



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

NO. 14.

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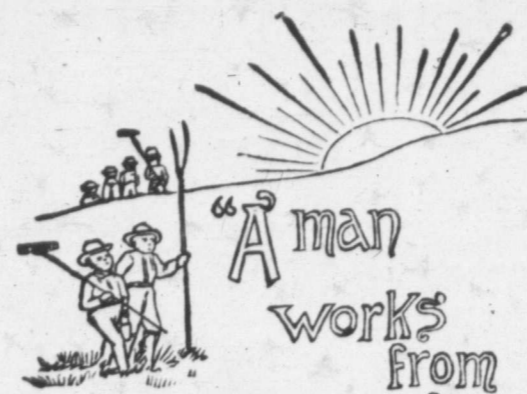
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, July 22, 1892.

No. 14.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.

Office of Publication 1008 Houston Street.

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, Rooms 54 and 55 Hurley Building.

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Address all communications to
TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Important to the Cattle Interests.

At the inter-state convention of cattlemen held at Fort Worth in 1890, it was urged, says the Fort Worth Gazette, that a bureau of information and statistics in live stock be organized in order that intelligent knowledge might be maintained concerning one of the greatest industries of the West. The matter rested there and further action has been delayed until it seems necessary to make an extra effort for its establishment. It is now proposed to memorialize congress on a subject that has received indorsement from the governors of more than thirty states. In aid of the endeavor to bring about concerted and prompt action in the matter a pamphlet has been issued by W. L. Black, chairman of the bureau, in which is a full explanation of the system as proposed by the convention. In the approved report of the committee it was urged that state bureaus be established as tending to a uniform system to be attained by co-operation of the state bureaus and united action secured by an appropriation by congress sufficient to effect this. Further, that this improvement be put under the auspices of the department of agriculture. From a proper regulation of the cattle industry and a harmony among

dealers not attainable by mere individuals, it is believed not only will the bureaus soon become self-sustaining, but new life will be infused into a business that has languished for lack of a uniform system among producers and shippers.

In a private letter Mr. Black, recognizing Fort Worth as a center for this immense business, suggests that this bureau be located in this city, an advantage not to be underestimated.

New and Improved Management.

While dealing fairly and liberally with Texas railways and their connecting lines, the JOURNAL has never hesitated to criticize their action and management when it thought their treatment of live stock shippers deserved such criticisms.

Acting on this the JOURNAL has, in the past, felt called upon, in defense of the rights of its patrons, the live stock shippers, to refer in rather uncomplimentary terms to the Texas and Pacific railroad, under a former management.

The JOURNAL felt that the stockmen along the line of the Texas and Pacific were then being neglected, imposed upon and unfairly treated by the management and still thinks so, and therefore has no apologies to make for anything it may at that time have said. Its sense of justice however, together with its disposition to commend railway managements when their conduct towards and treatment of live stock shippers seem to entitle them to such commendation, now prompts the JOURNAL to say that under the new and greatly improved management of the Texas and Pacific the live stock traffic is being handled in a manner eminently satisfactory to the patrons of the road. Shipments of live stock are now given the right of way and hurried through on lightning express time. In fact, the recent rapid transit of live stock over the line in question has never been beaten in Texas. Not only are live stock shipments rushed through at an exceedingly satisfactory and heretofore unprecedented rate of speed, but live stock shippers are now treated courteously and kindly and made to feel that their business is both appreciated and wanted.

This sudden change and great improvement in the management of the Texas and Pacific railway is due mainly to the promotion of Mr. L. S. Thorne to the position of general superintendent and second vice-president of the entire system. Mr. Thorne, although yet a young man, has been in the employ of the Texas and Pacific railroad company for fifteen or twenty years. During this time he has worked himself up from an humble brakeman to the general management of the entire system, and is to-day one of the best equipped and one of the most universally popular railroad men in the Southwest. Mr. Thorne has but recently been promoted to the management of the affairs of this company, but has already made many important changes, all of which are very satisfactory to the patrons of the road.

As long as Mr. Thorne manages the Texas and Pacific and Mr. E. H. Hinton looks after the freight department and D. W. Morris represents the live stock traffic, shippers of live stock may rely on fair, liberal and satisfactory treatment.

The Corn Crop.

The corn crop throughout the great corn belt of the United States is unusually backward, and for this reason it has been predicted that the crop would be an entire failure. From latest information it seems that the corn crop, while late, is coming on in fine shape, farmers are doing excellent work, the corn is clean and growing rapidly and will have plenty of time to mature unless cut off by an early frost. Foster, the weather prophet, predicts a late winter and thinks the growing, mild weather will continue this fall fully thirty days longer than usual. If his predictions prove true the corn crop in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and throughout the feeding states will be an exceptionally fine one.

Should the corn crop be a good one, and the indications are that it will, it will result, not only in causing farmers through the feeding states to hold over a large percentage of the cattle now on hand, but will create a market for many Western range steers as feeders.

A good corn crop this year will materially assist in holding up the market on Texas cattle during the coming fall and in that way afford temporary relief and benefit to Texas cattlemen, but will result in giving us a low market next spring. On the other hand should the corn crop be cut short by early frost, farmers through the feeding states will rush their cattle on the market this fall and completely demoralize it for the time, but would necessarily give us an active, excited and unusually good market next spring.

Demand for Feeders.

The indications are that Texas will feed more cattle the coming winter than ever before, consequently the home demand for this class of cattle will greatly exceed that of any previous year. In addition to the increased demand to supply Texas feeders, quite a number of our steers will be wanted in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern states. All these cattle must come, not only from Texas, but from below the quarantine line, or at least from a low altitude. It is a well-known fact among cattlemen that cattle from a high altitude, such as the Panhandle or extreme western part of the state, will not do well when removed to a low altitude. In fact the transfer of cattle from a high to a low altitude is attended with more or less risk from Texas fever, incurring a risk that but few are willing to assume, thus restricting the territory from which feeding cattle can be safely supplied to that part of the state below the government quarantine line.

In view of the above facts the question very naturally arises, can that

part of the state above referred to supply this increased demand for feeders? The JOURNAL unhesitatingly says it cannot unless feeders will be content to buy and feed younger cattle than they have heretofore been using. There are but few four-year-old steers in the country, while three-year-olds are scarcer than they have been in many years. The indications now are that feeders must either go to Southern Texas for a large part of their supplies, or they must feed a great many one and two-year-old cattle.

In conclusion the JOURNAL wishes to say that it considers the outlook fairly good for those who have steers on hand suitable for feeders. Such parties should not think of sacrificing their cattle by shipping them to market, where they will come in contact with the thousands of half-fat cattle that must go from the Indian Territory. Texas ranchmen and farmers who have good feeding steers should keep them at home and use them in supplying the home demand. They will in this way obtain better and more satisfactory prices and avoid the possibility of striking a glut and sacrificing their stuff. Let your fat cows go to market, but don't think of taking such risk with your steers, for which you will so soon have a better, safer and more satisfactory market at your own door.

Godair, Harding & Co's. Circular.

In their circular letter of July 15th, Messrs Godair, Harding & Co., the Chicago live stock commission merchants, have this to say in regard to the Texas live stock trade:

This has been a rather quiet week in the Texas cattle market. Receipts have been the largest of the year by long odds, being generally in excess of the demand each day and aggregating about 36,000 head for the week or fully half the entire receipts. Since the high time last week when the markets were in a state of unprecedented excitement, prices for Texas cattle have been rapidly settling down to a legitimate and reasonable basis. The first half of this week arrivals were remarkably heavy stimulated, no doubt, by the recent advance, and prices dropped 15 to 25 cents on all grades, making them \$1.00 to 1.25 lower than the extremely high time. During the latter part of this week a better feeling has prevailed and good steers have about regained what they lost on Monday and Tuesday. The quality of the Texas cattle which have been coming lately has been rather below the standard. Receipts have run too much on canners and not enough to cattle that could be utilized for dressed beef purposes. As a result the average price looks very low. Some good steers sold on Wednesday at \$4.00, but they were no comparison to the cattle which touched highwater mark a few days ago at \$5.25. Good steers have sold largely this week at 3.40 to 3.75; medium, \$3.00 to 3.40, and a large percentage of light grass steers at \$2.30 to 2.80. Cows and bulls sold at \$1.25 to 2.40; calves, \$3.00 to 4.10. We think that receipts will not be so heavy next week and prices will show some improvement.

CATTLE.

Killing Cattle for Two Continents.
By Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.

In view of our national struggle to secure the readmission of American pork to the markets of Europe, the great stock yards of Chicago have become interesting to the whole world. And well may we call them interesting, since hardly any product of American conditions more thoroughly typifies our national enterprise and ingenuity. The slaughtering and packing industry of the country is now mainly carried on in four Western cities, and Chicago is at the head of these. Her union stock yards are five and a half miles from the city hall, in the middle of the city. They comprise 320 acres, dotted with buildings and covered with the fenced pens that confine the cattle. The place is a sort of city in itself, and has twenty miles of streets or alleys between the pens, twenty miles of water troughs, fifty miles of feeding troughs, and seventy-five miles of water and drainage pipes. The plant cost \$4,000,000, and the various packing companies have invested there at least \$10,000,000. Twenty trunk-line railways roll their cars upon the network of tracks by which the yard is served.

During the early morning hours the scene of unloading beeves, sheep and pigs from the cars of the Western railroads is a busy one. During the afternoon the cars of the Eastern railroads are laden with the dressed and canned meat that is to be sent to the Eastern cities and the sea board. The Stock Yards company owns the railway tracks, and charges toll for the use of them. The pens when filled will hold 15,000 sheep, 20,000 cattle and 120,000 pigs. All the live stock comes consigned to commission men, who make the sales, which go on all day long, and which are marked by methods that have been gradually simplified to a most extraordinary degree. In an incredibly short time the buyers have rejected what animals they do not want, have accepted others, have seen the herds weighed like magic upon patent live stock scales, and have had a scale or weight ticket issued by the Stock Yards company presented for payment as if it were a formal bill. By an arrangement with the bank, these tickets are in a simple manner made to serve as checks. In the classification of the qualities of cattle the first-class is that whose meat is fit to send to the Eastern cities and to Europe.

The place is not beautiful, but neither is it dirty. Its atmosphere suggests to the nasal organs confused recollections of the circuses, menageries and stables of former acquaintance. Cowboy riders dashing about on spunky little horses lend especial picturesqueness to all out-door scenes, and the pitiful bleating of the sheep and cries of the cattle give a pathetic tone to the thoughts of the visitor.

After a long walk past endless rows of pens one comes to the central buildings, mainly given up to brokers' offices, and fronting on a little consumptive-looking patch of grass. All along the curb and elsewhere near by are horses, tethered usually to rings in the broad sidewalk. Their soft-hatted drivers, carrying big cruel-looking bull-roads, are loafing near the buildings, and on the horses are noticed saddles with big pommels and dangling wooden stirrups—the contributions of ancient Spain to modern Chicago. Beyond are great buildings that seem to be floored with live sheep, each animal showing a black initial letter, presumably put on its wool with paint. Other sheep in moving droves pave certain alleys that are come upon. Over and across the wide vista of stock pens are seen men bumping up and down in the most mysterious manner. They are presumably on horseback, but their horses can't be seen.

A change comes o'er the scene. Some railway tracks are crossed, and the sight-seer stands in the thick of a cluster of packing houses. From out of a doorway under a phenomenally long porch come huge sides of red and white beef, shot out as if from a multiple cannon. These great weights of meat hang from pulleys that run upon a track overhead, and they swing along one after another as boards are turned out of a saw mill, and with force enough to toss the men who are paid to guide them as if the men were jackstraws. These junks of meat were moving in the pens a short while before, now they are being loaded into refrigerating cars. In this building cattle are being turned into butcher's meat.

I saw two fat and comfortable steers coming out of an alley, and was told that they were trained to lead the other cattle to the foot of an inclined and enclosed gangway, there to turn and leave them, while the other brutes went on and up the walk to the slaughter pens. That is earning their living—and an honest one—with a vengeance!

I saw that the beeves were driven into pens, and that men ran along or stood over them on planks laid across the tops of the pens. I saw that they jabbed or prodded the poor beast into the right position for their purpose, and then that they felled them with crushing blows of hammers upon their skulls. Then the doors of the pens were thrown open, chains were fastened about the hind legs of the unconscious beasts, and they were swung up so that they hung upon a trolley running upon a single overhead rail. Silently and methodically the slaughterers walked along and gashed their throats, and the mysterious red essence of life was flung with drenching volume on the slippery floor. Rapidly, far more rapidly than the reader would believe unless he had seen it done, the carcasses are sent back to the next and the next and the next set of operatives to have their hides taken off—so skillfully that they fetch more than any hides discarded by any other butchers in the world—to have their entrails removed, to have their heads and hoofs taken off, to be split and washed, and to be sent swinging along to the cooling rooms. Silence, skill, expedition, these were the characteristics of all the labor in that murderous place.

Everything—without particularizing too closely—every single thing that appertains to a slaughtered beef is sold and put to use. The horns become the

horn of commerce; the straight lengths of leg bone go to the cutlery makers and others; the guts become sausage casings; their contents make fertilizing material; the livers, hearts, tongues and tails, and the stomach that become, tripe, are all sold over the butchers' counters of the nation; the knuckle bones are ground up into bone flour for various uses; the bladders are dried and sold to druggists, tobacconists, and others; the fat goes into oleomargarine, and from the hoof and feet and other parts come glue and oil and fertilizing ingredients. Over the slaughter house I found a series of rooms heaped full of bones and horns. The bones had been boiled to get the fat of the marrow, as well as to clean them. Then they had been dried and shaken about until they were as smooth and clean as cotton spools. The knuckle joints had been cut off them, and one room was filled with the ground-up flour of those parts. The white and pretty bones that remained were to be shipped to Connecticut, England and Germany to be worked into knife-handles, fan-handles, tooth-brush handles, backs, for nail-brushes, sides for pen-knives and into button-hook handles shirt-studs, cuff-buttons, and so on, ad infinitum. What was to become of the horns was still more astonishing. By heating them and then tapping them skillfully, the operatives had loosened the soft cellular filling which solidifies and strengthens each horn. The substance around this, between it and the inner surface of the horn, goes for glue; the rest is ground up into bone-meal. The horns were then to be sent to the makers of horn goods, who, by cutting each horn skillfully and then pressing it between heavy rollers, manage to spread each one out into a flat ribbon. In this shape it can be used in a thousand ways. The artificers who do this work cut each horn spirally, so that it becomes a tight curl, capable of being straightened out. By immense pressure the curl is taken out of it. Good horns sell at \$125 a ton. It is by such thorough economy and ingenuity—by losing nothing and wasting nothing—that the great firms in this business have monopolized their field. A small butcher in the East cannot kill his meat and market it in competition with the stock yards packers, because he must waste what they save and sell.

I made a tour of the refrigerating or cooling rooms. They are kept at a temperature of thirty-six degrees, I believe. Yet, when the meat fresh from the slaughter is railroaded into such a room, the animal heat in it warms the room for a considerable time, and fills it with steam as with a fog. Once it is cooled, the sides of beef are firm and hard and almost appetizing. Everywhere, except at the actual scene of slaughter, these houses and the work in them are clean and above criticism. While I looked on, they were killing four beeves a minute, or 250 in every hour. There were slaughtered in those stock yards during 1890 no less than 2,219,312 head of cattle, more than 1,000,000 sheep, and 5,733,082 hogs.

The hog killing is done in a very much more peculiar manner than the slaughtering of the cattle. In the catching pen are many hogs. Let us follow one. The catcher snaps a chain around one leg, and hooks the loose end of the chain to the trolley. The hog swings out of the pen to where a butcher stands on a grating. The butcher with a deft thrust, cuts the animal to the heart, and death is practically instantaneous. The dead body swings along to be loosened over a vat of scalding water, into which it plunges. Other bodies are there, and the water is loosening their bristles. Suddenly a great rake scoops out a hog,

and it falls upon a runway, where a chain that is hooked to its nose pulls it through a steam scraper. The knives of this machine are set at every angle, and miss no part of the hide on the body.

Once out of the reach of the scraper a number of men pass the body along, and remove every bristle and speck that was missed. Then the body, still travelling along is washed with a hose and its head is all but cut off. Next it is disembowelled. Then the lard is removed, the head is cut off, the tongue is taken out, and the body is split and passed along to the cooling rooms. Again everything is saved; The blood is turned into albumen for photographers' uses, is sold to sugar-refiners, and is turned into fertilizing powder. The bristles go to brush-makers, shoemakers, and upholsters. The fat is valuable in many forms, the intestines become sausage casings, the livers, lungs, and hearts are minced up into sausage meat, and parts of the meat of the heads make up into head cheese. The feet are canned or pickled, or worked up in the lard tanks. The last that I saw of the hogs was in a vast cold-cellar, where men were salting and turning sides of pork that were so numerous as to form mounds and walls much as one sees boards piled up in a lumber yard.

As I passed out of the yards some one handed a card to me. It contained a record of the business of one firm, the leading one of the "Big Four" packing concerns. It showed that during the year ending April 1, 1891, that company transacted sales of \$66,000,000 worth of meat and other goods. It killed 712,000 cattle, 1,714,000 hogs, and nearly 500,000 sheep. It employed 7900 persons, and paid nearly \$4,000,000 in wages. It owned 2250 refrigerator cars and fifty acres of buildings. It made 7,000,000 pounds of glue and 9500 tons of fertilizer. I suspect that its hogs and sheep and boxes of glue and sides of beef and cans of meat may stretch out, if piled one on the other, from here to the moon, but I leave the calculation to others, satisfying myself with the reflection that America is great, and Chicago is its prophet.

The Fort Worth Gazette of last Sunday says: Mr. Charles Goodright of Goodnight, Tex., was in the city a day or so since, stopping at the Mansion. Mr. Goodnight was speaking to a group of friends concerning his buffalo herds. He has for thirteen years been cross-breeding the full blood buffalo with domestic cattle, and they make an excellent cross. He has bred the full bloods but rarely, preferring the cross. The cross results in a fine, closely-built seven hundred to nine hundred-pound beef of fine quality. The coat is not so thick, he claims, but is of a superior quality and makes a finer robe. There is much uncertainty in breeding, and as a proof, he says that out of thirty two buffalo cows he only raised eight calves. Another fact is they only breed in alternate years. In answer to the question as to which made the better cross, he replied that he had not yet been able to cross a domestic bull with a full blood buffalo cow. The value of a thoroughbred buffalo bull, said he, varied and there was no stipulated price fixed. As for himself, he would not part with one at any price. Mr. Goodnight says he will breed sixty buffalo cows this year and will attempt to cross his bulls with a large number of native cattle.

LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT

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

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

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A small flock of sheep is more profitable because better care can be given, and there is usually less disease than in a large flock.

Prejudice has a good deal to do with the keeping of stock. One breeder has a fancy for this or that breed, and that governs his course. The man who don't like sheep will often refuse to keep them in spite of the proof a neighbor can furnish as to the profit they bring.

A good sheep, says a writer, is one that will pay its own expenses with wool; will pay the money it costs, if shipped to market, and will pay a profit if kept for increase. This applies to all kinds of sheep on farm or range. On one it may take a ten pound fleece to pay out, and on the other a five pound fleece will cover the expense. The carcass is the great test of value on ordinary sheep, that the weight should be the first consideration.

Referring to the sheep market of last week Messrs. Godair Harding & Co., of Chicago say: "The market for sheep this week has been in a rather precarious condition. Arrivals have been entirely too heavy and buyers had decidedly the best of it. Texas sheep have been numerous and made up nearly one-third the receipts of 46,000 head. Some prime wethers sold up to \$4.65 at the first of the week, but prices since then have dropped 40 to 50c and trading became lifeless. There has been a flood of common and inferior sheep that ought not to be here. Texas feeders sold chiefly at \$3.25 to 3.50, but if "ewey," \$3.00 to 3.25 caught them. Good killing wethers have sold largely at \$3.75 to 4.25. The outlook for next week is not very favorable."

Professor Craig, of Wisconsin, at an institute not long since, had this to say as to growing both mutton and wool: "In growing mutton sheep, you are at the same time growing the wool that will sell the best to-day, and this wool is the medium combing. The fine wool does not sell so readily now. The cloth that is worn by the common people is made largely from this wool. Then, too, that wool cannot be produced in any other country so readily and cheaply as it can be produced in this country. So in going into the production of mutton sheep we attain both of these ends. We make mutton for three cents per pound and it will sell for six cents per pound and that of itself leaves a good margin of profit and then you have the wool extra and some other valuable results of sheep raising. One way to establish a flock is to start with common sheep and grade up, but this depends much on the man. Buy a good ram and breed up. In using a pure-bred animal you get all the advantages of long and continuous breeding. In the breeding of no animals will you get more the benefit of the work of others than in the breeding of sheep."

The Montana Farming and Stock Journal, which has improved greatly of late, and which is becoming an authority on agricultural and stock mat-

ters, says: Anybody who takes the time to think about it can see that the sheep business is having a boom. In all parts of the United States men are going into it. In the West cattlemen are going out of steer ranging into sheep ranching, flocks are being constantly increased and new ones are being every day established. There are a number of reasons for this, and perhaps the best reason is the largely increased market for mutton. Here on the ranges is the best place in the world to go a little slow in this direction. It is always best to fight a little shy of a business when everybody else is going into it. While there is no immediate prospect any longer for a free wool regulation, there are dozens of other drawbacks to raising sheep in large bands and for wool alone. This has been repeatedly the experience of sheepmen. The small flocks of a dozen or two sheep on a farm are in a large measure exempt from these difficulties and this makes their competition all the more dangerous.

Profit In Sheep.

We are asked by beginners what the profit is in sheep, and we have been loath to offer advice since we were so unmercifully chastised, as it were, through the press, for giving such glowing thoughts of the sheep industry by an old breeder and writer in Jefferson county. But we will attempt to give some practical experience, and trust that it will be of value to the many readers who are solicitous in this matter. There is much involved in the question of profits in sheep which make it difficult to answer, for much depends on the flock, the owner, the management, the environment and the natural advantages for successful sheep operations in the locality. One person will have timber lands of little value else than grazing sheep; he may have outside range, and he may graze them on land worth forty-five dollars per acre; he may be attacked by dogs and wolves, or he may be contiguous to a good market for the products of his flock. All these matters are to be taken into consideration. One farmer may take sheep and make thirty or forty per cent. on the investment, while his neighbor will lose money on the same investment. We have in mind two neighbors who took each a flock of sheep on the share. One flock was not kept a year, and then it was with difficulty that the original number was returned to the owner. He had poor fences and the sheep were everywhere and into everything within the limits of the farm and neighborhood. The other farmer is making money out of the same kind of sheep, and on the same terms, but under different management. With poor fences it is next to impossible for a person to keep sheep, and at the same time be a Christian. They will be everywhere, and right where they are not wanted at the very time the owner has the least time to look after them. These are some of the conditions of sheep husbandry.

Our first experience with sheep in this state was with seventeen common ewes, for which we paid \$50, and one common ram at \$5. They were all allowed to run in a pasture of eight acres together with four cows. In the winter they were fed two tons of prairie

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

hay and one ear of corn each twice a day. We sold one hundred and twenty-six pounds of wool at twenty-six cents per pound, and raised twenty-one lambs, the wethers of which were sold to the city butcher for \$4 each. What could be done then can be done now, with the exception that wool is worth nineteen to twenty-two cents per pound instead of twenty-six. Better sheep are kept than the ones we had then. We have the best of hay instead of prairie hay, and many advantages we did not then have; we are keeping them on land worth \$45 per acre, when we kept them then on land worth, perhaps, \$2.00 or \$25 per acre. A writer in the Western Stockman says:

"Three hundred and fifty dollars will buy one hundred good two-year-old ewes, after the wool is off; \$25 will buy a good full-blooded ram suitable for breeding purposes; \$125 will make suitable shedding, stabling, feed fixtures, corral, etc., thus \$500 may be expended in the direct start of the flock, although the fixtures are not in the original cost of the flock.

"One hundred good Oregon ewes of the Merino blood, clipping eight pounds of wool, worth on the farm seventeen cents per pound, the ram twenty pounds, making a total of eight hundred and twenty pounds of wool, worth \$139.40. The increase in lambs would be not less than 85 per cent. These by their good breeding will be well worth \$2.50 per head, or \$212.50, making a total income of \$351.90. The expenses of the flock in producing this may be roughly estimated; twenty tons of hay at \$2.50, \$50; fifty bushels of corn at 25 cents, \$12.50; 8 per cent. on value of grazing lands sufficient to carry them through the grazing season, \$50; taxes, \$10, making \$135. You now have your original flock of one hundred ewes and the addition of 85 lambs."

The above statement of probabilities with sheep is not extravagant at all, and there are many points where there is room for improvement in the line of breeding and feeding. He has considered nothing for the labor in caring for the flock, and he has made conclusions on a wool consideration rather than mutton. It looks encouraging, however, even though the industry closes at the end of the first year with \$216.90 to show for the investment of \$350.

At long range and under many advantages and disadvantages, it is impossible to state the number of head which can be kept per acre, as there are so many kinds of pasture, and so many different conditions of seasons, such as drouths, floods, heat and cold. We frequently aim to run about five sheep per acre, on the pasture land, and if the season should be dry and the pastures get short, which it generally does, we supplement with grain, sweet corn or hay, any of which the sheep will eat with a relish if they have not enough feed in the pasture. It goes without saying that a flock of good sheep in the hands of a careful farmer can be made profitable, even when wool is low in price. To the contrary, sheep will be a losing business in the hands of a careless farmer whose fences are allowed to get out of repair, and who permits the hogs and sheep to run together at all seasons of the year.—Iowa Homestead.

Good advice cannot be too often repeated, for in some matters, says the Agricultural Epitomist, one is prone to forget or neglect, and as regards the use of seeds on the farm this is often too true. It would seem to be just sheer folly to sow scrub seed upon good soil in the face of the fact that far better results would follow the use of pure seeds of known named tested varieties. Men do not retain in use the old-fashioned grain cradle; they use the new improved harvesters or self-binders. Why? Simply because it would not pay to do otherwise. This principal is a sound, sensible one. Why not apply its rule to every other department of the farm? Using light, crafty, "run out" oats or any other similar seed is exactly the same as using the abandoned grain cradle or hand sickle. If it does not pay to use one it does not pay to use the other. Recently we examined a crib of corn on a farm where the soil was rich, where maximum crops might be produced, but where weeds had been allowed to wield their pernicious sway. No two ears were alike, none were of full size, and the greater proportion were little better than nubbins. Then there were all sorts and sizes, red, yellow, white and marble, mixed and degenerated into mongrel varieties, with huge cobs and small cobs, dents and no dents even rows irregular ones, filled tops and bald heads, and in short, not the slightest trace of pure family, or race, or claim to pedigree. Now had the farmer taken enough trouble to procure good seed of one sort and a good sort at that, properly suited for his special district, what a different account his corn crib would have given of his season's work. The good seed would not have been equal, however, to the task of mastering the field invaded by hostile hosts of weeds. Good seeds and proper culture usually accompany each other and their wedlock results in perfect progeny. All seeds, like all breeds of live stock, tend to revert to a state of nature. The said state of nature is not calculated to command top prices in the market. The nearer it is approached the smaller the price; the farther we can depart from it the more preserve, improve and perpetuate the highest forms of vegetable and animal life evolved by man from nature's primary materials, the better will the price be that it commands. The farmer that year after year persists in seeding his farm to poor seeds is his own worst enemy. He is choking the very life out of his business. The cure is easy if judiciously employed. Take heed this year.

If the ewes are allowed to run down at this time the lambs will be weak and sickly.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Grasshoppers are playing havoc with some of the crops in the vicinity of Santa Anna, Coleman county.

Everything is very quiet in live stock circles this week. But little trading is being done, and but few cattlemen are in the city.

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

As a sample of success attending sheep raising in Sweetwater county, Wyoming, Charles Rader reports 675 lambs out of a band of 625 ewes. This is something over 100 per cent.—Miles City Stock Growers' Journal.

J. W. Cooper, formerly of Jack county, who removed his cattle to the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico several years ago, has recently sold his herd numbering about 2000 head to a Mr. Laney of Kansas at \$4.50 per head, not counting calves. The purchaser will ship them to Kansas.

The Western rangers will soon be on the market. The Cheyenne Live Stock Journal says: We hear of a number of ranchmen being in the field gathering beef for shipment. Another week will witness the sending forward of several trains of range steers and the movement will continue more or less briskly from this time on until the closing of the season in November.

The Wilcox, (Ariz.) Stockman says: The reports of the cattle inspectors for this point show a shipment of 25,000 head of cattle loaded at this place from June 1st last year to the same date of the present year. One-fifth of this number went West, the balance to the North and East.

The Texas cattle that were shipped into South Dakota this spring are, says the Stock Growers' Journal, reported to be doing finely. Nearly all of them will be ready for beef this fall and undoubtedly nearly all of them will be shipped.

Capt. J. C. Lea, the original organizer and promoter, and since its first organization the manager of the Lea Cattle Co., of New Mexico, has, it is reported, sold his entire interest in the above named company to H. K. Thurber of New York. Capt. Lea has many warm friends in Texas who will wish him unbounded success in any business he may engage in.

The following interesting stock items are taken from the San Angelo Standard; G. C. Mauzy left for Indiana, Monday, with six cars of muttons which will swell his number already pasturing there to over 5000. Dr. J. B. Taylor struck the rising market last week with 364 Devil's River steers. Had he been a few days earlier he would have dropped about \$10 a head. M. B. Pulliam has returned from the Creek Nation, I. T., where he shipped out fifty cars of steers and fat cows. He reports excellent rains and knee high grass. Mr. Pulliam says he was the only man that had money enough to get home on. Messrs. Mark Fury and Lee Williams, of South Concho, P. L. Witten,

of Tarrant and Mr. Hatcher, of Shackelford county, came in from South Concho yesterday. Mr. Fury sold his ranch, seven leased sections, on the Concho, to Mr. Hatcher, for \$1000. The latter has stocked it with 400 horses. D. M. DeVit made the following deals in mutton this week. He bought in Concho county 350 from the Higginson estate at \$2.60; 500 from John F. Bustin and 800 from Winkle Bros., the latter at \$2.35. He also bought 1000 from Mitchell Bros., of Crockett county, at \$2.50. He sold to Al Knollen, of Kansas City, 1800 head at \$2.85.

It seems likely that the Northwestern range cattle shipping season will commence later than usual this year. The large amount of rainfall has made good grass but it is too green to make flesh yet awhile. It is estimated that the Montana, Wyoming and Dakota shipments of beef will fall off about 60,000 head.

A cattlemen explains the fact that he is able to pay his debts, this year, by the fact that last summer he went down into Texas and bought several thousand head of sheep. On these he will make several thousand dollars, and will have his cattle left to bring him into debt another year, unless he shall again make a turn on sheep.—Las Vegas (N. M.) Optic.

A Western editor is said to have hit upon a plan to keep subscriptions paid up, that takes the cake. Every time a delinquent subscriber is mentioned in his paper, his name is inverted. For example: uqof seuof and wife are spending a few days in Chicago. Every other subscriber understands what it means, and there is a rush to get right side up again.

An enormous number of cattle have been shipped out of Arizona during the last three months. Nearly all of them were for Montana. The inspector at Benson examined 17,000 head of cattle during the last few weeks. In reference to the cattle outlook for the coming year it is said that the prospects are in fair condition and that cattle are doing well.

A new machine for milking cows has been invented which as far as tested has met with success. It works on the vacuum principle and keeps the milk running in a steady stream until it is all exhausted. This invention ought to be hailed with delight by the milkmaid who occasionally gets kicked over by a too festive cow or gets a swipe in the face from the frisky tail during fly time.

The Fort Worth Gazette says: Texas fever in a violent form has broken out among the herds of cattle in the southern part of Lyons county, Kansas. The disease was communicated by a herd of Texas cattle which were driven through the county two weeks ago. Over 150 cattle have died from the fever. The county has been quarantined by the state authorities.

The Silver City (N. M.) Sentinel takes rather a gloomy view of the situation. It says: Although many thousand head of cattle have been shipped out of this county this year there has been very little money put in circulation by cattlemen. Most of the cattle shipped out have been sent to pasture,

and very few have been sold for cash. If there is a good market for stock this fall Grant county cattlemen will come out all right; but if prices are low most of the shippers will get little more out of their cattle than it cost to get them to pasture and keep them through the summer.

The calf crop in Wyoming will be light this year, according to the Cheyenne Journal, which says: Later returns from the round-ups indicate that the calf crop is lighter than anticipated in the early spring. This is due to two causes. First, the scarcity of bulls on the range and second the late storms. Ranchmen have bought very few bulls since 1886 and the old animals in the herds are of little services. Better buy bulls or sell your she stock.

The condition of the sheep in Montana this year is excellent. The rigid system of inspection which has been enforced has barred out everything that had any suspicion of disease and the result is that Montana's sheep crop will be healthier and better than ever before. The aggregate clip from that state this year is estimated at twelve to fifteen millions of pounds and has sold largely to Boston wool merchants at 17@29c. The quality of the wool this year is also excellent, so, taking all in all, the Montana sheep ranchman ought to be well satisfied.

The Cheyenne Live Stock Journal says: The newspaper mention of the commencement of a suit against the Western Union Beef company in Denver for damages resulting from a violation of the cattle quarantine laws is liable to be misleading and cause some nervousness unless explained. The damage complained of was done last year—not a new outbreak as might be imagined from the telegraphic account. There has been no trouble this year so far as we can learn anywhere on the trail.

There promises to be a pretty lively time in New Mexico between the Navajo Indians and white settlers. The recent dry weather in that section has dried up the water courses in the vicinity of Manuelito, where the Indians have been grazing a large number of sheep. Since the drouth they have moved their flocks hundreds of miles from their reservations and are usurping the property of white citizens for grazing purposes. If this were all it would not be so bad, but they are destroying property right and left and threaten the lives of the settlers. There seems to be no sense or reason about these redskins when they get on a rampage, the savage element prevailing almost as bad as in the days of Pochontas. It is all right to teach these savages the art of agriculture and educate them to a higher plane of civilization, but at the same time the government should keep a halter on them and so protect white men from such destructive outrages.

From every part of this country, most gratifying reports continue to pour in upon us. Since the last issue of the Herald, fine rains have fallen in every neighborhood throughout San Patricio and adjoining counties. The farmers and stockmen everywhere are rejoicing that the drouth was terminated in time to insure a splendid crop

of cotton and to produce sufficient grass to fatten all the stock on the range. So far as we are able to ascertain, the rains have been general throughout Southwest Texas; but it is impossible to estimate the great amount of good they have done. The farmers in this end of the county are a very happy people just now, and are preparing to plant a large acreage in vegetables, for the winter crop, which will yield them from \$250 to \$500 per acre. In the cotton districts, a large crop is ensured by the recent rains, which came just in time to save them. And the prospects for fine fall and winter pasturage were never better than now—[Aransas Harbor Herald.

In many localities in New Mexico and Arizona, a disastrous drouth continues, especially is this true in the Southern portion of these territories. Referring to the condition of affairs in the localities named the New Mexico Stock Grower says: From the various sections of New Mexico reports come that rains have fallen in the past two weeks. In the Southwest the range was very dry, and to date the fall has only sufficed to relieve the distressful condition, but the prospects are good for abundant rains during the season. In the central western portion of the territory about the same conditions prevail. In the southern and central portions of the Pecos valley there has been an abundant rainfall lately, and conditions are all favorable; in the upper portion of the valley there has been some rain, but not enough to be satisfactory to the rangemen. In the northeastern portion of the territory the range is good, and there has been some rain lately, but much more is needed to make conditions favorable all around. In the northwestern corner the range is good and there is no complaint of scarcity of water. In Southern Arizona there has been some rain lately, but not enough to do much good, and the outlook is very distressing; from the northern portion of the territory comes less complaint, but there is nothing to rejoice over in the situation.

"From the Black Forest to the Black Sea" is the title of a superb series of illustrated papers which has formed a leading feature of Harper's Magazine for several months past. It embraces a very entertaining narrative of a canoe voyage of 1775 miles down the Danube, through Germany, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, with delays at Vienna, Budapest, and the battle-field of Plevna, all accomplished within eleven weeks and one day. The illustrations, which are numerous and beautiful, are from drawings made during the voyage by Alfred Parsons and F. D. Millet. The series will be brought to a close in the August number of the magazine, in which Mr. Millet will describe the delta of the Danube and the final arrival of the party at the Black Sea.

4000 Acres of Land Wanted.

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

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

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.

July 6—W R Moore, Fort Worth, 63 steers, 1108 lbs, \$4.25; J K Rosson, Fort Worth, 88 steers, 1087 lbs, \$4.25; R M Pettenger, Fort Worth, 72 steers, 1018 lbs, \$3.65; Dr J B Taylor, San Angelo, 358 steers, 962 lbs, \$3.25; 4 stags, 990 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 660 lbs, \$2. July 8—W H Cowden, Waggoner, I T, 25 cows, 733 lbs, \$2.60; 21 calves, \$6 each. July 11—Annett West, Tulsa, I T, 34 heifers, 590 lbs, \$1.75; Webb & Hill, Albany, 26 cows, 681 lbs, \$1.65; J W Corn, Bear Creek, 29 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.85. July 12—J J Sager, Red Fork, I T, 26 steers, 765 lbs, \$1.90; 160 calves, \$5.75 each.

THE FISH & KECK CO.

KANSAS CITY.

July 13—For R B Ledbetter, Purcell, I T, 60 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.70; H D Bradley, Purcell, I T, 71 calves, 181 lbs, \$4.50 each; 23 bulls, 1104 lbs, \$1.40; Thompson & Park, Paoli, I T, 26 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.75; 11 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.25; J T Hill, Paules Valley, I T, 46 steers, 1070 lbs, \$3.60; Martin & Gray, Parsons, Kans, 95 cows, 797 lbs, \$1.85; 82 calves, \$5.50 each. July 14—P Doyle, Higgins, Tex, 53 cows, 880 lbs, \$1.50; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 160 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.70; S T Tuttle, Caldwell, Kans, 110 cows, 1144 lbs, \$3.50; S J Garvin, White Bead Hill, I T, 30 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.50; 26 steers, 1171 lbs, \$2.90; 24 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.55; Chas Keith, El Reno, I T, 32 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.55; 81 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.55; J R Graham, Purcell, I T, 45 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.70; T Graham, Purcell, I T, 47 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.75; E Thompson, Purcell I T, 23 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.55; 71 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.75; Koen Bros, El Reno, I T, 79 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.50; C Q and J Hassard, Osage Nation, 144 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.75; 81 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.65; 50 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.75; 50 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.75; 33 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.55; W W Cranston, Osage Nation, 125 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.60; Tom Graham, Purcell, I T, 94 steers, 1011 lbs, \$2.60; 13 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.55; Geo H Johnson, Kingfisher, I T, 24 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.50. July 15—Thos Leaky, Elgin, Kans, 63 cows, 647 lbs, \$1.70; Doyle & Biggers, Higgins, Tex, 25 steers, 1024 lbs, \$3; Ives & Doyle, Higgins, 123 steers, 1024 lbs, \$3; Heard & Perryman, Viar, I T, 248 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.50; Geo W Bonner, Gainesville, 97 steers, 1253 lbs, \$3.35; J M Lathim, McAllister, I T, 56 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.40; Woods & Muncrief, Purcell, I T, 75 steers, 922 lbs, \$2.50; W F Thayer, Arkansas City, Kans, 304 steers, 800 lbs, \$1.70. July 16—J J Adkins, Bush Springs, I T, 29 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.75; 27 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.55; W M Hurtley, Bush Springs, I T, 45 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.45; 20 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.10; 67 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.70; D J McCarthy, Bush Springs, I T, 18 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.65; Baird & Ingram, Purcell, I T, 46 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.65. July 18—J C Worley, Purcell, I T, 23 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.25; J B George, Purcell, 15 cows, 924 lbs, \$2; 19 cows, 900 lbs, \$1.25; T A Devoque, Elgin, Kans, 55 calves, \$5.50 each; 56 cows, 686 lbs, \$1.10; S Langdon, Elgin, 52 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.60; 30 steers, 922 lbs,

\$2.50; L Rogers, Stringtown, I T, 19 steers, 766 lbs, \$1.75; H W Cresswell, Woodward, I T, 555 calves, \$5.50 each; 62 cows, 866 lbs, \$1.60; 200 heifers, 746 \$1.85. July 19—P J Mattingley, Sherman, 114 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.30; J M Roberson, Dixie, 85 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.75; Thos McColgan, Purcell, I T, 27 steers, 820 lbs, \$2.15; W R Biggs, Loco, I T, 32 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.60; 31 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.55.

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

July 11.—G Freed, Kansas City, 34 steers, 667 lbs, \$2.25; L M Coates, Corsicana, 25 steers, 780 lbs, \$2.60; 3 cows, 783 lbs, \$2.10; C P Wimberly, Corsicana, 27 steers, 874 lbs, \$2.90; 3 stags, 1273 lbs, \$2.10; 22 cows, 793 lbs, \$2; 5 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.55; T D Root, Corsicana, 21 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.65; 8 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.80; C L Jones, Royse City, 23 cows, 863 lbs, \$2.15; 21 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.85; 37 yearlings, 584 lbs, \$2.15; 15 calves, 312 lbs, \$2.35. July 12—Connell & S, Taylor, 27 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.75; C S West, Corsicana, 65 steers, 953 lbs, \$3.35; 11 cows, 781 lbs, \$2; 8 calves, 225 lbs, \$2.25; J D Hurst, 1 yearling, 520 lbs, \$2.25; 27 steers, 1025 lbs, \$3.61; 10 steers, 974 lbs, \$3.37; 2 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.75; 1 steer, 920 lbs, \$2.75; 1 steer, 700 lbs, \$2.75; 4 steers, 902 \$2.75; 4 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.75; 2 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.75; W S Hall, 78 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.40; R B Hutto, Hutto, 25 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.60; 1 bull, 980 lbs, \$1.75; 1 calf, 290 lbs, \$2.25; F Roberts, Sabinal, 24 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.10. July 13—E Stevens, Cuero, 22 steers, 1043 lbs, \$3.45; W Metz, Yorktown, 25 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.60; F Fassett, Yorktown, 44 steers, 1141 lbs, \$4; 19 steers, 1123 lbs, \$4; 1 stag, 1430 lbs, \$2; J T Wafford, Cuero, 50 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.55; G Freed, Kansas City, 14 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.70; 18 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.40; 42 cows, 597 lbs, \$1.85; T J Trigg, Kansas City, 37 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50; 1 cow, 750 lbs, \$2; 14 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.50; 2 stags, 800 lbs, \$2; 21 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.50; 80 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.40; Vansant & C, Kansas City, 58 steers, 748 lbs, \$2.35; M T Shackett, Kansas City, 25 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.45; R B Hutto, Hutto, 26 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.45; John Walling, Cuero, 15 steers, 1250 lbs, \$3.50; 5 steers, 1140 lbs, \$2.60; 4 steers, 1190 lbs, \$2.60; 3 steers, 1260 lbs, \$3.50; 10 steers, 1256 lbs, \$3.50. July 14—E Crockett, St Louis, 31 cows, 583 lbs, \$1.65; 2 calves, 265 lbs, \$1.75; Whitner & F, St Louis, 24 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.50; J P. Miller & Bro, St Louis, 50 calves, 200 lbs, \$2.50. July 18—Pratt Bros, Abilene 37 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.20; 8 cows, 685 lbs, \$1.65; 6 stags, 933 lbs, \$1.65; L B Conholl, Kansas City, 50 steers, 964 lbs, \$3.05; 4 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.05.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

July 13—Geo Simpson, Catoosa, I T, 89 calves, \$6.75 each; 68 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.85; 24 steers, 848 lbs, \$2.45; Wm Hittson, Catoosa, I T, 85 calves 85 calves, \$6.25 each; 5 cows, 302 lbs, \$2; 84 heifers, 567 lbs, \$2; J M Jackson, Tulsa, I T, 82 steers, 831 lbs, \$2.75; H & T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 765 lbs, \$2.05; A G Webb, 18 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.75; 57 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.75; Montgomery & Butler, 42 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3; 21 steers, 1051 lbs, \$3; Gillman Sharp, 30 cows, 793 lbs, \$2.05; Cyrus Rivie, 57 calves, \$5.75; Harris

Bros & Childress, 37 steers, 981 lbs, \$3; H H Crane, 45 steers, 1104 lbs, \$3.25; 1 steer, 1200 lbs, \$2.50; Whitener & Fichs, Burton, 20 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.60; 2 oxen, 1435 lbs, \$2.60. July 14—Harris Bros & Childress, Tulsa, I T, 60 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.85; A R Durant, Goodland, I T, 44 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.75; 50 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.40; 64 steers, 781 lbs, \$2.25; Magnolia Cattle and Land company, Colorado, 172 calves, \$5 each. July 15—R L Gray, Caddo Mills, 22 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.85; 13 cows, 906 lbs, \$1.85; 3 cows, 826 lbs, \$1.85; 14 steers, 713 lbs, \$2.55. July 16—Ross Bros, Carlisle, 206 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.75; W B Ellis, Tulsa, I T, 2 bulls, 1120 lbs, \$1.75; H & T Windham, 26 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.75; Hy Roach, 2 cows, 845 lbs, \$1.95; 28 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.90. July 18—J C Dyer & Bros, Bynum, Tex, 1 cow, 850 lbs, \$1.50; 22 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.50; 1 bull, 1070 lbs, \$2; 31 cows, 699 lbs, \$1.40; 2 calves, \$3 each; 5 calves, \$4 each; 29 cows and heifers, 707 lbs, \$1.40; R Falton, Comfort, Tex, 44 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.35; A S Nicholson, Wagoner, I T 117 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.65; Harris Bros & Childress, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, and heifers, 794 lbs, \$1.55; G W Morris, & Co, Mt. Calm, Tex, 29 heifers, 654 lbs, \$1.70; 2 bulls, 1190 lbs, \$1.75; 29 cows and heifers, 506 lbs, \$1.55; 22 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.50; 2 stags, 1040 lbs, \$2.25; 1 cow, 920 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 820 lbs, \$2; 19 calves, \$4 each; W H Yarborough, Jr, Sherman, 74 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.65; 12 cows and heifers, 492 lbs, \$1.40; 8 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.50; 1 bull, 1310 lbs, \$1.70; 35 calves, \$4.50 each. July 19—F A Piper & Co, Uvalde, 249 sheep, 71 lbs, \$3.60; W G Hopson, Pottsboro, 99 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.55.

AT KANSAS CITY.

July 13—Thompson & Thompson, Woodward, I T, 34 cows, 581 lbs, \$2; 31 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.90; R J Carroll, 59 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.70; J E Carroll, 70 calves, \$5.25 each; H L Vaden, Purcell, I T 16 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.75; 8 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.50; 4 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.05; J H Slaughter, Arlington, Colo, 72 cows, 654 lbs, \$1.50; 20 bulls, 1147 lbs, \$1.75; 7 steers, 485 lbs, \$4.75; 93 calves, \$3 each; July 14—W H Hopkins, Canadian, 52 calves, \$4.75 each; 21 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.25; 16 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.50; G W Addison, Hamilton, Kans, 28 calves, \$4.50 each; 9 bulls, 999 lbs, \$1.35; 25 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.85; D R Fant, Minco, I T, 25 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.55; Fant & T, 90 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.40; Traders Bank, Canadian, 21 stags, 1315 lbs, \$1.60; 33 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.60; Hopkins & Co, 26 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.35. July 15—Canadian Valley Bank, Canadian, 24 cows, 468 lbs, \$1.40; 30 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.60; Pryor & Mosely, Red Rock, I T, 100 calves, \$5.50 each; J I & H A McWhorter, Inola, I T, 29 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.75; Geo Little, Canadian, 18 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.45; 8 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.55; C W Merchant & Son, Inola, I T, 74 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.60; C W Merchant & Co, 25 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.60; S Cutbirth, 32 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.55; C Hayden, Chouteau, I T, 105 calves, \$5 each; Conner & Howell, Blue Jacket, I T, 17 calves, \$5.50 each; 44 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.15; C Hayden, Chouteau, I T, 23 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.65; E L Wirt, Fairbury, Neb, 30 steers, 782 lbs, \$2.30. July 16—W O Temple, Springer, N M, 54 steers, 786 lbs, \$2.25; I T Pryor, Kildare, I T, 148 cows, 812 lbs, \$1.60; 30 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.75; Pryor Bros, 34 cows, 692 lbs,

\$1.75; Fred Schmitt, Fairview, Kans, 14 steers, 1330 lbs, \$4.85. July 18—Thompson & Thompson, Woodward, I T, 93 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.65; J B Pumphrey, Kildare, I T, 89 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.55; W W Ross, Kildare, I T, 29 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.55; Morehouse Bros, Kemp, 20 steers, 812 lbs, \$2; 9 cows, 595 lbs, \$1.35; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kans, 117 calves, \$5.50 each; 128 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.25; 165 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.40; 24 bulls, 1104 lbs, \$1.25; 10 stags, 1184 lbs, \$1.25.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 7—Nussbaum & W, Birdsall, 403 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.90; 50 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.90; W D Quinlan, Kansas City, Mo, 181 steers, 945 lbs, \$3.30; D R Fant, Minco, I T, 249 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.75. July 11—W Adair, Kansas City, Mo, 84 steers, 1288 lbs, \$4; F J Hall, 209 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.75; P K Witherspoon, 153 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.75; 128 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.75; D R Fant, 73 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.45; A S Nicholson, Kalif, 174 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.65; Dink Chisholm, Royse, 37 steers, 667 lbs, \$2.95; 92 steers, 1078 lbs, \$3.35; 40 steers, 806 lbs, \$2.65; R M Thompson, Quanah, 66 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.65; Jackson & A, Kansas City, Mo, 237 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.75. July 13—Smith & M, Henrietta, 48 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.90; J W Flynn, Meridian, 119 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.55; D W Hodges, Kansas City, Mo, 75 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.65. July 12—J B Pumphrey, Taylor, 100 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.65; 20 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.65; M Mark, Groesbeck, 18 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.05; J B Pumphrey, Taylor, 21 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.65; 45 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.70; Dougherty & M, Catoosa, I T, 70 steers, 606 lbs, \$2.05; Capt. Tumlinson, Runge, 25 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.55.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 17—For N B Fields, Decatur, 26 cows, 668 lbs, \$1.55; 4 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.35. July 21—W S Madden, Hayden, I T, 26 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.15; 20 cows, 641 lbs, \$1.70; 9 steers, 716 lbs, \$2.25; M Whittener, Hayden, I T, 9 steers, 843 lbs, \$2.15; 18 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.65; Mrs M Lee, San Angelo, 155 cows, 581 lbs, \$1.50; 48 steers, 800 lbs, \$1.90.

Market Moderately.

The way Texas cattle have been coming to market in the past few days, says the Drovers Journal, would indicate that the crazy prices paid last week had the effect of stirring up the shipping interests in that state to an unusual degree of activity. So far this season we have not received as many Texas cattle as a year ago at this time because spring was backward and cattle were not in a fit condition to ship for a month later than usual. If arrivals continue as heavy as during the past week it will not take long to catch up with last year. Prices have been comparatively good, however, and stimulated by the recent advance there is some danger that Texas ranchmen will overdo the thing and get too many cattle on the market at one time. If reports are true the aggregate crop of Texas cattle is not large, so that if shippers will exercise some discretion and ship with moderation they can enjoy reasonably good prices throughout the whole season.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's pills.

AGRICULTURAL.

Farmers should keep a strict account of income and expenses and take an inventory of everything once a year. They then can know whether they are losing money or not.

A poor soil well worked will ordinarily produce better crops than a good soil poorly worked; but for wholly satisfactory results there should be both good land and work.

In planting the garden bear in mind that it is not best to sow immediately before nor after a rain. Rain packs the soil down more or less, and it then bakes in the sun so that the seed sown on the same is almost sure to suffer. It is best to sow on a freshly turned soil, one that is light, loose and moist.

No safer rule can be adopted by farmers or anybody else than "pay as you go." It is a fact much to be regretted that the average farmer in the West is very prone to run store accounts, and often to make the amount as large as the merchant will allow. We notice a brief letter in an Eastern exchange in which the writer takes the exactly proper view of this matter. He says: That the credit system has outlived its usefulness becomes apparent in almost every transaction of business. When considering the difference between the cash and credit price of various commodities, we are convinced that the farmers pay a high rate of interest for goods bought on credit. Better borrow enough money to meet current expenses for the season, such as blacksmithing, extra labor, machinery, groceries, etc. Herein will be economy. It will pay largely in the end and secure the confidence of business men. He strikes the key note when he says "pay as you go and you will know how fast you are going." One of the worst features of buying on credit is its liability to abuse. It is so much easier, when one's credit is good, to say, "Charge it to my account" than to go down into your pocket and get the money and pay for it, that a man buys many things that he otherwise would not. In addition to this the credit price is always higher than the cash price, so that the credit buyer can never be an economical buyer. It is much better, as suggested, to borrow money and pay the interest on it in order to buy for cash than to buy on credit. For then you get the cash discount, and you always know exactly how fast you are going.

Most people know much better, says the National Stockman, than they do. No one will dispute that this is true in morals, and is hardly more reasonable to deny that it is true in business. The reader who casts his eyes about him to some purpose must be satisfied that it is a correct statement in either case. Men do not fail to do right as a rule because they have never received any instruction which leads them to avoid wrong. Men do not fail in commercial business as a general thing because they have had no opportunity to observe the cause of the failure of others, or to learn things which should enable them to avoid such calamity. Men do not, either, as a rule fall short of getting the best results out of farming because they do not better know

how to farm. It cannot be charged that all the shiftlessness and negligence belong to one kind of business, although many people are wont to speak of farming as the most shiftlessly conducted of all industrial pursuits. All such statements are simply bosh. At the same time it is just as true of the work of the farmer as of that of anybody else that it is more a question of disposition to do than of knowledge how to do when he fails to carry on his business to as good advantage as he might. The general good of agriculture is subserved almost as much when people are induced to apply practically, reasoningly and continually such knowledge as they have, as when they are persuaded to adopt new plans and conduct their business on new principles. It is failure to use what he have which leaves most of us behind in the general struggle for the highest success.

Intelligent Farming.

By W. B. Sands.

A high order of intelligence, disciplined and trained to avail of the researches of science, to profit by existing lightning quickness of diffusing information, prompt to adopt advanced processes and use improved tools and machinery, alert to avail of the daily newspaper with its quotations from every market in the remotest corner of the earth; educated to the calling and fitted to solve the daily and seasonal problems of the farm in the keen and searching light of today—these make possibilities of intelligence broad, generous, far-reaching and abundantly satisfactory.

This means and must mean less groveling labor and more thought. Fewer hours for toil and more for social relaxation and healthful ease; tastefully adorned homesteads and contented families, cheerful wife and happy children, imbued with love of home and home surroundings and appreciative of opportunities of innocent pleasure. It means brightness and sunlight in the vacation; profit and not loss in the outcome; hope, not despondency; cheerfulness, not gloom; gains, and not losses. It means touch with our fellows. No narrow rut dividing us; rather a broad sympathy with all who labor. But it means, too, that those who sow shall reap, and that he who garners shall store away in his barns.

It means green lawns, gem-like flowers, shrubs and vines about the door, and books and pictures and heaven-ascending music around the family hearth; the daily paper and the daily mail delivered at the farmer's threshold, as it has long been at that of the favored city merchant. It makes possible—nay, it requires—interest, intervention and influence in the deliberations of public, even of partisan bodies; it may be interpreted as the farmer's day in politics, when, no longer the pliant tool of the boss, great or petty, he thinks and acts and votes for himself.

The intelligent possibilities of the farm merely paraphrase what is possible, practicable, doable, when the well-balanced man, of sound mind in a sound body, fully equipped for his work, shall find on the farm occupation for the noblest powers, scope for his most patriotic aspirations; when his education,

equal in degree if not wholly alike in kind, to that of the lawyer, the doctor, or the divine, shall qualify him to apply to its conditions, circumstances, and environment the radiant, focussed light of scientific investigation and research, and to call in all the helps which illumine his path, diminish his risks and enhance his gains, whilst opening to him at the same time the highest possibilities of American citizenship.

The farmer of to-day—though it is not a palatable truth to tell—is practically as firmly immovably attached to the soil as the serf of Russia. Change or move he cannot. Inured to physical exertion, he must labor from rosy morn to dewy eve. Rugged, long hours of unremitting and arduous toil are his portion. And, worse his help-mate, whom he vowed to protect and cherish, must be his fellow yoke-bearer; and while some may descend of the glorious independence of the farmer's calling, its nearness to nature and to nature's God, of the dignity of labor, and find cause for gratulation that his is the hand that feeds the world, the unpoetical fact remains that he must, by exhausting expenditure of muscular and nervous fiber, force a reluctant and scanty living from his old grudging Mother Earth, few consolations in way of social enjoyment, infrequent chances for relief or holiday-making.

But let us seek the fault not in the stars; it is in ourselves.

Unhappily, the farmer of the day—I speak, of course, of averages—lacks intellectual development; fails to pursue farming as an intellectual pursuit, and (what is far worse) disparages and condemns brains, enlightenment, learning. Where may not be heard sneers at book learning—seen smiles at book farming? What farmer does not still pursue that good old rule of sending Tom, because he is the brightest boy, to college to qualify him for law, medicine, or the pulpit, and keep dull Joe at home as fit only for the farm? How rare in any community is the farmer who believes in business, in its opportunities for advancement and for profits, and deems it socially on the plane with the merchant? Yet his profession is a broad and lofty arena where every process deals with nature and nature's operations; not with narrow rules and barren traditions of men's devising, but with broad laws bearing the stamp and impress of God's omnipotence.

The cause, then, of discontent, of want of success, of downheartedness, is lack of efficient education, want of association with his fellow-farmers, unwillingness to co-operate with them even for his own good, and too servile following of party standards.

Then the cure must be higher education, particularly better training for the business; application for the light which science gives; more astuteness in combining to effect reforms in local affairs which pinch closely at home; the cultivation of a clearer apprehension of the farmer's opportunity and responsibility for securing better government.

For many of us the hour has passed. We have lost our opportunity. Let us take heed that we show their's to those who follow us. Upon our children let us impress this lesson: That learning and thinking will pay; that not he who works hardest on the farm makes the most money; but that to study out one's work, discover one's resources, to be masterful in adapting resources to ends to be accomplished—these are the essentials to success. That mental power will always win. That brains are trumps.

Carried out to legitimate and final effect, this will make enviable the possibilities of life and work on the farm.

Shall I summarize them again? Then, in that millennial day, behold our farmers not a whit behind our merchants, mechanics, engineers, and men of all professions, of whom it is our glorious boast, warranted by solid ac-

complishment, that no want has ever yet been felt in any material or intellectual field which has not been promptly supplied by American genius and American effort, there will be an era of productive farms; enervating and exhausting labor reduced to the minimum; more brains and less muscle; handsomer homes, sweeter with content and happiness; the farmer the equal in dignity and weight of the professional man; quite as well qualified for posts of honor, distinction, and usefulness; up with the times; "up to snuff;" no longer "the dear farmer" before elections, the submissive and silent vassal after; a student of books, of men, of markets, and of the great science of public policies, of which he at once forms foundation and capstone politics.

This involves higher thinking, nobler living. Needless to say, it involves a revived, rejuvenated, and enlivened grange; more patriotic and enlightened work by all associations of agriculturists.

But it all comes clearly, certainly, irresistibly, within the absolute possibility of what intelligence may accomplish on the American farm, when the chief actor—not that I forgot to underline his brighter, lonelier, nobler other self—is so satisfactory a subject, so public spirited, so clear-headed, so progressive and aggressive a man as will then be the thoroughly aroused and intelligent American farmer.

An interesting volume—by Julian Ralph, *On Canada's Frontier*, will soon be issued from the press of Harper & Brothers. The recent rapid development of the vast western portion of the Dominion, and the increased attention which is being directed to that region, will give to this work a special value and timeliness. Mr. Ralph's information regarding the present condition and remarkable resources of the great Northwest is derived at first hand and from personal observation, while his narrative of experiences with the Indian tribes and his sketches of hunting adventures in the Canadian forests have all the interest of romance.

Mercer Speaks His Piece.

Drovers Journal.

Editor Mercer of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal has put on his war paint. All through the trouble between the cattlemen and rustlers he has remained on neutral ground, and for obvious reasons preferred not to take issue with either side. Recent developments have been such, however, that he has been compelled to declare himself, not in favor of either class, but rather against thieving, whether it be stealing cattle or lands. Some of the cattle owners have attempted a boycott on his paper, and he rises up, as any true-born American would, in defense of free speech and free thought, the one sovereign right of the people. He declares himself in a long editorial in a way that there need be no guessing what the attitude of his paper is regarding the recent difficulty in Wyoming. Mercer is a man of sound judgment and not afraid to speak his convictions. In an item calling to his defence he says:

Elsewhere in to-day's Journal will be found a few remarks on the guillotine. We desire to here state that the blood that runs through our veins is that of a free-born American citizen. We may be sent over the hills to the poor house, by reason of the boycott, but if so we will stop on the summit and fire a volley of shot and cannister as a farewell salute.

STOCK FARMING.

Early maturity is a necessity in all kinds of stock feeding.

Mixed farming, stock and grain growing, dairying and cattle and hog feeding, enables a farmer to employ help the year round. It is better to have business the year round than to have much "leisure" time.

Where alfalfa can be grown, it is the most economical basis for beef production that we have in this country. Careful experimentation might enlarge its area of cultivation throughout the country.

It does not often pay to hold live stock for higher prices after they are ready to sell. They do not then increase in weight sufficiently to pay for the food consumed, and there is always a chance of the market going the other way.

The market reports are a safe rule for farmers to use to ascertain what the buyers want. He should work steadily to meet that demand and ought not to force on the market that class of stock that is not wanted at any price.

No better crop can be grown for feeding dairy cows than sugar cane. When the pastures fail it will be found to be of value, as all the stalks, leaves and husks will be consumed, if run through a cutting box.

The golden rule in breeding is to raise no more than you can give the best care. Vigorously weed out and dispose of, at less than their value, such animals as are not the best. Have a choice herd, and give it the best care, and you will sleep well of nights and make money.

One ton of hay properly cured is worth twice as much as if improperly cured, and the extra labor required to secure a good article is very slight. Stock will thrive well on good hay with very little grain feed. Besides this saving, it is a satisfaction to the grower to feel that he has a palatable ration for his stock.

Hay stored under cover is worth one-fourth more than the average kept in stack. The best haying weather is when the ground is dry and the sun only reasonably hot. A cold north or easterly breeze is better than a scorching south or west wind. The hay dries out more uniformly and without crisping the finer parts of the hay, causing a loss of these in handling, which are the most valuable parts.

By improving our stock we increase our capital as well as our annual profit from sales. To the farmer who makes a careful inventory of his property each year it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to note an increase of ten, twenty or thirty per cent. in the value of his stock. It is so much definite gain in the working capital, to be put to the credit side of the account. And this is what happens to the man who is steadily improving his herd by the introduction of better blood.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer, after practicing several methods of salting live stock, gives the method upon which he has settled. He says: "I take a kerosene barrel and

saw it in halves across the middle, fill it half full of salt (rock salt preferred), and fill it up with water. Attend to it regularly and keep it full of water. The stock go to it when they need salt, get all they want in a moment, with the least waste and go off to feeding. I have tried rock salt in big lumps left on the ground, and my opinion is they do not get enough by this method, and it takes them too long to get what they want, and some will get tired of waiting for the bosses to get satisfied, and go away without any. This way of salting takes less salt than any other method; they will not use half so much, and for that reason I am sure they do not get enough. But I think the true economy is in giving them all they want, which they are sure to get when they can lick their tongue into the brine two or three times and go away, and there is no waste to speak of. It is necessary to drive three or four stakes in the ground around the salt tub to hold it in place.

Many fail to get full value out of the wheat and oat straw, simply because it is carelessly stacked and cannot be used to a good advantage either as food or as bedding, because it is too wet, says an exchange. If cut at a good stage and properly stacked after threshing, so that it will keep in good condition, straw makes a good feed, especially so if fed in connection with bran and clover hay. It makes one of the best materials that can be used for bedding if dry, but if wet it often does more harm than good. One of the most common mistakes made in stacking straw is that the foundation is made too large, and in consequence the stack is not properly topped out. The use of the stacker has been the cause of putting the boys to stacking the straw and the men to getting the grain to the machine; and while the boys may work well enough, and do the best they can, yet they are without proper experience in stacking straw, and the consequence is to some extent a failure. Good straw, whether wheat or oats, is well worth the trouble of proper care and it is worth while to put a good man on the straw stack and see that the work is done properly. There is always this advantage in straw. What cannot be used to a good advantage in feeding can be used for bedding, and in this way be converted into a good fertilizer. Stacking it up carelessly and allowing it to rot down is securing very little value for it, but if used as bedding so as to absorb the liquid voidings it makes a valuable fertilizer. Alone it contains but a small proportionate amount of plant food, but if properly used as an absorbent it makes one of the best that can be secured on the farm. Of course the best plan is to store under shelter, but this cannot always be done on the average farm, yet in many cases it will be a good plan to store away under shelter, at least sufficient to use in wet, stormy weather, when it is difficult to get good, dry bedding. Use what can be fed to a good advantage and work the balance into manure, but save in a good condition when it is threshed in order to make the most of it.

McConnell has the following pregnant remarks: And now we come to the greatest engine of agricultural education—practical as well as scientific—the printing press. This, of course, has been the great cause of progress in the world, as the means of communicating a man's knowledge to all his fellows. It was said above that the most important part of the agricultural education was the gaining of a knowledge of the most practical part by living on a farm, but next to this comes the weekly farm papers, which are a record of the current life of the farm, and from which a reader learns of the progress, success or failure of his "professional brethren." Johnson said that books were the great universities, and any farmer who procures one of the many excellent textbooks to be had, and reads it through, will learn much that will be of value to him; but, unfortunately, farm work is inimical to systematic study, and, therefore, the ordinary farmer can get more good from his weekly modicum served up in one or more of the farm papers, while the information is more varied. A farm paper is first and chiefly a record of practical farming—men will write there regarding what they know who would never think of attempting a book. But it is also a concise epitome of scientific information, for when anyone writes a volume on a subject he goes into all the minute details, and spreads it out thin, in order to make up a book of a respectable size, whereas when he writes a column or two for a paper, he boils it down, and gives the most valuable points in a few words. When an old or young farmer, therefore, bethinks himself of cultivating the farm within the ring-fence of his own skull, the first thing to do is to take in one or more of the weekly farm papers, and the books and lectures and systematic study will follow as circumstances permit.

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

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In an able article on Agricultural Education which is given in a newly published English book, Prof.

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MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
July 21, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle to-day, 2900. For the four days of the week ending to-day, 19,000 cattle and 4000 calves, of which a large percentage were Texans, and range cattle. A few choice cotton seed-steers brought \$3.30. Bulk of Texas grassers are selling at from \$2.25@2.75. Cows are extremely dull at from \$1.25@1.75. Calf market demoralized. Everything except strictly first-class cattle dull and from 10 to 15 cents lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 4200; shipments, 1600; all grades \$5.25@5.82½; bulk, \$5.55@5.67½. Market 5c lower.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head; shipments, none. Mutton, \$4.50@5; lambs, \$5.50. Market steady.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
July 21, 1892. }

“Tough” fails to express it especially on low grades and common stuff. The receipts of Texans and rangers has been heavy while the quality was not at all desirable. More cattle have been held over this week than usual. In fact it has been exceedingly difficult to dispose of common stuff at any price. Prices have declined every day during the week. Receipts to-day 16,000 head. A shipment of the Burke Burnett cattle sold yesterday at \$2.90; they weighed over 1000 pounds. On Tuesday a lot of the same cattle brought \$3.25 while a shipment of 136 1200-pound corn-fedsteers shipped by the same party brought \$4.25. Bulk of Texas steers are now selling at from \$2.50@2.75; cows from \$1.25@2. The official receipts of Texas cattle in the quarantine division last week were 34,700 head, adding to this number about 2500 that arrived outside of the quarantine yards, the receipts were the largest for one week on record.

The first shipment of Montana cattle

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

this year, like last year, belonged to the Home Land and Cattle company. They were the first good rangers to arrive and sold on their merits at \$4.50. In point of quality they were nearly as good as last year but were a trifle “green.” The first shipment last year was on July 6 and consisted of 314 head averaging 1278 lbs, at \$4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 10,000; mixed and packers, \$5.50@5.75; prime heavy and butchers weights, \$5.80@5.90; assorted light, \$5.80@5.85; second class, \$5.50@5.70. Market steady.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000 head; shipments, 3000; natives, \$3.50@3.75; Texans, \$3.75@4.05; grass Westerns, \$4.62½; lambs, \$5@6.35. Market steady.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says: The market for the half month ending July 15, has been considerably easier with lighter demand than for some months. It is the customary dullness following the Fourth of July. As well as the midsummer quietness.

Good shapy chunks and topy drivers sold very low and with considerable difficulty. For the latter there was absolutely no demand. Smooth 1100 to 1200-pound chunks and good drivers will be in fair demand for some weeks.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
July 21, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2300. Receipts of Texans have been large all through the week, with a gradual decline each day. Buyers are bidding \$4.25@1.30 for cows such as have within three weeks sold at \$2@2.40, and at \$2@2.25 for steers such as sold for \$3@3.25 during the high days two weeks ago. In extremes the difference is even greater. Even at such prices as mentioned above the market is dull. The salesmen are not willing to part with the cattle on any such terms, and buyers are not anxious to get many cattle even on the lowest basis. The market was bad but the supply was common. The offerings, of average quality were not decent canners.

The feeling at the close of to-day's market was a little better and gives hope for improvement in the near future.

Hogs—Receipts, 2900 head; shipments, 1100; heavy to choice, \$5.70@5.90; mixed ordinary to good, \$5.50@5.85; light, \$5.70@5.95. Market steady.

Sheep—Receipts 2000 head; shipments, 500. Market strong and unchanged.

Galveston Live Stock Market.

[Reported by A. P. Norman, Live Stock Commission Merchant.]

GALVESTON, TEX., July 20, 1892.

The following report of the Galveston live stock market for the week ending July 20, is kindly furnished by A. P. Norman, the well-known live stock commission merchant of that city.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beeves and cows	222	172	144
Calves and yearlings	397	269	277
Sheep	—	60	283
Hogs	—	10	10

CATTLE—Beeves and cows, choice per lb, gross, 14@2c; common, 14@1½c.

Two-year-olds—Choice per lb, 14@1½c; common, 14@1½c.

Yearlings—Choice, per lb, 14@2c; common, per head, \$5@6.

Calves—Choice, per lb, 2½@2½; common per head, \$3@3.50.

Sheep—Choice, per lb, gross, 4@4½c. Market full of beeves and cows, and overstocked with calves and yearlings. Prices are weak; demand light and buyers indifferent. No improvement may be looked for at present.

George H. Hoyt of Albany, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Hoyt has recently purchased the June Peak horse ranch in Shackelford county.

Hon. C. U. Connellee of Eastland, was in the city to-day and reports crops and grass good in his county.

Charles Coppinger of Fort Worth, whose cattle ranch is in Scurry county, is in the city just from his ranch and reports everything in fair shape.

Good Advice

The Chicago Stockman gives this timely advice to shippers:—From the number of cattle coming here it must be that Western shippers are expecting a drought or some other great calamity. Be wise. Keep back your half fat and grass fed cattle. They will run against a huge snag in this market in the shape of “not wanted” at ridiculously low prices.



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For the Mountains and by the Seaside

A drowsy August afternoon, the light shimmering through the dense leaves of the broad-spreading beech-trees; a figure lying upon the grass holding in his hand a magazine—not to heavy just heavy enough for easy holding—the Cosmopolitan, for August; just the sort of reading matter for a midsummer afternoon—full of attractive illustrations; scenes and life in the far-off Phillipine Islands, with an experience of an earthquake; photographs on the Atlantic beach accompanying a charming sketch of Jersey's “Salt Water Day,” by Hamlin Garland; charming Spanish bits by the artist Chase; lovely vistas, and enticing groves, illustrating a California farm village, in which Col. Fitzsimons describes the growth and development of a model community of fruit farms. Of the fiction, Henry James, “Jersey Vilas” makes delightful midsummer reading and there is an odd story of Southern life, while curiosities of musical literature will furnish a half-hour's entertainment for every lover of music. English high society is always an interesting subject when discussed by one who is of it, and knows it thoroughly; Henry Arthur Herbert of Mucross, formerly an officer of the guards and an M. P., gives in an entertaining way the cause of the revolution which has taken place in the society of London during the past thirty years. Even Murat Halstead's description of the convention at Minneapolis is breezy and bright, and the beautiful photographs which illustrate an article on bridges and bridge building would attract a very unscientific reader. The one heavy article of the number is that of the famous English writer on Evolution, St. George Mivart. It is the part of the discussion in which he seeks to harmonize the principles of Evolution with the doctrine of Christianity—one of the most important series of papers ever produced in a magazine, and attracting the widest attention among religious and scientific minds, both in England and this country.

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

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Fistula is brought about in most instances by bad-fitting harness, or riding saddles being placed so that some portion bears on the vertebrae of the spine.

Colic arises from eating an over-abundant quantity after a prolonged fast or food deficient in quality, resulting in fermentation and the generation of gas in the intestines.

Horses are commonly made to carry too heavy shoes. The shoe is designed merely to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and still serve its purpose, the better for the horse. Horses that are devoted to farm work and on land where there are few or no stones, may dispense with shoes except when the ground is frozen. This would be of great advantage to the horse, to say nothing of the saving in the horse-shoer's bill. But most horses require shoeing and the shoes worn are generally heavy, iron ones. Steel shoes can be made lighter, will wear longer and the first cost is not so much more that it need prevent their being used. Light horses and driving horses should always wear them. For horses of 1100 pounds weight and with well-shaped, upright feet, the fore shoes should weigh about one pound each and the hind ones twelve ounces.

There are some points about horses that do not receive as much attention from us as they should. One of these is as to the age at which a horse is of the most value. In buying we always look for a young horse and sometimes pay pretty dear for the extreme youth. The fact is that there is more good service in a horse after it has passed its tenth year than before that, provided it has had proper care and has not been broken down by overwork or become unsound. In buying a very young horse there is always the danger of hurting it by too heavy work before it is fully matured, and consequently you do not get full service from it until it is about six years old. Another point in determining the value of a horse is to consider its walking gait. Someday we shall begin to train fast walkers as well as fast trotters. No matter where the horse is to be used—on the road, the farm or in city work—about the most valuable single quality it can have is to be a fast walker. It can then accomplish the maximum amount of work, day after day, with the maximum fatigue. Look at this point when you are buying.

The means of communication between the driver and his roadster should be the lines. A gentle, light, but firm hand makes a delicate and sensitive mouth. Hold your horse in and whip him and you make a "puller" of him, which will be hard on the horse and fatiguing and disagreeable to the driver. Keep a light, gentle pressure upon the horse's mouth constantly. If you keep a tight rein upon him you make him hard-mouthed. If you hold your lines loosely and let them sag and flop down upon the dashboard and under the horse's tail, he is like a ship without a rudder, and the poor brute has no means of knowing what is expected of him and is likely to make a

mistake for which such a driver is apt to punish him. Don't keep the whip constantly swinging and swishing over the horse, and tap, tap him every few yards, to be followed by a slight jerk, jerk, jerk. When you speak to a horse speak in such a way that he hears it and knows that you mean what you say. If you take out the whip to correct a fault use it—sharp, severe and short—and then put it away and don't touch it again for a week. In these days of good horses don't drive an old plug and have to work your passage with your whip over every mile of the road. If a good horse is not willing to go there is a reason for it and he should not be beaten.

A student of animals asserts that large brained horses are the cleverest. In the cavalry the horses with broad foreheads learn their drills more quickly than the others. A gentleman measured the heads of all his hunters, says the Farmers' Review, and found that their intelligence and good sense were in proportion to the width of their foreheads. It is true, in the main, that a broad forehead indicates large brain and intelligence, but still it is never safe to rely solely upon a tapeline in estimating the amount of good sense a horse may have in his brain-box. In horses, as in men, as much depends upon the quality as the quantity of the brain. A horse may have a full, broad forehead and still be the worst kind of a crank or an absolute dolt. In a stable we are familiar with there stands to-day a horse with an exceptionally broad forehead, and he is stupid and cowardly. By his side stands a horse with a noticeably narrow forehead that is rather remarkable for his intelligence. He learns tricks readily and can be relied on in an emergency. Another horse with an exceptionally broad brow belonging to the same stable has been two weeks in learning a simple movement which should have been mastered in as many hours. A glance into the faces of these animals explains what the scale of inches does not. The expression of a horse's face is the safest index to his brain power. Anyone who is accustomed to reading character in human faces can read a horse as well. The "windows of the soul" reveal what mankind conceal, and the horse, more ingenuous, gives himself all away in the examination of his features. Horse phrenology has not been reduced to a science, but physiognomy is of practical value to the knowing ones in horsemanship. Just what the play of each feature means it is impossible to describe, but it carries a suggestion to the mind of the shrewd buyer. A backward leer of the eyes, the twitch of an ear, the sudden expansion of mobile nostrils, are important factors in a horse sale.

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

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AND ALL POINTS

NORTH, EAST and WEST

A. C. DAWES,

General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

SWINE.

Look sharp after the hogs now, and be ready to take advantage of the early fall market in case prices should be tolerably good.

A little concentrated food, raw corn, meal mixed with skim milk, is in order to help out the pasture and to hasten the ripening of the pigs.

If you can fit up to cook the small potatoes without much trouble it will pay to do so. Raw potatoes are only slightly digestible for hogs. They will get greater value from them if cooked.

A sow will take the boar within a few days after farrowing, but it is not wise to permit it. Defer it until after the litter is weaned.

Pumpkins are of value in hog feeding and make a cheap ration. Feed in the morning before giving corn, and no more than they will eat up clean.

For raising hogs profitably the first step is to grow their feed economically. No man can afford to fatten them on corn which has yielded only at the rate of thirty bushels per acre.

The feeding value of corn cobs lies chiefly in their percentage of potash. Better results will be secured by feeding them finely ground than by merely crushing or splitting.

Hogs require a great deal of water, especially in hot weather. If they do not have an ample supply where it can be reached at all times they will become restless and breachy.

Pure water is necessary and running water is best. Swill, however good of its kind, will not take the place of water for quenching the thirst.

Excessively fat hogs are a drug in the market, are disliked by consumers and are not profitable to the producers.

There was money in hogs by the old system, but the trouble was that all a farmer made on his hogs he lost on his corn. They "ate their heads off" at the finish.

A great deal of money is lost in feeding by guesswork. The only way by which you can tell how you are coming out is to have and use scales. Know every time the amount of gain made from a given amount of food.

One can improve their hogs more cheaply than any other branch of live stock. Good boars are so cheap that there is no excuse for using a poor one.

The hog is an important factor in reducing freight rates. The farmer who can feed out his corn crop need never burn it for fuel because of the excessive cost of transporting it to market.

Sows bred for spring farrowing usually find easy purchasers. Farmers who have plenty of corn for winter feeding can make it pay better to carry such stock than to feed shoats.

Hogs increase so rapidly that the money paid out for good breeding stock is soon distributed among a number of animals and a very slight improvement in each pays back the whole sum.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
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trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



STOP THIEF.

Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many ladies' cheeks, and making many men's faces blanch.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will arrest the rascal, and restore health, vigor and color; they will cure Sick Headache, acting like a charm on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Price 25 cents a box. Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

WOOD & EDWARDS.

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)



Practical - Hatters

From the Eastern Factories.
No. 344 1/2 Main Street
Dallas, Texas.

Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.

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

A Chicago authority claims that the market for poor canning cattle this year will be the most unsatisfactory in years. He bases the prediction on the theory that the foreign stocks of canned meats are excessive and that orders will be small until the state stock can be cleared off the shelves.

Cattle breeding is no easier than anything else in the way of a great business. The man who gets anywhere in his efforts to raise stock must have a plan just as well formed as the man who is doing anything else. It is not easier to build up a good steer than it is to build a house. The breeder must know in the beginning just what he wants to do, and then keep everlastingly at work to do it. Hundreds of so-called breeders are spending 365 days a year in violating this obvious law. Their most common error is the utter lack of any definite ideal of the type of animal which they wish to produce. They do not distinguish between one good animal and another. A butcher does not need to, but a breeder always must. The man who is breeding in the dark has good animals; but some have long bodies and some have short. Some have thick coats and some have thin. Some have shoulders low and broad and some have them high and narrow. And this man, not knowing just what sort of a steer he wants to make, keeps them all and mixes them indiscriminately. The result can only be a mixed lot of cattle, without any definite type; and the other qualities being mixed in the same manner, the herd never develops anything remarkable, good or bad.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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

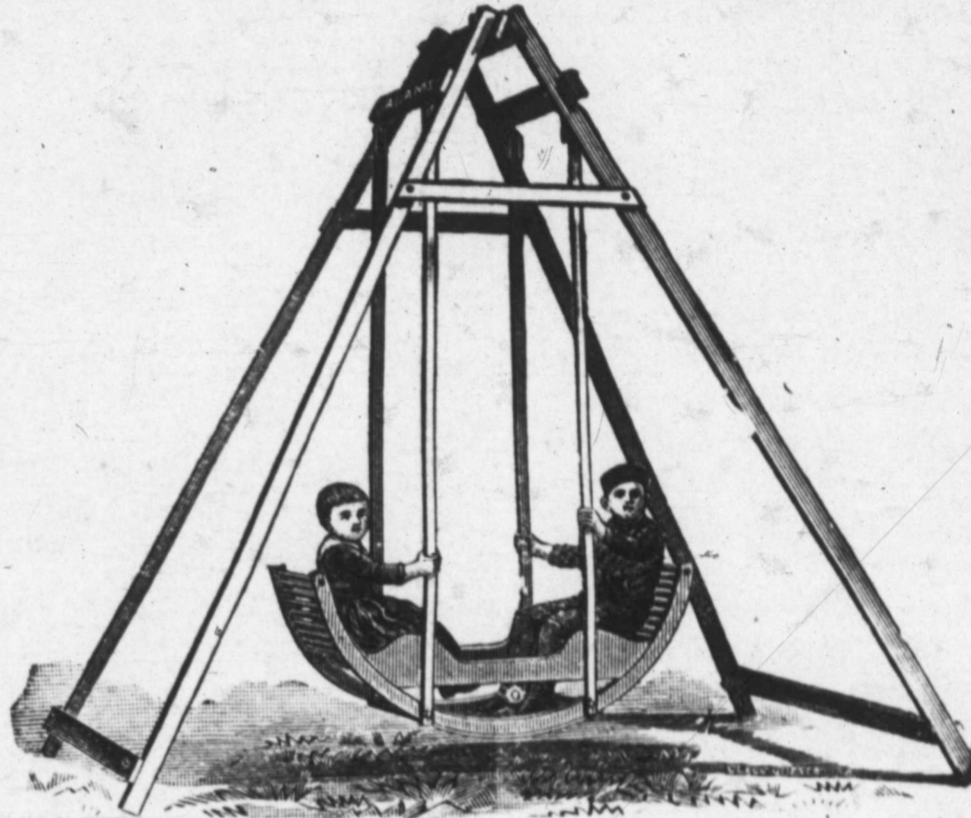
Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at Home.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

Refers by permission to editor of TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.
Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

HOWARD W. PEAK,

106 HOUSTON STREET.



—STATE AGENT FOR—

ADAM'S LAWN SWINGS, DIAMOND LAWN MOWERS WITH GRASS CATCHER ATTACHMENT, RELIABLE GASOLINE STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

J. & C. FISCHER

HAVE MANUFACTURED

OVER 90,000 PIANOS,

(MORE THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKER.)

—MORE - POPULAR - THAN - EVER.—

Will A. Watkin Music Company,

269 Main Street, DALLAS TEXAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, &c.

A. P. NORMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

STOCK YARDS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
Commission - Merchants,

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

reports of market furnished on request.

REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS.,
July 17, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Good heavy rain last night, insuring the early corn, wheat and oats in the stack—grass splendid. One train-load of cattle a day go into Kansas City from Silverdale. The hotels are full of Texas stockmen, Bill Williams, Shanghai Pierce, Pryor, Holmes, etc. Boomers waiting for the strip to open are sending in complaints to Washington on account of the large number of cattle on the Strip north of Ponca. It is expected they will have to be moved.

C. M.

THE DALLAS FAIR.

The Work goes on Smoothly—Many Applications for Space—Prizes to Ladies Selling the Most Tickets.

DALLAS, TEX., July 21, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The democratic county convention which met here Tuesday had to go to pieces and split in twain over Hogg and Clark, with the result not only of two delegates to each of the coming state, congressional and senatorial conventions, but with two county executive committees to keep the party divided in the county and thus help to tear it asunder all over the state. This is suicidal, is carrying partisanship too far, is raising men above party and no party can live when this is the case. But I have not started in to indite a political disquisition but to tell your readers something about the great Texas State fair to come off October 17 to 30 inclusive.

This is a great public industrial enterprise working in behalf of the material interests of Texas, seeking to help the state toward development and the growth and advancement of all its resources. Its affairs, under intelligent and energetic management, are moving on satisfactorily towards a grand success. Its management is busy each day in the details of the work necessary to accomplish the ends desired.

The following are the latest applications for space, and applications are pouring in from all over the country from as far away as Maine:

George W. Steiff, Fort Worth, pianos; Anheuser Brewing company, Drumm Floral and Seed company, Dallas; Marshall Chemical company, Kansas City; Arnold & Pettit, pianos and organs, Waxahachie; J. D. Gray, cattle, Terrell; Trahern Pump company, Rockford, Ill.; Utter Manufacturing company, Rockford, Ill.; Charles Hotchkiss, Dallas; George E. Hilt & Co., Dallas; Mitchell Wagon company, Dallas; Harmon Bros. business college, Dallas; Fort Worth business college; Terrell & Harris, Jersey cattle, Terrell; W. C. Young, cattle, Dallas; S. B. Wichell, furs, San Antonio; George Merriwether, barbed wire, Dallas; Padgett Bros., Dallas; Clifton stock farm, Dallas; C. Church, photographs, Dallas; Howard F. Smith, Houston; Robert H. Ward, horses, Thurber, Tex.; Arnoter & Co., Chicago; Talcott, Emerson & Co., machinery, Dallas; W. F. Shook & Co., Dallas; Aultman, Miller

& Co., machinery, Dallas; Dallas Coffee and Spice mills; George K. Oylor & Co., carriages, St. Louis; Mansur, Tibbetts & Co., machinery, Dallas; Studebaker Bros., wagons, etc., South Bend, Ind.; Fife & Gaston, carriages, etc., Dallas; E. M. Kahn & Co., Dallas; Leon Kahn, Dallas; Parlin & Orendorff & Co., Canton, Ill.; Keating I. and M. company, Dallas; Mitchell, Lewis & Co., wagons, Michigan; Keystone Implement company, Kansas City; B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; P. B. Most & Co., Kansas City, Center Spring Buggy company, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. F. M. Kidd, Jersey cattle, Sealey, Tex.; Texas and Pacific Railway company; Henry Pollock & Co., trunks, Dallas; Sanger Bros., Dallas; Will A. Watkins & Co., Dallas; J. G. McReynolds, poultry, Nechesville, Tex.; R. A. Corbitt, Baird, Tex.; Hunter & Booso, Dallas; C. H. Edwards, pianos, Dallas; William Burr, gin machinery, Dallas; Rhome & Powell, Rhome, Tex.; W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex.; George G. Edelspunger, billiard and pool tables, Dallas; John S. Witwer, Dallas; Texas Salt company, Colorado City, Tex.; W. Z. Haight, Winnebago, Minn.; Alabama Lumber and Manufacturing company, Gurleys, Ala.; J. F. Cunningham, Racine, Wis.; Mahan's business college, Sherman; Daniel Pratt Gin company, Houston; L. W. Fillebrown, Pique, Ohio; Munger Machine company, Dallas; Henney Buggy company, Freeport, Ill; Smith county, Hunt county, Fannin county, Hopkins county, Clay county, Comanche county, Ellis county, Red River county. The fear now is that there will be a dearth of space for the many exhibitors wishing to make displays.

In the women's department under the supervision of Mrs. Sydney Smith, the applications for space for every conceivable thing in the shape of needle work and housewifery generally are legion.

The association announces to the ladies of the state that it will give prizes to the ladies selling the greatest number of tickets to the fair. These prizes are divided into two classes. To the ladies selling the greatest number of tickets locally, that is in any city or town in the state a handsome, elegant and valuable prize will be given. Then there will be prizes for the greatest number of tickets sold by ladies in the state, of these there will not be less than twelve, the lady selling the greatest number receiving first, the next greatest number second prize, and so on through the list. Ladies competing for the local prize can also compete in the state contest, the tickets they sell locally being computed. The prizes will consist of scholarships, phaetons, pianos, organs, gold watches, etc. The announcement will be made in detail very shortly. Let all the ladies get ready for this contest and let everybody help this grand state institution all they can.

CONSTADT.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,
July 16, 1892.

Receipts for the past week 9945 cattle 35,578, hogs and 2128 sheep against 12,174 cattle 40,810 hogs and 1261 sheep the week previous and 8164 cattle 27,571 hogs and 771 sheep, the second week of July 1891 compared with a year ago

there has been an increase of 2000 cattle, 8000 hogs and 1500 sheep, certainly a very creditable showing for a market scarcely eight years old.

The course of cattle values for once has been about as everyone thought it would be, upward on desirable grades of corn fed cattle and downward on half fat and green cattle, whether native or Eastern. This has been the national result of the premature marketing of unfinished cattle, while prices were low or rather the advance follows as the national result of the present undoubted shortage caused by the running out of only half fed cattle a month or so ago. On the other hand evidence is accumulating every day to show that there will be no dearth of Western cattle when they do come, although the season is fully a month late. The recent sharp advance in prices resulted in a good many unripe range cattle coming forward the past week. The feeder market was in bad shape and as these cattle were not good enough for beef they brought very low prices as feeders.

The liberal receipts of Western cattle have resulted in lower prices for butchers' and canners stock. A good many thin grassy cows are being thrown on the market now and they are selling very badly. Canners are again selling down around bed rock, i.e., 1c or 1 1/2c per pound.

The stocker and feeder trade continues sluggish and prices are low. If there was money to be made in buying feeders a month ago at \$3.25@3.50 while fat cattle were selling at \$3.75@4.25 there ought now to be a mint in it for the man who buys good feeders at \$2.75@3.00 with fat cattle selling at \$4.75@5.25. No one seems to want them very bad at present and until a decent corn crop is practically assured the trade will probably show no improvement.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$5.00@5.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	4.75@5.25
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	4.50@4.90
Fair to good Western steers.	2.75@4.00
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.50@3.40
Common to medium cows.	1.00@2.75
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.70
Veal calves.	2.50@4.50

Hogs advanced during the early part of the week, but cattle declined under liberal receipts, the weakness in provisions and reduced shipping orders. Prices are 15 c lower than Wednesday but 15 c higher than a week ago. In general hogs as they are selling now around \$5.50@5.75 are higher than they have been for the past four years and the chances are they have not yet reached high water mark this year.

Sheep are about a quarter lower than last week during the increased receipts of Westerns at all Eastern markets. Everything decent that is offered finds a ready sale. Nominal quotations are about as follows:

Fair to good natives.	\$3.75@4.50
Fair to good Westerns.	3.50@4.25
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@4.00
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs).	4.00@6.00

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

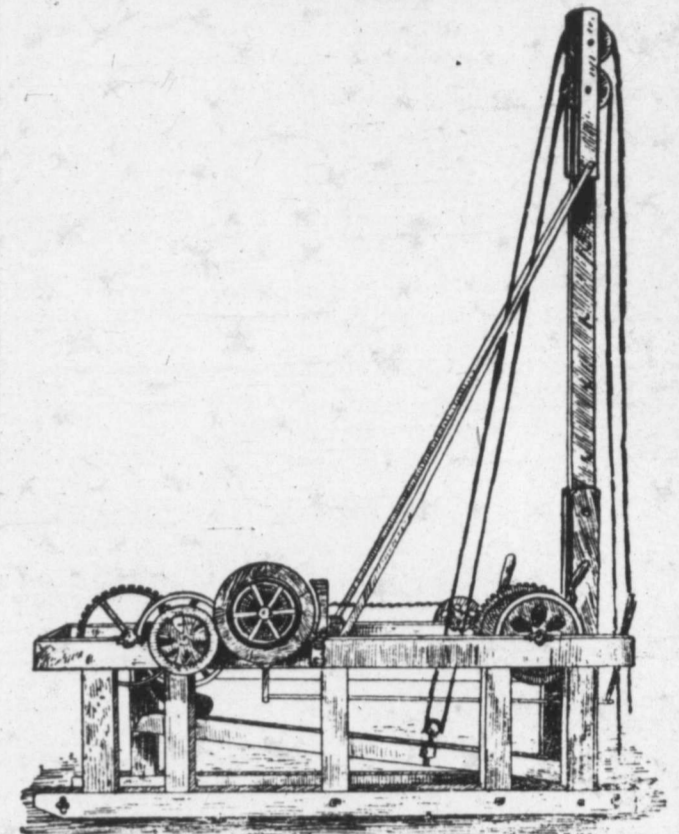
Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure.

Aged Steers Wanted.

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

R. N. HATCHER, President.
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.
T. A. TIDBALL, Treasurer.

The Moore Iron Works Company,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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

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

A MAN

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



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.,

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

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA and LINCOLN, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route,

Fast Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars FREE, to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

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

E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers

S. Davidson, a prominent merchant and cattleman of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday and reports Clay county generally as being in a prosperous condition.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhyme, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

NECHES POULTRY FARM.



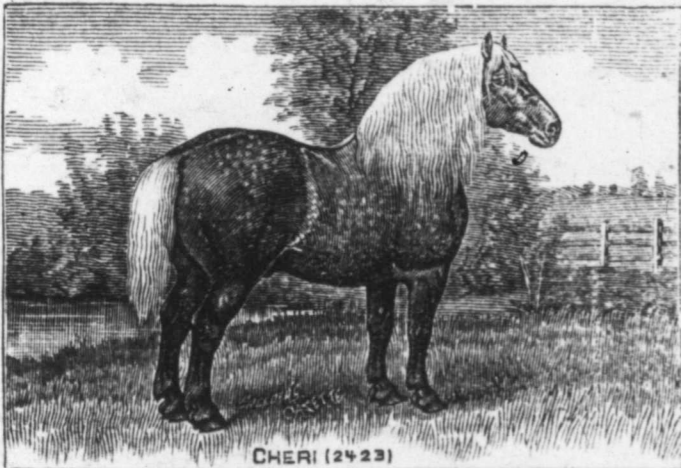
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



CHERI (2423)

Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

The Kansas City

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

(Chartered by the state)

For catalogue address J. H. WATTLES, D. V. S., 310 East Twelfth Street.

Mention this Paper.

FOR SALE.

Fine Mares and Stallions

FOR SALE.

I have 300 fine mares by Percheron and French Coach stallions for sale. Also 4 Imported Percheron stallions, 2 Imported French Coach stallions, 1 Fine bred trotting stallion, 3 Fine half-blood Percheron yearlings. Perfectly matched teams. Finest lot of horses ever brought to Texas.

Any one interested in stock of this character can inspect the same at Higbee Pasture, Aledo Texas. EUGENE MILLER, Or address ROBT. H. WARD, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

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

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

FOR SALE.

Sixty-five head of good Texas brood mares, all bred to imported Percheron horse and premium jack. Twenty-five half breed Percheron colts. Will sell all or part of them. Also 100 head of mules from one to four years old. Address W. H. EANES, Granger, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

Hereford and Durham Feeders For Sale.

All classes of steer cattle and spayed heifers from two years old up for sale at all times on the Paloduro Ranch in Armstrong county, "J-A" brand. Address ARTHUR TISDALL, Manager, Paloduro, Texas.

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

Brood Mares and Fillies

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

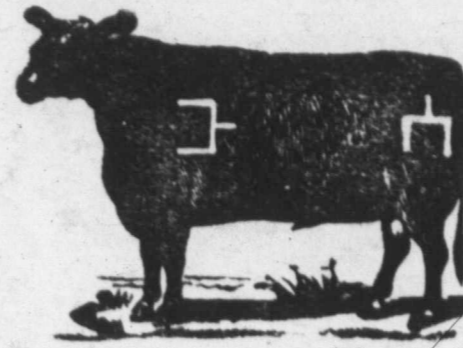
Suitable ranch consisting of one and a half sections of school land, with good well and windmill. Five wire fence inclosing 100 acres and fixed for sheep or other stock; vats, pens, etc.; \$750 improvements; separately, or with 2550 head of good grade sheep; 800 wethers one to three years old, 550 March lambs, the rest ewes mostly from one to four years old, sheared in April. Apply to M. S. TURNER, San Angelo, Tex.

MEN Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drains upon the wells of life. Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Pimples upon the face, and all the effects leading to early decay, Consumption or Insanity. Send for BOOK OF LIFE, (sealed) free with particulars of a home cure. No cure no pay. DR. PARKER, 340 N. Cherry, Nashville, Tenn.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

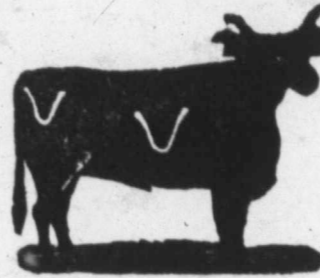
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



"Ranch Brand."

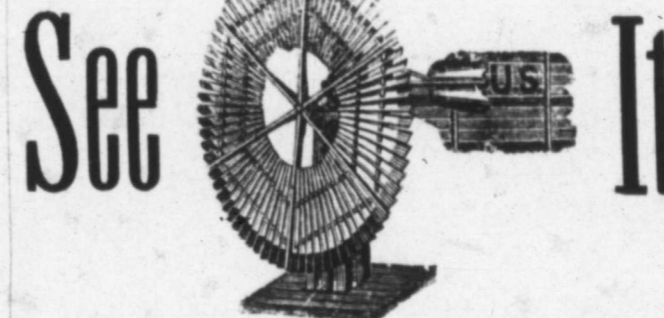
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard Wind Mills

EUREKA

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

LONG STROKE,

SOLID and

DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market. Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters, Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well.

The Panhandle

Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

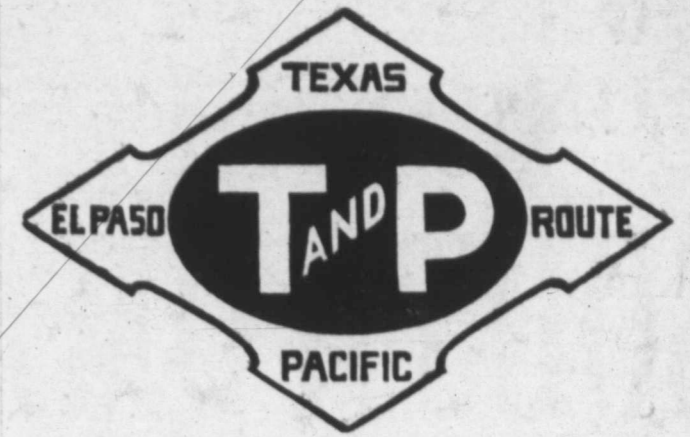
Private Lying-In Department.

Is she worth saving? If she was your daughter you would certainly say yes! Due to an unguarded moment, under solemn promise of marriage, a lady finds herself in a condition to disgrace herself and family, unless something is done. During the period of gestation and confinement, we offer to this class of unfortunate girls, an elegant home in which the strictest privacy is observed, and under the immediate care of skillful physicians and a staff of trained nurses. Address C. W. PARKER, M. D., President, The Good Samaritan Sanitarium, City offices, 340 North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

TANSY PILLS

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD" Wilcox Sceptile Co., Phila., Pa.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 2290, New York City, N. Y.



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New Orleans, Memphis,

AND POINTS IN THE

SOUTHEAST.

TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12 HOURS SAVED

BETWEEN

Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis

AND THE EAST.

THE DIRECT LINE

TO ALL POINTS IN

MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA,

OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN

Dallas, Ft. Worth & St. Louis, New Orleans & Denver, St. Louis & San Francisco.

For rates, tickets and all information apply to, or address any of the ticket agents or C. P. FEGAN, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. & Tk't Agt JNO A. GRANT, 3rd Vice President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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AT LOW RATES VIA THE



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS

OF TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

LAKES AND WOODS

OF WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN and MINNESOTA.

TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL THE

PROMINENT SUMMER RESORTS

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

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J. C. SHARP,
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UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,
(LIMITED.)
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,
General Manager.

THE
UNION - STOCK - YARDS,
Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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

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THE
Kansas City Stock Yards

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

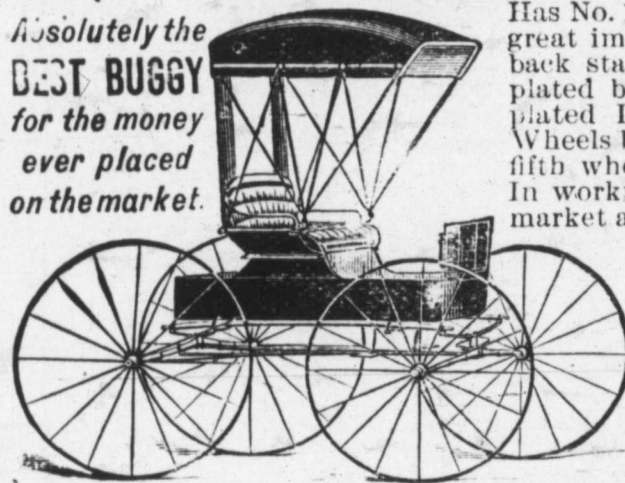
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946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

C. F. MORSE,
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Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price.

We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address: **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

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