

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 25.

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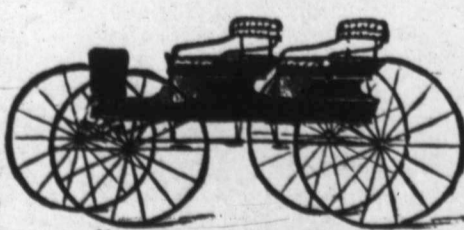
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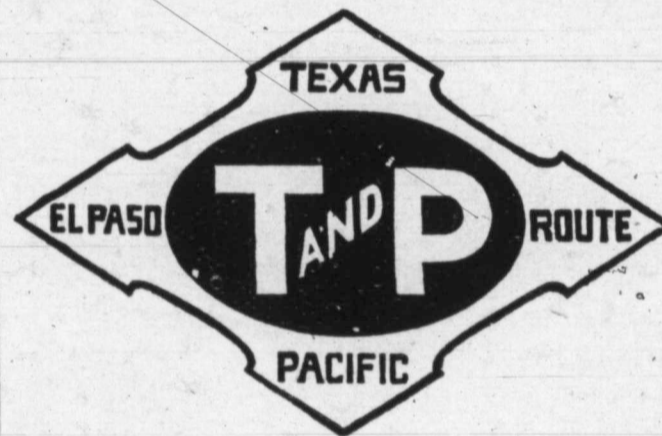
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They All Want Steers.

For several years the tendency among ranchmen all over the country has been to quit stock cattle; that is the breeding of cattle, and gradually work into steers. Exclusive steer ranches first became the most popular branch of cattle raising in the range country of the Northwest. The idea has gradually drifted South, and in the same way been put into practice by our cattle men until to-day some of the largest steer ranches in the world are on the Texas coast. She cattle are no longer in favor; nobody seems to want them. The old cows have been transferred at a rapid pace to the Indian Territory, where they have been fattened for market. The she

calves have, or at least a large percentage of them have, been either vealed or spayed. The result is the old cows are not near so plentiful as they were a few years ago. There are now but few young heifers through the country, and on the whole she cattle are very scarce in Texas. The calf crop next season will be the lightest in many years.

There are not as many steers in Texas as usual, not as many probably by one-half as there was three years ago, yet, comparatively speaking, there are a great many more steers than she cattle in Texas.

There will, no doubt, be cattle enough in Texas to supply all demands and purposes until the steers now on hand are exhausted, say for one or two years. But the question is if everybody disposes and gets rid of their cows and quit the breeding business who is to supply these steer ranchmen with their steer cattle in future? Where is the next and each succeeding calf crop to come from? Steers won't breed, and there are not cows enough in the country to do the work. The men who have the cows, the grass and the water, and who are prepared to raise good steers and conduct this business in the proper way, will be the ones who will make the most money out of the cattle business in a few years. They can't all go into the exclusive steer business and make a success.

State Cattlemen's Association.

On October 31 next, the executive committee of the Northwest Texas cattle raisers' association will hold a very important meeting in this city. In addition to looking after the general routine work of the association, the committee will at that time take into consideration the feasibility of extending the operations of the association to cover the entire state, and to also extend the scope of its work and usefulness to cover all matters affecting the interest of the cattle industry of Texas. The association will also at this meeting take into consideration the advisability of inviting the other live stock associations of the state to unite and consolidate with it.

This is a matter of more importance to the cattlemen of Texas than may at first glance appear. The protective and detective feature of the Northwest Texas association, would if applied to the entire state afford the safest, best and cheapest protection against thieves that could possibly be obtained. The item of protection alone to those who own herds of any magnitude would more than repay them for the outlay. The expense of this department could be paid entirely by assessments pro rata on the cattle owned by each member, these assessments to only be made against the cattle of those who wished to avail themselves of the protection offered by this department. The general expense not including the protective and detective feature could be paid by a small contribution from each member in the way of annual dues.

Among some of the other matters of

interest to stockmen that could be advantageously looked after by an association of this kind may be mentioned such legislation as the stock interests may from time to time require. The pasturemen need protection against hunters and other classes of intruders that are continually doing great damage to stock in certain parts of the state. These professional hunters are a nuisance and should be forced to abandon their unlawful occupation.

The inspection law of the state should be remodeled and made to conform to existing requirements. A quarantine law that would do equal justice to the stockmen of all Texas should be enacted by the next legislature, and should be framed and looked after by the cattlemen. Railroad freight rates, commission and feed charges, the best methods of breeding, feeding, handling and marketing our live stock products could be discussed to advantage by all associations of this kind. In fact there is a big field for useful work for all associations of this kind. It should be organized with as little delay as possible, and should receive the hearty support and co-operation of every stockman of Texas. Those who favor the organization of such an association should meet with the executive committee of the Northwest association at time and place above mentioned and give the matter their earnest support.

The Best Advertising Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any class or kind of real estate or live stock should make their wants known through the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It is the best medium in Texas through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of the state. Advertisers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

Sample Copies.

We have for several weeks been sending out a large lot of sample copies of the JOURNAL. Those receiving these copies are requested to give the paper a careful perusal, and favor us with their subscriptions provided they find it worthy of their patronage.

Drovers Journal: Of the 385,000 cattle received at Chicago during September, 1892, about 235,000 were Texas and Westerns, 20,000 on the "Colorado" order, and 130,000 natives. The month's receipts of through Texas—149,000—was a third larger than arrivals for August, 1892, about 33,000 larger than arrivals for September, 1891, and 31,000 larger than the number received last October (the previous largest receipts) when 118,212 Texas cattle were received.

Armour's new packing house at Kansas City opened for business on last Monday. Referring to this important event in the history of the live stock traffic, the Kansas City Telegram says: "To have the largest packing house in the world is a piece of commercial distinction and supremacy that will justify a good deal of pride in every Kansas City man who has any home patriotism. The completion of the additions to the Armour packing company's establishment gives Kansas City to-day the largest packing house in the world. The additions comprise three buildings, the largest, 500x175 feet; the second, 150 by 120 feet; the third, 220x100 feet.

NOTES AND NEWS.

St. Paul News: The Montana lines find that the live stock shipments of the season will not exceed 75 per cent of their anticipations, owing to the market conditions in Chicago and the overplus of well-conditioned Texas cattle. Last year the Northern Pacific carried 147,000 steers as against 98,000 during the previous year. This year the Texas cattle, which command a much lower price than the prime cattle of the Northwest, are plentiful.

The National Stockman says: While no one expects such prices for hogs the coming winter as have ruled the past season, there is good reason for believing that hogs will do well. A leading consideration bearing on this point is that the supply of hogs available according to the latest government estimate is smaller than a year ago. Taking last year's available supply at this time at 100, the figure for this year is placed at 94, which, under the circumstances, must be taken as a straw pointing to fair markets. The corn crop, while not as large as a year ago, will be a fair one, and latest reports indicate that most if not nearly all of it is curing out safely in advance of frost. There will therefore be plenty of corn for the ripening of the hog crop; and, unless present indications are at fault, the results ought to be satisfactory to the producer.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: Nelson Morris, the great packer and refrigerator man, says if he was only in proper physical fix he would run his plant night and day to make use of the great harvest of cattle now being thrown on the market almost regardless of prices. Mr. Morris is not well and does not therefore feel disposed to shake things up the way he otherwise would. When asked his opinion about the effect of the fair upon the fresh meat trade he said the majority of the foreigners were not meat eaters and he believed there would be a much greater increase in the use of beer and liquor than of meat. The Britons were the meat eaters, but they were prejudiced against our beef, although the best of their boasted roast beef was grown on American soil and sold to them under the guise of "home raised."

A Washington letter says: "The admission of American cattle, to be taken inland and fed until in proper condition to be slaughtered has not yet been achieved, although Minister Lincoln has been at work upon it with the same earnestness as for the admission of sheep. The change in the British cabinet may compel him to begin negotiations over again, but if the Gladstone government is consistent the concession ought to be made as soon as the evidence is presented that our cattle are free from disease. The Liberal party has stood even more distinctly than the Conservative party for the principle of unshackled trade relations, and if there was a covert purpose of protection in Lord Salisbury's refusal to modify the present onerous restrictions, Mr. Gladstone ought to be quick to abandon it. Secretary Rusk is taking the utmost precautions to prevent any infection among American cattle, and is even keeping southern cattle separate from northern ones to prevent the spread of Texas fever. Nothing of special importance has recently been received from Minister Lincoln, but he will be instructed to renew his representations in behalf of our cattle as soon as the new Liberal government has had a fair opportunity to get to work."

Mustapha II was strangled in prison.

CATTLE.

Don't try to fatten two heaves on only grass enough for one.

Texas cattlemen should ship out or in some way get rid of every common or scrub bull in the state during the coming fall and winter. Scrub bulls are back numbers and should not be tolerated under any circumstances.

The breed of cattle that will be most in demand by beef raisers will be the one that will make the best weight at two years old, and that will fatten readily at any age. That is what we are after now—the sort that will turn over most rapidly the money invested in them.

Cattle in the Indian Territory are said to be doing splendidly in spite of the fly pest. The returns from those being shipped to market are not at all satisfactory. Range cattle shippers may, however, congratulate themselves that this is the last season in which the supply of range cattle will exceed the demand.

To make the feeding of cattle profitable through the winter, you should begin early. Do not leave them to starve and lose flesh on bare pastures and dry stock fields through October and November, but get them into winter quarters and on winter feed while they are yet in good condition from the summer pasturage.

Cattlemen who contemplate wintering cattle on the range should see to it that the grass is not grazed now, but has a good opportunity to grow on the range, on all the pasture intended for winter. Mesquite grass makes excellent winter feed, provided it is given an opportunity to grow through the summer and fall.

The Maryland experiment station has been feeding dairy cows for beef. The conclusion is that a cow six years old may be converted into beef without loss, but that this cannot be done at eight years or past. As no one wants to feed off a good milker at six years, this seems to be rather an argument against the general purpose cow.

Cattlemen are now in the swim so far as controlling money is concerned. Either ranchmen, dealers or feeders who understand their business and conduct it in a proper manner can now get more accommodations from our banks and money lenders than any other class of men. Money men know that the business has a bright future to it, hence their willingness to help those engaged in that business.

Every farmer in Texas or elsewhere should be a cattle raiser also; not necessarily the owner of cattle on a thousand hills, nor a cattle king, but he should have a sufficient number of cows to produce all the milk and butter he can use on his farm. A little surplus butter to sell to the groceryman and a few extra buckets of milk for the pigs each day would also do much to even things up. This is not all. Every farmer should raise each year a good graded calf from each cow. These should not be sacrificed at yearlings for whatever the speculator was willing to pay, but they should be kept and matured into good beef. This can be done in from two to three years provided the calf is fed and kept in a thriving condition through the winter. The milk cows, if good ones, can be made to pay a profit with the milk and butter they produce, while the increase when matured, will also yield a handsome profit. Don't be afraid to feed the young cattle and keep them thriving the year round. All feed judiciously given to young and growing cattle will prove a paying investment. In conclusion the JOURNAL again reports that all farmers should also be cattle raisers.

About Galloway Cattle.

Robert Truce, a recognized English authority on cattle writing the Breeders' Gazette about Galloway cattle says: This breed has its home in the Southwest of Scotland and in two of the northern counties of England. As a pure breed it has never spread much in Britain from its native district, although we learn that at one time great numbers were driven south for feeding purposes.

As a pure breed it has been long and carefully bred, and one has only to become acquainted with the great impressiveness of the bulls to know that this breed has a most determined and fixed type. Indeed so much is this the case that at a late meeting of the Galloway Herd Book Society a prominent breeder made a statement that the breed suffered much through large numbers of store cattle being sold as Galloways, when they were simply the produce of inferior cows of the Ayrshire and other milk breeds that had been mated with Galloway bulls. Breeding this way the produce come almost invariably black and polled, and were, this gentleman asserted, spread about the country as Galloways to the disappointment of those who bought them as store cattle or stockers.

There can be no doubt as a breed the Galloways are admirably adapted to the country to which they belong, where the rainfall is great and where the grasses and other products of the soil must to some extent be of an aquatic nature. Although subject to an excessive rainfall the home of this breed is not, comparatively speaking, a cold district, and as a rule a large proportion of the cattle winter out, and are thereby rendered hardy and well suited to rough it on the pastures when taken south to the richer feeding grasses of the Midland and Southern portions of the kingdom. Being a native of a wet climate the Galloways have a thick coat of hard, long hair, which adds much to their value as an animal able to bear exposure. As we have, however, asserted in these papers, it is impossible to get an all-purpose animal—one to bear hardship and yet mature early, and the very fact that this breed is well adapted by nature, through its thick skin and great coat of hair, to withstand cold and wet makes it naturally a slow-maturing one.

No doubt much can be done by care in breeding, and we have been much struck with the change of type of the prize animals at the Scotch national shows during the past thirty years. To us it seems that year after year the prize winners are becoming more and more of the type of the Aberdeen-Angus and getting quit of that coarser and shaggier appearance that was so noticeable in the prize winners some time ago. It may be that breeders of Galloway cattle would be loth to acknowledge this, but as one who may be looked upon as an impartial observer we have no hesitation in making the assertion that there is a considerable fining down of the bone, a greater breadth of back, with less attention to hair development in the prize stock than there was in times past.

While pure-bred Galloway cattle are comparatively little known beyond their native districts, the cross-bred stock commonly known as "blue greys" are widely known and much liked by grazers and feeders. These blue greys are the result of mating the Shorthorn bull, generally a white one, with the Galloway heifers. These blue grey animals, partaking of the quicker feeding qualities of the Shorthorn, while at the same time inheriting the constitution and muscular flesh development of the dams and being as a rule hornless, are much sought after by cattle feeders. No doubt they are slower in coming to maturity than the Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred animals, but while this is so they can in their younger days be kept in more exposed districts and earn a subsistence on a rougher pasturage than falls to the lot, generally speaking, of the Aberdeen-Angus crosses.

Both with the cross-bred and the

pure-bred Galloway there is without doubt an ever-present difficulty when fattening them of giving them what Mr. McCombie called the last dip to make them properly finished Smithfield beef. At the same time it is only due to the breed to say that when fully matured the carcasses of the Galloway, or the crosses from this breed, rank very high in the estimation of the beef-eating public.

At one time the Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle were registered in one herd book, a distinctive mark being placed against each Galloway entry to distinguish it from the other breed. In 1877, however, a Galloway Herd-book society was formed, and since then periodical volumes of the Galloway cattle registry have been issued. The great demand for black hornless cattle that sprang up in the great cattle centers of America some ten years ago brought a number of speculators from the states, who bought largely and created quite a boom in the southwest of Scotland.

There can be but little doubt but that many people on your side bought this breed of cattle believing that they were purchasing the same sort that had made such a run at Paris and in Smithfield. Considerable feeling was introduced in the cattle world on both sides of the Atlantic through, to the uninitiated, the close resemblance of the two breeds, and newspaper warfare was keen and hot. Fortunately for the Galloways the editor of the Galloway Herd Book was a willing champion and forcible writer, and much of the popularity of the breed is due to his efforts. Until last year the Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle competed in the same classes at Smithfield, and, as a rule, the former breed had it all its own way in the prize lists. So much was this the case that since the reduction of ages of the older classes very few Galloway cattle have appeared in what has been called "the great court of appeal." Last year, however, two classes were given to this breed in Smithfield—one for steers not exceeding three years old and one for heifers or cows. This year the society has altered the prize list to read, "steers not exceeding four years old," and this may lead to an increased entry.

Last year only three animals of the breed were entered and the weights of the two that were awarded prizes were as under:

Steer two years and nine months old weighed 1560 lbs.

Cow four years six months and two weeks old weighed 1881 lbs.

How Texas Was Named.

[By James T. De Shields in the Great Divide.]

When and how Texas received its present name history does not inform us. 'Tis a beautiful tradition that when La Salle landed on the shores of Matagorda bay he was met by the Indians, who exclaimed "Tehas!" which in their language meant friends. Some writers claim that Tehas is of Celtic origin, and means plain or prairie. Others assert that Texas was derived from the Spanish word "Tejas," meaning roof, and was given to a tribe of Indians by early Spanish explorers because they found them living in houses with tiled roofs. This, however, does not seem probable, since tiled roofs were quite common in Mexico. Another and more plausible tradition is to the effect that Texas is an Indian name derived from the word "Tehas" or "Tecas," which signifies paradise, and, applied to the country in the vernal beauty of its virgin existence, was certainly an appropriate name.

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POULTRY.

A great deal is every week written and said on the subject of poultry for profit, but as far as it goes the following advice, which is twenty years old, has not been much improved upon since it was first uttered:

If you want some feathered stock
That will not your wishes mock,
When at their nests you daily knock,
Buy some eggs or get a flock
Of the famous Plymouth Rock.

Give the poultry all the milk they can drink.

After cleaning out under the nests apply a good dressing of dry dirt as an absorbent.

When the food is of an improper character the product cannot be all that is desirable.

Whitewash as a lice destroyer will be improved by the addition of a little carbolic acid.

This is a good month to sort over the young stock and pick out what of them it is desired to keep.

One item in fattening fowls economically is to supply the food in a way that is easily digested.

When cleaning out the nest and quarters all of the old material should be gathered up and burned.

In arranging the poultry quarters it is quite an item to provide good ventilation without draughts.

Keep a daily account of the receipts and expenses with the poultry and know whether they pay or not.

It is more economical to spend time improving one or two breeds of stock, rather than to attempt more and make a failure.

Keep the poultry house clean in this weather. Fowls will not continue in good health if confined in filthy quarters.

Pullets intended for winter laying should not be fed heavily. Give them free range and allow them to build up a good constitution.

If the older chicks and those of more recent hatch run together the larger ones will stuff themselves with food to the detriment of the younger ones. Separate them.

Disinfect the entire premises when disease appears with Douglass mixture, which is made of two gallons water, one pound copperas and one gill sulphuric acid.

The reason the hen that steals her nest always hatches well, is that she is not too fat, and every egg has the same vitality; but when persons put eggs under a hen the eggs are usually of all sorts and from anywhere they can be gotten.

Managers of fairs now admit that the poultry department is one of the most attractive exhibits of the entire fair, owing to the fact that the interest in poultry is on the increase, and the displays are becoming larger each year.

An excellent remedy for gapes is said to be as follows: Mix a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine with one and a half pints of cornmeal, scald and make into a stiff dough and feed to the chicks in pills, three or four at a dose.

An exchange says: "Never give your chicks water before they have received their morning meal." If this advice is followed you will save considerable in the cost of feeding, as chicks will seldom touch food in this way unless it is thoroughly wet. Of course you may lose some chicks, but that counts for nothing—on paper.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Work to increase the weight of the fleece.

Under present conditions one can hardly keep sheep for one purpose alone.

To succeed in the management of stock it is a good plan to make good preparation.

It is better to sell all sheep that are not thriving well at this time than to attempt to winter.

With sheep, as with other stock, when everybody wants to sell nobody wants to buy.

A good dip when properly used is the best recourse of a shepherd whose flocks are infested with ticks.

Young and uniformly well woolled sheep are necessary to grow heavy fleeces of good merchantable wool.

If sheep are kept in good flesh they are not as liable to become infested with ticks as those allowed to run down.

The amount of feed that should be given to sheep must nearly always be determined by their condition at this season.

A field of rye or wheat will be found quite an advantage in furnishing good pasturage to the ewes in the lambing season.

With sheep, as with other stock, there is no one breed that possesses all or any good qualities. All have their defects.

Put a good lump or two of rock salt in the sheep shed, as well as in the pasture, so that they can help themselves at all times.

While not usually done, yet it is easily possible to overstock with sheep fully as readily as with any other class of stock and is just as much of a mistake.

When a considerable acreage of fall wheat or rye is sown a flock of sheep can often be pastured all through the winter, whenever the weather will permit.

Indiscriminate breeding is one of the causes of lessened profits with sheep as it unquestionably lowers the quality. Breed as well as feed the best should be the rule.

The time that the lambing season should begin will vary according to localities and the purpose for which the lamb is intended, but it is usually best to be a little early rather than a little late.

When to sell the wool so as to realize the greatest amount of profit, is an important item. Holding for better prices is always attended with some risk, so that in many cases the average farmer cannot afford to hold it.

Grow the mutton breeds if you are near a market where you can sell meat and let the fleece be a secondary consideration. Grow the wool breeds if distant from market or if you are going to breed sheep in large flocks. This is the long and the short of the choice between them.

Texas leads all the states in the Union in the number of sheep, aggregating 4,490,272. Ohio comes next, with 4,061,897, followed by California, with 3,712,310; New Mexico, with 3,123,663; Michigan, with 2,763,240; Oregon, 2,431,752; Montana, 2,089,337; Colorado, 1,819,569; Utah, 2,055,900; New York, 1,393,583; Pennsylvania, 1,039,502. Next in order are Missouri, with 898,650; Wisconsin, 889,910; Ken-

tucky, 765,679; Illinois, 770,883; Indiana, 1,150,200; Maine is credited with 547,670; New Hampshire, 183,183; Vermont, 351,249; Massachusetts, 55,965; Rhode Island, 20,433, and Connecticut, 45,824.

The United States is the only wool producing country which does not produce wool enough for its own needs. This would seem to indicate an opening for some of our friends who claim that every branch of agriculture is overdone.

If you dip sheep for the scab do it thoroughly; it will be little use to plunge them in and out again instantly, because the preparation can not penetrate to the skin so quickly. Every part should go under—the eyes, ears and nostrils being covered by the hands. Let the head come above the surface again as quickly as possible, but leave the body under long enough to permit scrubbing the scabby spots slightly with a brush.

Here is a bit of sheep literature from a Paris letter in a New England farm paper of September 1, instant: "A fact connected with sheep farming in France is the tendency to return to the pure Merino breed for mutton as well as wool. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the wool element, for mutton, no matter of what breed, sells at the same prices. Not so in the case of the wool; the coarser breeds are here surpassed by the Merinos, in quality and also in quantity." This has been my observation for many years. The French always did like the wooly, blocky Merino, and only took in hand some of the coarser breeds on trial, and now they are discarding them. There is in America a real need for only two breeds, the Merinos for general purposes and the Shropshires to cross upon them for early-maturing lambs. A multiplicity of breeds is too apt to create a multiplicity of nondescript mongrels.

We strongly urge sheep men everywhere, says the Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, to look to the condition of their flocks in preparation for the coming winter. If infested with ticks or lice, they should at once be dipped, as no man can afford to feed insects all the winter, or in fact at any time. If scab exists, care should be taken to thoroughly stamp out the disease, and sheds should be well cleansed with a strong solution of the dip which is used, as the power of contagion may be lurking there in dirty corners. The custom of dipping has become very general of late, and the wholesome and beneficial effects of the practice have been readily acknowledged by those who have adopted it. We are ourselves convinced that it would be policy to dip every flock, clean or unclean, in a dip of good repute, during the next two months. The sheep being thus protected from insects and disease, will thrive much better and come out in good shape in the spring. Try it. Many of the sad losses of last winter, and considerable pulling of wool by the sheep (which occurred among animals which were compelled to be kept in sheds), were due mainly to the fact that the sheep were not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition before winter set in. We are satisfied that regular dipping will soon become part of the general work of every owner of sheep on this continent. In other countries it is generally adopted, and the sheep are thereby kept in the best possible condition. Choose a good dip and use it properly and use it regularly.

Increase of sheep in the United States does not keep pace with the increase of population. Conditions call for a much greater production of wool, lamb and mutton. More mutton, less pork, more woolen goods and less cotton and shoddy would benefit Americans.

A Boston paper, which is good authority, announces that by January the wool clip of 1892 will mostly be in the

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hands of manufacturers, when prices will probably stiffen. A year's clip was seldom, in recent years, cleared up so close as this, which augurs well for prices next year. The same paper says that by the end of September that city will be receiving 5000 sheep a week from Canada. Why do not the "shrewd Yankees" grow their own sheep?

The output of the hothouse lambs increases rapidly from year to year; but prices keep up. The consumers are fast learning the deliciousness and value of "baby mutton." Dyspeptics who dare not eat other fresh food, partake of this with impunity in most cases. Lamb growers are learning to "catch on," especially as they see that six to eight weeks old lambs bring twice as much as those of six to eight months, and at less cost of growing; all of which gives the sheep business added interest.

Sheep for Run-Down Farms.

A Kentucky correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: From my observation I find a man prospers according to the interest that he takes in his business. And taking things in this light, I think when a man has health to see to it keeping a small flock of sheep on the farm would be quite profitable, yet we find many farmers who never raise or keep a single sheep, though their farms are well adapted to raising sheep. Many may think their farms too small to raise sheep, as in most places range is scarce and they have to be kept up. It does not require a large farm to raise sheep if well fenced so that they can be kept where wanted. Let the flock be according to the size of the farm.

When well managed a flock of sheep will bring an income twice in the year—the wool and then the lambs. Many a rough, worn-out or neglected farm might be brought up and made paying land by raising sheep. Where sheep have the range of a field very few weeds will go to seed and bushes will be so thoroughly cropped that they will either die or be kept from making much of a growth.

When a farmer can thus easily turn the weeds and bushes of a farm into excellent manure and the same time have them converted into wool and mutton it is certainly a good thing. Sheep will thrive in pastures and get fat where cattle would almost starve. They also scatter their droppings over the field and never fail to enrich lands where they are kept. Of course sheep should be fed something besides what they can get in the fields, especially if the soil is poor and there is nothing much but weeds and bushes for them in the fields, yet this additional food works to the profit of the farmer in two ways, it not only insures a good and profitable growth of flesh and wool but it makes the manure richer and more valuable.

While all this is so yet I have known all profit cut off in one single night by a pack of worthless dogs. But a dog proof fence can easily be made around a small lot near the barn and the sheep brought from the pasture the same as other stock and put in this lot. Dogs seldom molest sheep in the day time when in the pasture.

Solomon died of weariness at the vanity of human life.

HORTICULTURE.

Gauge the distance of planting by the variety.

If you plant a tree, care for it; do not let it die of neglect.

Unless land is low and wet, set strawberries on level land.

A tree must not only have room to grow, but to grow vigorously.

Poultry manure is a splendid fertilizer to apply to strawberry plants.

Putting the dish and wash water around peach trees gives a healthy growth.

For good fruit, blackberries should not be freed to make too much growth.

For a family supply a larger variety is needed than when growing for market.

No uniform rule for orcharding or small fruit growing can be given for all localities.

It is a critical time with all kinds of plants whenever the roots are out of the ground.

Beware of novelties unless you are willing to be disappointed, at least to some extent.

Removing currant bushes and cutting back severely tends to increase the vigor.

A deep soil, even if not so rich, is preferable to a richer but shallower one for an orchard.

A planting of currants given reasonably good care will last from fifteen to twenty years.

A well formed head to a young tree is very important, but must be secured during growth.

Sifted coal ashes will aid materially in lightening a heavy soil and making it more porous.

The grape needs a dry, well drained soil, and good cultivation and close pruning every season.

If you go into fruit growing for market, go into it systematically and energetically, but not on too large a scale.

Too many shade trees around the house is unhealthy, while it tends to kill out the grass, flowers and small shrubs.

Some farmers, who are sensible in most things, handle their orchards as if they did not know that any trees were growing there. They plow, grow crops that impoverish the soil, or use the orchard for pasture, as if the trees were no more to be considered than fence posts. It is no wonder that in such circumstances the trees become discouraged and die, or if they live, become stunted and sickly and produce fruit that is of little worth.

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:

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 29—J B Taylor, Chelsea, I T, 15 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.20.

Sept. 30—J B Taylor, Chelsea, I T, 167 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.30; D W Kirkpatrick, San Saba, 54 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.10; Coleman F P Co, Chelsea, I T, 49 steers, 1103 lbs, \$2.20; J B Taylor, Chelsea, I T, 38 steers, 1103 lbs, \$2.20; W F Pettus, Checotah, I T, 358 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.35.

Oct. 3—Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 481 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.50.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 26—Jno B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 396 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.65; 3 cows, 807 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 650 lbs, \$1.50.

Sept. 27—J B Taylor, Red Fork, I T, 84 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.45; 43 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.20; C V Rogers, Talala, I T, 53 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.10; 24 stags, 1086 lbs, \$1.65; 30 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.55; Coleman, Fulton Co, Gregory, 75 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.10; 197 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.45; Bressie & Smith, Elgin, Kan, 90 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.85; 54 steers, 818 lbs, \$1.80; 53 steers, 806 lbs, \$1.80; B Garland, 23 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.25; Keiner, 26 calves, 256 lbs, \$2.75; 15 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.80; 5 calves, 304 lbs, \$2.

Oct. 3—J B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 295 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.50; 2 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.25; 2 cows, 880 lbs, \$2; Coleman, Fulton Co, Chillico, I T, 133 steers, \$2.30; J B Taylor, Red Fork, I T, 34 steers, \$2.30.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 28—McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 115 calves, 190 lbs, \$3.50; 20 calves, 289 lbs, \$2.25; Stoddard & H, West Newton, Mass, 46 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.20; W H Jennings, San Antonio, Tex, 23 steers, 1091 lbs, \$2.10.

Sept. 29—G Freed, San Antonio, 30 cows, 798 lbs, \$1.70; O J Wood, Albany, 37 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.55; 18 steers, 798 lbs, \$2.10.

Oct. 3—H Runge, Cuero, Tex, 25 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.55; 2 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.25; McFall, 25 calves, 308 lbs, \$2.25; 81 calves, 232 lbs, \$3.25; 17 calves, 288 lbs, \$2.12; 17 yearlings, 486 lbs, \$1.50; J W Middleton, Seymour, 15 calves, 317 lbs, \$2.25; 63 calves, 210 lbs, \$4.12; 61 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.80; W L McAuley, Kansas City, Mo, 33 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.70; R M Dickinson, Seymour, 21 calves, 202 lbs, \$4.25; 5 calves, 292 lbs, \$2.75; 18 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.85; 2 bulls, 990 lbs, \$1.30; J W Waters, Caney, Kan., 166 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.20; McFall, Caney, Kan., 53 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.10.

Oct. 4—J W Waters, Elgin, Kan, 118 calves, 164 lbs, \$5 each; 59 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.50; 6 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.50; 5 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.50; 13 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.15; 4 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.15; 31 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.15; E W Cook, Caney, Kan, 31 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.50; 22 bulls, 1000 lbs, \$1.30.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 28—D E Simms, Kildare, I T, 27 cows, 724 lbs, 75c; J B Pumphrey, Kildare, I T, 31 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.20; Dr Blank, Kildare, I T, 31 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.20; Russell & B, Elgin, Kan, 97 calves, \$6.75 each.

Sept. 29—J E Bartlett, Elgin, Kan, 28 steers, 921 lbs, \$2; 32 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.25; Russell & B, Elgin, Kan, 110 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.25; 57 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.05; J M Dobie, Elgin, Kan, 216 steers, 1076 lbs, \$2.15; 22 steers, 881 lbs, \$2; 19 steers, 1100 lbs, \$1.85; J R Chamler, Elgin, Kan, 26 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.15; Jones N P Co, Bazar, Kan, 80 steers, 894 lbs, \$2; H M Kidwell,

Ponca, I T, 26 steers, 844 lbs, \$1.75; 14 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.20.

Rose & Millard, Elgin, Kan, 152 calves, \$7.25 each; 23 calves, \$3 each; E T Davis, Higgins, 18 steers, 927 lbs, \$1.95; 35 cows, 862 lbs, \$1.80; G Frank, Halifax, Kan, 28 steers, 852 lbs, \$1.85; San Simon C Co, Summitt, Kan, 14 calves, \$5 each; 49 cows, 821 lbs, \$1.30; Donaldson & Eliel, Hamilton, Kan, 123 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.10; 22 calves, \$6 each; Rose & Millard, Elgin, Kan, 193 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.30; J W Rose, Elgin, Kan, 128 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.10; L E Merchant, Summitt, Kan, 178 cows, 587 lbs, 65c.

Oct. 1—Armstrong J & Co, Ponca, I T, 291 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.30; 268 cows, 694 lbs, \$1.30; M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 79 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.25; 75 cows, 578 lbs, \$1.15.

Oct. 3—M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 70 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.20; G W Littlefield, Eureka, Kan, 275 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.35; 96 steers, 1045 lbs, \$2.35; George Marshall, Muskogee, I T, 123 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.35; L E Merchant, Summitt, Kan, 210 cows, 560 lbs, 85c; 64 cows, 537 lbs, 85c; 16 calves, \$5 each; J Stone, Elgin, Kan, 59 cows, 673 lbs, \$1.20; 19 bulls, 970 lbs, \$1.05; 3 calves, \$5 each.

Oct. 4—D H & J W Snyder, Liberal, Kan, 181 calves, \$7 each; 59 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.50; 357 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.50; 58 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.50; R B Masterson, Miami, 42 steers, 1032 lbs, \$2.25; Robt Turner, Miami, 81 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.05; 23 steers, 1064 lbs, \$2.25; 11 cows, 935 lbs, \$1.95; J H Cage, Stephenville, 37 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.10; Hume & Pryor, Kildare, I T, 27 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.10; G W Thompson, Englewood, Kan, 82 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.40; 15 calves, \$5 each; Frank Cole, Miami, 39 steers, 1160 lbs, \$2.35.

THE FISH & KECK CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 28—H W Cresswell, Higgins, 93 calves, \$5 each; 94 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.20; 294 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.40; 29 heifers, 848 lbs, \$1.90; Lucian Scott, Liberal, 299 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.25; 144 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.15; Thompson & Park, Paoli, I T, 25 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.20.

Sept. 29—Matador Land & Cattle Co, 48 bulls, 1097 lbs, \$1.05.

Sept. 30—N G Lane, Higgins, 39 calves, \$6 each; 65 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.25; 37 steers, 953 lbs, \$1.90; L Rogers, Stringtown, I T, 16 steers, 844 lbs, \$1.75.

Oct. 3—A V Roff, Roff, I T, 19 cows, 646 lbs, \$1.20; F Taintor, Englewood, Kan, 160 steers, 1180 lbs, \$2.75; 113 cows, 868 lbs, \$1.55.

Oct. 4—H W Cresswell, Higgins, 210 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.40; Smith & Kyle, Erin Springs, I T, 24 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.60; Ires & Doyle, Higgins, 28 cows, 867 lbs, \$1.40; P Doyle, Higgins, 14 steers, 1064 lbs, \$2.30; James Deere, Chickasha, I T, 18 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.35; S J Garvin, Paul's Valley, I T, 37 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.75; H Hurlburt, Paul's Valley, I T, 25 cows, 676 lbs, \$1.40; Doyle & Biggers, Higgins, 50 steers, 1048 lbs, \$2.30; D R Fant, Higgins, 140 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.10.

SCALING & TAMBLYN.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 26—Laughlin Bros, Albany, 25 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.40; Winfield Scott, Catoosa, I T, 276 steers, 1015 lbs, \$3; Stilson, Cuse, Thorp R & Co, Catoosa, I T, 376 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.65; Winfield Scott, Catoosa, I T, 276 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.87; 211 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.80; Geo Pfister, Nowata, I T, 115 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.65; 65 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.75; Gaddis & Todd, Nowata, I T, 122 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.50; 23 steers, 1032 lbs, \$2.35; 1 bull, 1220 lbs, \$1.60; Moore Bros, Nowata, I T, 24 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.50; Watt Mayes, Adair, I T, 50 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.75; J O Hale, Nowata, I T, 193 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept. 27—W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 253 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.75; G C Arnett, Catoosa, I T, 3 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.40; W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 23 steers, 1018 lbs, \$2.65; Pitchfork L & C Co, Fort Worth, 32 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.40; 29 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.75; 203 calves, 204 lbs, \$3.75; Childress Co L & C Co, Childress, 120 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.50; 25 cows,

724 lbs, \$1.75; Stilson, Cuse, Thorp R & Co, Catoosa, I T, 350 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.35; 47 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.40; E Morris, Corpus Christi, 306 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.25; Nat Skinner, Vinita, I T, 12 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.40; Nat Skinner, agent, Vinita, I T, 12 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.40; Joe Ragsdale, Quanah, 5 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.40; 5 cows, 716 lbs, \$2; G R Moore, Mangum, 9 cows, 768 lbs, \$2; 9 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.40; Tullis & Ledbetter, Quanah, 95 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.60.

Sept. 28—E Morris, Corpus Christi, 47 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.15; N G Collins, Alice, 314 steers, 1123 lbs, \$2.25; W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 273 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.60; 375 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept. 30—Nat Skinner, Vinita, I T, 20 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.62; 2 cows, 955 lbs, \$2.15; Mrs R Shaffer, San Diego, 197 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.20; 216 steers, 1037 lbs, \$2.20; E Morris, Corpus Christi, 290 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.20; Spears & Ledbetter, Quanah, 292 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.62; Tullis & Ledbetter, Quanah, 7 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.62; White Bros, Quanah, 95 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.75; J H White, Quanah, 16 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.75; Gaddis & Todd, No-wa-ta, I T, 125 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.35; 1 bull, 1270 lbs, \$1.35; A M Gott, 3 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.35; 21 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.35; Stilson, Cuse, Thorp, R & Co, San Angelo, 181 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.50; 84 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.50; Stilson & Ryburn, Catoosa, I T, 47 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.50; Wm Benton, Alice, 153 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.37; Wm Benton & Co, Alice, 42 steers, 1048 lbs, \$2.37; N G Collins, Alice, 77 steers, 1054 lbs, \$2.20; N G Collins & Co, Alice, 9 oxen, 1171 lbs, \$2; 11 stags, 1170 lbs, \$1.50; E Morris, Corpus Christi, 20 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.20; Ed C Lasate, Beeville, 7 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.20; Mrs R Shaffer, San Diego, 5 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.20; N G Collins, Alice, 1 steer, 976 lbs, \$2.20; T C Wright, Beeville, 1 steer, 976 lbs, \$2.20.

Oct. 3—W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 215 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.45; W Scott & Co, Catoosa, I T, 69 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.20; G C Arnett, Catoosa, I T, 2 steers, 810 lbs, \$2.20; J M Williams, Colorado, 21 bulls, 988 lbs, \$1.25; 31 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.70; 81 calves, 230 lbs, \$3.25; H B Shiner, San Antonio, 91 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.30; W J Curtis, Seymour, 21 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.25; John Curtis, Bellevue, 3 steers, 683 lbs, \$2.15; J A McClaren, Benjamin, 25 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.85; 2 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.35; R M Dickinson, Haskell, 31 cows, 665 lbs, \$1.85; 2 calves, 190 lbs, \$2.25.

Oct. 3—J M Batchelor, Ferris, 30 cows, 755 lbs, \$1.85; H H Tandy, Haskell, 59 cows, 652 lbs, \$1.75; T B Farrar, Ennis, 31 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.85; 84 calves, 208 lbs, \$4; E A Rose, Haskell, 7 calves, 208 lbs, \$4; 19 calves, 302 lbs, \$2.40; 15 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.35; 31 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.85; 8 yearlings, 502 lbs, \$1.60.

Oct. 4—W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 258 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.45; J O Hall, Nowata, I T, 4 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.45; Nolan Williams, Catoosa, I T, 1 steer, 940 lbs, \$2.45.

Pecan Valley Fair.

The third annual fair of the Pecan valley fair association was opened on Tuesday and closed on Saturday of last week. The fair was a decided success, although the attendance was considerable less than last year.

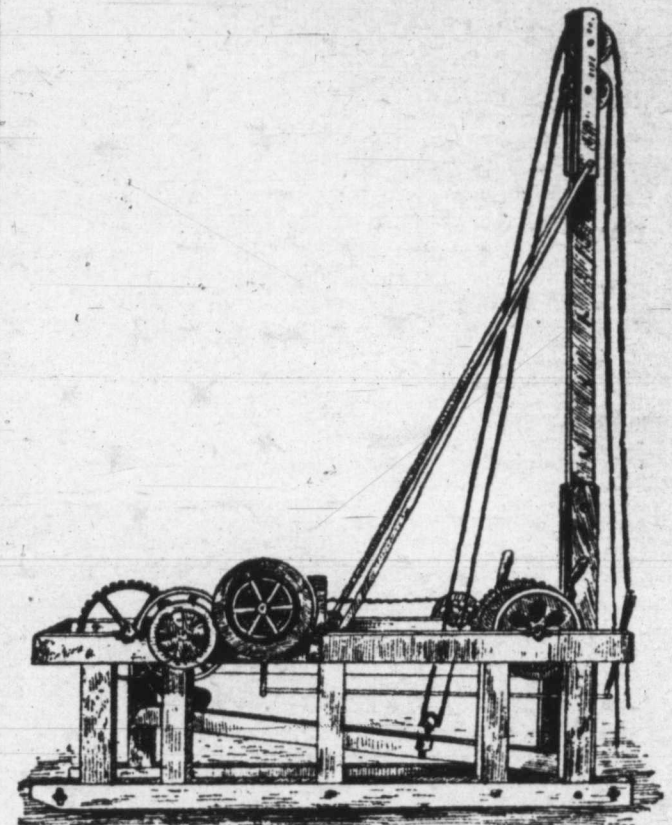
The livestock and agricultural exhibits were exceptionally good, each showing wonderful improvement.

Following is a list of live stock premiums:

BROWN COUNTY.

Best thoroughbred three-year-old stallion, Guins; best two-year-old stallion, Burns & Small; best one-year-old mare, S P. Burns; colts, 1892, by thoroughbred grade horse, W. T. Middleton; best Percheron Norman stallion, L. P. McCord; best general purpose stallion over three years old, V. J. Davis; best draft grade stallion over three years old, N. G. M. & I. Co.; best mare showing two or more colts, W. T. Middleton; best mule two years old, S. P. Burns; best mule colt, 1892, S. P. Burns; best mule one year old, James

R. N. HATCHER, President.
J. N. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILBY, Superintendent.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.
T. A. TIBBALL, Treasurer.

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

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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.
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J. J. INGE,

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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 Repts and Taxes for Non-Residents.

Small; best pair mules, S. P. Burns best jack two years old, C. F. Evans; best jack one year old, S. P. Burns; best thoroughbred colt, 1892, W. T. Middleton; best thoroughbred Jersey bull over two years old, best heifer over one year old and best calf of 1892, L. P. McCord; best boar one year old, J. C. Allcorn; best sow pig six months old, J. R. Coley; best boar pig under six months old, W. E. Penny; special premium by Brown County Banner—best hog six months old or under by Brown county farmer, W. E. Penny.

M'CALLOUGH COUNTY.
Best thoroughbred stallion, D. F. Savage; best jack over three years old, Coggin Bros.

SAN SABA COUNTY.
Best Cleveland bay stallion, Elmo Ranch.

MILLS COUNTY.
Best colts 1892 out of general purpose mare, best general purpose mare over three years old and best colt of 1892 foal, any breed or either sex, John E. Martin; thoroughbred Merino sheep—best ram two years old, best ram one year old, best ewe one year old, best ewe under one year old, Dan Murrah.
On Wednesday Hon. George Clark, candidate for governor, delivered an able speech to about 5000 people.

Professor Leroy made several balloon ascensions and parachute leaps during the week. He is without doubt the cleverest man in the business.

President Brooks Smith and Secretary Butler are gentlemen of the highest order and work hard for the association.

Miss Maude Shaw, on account of a strong wind, was unable to make a balloon ascension on Saturday.

Darius Codomanus was killed in battle.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

The cattle trade is just now exceedingly quiet.

The Decatur cotton seed oil mill sold to one party a few days ago 100 tons of meal at \$19.50 per ton.

Cotton seed are higher than ever before. They are now selling in some parts of the state at \$10 per ton.

The country is to be congratulated that the election will soon be over. No difference how it goes, it will at least be settled.

The state fair, which begins at Dallas on the 17th, promises to be a great success, better than any of its predecessors.

This is pronounced by old settlers to be the warmest weather ever experienced in Texas at this season of the year.

The demand for feeding steers is not as good as it was two months ago. Feeders seem to have stocked up before the summer was over.

The stock interests of Western Texas are in good shape, much better than for a number of years, in everything but good prices. It is a long lane that has no turning, and the average stockman has grown weary waiting for the turn that never came. [Colorado Clipper.

To show the magnitude of the Chicago livestock traffic it is only necessary to give last month's receipts which were: Cattle, 385,900, the largest on record; hogs, 565,000, the largest number ever received in September. Texas cattle, 149,000 head, the largest number ever received in any month, and more than arrived during the whole of 1881.

The Drovers' Journal thinks there is a strong tendency among producers of beef to not only drop the breeding end of it, but also to steer clear of thin young cattle that require long feeding to put them in marketable order. This thing can go about so far. Somebody has to raise the calves, and nobody will do it under continual loss. If it were not for the vast dairy and cheese interests the calf crop would soon grow "smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

The Champion published at Amarillo, says: "Now that the range herds are slowly but surely moving out of the Panhandle the success of the county depends on the raising of domestic cattle and fattening beeves on the farm. Farming as such may pay, but the raising of thirty or forty fat beef steers on every school section is certain of success and can be done. In order for any settler to be successful he must be able to utilize the grass growing on his land. This is straight rods, a yard wide and warranted not to rip, ravel or to run down at the heel. Try it.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal is responsible for the following: In the old range cattle boom days, when money from foreign lands was pouring into the West like water there was a good many sharp tricks practiced in delivering cattle. It is recalled that the Marquis de Mores, who tried to cut such a conspicuous figure as a revolutionizer of the American meat trade, and who later became notorious as a duelist, was badly sold. While in Dakota he bought 10,000 head of cattle from two Englishmen. They were first-class cattle and cost \$40 a head. When these two Britons delivered the cows they worked one of the neatest skin games that was ever heard of. Madora, you know, sits in a valley, with tablelands on each side. Well, the Englishmen ran 5000 head of cattle in on the marquis and collected for

10,000. The way they did it was by running the same 5000 twice around the hill. De Mores never tumbled until he had paid his \$400,000 and the merry cockneys were bound for South America. It was a clear steal of \$200,000, but the marquis didn't make much bones about it. He had plenty of money and didn't care.

The notorious gang of desperadoes known as the Dalton gang have been exterminated, and the residents of the Territory and the surrounding country need no longer be in dread of their lives and property. Six of the gang rode into Coffeyville, Kan., on Wednesday morning, in two squads of three each. One party, consisting of their leader, Robert Dalton and his brother, Emmett, went to the First national bank, while "Texas Jack" went with the other three to the private bank of C. M. Congdon & Co. The alarm had in the meantime been given, and City Marshal Connelly had collected a posse. The marshal's posse and the gang engaged in a running battle, resulting in the killing of five of the Dalton gang and five of the citizens and the serious wounding of another citizen. Allie Ogee, the only survivor of the gang, had not been captured at last accounts.

The Wool and Hide Shipper says: About 150,000 sheep, principally wethers, have been in the vicinity of Las Vegas, New Mexico, for the past month. Some 40,000 of them are the property of Charles Ifield of Las Vegas; 13,000 are destined to Shelton, Neb.; 10,000 belong to Swift & Co., Kansas City, and will be driven to Nebraska and Kansas feed lots; 10,000 are for S. M. Newton, Ogden, Kan., who will drive them through to his feed lots; 80,000 are in the hands of Seldomridge & Pebbles of Colorado Springs, who will trail them through to their Colorado range. All of these flocks have gone through the dipping process, a large portion having been run through the ranks erected by Mr. Ifield near Las Vegas.

Omaha Stockman, October 1: Last night about 8 o'clock fire was discovered in the sheep pens in the extreme northwestern portion of the yards. There were nearly a thousand head of sheep in the pens at the time, but with the rapid spread of the fire, smoke and confusion, few of them escaped alive. The cattle in the immediate vicinity were moved out of harm's way without any serious loss. The sheds were a total loss, but the hard work of the firemen prevented what promised to be the most disastrous fire in the history of the yards or city. The stock yards people estimated their loss at about \$12,000. The buildings were fully insured, but the loss on stock must be borne entirely by the company.

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.

Soaked corn is a good feed for young pigs.

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

Small fruits and vines should not be neglected after the fruit is all picked. They should be cleaned out and all superfluous stalks removed.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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New features, new attractions, new exhibits.
Twelve days' great racing—\$28,000.00 in purses.
Largest live stock display.
Madam Decca, the American Jenny Lind, will sing nightly.
County and Individual Farm Exhibits—The displays in this department will surpass those of previous years both in extent and variety.
Remember the Dates, October 17 to 30, inclusive.
Reduced rates on all the railroads.
Premium Lists, Catalogues, Programmes, etc., mailed on application.

J. E. SCHNEIDER, President.

C. A. COUR, Secretary.

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

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Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St.

Is Business Dull?

If you have difficulty in disposing of lands, stock, etc., send us brief particulars and try the effect of a "for sale or exchange" advertisement in the columns of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, devoted especially to that class of matter. We have stirred up at merely nominal cost correspondence which has put through many a trade. Write us about it, anyhow. We have helped many others, why not you?
Correspondence invited.

Paul and Minneapolis
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO
THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.
THE BEST LINE FOR
NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS.
AND ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST and WEST
A. C. DAWES,
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

AGRICULTURAL.

During the rainy days now, get the tools which have been in use all summer properly stored away. Paint the woodwork and give all metal parts a good oiling. Then place them where they will be kept dry and clean.

Despite all that is said about the lack of profit in farming, those who follow it are quite as uniformly successful as men in other occupations. There is no other line of business in which everyone succeeds, and there is no business but that has its eras of depression.

There are just as big rewards in farming as in any other pursuit in life. The men who get them are the ones who make a lifelong study of the business and neglect no opportunity of gaining all the information possible bearing upon it. The most successful farmer must study as hard as the successful lawyer, doctor, merchant, manufacturer or engineer to master the intricate details which make up success.

There are a few farmers in this country who never permit a weed to go to seed on their farms, either in the fields or the pastures and lanes. By this means they utterly destroy the stock of weeds and make the cultivation of their lands far easier. Not only so, but a farm where there are no weeds in the lanes or fields look so much prettier than one which is overrun with obnoxious vegetation. A mowing machine industriously used in the lanes and pastures during the summer months can do wonders in improving a farm.—Greenville Banner.

If other work is not pressing too hard, take a half day and store away the tools which you will not need again this season. Oil all the bright spots on the iron or steel so that there will be no rust next season. If you find a broken part, now is the time to mend it, before you put the implement away. Arrange the tools in the order in which you will need them next spring, putting those which you will need last away first. It may take a whole day to do all this, and it may take two days. If it should take a week you cannot afford to overlook it.

An exchange says that in farming it will never do for a man to count on his "luck" helping him through. Luck will not keep the soil rich nor keep down weeds, nor do away with insects and disease. It requires steady, intelligent, well-directed labor and increasing care to wrest any profit from the cultivation of the soil; but when these are given, it is pleasant to note there is about as slight a chance for failure as in any occupation to which we might turn our hands. Never trust luck, but endeavor to compel success by first deserving it, and it is pretty sure to come.

Men can only become good and successful farmers from a fixity of purpose, and from following all their aims and ends out to a legitimate conclusion. But there are various ways of failing to meet the requirements necessary to be called a good farmer. Most of those who do no more than live from hand to mouth on the farms fail from a lack of system. They perhaps do as much physical labor, and often more, than the man who makes a fair success of his work under the same surroundings. But it is somehow not done to the same or right purpose. It doesn't cut joints well, and the ends don't meet up as they should. Such a man never has a very clear idea as to the cause of the trouble. He is more apt to believe that the trouble lies in his surroundings than in himself for not understanding them better and making the most of them.

Agricultural colleges are being more appreciated every year, but their value to the farmers' boys is not half understood or there would not be one-half enough in the country to accommodate the applicants. A thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture is worth more to the boy who expects to spend his life on the farm than all the mathematics and dead languages that he could crowd into his head in a lifetime. The idea of the most complete education is not to be depreciated, but if a boy has only the time and means to secure knowledge in one direction, let him get it in the line that will be the most practical, useful and valuable to him. The school that teaches how to retain and increase the fertility of the soil is the one at which the farmer wants to educate his son if he wants him to make his living from tilling the soil. Lots of boys are "educated" away from the farm. Agricultural schools are for the farmers and should receive all the encouragement that is possible for farmers to give them.

There is much of this—too much traditional and rut farming, without thought or understanding. In one of his institute speeches Prof. I. P. Roberts plainly told the farmers present that if they wanted to reduce labor and increase cash returns they must discard prejudices, opinions and traditions. Said he: "I farmed without any plan till I was thirty-five years old. Then one day I sat down and said: 'Roberts, what am I receiving for it? Why do I rise at three or four o'clock, and work till twelve at night, at carpentering, after my regular work is done?' I received no satisfactory answer and resolved to make a change. I was burned out, lost every dollar I had; it was the best thing that ever happened to me. It set me thinking, trying to do more with my head and less with my heels. I began to study, plan, and think to do better. Now, when I have anything to do, I plan, stop and think."

The only hope of the American farmer will be his brains. The sharp competition between sections and countries which will be induced by increased facilities for transportation will stir the agriculturist up to his best efforts. His chances of fortune-making will be great but he will have to be prepared to fight the battle of competition for them. He must be sufficiently well educated in science, as far as it is applicable to agriculture, and he must be intelligent enough to study his surroundings and to apply his knowledge to the conditions about him. He will be able to meet his fellow-citizens on an equal footing, and his brains will command from his class of the industry which he represents the respect and consideration which he deserves, and he will give other classes and other industries due respect in return. The farmer of the future will be a business man, able not only to compel his soil to do its best in the matter of production, but to study the markets and know what will sell the best and what will command the highest price. The farmer will keep his accounts like any other business man, so that he may know exactly where his profits are and where they have been.—Secretary Rusk.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" pays.

It well pays to thoroughly fit the ground before you put in the seed.

It costs just as much to keep a poor animal (and sometimes more) than it does a good one.

The United States now has more land under cultivation than any other country except Russia. France, Austria and Germany are next in order. Pretty good for one of the youngest of nations.

Before the fall rains begin see to it that the tools and implements are all properly harvested and stored away. Some farmers who take good care of their crops neglect the only aids that have enabled them to do so.

Land that is too rough for cultivation should either be seeded with good grasses for sheep pasture or planted with timber or fruit trees. There is comparatively little land which we are warranted in permitting to remain absolutely idle.

The fall crop is the one that always pays. Do what you can to insure this. Drain, fertilize, rotate your crops and give the best cultivation. Study the means this winter in order that you may apply them to accomplish the desired end next season.

There are many men who attempt to cultivate a hundred acres of land who would make more money if they would sell half of it, invest the proceeds at a fair rate of interest, and expend all their time and labor in the better cultivation of the remainder.

Do not give yourself too much leisure in harvesting the corn crop, under the impression that it can not be injured by standing in the field a little longer. Wet weather and the birds and mice, too, when the corn is shocked, can spoil a good deal of it in a short length of time.

The magnitude of the crop grown is the only basis upon which you can calculate if the purchase of improved cultivating machinery will pay. For small areas of each crop you can hardly afford to have every new thing that comes out. This is one advantage in specialty farming—with a single main crop you can buy the best tools for your work and make them pay.

A very profitable way for a farmer to spend any leisure that he may have at his command is among the dealers in the articles he produces in the nearest large city. He will learn many things of immense value to him, one of the most important being the great advantage of sending produce to market in the best possible shape and of the highest quality. It costs but little if any more, to produce a first-class article than an inferior one, and to send it to market in a way that will show its superiority, while the advance in the price obtained is out of all proportion to the labor and cost required.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

STOCK FARMING.

The digestibility of food is an important factor to be considered in determining its value. Corn, as cut for the silo, is one of the most digestible of all fodder plants. Hungarian grass is more digestible than any of the foregoing.

If you are in the business of breeding live stock, you will find it more profitable to conform to the wants of the markets than to try and make the market conform to your ideas and fancies.

The amount of valuable feed wasted in the stalk fields under the old method is simply appalling. Farming nowadays will not stand such leaks. Every pound of nutritive matter should be saved if possible and fed out, not to "scrubs," but to animals capable of making the greatest possible return for every farm product consumed.

Reading farmers are now becoming familiar with the law of growth—whether in ox, hog or sheep—that the older and larger the animal the greater per cent of food is required for the food of support, and hence the less is available for the food of increase. The number of pounds of grain that a certain number of pounds of a given ration will make constantly decreases with the age the animal until a point is reached where feeding is altogether a waste. Looking at the subject from this standpoint the verdict would be in favor of finishing steers and hogs at the very earliest age at which the animals will bring a good price on the market.

When feeding oats on the farm it will be found more economical to feed in the straw than to thresh them. If they are run through a cutting box the stock will eat them up so clean that there will be almost no waste either of straw or grain, and in no other way can the straw be fed to such good advantage. If you desire to feed through the winter with the greatest possible economy, let us caution you, first of all, to take good care of and make good use of the straw. By having it under cover and feeding it in connection with ensilage, roots and grain it may very greatly take the place of hay, and so largely reduce the cost.

Evidence accumulates says the Breeders Gazette, to prove that "baby beef" is more profitable to the producer than the big, prime, fully-matured beeves. For instance a market paragraph for last week reads: "Compared with last week prices show a decline all along the line. Extra prime steers are twenty-five to thirty cents per 100 lbs. lower, shipping and export grade twenty-five cents, and dressed beef grades fifteen to twenty-five cents, per 100 lbs. lower, while the handy bullock weighing 1300 to 1400 lbs. is only fifteen to twenty cents per 100 lbs. lower. The latter class have been in better demand than any other grade." The fact is "the handy bullock" seems to have the call the most of the time. Breeders of pure bred stock must seek persistently for the type of cattle that fatten quickest; for it is only by the use of bulls of that stamp that these well-fleshed, handy little bullocks can be successfully produced. The big, open, upstanding, slow-maturing kind of beef cattle are now little more than a reminiscence. The fast-fleshing "pony" steer, fed off by the owner of his dam, can be usually depended upon to make money for his feeder.

In all industries, the use of the by-products is a great source of profit. The straw in grain growing has much food value. To cure straw in the proper manner the grain is housed in good condition, or is so stacked that the weather will affect it but little. When threshed, it is put up in neat stacks which will shed rain, or, if possible, placed under shelter. If in tacks, when the feeding season arrives

it is so cut down with the hay knife that only a portion of it may be uncovered at a time. This applies more particularly to oat and barley straw, the feeding value of which for farm stock is considered to be worth half as much as timothy hay, pound for pound. If about two quarts of fine salt per ton of straw be applied to straw at threshing time, it will make it more palatable than if not so applied, or, in feeding, a weak brine may be sprinkled over it, when the stock will eat it with more relish. The beards of barley straw are considered by many objectionable, especially when the stock is allowed to feed from the stack, or from racks in the open air where the wind whisks the beards about, often endangering the eyes of the animals. Should a beard lodge in the eye, a pinch of fine salt thrown under the lid will cause a copious discharge, and the impediment is usually thus washed out, but if not, a second application will remove it. Most of the beards can be separated from barley straw by removing, at threshing time, a two-inch cross section from the straw carrier allowing the beards to fall through. The chaff is a valuable constituent of the oat crop, and should be carefully preserved for feeding purposes.

Sioux City Journal: The promiscuous dumping of cattle on the three great markets of the country led a well-known cattleman to say to-day that the only solution of the cattle problem was to either veal or spay every heifer calf for the next five years. This, he said, would reduce the production and increase the value, and put the cattle business back on the old money-making plane which characterized it years ago.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; no case out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sunday Excursions.

Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address.

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,
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Pullman Buffet Sleepers between San Antonio and St. Louis without change. Train leaving San Antonio 6:00 p. m. has through sleeper for St. Louis, via Iron Mountain Route, also Kansas City via Denison. Train leaving San Antonio 5:45 a. m. makes through connection for Shreveport, Memphis, St. Louis and beyond. Train leaving San Antonio at 9:55 a. m. has through sleeper to Laredo, connecting at Laredo with Mexican National railroad for City of Mexico. THE BEST LIVE STOCK ROUTE to Northern markets. Shipments for Chicago given advantage of St. Louis market. Shipments of ten cars and over will be run through SPECIAL. Through bills of lading to all points. W. C. RIGSBY, Ticket Agent, C. M. STONE, Ticket Agent, Old Postoffice Bldg., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex. I. and G. N. Depot, San Antonio, Tex. HOMER EADS, Commercial Agent, Old Postoffice Bldg., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex. J. E. GALBRAITH, General Passenger Agent, Palestine, Tex. D. J. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Palestine, Tex.



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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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Austin, Texas.

Is Business Dull?

If you have difficulty in disposing of lands, stock, etc., send us brief particulars and try the effect of a "for sale or exchange" advertisement in the columns of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, devoted especially to that class of matter. We have stirred up at merely nominal cost correspondence which has put through many a trade. Write us about it, anyhow. We have helped many others, why not you? Correspondence invited.

Houston and Texas Central R'y

The All-Steel Rail Line. Double Daily Trains each way. No. 2 Fast Mail, Denison to Houston. Through Buffet Sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis via Denison and Sedalia. Pullman Sleepers and Drawing-room Cars between Houston and Austin and Houston and Fort Worth.

LOCAL TIME CARD—IN EFFECT MAY 22, 1912.		GOING NORTH—ARRIVE.		GOING SOUTH—LEAVE.	
STATIONS.		No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 4.
Denison	6:30 a m	8:40 p m	11:45 a m	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Sherman	6:15 a m	8:20 p m	11:30 a m	3:25 p m	8:20 p m
McKinney	6:21 a m	7:05 p m	9:58 a m	4:49 p m	9:25 p m
AR—Dallas—LY	4:30 a m	5:45 p m	8:30 a m	6:15 p m	10:40 p m
LY—Dallas—AR	8:10 a m	5:30 p m	9:00 a m	6:10 p m	9:25 p m
Fort Worth	9:00 a m	4:28 p m	7:00 a m	8:15 p m	Dallas News Special
Garrett	7:00 a m	3:35 p m	5:58 a m	9:25 p m	
Corseana	5:58 a m	3:45 p m	7:30 a m	8:40 p m	
Waco	7:30 a m	12:10 p m	7:45 a m	1:00 p m	
Hearne	7:50 a m	2:55 p m	7:50 a m	1:25 p m	
Austin	1:30 a m	10:32 a m	1:30 a m	2:15 a m	
Brenham	10:15 p m	8:00 a m	10:15 p m	5:35 a m	
Houston	7:10 p m	7:05 p m	7:10 p m	9:45 p m	
Galveston	10:55 a m	7:05 p m	10:55 a m	8:15 a m	
New Orleans	Leave.	Leave.	Leave.	Arrive.	

Elegant Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2. Through tickets to all points. A. FAULKNER, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Houston, Tex. C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about NO-TO-BAC, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't by mentioning the JOURNAL can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, box 356, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Charley Coppenger of Scurry county spent most of the past week in the city.

W. E. Cobb, the Wichita Falls cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Cobb says everything is in fairly good shape in his section.

H. W. McCoy of Oshkosh, Wis., is in the city. Mr. McCoy owns large cattle interests in Kent, Stonewall and other Western Texas counties.

Frank Witherspoon, the well known Gainesville cattle man, was in the city Wednesday. He says the cattle men of his section are now spending most of their time talking politics.

J. W. Barber, the "kid" of the Cotton Belt, went to San Antonio Tuesday night. If he don't get over-dosed on chili con carne he will probably return some time during the coming week.

E. B. Carver, the Henrietta cattle hustler, came down from the Indian Territory yesterday. He says the Territory cattle are being shipped out very fast and will be pretty well cleared out within two weeks.

M. Z. Smissen, the well known cattle man of Sterling, was in the city yesterday. He came down from the Panhandle, where he has some cattle interests. Mr. Smissen is one of the best posted cattlemen in Texas.

L. T. Turner, a well-to-do cattleman of Benjamin, Knox county, is in the city to-day. Mr. Turner reports plenty of grass and cattle doing well in his county. Says the grass is better and cattle fewer than for several years.

J. W. Corn, the successful farmer and feeder of the Bear creek settlement was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Corn has recently purchased several hundred steers which he will feed on oil meal and hulls at Weatherford.

Kit Atkinson, a stockman whose post-office is Dime Box, Lee county, writes the JOURNAL that he has a red and black spotted calf. It is the first one the JOURNAL has ever heard of, and certainly is a rare freak of nature.

H. O. Skinner, state agent for Street's stable car line, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Skinner's headquarters are at San Antonio. He reports business in live stock circles as being unusually dull at and around the Alamo city.

Winfield Scott came down from the Indian Territory and spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Scott, as is his usual custom at this season of the year, has recently purchased several thousand young steers, which will be wintered by him.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, came in from Quanah Tuesday. He reports the country as just a little dry, but says stock are doing well. A few cattle are, Mr. Ware says, being bought up at and around Quanah for feeders.

C. C. French of this city, the representative of the Campbell commission company, has during the week visited Llano, Lampasas and other counties in that part of the state. He reports grass fine, crops good, and live stock doing well, but unusually scarce.

J. K. Zimmerman, the well known Kansas City cattle man, who owns large interests in the Panhandle, came in over the Fort Worth and Denver Wednesday evening. Mr. Zimmerman says there are plenty of cattle in the Panhandle, and while the beef cattle

are not thick fat, yet they will all be shipped out and marketed within the next few weeks. The country, he says, is in good shape except a few unfortunate localities where it has failed to rain.

The Texas Printing and Lithographing company of Fort Worth have an advertisement in this issue. Those wanting first-class printing or lithographing and good treatment can find just what they want at this establishment. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

S. A. Reed of Marlin, who owns a cattle ranch and herd in Greer county, was here Tuesday. Mr. Reed was returning from his ranch, where he says everything is in fairly good shape. Grass is good and cattle are doing well on his immediate range, but other localities in the Panhandle country are needing rain badly.

A. A. Hartgrove, the Midland county cattleman, who is also largely interested in the Dublin cotton seed oil mill, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hartgrove will feed several hundred steers at Dublin this winter, and is now spending most of his time at that place. "Gus" is a rustler as well as a success.

P. C. O'Laughlin of the well-to-do and prosperous firm of O'Laughlin Bros., ranchmen and cattle dealers of Stephens county, was in the city Monday, returning from Chicago, where he had been with a shipment of cattle. Mr. O'Laughlin's firm have great faith in the future of the cattle business, and will feed several hundred head this winter for next spring's market.

Ed W. Runnells, manager of the Nelse Morris ranch near Midland, was in the city Wednesday night. Mr. Runnells was returning from Chicago to his ranch on the plains. Judging from his "bay window" and other corpulent appendages Ed must have had free access to a first-class fresh range during the few weeks he was absent.

John T. Beal of Colorado City, manager of the Jumbo cattle company of Borden county and the St. Louis cattle company of Lubbock county, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Beal says the grass on both of his ranches is as fine as he ever saw it. There are fewer cattle on the range than for several years, consequently they will go through the winter in fine shape.

J. A. Lockhart of Deming is operating very heavily in cattle this year. He is unloading the disgusted growers of that section and taking his purchases to Colorado, where he is turning them loose on the range along the Arkansas. If his past good luck stays with him he will make a barrel of money, as he is purchasing at very low figures.—New Mexican.

A. A. Wylie, of Colorado City, manager of the Magnolia cattle company, whose ranches are in Borden and Lipscomb counties, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night. Mr. Wylie was en route from his steer pastures in Lipscomb county to his home at Colorado City. He says his steers all got fat and brought fair prices on the market; netting him from \$3 to \$4 per head more than the price at which he offered them in the spring. He is, therefore, well pleased with the result.

C. C. Mills, an old-time pioneer cattleman who lives at Throckmorton, but ranches at Round Timbers, in Baylor county, spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Mills says his section of the country was never in better shape. Grass is better than for two years, consequently the few cattle remaining in the country are in fine condition and will go through the winter in good shape.

J. L. Pennington of this city, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and



SANITARIUM HOME ASSOCIATION.
By our new and painless treatment. Absorption of Electro Medicated Vapor, we positively cure blood diseases, viz: Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Catarrh, Consumption, Liver, Kidney, Skin and Nervous Diseases; perform operations in surgery after latest improved methods for Inguinal Hernia (Rupture), Piles, Fistula, Strictures, Hare Lip, Cross Eyes, Club Foot, etc.; correct and curable Curvature. When duly notified feeble persons will be met at train by an assistant. Patients received at all hours, day or night. Drs. PETTIE, MORGAN & CO., Special sts, No. 613 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



THE FORT WORTH HOUSE.

Texas Printing and Lithographing

COMPANY,

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

LEGAL BLANKS AND COUNTY RECORDS

Cor. Rusk and Ninth Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Santa Fe, made a flying visit to Abilene the first of the week. He reports grass good and cattle remarkably scarce in that locality. The few that are left are, however, doing splendidly, and will be in fine condition for going into the winter. Capt. Pennington left for Laredo Wednesday night, and will not return until the first of next week.

J. H. McFarland of Chicago, secretary of the Campbell commission company, whose presence in Fort Worth was mentioned in last week's JOURNAL, is again here. Mr. McFarland is prepared to make liberal advances to feeders or other reliable parties who will have cattle to market during the winter or spring. He is a correct, genial, first-class gentleman and represents an A1 company. Cattlemen wanting financial assistance might find just what they want by calling on or communicating with Mr. McFarland at the Pickwick hotel or his company at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City.

The Cow.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
"The cow is a born thief," said Thomas Grimshaw to a party of commercial pilgrims who were discussing zoology in the Lindell rotunda. "She will leave a square meal, gotten up expressly for her by an imported chef, to wear her tongue as thin as a political platform trying to coax a wisp of rotten straw through a crack in a neighbor's barn. She relishes nothing so much as what she steals. She has a long head and could give many of our military heroes points on strategy. Any cow that has paid attention to her education can open a garden gate that fastens with a bank vault lock, get inside and do \$50 worth of damage before the infuriated owner can remember that the shotgun is not loaded. The cow is a calf, if our city butchers are to be believed, until there is no more room on her horns for rings. When she is too old to give two quarts milk per diem and then kick it all over the dewy-lipped milk maid, the careful farmer drives her on a railroad track, wrecks a freight train with her and then sues the company for the price of a Jersey. Of course the company kicks worse than the cow ever did, but the honest agriculturist gets a jury of fellow-farmers and the soulless monopoly has to come to law."

How They Died.

King David died of old age.
Louis XVI died on the scaffold.
Richard III was killed in battle.
Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.
James A. Garfield was assassinated.
Charles I of England was beheaded.
Louis V was poisoned by his queen.

Walden's Texas Business College.
AUSTIN AND FORT WORTH.
THE GREAT PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH.
Educates young men and women for business and profit. Course of study embraces Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and English. Teachers, course of study and equipments unsurpassed. 700 pupils will attend these popular schools next year. Call at the college or write for beautifully illustrated catalogue. Boarding Department. Address, L. R. WALDEN, Pres., Austin; C. E. WALDEN, Principal, Fort Worth.

KEMP'S DOUBLE HAY PRESS
FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND Spring Folder
CIRCLE AUTOMATIC FLINGER DRAW
GIVEN FREE IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars AWAY FREE claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ills.

NO HATCHER MADE
Can show better results
Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ills., alone.
The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 228 chicks hatched at one time, with a 20 capacity Reliable Incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Inclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. Address THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

WRITERS: Good prices paid for sketches, travel articles, poems, practical writers in agricultural topics, also authors ready to furnish good short stories, sketches, travel, adventures, etc. Please address, for particulars The Evans Press Bureau, Troy, O.

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

Street's Western Stable Car Line.
The Pioneer Car Company of Texas. Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 7, 1892. }
Receipts of all kinds for the past week have been light, but of an excellent quality. Texas is showing very fine hogs and beef at these yards. No notable change is to be found from the quotations given last week. The cattle market is about as follows. Top steers, weighing 1000 lbs. and over, \$2.25@2.50; fat cows, \$1@1.25. Wagon hogs, weighing 200 pounds and up, \$4.50; hogs shipped in, 200 lbs. and up, \$4.60; 150 to 200-lb. hogs, \$4. Best sheep are bringing \$3 to \$3.25. The Fort Worth packing company are buying good, fat animals at above quotations, but no half fat and thin stock can be sold on these yards.

STOCK YARDS NOTES.

Jot Smyth was on the market with two cars of good fat steers this week, and found the packing company a ready buyer for same.
J. T. Harris of Sulphur Springs shipped 93 head of hogs from Mount Vernon via the Cotton Belt to these yards. The packing company took them off his hands at good figures. This was as fine a bunch of Texas hogs as one can see anywhere.
J. H. Cowan of Marietta, I. T., recognizes Fort Worth as the coming market. He had one car of good hogs here this week and sold to the packing company.
A. J. Miller of Weatherford swelled the receipts with a car of hogs, which were taken by the home packing company.
Sam Black of Sackerville, I. T., had one car of hogs here and sold to the packing company.
Farmer Bros., local stock men, had 53 head of pretty cows on the market and the packing company traded with him.

Wagon hogs in bunches of from six to fifteen have been coming in the past two or three days. A few more cool days will bring lots more of them. The packing company can handle about four times as many hogs as has been on the market any day this week. President Hurley is making quite a reputation as a manager for a great packing institution. The packing company's experimental shipments of dressed beef to New York have proven to be safe ones, and to-day they sent forward another car of the best beef in Texas. The JOURNAL is under obligations to all the stockyards people, and wishes

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

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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.

to return thanks to them all for favors and courtesies.
T. J. Moore of Llano sold two cars of hogs here this week.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Oct. 6, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle so far this week have been from 4000 to 6000 a day, mostly Texans and Indians. The market has been steady and gradually improving each day. It is now safely 15 @20 cents better than last week. A bunch of specially heavy native steers brought \$5.65; fair to choice ranged, \$3.25@3.75; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts and shipments not reported. Heavy, \$5.50@5.75; packing, \$5.25@5.60; light, \$5.35@5.60. Market firm and higher.

Sheep—Receipts and shipments not reported. Native muttons, \$4@4.75; Texans, \$2.50@4. Market firm.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Oct. 6, 1892. }

Cattle receipts this week have been as follows: Monday, 6957; Tuesday, 9303; Wednesday, 8000; Thursday, 6000. The market is active and strong at an advance of from 15 to 20 cents over last week's quotations. Best Texas and Indian steers are selling at from \$2.60 @2.85; medium to good steers at from \$2.25@2.50; top Texas cows, \$1.75@2.00; fair to medium cows, \$1.40@1.60; canners and common stuff, \$1.00@1.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; shipments, 3500; all grades, \$4.90@5.35; bulk, \$5.20 @5.25. Market active and higher, closing with 5c lost.

Sheep—Receipts, 1500 head; shipments 500; market active and steady.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 6. }

Receipts of cattle for the four days of week ending to-day have been as follows: Monday, 17,000; Tuesday, 10,000; Wednesday, 18,000; to-day, 16,500. The market has been active and strong with prices from 10 to 15 cents better than last week on strictly good cattle. There has, however, been but little if any improvement in prices on common and half fat stuff. The market closed steady to-day as follows: Best native steers, from \$5 to \$5.60; fair to choice

natives, \$3.60 to \$4.70; common, from \$2 to \$3; best Western rangers, \$3.50 to \$4; fair to good, \$2.75 to \$3.25; best Texans, \$2.75 to \$2.85; fair to good, \$2.75@3.25; best Texans, \$2.75@2.85; fair to good steers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; best Texas cows, \$1.70 to \$1.90; common stuff and canners, \$1 to \$1.25.

The hog market is active, strong and better. Receipts to-day, 22,000. Tops are selling at from \$5.75 to \$5.85; light hogs at from \$5.50 to \$5.90.

There were quite a number of Texas sheep on to-day's market. They sold all the way from \$2.75 to \$4.55; lambs from \$3.75 to \$6. Market steady.

Galveston Wool.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 6.—Receipts to-day:

	Pounds.			
	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.			
	This day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts.....	1,911	35,023	156,927	353,188
Shipments....	11,950	28,020	202,489	548,530
Sales.....				169,000
Stock.....	143,023			1,091,753

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine.....	17 1/4 @18 1/4	17 1/4 @18 1/2
Medium.....	17 1/4 @19	17 1/4 @19
Fall.....		
Fine.....	15 @16 1/2	15 1/2 @16 1/2
Medium.....	16 @17	16 @17
Mexican improved.....	12 @13 1/4	12 @13 1/2
Mexican carpet.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2	11 1/2 @13 1/2

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Wool—Receipts, 34,000 lbs; shipments, 35,000 lbs. Market was entirely unchanged. Fine to good medium, 16@19c; lower grades dull and very slow. Missouri and Illinois, October sells 20@22c; Kansas, Nebraska and Northern territory, 16@20c; Texas and Indian Territory, 18@22c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20c; fine to fair medium, 17@21c; fine to prime, 16@22c; coarse and low, 14@19c; light fine, 15@18c; heavy fine, 12@15c; fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32c; fair tub-washed, 29@30c; coarse tub-washed, 27@28c.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stockyards, Chicago, says: The present week has developed great activity, and all kinds of horses are selling with freedom. The buying element is present in large numbers, and the demand for streeters and draft horses particularly good at fair prices. The outlook is decidedly encouraging and from now on look for an active market for draft horses, chunks and streeters. There is daily inquiry for range horses, with none on sale.



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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.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 6.—At the wool sales to-day 10,662 bales of good quality were offered. There was a good attendance. The following are the sales in detail and the prices obtained:

New South Wales, 3800 bales. Scoured, 7@10d; scoured locks and pieces, 3d@1s; greasy, 5d@9d; greasy locks and pieces, 7d.

Queensland, 1000 bales, scoured, 9 1/4 @11 1/4d; scoured locks and pieces, 8@10 1/4d; greasy, 6@11d; greasy locks and pieces, 5 1/4 @6 1/4d.

Melbourne and Victoria, 1600 bales. Scoured, 9d@1s 5d; scoured locks and pieces, 7d@1s 1d; greasy, 6 1/4d@1s 1 1/4d.

South Australia, 500 bales. Scoured locks and pieces, 5 1/4d; greasy, 4 1/4 @8d.

Tasmania, 1100 bales. Greasy, 4 1/4 @11d; greasy locks and pieces, 3@8 1/4d.

New Zealand, 2100 bales. Scoured 6d @1s 7d; scoured locks and pieces, 4 1/4 @1s 11d; greasy, 4@10d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales. Scoured, 10d@1s 2d; greasy, 5 1/4 @6 1/4d.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1620	1728	551
Calves and Yearlings. 2334	2470	416	
Hogs.....	693	604	373
Sheep.....	553	192	553

Cattle—Good to choice beeves per lb. gross, 2 1/4 @3c; common to fair beeves, 1 1/4 @2 1/2c; good fat cows, 2 @2 1/2c; common to fair cows, per head, \$6@10; calves, per head, \$5@8; yearlings, per head, \$6.50@10; good milch cows, per head, \$25@35; good attractive springers, per head, \$15@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 5 @5 1/2c; common to fair per lb gross, \$1.25@2.25.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, each 4 @4 1/2c; common to fair, \$1.25@2.25.

The market is only moderately supplied with beeves, but is fully supplied with cows. Good beeves fairly active as quoted; cows dull and weak. Good calves and yearlings firm and trading active; poor stock slow sale.

Hogs in full supply and market quiet. No inquiry for sheep, quotations weak.

Aged Steers Wanted.

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

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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KANSAS CITY, Mo.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

You should be thoroughly acquainted with every horse on your place.

Fall plowing is about as hard work as the teams have to perform during the year. In the hurry to get the wheat in do not injure the horses.

Make your stables as convenient and comfortable as possible. A good farmer should have as much pride about his stables as he has about his house.

The man who makes the most money out of breeding horses is the man who caters to the popular tastes of the consumers of horses. Suit the markets and the prices will suit you.

Keep the manes and tails free from burrs. Take the time to clean them every day. Better still, keep the field clear of such trash and you will have no trouble with your horses.

Horses can remember but one thing at a time. It is a mistake often made to give them too big lessons to learn. One thing at a time should be the motto when training a young horse.

A horse full of mettle does not mean a vicious horse by any means. This mettle or spirit is the most valuable attribute of the horse, if you only know how to control it. Conquer the horse, but do not break his spirit.

A harness should be so arranged that the traces can be adjusted up or down to meet the line of draft. Thus the pressure upon the shoulder may be evenly distributed. This is very important if the team is to do heavy work.

There is one excellent market for horses that is commonly overlooked when the subject is under discussion. This is the demand from farmers who should be producing their own. It is a market which we would be willing to see grow less.

If one has a good colt to turn off occasionally, the sum received will go far towards paying the incidental expenses of the farm, while the cost of raising it will not be greatly felt. The best way is to go at it systematically and have one coming on every year.

Do not blame the blacksmith for ruining your horse's feet when you allow the hoofs to grow down over the shoes and imbed them in the hoofs. Shoes should be reset often enough to prevent any injury whatever to the feet. The saying of a blacksmith's bill may ruin a good horse.

Every day that a sound, able-bodied horse is not worked he is adding the cost of his keep to the expenses of his owner. It not only pays to keep horses busy, but it adds to their value as well. No work horse of mature age is benefited by a lay-off of two or three days out of the week if he is not used to hard work when he is at work. Keep the horses busy if you would keep them in the best condition.

Have you noticed the range in prices in the quotations for horses? Can you tell why some horses sell for three or four times as much as others? Why is the demand for the highest selling grades never satisfied and the market always overstocked for the low priced stock? Which kind are you raising? You need not answer these questions for the benefit of the public, but if you will study the matter for your own private benefit there may be money in it for you.

Horse breeding, says a recent French writer, should include the production of both useful and ornamental horses. France can produce the best horses in the world, as she produces the best

wine; and not only supply her own needs but export to other countries, and find in this industry a source of wealth which would make her doubly formidable from a military point of view. The task is a noble and attractive work.

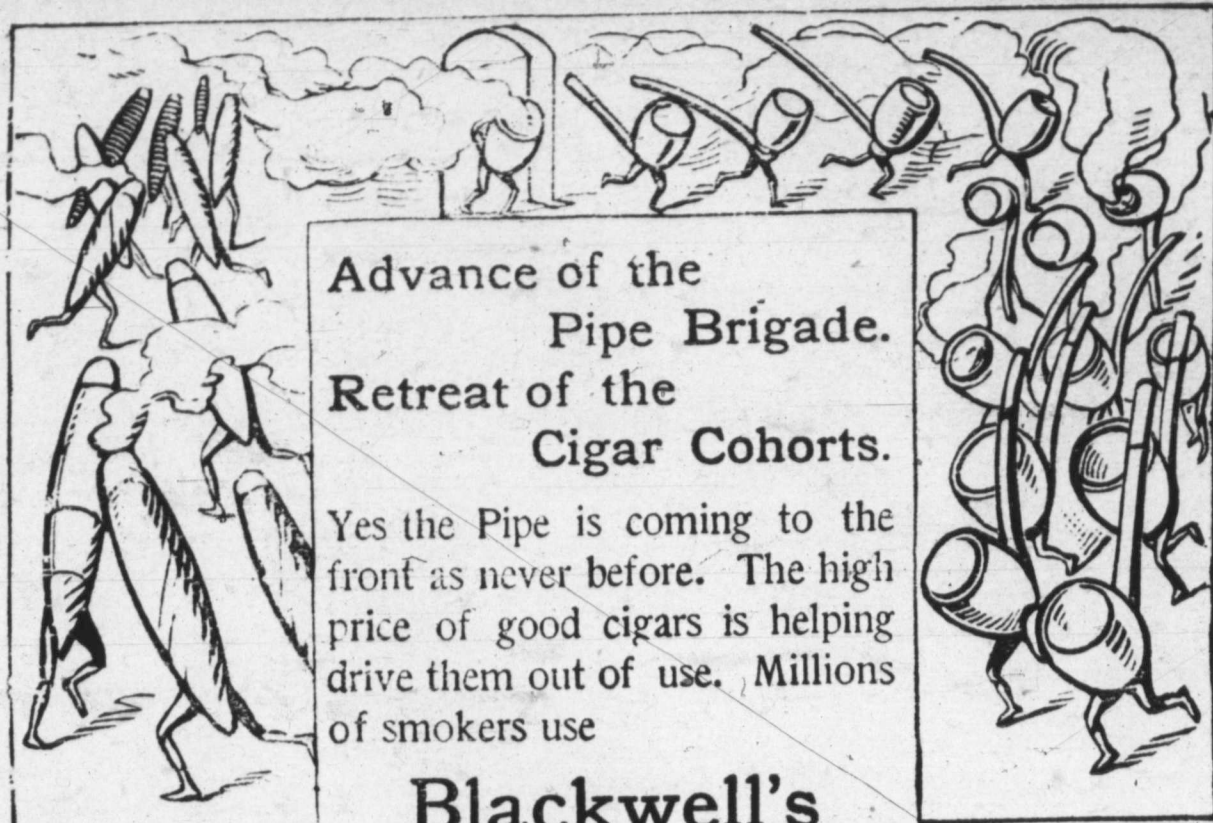
Electricity is throwing out thousands of cheap, small horses, and the demand and the price is becoming less for this class of horses, and farmers are warned in advance to breed no more such horses, as the markets are over-crowded with them. The over-production of even well-bred trotters throws thousands of them into this class. Breed for size and style to suit the markets; it does no good to say the little horse is the best, the markets are over-crowded with them.

The time has passed when any argument is required to induce horse owners to use the Spooner patent horse collar, as it is very well known to be better adapted for its purpose than any other device on the market. It is, however, most important that everyone should be warned against the gross imitations that are being foisted upon the public by unscrupulous parties, as they are not to be relied on. As a sure protection and one always to be trusted, see that the trade mark, which appears in connection with all advertisements and printed matter relating to the genuine Spooner collar, is always stamped on each collar, as to imitate this would be a penal offense subjecting the perpetrator to severe punishment by the United States courts. Always look for the trade mark, and refuse alleged Spooner collars that do not have it plainly stamped, and you will be safe.

The horse is a great deal like a man, says the Breeder and Sportsman. Let him get over-worked, over-starved or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequences will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awakening to the advantage of frequent watering. Street car horses are watered every hour, and sometimes while at work. It is plenty of water that supplies evaporation or perspiration, and keeps down the temperature. What old foggy methods amounted to may be seen by the change in medical practice to man. Twenty years ago a person having a fever of any kind, or pneumonia, was allowed but little water to drink, and then it had to be tepid. To-day practitioners prescribe liberally iced water, and in addition cold bandages are applied to reduce and control the temperature of the blood. What is applicable to a man will never injure a horse.

The record breaking performances during the past month have tended to enlarge the number who believe that the two-minute trotter will some day become a stern reality. The subject has, during the past, attracted the attention of many of the ablest scientific men, who have formed the basis of their opinions by close observations and mathematical deductions, and it appears that among these gentlemen there is a vast difference in their conclusions. At this date it may appear beyond the possibilities of a horse to go a full mile in two minutes, but it must not be forgotten that when Dexter, on August 14, 1867, trotted in 2:17½ the ablest men in the country scouted the idea that the record would ever be lowered more than one or two seconds. A mile in 2:15 was then in their minds as much of an impossibility as a mile in two minutes is thought to be to-day. The pneumatic sulky has tended to make the task vastly easier for a horse, and it is both reasonable and logical to conclude that with coming time new and beneficial improvements will come into existence which, united with the advancement in the science of the breeding will some day give to the world a horse that can trot a mile in two minutes.

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DAIRY.

The best profit in dairying comes from the manufacture of strictly gilt-edged butter for private customers. Make this your aim.

For cream milk should be set as quickly as possible after milking, and the temperature reduced at once to prevent the formation of fibrine.

Make the milk room perfect in its sanitary conditions. Have good ventilation, clean floors and walls, and harbor nothing that will produce bad odors.

Buy your cows for the dairy with express reference to the dairy type. If you get one that will make good beef at the end, count that as extra gain, but do not expect it, nor buy with that in view.

Never put milk into closely covered cans at once after milking, as by so doing it will have to retain any foul odors that it may have absorbed. By aerating, all animal and other odors may be removed, and this is the better way to treat milk that is to be set for cream in covered cans, or put into cans for immediate shipment or delivery.

Wisconsin has become one of the great dairy states of the Union, and the cause is directly traceable to the institutes and the attention that has been paid toward educating farmers up to an appreciation of the value of the silo. There are now more than 5000 silos in the state, and sixty-five in a single town. These, with productive fields of grass and grain, make the dairy business there one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. The business is not overdone, and the institute managers of other states might well turn their efforts in the same direction.

Yes, it will pay any farmer to read about his business, for no matter how experienced he may be there are many things he will never learn from his own experience. To the farmer engaged in dairying reading is especially beneficial, because there are so many problems in dairy work that require scientific attainments to solve, and that many farmers can only hear of through the reading of good papers and books. Apart from the results given by scientists, there are to be found in the farm papers the experiences of many who have discovered some new method of feeding cows, or growing calves, or in breeding, or in caring for the milk, or

making and selling butter, that no dairyman who is enterprising, and wishes to be progressive, can afford not to read about his business. It is a kind of self-helping missionary work to get farmers to subscribe to a good paper; self-helping, because the more intelligent a neighborhood is, the more prosperous; and the more prosperous it is, the better for each individual member of it. So every one who induces his neighbors to take and read a good paper not only benefits them but, indirectly, himself also. Think of this before you forward your renewal to the JOURNAL and send the names and subscription money of your neighbors with it.

Cows are naturally of the mildest disposition of any four-legged animal upon the farm, and they should be treated kindly and not abused by the milkers and drivers. The practice of sending a dog after them and allowing him to rush them into the milk yard, exhausted and excited, is a practice that will cost each year from ten to twenty-five pounds of butter for every cow milked. Drive the cows leisurely to and from the pasture. If you are in a hurry, let the driver make double quick time when he is going to and from the field not accompanied by the cows. The throwing of stones, sticks or other missiles should be forbidden, and the operation of milking should be done rapidly and with but little or no talking. Should a cow make a misstep or switch you unpleasantly during fly time, don't speak so sharply as to startle her. In many herds there are often one or more cows which only a certain member of the family can milk. This indicates very plainly that some one is mild-tempered and understands the cow's disposition. A box located at some accessible point should contain at all times a supply of salt. If salt is fed in heroic doses once or twice each week, the cows will then gorge themselves, causing derangement of the digestive organs. Milk should not be applied to the teats to reduce the power required in milking, for it does not, but most certainly adds filth to the milk obtained, and in cold weather the wet teat will become cracked and sore. All cows with a domineering nature and sharp horns should be dehorned. Brass ferrules at the tips of the horns lessen the danger, but do not prevent the pushing and bruising of other cows.

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

SWINE.

Swine Breeders, Attention.

The regular annual meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeder's association will be held on the grounds of the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition on Wednesday, October 19, 1892. All persons interested in the swine industry are invited to be present and participate in profit by the meeting.

H. E. SINGLETON, President.
A. A. PITTUCK, Secretary.

If you want clean pork feed clean food.

Filthiness in food tends naturally to disease.

Discard a sow that is not a good mother.

A really good boar will soon repay his first cost.

Every day a hog is off his feed is a dead loss.

A good well-fed and cared-for pig is not hard to restrain.

When a sow or her litter is sick look after the feed first.

Never try to increase coarseness by using a coarse boar.

There is more danger in castrating a fat pig than a poor one.

When fed in any one place a feeding floor becomes a necessity.

When hogs once get behind it is hard to get them started again.

If you own a good boar he never should be allowed to be taken off the farm.

As regards health the safest practice is to give the hogs a good range.

If given a clean place to eat and sleep hogs will not wallow in their own filth.

In a majority of cases the hog's reputation for filthiness is not always just.

When the pigs are small it is often the fault of the feed fully as much as the breed.

Good feeding consists in giving all the hogs will eat and not spoiling the appetite.

The older a hog gets before fattening for market the greater the risk of disease.

A boar that is selected for breeding should do but little service until he is a year old.

Good feeders claim that covering the swill destroys a good per cent of its feeding value.

If your hogs are not profitable investigate and see if your system of management is at fault.

To secure the best results from feeding we want to keep the animal feeding as regular as possible.

If the brood sow is fed too largely on corn before farrowing she will be more liable to eat her pigs.

It is not common to find a farm overstocked with hogs. Generally with a little care, more could be kept to advantage.

Where there is any considerable number of hogs it will always pay to grade according to size and weight before selling.

Do not breed the sow until they have attained full maturity. Breeding too

young is apt to give weak and unthrifty pigs.

The average condition of hogs throughout the country, as regards healthfulness, is better than ever before at this season. This is because we are giving them better care and more rational feeding.

If you must fatten your hogs in a pen, have it large enough to afford some exercise, take pains to keep it clean, give a variety of food, and litter frequently with fresh straw, leaves, etc., to absorb moisture.

With hogs as with many other crops, there is much in knowing when to harvest. Don't let them get too ripe, that is to a point where they no longer pay for their feed. The scales will help determine when this point is reached.

Do not wait until the last moment to begin to fatten your hogs. If you contemplate sending them to market in a few months' time, you had better begin the process of fattening all those which will be sent.

The greatest profit, as a rule, is made off those hogs the weight of which is under 200 pounds. While a hog is young he, with the same amount of food, is capable of taking on more flesh than when he reaches an older age.

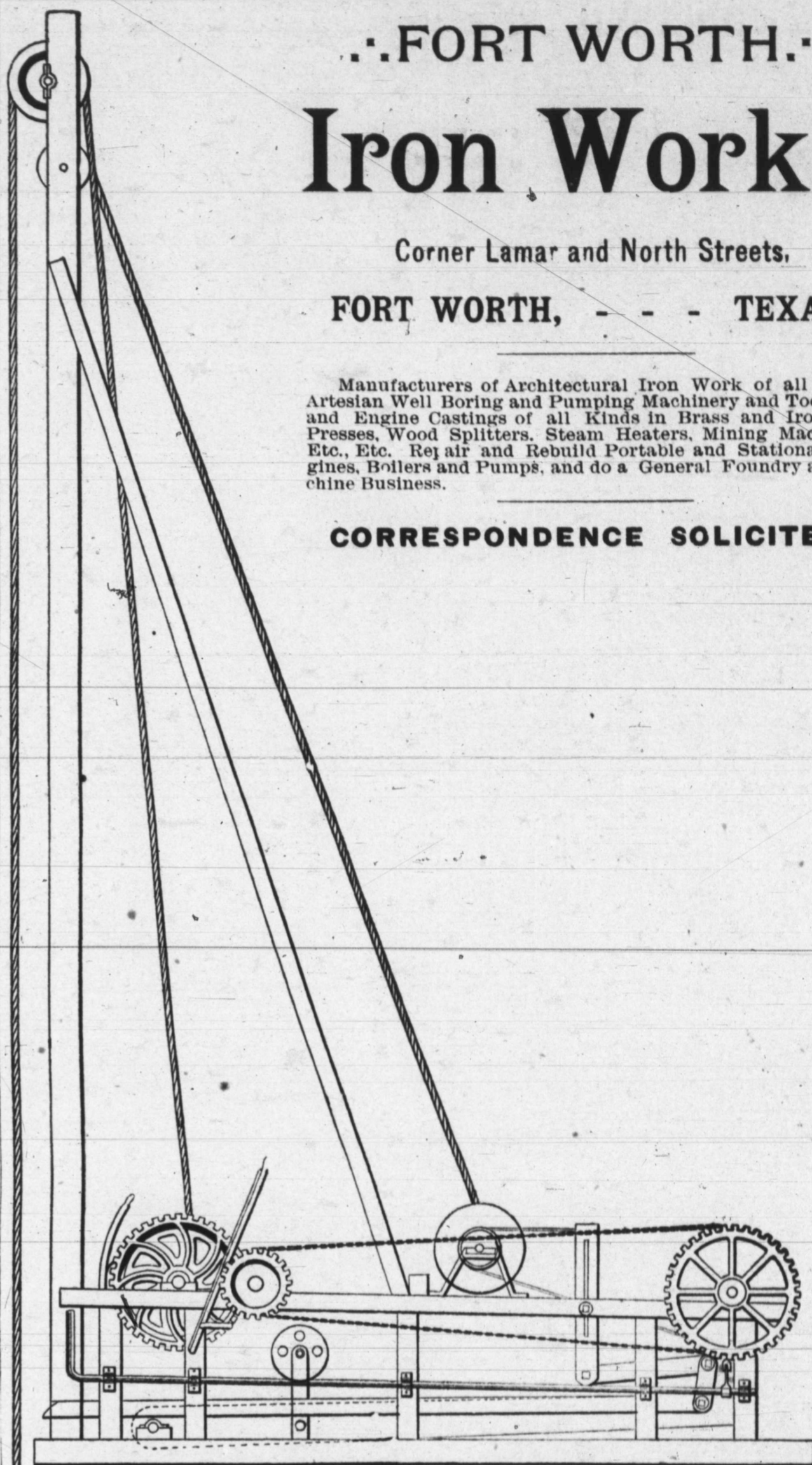
It will be a treat to the pigs if they are allowed the full privilege of running through the orchard. Besides, they will do a vast amount of good by eating fruit which in decaying forms an admirable breeding place for disease and spores of insects.

If a hog is in good condition for sale, weighs 200 pounds and upward, and the market is satisfactory, it will usually pay to sell. To make any further profitable gain he will have to be fed very carefully, and not one feeder in ten can accomplish it if depended mainly on grain.

There are always some farmers who do not breed as many sows as they intend to in the fall, and so in the spring are looking around for a good sow with a litter of pigs. Perhaps you can make it to your interest to prepare to accommodate these gentlemen.

From this time on it is a good plan to have your hogs in condition to sell at any time, so that you may take advantage of any sudden spurt in the market. This often pays better than to devote your work to feeding them up to the last notch of fat. When you have done that, if you hold longer for a good market the subsequent feeding must be done at a loss.

Cholera is the great bug-bear of the hog raiser. More than one prosperous farmer has found his financial calculations upset almost in a day by the appearance of disease among his herd, to which his animals succumbed as if dropping before bullets. Whole counties have been swept by it and the losses have been great and complete. Farmers as a rule have known little of its cause, or of the means of combating it, and so have been able to do but little to protect themselves. During recent years, however, we have come to a pretty general understanding of certain means of prevention, and by putting these into practice our losses from this source are becoming less every season. The means of prevention may be summed up briefly as perfect cleanliness, pure water, and wholesome food. The first and second are easy enough to understand, but some men seem unable to perceive that the last means not only food that is wholesome in itself, but that is so to the animal. Sound corn is pure and wholesome food. But when fed alone and to excess it closes the digestive apparatus and becomes unwholesome to the animal. This induces a condition which makes it a ready prey to cholera and other diseases.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
October 1, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The month closes with a very moderate run, making for the week a very creditable showing, compared with last week and a year ago. The record is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts th's week....	20,786	22,955	5,351
Receipts last week....	20,512	20,874	10,123
Same week last year..	18,601	16,639	1,009

The following table shows how receipts have run for the past nine months as compared with the same nine months last year.

MONTHS—1891.	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
January.....	50,972	162,105	11,361
February.....	47,057	130,681	12,421
March.....	49,923	145,223	16,351
April.....	55,945	106,842	18,682
May.....	31,576	120,991	8,456
June.....	34,066	142,105	5,095
July.....	38,566	114,392	8,682
August.....	45,329	71,329	21,986
September.....	77,419	76,798	16,847
Total.....	410,904	1,070,396	119,884

MONTHS—1892.	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
January.....	58,134	201,557	11,774
February.....	55,563	127,449	17,620
March.....	61,165	102,334	20,071
April.....	61,563	97,826	17,283
May.....	62,102	149,574	12,013
June.....	44,230	202,912	7,923
July.....	45,117	160,111	9,325
August.....	49,294	111,339	14,201
September.....	77,772	84,945	26,215
Total.....	514,994	1,238,047	136,425
Inc. this year.	104,040	167,651	16,511

Cattle values have fluctuated within a narrow range the past week. In general, prices have been well maintained on the more desirable grades of beef steers and cows, while as usual the liberal offerings being largely made up of common and inferior stuff, the market has been rather weak and frequently decidedly lower on these grades. Business continues brisk in the stocker and feeder line. The country demand has been fairly satisfactory all week and the movement from the yards quite active. Friday's shipments, comprising nearly 100 cars, was one of the largest in the history of the yards. Prices have held up well on the good, smooth, fleshy grades, but the trashy underweight stuff has been hard to move.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	\$4.75@5.00
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.....	4.30@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.....	3.75@4.25
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.....	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.....	2.50@3.80
Fair to good Texas steers.....	2.25@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.25@2.75
Poor to medium cows.....	1.00@2.25
Fair to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.50@3.50
Veal calves.....	2.50@4.25

The hog market has been rather uneven, but in the main prices have ruled steady. So long as receipts show no great increase, and the demand from shippers and fresh meat dealers continues as at present, packers will have hard work forcing a lower range of values. Sales to-day were at from \$4.85@5.30; the bulk at from \$5.10@5.20.

Sheep receipts have not been excessive, and with a good demand from local houses prices have been well maintained on all decent grades. There has also been a very good call for desirable feeders, and prices have, as a rule, been very unsatisfactory. Common and inferior stuff and "betwixt and between" grades continue slow movers at rather low prices.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives.....	\$3.50@4.50
Fair to good Westerns.....	3.25@4.25
Common and stock sheep.....	2.00@3.25
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs).....	4.00@5.00

We had a disastrous fire here Friday night. The elegant new sheep barn was completely destroyed, together with about 1000 head of sheep belonging to the packers. Vigorous and

timely work on the part of firemen prevented the spread of the flames, and the fire was confined to the sheep division. The yard company's loss is between \$10,000 and \$12,000, nearly all covered by insurance. The origin of the fire still remains a mystery. Work will be commenced at once on a new building, and in the meantime the old sheep pens will be pressed into service again, and the business go on as usual.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

A CLOUD, DARK AND DISMAL,

Hangs Over the Texas Market—Low Water Mark is Reached—Inferior Receipts the Cause.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 4 1892.

Editor Texas Livestock and Farm Journal:

During the past week a dark and dismal cloud of depression has hung heavy over the Texas market, and prices were forced downward to a point equal to the lowest of the year. This is not a strange fact, when all circumstances are taken into consideration. A surplus of low-grade cattle, preceded by several weeks of excessive receipts, has been enough to demoralize any kind of a trade, and while cattle of decent fat have sold comparatively well, the common stuff had to go for a song. Texas ranchmen will realize after a while that it pays to market better cattle, even if fewer in number. The market at the close of last week was in very bad shape. Steers sold at \$1.75 and pretty fair killers went at \$2@2.25. Monday and to-day the tone of the trade was much improved and prices advanced 10@20c, thus regaining a large part of last week's de-

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"I had an unpleasant encounter with a polar bear last spring," said a cowman last night. "No, it was not amid Greenland's icy mountains or the eternal snows of Spitzbergen. It was among the waving palms and green orange groves of Cuba. A menagerie was exhibiting at Havana and I attended, accompanied by a young lady who was teaching me to conjugate the verb love in the soft tongue of Castile. The crowd had left the tent and we were about to follow, when the cry was raised that the animals were escaping. Some meddlesome pickaninny had been fooling with the latch on the cage where two monster polar bears were trying to keep cool, and had got it unfastened. The keeper stopped to cuff young Africa before refastening the door, and while he was doing so the male bear escaped. My companion fled, like a wild goat, to the top seat in the amphitheater and the attaches of the menagerie followed suit. Bruin made straight for his colored liberator, who was so dazed by fright and the cuffing he had received, that he was unable to move. The bear rolled him over with his huge paw, snuffed at him, then picked him up with his forepaws, and raising on his hind legs started to carry him back of the cage. I hastily formed a slip noose, threw it over bruin's head and jerked him over backward. As he fell, he dropped the boy, who ran like a scared coyote. Before the surprised bear could regain his feet, I made the rope fast to the cage containing a couple of leopards. He at once proceeded to overturn the cage and make war upon its inmates through the bars. The spotted gentlemen re-

low in the cellerage?" I thought the audience would go wild."

"I went South with an Uncle Tom's Cabin company in 1873," remarked Levi T. Beauchamp to Manager Greenwall the other day. "We got along pretty well until we reached Jackson, Miss., where we were waited on by a committee who advised us to change the bill. We declined, and were informed that a number of the young bloods had determined that if we attempted to present the play they would tar and feather us. I called the company together, and we held a consultation. We decided to go ahead with the play and take the consequences. When we went to the hall that night we found a tar barrel and a couple of feather pillows occupying conspicuous places in the street directly in front of the Thespian temple. I had a band of light pieces and they were all men of nerve. I placed them in a circle around the tar barrel, on the head of which every man laid his pistol. They played until time for the show to begin, then took seats on the stage, four on a side, each man with his pistol in his lap. We were not tarred and feathered that night. Eight ugly looking guns sufficed to cool the hot blood of the youngsters who had determined to 'make a holy show of Yankee play actors.'"

"The longest horse railroad in the world runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin, in the Argentine Republic," said a Mansion guest, formerly an officer in the United States navy. "While serving on the Tallapoosa I was stationed at Buenos Ayres, during the Argentine revolution, and, in company with a brother officer, made a trip over the road, the distance being about fifty miles and the schedule time of the trip thirteen hours. Trains leave Buenos Ayres every hour in the day and twice during the night. Every morning and evening express trains leave, carrying only baggage. The night passengers are furnished narrow little bunks, where they may snooze the long hours away, if the train does not run off the track too often. When such an accident occurs the passengers are expected to turn out and help lift the cars back on."

WANTED Is the circulation of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL well looked after in your locality? If not, we want an active agent right there! Pay is sure and remunerative, beginning with very small clubs. Send for **AT ONCE** terms and particulars.

cline. Most dealers are of the opinion that we have seen low water mark for Texas cattle for the season, but of course that depends largely upon the future receipts. The bulk of the cattle lately have been very poor in quality and sold at disastrously low prices and often at a decided loss.

Prices for steers, 750 to 1150 pounds, have been at \$1.75@2.75, with sales largely at \$2@2.40. Hundreds of cows have sold at \$1.25@1.50, and some very inferior at \$1. Poor to choice calves, \$2.50@5.25. Receipts for the past week in the Texas division were 30,873 head, against 37,268 the previous week and 20,000 a year ago. Receipts for September included 139,476 Texas cattle and 10,469 Texas calves, and for the season up to October 1 466,664 cattle and 44,142 calves. The September receipts of Texas cattle were the largest on record.

Sheep—Only a few Texas sheep came in this week. The general market has improved a little, but mostly on very good. Texans have sold chiefly at \$3.70@4, largely to feeders. Western sold at \$3.75@4.45; natives, \$3.50@5; lambs, \$3.75@5.80.

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Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

sponded with vigor and the din set every animal in the menagerie wild. The battle had to be stopped, or it would soon have more participants, and I swung back on the rope, hoping to choke the big 'un off. I succeeded better than I desired, for, abandoning the leopards, he made straight for me. I got out of his range, and in plunging to reach me he tightened the noose about his neck and choked himself."

"I had a drunk ghost on my hands one night," said Levi C. Goldsmith, a member of the Mulhatton club that was wearing away the afternoon in the Pickwick corridors. "I was managing a theatrical company that was doing the small towns in Virginia. We played anything and everything—comedy, melodrama and tragedy. One night at Lynchburg we presented Hamlet. The fellow who was to do the ghost act was a great lusher and when in his cups was inclined to be ugly. As he stood six-feet-two in his sock feet, and was put up like a Hercules, he generally had his own way. That night he was drunker than usual, and forgot his lines. In the interview with the melancholy Dane he began: 'Hammy, old boy, I'm in the soup. While taking a snooze in mine orchard the old woman and me unnatural brother put up a job on me and cooked me goose.' The gallery applauded vigorously. He marched up to the footlights, placed his hand on his heart, made a profound bow, lost his balance and fell through the bass drum. I attempted to hustle him out of sight, but he insisted on going through with his part. Two brawpy constables took him down stairs and confined him in a vacant store room, directly under the ball, where he amused himself by playing that he was a brass band. When Hamlet remarked, 'You hear this fel-

Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.

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Sunday Excursions.

Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address

GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't., Dallas, Tex.

Horses can remember but one thing at a time. It is a mistake often made to give them too big lessons to learn. One thing at a time should be the motto when training a young horse.

Breeder's Directory.

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

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I have for sale all classes of high-grade Herefords, raised on the Lazy M. ranch in Hockley county. Also 500 head of bull calves, crop of 1892. For prices and particulars address, THEO. H. SCHUSTER, Lubbock, Tex.

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

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Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$1.25 per acre.

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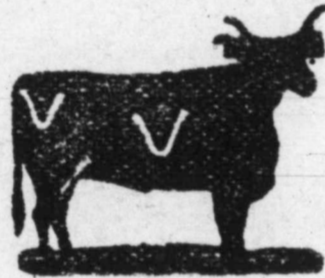
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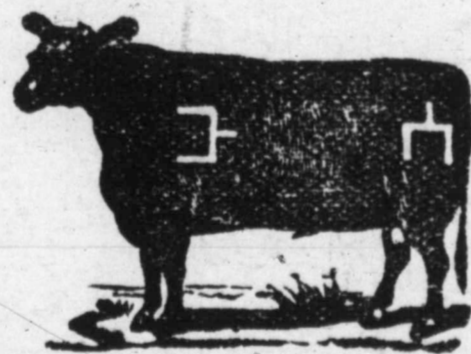
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Good stock of horses and a good jack, to exchange for cattle or sheep. Address

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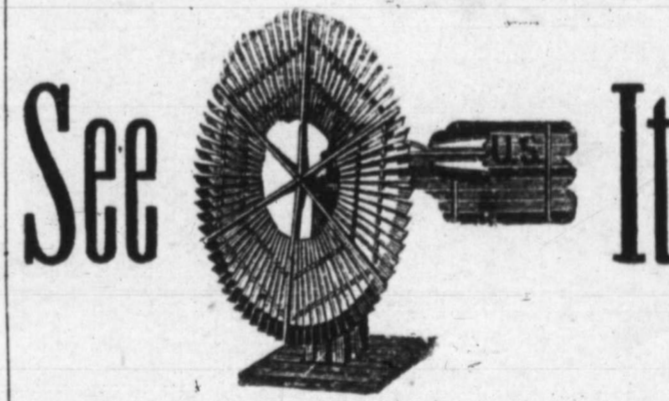
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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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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 ca. s received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

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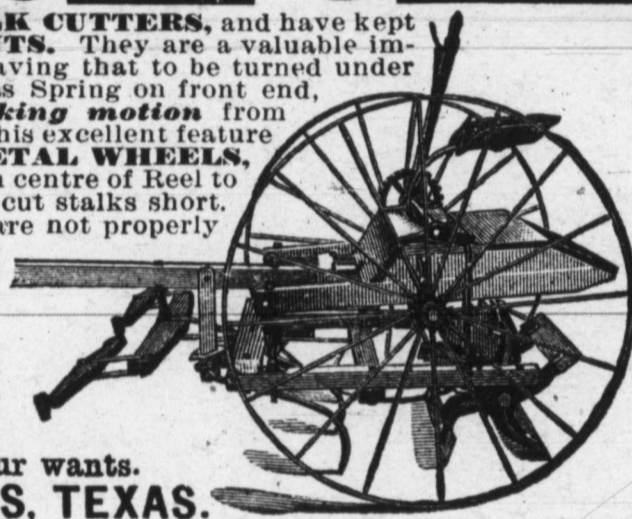
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Ca
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	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,
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Furniture.

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