merchant or his agent will find it at home. When a person calls to purchase your wool, if you are ready to sell, set the price you want, and before you allow the wool to be overhauled ask him whether he will pay the price if the wool suits, or what he will pay. Unless the price suits you, don't allow the wool to be disturbed let it remain undisturbed till a man comes to buy. You should not let it be opened, as it would dry some.

The time for selling must be according to circumstances. Generally it will sell as well soon after it is shorn. It may, sometimes, pay to keep it several months. When it is rushed into market immediately after shearing buyers will be sure to lower the price and after the bulk is sold a turn of a cent or two per pound is made. When the wool is in good shape, as it should be, always hold for the highest price of that grade of wools, as you can defy a buyer to find fault with it, and you will be sure to get it. Perhaps a farmer does not market any produce which varies so much in condition as wool. Some men may have sheep producing a No. 1 grade of combing wool, fine and long; others have a somewhat coarser grade, yet good. The former is presented in a poor, loose, slip-shod state. The latter in nice shape, clean as possible, and he realizes as much or more than the one having a finer grade. Of course these remarks are for farmers at large. There are many men largely in the industry of sheep raising and feeding who need not this advice, but more especially are these remarks for the general farmer who follows mixed husbandry, and who is raising and feeding sheep, and also for new beginners and those "who do not know it all" but desire information.

The wool product comes at a season when most of the other products of the farm cannot be put into market, unless grown the previous year. It seems most desirable for small farmers who have a few fleeces only, that they so prepare the wool as to realize all it is worth, without any filth. Many a small farmer looks to his few pounds of wool to furnish means to meet his June taxes. Thus a few sheep when cared for properly give a good return in wool each year, which sells for cash at the best market price. The owner of these small flocks can generally furnish more wool per head than the owners of large ones can. This shows there is money in raising wool and which is sure to come along just in the right nick of time, and it may be that a few lambs are ready for market; such being added to the wool money, makes a few ewes quite profitable. Ten ewes cutting 8 lbs. of wool at 30 cents, and 10 lambs fat, at \$4 per head, make \$64. Pretty good interest on ten ewes.

Some have done well by shipping their wool to commission merchants East, letting them hold it for a high market. Some years this may pay, but generally speaking, farmers like to be their own salesmen, and perhaps in the end it is best. Men holding wool over must be careful to store it well, in a dry room, free from outside drafts, or they will find the fleece stained quite yellow, and objection is made when the sale is negotiated. It may not lose in weight if well packed. The room should be free from vermin, or they will nest in the wool. A large quantity

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

of wool is damaged when held over, for want of proper care in storing it away.

There is but little encouragement for wool growers to give the best attention in preparing the clip for market. Any thoughtful man will not expect it, and if the washing is badly done and the manure allowed to go in the fleece, and as much sand or burrs, or any rubbish that may gather, are not the manufacturers to blame for this? We claim they are. They, and their agents, and speculators, are ready annually, to give advice to wool growers about the importance of preparing the wool for market free from grease, or any foreign substance. All this is good advice, but they do not come forward with any substantial inducement. Surely, if they expect this annual advice to have any weight with the flockmaster, they would promise to discriminate between the best conditioned and that put up with a large amount of foreign substance. Let the grower be assured that he will be remunerated for the extra and proper condition of his wool, and he will quickly respond to the advice of the manufacturer. Let them employ such men to purchase as are experts in judging the quality of the wool, and honest men, who will acknowledge that the wool is in a good shape, instead of finding fault without cause. Every year the bulk of the wool is bought up at one price. Surely there must be in this product, that is raised from so many breeds of sheep, as in all other products of the farm, many different degrees of excellence. The present system clearly shows a great injustice to the careful wool grower, who furnishes an article of No. 1 quality and shares the price with the careless and unprincipled who put their wool into the market in a slovenly and dirty shape.

If the manufacturers expect the flockmaster to listen to their advice to give them an article in improved and desirable shape, they must be prepared to meet the grower by paying the real value of the wool in this improved condition. Until this is done those wool growers who take a pride in presenting their clip of wool, as put up, in a clean and workman-like manner, will continue to be sufferers, and those who continue to put their wool into market in what ought to be an unmerchable condition, will continue to reap the better harvest.

One of the best times to dispose of sheep to the best advantage is during the summer. With good pasturage at that time many of the sheep that it would be difficult to fatten on dry feed alone can be gotten into a good marketable condition and be sold at prices that will give a good per cent. of profit on the feed. While a number of sheep are kept—and more or less can be kept on every farm—it will be found a good plan to look carefully over the flock and select out all that it may seem best not to winter. As a rule it is not a good plan to winter any animals that either in growth or as breeders will not pay a good profit on the feed required to winter them, and when they are in good

condition to market then is the best time to sell them. In many localities mutton can be sold during the summer better than at any other time, and sheep that could not be sold in any other way to good advantage can be butchered and sold out very readily at good prices. One item with mutton is to have it well fattened before selling. Old ewes that have passed their usefulness as breeders, or old wethers that ordinarily never should be kept can be marketed. With sheep as with other stock there must be a continued effort to improve, selecting out and marketing all of the lower grades and keeping only the best for breeding. While, of course, much depends upon the ram, yet if good care is not taken to select out good ewes the results will not be as good as may be desired, and with sheep no more economical plans of improving can be followed than to use a full-blooded ram of some of the better breeds with carefully selected ewes, and then each year carefully selecting out the very best ewe lambs for breeding and fattening the balance—and a sheep that it would be difficult to fatten during the late fall or winter can be made marketable in the summer and be sold to a good advantage, and it is nearly always good economy to do so.

Some two weeks ago Mr. John Miliken of Aurora, Nebraska, purchased 1900 wethers from Mr. Oscar Troy and others. Saturday week ago, Mr. Miliken having gone south to collect some sheep he had purchased, his Mexican herder cut out about 1000 head of wethers from the herd and with a valuable shepherd dog and a burro left for the mountains. The stolen sheep were being held at Mr. Jerome Troy's ranch. Isn't it high time something was being done to make secure property in sheep in this county? There seems to be an organized gang of sheep thieves in this and Taos counties that ought to be suppressed.—Raton [N. M.] Range.

C. L. Shattuck & Co., the Chicago live stock commission merchants, in a private letter to the JOURNAL under date of July 5, say: "We are pleased to note a sharp advance in the market. All kinds of cattle, both Texans and natives are twenty-five cents higher than last week, which enables us to quote the best grades from \$1 to \$1.25 higher than the low time two weeks ago, and other grades, common and medium, seventy cents to ninety cents per hundred higher. The outlook is favorable. We sincerely hope to have a good market right along, as good on cattle as it is on hogs, which were higher to-day, some selling up as high as \$5.90. We want to see a cattle market that will do the producer and dealer lots of good."

## NOTES AND NEWS.

**Granbury News:** From all the farming sections of Texas come reports of magnificence, crops, especially corn, and the greatest trouble is to find enough hogs to eat it.

**Panhandle Interstate:** In the opinion of experienced stockmen, grass has never been better in midsummer than at this time. This fact, and fine, convenient water have put stock in fine condition.

**Seymour News:** We have been having this week the nicest gentle rains that have fallen in this country for many years. It secures a large yield of corn, as that product is now in the growing stage to need and demand light showers, and it got it this week.

The Raton Range says after the shipments of the present season are over there will be fewer cattle left on the ranges of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona than for several years, a fact well worth considering in connection with the future outlook for cattle.

The Decatur News says: Wise county farmers are blessed with good crops of fruit, corn and small grains, and the cotton plant is growing finely. With a few good hogs and young steers as side lines the tiller of the soil will weather the gale and come out with money in his pocket.

Col. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, intends to exhibit a steer at the World's fair which, for weight and general condition, will excel anything in the record of steers. The animal is to weigh at least 5000 pounds and will probably weigh over that.

What to do with the immense crop of corn and oats raised in North Texas is a question now confronting the farmers of Texas. To depend on selling in the market at prospective prices is to pay too much for a whistle. To be brief; Why not begin looking around for some good stock to feed, so as to market these products on the hoof. There are cattle and hogs enough in Texas to eat every grain of the surplus.—Farm and Ranch.

Kansas farmers are having great trouble in securing sufficient hands to harvest the enormous crop of wheat. The yield this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the state. In the Central and Northern portions of the state at least 20,000 farm hands can find employment at wages ranging from \$2 to \$3 per day, with board, during the present harvest.

The Silver City, New Mexico Sentinel says: The big herd of cattle belonging to Col. Tussler, of Clayton, New Mexico, arrived on the river east of the Picketwire, Bent county, last week, and were piloted across the river and through the farming country on the north by that "old campaigner," Mac Dean. The herd is bound for the Powder river country, Montana, and numbers 2700.

The recent rains, says the Devil's River News, have insured this county the largest corn crop it has ever known. We hear the farmers speak of

the yield by the thousands of bushels; such a thing was never heard of before. Wheat and oats have done fairly well. The sorghum crop is simply immense and there will be thousands of tons of feed put up this fall. Cotton is doing fine and the county will be rich in the harvest this year.

Jones county will have a much better crop this year than last. The wheat is short but the oats, corn, and cotton are fine. So says the Texas Western.

The following recent cattle shipments out of Springer, N. M., are reported by the Folsom Springs Metropolitan: Frank Huntington, 116 head of stock cattle; F. S. Maldoner, 186 head; J. S. Elzea, 25 head; H. M. Porter, 25 head of bulls, and the Maxwell company, 500 three-year-old steers.

The Amarillo Northwest says: The total stock shipments from the Amarillo stock yards for the months of April, May and June, were 1686 cars, an increase of 729 cars over the corresponding months of 1891. Of the 1680 cars, 1176 were shipped in the month of May, which was an increase of 641 cars over May 1891.

One of the largest cattle deals in this section of the territory was the sale, or rather exchange, of the I C C ranch and cattle, owned by Simons Brothers, for the Ogden house, at Council Bluffs, Ia. The new owners of the ranch are John Danforth and Frank True of Council Bluffs. S. S. Hover, who will manage the property, has been here for some time, and has made many friends. He will ship a bunch of steers to Iowa at once. The I C C property is one of the most valuable in Southern New Mexico. The exact terms of the exchange or the valuation placed upon the properties the Reporter was unable to learn.—San Marcial Reporter.

Charles Schauer, one of the most progressive sheepmen in the state, was in the city this week. Mr. Schauer has made several transactions lately. He let the contract to Bodger & League for the construction of thirteen miles of fence on his ranch on Rockey for \$1300. This ranch is situated on the lines of Tom Green, Iron and Sterling counties, and when the fence is completed will enclose 20,000 acres. He has also contracted for this ranch, with Ed McCarthy, for the drilling of a well and the erection of a windmill and has leased the 20,000 acres to M. B. Pulliam for three years for a steer pasture. He bought 2650 mixed sheep from P. McHugh for \$6000 and is in the market to buy 15000 more muttons.—San Angelo Standard.

The Ashantee cattle of the Cape Coast region, says the Philadelphia Press, are the smallest of the bovine species. One recently taken to London, perfect in every particular, except in size, weighed but sixty-seven pounds, and he was said to be "a large old bull." Besides the bull mentioned, seven other Ashantee cattle were shipped on the same vessel, to be used as fresh meat on the voyage. The largest of those slaughtered weighed when dressed, forty-three pounds.

At a meeting of the directors of the San Angelo Wool Scouring Mill company, last Monday, a dividend of 6½ per

cent., payable July 8, was declared. Immediately succeeding said meeting the stockholders met and elected the following named directors for the ensuing year: John Owens and A S Exline of Galveston and George E. Webb, Leon Halfin and J. G. Murphy of San Angelo.

Silver City Sentinel: There is no cessation in the shipments of cattle from this place. Last week several train loads of cattle were shipped from the stock yards here, and although it is near the close of the first week in July, the shipments for the season are not over. It has been about three months since the first shipments of cattle from this county were made this year, and there is a pretty good prospect that the stock which will be left on the ranges will have plenty of feed for the remainder of the season.

The Devil's River News reports the following: E. C. Saunders sold to F. Mayer & Sons, 250 wethers at \$2 a head... Knausenberger, Huber & Roundtree bought from Misener Bros. 2200 sheep at \$2 a head... F. Mayer & Sons sold 800 dry sheep to Mollenhauer & Hedden at \$2 a head... T. T. Thomason & Bro. took orders for about fifty bucks on the fourth... Thomason, Preuit & Hudnall bought from F. Mayer & Sons 1038 head of sheep at \$2 a head... H. N. Garrett of Martin county, a well-known dealer in wethers, was in Sonora this week and wants to buy 6000 or 7000 young wethers... The rains have been so heavy and numerous in the Paradise this year that coyotes from the poverty-stricken river countries have come in on us for fat mutton and beef.

### 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

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

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

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

J. J. INGE, C. E. BUCHHOLZ.

**INGE & BUCHHOLZ,**  
**Real - Estate - and - Live - Stock**

COMMISSION DEALERS,  
PECOS, TEXAS.

Reliable information given in regard to Pecos Valley Lands or Town Property. Special attention paid to Rents and Taxes for Non-Residents.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JULY 11, 1892.  
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., 90th meridian time, AUGUST 10, 1892, and then opened, for furnishing Corn and Bran, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_," and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

### 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:

#### SCALING & TAMBLYN.

#### NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

July 7—A D Walling, Irene, Tex, 56 steers, 1008 lbs, \$3.25; 21 cows and heifers, 708 lbs, \$2.40; F Houston, agent, Carlyle, I T, 95 steers, 954 lbs, \$3.25; 95 steers, 948 lbs, \$3.25, 91 steers, 959 lbs, \$3.25; 92 steers, 953 lbs, \$3.25; J W Campbell, Gainesville, 84 steers, 1141 lbs, \$4.20; 82 steers, 1143 lbs, \$4.35; O Orten, Carlyle, 23 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3.50; D A Godwin, Belcherville, 25 steers, 846 lbs, \$3.25; C M Bivens, Terrell, 99 steers, 907 lbs, \$3.35; Wood, Cox & Quarles, Fort Sill, 45 steers, 857 lbs, \$3.30; 58 steers, 915 lbs, \$3.30; 20 steers, 881 lbs, \$3.30. July 7—C M Bivens, Terrell, 99 steers, 907 lbs, \$3.35; D A Godwin, Belcherville, 25 steers, 846 lbs, \$3.25; J W Campbell, Gainesville, 82 steers, 1143 lbs, \$4.35; Ollie Orten, Bellevue, 23 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3.50; 2 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.75; J W Campbell, Gainesville, 84 steers, 1141 lbs, \$4.20; F Houston, agent, Fort Sill, I T, 95 steers, 948 lbs, \$3.25; 95 steers, 954 lbs, \$3.25; 91 steers, 959 lbs, \$3.25; 92 steers, 953 lbs, \$3.25. July 12—S Welch, & Co, Bellvue, 45 steers, 1016 lbs, \$3.60; M W Couch, Chelsea, I T, 32 steers, 968 lbs, \$3.05; 15 steers, 930 lbs, \$3.05; B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 28 cows, 806 lbs, \$2; 69 calves, \$7 each; W B Chiles, Patterson, 117 steers, 1145 lbs, \$3.40; Diller Bros, Albany, 10 cows, 755 lbs, \$2.75; 26 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.75; 64 calves \$7 each; M Latimer, Ennis, 52 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.75. July 8—George & Morgan, Durant I T, 63 steers, 808 lbs, \$2.80; 21 steers, 910 lbs, \$3; 25 cows, 728 lbs, \$2.15; 23 cows, 700 lbs, \$2.15; F Houston, agent, Bellevue, 88 calves, \$7.25 each; 28 cows, 690 lbs, \$2.25; 27 cows and heifers, 657 lbs, \$2.25. July 7—Wood, Cox & Quarles, Fort Sill, I T, 20 steers, 881 lbs, \$3.30; 58 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.30; 45 steers, 857 lbs, \$3.30; 4 cows, 850 lbs, \$2.75. July 13—D A Godwin, Belcherville, 39 steers, 874 lbs, \$2.60; Dobkins & Benton, Belcherville, 184 steers, 1005 lbs, \$3; W H Meyers, Henrietta, 1 heifers, 710 lbs, \$2.55; F Houston, agent, Bellevue, 27 spayed heifers, 968 lbs, \$3.50; 21 cows, 758 lbs, \$2; 3 bulls, 1180 lbs, \$2.50; J A Major, Belcherville, 29 cows, 597 lbs, \$1.75; 5 heifers, 788 lbs, \$2.40; B P Bagley, Gainesville, 23 steers, 984 lbs, \$3.10; 2 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.75; J N Jackson, Tulsa, I T, 109 steers, 827 lbs, \$2.75. July 12—Webb & Houston Bellevue, 72 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.75; A R Manton, Bellevue, 27 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.60; A C Thomas, Gainesville, 25 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.75; W H Meyers, Henrietta, 15 heifers, 733 lbs, \$2.60; 30 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.15; 4 cows, 746 lbs, \$2; H Tritthart, White Oak, I T, 24 steers; 922 lbs, \$2.50; 24 mixed cattle, 698 lbs, \$2.25.

#### TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

#### U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 5—W A McCoy, St Louis, 25 steers, 753 lbs, \$2.60. July 6—E Stevens, Cuero, 19 steers, 1154 lbs, \$3.85; 22 steers, 1009 lbs, \$3.85; 1 stag, 1320 lbs, \$2.25; 1 oxen, 1480 lbs, \$3; A Burns, Cuero, 96 steers, 916 lbs, \$4.20; J P Miller, St. Louis, 55 yearlings, 378 lbs, \$1.90. July 9—F M McCaleb, Eagle Pass, 55 cows, 599 lbs, \$1.65.

#### NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

July 5—W L Derden, Corsicana, 49 steers, 951 lbs, \$3.70; Burke & Aitchison, Spofford Junction, 121 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.75. July 6—W R Davis, Rosen-

berg, 36 steers, 984 lbs, \$3.10; 113 steers, 995 lbs, \$3.10; W R Davis, Glidden, 92 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.85; 71 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.75; 9 cows, 855 lbs, \$2.25. July 11—M Cartwright, Terrell, 56 steers, 769 lbs, \$2.80; 13 steers, 739 lbs, \$1.85; 2 steers, 1305 lbs, \$1.90; 21 calves, \$5.75 each.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.  
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 5—Wilson & Carver, Dallas, 24 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.75; 112 steers, 976 lbs, \$3.90. July 6—J J Smith, Itaska, 80 steers, 986 lbs, \$4; 250 steers, 936 lbs, \$4; Z Davis, Fort Worth, 4 steers, 865 lbs, \$3.50; 91 steers, 992 lbs, \$4.50; 26 steers, 921 lbs, \$4.30; 3 steers, 756 lbs, \$2.50; O Hayworth, 104 steers, 910 lbs, \$4; J S Andrews, Fort Worth, 179 steers, 1201 lbs, \$5.25; 18 steers, 1417 lbs, \$5.25. July 9—Jot J Smith, Itaska, 21 steers, 960 lbs, \$3.85; 52 steers, 864 lbs, \$3.10; 88 steers, 978 lbs, \$3.50. July 11—Jot J Smyth, Itaska, 92 steers, 912 lbs, \$3.30; 138 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3.25. July 12—D Hodges, Muscogee, 69 steers, 1077 lbs, \$3.30; G W Miller, Windfield, Kans, 32 cattle, 741 lbs, \$2.35; Jot Smyth, Itaska, 63 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.60; D Darlington, Taylor, 77 steers, 829 lbs, \$2.55; F J Wilm, Morgan, 25 steers, 832 lbs, \$2.40; F B Bevers, Muscogee, 48 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.60; A Thompson, Kiowa, I T, 30 cattle 726 lbs, \$2.15; 28 cattle, 598 lbs, \$1.75; Wilm & Goodson, Morgan, 81 cattle 733 lbs, \$2.45; 54 cattle, 749 lbs, \$2.45.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

July 5—Riggs & Couch, Chelsea, I T, 21 cows, 800 lbs, \$2.40; 14 calves, \$7.25 each; J W Fields, Mexia, 33 yearlings, 606 lbs, \$2.25; 83 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.50; Perez & Rodriguez, Decatur, 60 yearlings 559 lbs, \$1.85. July 6—T C Leedy, Santa Anna, 75 cows, 658 lbs, \$1.90; J E Clark, Seymour, 32 cows, 690 lbs, \$2.25; 36 yearlings, 511 lbs, \$2; 23 bulls, 928 lbs, \$1.87½; 87 steers, 774 lbs, \$2.75; 90 calves, \$4.50 each. July 7—C N Drake, Chelsea, I T, 41 cows and heifers, 700 lbs, \$2.65; 26 yearlings, 487 lbs, \$2; J C McSpadden, 29 heifers, 669 lbs, \$3; 2 cows, 840 lbs, \$2.50; Sam Belaw, Chelsea, 22 cows, 765 lbs, \$2.50; 2 cows, 930 lbs, \$1.75; 7 calves, \$7 each. July 7—J E Campbell, Alluwe, I T, 46 steers, 940 lbs, \$3.40; 15 steers, 924 lbs, \$3.25; 6 cows, 763 lbs, \$2.50; 17 calves, \$7.50 each; Johnson & Pierce, Waxahachie, 23 steers, 1043 lbs, \$4.20; 24 steers, 1005 lbs, \$3.65; 26 steers, 906 lbs, \$3.50; 17 steers, 1224 lbs, \$4.50; 13 oxen, 1442 lbs, \$4.50; H A Pierce, Waxahachie, 4 oxen, 1280 lbs, \$4; 2 oxen, 1260 lbs, \$3.50; 2 stags, 1300 lbs, \$3; 1 stag, 1580 lbs, \$3; 4 stags, 1235 lbs, \$2.60; 2 oxen, 1465 lbs, \$4.50; 2 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.90. July 8—J J McAllister, McAllister, I T, 32 cows, 835 lbs, \$2.75; 4 bulls, 1424 lbs, \$2.15; S A Jackson, 17 steers, 827 lbs, \$2.75. July 11—Poole & Arnett, Chelsea, I T, 23 steers, 1084 lbs, \$3.37½; 16 bulls, 1108 lbs, \$2; 26 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.90; 15 calves, \$6.25 each; S H Brown, 25 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.90; 26 cows, 792 lbs, \$2.35; J E Campbell, Chelsea, I T, 46 steers, 960 lbs, \$3.15; 14 steers, 900 lbs, \$3; 9 cows, 855 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull, 1040 lbs, \$2; 2 calves, \$7 each; M W Couch, 25 cows, 735 lbs, \$2.10; C M Keys, 30 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.10; W S Madden, 29 mixed, 811 lbs, \$2.40; Geo B Perryman, Tulsa, 50 steers, 1047 lbs, \$3.60. July 12—J E Campbell,

Chelsea, I T, 24 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.75; G A Williams, Vinita, I T, 50 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.50; 7 steers, 784 lbs, \$2.15; Fink & Co, Leon Springs, 240 sheep, feeders, 70 lbs, \$3.40; G M Wildman, Georgetown, 48 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.75; R Kuehn, Georgetown, 20 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.50; 5 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.75.

THE FISH & KECK CO.  
KANSAS CITY.

July 7—S T Tuttle, Caldwell, Kans., 109 Texas steers, 1187 lbs, \$4.25; Tom Grant, Paul's Valley, I T, 49 Indian calves, \$5.50 each; 13 Indian cows, 730 lbs, \$2.10; W S Burk, 23 Indian steers, 960 lbs, \$3.50; J W Dunn, 24 Indian steers, 998 lbs, \$3.50; J D Stine, Henrietta, 109 Indian steers, 933 lbs, \$3.25; 28 Indian heifers, 813 lbs, \$2.85; J M Lathin, McAllister, 57 Indian steers, 859 lbs, \$3.25. July 8—Woods & Payne, Purcell, I T, 12 Indian cows, 640 lbs, \$1.75; 41 Indian steers, 936 lbs, \$3; McClure & Co, Oklahoma City, I T, 50 Texas steers, 1036 lbs, \$3.25; A M Colson, Caldwell, Kans, 94 Texas calves, \$6.25 each; 28 Texas cows, 820 lbs, \$2.10; C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, I T, 89 Texas calves, \$6.50; 35 Texas cows, 662 lbs, \$2; R J Hassard, Coleman, 29 Texas steers, 800 lbs, \$2.90; Williams Bros, Purcell, I T, 165 Indian steers, 904 lbs, \$2.90. July 8—Baird & Ingram, Purcell, I T, 103 Indian cows, 774 lbs, \$1.60; 60 Indian calves, \$5.50 each; 48 Indian steers, 1017 lbs, \$3; Wade & Hill, Minco, I T, 54 Indian steers, 942 lbs, \$3; Baird & Smith, Minco, I T, 50 Indian steers, 966 lbs, \$2.90; L C Cobb, Gainesville, 59 Texas steers, 1017 lbs, \$3.50. July 9—J P Baird, Purcell, I T, 19 Indian steers, 867 lbs, \$2.70; 7 Indian cows, 760 lbs, \$1.75; W A Wade, Minco, I T, 95 Texas cows, 712 lbs, \$2; 60 Texas steers, 1104 lbs, \$3; S T Tuttle, Caldwell, Kans, 110 h-b Texas steers, 1160 lbs, \$3.75; John Downing, Minco, I T, 10 Indian cows, 682 lbs, \$2.10; 20 Indian cows, 815 lbs, \$2.10; 57 Indian calves, \$6.50 each; W M Colson, Caldwell, Kans, 96 Texas calves, \$6.75 each; 28 Texas cows, 785 lbs, \$2; W McClure, Oklahoma City, 50 Texas steers, 1034 lbs, \$3; Baird & Smith, Minco, I T, 150 Indian steers, 974 lbs, \$3.15; W Garnett, Ponca, I T, 62 Indian steers, 780 lbs, \$2; McClure & Smith, Oklahoma City, 27 Indian steers, 826 lbs, \$2.10; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 408 Texas steers, 861 lbs, \$2.30. July 11—G W Littlefield, Austin, 200 Texas calves, \$6.50 each; Woods & Colbert, Purcell, I T, 54 Indian steers, 887 lbs, \$2.70; R M Harris, Caddo, I T, 34 Indian cows, 848 lbs, \$2; 19 Indian steers, 851 lbs, \$2.40; 133 Indian steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.75; 33 Indian steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.15; Woods & Muncrief, Purcell, I T, 157 Indian steers, 950 lbs, \$2.70; Thos McColgan, Purcell, I T, 42 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.55; Lee Woods, Purcell, I T, 26 Indian steers, 1074 lbs, \$2.65; Wm McClure, Oklahoma City, 25 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.50; Thos McColgan, Purcell, I T, 144 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.70. July 12—J P Baird, Purcell, I T, 50 Indian cows, 784 lbs, \$1.70; Millett Bros, 145 N M steers, 1053 lbs, \$3.20; J L Harrelson, 23 Indian steers, 1082 lbs, \$3; J R Carter, 8 Indian cows, 867 lbs, \$2.05; 20 Indian steers, 957 lbs, \$2.35; P G Lanham, Purcell, I T, 19 Indian steers, 1025 lbs, \$3; 23 Indian steers, 871 lbs, \$2.25; H F Browner, Purcell, I T, 27 Indian steers, 941 lbs, \$2.75; Henry Frass, El Reno, I

T, 23 Indian steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.90; G W Littlefield, Austin, 87 Texas cows, 782 lbs, \$1.95.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.  
AT KANSAS CITY.

July 7.—For Perry & Choat, Meade, Kans, 208 calves, \$6.35 each; 18 bulls, 1316 lbs, \$1.35; Pryor & Mosely, Red Rock, I T, 384 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.90; M Half, Elgin, Kans, 83 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.75; Guthrie & Garland, Pond Creek, I T, 85 steers, 1145 lbs, \$3.40; L and R Lindheim, Elgin, Kans, 81 calves, \$5 each; W D Casey & Co, Elgin, Kans, 89 cows, 698 lbs, \$1.90; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kans, 206 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.90; F J McMurray, Elgin, Kans, 60 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.90; M McKenzie, Elgin, Kans, 57 cows, 683 lbs, \$1.90; Stewart & Bros, Beaumont, Kans, 95 calves, \$5.75 each; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kans, 99 calves, \$5.50 each, 54 steers, 914 lbs, \$3.10 Boskin & Co, Rogers, I T, 71 steers, 772 lbs, \$2.60; 46 cows, 677 lbs, \$1.90; J M Dean, Elgin, Kans, 64 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.90; W N Price, Washita, I T, 46 cows, 923 lbs, \$2; 40 calves, \$6 each; Seay & Edwards, Choteau, I T, 27 cows, 495 lbs, \$1.80; 8 steers, 855 lbs, \$3; W P Brewer, Choteau, I T, 67 cows, 618 lbs, \$2.35; J M Campbell, Minco, I T, 266 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.60; Parramore, & Lewis, Leliaetta, I T, 118 cows, 754 lbs, \$2.05; 47 steers, 1074 lbs, \$3.40; J P Lewis, Leliaetta, I T, 22 steers, 1195 lbs, \$3.25; D Mays, Purcell, I T, 31 cows, 812 lbs, \$2.17½; 22 steers, 940 lbs, \$3; H L Vaden, Purcell, I T, 23 cows, 728 lbs, \$2; 37 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.50; Mays & Williams, Purcell, I T, 56 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.90; J M Campbell, Minco, I T, 191 calves, \$7 each; 51 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.60; Casteen & McDaniel, Anthony, Kans, 270 steers, 812 lbs, \$2.40; A S Nicholson, Wagoner, I T, 19 heifers, 825 lbs, \$2.25. July 9—A S Nicholson, Wagoner, I T, 102 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.75; Flato Bros, Red Rock, I T, 188 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.90; R D Cragin, Pond Creek, I T, 20 cows, 937 lbs, \$2.15; 26 calves, \$6 each; F M Dougherty, Chickasha, I T, 22 bulls, 1047 lbs, \$1.35; 52 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.87½; 58 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.40; Jackson & Aldwell, Elgin, Kans, 22 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.87½; J T Pryor, Lenapah, I T, 21 steers, 1065 lbs, \$2.70.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

July 6.—For Geo W Sanders, Tulsa, I T, 28 cows, 758 lbs, \$2.40; H T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 60 cows, 807 lbs, \$2.70; B L Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 139 cows, 825 lbs, \$2.65; A G Webb, Tulsa, I T, 112 steers, 985 lbs, \$3.85; Windham, Ellis & Middleton, Tulsa, I T, 13 steers, 905 lbs, \$3.60; 222 calves, \$6.75 each; 18 yearlings, 312 lbs, \$2.15; W H Yarborough, Sherman, Tex, 51 steers, 981 lbs, \$3.85; 26 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.75; 21 steers, 1202 lbs, \$3.90; SA Dillard, Sabinal, Tex, 1 cow, 1020 lbs, \$2.25; 4 cows, 740 lbs, \$2.15; 1 cow, 810 lbs, \$2.25; 1 stag, 1530 lbs, \$1.75; 83 steers, 923 lbs, \$3; 9 steers, 1016 lbs, \$3; 3 cows, 773 lbs, \$2.25; Davenport & Finley, Sabinal, 22 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.85; 2 cows, 950 lbs, \$2.25; 29 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.65; 21 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.65; Ed Kelley, 26 cows and heifers, 665 lbs, \$2.20; 4 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.75; R Martindale, Maxwell, 1 steer, 1120 lbs, \$3; 1 steer, 880 lbs, \$3; 1 steer, 1110 lbs, \$3; 17 steers, 812 lbs, \$3. July 7—J H Parramore & Co, Leliaetta, I T, 100 calves, \$7.60; M L Minter, Muscogee, I T, 17 steers, 936 lbs, \$3.40; 25 steers, 922 lbs, \$3.40; 8 cows, 722 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull, 1110 lbs, \$1.75. July 8—A S Nicholson, Wag-

oner, I T, 23 steers, 1005 lbs, \$3.65. R M Thompson, Dundee, Tex, 94 calves, \$5.50 each; 91 calves, \$5.25 each. July 11—J L Thomas, Wynnewood, I T, 73 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.80; 8 bulls, 1192 lbs, \$1.45; T S Snyder & Son, Rosebud, Tex, 50 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.80; Dodge & Mason, Kemp, 26 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.60; J H Hayes & Co, Illinois, I T, 26 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.70; Chitten & Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 23 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.85; 137 calves, \$6.25 each; Citizens' State Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans, 127 heifers, 552 lbs, \$1.65; J P Blocker, Ponca, I T, 20 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.50; 31 calves, 273 lbs, \$1.50; H M Kidwell, Ponca, I T, 110 calves, \$6.50 each; 249 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.90; 33 steers, 1040 lbs, \$3; D H and J W Snyder, Rosebud, Tex, 228 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.75; S R Jeffreys, Chickasha, I T, 202 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.50; A Armstrong, Ponca, I T, 300 calves, \$4.25. July 12—A B Frank, & Co, Ponca, I T, 31 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.90; J S and D W Godwin, Inola, I T, 44 steer, 960 lbs, \$2.70; 184 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.75; 64 heifers, 570 lbs, \$1.65; J A Blocker, Ponca, I T, 68 heifers, 669 lbs, \$2.15; M Half, & Bro, Elgin, Kans, 23 bulls, 1136 lbs, \$1.40; 22 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.25; 98 calves, \$5.25 each; A Armstrong & Co, Ponca, I T, 285 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.85; Rose & Millard, Elgin, Kans, 163 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.90; 22 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.40; Thompson & Thompson, Woodward, I T, 59 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.90; W H Jennings, Jr, Ponca, I T, 32 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.50; G R Landers, Corwin, Kans, 237 calves, \$6.50 each; W W Dale, Lampasas, 69 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.25; 74 cows, 638 lbs, \$1.60; Rose & Willard, Elgin, Kans, 115 calves, \$4.75; Thomson, & Thompson, Woodward, I T, 58 calves, \$5.50 each. July 7—Holstein Bros, Albany, 8 calves, \$6.50 each; 17 cows and heifers, 738 lbs, \$1.85; 10 cows, 855 lbs, \$2.40; Max Black Albany, 53 bulls, 1091 lbs, \$2.4 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.75; 24 steers 750 lbs, \$2.50; A M Aiken, Terrell, 4 calves, \$6.50 each; 10 cows, 923 lbs, \$2.15; 15 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.90; Ellis Richardson, Baird, 1 bull, 750 lbs, \$2; 4 stags, 980 lbs, \$2.50; 19 steers, 986 lbs, \$3.15; J W Sansom, Uvalde, 240 sheep, stockers, 56 lbs, \$3.15; R H Harris, Purcell, I T, 25 cows, 724 lbs, \$2; 34 calves, \$5.50 each; A W Hulett, Pottsboro, 1 bull, 840 lbs, \$2; 13 steers, 989 lbs, \$3.10; W W Lynn, Catoosa, I T, 2 bulls, 1160 lbs, \$2; 28 heifers, 596 lbs, \$2.35.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 28.—For H S Hooker, Chickasha, I T, 66 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.80; J N Sheiler, & Co, Denton, 52 steers, 934 lbs, \$3.05; J N Scheiler, Jr, Denton, 62 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.90; 60 steers, 980 lbs, \$3.00; R R Ellison, Chickasha, I T, 36 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.65; E & B, Chickasha, I T, 101 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.80; J B Johnson, Frost, Tex, 78 steers, 883 lbs, \$2.65; 57 steers, 606 lbs, \$2.15; S Johnson, Weatherford, 67 steers, 848 lbs, \$2.45; H Birdwell, Weatherford, 21 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.60; R Faltin, Prairieville, 22 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.75; F G Seibold, San Antonio, 104 steers, 764 lbs, \$2.45. July 1—Dink Chisholm, Royce, 77 steers, 829 lbs, \$3.50. July 5—C W Merchant & Co, Inola, I T, 332 steers, 995 lbs, \$3.75. July 6—Nussbaum & W, Birdsall, Tex, 374 steers, 884 lbs, \$3.05; J C Stribling, Llano, 64 steers, 982 lbs, \$3.10; Jot J Smyth, Mt. Calm, 45 steers, 957 lbs, \$4; D R Fant, Minco I T, 345 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.85.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The JOURNAL admonishes its readers among the farmers to guard against the mistake so many Texas farmers are making in robbing the soil of its fertility. What we mean by robbing is the wholesale practice of taking from the soil its richness and fertility without any effort to return or replace it. Where this mistaken practice is indulged in it must, by the laws of nature, soon exhaust and make worthless the richest lands to be found in any country. This can be avoided by an intelligent rotation of crops or by supplying artificial fertilizers or manure or both. The soil should be carefully preserved and its fertility guarded before it is completely exhausted and rendered worthless.

In every branch of industry aside from farming, system is necessary to make anything like success and it should be just as necessary in farming as in any other business. The fact is there is no industry in which a good, thorough system is more necessary or where it will give better results. Because a man can work a farm over year after year without any particular system it does not follow that it is the best way or the most profitable. The man who farms to hit and miss is liable to miss oftener than he hits. It would never do in these days when we have so much good farm literature and can hear so much of the experience of good practical farmers. Every one who is engaged in agriculture ought to be a good farmer, but such is not the case. It would not do to tell some men who had worked at farming all their lives that they were not good farmers, we shall not do it, but by their fruits ye shall know them. There are some farmers that have a good thorough system; some that have a sort of accommodation one that they can change to suit their convenience and others that have no system at all. It is one thing to establish a system in our minds and quite another thing to put it in practice and keep it up. Theory is one thing and practice is another, but both are necessary.

We cannot too often reiterate the necessity of every farmer making experiments for himself. Every new idea in farming and every new variety in seed has been found by experimenting. Set apart a small portion of your land for experimental purposes. On this experimental patch plant small portions of different varieties of seed, carefully noting every phase of its growth. If any particular plant is larger and finer than the rest cultivate it carefully; isolate it if possible, so that you can procure from it absolutely pure seed. In this way you will be able to select seed of the finest quality and that is most adapted to your land. Also in this way you can find out the best way to treat each particular kind of seed so that you can easily adapt it to larger areas of ground. Suppose you are planning to raise some special kind of crop next year; corn, for instance. Do you know enough of your soil to know if it is better adapted to corn than anything else? Do you know what kind of soil it is and what it lacks in being the best? What kind of manure or fertilizer does

it need? Do you know by actual experiment what seed is best suited to your soil? If you do not is all the more reason why you should begin experiments at once. Begin by experimenting with one or two kinds of seed and keep a faithful record of every detail. Label your facts ready for reference next year. Do not neglect any detail or make a biased report, but train yourself to observe and investigate until you can trust to your experiments in past years as an infallible guide to success in the future.

A fine article from the pen of Galen Wilson, in a recent exchange, expresses so thoroughly the drawbacks and difficulties with which a careless and disorderly farmer must contend, that we cannot refrain from reproducing a few sentences: "Not only is order Heaven's first law, but it is the most pleasing and profitable law that can prevail on the farm. The orderly farmer is almost invariably a successful farmer. His fences are kept up so cattle cannot enter and damage his crops; his plowing, planting and harvesting are done in a proper manner and in due season; his implements are housed when not in use, that the weather may not destroy them, and his roadsides are smooth and seeded in grass instead of being rough and overgrown with weeds and bushes. To be orderly means all this; and everything in the list tends directly to his prosperity; in fact, he cannot be a fully successful farmer without the constant exercise of order. Travel through the country, where one chooses, whenever a neat, orderly farm is encountered, there may generally be found a successful farmer, and successful mainly because he is orderly, for this means only industry and economy and most of the good qualities that go to make up a prosperous, reputable farmer and citizen. A farmer who is slack in his farming operations nearly always possesses other bad qualities of some kind, to his own detriment and that of his neighbors. A slack, lazy farmer keeps the whole neighborhood in a jangle of some kind. His stock gets out of their shabbily fenced pasture and trespass upon the neighbors' crops; if his barns are near enough his manure may be thrown out in the way of pedestrians along the road; old wagons, drills, reapers and mowers line the roadside to advertise the shiftlessness of the owner and to frighten passing teams; he often borrows little sums of money but seldom pays when he agrees to; and, in fact, his disagreeable traits are so numerous that he is too lazy to perform the great task of reformation. It is a law of nature that habits grow upon us. Commence to be orderly and the habit gains strength as time passes and eventually becomes fixed, and once commence to be slothful one will run down faster than the orderly up. It is not necessary to ask slothful farmers how they became so, for it is well-known that they inherited it and have not the snap to get out of the old ruts, but patient and steadfast endeavor in the direction would result in an equally fixed habit of industry and order. A beginning in the right way is in many cases all that is needed, for its advantages appeal so strongly to sensible men that they must continue in the proper path.

## DAIRY.

The more one studies his milch cows, and the milk problem, the greater the possibilities he sees in the dairy business. Very much depends upon the man, let him read, think and practice.

Hoard's Dairyman states that 7 per cent of the milk produced in the United States is made into cheese. About 45 per cent. is used for butter-making and the balance, or nearly 50 per cent. of the entire product, is used as milk for domestic purposes.

Hoard's Dairyman says: We are glad to find ourselves in hearty accord with the Jersey Bulletin and Breeder's Gazette in relation to omitting the "absurd" sweepstakes competition between the dairy breeds in the show ring" at the Columbian exposition. As the Bulletin well says: It is simply folly, a waste of time and money, and nothing gained on the subject, of which is the best dairy cow or dairy breed, to allow a jury of awards to attempt to decide the dairy merits between the Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, Swiss, Short-horns, and all other breeds, by simply having a circus parade. Of course the Bulletin would not be itself, if it did not insist that it is only the actual production of milk and butter that decides this question, unconsciously meaning thereby that the merits of the cows must be handicapped by all the uncertainties, irregularities and suspicions involved in creaming and churning.

One of my neighbors is a born dairyman, says Geo. Jackson, in Home Journal. He has a placid disposition, is not easily "riled," never in a hurry, speaks lightly of the worries of life, (such as having his milkers go on a spree and going to town to get them out of the station house, he doing their share of work meanwhile), and he makes money right straight along. He paid for one farm and has bought another, which he will pay for out of his dairy business. He sells milk mostly at retail, and this fact accounts for much of the profit of the business; the man who sells milk to city dealers has little chance to get rich by the business. My neighbor does no farming, or very little, but I was told that he takes at present, about a hundred dozen eggs a week to market. Poultry keeping goes very well with dairying, better than anything I know of, for it does not interfere with the dairy routine. And, for the amount of capital invested, I know of no live stock that will come near poultry in point of profitability. There are many dairymen who could, as well as not, add hundreds of dollars to their annual income if they would keep poultry in the right way.

### The Dairy Business.

That the dairy business is increasing in magnitude and importance all over the United States is a well established fact. That it is being woefully neglected and not receiving the attention its importance demands in Texas, is equally true. This is the greatest cattle-producing state in the Union, owns more cattle than any other three states combined and at the same time produces but a small proportion of the butter and cheese consumed. Not only should Texas supply her own people with these articles, but should have a surplus to ship to the states less favorably located for this remunerative branch of stock farming. Every stock-farmer in the state should engage to a certain extent in dairying. They should not be content with supplying their own tables with an abundance of butter, cheese and milk of the best quality, but should have a surplus to

sell to the hungry millions in the towns and cities, who are necessarily non-producers of these essentials.

Commenting on this important industry, the Chicago Breeders' Gazette says:

The dairy industry is of such nature that few people can realize its magnitude until their attention is especially called to it. Let us compare wheat-growing with butter-making. In enumerating the provisions for a family a barrel of flour per annum for each individual is a fair allowance. About five bushels of wheat are required for this barrel of flour, worth a little over \$4 at present prices, or say \$5 for the barrel of flour. The butter allowance for a family is about one pound per individual member per year. At 20 cents per pound this is \$10, or at 25 cents, about the average price for good butter, it is \$12.50. Taking the smaller of these two sums we have the cost of the butter consumed by our people as fully twice the cost of the wheat. But in addition to butter there is the cheese and especially the milk, the value of the latter amounting to an enormous sum in the aggregate. Without the figures it is doubtful if it would be conceded that dairy products cost the people of our country two or three times as much as the wheat they consume.

It is probable that no improvements in the manufacture of flour will materially increase its use. Enormous as is the consumption of dairy products the limit is by no means yet reached. The general adoption of the creamery system through the West is substituting a good product for a poor one, and an ever-widening circle of consumers are learning the taste of good butter. For years past the cry has been heard in the Northwest that dairying would be overdone, and yet the prices for creamery butter have held up the best of any agricultural product, all things considered. A market can longer stand a rise in quality than a mere increase of receipts and the change in the butter market has been largely in the direction of a superior product rather than mere gross output. Slowly the sale of milk and cream in the cities is coming under better management and a better quality is placed before the consumers. Great changes for the better are sure to come in this inviting field, and with the changes will come a largely increased consumption.

In the matter of cheese the situation is far less hopeful. With a persistency that seems little short of business suicide cheese manufacturers seem bending their whole energies toward discovering and manufacturing a cheap substitute instead of a better genuine article. This is just the opposite of what improvements in butter-making have been. The state of Ohio set the example with skim cheese and is now known as a "skim-cheese state." Illinois never had a very good reputation and New York is tampering with the skimmer and daily losing a reputation that has been worth millions to her. Wisconsin has a reputation for good cheese that has cost a couple of decades of time and the energy of some of her most enterprising dairymen. Even in that state there is a dilatory spirit and a willingness to put as little fat as possible into a cheese, still hoping to get the full market price for the product. Only the Providences of Canada stand on an entirely honest and fair platform of a full-cream cheese and no adulteration or substitution in any possible form. With our people dallying in the matter and doubting the policy of making honest goods, and with all the poor cheese coming into the market, it is difficult to see how consumption can be materially increased; in fact our people are gradually coming to let cheese alone and substituting other food products in its stead.

Except for the situation in regard to cheese the dairy business of the country is in excellent shape and progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Enormous as it already is there is yet room and prospect for great increase.



## STOCK FARMING.

Of course mill feed costs money; but when you can combine it with good home grown fodder you have a first-class ration without undue expense, and then there is the manure.

It is better to turn cattle into the stalk field than to permit the whole fodder crop to go to waste. But you only save a small per cent. of the whole feeding value by this means.

The stock farmer needs to be a good business man. The profit in his work will depend quite as much upon judicious buying and selling as upon the knowledge of how to feed properly.

Exercise means the expenditure of force, which must be made up again by the consumption of food. A fattening animal should be permitted only so much exercise as is absolutely essential to health.

Roots, of course, are not to be considered with grain, for actual feeding value. But they are useful as an appetizer, as affording change of diet, and as a succulent food to use in connection with course, dry fodder.

Wheat bran is the best of all grain foods for young animals, combining every element of hay and corn. It contains above three per cent. of sugar, which is a factor in rendering it so easily and wholly digestible.

A straw stack may have its abuses, as well as uses. The worst way in which it can be abused is to try and winter the calves on that alone. They may be kept alive, but will come out poor and scrubby in spring.

When threshing, build the straw stack carefully so that you may have bright, clean straw, good for feeding as well as for bedding. The by-product of the grain crop can aid materially in reducing the cost of the winter feeding.

Alfalfa is one of the best meat developers and milk producers in all the fodder list. It is not a credit to our experiment stations that the region and limit of its profitable cultivation is being so slowly ascertained by farmers.

A single article of food may contain all elements needed to sustain life and promote growth, and yet not be economical, because it would contain some elements in excess of the need. To get a properly balanced ration, we are forced to use combinations.

Cotton seed meal is a valuable food for fattening stock, but it should always be fed in moderation, as it has a constipating effect. Consequently it should not be fed to any pregnant animal. Linseed meal, on the contrary, is laxative, and may be fed as part of the ration for all kinds of stock, and at any time.

Molasses, which on account of its low price is now coming into considerable use in the South for stock feeding, has long been used and highly valued in England for this purpose. It is wholly digestible, and assists in the digestion of other food. In feeding it should be mixed with meal or bran, or used for wetting chopped feed. It is quite laxative, and should be used in small quantities at first and the effect watched.

Being sweet, also, the animal may be easily surfeited with it and the appetite lessened. Feed so that no animal can get an undue share, and take it away at the first indication that they are becoming tired of it.

It does not seem possible that at this late day, there are any farmers left who do not absolutely know the vast superiority of well bred stock of all kinds over scrubs, and yet it is evident that some farmers are not yet awake to this fact. "We have," says the Indiana Farmer, "frequently urged the importance of high grades for beeves over the common cattle. A friend who has tried it for himself says that he knows that running on the same pasture in summer and kept on the same feed in winter, a high grade Shorthorn steer will give him from fifty to one hundred per cent. more profit than the common native or scrub. There is so much similar testimony on this point that we constantly wonder that men will neglect to profit by it, and it is one of those things regarding which, if a man is not satisfied with the testimony of others, he can easily experiment for himself." At the present low prices of good stock of all kinds, it is possible to replace scrub stock with well bred ones at such a small cost, that there is absolutely no excuse for any one to go on breeding scrubs. Try a bull or boar this year and see what a bad mistake you have been making heretofore.

The salting of stock is generally practiced irregularly; done when the farmer happens to think of it, or "feels like it." Advanced stock raisers urge that salt be kept where the cattle can obtain it at any time, instead of being doled out to them occasionally. In the latter way they eat more than is good for them. Too much salt given to an animal that is unaccustomed to it, is highly injurious. At the same time, it is difficult to hit upon a method of keeping salt at all times in reach of cattle. Some place it in large iron kettles, set in pasture, and allow the animals free access to it. In rainy weather, the kettles, of course, are liable to be filled with water, but the salt water seems to satisfy the cattle quite as well as dry salt, and it is seldom there is so heavy a rain-fall as to waste the salt. Boxes or barrels, so arranged that the water does not penetrate them, and left in sheltered places, are used by some farmers. They should be at least partly covered. Rock salt is not so much used as formerly, many believing that the tongues of the beasts are rendered sore, in their efforts to scrape the salt from the hard surface. Coarse salt, bought by the barrel, probably costs no more in the long run.

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.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

### Spaying Pigs and Heifers.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: There has for a good many years past been in the aggregate a heavy loss of time and labor suffered by the farmers in our country by neglecting to spay the two kinds of animals named in our caption. Seventy-five years ago it was a common general rule among all the farmers then living in southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to spay all the sow pigs that they had to deal with, such as were not kept for breeding purposes, and this was done strictly for economic reasons, and the writer has seen in the early days many a drove of well-fattened hogs, made up of barrows and spayed sows, the sows being as well developed and as valuable in every respect for slaughtering and packers' use as the barrows were. The spayed sows in growing up under the same treatment given the barrows would at maturity weigh from 40 to 100 pounds more than open sows would weigh under the same conditions, and then in a hog market where close figuring as to value prevailed the spayed sows would sell for 75 cents to \$1.00 more per 100 pounds than the open sows of the same age would command; in our day the open sows are run in with a shipment of barrows on the market; they cut down the price of the whole shipment from 5 cents to 10 cents per 100 pounds, and probably the owner of the drove never knows he has been hurt in the operation. The carcass of the open sow, besides being lighter in weight is inferior and decidedly so as to the quality of the meat. It has been claimed that the meat of an open sow will not take salt in a proper manner. The packers in our day hardly ever use animals of this kind in their operations, so the carcasses of such hogs are usually worked off in sausage meat or retailed in the fresh pork markets. No matter what course it takes such pork always causes loss to the producer.

The old-fashioned way which we remember well of dealing with pigs was to keep the mother sow well fed with bran slop and any other milk-producing food until the pigs reached six weeks of age or about that, then such as were to be kept for breeding purposes were sorted out and the boar pigs were castrated, while the sow pigs were all spayed by experts that were to be had for the purpose in the early days of hog raising in the country, and it is hard to see why this old system of treatment so important in its character should ever have been abandoned. The spaying of pigs is a very simple process, and any intelligent person can learn to perform the operation in a short time. The pigs should be prepared for the operation by being kept off feed and water for some eighteen hours, and it takes but a short time to spay an animal; the pigs, after being subjected to the operation, should be carefully kept in dry, comfortable quarters for a few days until the wounded parts have had time to heal. We have known quite old breeding sows to be spayed. With such there is, however, pretty serious risk to be taken and in such cases these should always be spayed during the spring months, and the old sows if thus successfully treated can be made fat for the succeeding fall market. A great change has come over the consumers of pork, particularly in our country in the past thirty years. Now the demand from consumers is for light hogs, weighing 140 to 200 pounds live

weight and just fat enough to make good meat, and where the right breeds are procured by the producer, hogs of this weight can be produced at from five to seven months of age. The advantage of the early maturity principle in preparing cattle, hogs and sheep for market has now come to be well understood throughout the country, and it has been stated upon apparently good authority that the producer of hogs makes no money worth working for in keeping hogs after they reach 200 pounds in weight, and hogs of good breed can be brought up to this weight at seven months of age at the outside. In a common general way there is no kind of live stock production that pays better than the production of hogs, but as a matter of course a successful result cannot be made in producing any kind of live stock without constant attention, labor and care.

In this connection we may say that we consider it just as important to the whole general farming interest of the country to have all heifers spayed that are not in breeding and character suitable for breeding purposes or for dairy cattle. Spayed heifers when well fattened are always in good demand, comparatively speaking, in any good cattle market. They dress well and their beef is especially tender and juicy. Relatively speaking, there is just as much advantage to the producer as in raising a spayed sow, and it is a matter of wonder with us why this old-time system should have been dropped out of use as it has been.

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

### 4000 Acres of Land Wanted.

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

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



## THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

### Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Sam Dyer, a well-known cattlemen of Donley county was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. A. Briggs, an extensive cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in the city Wednesday.

A. D. Allen, Roswell, N. M., was in Fort Worth Thursday and reports his section in fine condition.

A. A. Hartgrave of Midland, an old and reliable cattle ranchman spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

L. W. Christian of Weatherford, proprietor of the Grassland ranch in Parker county, was in the city Monday.

Tom C. Hunt of Ranger, spent a few days in the city this week. As usual, Mr. Hunt was ready for a cattle contract.

E. H. Estis of Elgin, Kas., was in Fort Worth several days this week. Mr. Estis is largely interested in cattle in Texas.

J. B. Neil of Buffalo Gap was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Neil has a good string of beeves in the Indian Territory.

D. M. DeVitt, a large sheep owner of San Angelo, was in the city Tuesday and reports his section as dry and in need of a good rain.

J. W. Winn, cattlemen, of Tom Green county, passed through Fort Worth Sunday en route home from the Indian Territory.

A. E. Green of Comanche, a prominent cattle dealer was in Fort Worth several days this week looking for a buyer for young steers.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, owner of a large herd of cattle in the Indian Territory passed through the city yesterday on his way home.

S. J. Blocker, a prominent cattle owner of San Angelo, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way home from Kansas City and the Indian Territory.

J. G. McCullouch of Tom Green county was in Fort Worth Sunday. Mr. McCullouch owns a fine string of beeves now in the Osage reservation.

S. A. Read of Marlin, owner of a fine herd of cattle running in Greer county, was in the city on Tuesday, en route to his home from his Greer county ranch.

J. W. Kelly of the live stock commission firm of Moore, Campbell & Co., of South Omaha, is in the city looking for shipments of Texas cattle to his market.

P. R. (Bud) Clark, a cattlemen of Comanche county, was in the city Wednesday, en route to his pasture in the Indian Territory to look after his beeves.

George Simpson of Mineral Wells, was in Fort Worth yesterday just from his pastures in the Indian Territory, and reports his cattle as being in fine fix.

John Carlisle of Colorado City, a prominent cattlemen, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Carlisle owns a nice herd of beef cattle in the Indian Territory.

Z. T. Elliston, a well-to-do cattlemen of Christian, was in the city

Monday, returning from St. Louis, where he sold a shipment of Texas cows at \$2.75.

A. A. Chapman, of Dublin, Tex., cattlemen and banker, was in Fort Worth several days this week and says crops, cattle and everything are doing well in his county.

Webb Christian of Comanche, was in the city Thursday and says all kinds of crops are in excellent condition and cattle looking better than usual at this time of the year.

Charley Goodnight, president and principal owner of the Goodnight High-grade Cattle company, whose ranches are in Armstrong and Donley counties, was in the city Tuesday.

William Hittson, the well-known Fisher county ranchman, was in the city Monday accompanied by his wife and child. Mr. Hittson left Monday night for his Indian Territory pasture.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kas., of the cattle firm of G. W. Miller & Son, was in Fort Worth Thursday, en route to his pasture in Hill county, where he has several thousand steers.

F. Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Horsbrugh says there are portions of his pasture that are yet badly in need of rain.

F. J. Moore of Llano, was in Fort Worth on Monday on his way to his home from the Panhandle, where he had driven a large herd of cattle for delivery to go Northwestern ranges.

D. L. Middleton of the firm of Middleton & Sons of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, on his way to the Indian Territory, where he has a fine herd of beeves about ready for market.

W. H. Featherston, a successful cattle buyer and shipper of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He reports the range and agricultural interests in fine condition in Clay and adjoining counties.

H. M. Kidwell, cashier of the Mineral Wells bank and also a well-to-do stockman of the Panhandle country, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night, returning from Kansas City, where he recently disposed of a train load of Texas grass steers at 3 cents.

Walter D. Oliver of Groesbeck, Limestone county, owner of a large ranch in Val Verde county, and who now has 4000 beeves in the Osage nation, was in the city Wednesday, and says the Pecos country is extremely dry and cattle suffering for water and grass.

J. H. Presnall, the well known ranchman and cattle dealer of San Antonio was in Fort Worth yesterday and left this morning via the Fort Worth and Denver for Amarillo. Mr. Presnall has several thousand cattle in the Indian Territory which will be ready for the market in a few weeks.

W. H. Doss of Coleman, Tex., manager of the Day Cattle Ranch company, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Doss has just come in from Roswell, N. M., and reports plenty of rain thirty miles south of that place, but says beyond this point, along the Pecos river to its mouth, it is very dry.

## BELMONT COLLEGE

For : Young : Ladies,

WEST END, NASHVILLE, TENN.

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

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

PROF. FRANCIS P. ELLIOTT,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

(Limit 100 Boarders.)

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, returned Monday from the Indian Territory. Mr. Pennington now has elegant and commodious offices at 403 Main street, next door to Cotton Belt offices, where he will be pleased to see his many friends and the patrons of the popular Santa Fe route.

J. M. Williams, a prominent cattlemen of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Williams has, for several years, managed the cattle ranch and other business, in Western Texas, for Sam & Geo. Scaling of St. Louis, which interests have recently been disposed of.

J. H. Wattles, D. V. S. of Kansas City, Mo., has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL, of the veterinary school managed by him. Dr. Wattles has established quite a reputation both as a veterinary surgeon and also as an instructor for those desiring to engage in the profession of a veterinary surgeon.

L. Hearn, Belle Plain, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. The firm of L. Hearn & Sons have 3500 fine yearlings on pasture in the Panhandle, 4000 three and four year old steers in the Indian Territory and in addition to these are now buying a large number of one and two-year-old steers, with which to stock their pasture in Callahan county.

G. H. Connell of Fort Worth, formerly a prominent and successful cattlemen of Midland, but now part owner and general manager of the Dublin Cotton Seed Oil company, was in the city Thursday and says all kinds of crops in Erath county are in good shape, and that his mill, now about completed, will be finished and ready to supply cotton seed meal to feeders by September 15, 1892.

Col. R. L. Ellison, general manager of the Childress Land and Cattle company of Childress, Tex., was in the city Wednesday and says immediately in his section crops are only medium and cattle are doing well. Col. Ellison recently shipped some calves and fat cows to market. The calves sold at \$4.50 per 100 pounds and the cows at \$2.75. He says he will have good fat grass steers on the market soon.

Parents and guardians will find upon our tenth page the announcement of the Belmont college for young ladies. We have received the catalogue of this institution and an examination of its beautiful pages explains in a great measure the larger patronage recorded from Texas and the Southwest. Belmont has the highest endorsement of the Southern public, press and pulpit and is an ideal school for those who want the best advantages for their daughters. The JOURNAL cannot recommend this grand school for young ladies too highly, and advises those who have girls to educate to investigate the advantages offered by Belmont before closing arrangements elsewhere.

## LIBERTY FEMALE COLLEGE,



## Liberty, Mo.

New and magnificent building, newly and elegantly furnished. Rooms large and well ventilated; hallways wide and ceilings high. Building heated throughout with steam and lighted with the incandescent electric lights. Hot and cold water, closets and bathrooms on every floor. A large and well equipped gymnasium. The imposing four-story edifice of about 140 rooms, is situated on the crest of the hill in the center of the lovely campus of eleven acres—with its beautiful lawns and croquet and tennis grounds. Our courses of study are high (see catalogue). Music and Art Departments made special—with six competent teachers in charge. One of the leading female colleges of the country. Next session begins September 7, 1892. Send for catalogue F. MENEFFEE, President, Liberty, Mo.



## - L. ZABEL, -

AGENT.

Successor to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, Bridles,  
Whips, Blankets, Etc.103 Houston St., - Ft. Worth, Tex.  
Send for Catalogue and Prices.

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

## Land and Cattle.

Parties wishing to buy or sell land in large bodies or cattle in lots of not less than 500 head, are requested to correspond with the

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

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.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Jesse Evans of Kansas City, owner of a fine cattle ranch on the head of Colorado river, in Borden county, is in the city.

T. J. McCarty, a prominent cattle dealer of Palo Pinto county, is in Fort Worth on business connected with his line.

D. C. Plumb of the well known cattle ranch firm of Clark & Plumb, is in the city, just from the cattle market at Chicago.

Frank Houston of Bellevue, a prominent and successful cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Houston has had several bunches of beeves recently on the market, that have competed with the native steers in weight and price.

Robert H. Ward of the Texas and Pacific Coal company, has an advertisement in this issue, on the For Sale page, of as fine a lot of mares and stallions as were ever brought to Texas. All buyers of good, fine horses will find it to their interest to examine Mr. Ward's stock before purchasing elsewhere.

L. Zabel, who has recently succeeded to the old established and popular saddle and harness business of R. F. Tackabery, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Zabel thoroughly understands his business and will no doubt fully maintain the well established popularity for the goods manufactured by him that had been so universally maintained for so many years by his predecessors. The readers of the JOURNAL desiring anything in Mr. Zabel's line will no doubt find it to their interest to correspond with him.

James E. Lee, general southern live stock agent of the Rock Island, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. The Rock Island will soon be completed to and across the Red River and will thus afford another and very popular road for cattle shippers. The Rock Island is a great favorite not only with stockmen,

**Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers**

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of  
**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,**  
 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.  
 NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$200,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

**Stewart & Overstreet,**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.  
 NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

but with the people generally in every locality penetrated by it. Its universal popularity will no doubt be maintained with its Texas patrons.

Joseph Mulhall, one of the pioneers in the live stock commission business of St. Louis, and who is well known to all the old Texas shippers, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Mulhall is now connected with the American Live Stock Commission company, which has recently resumed business at both Kansas City and Chicago. The object of Mr. Mulhall's business to Texas is to notify all the old members, patrons and friends of the American company, that it is again on its feet and in good shape for the successful transaction of business.

We desire to call the attention of breeders and shippers of horses, and ranchmen generally, to the advertisement of John S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. He has been engaged in the horse business in Chicago for twenty-seven years and is the only dealer who does a strictly commission business. He is a gentleman of wide acquaintance and large experience, and as he contemplates holding an extensively advertised sale of range horses monthly, the first of which will be the 3d of August, those of our readers who have horses to sell would do well to communicate with him at once. This is a new departure in selling range horses and should receive the active and co-operation of ranchmen generally.

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.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

BY WIRE.

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
 July 14, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 4000; shipments, 4500. Market higher. Native steers, \$3.60@5.40; Texans, \$2.60@3.75; canners, \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts 3500 head, shipments, 1100; market weak; heavy, \$5.70@5.90; packers, \$5.50@5.85; porkers, \$5.60@5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; shipments 1500; market slow; native muttons, \$4@5.15; Texans, \$3.50@4.50.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }  
 July 14, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 7100; shipments, 2000. Choice steers, steady, common 10c lower; all grades selling at \$3.75@4.85; cows, dull, steady to 20c lower, \$1.80@2; Texas steers, steady to 10c lower, \$1.85@3; stockers and feeders dull, \$3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 7700; shipments, 3000.

Sheep—Receipts, 1100; shipments, none. Good sheep in demand, strong, with none in market; others, dull.

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
 July 14, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, none. Market steady to shade higher on best steers. Extra steers, \$5.40@5.80; medium, \$4.75@5.25; others, \$4@5.50; stockers, \$4.50@4.80; Texans, \$2.60@4.35; cows, \$2.75@3.25.



**C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.**

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,  
 Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.  
 Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

**We do a Strictly Commission Business.**

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

Hogs—Receipts 2000 head; shipments, 9000;. Market 5c lower. Mixed and packers, \$5.60@5.80; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.95@6.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 2000. Market irregular. Stockers, \$3.50@3.60; ewes, \$4@4.80; mixed, \$4.50@5; wethers and yearlings, \$5.50@6.25; lambs, \$3@7.

**New Orleans Market Report.**

(Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.)

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1892.

	Receipts	Sales	On Hand
Beef cattle	1474	1350	291
Calves and Yearlings	1849	2510	392
Hogs	561	553	55
Sheep	200		500

CATTLE.—Good, fat, grass beeves per 100 lb gross, \$3@3.25; common to fair beeves, \$2@2.50; good fat cows, \$2@2.25; common to fair cows, \$7@11; calves, \$4.50@8; yearlings, \$6.50@10; good milch cows, \$20@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per 100 lb, gross, \$4.75@5.00; common to fair per lb. gross, \$3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, per pound 4@4½c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.00.

**Wool Market.**

GALVESTON, TEX., July 14.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	18 @19½	17@19 ½
Medium	18¼@20½	18@20 ½
Spring, six eight months		
Fine	16 @17½	16@17
Medium	16 @18½	16@18½
Mexican Improved	12 @14½	12@14½
Mexican carpet	11 @13	11@13

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14—Wool—Receipts, 461,000 lbs; shipments, 293,000 pounds. Market active, prices entirely unchanged. Offerings chiefly of inferior grades. Sales light.

LONDON, July 14.—At the wool sales to-day 1500 bales of good quality were offered. There was a large attendance and competition was very keen. Continental buyers purchased heavily.

To-day's transaction are:  
 New South Wales—Sales, 5300 bales. Scoured, 5½d@1s 2d; Scoured locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1d; greasy locks and pieces, 2½@6½d.

Queensland—1900 bales. Scoured locks and pieces, 7½d@1s; greasy 6½@9½d; greasy locks and pieces, 5½d@7½d.

V. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

**Gish & Meek Co.**  
 (INCORPORATED)

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Grass must be the foundation for the best farming. No grass, no live stock; no live stock, no manure; no manure, no productive soil, and no productive soil—bankruptcy.

Many have found out that there is no profit in keeping poor stock, that it costs just as much to feed and house and handle it as it does for good stock; but there is another chapter to this lesson and that is that it is just as unprofitable to breed from such stock as to feed it.

It is a serious mistake to stand a horse constantly on a sloping stable floor. A horse with tender ankles or feet will suffer from it, while one with a sprained stifle or hock or bruised knee may be permanently injured. Have the floor level and cover it with sufficient absorbent bedding to make it clean and dry.

Exercise skill and judgment with your team when hauling a heavy load. Some drivers, in taking a load to a given point, will exhaust both wind and muscle of the team; while another, by taking advantage of the ground or by giving a rest where especially needed, will get extraordinary service out of a team without injury.

A large horse breeder once said: "Never breed from a horse unless they fill the eye, and never from a horse that looks his size. Capability should be stamped on every point." The fault is that faulty action and faulty limbs comprise the majority of horses now offered. Quality in the markets is conspicuous by its absence, and so many horses being badly put together, or "coupled up," lacking in character, short in courage, deficient in endurance and wanting in stamina. A good horse lasts, and hence always fetches a good price. Patrician eloquence will not "nick" with shoddy vulgarity. Stoutness and flashiness are incompatible. In horse breeding, as in anything else, it is the best that pays. Anyone conversant with the horse market knows this. Good horses leave a lot of good money behind them for the breeder. Blood, bone, action and manner will secure good prices.

The raising of horses in the states of Kansas and Missouri is rapidly and very properly changing in many of its important features. Farmers, or more strictly speaking, the man that has made mixed breeding his practice, finds that the few colts that he has been raising are becoming the most profitable part of his breeding business. The best prices that have been reported by both the Kansas City and Chicago regular sales have been for the class known as "coachers" and "drivers." These two classes are the horses usually raised by the farmers. These horses have nothing special to recommend them either in breeding or speed and require but little outlay in breaking and handling to fit them for the work required of them in the cities. A point in favor of breeding this class of stock is that the grazing and feeding and finishing that is required for beef production answers in a large measure for such horses.—Live Stock Indicator.

## POULTRY.

In selecting a cockerel for your flock, remember that more is at stake than the mere money you pay for him.

Some farmers declare fowls a nuisance, and say they don't pay. This is where they are left to shift for themselves. Would the dairy pay the same way?

Failures in the poultry business may be traced to ignorance, carelessness, and too great expectations. Many a man has upset on that last rock.

If you arrange the nests so they can be closed, and close them every night before the hens go to roost, it will do much to prevent soiled and dirty eggs.

It rarely pays to set hens after hot weather has begun. Confinement then begets disease and vermin, and the chicks hatched are apt to be sickly and hard to raise.

Use only the pure breeds, if you can. If not, at least use only pure-bred males for crossing upon the common hens. The result will be more eggs and better market fowls.

Geese or ducks do not often suffer from cholera or roup—those chief pests of the poultry grower—but they will become lame and droopy if you confine them in wet quarters.

In damp weather if the poultry house seems moist put a pail of unslacked lime on the floor and dust air laked lime about. It will absorb the moisture as a sponge does water.

When dressed poultry is sent to market the selling price depends largely on the appearance. Leaving on a portion of the feathers does not enhance its value.

Does it cost any more to raise 1000 pounds of flesh in the form of poultry than it does to raise 1000 pounds in the form of beef? Which sells for the most?

Well bred stock pays as well with poultry as with anything else. This is especially true if you are raising broilers, for there you want the sort that will grow fast from the start.

For people of small means, and who are not in robust health, there is almost no occupation so well-suited as poultry keeping. Any sober, industrious man can, at least, make a living at it.

It will astonish no one to hear that of fowls a pullet is to be preferred, while drakes are fatter than ducks. But it may be news to some to be told that old cocks and hens make the best soup.

The sugar beet is valuable for fowls, as well as for sugar-making. Served raw through the summer, it is very acceptable to a flock that cannot range and find green food for themselves.

Much of the food of fowls on the farm comes from what otherwise would be wasted, and it would be wasted anyway, if it were not for the housewife. Let her have the profit.

Farmers should provide more eggs for their own use. If eggs were more frequently upon their own table in place of the inevitable pork and other heavier foods it would be much better for them.

SMOKED FOR OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



## Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

Has been popular with smokers everywhere for over twenty-five years.

It is Just as Good Now as Ever.

Its FLAVOR, FRAGRANCE and PURITY have contributed largely to the growing popularity which pipe smoking enjoys. Pipe smoking is growing in favor because finer, sweeter and better tobacco can be had in this form and at much less cost than in cigars.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,  
DURHAM, N. C.

It is surprising how lightly most farmers treat their poultry interest and how persistently they continue to regard it as a small affair. Yet in this business lie great possibilities to every farmer, for on every farm the conditions are such as to make poultry profitable if they are handled in a common sense manner.

### To Exchange for Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

## A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



### Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, LINCOLN, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON.

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For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information apply to any Coupon Ticket Office, or address

E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN,  
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### OUT OF TEXAS TO THE NORTH

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

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

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

## SWINE.

Certain breeds of hogs are better adapted for grazing than are others. The chunky type, with small noses and dish faces, such as the small Yorkshire and Essex, are not so well suited for pasturing as are the more muscular ones, such as the Duroc-Jerseys, which have long bodies, strong legs and straight jaws. Grazing supplemented by other feeds, affords the cheapest possible means of producing pork, but to reach the maximum profit, the breed must be adapted to the method. Another thing: Hogs, and especially those maturing rapidly, are most healthy when they have succulent food, and grass and clover are naturally the best kind of food to keep them free from constipation, which always precedes almost every kind of swine disease.\*

Corn is not always the cheapest—and very often not the best food—for fattening hogs. This winter the price of corn has been so high in proportion to the value of hog products that some farmers have been using wheat bran and wheat shorts and small quantities of oil meal with other foods. This season it has been only the especially good feeder that could make his hogs increase fast enough to pay for the corn consumed, and so they have been forced to experiment with other things. Everything that helps us away from the exclusive corn diet upon which we have so long depended for fattening is of decided value, and where farmers have made experiments in this line they should let the results be generally known. Even if the experiments have been costly and unprofitable in the first instance, they may lead directly up to the knowledge of value.

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

Beecham's Pills cure nervous and bilious ills.

**"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."**



**Science**  
**MEDICAL SCIENCE**

has achieved a great triumph in the production of

**BEECHAM'S PILLS** which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.

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**Burlington Route.** **SOLID THROUGH TRAINS**

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.  
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

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

THE BEST LINE FOR  
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AND ALL POINTS  
**NORTH, EAST and WEST**

**A. C. DAWES,**  
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

**"SUNSET ROUTE"**

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System),  
T. & N. O. R. R. CO.,  
G., H. & S. A. RY.,  
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G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

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

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

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F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt.,  
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.  
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt.,  
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From the Eastern Factories.  
No. 344 1/2 Main Street  
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Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.

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

**DR. FRANK GRAY,**  
Practice Confined to Diseases of the  
**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.**

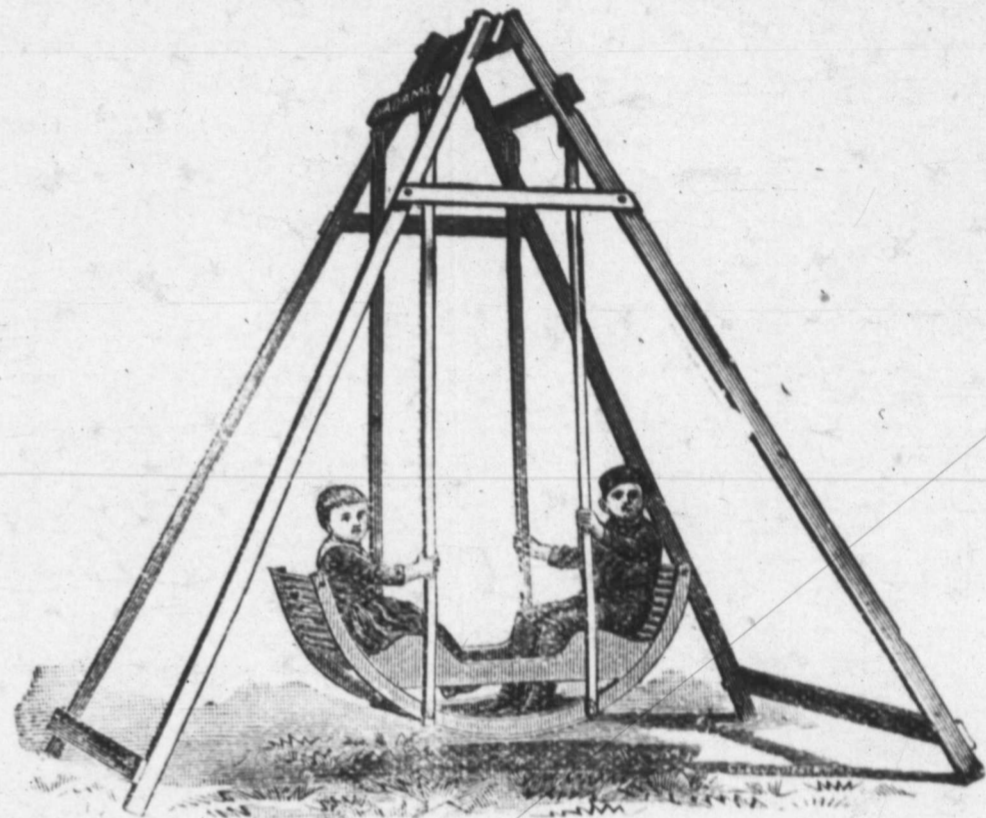
Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles.

**Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at Home.**

**Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.**

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(MORE THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKER.)  
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Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special reports of market furnished on request.  
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"A" Grade \$40.

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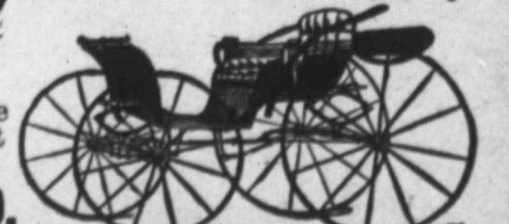
Members and thousands of other good men and true, patronized us so liberally last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase our facilities until now we now have one of the **LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.** The Alliance Factory runs when others shut down or break up.



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Send for our handsome, illustrated Catalogue, showing over 100 different styles of Vehicles and Harness, and you will understand why all this phenomenal success and immense business. We actually give more for less money than any Buggy or Harness factory in the world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Get our prices and compare them with your dealers.

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North Court St., opp. the Court House.



"A" Grade \$72.50.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Sure Cure for Ticks.**

NEWARK, N. J., July 12, 1892.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Enclosed I hand you clipping from your paper and would state that "Lyon's Sheep and Cattle Ointment" is the best possible thing that could be possibly used for ticks. It is vastly superior to carbolic acid and lard or any other preparation as it kills the ticks immediately and leaves no bad results afterwards. If you would notify your many correspondents of the above facts you would not only rid their cattle of these pests but you would at the same time save them lots of annoyance trying homemade remedies and always get an absolute cure.

J. C. LYON.

**THE BOOM OVER.**

**Cattle are Seventy-Five Cents Lower Than One Week Ago.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., July 11, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

We have had the boom and now the collapse comes, which every one confidently expected after the wild excited market we had the latter part of the past month and the first seven days of July. Cattle to-day are on an average of seventy-five cents per 100 pounds lower than one week ago, which means from \$6 to \$9 per head on steers averaging 850 to 1100 pounds; this is quite an item to owners. Now, the cause for these radical fluctuations no one appears to know, neither can the Big Four say what the cause was. We freely admit that we cannot give any definite conclusions in regard to the matter. However, we will say this much, that we are bulls on the prices of good cattle and predict that we will still see higher prices for well finished cattle before the season is out. No one need expect any very strong prices for the lower grades of cattle, of which there will be an abundance all through the season, though we anticipate better prices for those than last season's average. This break we think will only be temporary and within another ten days good cattle will be bringing good prices again.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

**Omaha Letter.**

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, July 9, 1892.

Receipts for the past week 12,174 cattle, 40,810 hogs, and 1261 sheep, against 8731 cattle, 45,456 hogs, 2945 sheep the week previous, and 6224 cattle, 27,092 hogs and 644 sheep the corresponding week of July last year.

It would be difficult to conceive of a milder cattle market than that of last week. During the first half of the week, or rather Tuesday and Wednesday, for Monday, the Fourth of July, was observed as a holiday for the first time in the history of the yards, with meager offerings the excitement of the previous week continued and prices continued to go up like a rocket. With a liberal run Thursday the advance was checked and buyers were enabled to fill their orders without further advancing prices. With continued heavy runs Friday and

Saturday the market became thoroughly demoralized. Prices declined anywhere from 30 to 70 cents on choice to inferior stock. Even up to the close of the week shippers and exporters continued free buyers and from this many argue that the present disastrous break will be followed by a stronger market and still higher prices for the more desirable and less plentiful grades. The outlook for grass cattle is not very encouraging just now, although it may be considerably better later in the season.

Butcher's stock and canners fluctuated somewhat in sympathy with fat cattle, but the feeling is one of weakness and prices are 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago, with signs pointing toward still lower prices. This is the natural result of the present increasing competition of Southern and Western grass cattle. There is no change in the situation as far as feeders are concerned. Offerings are still quite liberal while there has been no improvement in the canning demand. The corn crop will decide the future of the feeder trade, and its success at present is problematical. Current quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	..... \$5.00@5.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	..... 4.75@5.25
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	..... 4.50@4.90
Fair to good Western steers.	..... 2.75@4.00
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	..... 2.50@3.40
Common to medium cows.	..... 1.00@2.75
Good to choice native feeders.	..... 2.75@3.30
Fair to medium native feeders.	..... 2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	..... 1.50@3.70
Veal calves.	..... 2.50@3.50

Hog values pursued much the same course taken by cattle; higher during the early part of the week, declining the latter half fully 25 cents. As with cattle, the feeling is still quite strong, and the sentiment in favor of still higher prices. Sales to-day were at from \$5.30@5.60, the bulk at \$5.40@5.45.

Sheep have been coming in more freely of late and in sympathy with other markets, prices quotably 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago.

The following table shows the current range of prices for sheep.

Fair to good natives.	..... \$4.00@5.00
Fair to good Westerns.	..... 3.75@4.50
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., July 14, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The affairs of the Texas State Fair move on space with flattering and most encouraging prospects of an eminent success.

As before stated in these columns the management this year is making a special feature of county exhibits. This is done in view of the fact that the World's fair comes off next year at Chicago and whatever of the agricultural products of Texas that are exhibited there must be collected from the crops of this year's growth. Fortunately the small grain crops have been both bountiful and of excellent quality and the promise for cotton and corn throughout the state was never better at this time of the year. Whatever may be exhibited at the Columbian Exposition from Texas will be largely made up from the exhibits at the Texas State fair in October.

This being so, does it not then behoove every county in the state to collect a fine exhibit of the products and have it at the State fair? Space is free and the Fair association is doing all in its power to aid and further the

cause. It has an agent in the field, Mr. E. L. Huffman, who is diligent and active in the work, who will visit any county desiring him to do so, promptly on request and give whatever assistance may be required of him in the way of instructions, he being an expert in the manner of the collection and preservation of exhibits. Let any county that may desire his aid and advice communicate the fact to the Fair association and he will promptly reply in person.

The cost of collecting a county exhibit is but nominal, is but a trifle in comparison to the benefits to accrue.

The Fair directory held a special meeting last week on the question of attractions and entertainments and determined to spare neither money nor effort to secure a greater variety and a better class than has ever been had at any previous fair. In other words, they are bending all their energies to make the coming fair superior, not only in all its departments, proper and regular, to any ever seen in Texas or in the South, but also to make it a great and grand exhibition in every respect and character whatsoever, possible.

Besides the musical feature, which will be superb and delightful in the extreme, they will have a grand aggregation of attractions, novel entertaining, amusing and instructive. Among other things there are to be bull fights daily in an arena between trained matadors, the most daring and skillful of Spain and Mexico and fierce, wild bulls, the most vicious that can be obtained from the wilds of the Sierra Madre mountains. The matadors will not only fight them but will ride them bareback in the arena. To those who know nothing of the far-famed bull fights of Spain and Mexico, save what they have read or heard others tell, this will be a rare opportunity to witness a sport thrilling and exciting in the extreme.

There will be races between harnessed reindeers and trotting and pacing horses every day; chases by greyhounds after jack rabbits on the race course, the course being walled in with canvass to keep the rabbits to the track and visible to the grand stand from start to finish. To West Texans it may not be an uncommon sight to witness a rabbit chase across their broad prairies, but to the visitor from other states and from East Texas, it will prove a unique and interesting entertainment. These enumerations are but a few of the daily entertainments to be given.

The racing programme is out and will be furnished to any one on application. It provides for the very finest sport in this line, as there will be trotting, pacing and running events each day, save Sundays, and the purses aggregating \$28,000, are such as to bring some of the best horses in the entire country to contend for them.

On the whole, the fair this year will be a great one, and it is a public enterprise of such great utility in the advancement and development of every material interest of every section of Texas, that no citizen of the state having its welfare and prosperity, and thereby the furtherance of his own interests at heart, can afford to be indifferent to its success.

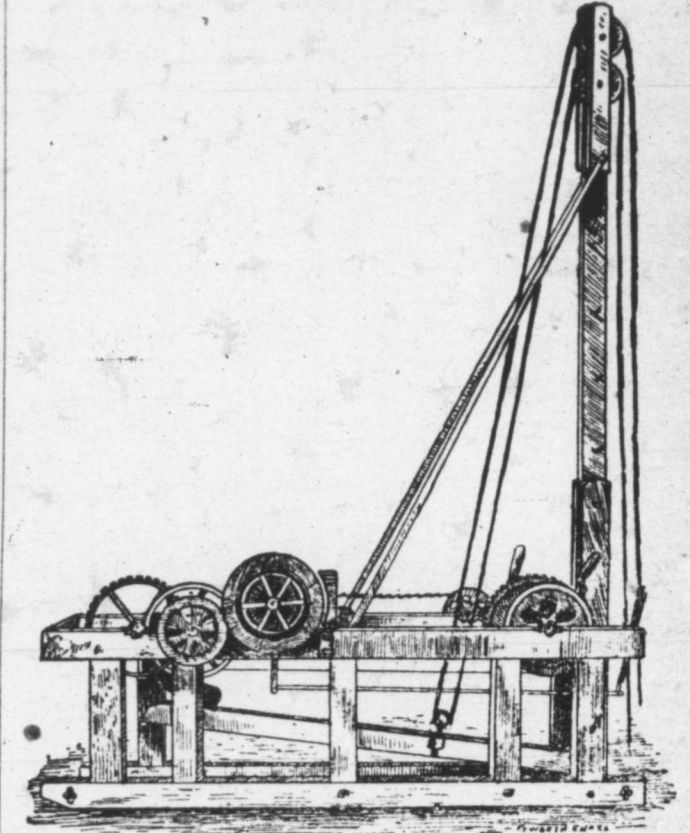
**Liberty Female College.**

In this issue of the JOURNAL we present the advertisement of the Liberty Female College, Liberty, Mo. We take pleasure in recommending this institution to our patrons who have daughters to educate.

The building is new and one of the largest and most imposing college buildings in the land—having about 140 rooms. It is heated throughout with steam and lighted with incandescent electric lights.

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
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Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary  
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**The Moore Iron Works Company,**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



City office—Hendrick's building, Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

**MANUFACTURERS**

Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business. Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

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

It has a large and well-equipped gymnasium. Hot and cold water, closets and bath rooms are on every floor. All the furnishings and appointments of the building are new. The young ladies' rooms are said to be elegantly furnished. The entire building presents a model for elegance and convenience.

The courses of study are considered among the most comprehensive and thorough to be found. Manners, correct deportment and lady-like language are closely guarded.

Music and art in this college are taught by specialists. Six teachers are employed to give their full time to these departments. The director of instrumental music, Prof. Charles Gimbel, is a master musician. He is a composer and performer of national note. He is author of about 100 pieces of choice music. Miss Wilson, the vocal teacher, we understand, had charge of the vocal department at Vassar seven years—going from Vassar to the Liberty Female college. Prof. Huppert, the art teacher, probably has no equal as a teacher of art, in female colleges. He studied art in Italy, Germany and France—finishing his course in Paris. These are all thorough teachers. We make no mistake in placing our daughters under them. This seems to be one of the prides of this noble institution—the highstanding and thoroughness of the instructors throughout. No wonder it has become one of the leading female colleges of the United States.

We have before us one of the beautiful catalogues of the school. Certainly if it reflects the character of the school, we make no mistake in committing our daughters to such care. Send for catalogue and examine it carefully, and then write for a room if you decide to send your daughter,

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.



JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

**UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,**  
(LIMITED.)  
**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.**

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

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

**BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.**

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

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

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,  
General Manager.

THE  
**UNION - STOCK - YARDS,**

Chicago, Illinois.

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

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

**STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.**

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CORNER - BARN, - UNION - STOCK - YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The largest and only strictly Commission Dealer in Horses in the United States. Commencing the 15th of April and every month throughout the year will hold special extensively advertised sales of

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THE  
**Kansas City Stock Yards**

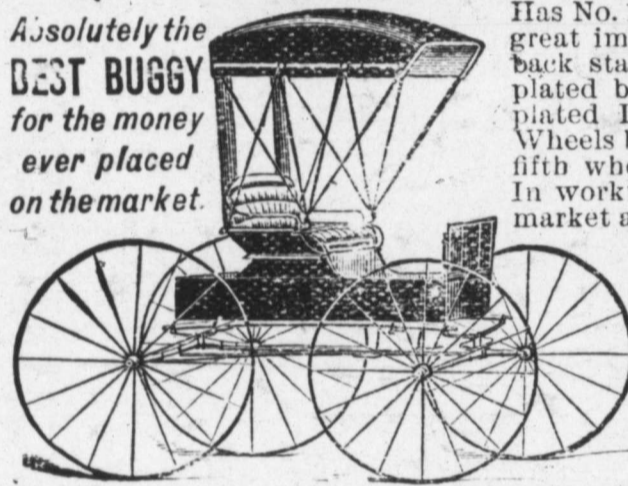
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive 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. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.  
H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen'l Mang'r. E. RUST, Superintendent.

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY

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



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, great improvement over the old style. Brewster fasteners, 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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