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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1893.

NO. 25.

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MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Oct. 5, 1893.

Receipts of cattle Monday, 20,000 head. The most desirable kinds ruled steady, while a large share of cattle sold about 10c lower.

About half the cattle offered on that day were natives. While purchasers did not consider the supply "good," still, they called the stuff here "next best," such cattle selling at steady prices. There were about 2000 Texans here. The market was moderately active, and prices about the same as at the close of last week. The calf market, however, was weak. Saturday some 914-pound Texas steers sold at \$2.65, and Monday steers weighing about the same sold a dime higher, while some weighing slightly more than 1000 brought \$2.85. Prices on Texans ranged all the way from \$1.25 to \$5.75.

Of hogs there were 22,000 offered for sale Monday, and the market showed no great change. The general market averaged steady, closing time. Mixed sold at \$5.90 @ \$6.85; only hogs for the butchers at above \$6.70, and the bulk at \$6.35 @ \$6.60.

Monday's sheep market had 8000 head, and showed considerable strength. The best lambs on the market went at \$4.90, but prime grades would have sold higher. Medium lambs sold at \$3.50 @ \$4.50. Only a few Western sheep were offered. Bulk of sales, \$3 @ \$3.60.

Tuesday we had 5000 cattle, 2500 of which were Texans. The general market was steady, while the Texas market was strong. Beef steers, \$3.35 @ \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2 @ \$3.25; bulls, \$1.50 @ \$3; cows, \$1 @ \$2.90; Texas cows, \$1.80 @ \$2.15; Texas steers, \$2.30 @ \$3.

Of hogs there were 12,000 head. The market was steady for good ones, others weak.

The receipts of sheep showed 10,000 head and a strong market.

Wednesday's cattle market was given as strong for natives; \$2 @ \$3 for cows, heifers and bulls; \$4 @ \$5.25 for steers. Westerns, \$2.40 @ \$3.65; Texans, \$2.25 @ \$2.90; veals, strong, \$2.50 @ \$5.75.

Hogs, \$6 @ \$6.65 for poor to choice heavy hogs; \$6.25 @ \$6.90 for light; \$6.15 @ \$6.80 for mixed lots.

Sheep, firm, \$1.50 @ \$4.85; lambs, firm, \$2.75 @ \$5.15.

Receipts, cattle, 15,000; calves, 1000; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 14,000.

Tuesday's cattle market had 12,000 receipts and the market was active. Westerns sold at \$1.85 to \$4.50; others were unchanged.

The hog market ruled active, heavies, \$6.65 to \$6.85. Receipts, 21,000.

A quiet sheep market, with lambs weak. quotation: sheep \$1.50 to \$4.20; lambs, \$3 to \$5.25. Receipts, 10,000.

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St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Oct. 5, 1893.

Receipts of cattle for first four days of this week have been: Monday, 4308; Tuesday, 4800; Wednesday, 4100; Thursday, 2200.

Receipts of hogs for the same days: Monday, 2086; Tuesday, 2011; Wednesday, 3400; Thursday, 2400.

Receipts of sheep on Monday, 166; Tuesday, 1856; Wednesday, 1900; Thursday, 800.

The cattle market Monday was steady, both for natives and Texans. Best grades of Texans were stronger. The cattle began to move early, and buyers showed a disposition to take the offerings at prices very near the close of last week. Calves sold steady and cows sold full steady. The inferior steers selling below \$2.50 were not in very good demand and sold a shade easier, but the better grades selling from \$2.65 @ \$3.30 were steady to stronger. Buyers claimed that cattle were selling higher than a week ago. A good many rough steers were on sale. The cows and heifers are not so good as they were a month ago.

Monday's hog market was strong. Compared with Friday it was 10 to 15 cents higher, and it was not much better than the basis on which a few loads sold on Saturday. Some inferior mixed loads sold from \$5.50 @ \$6.40, and the good hogs sold from \$5.50 @ \$6.75. The supply was so small that orders for light hogs could not be filled. Butchers paid \$6.00 @ \$6.75 for good to choice butcher weights and heavies. The light hogs of strictly good quality sold at the same range. Choice heavy hogs sold as high as at any time last week, but light hogs were 15 cents below the high top figure. The United States inspection to condemn piggy hogs went into effect today. The hogs thrown out sold as stockers at \$4.50 @ \$5, and were then as usual subject to dockage. A few piggy hogs were sold with the loads at \$5.50 @ \$6.

The sheep supply was very small. Two loads of Arkansas stockers which could not be sold last week at any price, were sold today at \$1.50 per 100 pounds. A small lot from the Southwest sold at \$3.25, and a native mixed lot, nearly all lambs, sold at \$4. The sheep market was steady to strong; buyers wanted good sheep, and were willing to pay for them as high as during any day last week.

Tuesday's market for Southern cattle opened active. On the light and ordinary cattle there was no advance, but prices were full steady. The better class of cows and heifers were 5 to 10 cents higher. Steers were steady to strong. Calves sold steady, but bulls were easier.

Salesmen started out to get steady prices for hogs Tuesday, and found that buyers were bidding 10 to 15 cents lower on good hogs. This made the market very slow, and when the hogs were finally weighed up prices were 5 to 10 cents lower. Butcher hogs sold mostly

at \$3.60 @ \$3.65, against the same range Monday, excepting that one load sold Monday at \$3.75 and no one would pay such a price Tuesday. The decline was more apparent in light hogs, but fine light hogs were scarce.

The sheep market was dull and slow Tuesday. The good sheep which sold at \$3.50 or above brought steady to strong prices, and other sheep which sold were no lower. But several loads were not sold. The demand for good sheep was as good as it had been, but there was too much trash on the market.

Wednesday's cattle market was strong. Fair to good native shipping steers sold at \$3.50 @ \$4.75; choice shipping steers, \$4.80 @ \$6.15; fair to good Texans, \$2.15 @ \$3.10; cows, \$1.00 @ \$2.25.

The hog market was steady to strong. Light, \$6.45 @ \$6.75; mixed, \$6.10 @ \$6.35; heavy, \$6.20 @ \$6.50.

The sheep market was steady. To-day's cattle market was active. Fair to good native steers, \$3.60 @ \$5; Texans, \$2.50 @ \$5.25; cows, \$1.85 @ \$2.30.

Top price for hogs to-day was \$6.75, and the bulk of sales at \$6.30 @ \$6.75. Sheep market steady.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Oct. 5, 1893.

Cattle, 408 calves, 2704 hogs, 5062 sheep this being a fair run of cattle, light of hogs and heavy of sheep.

There were few native dressed beef steers on sale, prices on best were steady; medium, dull to 10c lower. Dressed beef and shipping steers sold at \$4.40 @ \$4.70. Trade was active in the Texas division and the bulk of the offerings sold before noon. Prices on both cows and steers ruled steady to strong. A few loads of extra steers and some nice heifer stuff sold readily at firm prices. Western stuff on the native side was slow sale. The best sales were quoted: steady and made early. Stockers and feeders were steady to weak and slow. Some of the sales of the Texans were as follows:

1201-pound steers, \$3.50; 1072-pound steers, \$3.00; 984-pound steers, \$2.00. Best cows sold for \$2.25; others, \$1.00 @ 2.00; 1285-pound bulls, \$1.40; 753-pound 1 eifers, \$2.42 1/2; best calves, \$6.00 @ 7.75. These prices show a gain of almost 75 cents per 100 pounds over prices paid a year ago for the same classes of stock.

Hogs were scarce and prices were strong to 5c higher, bulk selling at \$6.25 @ \$6.40; top, \$6.45.

The sheep run was heavy, and trade was active. Several hundred head of western muttons brought \$3.25, and 50-pound lambs \$3.60. Trade was slow on inferior grades.

Tuesday we had 8699 cattle, 6347 hogs and 4329 sheep. Export and choice dressed beef steers were higher. Texas cattle were fairly active at steady to strong prices. Several loads of desirable 950 @ 1050 pound steers brought \$2.70 @ \$3.00. Some good weights were held at \$3.00 and upwards. Some thinish stuff brought \$2.15 @ \$2.40. Some of the

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best steers were quoted slow. Cows were firm to a shade higher. Strictly choice western stuff sold well, and 5 @ 10c rise was quoted. Roughish and common light stuff was slow. Desirable feeders were scarce and common stockers were dull.

The hog trade opened active and higher on all good hogs of all weights. Trade was inclined to be uneven, and extreme quotations ranged from 5 to 15c higher. The government inspector threw out some piggy hogs Monday, and packers Tuesday would not touch them. There were enough country orders to-day to take all that was offered at \$4 to \$5 cwt. or less. The bulk of hogs brought \$6.35 @ \$6.50, showing a gain of a dime. Top hogs \$6.00, a gain of 15c over Monday. Choice light mixed were in good demand, and were mostly quoted 5 @ 10c higher, with 15c on top sale. The quality was better to-day.

The general range for common to choice was \$6.35 @ \$6.60. Sorted 190 @ 210-pound stuff brought \$6.50 @ \$6.00, yesterday \$6.45 @ \$6.50. Close sorted yorkers brought \$6.00 @ \$6.25; easy sorts, \$6.50 @ \$6.55.

Sheep receipts were liberal and trade was fairly active on good, fat muttons. Several bunches of good western stuff brought \$3.25, the same as Monday, and were quoted steady. Lambs were more plentiful, and were steady to a dime lower. Common stuff was slow and weak.

Wednesday's receipts were 11,600 cattle, 7500 hogs and 5300 sheep. The cattle market was steady, quotations as follows: Texas and shipping steers, \$2.15 @ \$4.40; Texas and native cows, \$1.00 @ 2.90; butchers' stock, \$1.80 @ \$4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ \$3.70.

The hog market was strong. Bulk sold at \$6.35 @ \$6.55; heavies, packers and mixed, \$6.00 @ \$6.55.

The sheep market was steady at Tuesday's quotations.

The cattle market for to-day was firm. Receipts, 6100. Texas and shipping steers, \$2.35 @ \$4.45; Texas and native cows, \$1.25 @ \$3.50; butchers' stock, \$3.50 @ \$4.10; stockers and feeders, \$1.50 @ \$3.65.

Receipts of hogs footed up 4300. Top sale, \$6.60; bulk of sales, \$6.80 @ \$6.55.

Fourteen hundred sheep were here and on a steady market.

They bought feeders in Kansas City last month, but they didn't buy as many as they would if there had been more good feeders on sale. At no time during the month was there a glut of choice feeding cattle. There were 1207 cars taken to the country, or somewhere near 30,000 head. In September of 1892 only 813 cars went out, showing a gain last month of 454 cars, or 55 per cent. The largest month's business of which we have record was that of last October, 1436 cars, and in November 1346 were taken. Parties who have feeding cattle for sale can see from these figures that there will be a bigger demand this year than last. The shipments to the country for nine months were 4155 cars, against 3581 nine months last year, showing a gain of 204 cars. Up to September, however, there was a considerable decrease.

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

CATTLE.

The Drovers' Journal says: Business in stockers and feeders has picked up remarkably within the past few weeks. A loosening up in the money situation and a partial revival of pasturage has stimulated the trade considerably. Last week 135 car loads were shipped out, the heaviest week for some time. Distillery men are taking a good many and farmers are manifesting more than usual interest. The increase in business in this department has given a better outlet for half fat cattle and so has been a help to the general cattle trade.

"Diligent inquiry has been made from cattle raisers, feeders and shippers from all parts of the cattle producing sections, who have been met at the live stock exchange in this city," says the Chicago Daily Stockman. "Conservative commission men have also been interviewed in this connection. The information received leads us to believe in higher prices for fat cattle. Money is close, many heavy feeders have been relying on borrowed capital, the panicky conditions compelled the calling in of all outstanding loans, feeders have been unable to get money with which to carry on their operations, and although corn is plenty and comparatively cheap a great proportion of the cattle that otherwise would have gone on feed for the fall and winter have either been marketed in half fat condition or been turned on grass to go over another year. Furthermore a great many farmers who have been feeders on a limited scale have been compelled to realize on cattle that would have been fed until winter before marketing. These conditions are prevalent throughout the great cattle feeding states and from them the conclusion is formed that good cattle are going to be scarce, and high prices may be looked for. But we do not see anything that points to any material increase in value of the cheaper grades of beef material. There are plenty of immature cattle in the country, the stringent money market will compel their being brought forward, and the same influence that forces them on the market will compel the consumer of cheap beef to buy cheap or quit buying at all."

Get Rid of the Ticks.

Every farmer or anyone else owning a small herd of gentle cattle should always keep them free of ticks. Cattle cannot thrive when covered or loaded with these pests. This is not all: they open up the way for the detestable screw worm and in this way cause additional trouble and damage. Ticks can easily be gotten rid of and their reappearance prevented by the free use of sulphur.

The Mississippi experiment station has recently given out a bulletin on this subject in which it says:

The old manner of killing ticks by the application of kerosene, sulphur or tobacco requires more time than the average stock raiser can give, and when the ticks are destroyed in this way it is but a short time before they are again abundant.

The method of combating ticks practiced by this station is by feeding the sulphur with salt. A covered trough is made in one corner of the pasture and in this is kept a quantity of salt and sulphur, about half and half. When the supply is nearly exhausted the trough is refilled and thus the cattle can get it whenever they wish. Some claim this will cause rheumatism during wet weather, but no such results have ever been noticed, and when thus given the sulphur will keep cattle free from ticks.

This is certainly an easy method of keeping cattle free from ticks. Sulphur is eliminated from the body through the skin, and hence is very largely used on all skin diseases. In this manner it reaches the ticks better when given internally, rather than an external application.

By all means keep the cattle free from ticks.

Cattle Raising and Beef Making in Texas.

It is now a well-settled fact that with but few exceptions the ranges of Texas can no longer be relied on to mature and fatten our cattle and make them ready for market. Southern and Southwestern Texas, when the seasons are exceedingly favorable, still send to market during the early spring months some pretty good fat steers. Later in the season and under the most favorable circumstances the Northern Panhandle country may be relied on for a few well fattened, good animals. But in both instances the seasons must be good and the cattle must not be tormented by the "pesky third party flies." In short, everything must be favorable and even then the territory that can be relied on for fat cattle is limited and is becoming more circumscribed with each succeeding year.

The formerly great grazing belt through Central, Western and Northwestern Texas has already been abandoned as a beef producing territory. The country tributary to Fort McKavett, Lampasas, Coleman, San Angelo, Abilene, Colorado City, Seymour and Wichita Falls, which in years gone by, produced the biggest and finest grass fed cattle the world ever saw, can now scarcely be relied on to keep the cattle in living condition the year round and will not one year in five turn off any considerable number of fat grass fed cattle. The country has settled up, the range has been eaten and tramped out, it no longer possesses the

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freshness, newness and luxuriance so necessary to make tallow.

Times have changed; the country has changed, and the cattle raisers, too must change their manner and mode of conducting the business if they wish to keep up with the procession or be "in it" in the future.

"But," says one, "what are we going to do about it? We have our cattle and land, we can't sell, and even if we could, we know absolutely nothing about any other business. We have followed this business all our lives and come what will, we must stick to the cows." The JOURNAL would not advise this class of men to sell out and quit the cattle business. In fact it would not advise anyone who is in position to hold their cattle to sell at present prices. It is a good business to stick to, and the JOURNAL wants you to "stick," provided you will adopt and put in force a few modern ideas along with your "stick-to-it-iveness."

The road to success in the cattle raising and beef producing business in Texas is a broad, clearly defined one, so plain and easily found that no one, even though he be half-witted, should fail to be successful.

To begin with, every man engaged in raising cattle on a large or even small scale, should first make a close and safe calculation as to the number of cattle he can take care of and keep in thriving condition the year round and then reduce his herd to that number. The surplus should be sold for whatever they will bring, but should be disposed of if they have to be given away. In deciding the number of cattle to be retained on the ranch or farm don't figure as to how many will subsist or keep alive but as to the number you are sure you can keep fat or at least in good, thriving, growing condition through the entire year, remembering that one good, fat, thrifty animal is worth two poor or a dozen dead ones.

After the number has been decided on select and keep the best ones and don't stop until you have disposed of your scrub or grade bulls and supplied yourself in their stead with first-class, pedigreed animals. Any of the improved breeds will do, but decide on which you will have and then stick to it. Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus, Devons or any of the beef breeds are good, but the bull must, to give the best results, be pure-bred. Such a bull will impart his good qualities to his offspring and give you strictly first-class half-bred calves, and a big improvement over nine-tenths of the cattle now found in Texas.

As good feed is of equal importance to improved blood, it should come next in order and receive careful attention. A sufficient amount of good nourishing food should be provided each year to keep each and every animal on the ranch in flourishing condition through the winter. Any feed that will do this is good; corn, cotton seed, millet, sorghum or oats will do it but the JOURNAL believes that ensilage made from sorghum is the cheapest and best feed that can be grown in Texas. Oat straw and wheat straw and prairie hay, if properly cured makes good feed and will go a long way towards carrying a bunch of cattle through the winter in good condition. The amount of feed necessary will depend largely on the condition of your grass pasture, but each and every cattle raiser should have not only enough to keep his stock alive but enough to keep them thrifty and it should be given out not extravagantly but in abundance. Not only should cattle be fed in winter but they should also be fed any other time they may need it and especially during these long summer drouths, when the grass has dried up or been eaten down.

The steer or spayed heifer intended for market should be pushed or at least kept in splendid growing condition until it is marketed. By this means they can be marketed as first-class baby beef at from 20 to 30 months old, weighing from 1000 to 1200 pounds and bringing the top of the market. Such young steers will, at above age, bring double as much money as can be realized for four-year-old steers raised under the methods now in vogue in a large proportion of the country. The JOURNAL is aware of the fact that it costs money to raise the class of cattle described, but suppose it does? Suppose it costs \$20 to raise and finish off such an animal and he nets you \$40, which he would surely do. Isn't \$20 of profit enough on two-year-old steers?

Discard your scrubs. Raise good cattle. Feed them well and mature them early. It will pay handsomely. It is safe and sure and is the (and the only) road to success in cattle raising and beef making in Texas.

Feeding Steers for Sale.

I have 300 head, one-half three past, other half four and five, for sale at a bargain; also 250 head of two past. Will sell cheap. Cattle in pasture at my postoffice. G. W. MAHONEY, Santa Anna, Coleman county, Tex.

Meeting of Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas will be held at Dallas on Tuesday October 24, second week of the state fair, when all persons interested in changing or maintaining the present quarantine line against splenic or Southern fever are especially invited to appear before said commission.

ROBT. J. KLEBERG, Alice, Texas. Secretary Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

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

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Breed roadsters, draft, saddle or carriage horses, as your inclination may direct, but always try to produce the best of its class and be satisfied with nothing less.

The fastest mile trotted to rule this season is Nancy Hanks' exhibition in 2:04 3/4 at Indianapolis, followed by Directum's marvelous flight against time in 2:07, when he lowered at one time the stallion trotting record and the four-year-old trotting record for any sex.

In all the history and theory of breeding, nothing seems so much required to be told over and over again as to the fact that to breed for a quality it is necessary to breed from animals that have that quality. If you would have a race horse, you must breed not merely from the blood that has produced race horses, but from race horses themselves.

Breed Good Horses.

S. W. McLain in Indiana Farmer says: It is impossible to estimate the difference between a good and a poor team on the farm. One means success, the other means failure.

I am asked to say which breed of horses I consider the most promising to raise for sale. I suppose, of course, they mean for the farmer in this section engaged as they are in profitable farming. I would say that if one-half of the farmers here kept an account and knew just what their horses cost them when grown and ready to work, they would find that they had cost them more than they could be sold for. I would say for most farmers to raise, if for sale, draft horses. My reasons are the following:

1. Early maturity. Draft horses can be gotten on the market one year younger than a warm-blooded horse.

2. They are easily broken. It takes less time to fit them for market. They do not require such perfect conditions as a driving horse.

3. If by chance they have a slight blemish, they will pass muster, where such a blemish would unfit a driver for market.

4. It don't require any more feed to raise a big draft horse than it does a smooth, warm-blooded horse.

Now to sum up, I would say: If you raise horses at all, raise good ones of some pure breed. I am anxious that our neighborhood should excel in everything. I am in favor of special farming. I think one-half of us ought to quit raising horses. Let those who don't, raise a higher grade of horses, and raise them better and worth much more money than those we are now raising. The mongrel, mixed-up breeds we have been raising must go. They ought to have gone twenty years ago. The little, splinter-skinned drivers—so-called warm-blood are of no value. If you raise drivers raise horses 16 hands high, weighing 1100 to 1300 pounds, that can draw two persons in a buggy six to eight miles per hour without oppressing them. Life is too short and business too pressing to go plodding along the road after a plug horse.

For information about lands on the Texas coast, address R. R. CLARIDGE, San Antonio, Texas.

Needling a tonic, or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

For Sale. 1600 good, blocky, well-bred four and five-year-old steers; all are in good shape and will make excellent feeders. CHARLES SCHREINER, Kertville, Texas.

Saddle Horses. A car of good improved three and four-year-old horses in good condition. Address S. JOHNSON, Millett, LaSalle county, Texas.

R. R. Claridge

Has for lease a splendid 60,000-acre pasture with fine grass and water; \$4000 a year, easy payments. He has for sale or exchange some very cheap and very desirable ranges, among them 18,000 acres, specially adapted to sheep, which will be leased at low price and on easy terms; 12,000 acres well improved, at \$2 per acre. There is a dollar an acre against this, long time to run; will take other good property for the equity. A 15,000-acre, well improved ranch near San Antonio, with 700 cattle, all free and clear. Will exchange for city property. Address: R. R. CLARIDGE, San Antonio, Texas.

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We not only solicit correspondence from both buyers and sellers, but urgently request our friends to call and see us when in the city. Remember the location of our new quarters, 1006 and 1008 Houston Street, (up stairs) where we will always extend you a hearty welcome. Very Truly,

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will be made by the above route, going via Union Pacific and returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., a continuous trip over the most romantic country in America, with stop over at pleasure in Colorado.

We have also on sale to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver round trip tickets at the rate of \$25.

Full particulars of the route and the numerous points of interest is given in our "Summerlands," mailed free. For further information, address

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Clear case of Jim Jams.

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SHEEP AND WOOL.

While many of the farmers who now do not keep them at all would increase the profits of the farm by having some sheep, it is well to be on the guard against getting too many. Large flocks do not pay so well relatively as small ones. Farmers frequently overstock themselves with sheep, and then complain that they do not pay. They will not thrive if crowded, and this is a primary cause of disease. The aim should be to keep a small flock of good blood, and give these good feed, good shelter and wise care. This will insure more and better wool and mutton than a larger flock kept under poorer conditions.

"It matters but little," says the Rural World, "to the owner of a flock of good mutton sheep whether Australia can produce wool at 15 cents or 25 cents per pound; there are customers in the first town for his product, which finds a home market just as successfully as does fine butter. Should he be forced to go beyond his own trading town, the larger cities await the product ready to pay a good price for it. Our experiment stations are showing us that a pound of mutton can be produced about as cheaply as a pound of pork, giving due consideration the difference in the kinds of feed required. Not so many farmers will take up mutton production by choice as pork production, and surely there is as great a possibility of over-production with pork as with fine mutton."

"The burden of testimony" leads to the inference that a big majority of the sheep men of the country will hold onto their flocks despite all the discouragements of the present situation. And why not? Since nothing better is offered them it would be folly indeed for either the small sheep farmer or the ranchman, whose flocks are for the most part the creation of years of labor, painstaking and expense to sell out at ruinous prices and abandon an industry that has scored more triumphs than any other branch of American industry. For a good long period nothing has paid so well as sheep, and even at present prices of wool and mutton it will puzzle the economist to find anything that pays better. With less than 50,000,000 sheep in the United States and a growing demand for good mutton, the outlook is anything but discouraging.

Self help is one thing that the sheep breeder in this country is greatly in need of at the present time, says a correspondent. If the duty is taken off wool they that help themselves will be affected the least; if the duty remains the greater will be their gain; so stay by the sheep. Nothing pays me so great a profit, everything else considered. I have found they do not require so great a fence as other stock and are better to improve the fertility of our soil. Sheep should not be allowed to get in bad condition. Every dollar's worth of feed given to the flock while on pasture will add to their value from \$3 to \$5. I aim to care for them in such a way that they will be ready for market while they are yet young. Such management will also prevent such diseases as paper-skin and grub in the head, and will form a protection over which our uncertain legislation can have no jurisdiction.

Fattening Sheep.

Journal of Agriculture.

As with other stock if the best prices are realized with sheep, it is very important to have them fat before sending to market. It is a good plan in a majority of cases to carefully cut out all that is not desired to winter over, put them in a place to themselves and feed them to fatten. In doing this in nearly all cases a different ration will be needed to what should be given those that are to be wintered. The ration should always be a fattening one and should contain a larger proportion of grain than is necessary with the sheep that is to be kept through the winter.

One of the best rations for fattening sheep is one-half shelled corn, one-fourth wheat bran and one fourth oil meal. Commence with a reasonably small quantity at first, and gradually increase until they are given all that they will eat up clean, but with sheep it is very important not to over-feed, as one over-feeding will often throw them off their feed so that it will require a week's management to get them back to good feeding again.

As long as there is good pasturage it will be best to let them run out, and usually this is all of the roughness they will want. An average good thrifty sheep should be well fattened with six weeks of liberal feeding. Keep salt where they can help themselves and lessen the risk of their taking too much at a time. A better condition can be secured if in the last two or three weeks they are fed five times a day. Sheep will fatten faster if given a lighter ration, but are fed more frequently, and especially so when grain feeding. It is always best to shelter at least at night, and if the feeding is continued until cooler weather, it may be best to shelter during the day, and depend upon dry feeding alone to finish, when this is the case, as a rule, clover or millet hay should be given as a roughness. Sheep will keep healthier and thrifter if they can be out of doors more or less every day, yet it is not a good plan to expose them to cold or storms, and especially so when fattening. They should be kept quiet, as they will take all of the exercise they need without running or exciting them. Give a little whole wheat and a ration of oats or rye as a change, as it will help materially to keep with good effects. Feed liberally yet carefully, and crowd the fattening as much as possible, and when thoroughly fat, market at once.

For cheap western ranches, with or without stock, address
R. R. CLARKIDGE,
San Antonio, Texas.

SWINE.

Don't feed your hogs in the dust. If you have been, and your neighbor don't, see if his hogs are not doing better than yours. Dirt may be good for the digestive organs, but spread it on your bread instead of butter and try it before trying it on your hogs.

The Texas State Swine Breeders' association will meet at the State Fair grounds at Dallas, on October 24th. The annual election of officers and other matters of importance will be before the meeting. All members should attend. Every person interested in swine improvement should be there to see what will be done, and to join the association.

A large amount of wheat is now being fed to hogs, and it is claimed, with profit. A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says: "I see a great many farmers as well as myself, are feeding wheat, and I find it pays better to feed it than to sell it at 40 or 50 cents per bushel. We would all be better off if we would feed our wheat at the present price. I soak it from one feed to an other, and find it is best to soak from 6 to 12 hours. It is easier digested and less liable to gorge. My herd is getting along finely."

The Drovers' Journal thinks the Chicago Live Stock Exchange will doubtless take up the matter of the proposed condemnation of pregnant sows. Secretary Morton's order, even if all right, is to be put in operation too soon. Many prominent hog dealers say it will be impossible to get men who can alight when sows are pregnant, and that the government is liable to make a whole lot of trouble for itself as well as the trade. Of course people will not stand to have mistakes made in confiscating hogs that prove to be all right.

Hogs are very susceptible to changes in the weather. This is shown by their restlessness before storms and their careful preparation of warm beds before the approach of a cold spell of weather in winter. The uncomfortable condition of the hog in hot weather is evidenced by the way in which it avoids the sun and seeks the coolest retreats to be found. With a knowledge of these facts it is a cruel man indeed, who does not provide every comfort possible for his swine. It is not necessary that luxuriant or expensive arrangements be made for their comfort, for hogs are not particular as to appearances. They are exacting as to the satisfaction to be derived from their quarters, and no other class of live stock will show more appreciation for pleasant surroundings. Much better returns for the feed consumed can be expected where hogs are made as comfortable as possible.

Several writers advise keeping a sow until a year or fifteen months old before breeding her. It is true that she will usually have a larger litter and better pigs after she is of that age than before, but we think if she is served at seven or eight months old her second litter will be much better than the first would be if not bred until a year old, and the first litter if well cared for, will do much towards paying her keeping for the next year. And it is not pleasant to keep such an animal a year only to learn that she is not likely to prove a good breeder. In fact, we think there is more trouble from sows killing their pigs if not bred until over a year old than when they are bred younger, and we think too, that they do not make as good milkers or have as large litters. With the improved breeds now kept, the sows are apt to lay on too much fat to make good breeders if kept so long before breeding. It is better to not use the boar until seven or eight months old and then not too freely, but should prefer an older boar, but not too heavy to mate with the young sows.

HORSES WANTED.

Want to buy a number of mares of dark colors, two to four years old, inclusive, for breeding purposes; sired by running, trotting or coach stallions; no draft blood wanted. Please give full description and particulars; where located, how many, how bred, and lowest cash price. Address
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New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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Have you heard of the wonderful loop route to Chicago and return? The Fort Worth and Denver City railway, in connection with the Union Pacific system (The World's Pictorial Line) have inaugurated a series of excursions to the World's Fair, giving purchaser ticket via this route, with stop-overs at the various water points in Colorado. In other words, you go from Fort Worth to Trinidad, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Denver, remaining there until the heated term in Chicago is past, then go on to the World's Fair, returning via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway through Hannibal, Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, thus covering entirely different territory going and returning. Round trip rate from Fort Worth \$60, which includes all privileges accorded you by other lines.

For full information address
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For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents; by druggists.

POULTRY.

The houses should now be gotten in order for winter, cracks and holes stopped, and repairing done. If any of our readers are without proper winter quarters for their laying stock, they should lose no time in supplying the same if a profit is expected from the fowls. Hens will not lay well during winter unless well fed and comfortably housed. A house should be roomy, dry, warm and free of draughts.

There is something to a steam engine besides a fire and a boiler, and there is something to a hen besides a gizzard. She also has a skin that must have its regular natural care. Fowls want a chance to dust and bathe themselves all over every day in the twelve months. Their bath is not like ours, but is one of the points of exercise and cleanliness that they are very exact about at all seasons of the year. Therefore we should see that a plentiful supply of the material—in which the hens delight to sun and dust themselves—is gathered at the proper time and laid by for rainy and winter days when it cannot be found naturally. Gather a plentiful supply of dry road dust during the summer or early fall months when it can be had and store away under cover in barrels or boxes where it will not gather dampness. Scatter the floors of the hen-house with it whenever the house is cleaned or droppings gathered. Also keep a box full of it in front of the windows, where the hens can sun and dust to their satisfaction. It will free them of lice and add to the number of eggs laid at a time when they sell highest.

Does Poultry Pay the Farmer?

In a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Rusk says: "More attention must be given by our western farmer to the raising for his own use, everything that may be utilized for himself and his household. It costs, west of the Mississippi, from 10 cents to 20 cents, according to the location, to carry 30 cents worth of corn to market—say sixty pounds to Chicago."

In other words the farming class throughout the west, on an average, pays the value of one bushel of corn to carry the other to market. If the farmer would produce such a commodity as would take away the great cost of transportation, he would then reap a profit on the production which now goes for freight charges. Suppose he gives more time and attention to the production of fowls and eggs. For 30 cents he could send about \$4 in eggs to the same market his corn goes to, and in fowls \$6 or \$7 worth, and here he secures what he pays out to transport his corn to insure his own benefit at least in the profits which accrue therefrom.

It is a fact that farmers, as a class, do not give any special attention to poultry raising, ignoring it as of no great importance, and on the other hand, rather beneath their dignity as men; when, if they would investigate, they would find that there is more actual profit in a flock of 100 hens, properly handled, than in fifty acres of corn at an average price. Now, such inattention to this branch of farming industry cannot be any fault of the poultry, for even with neglect careful statistics show that the annual value of the egg product of the United States is greater than the silver mines.

In this country it is safe to say there are over 150,000,000 of matured fowls, worth from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. These fowls produce annually about 600,000,000 dozen eggs, worth not less than \$100,000,000; and there must be about the same amount for market poultry of various ages.

But farmers neglect their poultry. Many have no shelter provided, or at least very poor. If they ever had a chicken coop, hinges are off now, the weatherboards loose and the roof badly dilapidated. No lack of rump either.

Some get better shelter in the barns, some take shelter in open sheds, behind and upon straw stacks, under the house, and worst of all, in the trees.

It is not far from the truth to say that today we are losing many thousands of dollars in our western states through neglect.

Now, when our farmers have made some efforts to cure the defects referred to above, then it will be high time to tell him that that probably millions of dollars are lost to the United States by the farmers simply from a failure to introduce thoroughbred males among their stock of poultry.

The market product of the poultry yard from broilers and rich eggs might be double by a proper selection of males.

Feeders For Sale.

I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, three, four and five years old. They are a good lot and in good condition. I also have for sale 150 young, unbranded mules. For particulars and terms address
R. W. ROGERS,
San Antonio, Texas.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Feeding Hogs.

Correspondence Journal of Agriculture.

In using some other materials with corn both for growing and fattening hogs there are two advantages; one is in the lessened cost of the better profit secured when ready for market with the better health and thrift maintained, while there is an increased value in the manure product. With close margins in feeding every advantage must be taken to reduce the cost, and one of the best ways of doing this is to supply such a variety of food that will supply the elements of growth in the best proportion for the purpose it is supplied.

There is no question but that good sound corn is one of the very best materials that can be supplied for fattening either cattle

or hogs, and under what we may term average conditions, will give a fair per cent of profit. Yet it will be an exceptional case when by a judicious use of other materials in connection with the corn that the cost cannot be reduced, and in nearly or quite all cases the less the cost the greater the profit, and when corn is relatively high the difference is often much greater. When hogs are fattened in a close pen this is of more importance than when they have the run of good clover pasturage. So long as they can have good pasturage they will secure more or less of a variety, but when they are confined it must be supplied them in some way. But even when on pasturage more or less mill feed can be given to a good advantage, as it will aid materially in securing better health and thrift. Mill feed may be fed dry, but it will be much better to make into a slop and feed in this way. Bran or shipstuffs should be mixed, as bran at least does not make a specially good hog feed alone.

A very good plan of feeding is to mix bran and shorts and make into a good slop and let stand twelve hours and then feed all they will eat and afterwards give a good feed of corn. With care in feeding, hogs can be made to fatten very rapidly in this way, and generally at as low a cost as would be possible in any other way.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

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If you want to know all about this, write your address plainly on a postal card, saying that you do, and address it to

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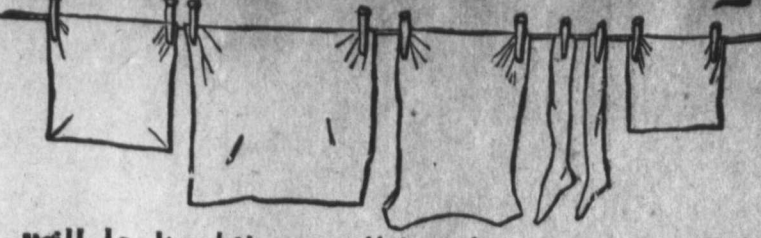
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MONEY AND GENERAL BUSINESS

The Cincinnati Price Current.

That there has been a great improvement in the supply of currency available for general business purposes is attested on all hands, both east and west and while there has been some increase in the volume of general business, it is not yet such as to inspire general confidence, and merchants and manufacturers are keeping close to shore. The banks are urging good borrowers to take money and employ it in their business, but the latter cannot see their way clear to employ borrowed capital without an assurance of profit, and such assurance they cannot obtain.

It is true that the stock market has given evidence of more confidence lately, but that is at the present time not to be considered as a barometer of general business, if it ever is. Prices of stock are influenced by many things besides the amount of money available to borrowers on call at low or moderate rates, and there is so much of speculative manipulation in the transaction that it is difficult to tell what is the legitimate groundwork of the market. Frequently the stock market and general business appear to be opposed to each other; the selling of borrowed stock, or short selling, frequently depresses values unduly, and is apt to have a similar influence, by sympathy, on the merchandise market, but there is really no necessary connection between them. In times like these money lenders prefer to lend upon good collateral security, and except low rates on call rather than to discount commercial paper and take the risk which that involves, even if they obtain higher rates of interest. Thus credit is much restricted, and it will take a long time for a restoration of confidence, as will admit of the usual bank accommodation being extended to merchants and manufacturers. There are prudent and sagacious business men who are sought as borrowers, but they will not branch out under uncertainties, preferring to do only so much business as they can go on their own capital, so that while the money market may be easy for them, it may be close and perhaps prohibitory for the ordinary business man, who has for years been considered in fairly good credit, and has been able to obtain all the money he required from his bank for the prosecution of his business. This business is practically reduced to a cash basis, which means that it is much reduced in volume and that it will continue for a long time on this greatly reduced basis. The resumption by many factories that had been closed is generally on a reduced basis of wages or on shorter time, and the general curtailment in business it is evident will require less money for its prosecution, so that the volume of currency which was scarcely adequate to the wants of trade in prosperous times may be excessive in the future when the volume of trade is likely to be so much reduced.

It requires more than plenty of money to produce prosperity. We may have an abundance of currency and a scarcity of trade. The outlook for business during the fall and winter months is anything but encouraging, but trade will not cease and the great recuperative capacity of the country will sooner or later become manifest and assert its power, but there may be a long time before this will overcome the great shock which business interests have received.

MR. AND MRS. BLACKHORSE, NEIGH-
BORS AND FRIENDS OF
TOM WAGGONER.

The effort of English farmers to keep out American and Canadian beef by scares about danger from pleuro-pneumonia finds explanation in late statistics, showing the enormous increase in the foreign imports of beef and other meat products into Great Britain. A select committee of the English House of Lords has lately investigated this subject, and, contrary to the expectation of British meat producers, it reports that the imported meats are much better than had been supposed. One-third of the meat used in England is now imported. With the great advertisement which this committee's report will give the foreign meat trade, this proportion is sure to be largely increased. The best quality of imported meats, such as New Zealand mutton and the best American beef, can hardly be distinguished even by experts from the best of the English home product. In many places American meats are sold for those of English production. While this is no fraud on the public, it is an injury to the American producer, who is robbed of the credit which properly belongs to him for furnishing a good article.

It is evident, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, that trade is halting, not because there is any inherent trouble or disturbed relations between supply and demand, but because of some unusual and exterior cause. The scarcity of money made collections slow and created distrust in credits, and until this distrust is removed trade will not be free and unrestrained and guided only by supply and demand. Consumptive requirements are likely to be below normal proportions the next few months, but as curtailment in production has been enormous, the initial markets are in position to show considerable activity just as soon as this barrier of distrust of credits is removed. Trade is waiting settlement day; it wants evidence as to who is worthy of more credit, and this will be determined by the settlements which are made. And it is not too much to say the action or non-action of the senate is a potent, if not the controlling, factor in the situation; that the ability of traders to meet their obligations depends in a large measure upon an early repeal and settlement of the silver purchasing act.



TOM WAGGONER'S SPANISH MULES BEAT THE FORT WORTH AND DENVER TRAIN.

TOM WAGGONER AND THE JOURNAL MAN LEAVE THE BEAVER HOTEL RATHER HURRIEDLY AT THE APPEAR-
ANCE OF A GREER COUNTY CYCLONE. TOM'S CLOTHING RETARD HIS SPEED BUT HE
PROVES TO BE A FLYER ALL THE SAME.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Look up the JOURNAL's premium lists. We are now offering our readers some rare bargains.

FIFTEEN cents a pound for bacon ought to impress Texas ranchmen and farmers with the importance of planting hogs.

The drought and consequent scarcity of winter range is forcing the cattlemen Comanche, Brown, Coleman, Runnels and other counties in that section of the state to lease pastures in and move their cattle to more favored localities.

The Panhandle of Texas, and especially the Staked Plains, is rapidly developing into the best sheep grazing country in the United States, and will no doubt in the near future be occupied chiefly by sheep raisers.

THE JOURNAL readers are requested to carefully watch the valuable premiums being offered from time to time to our subscribers and those who will get up clubs for us. Anyone so disposed can by a few hours work, secure several dollars' worth of valuable and interesting books. Now is the time to subscribe or get up a club.

On account of the dull times and scarcity of money, we have not during the past few months adhered to our rule of discontinuing all subscriptions at their expiration. The result is we now have on our list over 1000 names, each of which owes us \$1. We are not

making any fuss about it, but would like awful well to have the money.

It is a noticeable fact that Texas feeders are more particular than ever before as to the kind of cattle they buy. They have at last learned the importance of buying good ones and will not have any other kind. Good, smooth, well-turned steers to begin with is not only important, but absolutely essential to successful feeding.

TEXAS farmers cannot afford to use exclusively work teams of either mules or geldings. They should do their farm work with good, strong, well-bred mares. They will do the work equally as well as the mules or geldings, and in addition will, if properly managed, bring each year a colt worth from \$100 to \$200.

THE PACKERS "RESOLUTE."

Kansas City Telegram.

The Kansas City packers met Saturday evening and took action on Secretary Morton's order, similar to that adopted by the packers at Chicago. After a short deliberation they "whereas" as follows:

Whereas, Secretary of agriculture has ordered a special inspection of hogs intended for slaughter, to commence on Monday, October 2, 1893, in order to assist in carrying out the regulations governing such inspection, dated Washington, September 13, 1893,

Resolved, That the undersigned refuses to accept any animal suspected by us of being in a diseased condition or having any disease or injury causing an elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal, unless the

seller causes such inspected animal to pass government inspection as fit for human food.

The National Live Stock Reporter of St. Louis has the following notice to hog shippers:—The secretary of agriculture has issued orders to all inspectors to prevent pregnant sows or those feverish from recent farrowing from being used as food. Stock shippers are advised to take notice and govern their shipments accordingly. Piggy sows are worth most money in the country. To-day the piggy sows thrown out of loads were sold mostly at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds, and were docked by the official inspector.

VICTORIA AS A MARKET.

The Victoria Advocate is enthusiastic in its praise of that section as a market for steer buyers. The JOURNAL also agrees with it in the following:

A steer buyer from Central Texas said to a representative of the Advocate, a few days ago: "I have found at Victoria the most liberal and progressive class of cattle raisers I have ever met, and the cattle in this section are of high grade and in excellent condition for feeding purposes."

The above is a merited compliment to the enterprising cattlemen of Victoria and vicinity, who have spent a great deal of money in grading and improving their herds, and from year to year have attained a higher degree of perfection. Those of our citizens who are engaged in that industry are, as a rule, possessed of broad means. They are also men of large and liberal views—practical and enterprising. Realizing

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the importance of grading their stock, they had ample money to effect that improvement, and did not hesitate to so apply it. To-day Victoria county and the adjacent territory directly tributary to this city, has several thousand head of choice graded steers from three to five years old, which are in fine condition for feeding.

Disinterested parties who are in position to know, assert that the cattle of this section will compare favorably with those of any portion of the state, in regard to grade and condition. This applies particularly to steers of proper ages for feeding, as before stated. The above in connection with the fact that the cattle raisers of Victoria are distinguished for their liberal ideas and fair dealings, renders this one of the most desirable markets in the state for those who want to buy high-grade steers for the purpose of feeding. Several purchases and shipments of this class of stock have recently been made from here. In every case the buyer expressed entire satisfaction with the quality of the stock on the market, as well as with the prices and the fair and gentlemanly treatment received from the stockmen of Victoria, in general.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., October 4.

Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

S. F. McCoy, of Limestone county, 59 cows, 780 lbs, at \$1.65; B. P. Jones, of Collin county, 35 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.25; L. E. Brown, Jack county, 82 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.50 to \$1.75; B. K. Mires, Denton county, 24 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.65; O. J. Blackman, 61 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.40 to \$1.50; same, 5 bulls, 1000 lbs, \$1.25; C. S. Ray, Gordon, 70 cows, \$1.40 to \$1.50; C. H. Burns, Dallas county, 29 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.50; M. H. Curtin, Collin county, 41 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.75; F. E. Burke, 38 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.60; L. E. Morris, 79 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.70; R. H. Goodman, 282 choice muttons, \$3.25 to \$3.50; B. F. Mays, 31 choice muttons, 104 lbs, \$3.50; B. S. Day, 84 muttons, 88 lbs, \$3; B. T. Cowan, Dallas county, 39 choice hogs, 187 lbs, \$5; P. J. King, Dallas county, 42 hogs, 220 lbs, \$5.25; M. M. Samuels, Palo Pinto county, 89 hogs, 127 lbs, \$5 to \$5.25; O. P. Bowser, Dallas county, 79 goats, 69 lbs, \$2; M. V. Morgan, Dallas county, 9 milk cows, \$25 to \$35 per head; E. M. Slater, Denton county, 59 choice veal calves, 230 lbs, \$3.25; N. G. King, 8 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$1.25; C. S. Nance, Dallas county, 13 veal calves, 140 lbs, \$3.50, J. E. Morgan, 59 stock hogs, \$5.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice fat grass steers	\$2.00
Common to fair grass steers	1.50 to 1.75
Choice fat grass cows	1.50 to 1.75
Common to fair grass cows	1.25 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common to fair calves	2.00 to 2.50
Yearlings	6.00 to 9.00
Bulls	1.25
Choice sheep	3.25 to 3.50
Common to fair sheep	2.50
Choice goats	2.50
Choice smooth hogs	5.00 to 5.25
Common to fair hogs	3.00
Stock hogs	5.00 to 5.25
Milk cows, each	\$20.00 to 25.00
Goats	2.00

The market has been fairly well supplied the past week and all classes of stock selling for good prices. There has been a very large supply of hogs on the market for the past week, but choice fat stock of all classes has brought top prices. Veal calves are a little scarce, also bulls.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO ILL., Oct. 3, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Cattle receipts for September were 283,827 head, the smallest since 1889. Of this number 70,000 were from Texas and 84,000 from the western ranges. The receipts for nine months were 2,308,687 head, a falling off of 300,000 from a year ago. Notwithstanding the fact that receipts of Texas cattle for September show a decrease of nearly 100,000 head the supply for nine months shows a decrease of only 37,000. For the past week only 10,200 Texas cattle arrived and the market improved about 20c. Late good Texans have been very scarce. Some have sold up to \$3.10, weighing 1085 lbs, but most of the sales have been around \$2.30 to \$2.75.

Western cattle have been coming as freely as they could be well disposed of. The best grades, however, have sold very well and are 25c higher than a week ago, but there has been an abundance of common and medium grades that had to be worked off through feeders. Some prime westerns averaging 1392 lbs, sold yesterday at \$5.10, the highest point yet reached this season.

Native cattle have been gradually moving upward. Prices are 20c to 30c higher than last week and the tendency seems to be favorable to higher prices.

The best natives sell at \$5.40 to \$5.60; medium to good, \$4 to \$5.

Sheep.—The sheep market has exhibited a little better tone in the past few days. Last week sheep declined 25c, but are now selling stronger. Lambs advanced 40c to 50c and the demand for good grades is strong. The inquiry for all grades of sheep is better than it was. Feeders are doing a good business and local dealers seem to be in a more favorable mood. Natives sell at \$2.50 to \$4.50; westerns, \$2.60 to \$3.70; Texans, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, \$2.75 to \$5.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Tame Grass and Clover.

J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kan.

We all learn from experience. Only a few years ago some of our farmers in Kansas thought it was useless to try tame grass or clover in our state, and I have met farmers of our sister Southern states who talked the same of their states; but that day is passed, and every year more tame grass is sown. And I see by our agricultural journals of the South that they are not behind, for we all begin to see that there is more clear money in tame grass or clover than grain crops. In the first place, where we have grass or clover we do not have to feed so much grain, as our stock will go through the winter and come out in the spring in better shape by feeding tame hay and less grain than they have done by feeding wild hay and grain. This is not only my experience, but every farmer who has tried it. And second, our land is improving all the time that grass and clover are growing on it. I was helping a farmer thresh some clover a few days ago, and the yield of seed was worth more than the land it grew on, and it was a well-improved farm. And our farmers who have tame hay to sell this year are making their farms pay. I was traveling last winter in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, and at every market I saw Northern hay selling at a high figure, and farmers were some of the buyers. And it is an indisputable fact that tame hay will grow in every state in the Union. One farmer in Alabama informed me that he sold \$1900 worth of hay off of twenty acres of land. What one farmer can do all can do, for those figures beat the grain crop of the North and the cotton of the South. We have got to make a change in our farming in both the Northwest and the South, for we have got too many long-faced farmers. I meet them nearly every day in Kansas, and on my trip south I found them there. From the farm journals of Texas that come on my table I see a good deal of complaint about Johnson and Bermuda grass. I do not know anything about either. If they are like some farmers in Texas say they are, we do not want them. I also see Texas blue grass well spoken of, and think I shall try some when I get a chance to get a start of it. In Eastern states we aim to sow one bushel of clover seed to eight acres of land, but in the West it takes more seed of all kinds, for one bushel of clover to six acres of land. We sow our grass seed in the spring with oats or wheat. The surest way to get a good stand is to sow it without any grain crop. This is for where we have more or less of drought about harvest time. In harvesting our grain crop and letting the hot sun in on the young plant we sometimes loose our stand. Timothy and clover go well together, as they ripen about the same time; as well as orchard grass and clover, as the former grows in bunches and the latter fills up the vacant spaces. But if we want to grow any one of them for seed, they will have to be sown separate. It is cheapest to grow our own seed; we know then what we are sowing. I want to urge the readers who have no tame grass on their farms to get ready to sow some next spring.

A Colt's Height.

To estimate the height a colt will grow: a colt at any time between six weeks and one year, put him on a level surface, then measure the distance from the hair of the hoof to his knee-joint, and for every inch or fraction thereof he will grow to be hands high when matured. If he measures fifteen inches he will grow to be fifteen hands high; if fifteen and a half inches he will be fifteen and a half hands high, and so on.

Saved by Alfalfa.

Field and Farm.

The farmers of Kearney county, Kas., found that alfalfa saved them from disaster this season. Their wheat was almost an entire failure, but the alfalfa came along and made a good second crop, which was taken for seed. The yield was all the way from four to eight bushels to the acre, and the seed sold for \$4.50 a bushel. Most of the farmers raised last year good crops of wheat and oats, and will doubtless agree that a good possible profit on such crops was \$5 to \$6 per acre. This year these crops proved a failure. Alfalfa, however, came to the rescue, and the farmers are in it. Irrigable alfalfa lands have an upward tendency.

FAIR NOTES.

Camp Sterling Price, U. C. V., of Dallas, is making preparations for the entertainment and reception of all ex-Confederates desiring to attend the state fair and exposition. Two days, October 18 and 19 have been set apart as Veterans' days, and every ex-Confederate in Texas is cordially invited to come to Dallas, partake of the hospitalities of the people, and enjoy himself to the utmost. Some of the most distinguished men in the state, including Governor Ross and staff, will be in Dallas on those occasions, and the affair promises in all things to be the most largely attended meeting of ex-Confederates held in Texas since the war.

There need be no fear in the minds of those intending to visit the state fair of inadequate transportation facilities. The Texas and Pacific announces it will run extra trains daily from Wills Point to Dallas and from Weatherford to Dallas for the express accommodation of fair visitors. Specials will be run from any point on the line of the road from time to time, as the people demand it. The Santa Fe will also run its usual train from Paris to Dallas and from Cleburne to Dallas. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas now has a very convenient schedule for persons all along the line, but will run special trains at any time they are deemed necessary.

Bell county is arranging for a great exhibit at the state fair and Comanche will do likewise. Many counties have engaged space, and will have their exhibits in place by opening day. Secretary Cour has asked all counties and all intending to contribute to the individual farm display to send in their articles at once, so that they can be placed in time.

All the stables are filling with some of the finest race horses in the country. The tracks are in superb condition, having been made so by the recent rains. Every day dozens of sulkeys can be seen flying around the tracks. There will be more than half a hundred trotters and pacers along which can beat 2.20. As to runners, such a string has never before been at any fair.

There will be plenty of amusements at the state fair. The bird-child, the biggest mule on earth, a great catling-rope exhibition by cowboys from the west, a company of trained horses which can do everything on earth except talk, a troupe of Japs, remnants of the famous tribe of Pueblo Indians, three or four splendid bands each day, together with the best band in Mexico, the troupe of Royal Marionettes which so delighted the people last year, in a fresh bill every day, an old-fashioned plantation darkey chorus singing darkey hymns, to say nothing of beautiful electric displays. There will be many more amusement companies than these. The management is engaging them every day, and by the time the gates are opened there will be as many more again. There are already engaged more companies than were ever seen during a fair before, but, you know, this is the greatest fair of all.

No child will be wanting a chance to get to the state fair this year. On the first day all the school children in Texas, whether they come from Texarkana or El Paso, Denison or Galveston, will be admitted free, and after that on any day during the fair at half price.

Already there are more exhibits on the fair grounds at Dallas than are usually seen at a complete fair, and they are coming in by the carload every day. The individual farm display, for which large premiums have been issued, is going to be something tremendous. Articles for this department are being received every day. The Texas exhibit, which includes everything made or grown in Texas, manufactured articles and the raw material, situated in the center of the big main building, is assuming gigantic proportions. It will be the greatest volume on Texas ever written.

The way she looks troubles the woman who is delicate, run down or overworked. She's hollow-checked, dull-eyed, thin and pale and it worries her. Now the way to look well is to be well. And the way to be well, if you are any such woman, is to faithfully use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That is the only medicine that is guaranteed to build up woman's strength and to cure woman's ailments. In every "female complaint," irregularity or weakness, and in every exhausted condition of the female system—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

"It's the biggest thing I ever struck." What? Why the business advertised by in another column by B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. If you are open to an engagement write them. They can show you a good thing.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

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W. C. FORBESS,
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

Leave	Arrive
Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:25 p. m.
" 5:30 p. m.	" 6:55 p. m.
Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m.	Weatherford 8:30 a. m.
" 3:00 p. m.	" 4:30 p. m.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Life.

Alice Davis.

To those of us who have lived on a farm the word is very suggestive. If we were born and reared there it is doubly so. There are thousands of tender and dear associations and recollections stored away in the archives of memory, which the mere mention of the word calls forth. To us, the farm is not an abstraction, not a generality, but a something filled with life, a place where every window and room, every tree and shrub have a distinct personality of their own. It is the scene of our youthful exploits which gave the charm to life's bright morning. We remember how the aspect of nature changed with the changing seasons. Spring with all its delicate beauty of budding trees and flowers; summer's mature loveliness; the crimson and gold of autumn; and the chill, gloomy bareness of winter—all these phases of nature on the farm recur to us as the familiar faces of friends. We remember with what delight we espied the early violets in the woods, and watched the young lambs gambol in the pastures; how we tracked out the early ripening fruit in the orchard, and disputed with the crows the right of possession to the early cherries; how we gathered flowers in the early morning while yet the dew sparkled on the petals. We remember the many mornings when with books and dinner pail, we started on our walk to the little school a mile away.

Each feature of our home lives is a distinct and vivid recollection. Some we recall with pleasure, others, it may be, with pain, for farm life is not all sunshine and roses. In the majority of cases, it is filled with long hours of toil, and but little time for recreation; too often, indeed, it is but little more than systematic drudgery. But is this necessary? Do we ever think to inquire how much of the inconvenience and hardship of farm life is caused through ignorance and indifference? The old foggy notion of housework was that it required no intelligence nor skill, and this idea prevails largely in regard to farming. So we can readily see what chaos may be expected from the ignorant, untrained supervision of both the indoor and outdoor department of a farm. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more wretchedly uncomfortable and inconvenient than the arrangements on many farms. It would seem as if they had been planned with a view to making life as miserable as possible.

But how are the defects to be remedied? How is farm life to be rendered attractive and happy? The first requisites are evidently skill, judgment and taste in the occupants of the farm. Without these qualities, we cannot reasonably expect the beautifying effects and influences which it is possible to produce from the material found on the farm. Many people have a horror of farm life; they associate with it hours of tiresome toil with small remuneration, cheerless, uncomfortable surroundings, seclusion, and a dull humdrum existence; and indeed this is frequently the exact state of affairs. But when we consider the boundless resources and possibilities of the farm under ordinary circumstances, it seems to us as if it might be made a veritable paradise. There is an unlimited quantity of pure air, plenty of land and water. If there is no natural timber, it is possible to have groves in a few years.

The trees in these can be tastefully arranged in various forms, and grass plats and flower gardens may be laid out with small expense and little labor. A large, level lawn adds greatly to the attractiveness of a place, and the labor necessary to keep it in perfect order is simply pleasant recreation for any member of the family. Trees should be planted here and there over the lawn, and rustic seats placed under them, with vine-trellised arbors at intervals. A profusion of flowers and shrubs carefully and tastefully arranged will add to the beauty of the whole, and make the lawn a delightful retreat—a place for rest and pleasure.

The houses should be built with special regard to the comfort and convenience of the occupants, large, bright and airy, with ceilings and numerous windows. The planning of a house requires thought and taste. It is no more expensive to build a conveniently arranged house than it is to build an inconveniently arranged house. Frequently, indeed, they do not cost so much. Brain used unsparingly never fails to save muscle and usually save money as well. Inexpensive furniture may be quite as pretty and comfortable as the most costly, and very many beautiful articles of one's own contriving may be used to decorate the home. Flowers, pictures, and all the various pretty contrivances used in embellishing a home are educators of the highest order, and contribute greatly to the refinement of the household.

After all, the great need of the farm is educated, refined men and women; such people will make their outward conditions and surroundings attractive. There is no reason why people who raise corn, wheat and potatoes cannot and should not be as intelligent and live in as attractive homes as those who sell dry goods and make laws.

Let the farmer boys and girls be carefully trained, and thoroughly educated; taught to entertain sensible views of all the relations and duties of life, and in a short time we shall find farm life as attractive as life anywhere else.

Look Here!

I have some cheap sheep for sale and a cheap lease on which to run them. Have same bargains in steers and bulls.

R. R. CLARIDGE,

San Antonio, Texas.

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

FEEDERS WANTED.

We want 1000 strictly good, smooth, well-bred Steers for feeders. Will buy in lots not less than 100. Don't want anything that won't weigh 900 pounds.

In answering this advertisement be careful to describe fully and accurately the cattle you offer, naming the lowest price. Address, S. & H., care Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

HORTICULTURE.

The crab apple is an ornament to the lawn from spring until fall. Its beautiful blossoms are one of the attractions of spring after which comes the pretty fruit. The Red Siberian makes a fine display when its fruit is ripe. The Whitney and Paul's Imperial are good sorts for eating, while for preserving all are good.

The apricot is one of the most delicious fruits there is. It is a surprise that it is not more grown. The curculio stings the fruit just as it does the plum, and it must be prevented in the same way. This tree can be trained in flat shape to a building if desired, and indeed, its blossoms are better protected in such a place, as it is an early bloomer and late frosts sometimes catch it.

Because a tree bears fruit, there is usually a disposition to pass it by for shading purposes and to think of it only for its fruit. It is popular to look on the matter in this way, yet why should it be so? Most assuredly, both for shade and ornament, some fruit trees are superior to maples and many other trees planted for this purpose now. In the spring of the year, what more lovely ornament is there among all trees than a pear or a cherry tree in full bloom? Both of these trees grow to a size which makes them most useful for shade.

The fertilizing of gardens is very important. A sterile garden is a poor affair, and gardens will soon become sterile if not carefully manured, for the demands upon them by way of production are usually heavy. The farmer usually uses the manure from the farmyard. When obtained from this source it should first be fermented, not so much to destroy the weed seeds which it may contain as to improve the mechanical condition of the manure. When farmyard manure in this fresh form is applied to gardens, it interferes to some extent with that fine pulverization so desirable and so necessary in forming a receptacle in which garden seeds are to germinate and grow. To have the manure in this form in the spring, the fermenting should be done in the fall. The manure simply wants to be piled up where it can have some moisture, as rain falling upon it, and it will soon ferment. Turning it will facilitate the process. It should be applied in the spring rather than the autumn, unless where the ground has a subsoil that is not much porous. When manure has to be purchased for gardens, unless it can be got from city, town or village stables at reasonable rates, it may be as well to buy prepared fertilizers. In these we can buy exactly what we want. If we want such fertilizers as will produce a good and quick growth, we can buy nitrogen in one or other of its forms; as nitrate of soda for instance. If we want such manures as are likely to develop bulbs, we can use mineral superphosphate. And if we want to develop the wood of our streets and trees, we can use wood ashes or some other potassic manure.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a puack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonial free.

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

TWELVE MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal

The Largest, Oldest and Most Reliable and Best Live Stock and Agricultural Paper Published in the Southwest.

Has Recently Been Enlarged and Otherwise Improved, while the Subscription Price Has Been Reduced to \$1.00 a Year.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Journal gives full and complete market reports by wire on all kinds of Live Stock from the three great market centers. Its reports are not only fresh and complete, but are thoroughly correct, and may be relied on as quoting the market correctly and impartially.

STOCKMEN

will find the Journal has a separate and distinct department for each and every kind of Live Stock. It devotes two full columns, of twenty inches each, to Cattle, and one column each to Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. These departments are not filled with slush, but carefully prepared matter that will prove both interesting and instructive to those interested in Live Stock.

FARMERS

will find in the Journal two columns devoted to Agriculture; same amount to Stock Farming, and one column each to Dairy, Horticulture and Household. These, like the Live Stock departments, are set edited with a view to simply filling up the space, but by careful painstaking editors, each of whom is familiar with the particular branch of agriculture or department assigned him.

THE LADIES,

and especially the wives and daughters of Stockmen and Farmers, will find the Household, Horticulture, Poultry and Dairy departments of the Journal of especial interest and of material aid in the conduct of their household duties.

THE SAN ANTONIO DEPARTMENT,

under the able and efficient management of Mr. R. R. Claridge, will be of especial interest and importance to Journal readers of southern and southwestern Texas. Mr. Claridge enjoys the reputation of being one, if not the best, Live Stock and Agricultural writers in the southwest. Through him the Journal readers will be kept fully posted as to what is going on in southern and southwestern Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

In this department the important news touching or affecting the Live Stock or Agricultural interests will be published in a concise form, thus enabling Journal readers to keep fully posted as to the conditions of the Range, Crops, Live Stock, etc., throughout the entire country.

THE PERSONAL COLUMNS

of the Journal will be filled each week with personal mentions and short, pithy interviews with the visiting stockmen and farmers throughout the week. The object of this column being not only to keep our readers posted as to "who is in town," but also as to the news from their respective localities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The interesting letters on Live Stock and Agricultural topics, written by our subscribers and friends from different parts of the country and published in the Journal, are both interesting and instructive. It is hoped that our friends will make free and frequent use of this department.

NON-POLITICAL.

In the future, as in the past, the Journal will be straight non-political. Its field is broad enough and big enough without dabbling in politics. It will cheerfully continue to leave such work for the political cranks, office-seekers and two-by-six politicians. Our readers may rest assured that we will not afflict them with our political views and opinions.

THE PUBLISHERS

are determined to make still further improvements in the Journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make the paper indispensable to the stockmen and farmers of Texas and the southwest. The Journal is now in its fourteenth year, and will in the future, as in the past, labor faithfully and industriously for the interests it represents.

10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

We want all our old subscribers who are in arrears to renew immediately. We need the money, and inasmuch as we have carried you through the panic, we feel that we ought now to have the dollar due us. We also want every man who is interested in Live Stock or farming, who has not already done so, to SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. We want ten thousand new subscribers during the next ninety days.

ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

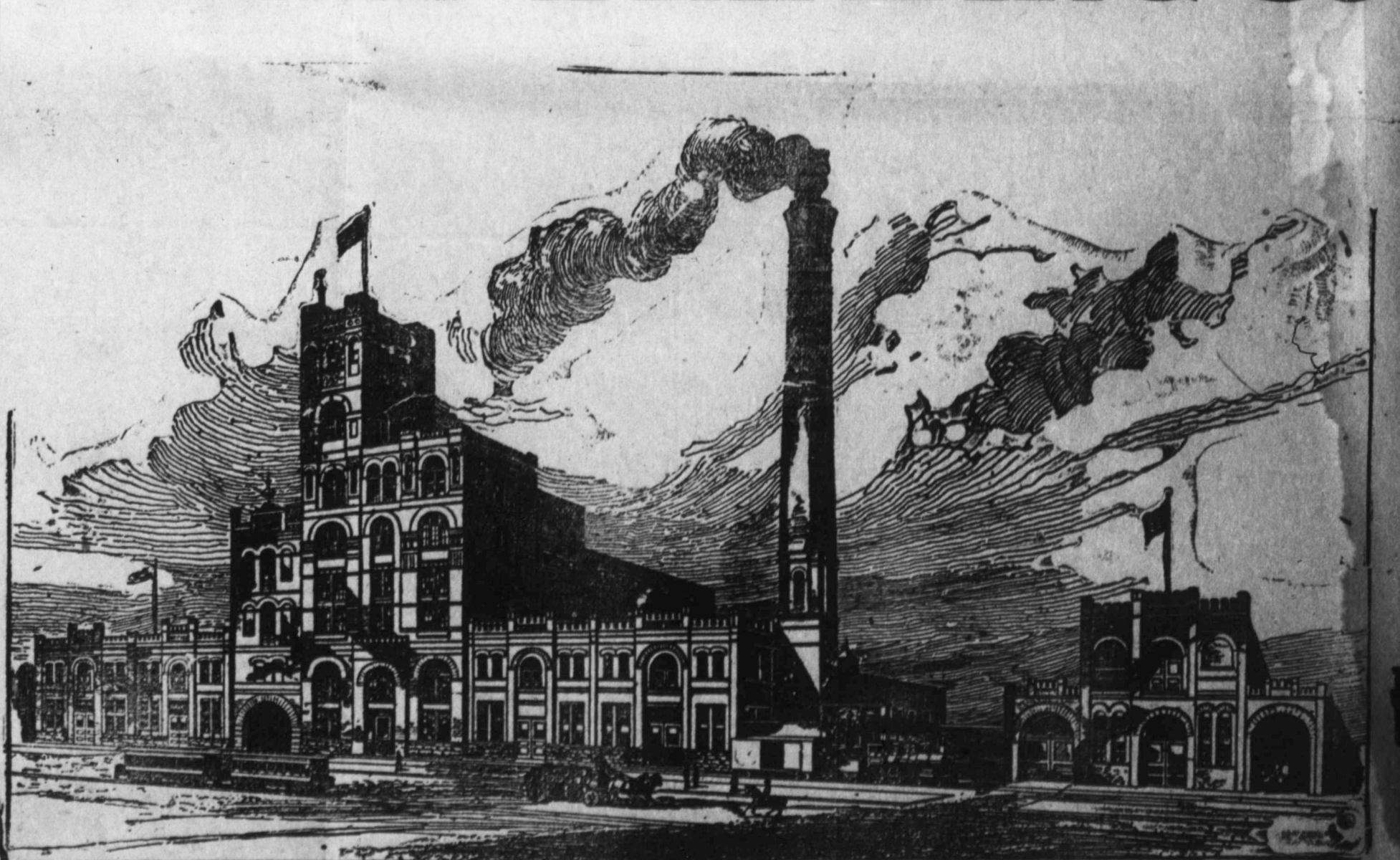
As an advertising medium for those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, or for the Merchant or Manufacturer who wishes to reach the largest number of the best class of Texas stockmen and farmers, the Journal has no equal. Try it.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a live, active agent in every town, neighborhood and county in Texas, to whom we will pay an unusually liberal commission. We will also give a year's subscription free to all parties who will send us three new subscribers at \$1.00 each. Any assistance our friends will render us in extending the circulation and influences of the Journal will be duly appreciated. Sample copies will be sent free. For further particulars, address

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,
Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

CARTER'S STOCK YARDS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Brokers.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference:—State Nat. Bank, Dallas.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892	1,071,155	2,307,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,806,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	218,923	4,296	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	445,591	506,258	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Asst. General Manager.

E. RUST, Superintendent.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(CONSTRUCTED IN 1865.)

THE LARGEST LIVE STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD.

TOTAL RECEIPT OF LIVE STOCK FOR 1892.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	No. Cars.
	3,571,799	197,576	7,714,435	2,145,079	86,998	309,901

Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4000 horses.
The entire system of all the Railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The large capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. The city of Packing Houses located here, together with the large bank, capital, and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers, insure this to be the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of Yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of Stock Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep. A regular Horse Market is now established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country; this is the best point in the West for the sale of Blooded Stock. To the Stock Growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to become acquainted with us by billing your Stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, President,
Vice-President and General Manager;
J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer;
JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine & Tobacco.

Is a Sure and Harmless Cure. It is Purely Vegetable, and Cure Guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, Manager,

1041 N. Cor. Houston and Fourth Streets, up stairs, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

One of the best indications of the character of an establishment that sells merchandise of any kind is to be found in the class of goods carried in stock. It is also the very best indication of the character and standing of the customers. The dealer who is continually pushing "job lots" and goods that are "just as good" as the standard, at less prices than the standard can be purchased for, is seldom successful or reliable.

This idea is as forcibly shown in the article of paint as perhaps in any other. The fathers rightly thought that strictly pure white lead and pure linseed oil made the most durable, attractive and best paint which could be applied to any building; but in late years, numerous mixtures of a variety of names and brands have been presented to the public and have been asked to purchase them. These mixtures are made of a great variety of substances more or less good but, in their use as substitutes for strictly pure white lead and pure linseed oil, the cause of so many badly painted houses. It is noticeable that in all of the paints that are sold to be "just as good" as white lead, the ingredients are always materials costing very much less than white lead.

The National Lead Co. are the largest manufacturers of strictly pure white lead, and lead products in this country, or in the world. All their brands of white lead are manufactured by the old Dutch process of slow corrosion, consuming from three to six months' time in the process of manufacture, which process gives white lead its character, as the best paint in use. Their brands are sold by the most reliable dealers in paints throughout the United States. It goes without saying that the National Lead company's brands are strictly maintained and are always uniform.

They also manufacture a line of white lead tinting colors. These colors are sold in one pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas.

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Oct. 4.

Just to see if I can get up a fuss, I will say that white hogs are no good in Texas. Now, if there is any white hog man who dares to take it up, let him sail in.

If a high-grade Jersey bull calf is a little too good to kill, and not quite good enough to breed, what in hell should be done with him? is the question. I give it up, unless he is sent to congress from the San Antonio district or appointed editor of a morning paper.

The London and New York bankers wanted bonds, and Mr. Carlisle refused to give down. Is it not a sad commentary on the condition of free (?) America, that a few men have the power and will to wreck the country when they don't get what they want?

Up in Wisconsin lately the farmers were selling wheat at \$18 per ton, and paying the miller \$17 per ton for shovels to feed. How is the repeal of the Sherman law to help such people? Still, they are not much more loco than we Texans who ship our cattle out on foot and buy them back in cans.

Every once in a while we hear people discussing the rustling qualities of certain breeds. After all, is it a desirable quality? Are not the laziest animals on the place the best as a rule? In short, would not a little more rustling on the part of the owners, and a little less on the part of the four legged critters, prove a better combination?

The great drawback to peach raising in this portion of Texas is the fact that the trees get fooled by the warm spells of the late winter. The easy weather encourages them and they go to speculating on the future, and a little later get caught in a panic. What we need are trees that are not "sooners." As filling the bill, the Thurber has been favorably mentioned. Who, among the JOURNAL readers have had experience with it?

THEY SAY—"When the wool won't pay expenses, we are left."—Uncle Bill Lewis, Uvalde county. "Them lower country young steers will fool the old timers, who used to see nothing but 'dogies' come out of that country."—Will Burke, San Antonio. "What was the matter with Anson Bennett's vineyard? Why, he raised a three-year-old crop of grapes on two-year-old vines."—Dr. G. B. Johnston, San Antonio.

A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator gives the following for destroying Johnson grass: Take one pound arsenic and three pounds soda. Dissolve in ten gallons of water thoroughly, then sprinkle about like a heavy dew. If not too bad, the second application will kill every bit of it, and the third application will kill the very worst cases. This remedy has been tried here with success. The same applies to Bermuda grass as well.

Messrs. Bennett and West are back from a trip to their Victoria county ranch, and say that while it is very dry, the reports of the drought have been greatly exaggerated. That, on the whole, stock are doing fairly well. While at the ranch they sold 2200 steers, including about 800 three and over, at \$16. They go to Meridian, Miss., to be fed. The balance were yearling steers, which sold at \$8. Willis McCutcheon of the same county also made a sale of 600 four and over, but I did not learn the figures.

Uncle Bill Lewis, Uvalde county, was in the city last week. He is the gentleman who made a Southdown cross on his little greasy Merinos a few years ago. I kept pretty close track of his experiment for two or three years, but the last two or three years lost his trail. I asked him about the cross the other day and he said it's all right. He only raised two crops of lambs by the Southdown rains, then bred good Merino rams on the cross. His wethers, besides being bigger, are better shaped, and his wool, a light medium, is in great demand and sells quickly at top of the market. He says it seems hard to breed out the dash of Southdown, and thinks it will be several years before it will be necessary to renew the middle-wool blood in his flock.

A San Antonio dairyman came to see me the other day to find out if there is any chance to sell high grade Jersey bulls. I couldn't encourage him much. He said he had some young ones that are 15-16 grade, and as they would greatly improve common stock for dairy purposes, it seemed a shame to give them to the butchers. The trouble is that people breeding Jerseys can't use them, and of course the beef raisers don't want them. The man can't be to buy a thoroughbred bull, but with a few cattle into which he would like to introduce some Jersey blood, might af-

ford to pay \$8 to \$10 for a high grade Jersey bull calf to begin with. After all, he'd better wait till he is able to buy a thoroughbred.

The London Times, in a recent financial article, says that this year Great Britain will be more than ever dependent on foreign supplies, and will require at least 28,000,000 quarters of wheat from abroad. France, it adds, must import more than twice as much as she usually does. As to Germany, that country has already begun to draw on the American markets for supplies. When nations thus bid against each other for our products, there is a fair chance that prices will advance.—Breder's Gazette.

But and if, as seems to be the case, England has made too's of our own statesmen (?) to increase the purchasing power of her cash, and in a corresponding ratio shrink the value of our export surplus, where is the good to us?

To a railroad friend of mine, I mentioned that receipts of cattle at Chicago to the present time, as compared with a corresponding period last year, are about 90,000 short. I mentioned the fact as a favorable augury for the future market. What do you suppose he said? With a doleful face, he said: "That's so; ain't it awful?" He was looking at the matter from a purely freight standpoint. An old German friend of mine told another friend of mine what to do for a carload that had worked his chin round toward the back of his neck. In a few days "Lonie" came to town with a carload about the same size and in about the same place. He was asked why he didn't try his own remedy on it. He replied: "Oh, Jimmie, it make heap 'o difference who got dem biles." The remark of the freight man reminded me of "Lonie."

A stockman with no feed, and no money with which to move his stock to feed, might about as well be in Mexico with his back broke. And I regret to say that a few in this portion of the state are in exactly that fix. But for the money squeeze, they could sell the cattle to people with grass and water, and, for the matter of that, they would have no trouble to get money to move their cattle. There are no people who have more reason to hate those responsible for the present money panic than the stock people. Things were beginning to come their way, but the panic caught them just as they turned the crook in the lane, and now they aren't much better off than the average newspaper man. It was a miserable Mexican trick.

MIXED FEED.—In reply to inquiry, will say that there is little risk in shipping horse stock to Texas from the North. Constipation should be guarded against, en route, and on arrival. There is no land so rich that manure will not help it. For some crops, barn yard manure seems to supply certain lacking constituents in our richest black waxy land. While the papers, chicken papers and all, are advising farmers to limit the cotton acreage, in order to affect the price, here comes a contrary cuss from East Texas and says what's the use, when cotton is imported from Egypt cheaper than we can grow it any how? We don't like these contrary people much, but they have their uses. In planting trees, some people think the more root the better. A mistake. All broken or bruised roots should be removed. Cut back, liberally, both root and top. Another thing: Most people plant fruit trees too late. Fall planted trees often make a good winter growth, and stand a much better chance to get through a dry summer. Asent the feed question, I'll tell you what makes good feed. Corn, planted thick enough to make lots of small nubbins and fodder. Cut the whole business up and run it through a feed cutter. "Get out of the rut," say all the farm papers. That's all right, but look out where you light. Don't get clear off the ex. th. In your experiments, don't get so far from the middle of the road that you can't find the way back. On some soils, in Western and Central Texas, alfalfa will do well if you can manage to get it through the first long, hot, dry summer. In sandy loam, bottom soil, especially if there be a tendency to sub-irrigation, there is a chance for alfalfa. Thoroughly pulverize the soil, and plant as soon as the fall rains come. Frost? Yes, a freeze may catch it, but better take chances on a freeze than a burn out next summer. If the freeze don't kill it, a good winter growth will help it to get through the summer. This item is suggested by an inquiry from Georgia, and will say that in that latitude planting should be later, because of greater danger from frost, and because there is not so much danger from summer droughts.

Geo. King of Hillsboro, spent Wednesday in the city, and left Thursday morning for Wichita Falls. Mr. Jno. A. Casey, cattle feeder at Hillsboro, who has been a guest at the Pickwick for the last two days, left this morning for Wichita Falls, where he goes for the purpose of buying cattle. Mr. Casey says he is informed that cotton seed hulls have advanced to \$3 per ton, and that feed will be very scarce this winter. He thinks that cattle feeders who failed to contract ahead with the mills, will be badly left.

NOTES AND NEWS

W. H. Godair marketed yesterday twelve cars of cows, which averaged 736 pounds and sold for \$2.15. It was the last of 4000 head which were grazed in the Territory near Checotah. The first sold on June 23 at \$2.40, and since then the prices have ranged downward to \$2.—Drovers' Journal, Sept. 28.

President Diaz of Mexico, in his recent message, said: The agricultural industry is in excellent condition in nearly every part of the republic, for, the rainfall having been abundant in the central and southern states, a rich harvest is anticipated. A noteworthy movement is on foot to extend the area devoted to the growth of coffee, rubber, cacao and other paying tropical crops, and for this purpose extensive and fertile regions, which had previously lain idle, have been put into cultivation.

We love, says an exchange, our upright, energetic, business men. Pull them this way and then that way, and the other, they only bend but never break. Trip them down and in a trice they are on their feet. Bury them in the mud and in an hour they are out and bright. They are never yawning away existence or walking about the world as if they had come into it with only half their soul. You cannot keep them down, you cannot destroy them. But for them the world would soon degenerate. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project? They build our cities and rear our manufactures. They whiten the ocean with their sails, and darken the heavens with the smoke of their steam vessels and furnace fires. They draw treasures from the mines. They plow the earth. Blessings on them.

There is a general idea that the president's salary of \$50,000 a year is all that he receives and that, when compared with the salaries paid the sovereigns of Europe, this sum is not enough. This is a mistake. In addition to his salary, the president receives \$36,064 to pay the salaries of his clerks and subordinates. His private secretary has \$3250; his assistant secretary, \$2250; the stenographer gets \$1800, each of the five messengers \$1200, the steward \$1800, each of the two doorkeepers \$1200, while other employees are paid in proportion, down to the man who takes care of the fires, who receives \$864. In addition \$3000 is allowed for incidentals, such as stationery and carpets; \$12,500 for repairs and refurbishing; \$2500 for fuel, \$4000 for the greenhouse, and \$15,000 for the stable, gas and other incidentals. In all, the president and his house costs the country over \$125,000 a year.

Top Texans in Kansas City brought \$4 in September of this year, 1892 and 1891.

That values are higher now than a year ago is clearly shown by the fact 600 Texas cows sold in Kansas City for 90 cents a year ago.

Kansas City Drovers' Telegram of Monday, Oct. 2: After all, there was a much larger run of cattle in the Texas division last month than was expected. There were 2297 cars received, a total of 68,108 head, showing a loss of 77 cars from September of 1892. Receipts for the season have been 334,282 head, a gain of 46,667 over a year ago. September receipts were 12,174 smaller than in August.

Packers last week bought 25,866 cattle, having been exceeded in only one previous week. The week ended November 5, 1892, they bought 26,375 head, 529 more. The same week last year they got 19,389. They also bought 19,233 hogs last week, against 30,496 a year ago. The Armour Packing Co. last week bought 7919 cattle and 7315 hogs; P. D. Armour, 7326 cattle; Reid Bros., 998 cattle and 2911 hogs; Fowler, 114 cattle and 3467 hogs; Dold, 695 cattle and 2268 hogs; S & S, 3088 cattle; Swift, 5750 cattle and 3253 hogs; butchers, 19 hogs.

Mr. Mr. Geo. G. Gray, a prominent cattle man of Midland, was a guest at the Mansion last night and left this morning for his home, having been absent three weeks, during which time he took in the fair at San Angelo.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 3
The markets closed with a full supply of beef cattle, and a heavy supply of calves and yearlings left on hand. Trading ended dull and values weak, and poor, trashy stock is neglected.

Hogs firm. Sheep quiet, the butchers fully supplied there is no inquiry.

Receipts.	1158	2265	224
Sales.	1213	2000	254
On hand.	346	898	161

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass beefs, per lb. gross	25 to 26
Common to fair beefs, per lb. gross	11 to 12
Good fat cows, per lb. gross	11 to 12
Common to fair cows, each	8.00 to 11.00
Good fat calves each	7.00 to 8.50
Common to fair calves, each	4.50 to 6.50
Good fat yearlings, each	8.00 to 10.00
Common to fair yearlings, each	5.50 to 7.50
Good milk cows	30.00 to 35.00
Common to fair	15.00 to 25.00
Attractive springers	17.50 to 25.00

Good fat corned, per lb. gross	6 to 6 1/2
Common to fair per lb. gross	5 to 5 1/2
SHEEP.	
Good fat sheep each	12.50 to 15.75
Common to fair each	1.25 to 2.00

For cheap western ranches, with or without stock, address R. R. CLARIDGE, San Antonio, Texas.



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