



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

NO. 21.

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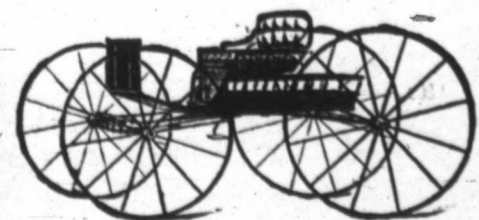
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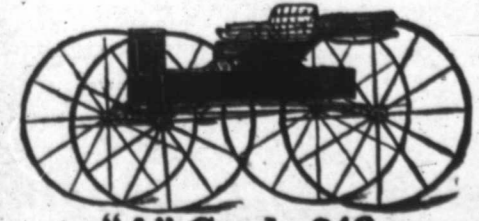
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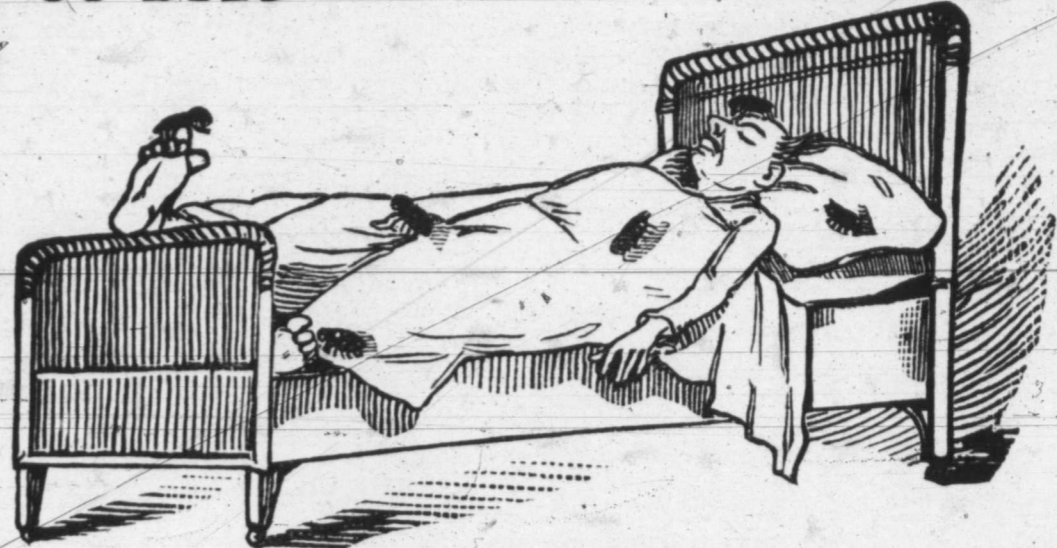
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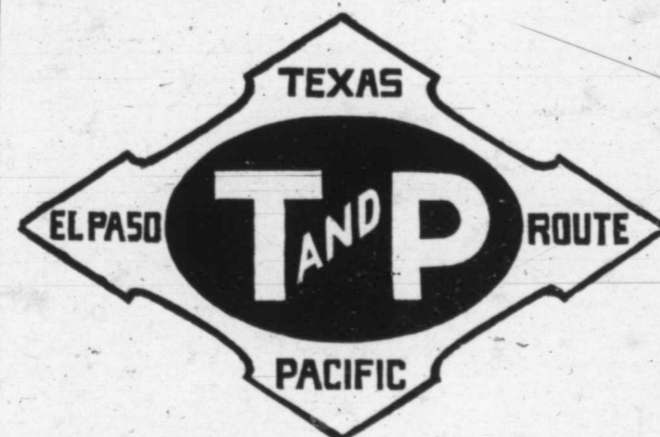
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, September 9, 1892.

No. 21.

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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Now is the Time to Buy.

Those who contemplate engaging in the live stock or agricultural business in Texas, and who have not already recurred their land should do so at as early date as possible. Those already engaged in the business, but who contemplate enlarging or extending their possessions should take advantage of the present depressed condition of the market and buy all the land they expect to need. This advice will apply with equal force to the speculator who wishes to buy simply for the profit.

Texas lands can now be had at far below their actual value, and for much less than they could be bought for were it not for the general financial depression that is now retarding all business enterprises, and causing many of Texas' best and heretofore most prosperous citizens to sacrifice their properties to meet maturing obligations.

Financial depression and hard times generally, together with a large amount of unwise and hasty legislation has greatly handicapped the state—so much so that she has for two years retrograded when, by the natural order of things she should have made a big leap forward! Texas land has never sold for one-half its actual value. It

was cheap two years ago, but now, thanks to our wise legislators, our lands are cheaper, and can be bought at from 25 to 50 per cent less than two years ago.

The obnoxious laws have, however, either been repealed, amended or declared unconstitutional. The hasty and narrow contracted legislators are being relegated to private life, and the people, like Col. Rogers' puppy, have opened their eyes, and Texas with her millions of acres of rich, fertile, but idle lands, her wonderful resources, etc., will now be allowed to resume her march of progress. Texas lands will soon begin to rapidly enhance, and will no doubt double in value in a short time. Now is undoubtedly and unquestionably the time to buy.

Give Him Clean Quarters.

Could the hog talk, and poets were found among them, the following complaint in rhyme taken from the Rural New Yorker would doubtless fill the air, since so many farmers make the pig-sty the place in which all manner of filth is stored:

My name is Hog! I humbly rise to ask the reason why I should be forced to spend my days in this foul smelling sty? I see the calf and colt and sheep go dancing o'er the green, Yet here I stay without a hope of ever being clean. And when the dreaded cholera climbs on me from the dirt, With insult piled on injury my feelings they will hurt. By their "innoculating" me with some jaw-breaking germ, And then our friend trichina through my tortured flesh will squirm. Oh, for a chance to take a bath, and wash this filth away; But forced by fate or ignorance, within this sty I stay. If I had a decent chance to show myself—my name Would not be now a synonym of gluttony and shame. And with my last despairing grunt I ask, good farmer, why Should I be forced to spend my days in this foul-smelling sty?

A good moral for the above would be: Keep your pig-sty clean, let the hog have his food in clean troughs, so arranged that he could not stand in them while feeding; no not throw his corn in the mud, and give him a little room.

The Farmers' Sons the Hope of Our Country.

Northwestern Farmer and Breeder.

Under this head Hon. F. W. D. Mays spoke before the farmers institute at Pomeroy, in the state of Washington recently, and stated the familiar facts so pertinently that we reproduce the following from his address: The most potent factors and most conservative elements in the body politic of the past and of to-day, have been, and are the influence wielded by the sons of farmers. I suppose the students of history will not dispute this assertion when they recall the names of Washington and Lincoln, besides a host of others that could be mentioned. By reference to the work and deeds of the sons of the farmhouse of the past, I am warranted in assuming that the farmers' sons are the hope of our country for the future. In boyhood I climbed the same hills over which George Washington played and romped in his early life, and where in later years, after he was called from the plow to serve his country, he led the continental armies over the most formidable foe of his day. It is not

possible for and of the epochs of history made since the days of Washington, or to be made in the future, to eclipse or detract from the lustre of his name or deface the bright halo of glory that will forever wreath his brow and shine about his head at the mention of his name.

The late great civil war, for the emancipation of American slavery, would have been a failure but for calling Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, who followed the plow barefoot in his youth, to guide the ship of state in those perilous times when brother was arrayed against brother contending for what both believed to be liberty under the constitution.

The youth of our cities, as a rule, so impair their mental abilities and degrade their manhood by evil habits, that they unfit themselves for successful leaders in great emergencies; and when these arise, some farmer's son who has brawn as well as brain, is necessarily called, as was General Jackson, from the farm, to lead our armies to victory, and as Lincoln was to guide the ship of state.

Time would fail me to cite instances in proof of the position I claim for the farmer's son in history, and I declare that his services will be more indispensable in the future, since our city life, especially in the great marts of our country, are such as to inspire little hope of a high type of manhood to be developed in the youth of these centers of population, where exist the vices of city life.

The inauguration of the present system of our agricultural colleges and schools of science opens a bright page in the history of our country that augurs well for the future. It is now possible for almost every son and daughter of our farmers to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge which flows through these schools, and be thereby prepared and fitted for duty in any emergency to direct which our country's need may call them.

As Others See It.

The efforts of the JOURNAL to have passed a law to prevent trespass is attracting considerable attention, as will be seen by the following from the Rural New Yorker:

The cattlemen of Western Texas are loud in their complaints against the injury done to their stock by hunters. That section of the Lone Star state and parts of the Panhandle are the only parts in which large ranges, both fenced and unfenced, are still open to stock raising, and great numbers of shiftless Mexicans and poor whites eke out a living by hunting the numerous

kinds of game that still roam among the brush and chapparal and over the prairies. They frighten, chase and worry the fattening cattle, and never go hungry through conscientious scruples about killing a likely calf, heifer or young steer when their larder is low. The present state laws render trespassers on land liable for the injuries they may do to the property of the owner; but, in this case, the hunters are entirely irresponsible, and the consciousness of the fact renders them all the more reckless and audacious. The stockmen are appealing to the denser population of the rest of the state to aid them in securing protection against the flagrant injustice done them, by the passage of a law providing that trespassers on land who cannot pay in money for the damages they do shall serve a proportionate term in some of the state penal institutions. The justice of such a law appears easily demonstrable, not only in regard to Texas land owners, but also with regard to those of every other state and territory in the Union.

Experience in Feeding Grade Short-horns.

A. R. Cahoon, in Breeders' Gazette.

My experience reaches twenty-five years back with grade cattle and prior to that it was with scrubs or natives. I want to cite two cases of my own with grade shorthorns. One was a calf with five top crosses on a scrub foundation. He had half his dam's milk and no more, was fed corn and oats ground as soon as he cared for it, or at about two months old, in small quantity increased gradually up to two and one-half quarts at a feed and fed twice daily. He had also what good hay he cared for. This calf was sold at twelve months and one day old and tipped the beam at 1005 in just good breeding condition. I think I could have fed him up to 1200 easily. Another calf, graded a little higher, had half the dam's milk for the first two months and all thereafter. Otherwise he was fed the same. At eight and one-half months old he weighed 812 pounds. I could have made him much heavier. I have raised other equally good calves that I did not weigh. If there is any who can report such weights under such circumstances with a pure-bred scrub I hope he will do so.

How Animals Bear Pain.

One of the pathetic things is the manner in which the animal kingdom endures suffering. Take horses, for instance, in battle. After the first shock of a wound they make no sound. They bear the pain with a mute, wondering endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battlefield it comes from their loneliness, their loss of that human companionship which seems absolutely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals. The dog will carry a broken leg for days wistfully but uncomplainingly. The cat, stricken with a stick or stone, or caught in some trap from which it gnaws its way to freedom, crawls to some secrete place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure. Sheep and other cattle meet the thrust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint. The dove, shot unto death, flies to some far-off bough, and as it dies the silence is unbroken save by the patter on the leaves of its own life-blood. The wounded deer speeds to some thick brake, and in pitiful submission waits for death. The eagle, struck in mid-air, fights to the last against the fatal summons. There is no moan nor sound of pain, and the defiant look never fades from its eyes until the lids close over them never to uncover again.—[Indiana Farmer.]

The sheep industry in New Mexico has shown quite an improvement in the past few years. Not only has there been a marked improvement in the number of the sheep raised and grazed but the tendency of the flockmasters has been to improve their sheep by introducing better grades. This has resulted in reducing the number of carpet wool sheep materially. Grazers are finding out that it is more profitable to sell off carpet wool stock and raising sheep with a higher grade of fleeces. It is gratifying to note that this is not only the case in New Mexico but in other sheep districts as well. Stockmen are thinking more than they used to, which has resulted in several progressive steps in the past few years. It is a question whether scrubby, low grade sheep are profitable for any purpose. It is a noticeable fact that when they are sent in for mutton they meet with a very poor demand and have a demoralizing influence on the general trade.—[Drover's Journal.]

CATTLE.

Cattle on grass want plenty of salt.

A good pasture makes fence-blind cows.

The fancy of feeding for heavy weight is but a fancy.

Early maturity has become an important factor with beef cattle.

A surplus of feed is better than too much stock, especially cattle.

As the farmer must breed some calves it is very important that the calf should be good.

Do not count on wintering young cattle at the straw stack and securing a profitable growth.

With many farmers it is either raise better cattle and secure better prices or quit the business.

Keep your cattle growing. Feed will go farther with young cattle than those that are matured.

Bran is a good feed to give to growing calves at almost any season and especially in the fall.

A yearling weighing 700 pounds is worth considerable more than two weighing 400 pounds each.

Beef calves should never be allowed to go back in their growth. A week's gain may be lost in one day.

In buying a bull for the improvement of your cattle, choose the animal first, and then examine his pedigree.

It requires a much better judge than the average to tell just when is the best time to market beef cattle.

To raise good calves breed your best cows to thoroughbred bulls; generally this will be better than buying.

If you are keeping cattle to market as meat you must breed for beef; you cannot secure a combined beef and milk animal.

It is a slow task to attempt to improve scrub stock on the farm by selection when the work of others can be gotten so much cheaper.

Cattle are dying from fever in Greer county. An attempt is being made to change the quarantine line which is now on the 100th meridian.

With stock, as with many other things, it is easy to make so many changes that there will be no real benefit to those making them.

The stock breeder to be successful must have suitable soil and climate backed by good taste, sound judgment and a liking for the business.

Early in the fall, while the weather is cool, is the best time to fatten cattle as well as hogs, and it will pay to crowd the feeding as much as possible.

No man can handle live stock successfully unless he likes the business. He must be kindly by nature, fond of animals and solicitous for their comfort as well as for his own profit.

On June 30 prime American live cattle sold at Deptford, Eng., at twelve cents per pound. They were worth five cents in New York. The cost of transportation and loss will not exceed two cents a pound—yet the English butchers pay twelve cents. By the time it reaches English consumers the meat will bring eighteen cents. The

fact is that England's restrictions upon the importation of American cattle are more unjust than any tariff monopoly on record.

When everyone acknowledges that a well-bred beef animal makes more pounds for the same feed, and sells for more a pound, why do some people keep right along breeding and growing the common ones? This kind of management is a very heavy tax on a man's resources.

A few years ago there was a general disposition to belittle the good qualities of the Polled cattle, on account of their appearance. Now we are beginning to find that horns are not essential to beauty, and these breeds are growing in popularity.

Fresh green grass is not the best food for fattening purposes. It is too sappy and makes the flesh too soft and flabby. Buyers find objection to the first rangers of the season. Cattle shipped later will have a chance to harden and therefore sell at a better advantage.

In many countries of Europe, beef is so scarce that it is beyond the reach of people of moderate means. The only chance for these countries to secure good meat at moderate cost is to buy from America. Under the circumstances it seems hardly possible that our export trade shall not increase largely and more rapidly.

An Indiana farmer gives this method of humanely dehorning calves: "As soon as the buds of the horns appear on the calf or can be found, I take an ordinary stick of white potash, such as is sold by any druggist for a very slight sum of money, and after moistening the horn bud with a drop of water or saliva, rub the exposed horn with the end of the stick of potash. I use the stick of potash because it is but the size of a lead pencil and it is very convenient to take hold of, and after being used it can be slipped into a bottle, where it must be kept closely corked until one wishes to use it again. It takes but a slight application to kill the young horn, and the calf does not mind it at all."

The man who cuts out the beef steers from the herd and classifies them for shipping has more influence on the market value of the animals than the buyers of the same. Fat, even lots sell quickly at the top prices of the day while uneven lots go begging for buyers and are always taken as tailings and at the bottom prices. Put your best man at the loading yards and if you must ship a string of uneven cattle, classify them before loading and ship in separate consignments so that they will go into different pens when they reach the selling markets. Fifty cents a hundred may be lost or gained on the entire consignment by a judicious selection and classification at home. This sum is often more than the entire margin of profit on the output of the ranch and thus the question of success or failure hinges largely on the degree of practical cow sense displayed at the shipping time.

Combine Beef With Dairy.

It has been said that to make cattle production profitable where cattle are fed it is necessary that the cow should pay at least a part of her way with her dairy products. J. M. Smith in commenting on an article on the "essentials of beef production," says, regarding the same as applied to the country east of the Mississippi:

It is safe to say there is no yearling steer in the United States east of the Mississippi that will sell for enough money, or that is worth enough to pay for the food he consumes and the keep of his dam a year. If we are to grow beef at all in this section at a profit it must be from the produce of cows that pay their own way in dairy products. If the two qualities cannot be combined in a high degree in the same breed, we

are put in this anomalous position—that to make meat production successful we must have bulls of one character and cows of another. No single pure breed, in this view, will answer the purpose; and in breeding up our herd we are breeding away from essential condition to success. Is this true? Are there any facts developed in any of the feeding trials so far reported which justify such an opinion? If so I have never seen the record. Whether the form and early maturing quality, essential to successful beef production, are consistent with the highest development of the milking habit, I do not know; nor, I think, does any one else know. The Shorthorn, as I have said, is the leading dairy breed in England, and in the hundreds of tests conducted at the London dairy show in the last ten years, she has outstripped all the strictly dairy breeds in yield of milk and butter, but the yields are far below what is claimed for the latter in private. As a conclusion this much seems certain, that if beef production is to continue in this section at a profit it can only be through some general purpose breed, where the cows pay their way in dairy products. If this is not practicable growing beef must be abandoned.

If the above applies to the country in question, why not also in Texas? But if there can be made a profit in beef production without utilizing the dairy products of the cow, then cannot the profit be increased by taking advantage of the demand for good butter, cheese and milk?

Try it Yourself.

Over 500 veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning tight check-reins as painful to horses and productive of disease, causing distortion of the wind pipe to such a degree as to impede respiration. They mention paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrims, apoplexy, coma and inflammation as some of the results of its use. The overcheck rein will often cause a horse to become knee-sprung. It destroys the delicate sensitiveness to the bit, which is most desirable in guiding a horse. Dr. Kitching says: "If a horse pulling a load has his head held in by a check-rein, he cannot throw his weight into his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is most natural and effective." He goes on to speak of the consequent strain of his limbs and muscles, and the injury caused by the constrained position of the head, whereby the breathing and circulation are affected and the horse made restless, irritable and uncomfortable. He says: "The check-rein inflicts unceasing torture upon the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards it puts the muscle of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it he rests the weight of his head upon the rein and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus he only exchanges one torment for another. To sum up in a word the check-rein lessens a horse's strength; brings on disease; keeps him in pain; frets and injures his mouth and spoils his temper."

An over-fed pig soon becomes unhealthy. A sharp appetite indicates health. Feed them all the properties in their food the system requires, and they will, in a manner, forget their natural tendency to root, but let them once contract the habit, and all the inducements ever heard of will not wean them from it. Do not sell all sorts, sizes and conditions together, but sort and feed in accordance with the object you have in view.

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.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Give your stable plenty of air and light.

Have regular hours for feeding your horse, and give him sufficient time to eat.

Don't tie your horse too low down or too long, just so he can have the use of his head to lie down.

Feed your horse clean food; if your oats are dusty clean them, and don't feed hay full of dust or dirt.

Feed your horse as near the ground as possible. When eating low down more saliva becomes mixed with the food, aiding digestion.

Give your stable a thorough cleaning occasionally. It will more than repay you in the way of appearance, and is beneficial in a sanitary way.

Don't strike your horse with a fork handle, or strike him over the head; if he needs punishing use a small whip—every-day clubbing or striking does no good. Make him respect you and the whip, and have him fear nothing else.

The horse is involved in the most ancient superstitions of Arabia. They believe him to be endowed with a nature superior—not in degree only, but in kind—to that of all other animals, and to have been framed by the Almighty with a special regard to the convenience of man. One of their oldest proverbs tells them that the horse is the most eminent of dumb brutes, and the most meritorious of domestic actions is that of feeding him.

Every horseman, every one who drives a horse, breeds a horse, or ever expects to own a horse, should rise in his might and cry out for good roads. The movement now on foot for good roads in the United States should not be lost in oblivion, but the movement should be carried on until every state in the Union can point with pride to excellent roads. The plan advocated is to secure government aid to improve public highways, and while the good work is being agitated horsemen should not be asleep. Every breeder should agitate it in his locality; should talk the matter over among his neighbors, and before long a healthy sentiment can be created that is sure to result satisfactorily.

Feeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper time—very satisfactory for the man. If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water them as often as they wish to drink—once an hour if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but you will be a benefit to yourself, as they will do more work, they will look better and live longer. If you are a skeptic and know more about horses than anyone else, you are positive that the foregoing is wrong, because you have had horses die with watering them too much, and boldly say that the agitators of frequent watering are fools in your estimation, and you would not do such a thing. Just reason for a moment and figure out whether the animal would have ever drunk and over-chilled his stomach if it had not been allowed to become over-thirsty. A driver who sits in his wagon and lashes his worn-out, half-curried, half-fed and half-watered team deserves to be punished.

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

Keep plenty of pure water where the hogs can get at it.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

□ The United States produce 300,000,000 pounds of wool every year and use twice that amount.

The man that said he would "walk a mile to kick a sheep" placed himself on an unenviable record.

□ Salt the sheep regularly and liberally but see to it that ample supplies of pure, good water are at hand.

While a few sheep can be kept on almost every farm, they should not be yarded with the cattle and horses.

When the lambs are weaned be sure that they have access to a good supply of water. This is essential to thrift.

Keep in a good condition now, a sheep in a vigorous, thrifty condition in the fall may be considered half wintered.

One of the facts that cannot be too often repeated is the importance of a clean skin for health and wool growing.

A grand sheep meeting in connection with the sheep show at the World's Columbian exposition is being discussed through the agricultural press.

Keep an eye on the comfort of the sheep. If not comfortable they are neither producing wool or mutton, nor doing any good.

The man that claims sheep will destroy his pastures has been starving his sheep until they eat the grass clear into the ground.

Three hundred years ago an English writer said that sheep was "the most profitable of all cattle." The same opinion holds to-day.

With care in breeding the ewe lambs should keep the number good so that the weathers can be readily marketed when properly matured.

It is the regular feeding and keeping in good condition all the year round that counts the most; not the spasmodic feeding every few weeks.

With the ranchman the wool may be made the principal source of income from sheep, but on the farm every item must bring its proportion.

So far as it is possible to avoid it sheep should never be allowed to drink large quantities of water at one time; give them a little and often.

Use very little corn for feeding sheep. There are many other things which are more economical and better for the animals also, as corn is too heating.

The only diseases to which Texas sheep are subject are scab, liver rot and two or three kinds of grub. Inflammatory and typhoid diseases are rarely met with.

As with all other stock, a cross-bred male cannot be relied upon to produce uniform offsprings, and when breeding to improve, especially, only full-blood rams should be used.

The mutton part of the sheep industry is doing for the United States what it did for the countries of the old world, for Canada, and is doing for New Zealand and other countries of Australasia. It is leveling the whole lump.

A dog that has once tasted stolen mutton can seldom, if ever, be cured of the habit as much as his owner may try, and the only safe plan is to kill him as soon as discovered, as he will soon teach the trick to others.

Especially, when breeding to improve, the ram should be changed every two years in order to infuse new blood into the flock. Use only rams that are reasonably well matured and are in a good, thrifty condition.

Small animals are adapted to hilly, mountainous lands, and sparse short grasses. They can travel all day to fill themselves without hardship and inconvenience. Large animals would not endure it; they would grow poor and degenerate into scrubs.

The American Cotswold Record association have decided to give \$600 in cash prizes in the breeding and fat-stock show classes of the World's Columbian exposition. Ten dollars will be added to every first, second, third and fourth prize offered by the exposition.

A really good sheep deserves a book pedigree, but a bad sheep is not helped by a pedigree. The more the worse in such a case. A good sheep is a good sheep because it makes money for its owner. The sheep register syndicates cannot say a word against such a sheep.

Because wool was low a year or two ago many farmers sold out their sheep, but are now buying back at a much higher price. The better plan is to keep continuously the number of sheep that the farm will carry to the best advantage.

By changing the pasturage during the summer, supplying plenty of water and salt and keeping in a good, thrifty condition during the summer, a better growth of wool can readily be secured; wool grows in summer as well as in winter.

When it is a well-known fact that it often costs more to keep a native or scrub sheep that will not shear four pounds of wool than it does to keep a sheep that will shear more than twice as much, there should be no doubt which to keep.

Fine, soft grasses produce fine, soft wool. Sheep removed from fine, tame pastures to the coarse prairie grasses of the West, have to change the character of their fleece. A few months has been known to change the value of their wool quite considerably.

At the World's fair an interesting exhibit will be native Donegal, Ireland, peasant girls spinning wool in genuine Irish cottages, and dyeing it in the historic potato pot on a real bog-peat fire, with a real Irishman looking on, smoking a genuine dudheen and carrying a real shillalah under his arm.

We have before called attention to the fact that raising very early lambs for market is one of the best paying branches of the sheep business when one is properly fixed for it with good warm barns, etc. Dairymen usually have such barns and room could be made in them for a few sheep and lambs without much trouble. Besides this early lambs will make more profitable use of the skimmed milk than almost any other stock to which it could be fed. Dairying and raising early lambs might be combined with good results.

A writer in the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, relates that last winter his pump froze up, and for two weeks his sheep were obliged to quench their thirst with snow. At the end of two weeks his sheep began to cast their lambs, and in two weeks more he had lost nine. In two weeks after he got the pump fixed the trouble ceased. This needs no comment, excepting that is what might have been expected. The change from an abundance of well water at a comfortable temperature to the limited amount of cold snow that they would eat and the difference in temperature must have disordered the digestive organs, beside its effect upon the unborn lamb.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SWINE.

Provide a separate place in which to feed the young pigs.

Know at each feeding time that every pig is at the trough.

It costs but little to raise a few hogs if they can have plenty of grass.

The slop rations should be such that pigs will leave whole grain for it.

Always see that the troughs are cleaned out before feeding the pigs.

With the pigs on a grass range, twice feeding each day is the best practice.

An everlasting squealer is not necessarily a thrifty fellow, but the contrary.

Profit comes from making pork with young stock and especially so with the spring pig.

A well fed pig is a lazy creature, but he should not be so well fed as to refuse to take exercise.

It is quite an item to arrange the feed troughs so that the pigs cannot get into them when feeding.

It is the safest, wisest and most economical plan for the farmer to grow and kill his own meat.

The first few months attention should be given with a view of securing a good development of frame.

A shed with a good roof will aid materially in adding to the comfort of the hogs during the summer.

Nearly all breeders claim that the first mating of the sow has much to do with all subsequent litters.

A good grass ration will be found a wonderful antidote for the mistakes the owner may make feeding.

If you want to see the difference between scrubs and thoroughbreds feed a lot of each kind together once.

A few good animals in a herd do not give it a high standing, but rather the quality of the herd collectively.

Hogs ought to be well fed at night that they will take a good night's rest rather than be hunting something to eat.

When hogs are turned out on a grass or clover pasture care should be taken to see that they have plenty of salt.

For hogs the worst water that can be supplied is that from stagnant ponds, and especially so during the summer.

A growing, thrifty pig should gain in weight at least a pound a day, and at the age of six months ought to weigh 200 pounds.

Delay in feeding at the regular time causes the hog to become uneasy and

restless, if he does not put in the time squealing.

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

Whenever a young pig stops growing he commences to loose money for his owner. To be most profitable pigs must be kept growing.

For young pigs food should be comparatively bulky to aid in the extension of their digestive organs and to make them good eaters.

One argument in favor of a variety of food is found in the fact that no two animals will give the same results from the same rations.

One important item with pigs at all times and in all stages of growth is to keep comfortable; this is necessary if the best growth at lowest cost is secured.

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

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

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

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

For the family and desirability for table use pork is best proportionately lean. To get it feed the pig on milk, dairy slops and a corn diet exclusively to finish. Corn gives solidity and quality to the meat.

Different men find profit in having the pigs come at different seasons, so that any month finds a good many youngsters afoot. If you have some now that are beginning to look sharp for food, give them plenty of roots with mill feed. It will make up for the lack of clover.

Don't pitch the corn over the fence into the mud, because convenient. If there is no feeding floor hunt a dry, clean place for feeding. A pig will hunt his corn out of mud a foot deep and seem to enjoy it, but this is no evidence that this is the best way for him to have it.

By feeding the pigs with wood ashes they exhibit a better appetite for their meals and their food is better digested. Whether it is the potash or lime in the ashes that they relish is not known, but it is clearly apparent that when they are fed with the ashes they eat more of other food.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 3.—R J Carroll, Woodward, I T, 96 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.65; 29 bulls, 944 lbs, \$1.30; 22 steers, 843 lbs, \$2.25; Flato Bros, Red Rock, I T, 111 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.40; J T Pryor, Kildare, I T, 101 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.75; J T Pryor, Red Rock, I T, 144 steers, 851 lbs, \$2.40; 133 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.40; Dr Blank & Son, Kildare, I T, 33 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.75; Pumphrey & Thomson, Kildare, I T, 33 cows, 744, \$1.75; Erie Cattle company, Ashland, Kan, 29 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.50; 77 calves, \$7.65 each; Johnson Bro's, Emporia, Kan, 80 steers, 1382 lbs, \$4.30; R B Masterson, Miami, 140 calves, \$7.65 each; 79 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.85; R H Hamilton, Miami, 29 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.75; R J Carroll, Woodward, I T, 66 calves, \$6.50 each; Humel & P, Kildare, I T, 99 calves, \$6.50 each; A H Nelson, Eureka, Kan, 70 cows, 592 lbs, \$1.65; Jones U P Co, Bazar, Kan, 151 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.70; P S & S Witherpoon, Red Rock, I T, 59 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.65; C Goodnight, Goodnight, 49 cows, 885 lbs, \$1.50; S H Vaughan, Goodnight, 23 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.55; 24 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.25; A A Wiley, mgr, DeGraff, Kan, 22 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.65; M Half & Bro, Blackston, I T, 101 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.70; 25 cows, 509 lbs, \$1.65; J W Martin, Goodnight, 48 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.20; R G Head, Ashland, Kan, 100 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.30; Sam Dyer, Goodnight, 30 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.40; L H & W C Lee, Elgin, Kan, 119 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.75; Pumphrey B & T, Kildare, I T, 107 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.65; R G Head, Cimmarron, Kan, 299 steers, 907 lbs, \$2; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kan, 53 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.50; 32 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.70; Callon & Co, Elgin, Kan, 77 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.65; 27 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.40; Theo Barnhardt, Chickasha, I T, 31 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.10; 24 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.50; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kan, 59 steers, 722 lbs, \$2.05; 50 cows, 660 lbs, \$1.15; 57 calves, \$6 per head; Calvin & Perry, Lehigh, I T, 53 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.05; L Jackson, Duncan, I T, 25 steers, 859 lbs, \$2.10; Stewart Bros., Eureka, Kan, 86 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.55; J W Carr, Hamilton, Kan, 19 cows, 878 lbs, \$1.60; J C Ford, Elgin, Kan, 79 cows, 677 lbs, \$1.25; 17 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.80; 60 calves, \$6 each; M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 141 heifers, 526 lbs, \$1.60; P S Witherpoon, Red Rock, I T, 80 cows, 631 lbs, \$1.50.

Sept. 5.—R D Craigg, Pond Creek, I T, 48 cows, 862 lbs, \$1.40; R D Craigg, Pond Creek, I T, 17 cows, 842 lbs, \$1.40; R D Craigg, Pond Creek, I T, 17 calves, \$5.50 each; Jones Nelson & Co, Bazar, Kan, 19 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.80; J. M. Sexton, Burdock, Kan., 80 steers, 1114 lbs, \$3; Hayes & Vore, Checotah, I T, 36 calves, \$5.50 each; Hayes & Vore, Checotah, I T, 24 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.25; Hayes & Vore, Checotah, I T, 52 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.45; D C Morris, Hymer, Kan, 92 calves, \$7.10 each; Morris Bros, Hymer, Kan, 186 calves, \$7.10 each; Rose & Millard, Miami, Tex., 367 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.45; Rose & Willard, Miami, Tex, 42 calves, \$6 each; James Ulser & Co, Bazar, Kan, 30 bulls, 910 lbs, \$1.20; G W Littlefield, Eureka, Kan, 211 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.65; D R Faut, Pond Creek, I T, 71 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.30; H S Torn, Elgin, Kan, 99 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.30; Hudson & U, Miami, Tex, 117 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.15.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 31.—Windham, Ellis & Middleton, Tulsa, I T, 22 bulls, 997 lbs, \$1.75; 58 calves, 142 lbs, \$4.75; 22 bulls, 997 lbs, \$1.75; 9 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.50; E Richardson, 30 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.75; 30 cows, 200 lbs, \$1.85; B L Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 58 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.90; H & T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 92 cows, 762 lbs, \$1.90; W P Lablance, Checotah, I T, 45 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.70; 4 steers, — lbs, \$2; 1 stag, 750 lbs, \$2; Parramore & Lewis, Leliaetta, I T, 36 calves, 120 lbs, \$5; 20 cows and heifers,

700 lbs, \$2; T J Buckley, Tulsa, I T, 14 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.25; 15 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.75; G O Creswell, Tulsa, I T, 25 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.70; A G Webb & Co, Tulsa, I T, 26 steers, 881 lbs, \$2.70; Spohn Bros, Tulsa, I T, 13 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.75; 15 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.25; A G Evans, Madison, Kans, 240 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.75.

Sept. 1.—Parramore & Lewis, Leliaetta, I T, 168 cows, 781 lbs, \$1.90; John Carlisle, Elgin, Kans, 89 cows and heifers, 696 lbs, \$1.80; 105 steers, 749 lbs, \$2.25; 116 cows, 569 lbs, \$1.85.

Sept. 2.—Sam Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 75 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.25; Clem Hayden, Choteau, I T, 50 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.75; 75 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.75; S W Merchant, Choteau, I T, 57 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.75; C Schuber, Inola, I T, 7 calves, \$5 each; 93 cows and heifers, 679 lbs, \$1.65; D Thomas & Co, Talahina, I T, 27 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.10; A Armstrong, Silverdale, Kans, 243 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.40; 12 stags, 1055 lbs, \$2; A Armstrong & Co, Silverdale, Kans, 52 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.25; A A LaRoe, Wills Point, 10 calves, \$5.50 each; 8 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.75; 23 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.40; 29 cows and heifers, 601 lbs, \$1.75; 4 cows and heifers, 617 lbs, \$1.75.

Sept 5.—Parramore & Lewis, Leliaetta, I T, 57 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.80; J H Parramore, Leliaetta, I T, 113 steers, 1021 lbs, \$2.75; D L Middleton, Inola, I T, 102 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.50; A Middleton, Inola, I T, 30 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.40; 10 calves, \$5.50 each; D L Middleton & Sons, Inola, I T, 60 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.70; 60 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.90; Marshall Bros, Blackstone, I T, 36 heifers, 496 lbs, \$1.65; 62 cows, 659 lbs, \$1.70; 32 cows and heifers, 622 lbs, \$1.75; J E Kenner, Kansas City, Mo, 72 calves, \$8 each; G W Sanders, Tulsa, I T, 89 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.70; Hy Roach, Tulsa, I T, 58 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.70; B L Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 28 cows, 836 lbs, \$1.85; J J Rhodes, Tulsa, I T, 26 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.70; 13 calves, \$6.50 each; H & T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 16 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.30; 1 steer, 850 lbs, \$2.30; 8 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.70; Evans & Pryor, Claremore, I T, 12 steers, 1122 lbs, \$2.80; P J Moore, Kansas City, Mo, 116 calves, \$8.50 each.

Sept. 6.—Sam Cutbirth, Catoosa, I T, 47 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.50; J H Parramore, Leliaetta, I T, 145 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.80; Parramore & Lewis, 30 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.80; 23 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.80.

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 30.—J R Campbell, Chelsea, I T, 72 steers, 1003 lbs, \$3.05.

Aug. 31.—U W Light, Caney, Kan, 128 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.85.

Sept. 1.—A Armstrong, Silverdale, Kan, 249 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.50; W H Jennings, Silverdale, Kan, 46 steers, 1094 lbs, \$3.15.

Sept. 2.—J M Daugherty, Catoosa, I T, 90 steers, 732 lbs, \$2.30; Daugherty & H, Catoosa, I T, 72 cows, 666 lbs, \$2.10; J M Daugherty, Catoosa, I T, 26 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.45; Gray & M, Kansas City, Mo, 32 cows, 693 lbs, \$2.12; F J Hall, Chickasha, I T, 108 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.40; Sam Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 20 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.50; Sam Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 78 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.80.

Sept. 3.—A A Wiley, Kansas City, Mo, 274 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.80; Witherpoon & S, Red Rock, I T, 69 steers, 653 lbs, \$2.40; Jackson & A, Kansas City, Mo, 187 steers, 1030 lbs, \$2.85; P S Witherpoon, Red Rock, I T, 56 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.35; F Witherpoon, Red Rock, I T, 24 steers, 1065 lbs, \$2.40; M Half & Bro, Elgin, Kan, 76 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.35; M Half & Bro, Elgin, Kan, 26 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.60; M Half & Bro, Elgin, Kan, 27 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.55.

SCALING & TAMBLYN.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 24.—Smith, Neville & Co, Henrietta, 75 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.75.

Aug. 23.—A Webb, Bellevue, 9 calves, at \$7 each; 3 calves at \$5 each; 30 cows, 731 lbs, \$2; 30 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.85; J V Orten, Bellevue, 25 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.50; 18 cows, 798 lbs, \$2; 9 steers, 766 lbs, \$2.20; Spears & Ledbetter, Quanah, 29 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.60; 26 cows, 730 lbs, \$2.05; 84 calves, at \$7.50

each; J P Wilson, Quanah, 31 cows, 653 lbs, \$2.05; W Scott, Catoosa, I T, 23 steers, 1037 lbs, \$2.70.

Aug. 22.—C McDermott, Baird, 61 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.80; 15 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.80; M W Couch, Chelsea, I T, 19 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.25; 22 steers, 954 lbs, \$2.75.

Aug. 25.—Sid Webb, Bellevue, 52 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.55; Bivens & Kerby, Bellevue, 37 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.55; Houston & Bivens, Bellevue, 48 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.65; Houston & Bivens, Bellevue, 49 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.65; Houston & Bivens, Bellevue, 50 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.65; Houston & Bivens, Bellevue, 48 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.65; F. Houston, agent, Bellevue, 348 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.50.

Aug 24.—W. H. Keene, Wichita Falls, 22 steers, 1065 lbs, \$2.75; Childress Co L & Co, Childress, 48 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.65; Childress Co L & Co, 160 calves, \$8.25 each; Childress Co L & Co, 90 cows, 747 lbs, \$2.10; D B Gardner, Childress, 58 cows, 787 lbs, \$2.10; D B Gardner, 69 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.65; D B Gardner, 163 calves, \$8.25 each, R L Ellison, Childress, 10 cows, 741 lbs, \$2.10; R L Ellison, 7 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.75; R L Ellison, 26 calves, \$8.25 each, J L Huggins, Henrietta, 88 steers, 1120 lbs, \$2.80; J L Huggins, 52 cows, 794 lbs, \$2.20.

Aug. 27.—P C Hammerson, Justin, 16 calves, \$7.50.

Aug. 16.—W Scott, Tulsa, I T, 20 steers, 1032 lbs, \$2.75; G W Clark, Vinita, I T, 46 steers, 911 lbs, 2.40; G W Clark, Vinita, I T, 3 steers, 783 lbs, \$2.12; J Harmonson, Justin, Tex, 25 calves, \$6.50 each; J Harmonson, Justin, Tex, 3 bulls, 1000 lbs, \$1.65; J Harmonson, Justin, Tex, 16 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.75; P C Harmonson, Justin, Tex, 13 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.80; P C Harmonson, Justin, Tex, 5 cows, 796 lbs, \$1.80; P C Harmonson, Justin, Tex, 6 calves, 118 lbs, 5c; B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 28 cows, 730 lbs, \$2.15; B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 5 heifers, 602 lbs, \$1.87; I M Jackson, Baird, Tex, 26 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.55; Joe Cole, Bellevue, Tex, 22 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.55; Ollie Orton, Bellevue, Tex, 24 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.65; Sid Webb, Bellevue, Tex, 18 calves, \$7 each; Sid Webb, Bellevue, Tex, 21 cows, 674 lbs, \$2; Sid Webb, Bellevue, Tex, 48 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.55.

Aug. 29.—W J Turner, Ballinger, 14 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.65; 38 calves at \$6.75 each; 20 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.75; 18 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.75; 10 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.75; 68 calves at \$7.25 each; 22 calves at \$8.50 each; 66 calves at \$7.25 each; 18 calves \$5.25 each; Vansell & Turner, Ballinger, 56 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.75; W G Lee, Eolean, 29 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.75; 28 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.35; J Connelly, Muskogee, I T, 25 cows, 885 lbs, \$2; 28 cows, 706 lbs, \$2.10; W J Muckles, Bellevue, 35 cows, 595 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.80; 28 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.85; Wat Mays, Pryor Creek, I T, 27 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.60; 21 cows, 669 lbs, \$1.90; 12 calves, at \$6.75 each.

Aug. 30.—C M Bivens, Post Oak, 29 cows, 762 lbs, \$2.10; 2 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.37; 50 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.50; S Webb, Bellevue, 31 cows, 699 lbs, \$1.80; 24 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.50; 71 calves, \$8 each; Webb Bro's, Bellevue, 60 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.80; 2 bulls, 1110 lbs, \$1.85; 27 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.50; J C Kerby, Post Oak, 26 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.55; J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 48 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.65; 25 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.75; R S Kimberlin, Sulphur Springs, 28 cows, 737 lbs, \$2; 1 steer, 850 lbs, \$2.25; Speers & Ledbetter, Quanah, 24 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.60; J M Browder, St Joe, 34 heifers, 628 lbs, \$2; 30 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.90; Waddell & Williams, Colorado, 264 calves, \$8.50 each.

THE FISH & KECK CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 31.—Bradley & Ledbetter, Woodward, I T, 65 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.65; E O Sugg, Duncan, I T, 208 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.75; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 234 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.55.

Sept. 1.—Baird & Ingram, Purcell, I T, 65 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.45; 45 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.60; 59 steers, 1152 lbs, \$2.60; V Herard, Elgin, Kan, 18 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.85; Texas Land and Cattle Co, Elgin,

Kan, 163 heifers, 672 lbs, \$1.70; L H Lee, Elgin, Kan, 120 steers, 1068 lbs, \$2.75.

Sept. 2.—W A Wade, Marlow, I T, 60 calves, \$7.25 each; S J Garvin, White Bead Hill, I T, 70 steers, 1154 lbs, \$2.80; 21 cows, 841 lbs, \$1.85; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 349 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.45.

Sept. 3.—C D Snow, Jappa, 20 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.40.

Sept. 5.—Charles Keith, El Reno, I T, 5 steers, 1168 lbs, \$2.50; 7 bulls, 1134 lbs, \$1.35; 15 heifers, 520 lbs, \$1.45; 27 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.50; 69 cows, 844 lbs, \$1.70; 28 calves, \$6.25 each; 50 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.25; S A Read, Higgins, 11 stags, 1126 lbs, \$1.40; 30 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.35; Millett Bros, 62 calves, \$6.25 each; James Townsend, McAllister, I T, 77 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.15; S A Read, Higgins, 254 calves, \$7 each; 99 calves, \$7 each.

Sept. 6.—Y P Short, Kiowa, Kan, 45 steers, 1256 lbs, \$2.65; 75 steers, 1099 lbs, \$2.30; W McClure, Oklahoma City, 25 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.15; Matador Land and Cattle Co, 19 stags, 1037 lbs, \$2; J Slaughter, Silverdale, Kan, 248 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.55.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 1.—W L Gatlin, Wagoner I T, 508 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.90.

Sept. 2.—Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 298 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.87; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 355 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.85; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 14 bulls, 943 lbs, \$1.50; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 2 bulls, 1005 lbs, \$1.25.

Sept. 5.—S S Cobb, Vinita, I T, 24 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.60; S S Cobb, Vinita, I T, 2 stags, 1015 lbs, \$2.15.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 31.—L Hearne, Baird, 53 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.75; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 21 bulls, 980 lbs, \$1.70; 16 bulls, 980 lbs, \$1.65; 235 calves, \$6.50 each; Windham, E & M, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.90.

Sept. 1.—Gatlin, Field & Co, 22 bulls, 1006 lbs, \$1.65; 101 calves, \$6.25 each.

Sept. 2.—W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 24 bulls, 960 lbs, \$1.55; 29 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.75; 62 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.80; Clem Hayden, Chouteau, I T, 25 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.75; 23 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.90; 1 bull, 1220 lbs, \$1.60; 1 stag, 810 lbs, \$2.

Sept. 3.—S S Cobb, Vinita, I T, 20 steers, 798 lbs, \$2.25; 8 cows, 609 lbs, \$1.75.

Sept. 5.—Hammond Bros, San Angelo, 27 cows, 635 lbs, \$1.50; Windham, E & M, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 739 lbs, \$1.65; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 60 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.70; 23 bulls, 923 lbs, \$1.55; Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 423 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; 45 bulls, 972 lbs, \$1.50; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 120 calves, \$5.75 each.

Sept. 6.—Dr J B Taylor, Chelsea, I T, 45 steers, 1145 lbs, \$2.55; 70 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.60; Montgomery & Field, Wagoner, I T, 23 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.35; 96 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.40.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

Aug. 31.—J W Fields, Dallas, Tex., 76 calves, \$6.50.

Sept. 2.—S G Willis, Vinita, I T, 23 steers, 1034 lbs, \$2.90; 25 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.65; F Nidiffer, Afton, I T, 27 mixed, 642 lbs, \$1.90; 24 mixed, 882 lbs, \$2.25; C W Poole, Chelsea, I T, 23 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.80; 25 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.65; 31 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.45; 2 steers, 975 lbs, \$2.35; 25 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.75; J S Hogue, Chelsea, I T, 16 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.15; 9 mixed, 644 lbs, \$1.80; Geo Walkley, Chelsea, I T, 23 mixed, 773 lbs, \$1.90; Baker & Woodworth, Cuero, Tex, 62 calves, \$7.00; 62 calves, \$7.00; M J Baker, Goliad, Tex, 62 calves, \$7.00; M J Baker, Yoakum, Tex, 65 calves, \$6.75.

Sept. 6.—J E Campbell, Chelsea, I T, 25 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.90; 24 steers, 997 lbs, \$2.75; 26 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.70.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 30.—T M Justice, 22 steers, 1045

lbs, \$2.75; 23 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.55; 3 cows, 730 lbs, \$2.00.

Aug. 31—O G Hugo, 78 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.55; F Milwee, 24 cows, 637 lbs, \$2; 4 calves, 362 lbs, \$2; O G Hugo, 25 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.50; J W Middleton, 89 calves, 188 lbs, \$4.50; 23 calves, 246 lbs, \$3.75; 29 cows, 706 lbs, \$2.25; 23 cows, 560 lbs, \$2.

Sept. 1—McFall, 136 cows, 707 lbs, \$2.12; 28 cows, 879 lbs, \$2.20; 21 cows, 838 lbs, \$2.10; 20 steers, 863 lbs, \$2.70; 46 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.55; 25 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.40; C R Breedlove, 17 cows, 635 lbs, \$2.10; 14 cows, 592 lbs, \$1.90; 30 cows, 691 lbs, \$2.05; 11 steers, 807 lbs, \$2.50; 4 steers, 770 lbs, \$2.65; 1 steer, 930 lbs, \$2.65; 3 steers, 1153 lbs, \$2.45; I M Johnson, 65 steers, 1159 lbs, \$2.60; W H Jennings, 205 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3; Jennings & Johnson, 39 steers, 1105 lbs, \$2.80; 78 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.80; 24 steers, 1054 lbs, \$2.60; 75 steers, 1018 lbs, \$2.35; 2 stags 1310 lbs, \$1.75.

Sept. 2—McFall, 76 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.45; 26 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.50; 70 yearlings, 592 lbs, \$1.90; 79 cows, 717 lbs, \$2.10.

Sept. 3—Stoddard & H, 58 steers, 1045 lbs, \$2.95; 61 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.85; 42 steers 1151 lbs, \$2.75; C Stoddard, 38 steers, 1094 lbs, \$2.42; 5 stags, 1160 lbs, \$1.65.

Sept. 5—Stoddard & H, Minco, I T, 17 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.40; 22 steers, 1023 lbs, \$2.50; 3 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.30; 6 stags, 1001 lbs, \$1.75; J H Presnall, Minco, I T, 50 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.75; Heath, Minco, I T, 20 steers, 1353 lbs, \$4.40.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 31—Armitt & West, Tulsa, I T, 3 cows, 813 lbs, \$2; Armitt & West, Tulsa, I T, 21 cows, 803 lbs, \$2; Armitt & West, Tulsa, I T, 27 cows, 585 lbs, \$1.85.

Sept 1.—Bressie & Smith, Elgin, Kan, 25 calves, 105 lbs, \$5.

Sept 3.—Dalton & Costello, Palo Pinto, Tex, 33 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.65; Dalton & Costello, Palo Pinto, Tex, 38 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.50.

Sept. 6.—G B Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 20 bulls, 1030 lbs, \$1.50; G B Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 20 steers, 1093 lbs, \$2.50; Dr J B Taylor, Chelsea, I T, 45 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.60; Dr J B Taylor, Chelsea, I T, 114 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.60; C V Rogers, Chelsea, I T, 50 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.60; J B Slaughter, Silverdale, Kan, 292 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.50; G B Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 333 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.60; G B Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 99 calves, \$5 each.

The United States is in imminent danger of a fearful plague in the shape of Asiatic cholera, which has been brought to the city of New York by steerage passengers in the ship Moravia on its recent return from Hamburg. The plague made its appearance one day after leaving Hamburg, and twenty-two deaths occurred on the voyage. More vessels will arrive from Hamburg this week, and it is probable that further deaths will be reported, and cases in their worst form, it is conceded, may arrive within the next few days. The situation is very serious. Unless all immigration from the infected ports is stopped it is not believed this country is safe, and it is believed now that this step will be taken. August 18th the Moravia sailed from Hamburg (and on the following day cholera broke out and the first death took place within twenty-four hours. The disease spread rapidly among the 268 passengers. There were no cabin passengers. Children suffered most, and by August 29 the number of deaths reached a total of twenty-two. Of these two were adults and twenty were children. They suffered much and their deaths were peculiar to cholera. There is considerable danger of the disease spreading, but with proper quarantine precautions the dread disease may be prevented from obtaining a foothold in this country. President Harrison has, through telegrams, assured New York friends that nothing would be left undone to keep the plague back.

FAIR NOTES.

The Tenth Annual Kansas State Fair opens at Topeka on September 12 and closes September 17.

Texas State Grange at McGregor will open its gates to the public October 6, and will be one continuous source of learning, sight-seeing and pleasure until the close on the 13th.

Much has already been said of the Concho Valley Fair, but too much of praise can not be spoken in the limited space herein. This fair is dated October 4 to 8, 1892.

The Alfalfa Palace of Roswell, N. M., under the management of the Southeast New Mexico and Pecos Valley Fair association, opens October 4 and closes on the 6th. This will be something new, novel and well worth going to see.

The Jack county fair, October 4-7 inclusive, promises to be one of the most interesting of the county fairs to be held this fall. The people of Jack take great interest in this work and promise a good and profitable time to those attending.

The third annual session of the Comanche Fair association will be an exceedingly interesting fair. Many interesting features are on the programme, and Secretary Kemper promises a good time to all. September 20 to 24, inclusive, are the dates.

An effort is being made to secure for exhibition in the horticultural department of the World's fair a specimen of giant cactus from the desert region of Southeast California. This cactus grows at times to a height of seventy feet. A specimen when boxed ready for shipment will weigh eight tons, and it will require an expenditure of something like \$2500 to deliver it in good condition in Chicago.

An interesting feature of the World's fair will be an industrial village, with peasant girls spinning wool and other immemorial Hibernian accessories. A number of the famous Kerry cows will also be present, together with several pretty real Irish dairymaids, who will illustrate for the gratification and instruction of visitors the Irish method of making butter and performing all other dairy operations.

The World's fair souvenir coins, some of them, it is now expected, will be issued in November, probably by the middle of the month. The exposition authorities have offered quantities of them to banks throughout the country at the uniform rate of \$1 each, and it is believed that those institutions will be prompt to avail themselves of the opportunity to get a supply for their customers. Orders for them are already being sent in at the rate of \$5000 to \$10,000 a day.

A false statement is going the rounds of the press to the effect that visitors will not be able to get any drinking water at the World's fair without paying for it. There will be an abundance of excellent water free to all who want it. Those who wish to drink mineral spring water, piped to the exposition grounds from Waukesha, Wis., 100 miles distant, will have to pay 1 cent a glass for it. The free water will be that of Lake Michigan, brought by tunnel from a point four miles from shore, and much better than the inhabitants of most large cities are supplied with.

A Pazmandy, a Hungarian, will send for exhibition at the World's fair, a collection of exceedingly novel paintings, which will, doubtless, attract much attention. There are twenty-five of the pictures and all are miniatures almost to the microscopic degree, one of them representing the landing of Columbus, with seventeen human figures in it, is about the size of the

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nail of the little finger. Another is a portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph and is of the size of the head of a match. The work on these pictures is said to be exquisite.

Do not fail to go to the fair and take something along to exhibit. It may not seem much to you but the little thing you take may be just what some other one is wanting to see. In any event it is a good thing to go, to meet other farmers, see what they are doing, compare notes with them and in a general way to break up the monotony of the round of home life. While there is no other life so pure, so noble and so near to the Creator himself as life on a good farm it is not best that farmers stay forever at home. Let him get out among his fellows occasionally. New thoughts are worth getting.

It is the intention of the Colorado World's fair managers to distribute to visitors to the Colorado building some souvenir which may be a valued reminder of the state. Several novel and unique designs have been mentioned, but it is the aim to present to the thousands something purely characteristic of Colorado. One design meeting with unusual favor has the state flower, the blue columbine, mounted on a convenient sized card, together with a fern or spray of green leaves. The wonderful beauty of the Colorado wild flowers is world renowned, and every visitor would be pleased with such a souvenir. Added to this there will probably be a small specimen of mineral quartz, topaz or stone from some historic spot such as Pike's Peak.

Try and give at least one or two days to your county and also to the State fair. You will lose nothing and may make something by it. There will be little or no danger of any of the fairs in Texas this year being given over to gamblers and swindlers. An Indiana paper gives the following advice to fair managers in that state: "We are free to say that when the managers of a fair decide that they can not make expenses without admitting the fakirs and other swindlers they have no right to expect the patronage of good farmers and their families, and they had better dissolve their associations and cease holding fairs. But where fairs are properly managed and confined strictly to legitimate purposes it is the duty of the people to patronize and help make them successful."

THE GAINESVILLE FAIR.

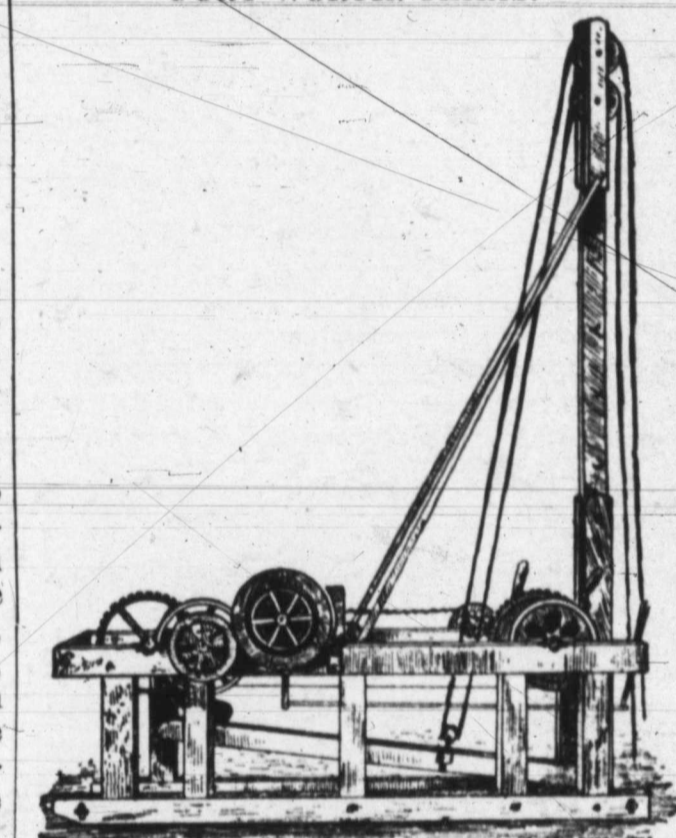
The Cooke county live stock and agricultural association opened its gates to the public on Monday last at Gainesville. On the opening day the attendance was rather small, but grew larger each day, but up till yesterday (Thursday) was not attended so well as its merits deserved. The exhibits, including the county products, art, culinary, fancy work, various kinds of live stock, etc., were excellent, and while the prizes were necessarily a little small, still the interest taken by exhibitors plainly told that blooded animals were now the "fashion and go." Those exhibiting fine stock had good ones, and everybody was pleased with the exhibits. Secretary Sherwood is a ruttler, and to his and President Howeth's efforts is due the good which all the



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county will derive from this fair. Quite a number of race horses were entered at the daily races, and good purses were offered for pacing, trotting and running races. The association feels much encouraged and will no doubt, next year, make a better fair than either of the first two. Cooke county's exhibit will be at the Dallas fair, and probably will go on to the World's fair. Messrs. J. F. Crist & Co., who exhibited draft and coach horses and jacks at this fair, will hereafter be located in Gainesville.

Land and Cattle.

Parties wishing to buy or sell land in large bodies or cattle in lots of not less than 500 head, are requested to correspond with the
TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Room 54, Hurley Building
Fort Worth, Texas

An Abilene special to the News dated, September 8, says: "J. M. Sullivan, one of the pioneers of this country, was found dead hanging from his cart on the Anson road this morning, his old horse walking along the side of the road dragging his body. Mr. Sullivan was a few years ago one of the wealthiest cow men and land owners in this country, and was well known to all old settlers here."

AGRICULTURAL.

It is poor farming to sell the best hay and leave your own stock only the refuse.

A good corn harvest will lessen the work of cutting up the winter's supply of fodder.

One disadvantage of the single crop system is that a farmer has something to sell but once a year.

Surplus earnings cannot be invested in anything that will pay much better than a good barn.

You cannot afford to buy all your home supplies, no matter how big crops you grow to sell.

How can you expect to know whether it pays to feed stock unless you know the cost of the feed they eat.

Keep n paint pot in your tool closet and don't be afraid to use it on the tools. Paint is not expensive except where it is not applied and the rust takes hold.

One secret of hard times upon the farm is waste—waste of material and waste of time. Proper economy would make many a hard run man prosper.

You cannot afford to get the impression that you know all about farming; and you cannot afford to farm at all unless you do know a good deal about it.

Horse manure, thrown on a loose pile and subjected to the action of the elements, will lose nearly one-half its valuable fertilizing constituents in six months.

Never despair. Never give up, no matter what happens. There is always success for you somewhere. Find it. The more cheery and hopeful you can force yourself to be the more surely success will come.

One of the most careful and successful farmers we know has a small branding iron and brands his initials on every tool and implement about his place. It is very convenient when one has borrowing neighbors.

Secretary Rusk says that we can get 50 per cent more off our lands, if we farm them in the right way, than we do now without adding another acre to cultivation. According to this we are in no danger of insufficient production.

Rotation of crops is the surest method for preventing an epidemic of certain fungus diseases of plants, such as the smuts, and also the development in excessive numbers of certain insect enemies such as the corn root worm and Hessian fly.

A Spokane, Wash., machinist has invented a filling and sowing machine to attach to threshers and elevators and fill and sew the bags of grain. One man with this machine, can, it is claimed, do the work of ten and fill 4000 bags a day with ease.

The farming population of the country stands higher to-day in the estimation of the people than ever before, because as a class they are better educated proportionately than ever before. This being true it is of the utmost importance that every means of education be employed to raise the standard still higher and enable them to take their proper place in society and in politics also.

We are beginning to appreciate the value of corn fodder more fully than we formerly did, but there is much to learn. In every average field of corn there is fodder to the actual feeding value of \$37 to every \$63 worth of grain, but there are many farmers who harvest the grain with the utmost care and let

the fodder stand to be gathered in some haphazard manner when it proves perfectly convenient, while others make no use of it at all. This is a slipshod and wasteful practice that could be seen in no country but this.

English farmers are more systematic than we. They lay out definite rotations and follow them: maintain a certain amount of stock for each acre of arable land; work with clock-like system and regularity, and, as a result of this, produce much greater crops to the acre than we do. In England the value of a farm, either for sale or rental, is based upon what it will produce or the number of cattle it will carry, and there is not much guess work about it. In time our own hap-hazard practice must give way to such better methods.

A farmer's education is not complete who understands and practices only the production of crops from the soil. No agricultural system is complete that does not include the breeding and feeding of live stock. Every farmer should study the different kinds and breeds of stock, learn their good and bad points, the adaptability to his needs, the probable profit in handling them. Some men who are very careful about the kind of wheat they sow, never question the breed of the bull they use, or stop to figure whether cows or sheep or hogs will pay best in connection with the crops they grow. They have been accustomed to think they must keep about so much stock, and so long as they have the amount do not stop to consider other trifles.—[Northwestern Farmer and Breeder.

Bookkeeping on the Farm.

No one who has not noted the results can full appreciate the value of bookkeeping to the farmer and his family. He is not found complaining of hard times, because he discovers the small leaks and applies the remedy. He saves himself from embarrassment and his farm from the mortgage. His wife, keeping her accounts of receipts and expenditures for butter, eggs, poultry, dry goods, groceries, etc., acquires business knowledge and sagacity, and at her husband's death does not find it necessary to call in a stranger to act as administrator, who, like a leech, sucks the life-blood from the estate—the joint earnings of husband, wife and children—and finally, with the aid of lawyers and court fees, perhaps leaves the wife and children in absolute want. No, her knowledge of business enables her to administer her own affairs.

The boy who is permitted to earn his own spending money and taught to keep his little accounts and compare receipts and expenditures, will the earlier learn the value of money and apply his wits to live within his income. Such a boy will not accumulate debts for his overworked father to pay; neither is he so likely to fall into fast company or fast living. He is educated for business, and will be able to hold his own in the battle of life. The girl who has her allowance and is taught to make accounts, will appreciate the value of a dollar and use discretion in its expenditure.

We hear so much in this day about practical education, but practical education is that which practically fits boys and girls for the active duties of life, and any education which falls short of this is neither practical nor complete. Fit a child to earn a living and you do better by him than to give him wealth. Fit him to appreciate and care for property before is safe to be entrusted with a legacy.—Plowboy and Farmer.

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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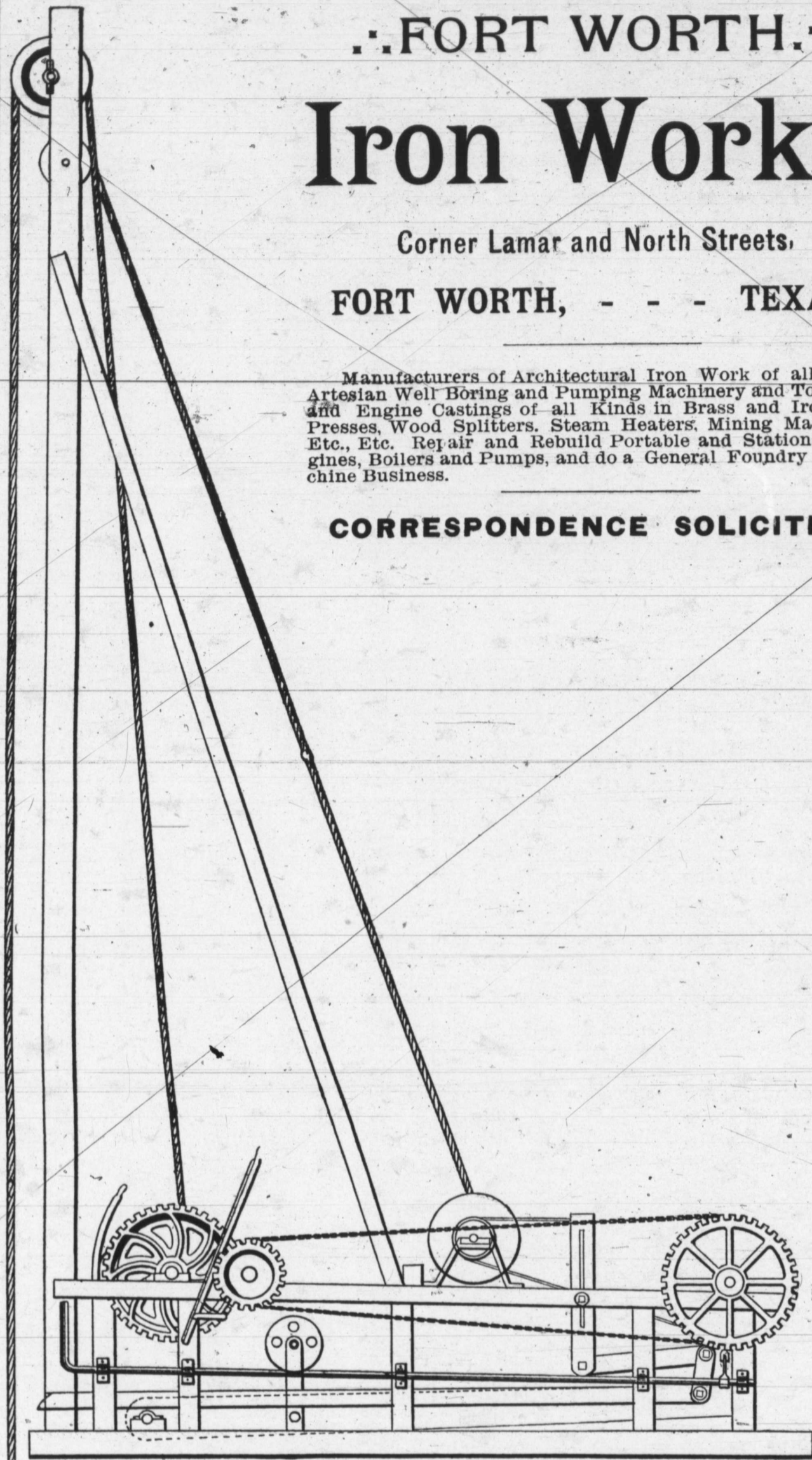
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Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

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Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK FARMING.

The farmer who has only such stock about him as meets his fancy and not his necessities makes a mistake.

To keep animals healthy, feed generously, but do not pamper nor confine in close and poorly ventilated stables.

A farmer who can not do otherwise may begin with common females, but must have pure bred males and use no other kind.

Neighboring farmers should confer together regarding their crops and stock at every possible opportunity. It will prove to mutual advantage.

It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to feed grain to fatten an old cow. In a majority of cases the better plan is to fatten as well as possible with good pasturage and then market.

Stock keeping is the beginning and end of profit in diversified farming. The beginning, for it enriches the soil; the end, for it affords a profitable means for disposing of many crops.

It is not necessary to have a big herd of live stock to make the business profitable. But it is absolutely necessary to have good ones, and give them careful, close attention.

You know that your stock can make the best use of food only when it is properly prepared for them. The same principle will apply to crops. Cultivate thoroughly and make the food available.

It costs a little more to raise a beef worth \$50 than it does one worth \$15, but the difference in the price not only pays the additional cost but leaves a good profit on the improved animal, while the scrub must be produced at a loss.

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

Too many farmers simply feed to keep their animals alive through the winter. Such scant feeding is poor economy. Keep them in good thrifty growing condition through the winter. The increased size thus attained will pay several times over for the extra cost.

The question is often asked, what kind of live stock will it pay best to keep on the farm? To which the JOURNAL can confidently reply, improved, blooded stock. There is a good profit in raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry either or all, provided you raise the kind the market demands.

No stock farmer can afford to breed to anything short of a pure bred male. This applies to all kinds and classes of live stock, including poultry. It costs no more to feed an improved animal than a scrub. Then why waste feed on scrubs when it can be fed at a handsome profit to improved stock?

Diversify the crop, raise some corn, plenty of oats, millet and other good feed. It is all right and proper enough to also cultivate a part of the farm in cotton. But by all means keep all the live stock you can comfortably care for. Raise cattle, hogs, sheep, a few horses, and lots of poultry and raise good ones.

There is no business that assures a better, surer and safer return than stock farming in Texas. The man who now while lands are cheap secures one or more sections, and cultivates say from fifty to one hundred acres, raises plenty of good feed for winter and devotes the remainder of the land to grazing good improved live stock can not fail to make money.

Now is the time to secure good farms and good homes in Texas. The land will never, again be as cheap as it is now. For this reason the JOURNAL would advise its readers to buy all the land they expect to need and can pay for. But don't go too deeply in debt. Debt and mortgages are dangerous things to tamper with.

Alfalfa is gaining in favor in the West. Kansas farmers say it is cheaper and more certain feed for beef than corn is in their state. Corn is often injured by drought. Alfalfa is nearly drought-proof. But part of this superiority of alfalfa is owing to the ease with which the crop may be grown and marketed.

Among the many branches of live stock every farmer should be able to find some specially suited to his tastes and conditions. There is certainly choice enough among the many—dairy, beef, horses, mutton, wool, pork, etc. They are all profit makers, but it depends upon the man and his location to decide which is most so.

Stock-Raising or Tillage, or Both
C. G. Williams in the Practical Farmer.

While it is perhaps an undisputed fact that a given number of acres will yield a larger income under tillage than when used for grazing purposes, yet it seems to me that such seasons as the present are a caution to the great mass of farmers to make haste slowly in giving up all live stock farming. An occasional man with an ideal soil, and what is almost as important, an ideal market, may find it best to cut loose from all such hindrances as sheep, cattle and hogs, but the many will be likely to find their income rather small some years, if they trust exclusively to agriculture.

We speak of "mixed farming" sometimes in terms hardly complimentary to the "mixer." Yet is it not a fact that most farmers will do well to avoid extremes—neither trying to grow every crop known to botanical science, in connection with extensive stock-farming, nor confining themselves to one or two, to the exclusion of stock-raising. It is possible to keep certain lines of stock and yet not be seriously hampered in growing a reasonable number of profitable crops. I mean crops that ordinarily are profitable. Some seasons like the present, when we are not so sure whether the harvest will show profits or not, it helps to relieve the uncertainty of the situation to know that a good flock of sheep, for instance, are going to turn some funds

into the treasury, whether the rain prevented planting or not. The same is true of cattle and hogs and poultry, when judiciously managed. In combining live stock with agriculture proper, it is well to give considerable thought lest one interfere unnecessarily with the summer's work. Some will find the ideal combination to be the mutton sheep, having lambs drop in winter or early spring. Others will decide on winter dairying or the feeding of steers. It should be so arranged that the bulk of the work will come when one has the most leisure—from November to April. By so doing, one can not only materially increase his income, but provide light and profitable work for what is to many, a vacant period. If we take a three-months' winter vacation and occasionally have to duplicate it in the early summer, something will need to be done for us, I am afraid, before the government gets around with the 2 per cent land loan.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. F. CHURNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

TWIN CITY EXPRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)



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From the Eastern Factories.
No. 344 1/2 Main Street
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Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.

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

NO HATCHER MADE

Can show better results Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 228 chicks hatched at one time, with a 2.0 capacity Reliable Incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Inclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. Address THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.



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



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

BETWEEN

TEXAS POINTS

AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR. PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Close connections made for Laredo, points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

For rates, routes, maps, time-tables or other information call on or address

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth, W. D. LAWSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

C. H. BOARDMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.

E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. A. Brooks of Forney, Tex., was in the city on Monday.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur was here Monday en route to his Territory ranges.

A. R. Murchison of Amarillo visited the center of cattle trade on Monday.

A. A. Chapman, banker and cattle-man of Dublin, was in town Wednesday.

John Harris, one of the prominent Colorado City cattlemen, was here Wednesday.

J. B. Rhea of Strawn, a prominent and successful dealer in steer cattle, is in the city.

W. H. Featherstone of Henrietta showed up in the trading center on Wednesday.

A. T. Mabry, Grandview, who ranches near Big Springs, was in the city on Tuesday.

David Boaz is on the market for mutton sheep for feeders. See advertisement elsewhere.

H. H. Johnstone, land manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company was in town Tuesday.

J. D. Houston, Gonzales, one of the successful cattle dealers of the state, was here Wednesday.

W. H. Godair of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., was in the city Saturday.

Hon. C. U. Connellee, one of the leading stockmen and an influential citizen of Eastland, was in the city Sunday.

H. T. Keenan, live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, has just returned from an extensive trip over his road.

L. F. Wilson of Kansas City, owner of a fine ranch in Archer county, was in Fort Worth, on Wednesday, on his way to his ranch.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, well and favorably known as the able representative of Cassidy Bros. & Co., passed through the city Thursday.

S. A. Read and son of Marlin, Tex., passed through the city Wednesday en route to his Greer county ranch where Mr. Read has a fine herd of cattle.

Dink Chisholm of Terrell, well known cattleman, passed through the metropolis on Tuesday and went down the Rio Grande on cattle business.

J. W. (Bud) Wilson, from Tioga, was here Monday en route to Coleman county. Bud is business always and this trip is one of his cattle hunts.

C. W. Wells, Midland, manager of the Five Wells ranch, was in town the first of the week and reports his range as in splendid condition with lots of rain.

F. C. Thacker a prominent stock farmer of Denton spent several days this week with the Fort Worth people. He has a good farm and excellent stock.

Theo H. Schuster, who breeds high grade Herefords in Hockley county and whose postoffice is Lubbock, was in the city Wednesday and went from here to San Angelo, where he has another ranch. Mr. Schuster has one of the very finest herds of cattle in the state and has blooded Hereford cattle for sale at all times. He has an ad in this issue of the JOURNAL.

T. F. Smith of Crockett, Tex., passed through the metropolis yesterday en route to his ranch in Archer county, where he has pastured some 3000 steers.

John G. Rice of Sterling, Tex., in a letter to the JOURNAL says his part of country has had plenty of rain and prospects for more grass is also very good.

John T. Beall of Colorado City, who so very ably manages the business of the Jumbo Cattle company at Colorado City, was in the cattle center the first of the week.

John A. Lee manager of the Louisville land and cattle company, whose postoffice is Benjamin, Knox county, was here Wednesday en route to his ranch.

W. A. Briggs of Waxahachie, one of the well-known and successful cattle raisers of his section, was in the city Thursday. He reports Ellis county as in fine condition.

Col. R. L. Elliston, manager and principal owner of the Childress land and cattle company, Childress, spent part of the week in the city, and departed over the Denver for his ranch on Wednesday.

Tom Montgomery, this city, owner of large ranches in Scurry and Crosby counties, is in the city, and says while his range and adjacent country has had considerable rain, it has been mostly in spots.

O. P. Jones, a well known and prosperous cattleman of Baird, was in the city Monday. He reports good rains in Callahan county and says everything is lovely and prospects good.

T. T. D. Andrews of this city has recently purchased a 4000-acre feeding farm in Navarro county. It is said to be one of the finest tracts of land in the state. Mr. Andrews will at once stock it with 800 good feeding steers.

T. C. Andrews returned from his gold mine near Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday. Tom's mine has gold enough already in sight to make him a millionaire with a good chunk left for all his friends.

C. W. and C. C. Kelley of Hunt county passed through the city Monday en route to Young county, where they go to receive 600 feeding steers recently bought through the Texas Land and Live Stock agency of this city.

L. L. Moore of this city is the duly authorized agent and representative of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Any business handed to or negotiated with Mr. Moore will receive prompt attention.

William and John Adams of Cresson, Johnson county, were in the city on Wednesday. These gentlemen are successful stock farmers and raise good crops and fine crops, and in doing such are happy and contented.

James H. Field of this city has recently returned from his Jones county ranch and reports his range in fine condition. Mr. Field is a far-seeing man and has raised an abundance of forage for his cattle and will thereby be in fine shape to winter his stock.

A. A. Wiley, manager of the Magnolia cattle company, of Borden county, was here yesterday on his way to the ranch from a trip to the Panhandle where he has had several thousand steer cattle.

G. F. Pierson, editor of the Clay County Chieftain, Henrietta, was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Monday. Mr. Pierson was on his way home from Dallas and stopped off in the cattle center to hear something about the prospects for cattle and crops.

HENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, P. O. BOX, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

H. G. Bedford of Benjamin was mixing with the Fort Worth people yesterday.

W. R. Moore returned yesterday from Grayson county, where he bought a string of feeders.

James Simpson, a wealthy and prominent cattleman and citizen of Weatherford, was in the city yesterday.

Winfield Scott returned yesterday from a trip to the San Angelo country, where he has been shipping some 1200 or 1400 steers to the Territory.

Charles L. Ware, the efficient live stock hustler of the Denver, couldn't stay away longer, and left Henrietta yesterday for a visit to headquarters.

The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold on Monday last at Chicago a car load of Territory cattle weighing 1353 pounds for \$4.40. The cattle belonged to Mr. Heath of Minco, I. T.

J. C. Whittenburg of Crowell, Tex., a prominent sheepman, was in the city yesterday en route home from Chicago, where he had been with a shipment of muttons.

T. J. Adkinson, one of the old-timers who is still on the turf and still in the business, was mixing with the Fort Worth boys on Wednesday. Tom can't keep out of the big town.

Sid Webb, Bellevue, a successful steer dealer of West Texas, is in the city, and reports Archer and surrounding counties in good condition. He will feed about 1000 steers the coming winter.

B. R. Cobb, another old-timer who still hails from Henrietta, passed through the city Wednesday en route home from Grayson county, where he has closed sale of 400 aged steers for feeders.

Tobe Odom was in town yesterday. Says he has been all over Texas and Mexico lately, but is just now from Hastings on the Southern Kansas, where, he says, the range is in excellent condition.

J. W. Zook of this city, who is well and favorably known to the stockmen of Texas, is now associated with the Texas Land and Live Stock agency and will in future give his entire time and attention to the business of that company.

J. K. Rosson, who can easily convince one of the merits of the Frisco as a first-class live stock line, was here yesterday and left to-day for the Panhandle, where he will remain until the middle of the coming week.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, room 54 Hurley building, this city, have recently negotiated several sales of feeding steers, and have customers for several thousand more. Parties having any kind or class of steer cattle for sale can usually find buyers by placing their stock in this company's hands.

Frank L. Ide of Morgan, Tex., dealer and breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos, has recently returned from New York where he purchased a carload of choice Merino rams from the celebrated flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page of East Bethany. Parties desiring to improve their flocks will do well to inspect this lot of rams. See his advertisement on for sale page.

G. H. Connell of Dublin, who is general manager of the Dublin cottonseed

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

Ontario : Veterinary : College,

Temperance Street,

Toronto, Canada.

Most complete veterinary college in America. Session begins October 19; fees moderate. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S. Principal.

oil mill, arrived in the city yesterday and says that his mill will be in operation not later than the 25th of the present month. The company is already receiving some seed, and as soon as the machinery is in place will be able to go to work. The company will feed its own cattle and will have meal to sell to other feeders. This is an enterprise that is worthy of success, and is also a move in the right direction. If more of these mills can be established there will then be no excuse for everyone not feeding their cattle, and in that way Texas cattle can be sold for more money than they are now bringing.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

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

Sheep Wanted.

1000 to 4000 mutton sheep, (feeders). Address, DAVID BOAZ, Fort Worth, Tex.

Literary Notes from Godey's Magazine.

(For 62 years Godey's Lady's Book.)

While the publishers of some magazines and periodicals in this country and Europe make offers and present to their readers gift pictures which may, or may not be works of art, the Godey Publishing company of 21 Park Row, New York, announces that they will present to each purchaser of Godey's Magazine, published in its new form September 15th (for October), with an art subject which is worthy of its name, and which is so beautiful, in conception, drawing and coloring that the picture will be in great demand by all art lovers. The subject is known as "Godey's Idea of the World's Fair," and the artist, W. Granville Smith, is widely known as one of America's most promising and talented colorists. The publishers wish it understood that in addition to the magnificent October number, retailing for 25 cents, this beautiful picture (size 7x29 inches) will be given free as a supplement.

Sunday Excursions.

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
Sept. 8, 1892.

Receipts the first three days of this week, cattle, 17,050; hogs, 10,654; sheep, 7656. The supply of native cattle, which amounted to only a few loads, found a dull and dragging market. Wednesday's receipts, however, added some 58 cars to the native division, when a fair amount of business was transacted at a decline of 10 to 15c and a tendency to lower values, with an active market for Texas at a decline of 10 to 15c from last Wednesday, and lower values on all classes. Good Southwest canners are selling mostly at \$1.50 to \$1.75; not one in twenty brings over \$1.75. Tailing canners hard to sell at any price. Grass steer cattle are selling lower than for several months, and \$2 on Wednesday was as high as \$2.25 this time last week for common end of steer offerings. Receipts to-day:

Cattle—Receipts, 3700; shipments, 5400. Steady. Fair to choice native steers, \$3 25@4 80; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2 50@3 00; canners, \$1 20@2 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 1900; shipments, 2000. Strong. Heavy, \$5 00@5 30; packing, \$4 80@5 20; light, \$4 90@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1500; shipments, 1400. Firm. Native muttons, range, \$3 50@4 80; Texans, \$2 75@4 00.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO,
ILL., Sept. 8, 1892.

Receipts for the first two days of the week show an increase of 9000 cattle, 17,000 hogs and a decrease of 5000 sheep. The cattle market was slow and the prices were unevenly lower. Hogs sold 10c. lower early, but closed stronger. Sheep sold at strong prices.

There was a fairly liberal run here and a big run at western points. The number of market cattle in sight was

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

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

generally excessive. Range cattle from all quarters are headed this way, and the large supply of medium to good fed western cattle was a hard one to work off. Strictly choice corned cattle sold at about steady prices; others sold unevenly lower. Dressed beef men were moderate buyers of native cattle, as they were getting all the westerns they wanted, with prospect of more in the near future. They paid \$3.40@5 for some 1076 to 1529-pound native steers. Some 992 to 1083-pound branded cattle sold at \$2.50@2.75. Shippers paid \$5.35 for twenty choice 1349-pound steers, \$5.15 for four cars of 1563-pound cattle, \$2.75@3.50 for rough steers, \$4.85 for choice 1413-pound cattle and \$3.85 for coarse 1477-pound cattle. With 6700 cattle at St. Louis, nearly 12,000 at Kansas City, over 6000 at St. Paul and 250 carloads of rangers out of Omaha to-night for Chicago, the buyers had the advantage and could well afford to hold off. Such a combination of big receipts from the southwest and northwest has not occurred before this season. The market closed in bad shape, with many native cattle that could not have been sold at 15@25c. decline.

Cattle—Receipts this day, 20,000; shipments, 5900. Market steady to stronger on natives; westerns and Texans 10c. lower. Best natives, \$5; good and useful, \$3.75@4.50; others, \$3.75@4.50; Texans, \$2.10@2.30; rangers, \$2.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.00; cows, \$1.10@2.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 7000. Active, 5c. lower. Rough and common, \$4.90@5.10; packing and mixed, \$5.10@5.35; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.41@5.55; light, \$4.90@4.95; grassers, \$5.50@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments,

1300. Active, steady. Wethers, \$3.50@5.20; westerns, \$3.90@4.50; fed Texans, \$3.90@4.40; stock ewes, \$3.75; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.85; lambs, \$3.75@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Sept. 8, 1892.

Receipts for the first three days of the week: Cattle, 23,873; calves, 3481; hogs, 14,090; sheep, 3018.

The four leading Western markets are getting now at the rate of 150,000 cattle a week, and as long as this continues, dull trade and declining prices must be expected. The bulk of the Kansas City arrivals have been rangers for some time past, and good native cattle have been comparatively scarce. The rangers hurt the sale of natives and generally fill the place of natives, excepting the best.

The supply was moderate of natives Tuesday, but ahead of the demand, and trade was lifeless. Prices were uneven but generally lower and uncertainly lower. A few of the good cattle were steady. Some \$4.15 cattle were 10c lower than Saturday. Bids on the green to medium cattle were 15 to 25 cents lower in the worst cases.

After dinner more business was done at something like 10 to 15 cents decline, but many were unsold at a late hour. It was a hard market to quote as well as to sell on.

The supply of range cattle was heavy here as well as the other leading Western markets and too many cattle were in sight to have any life in trade. Many of the buyers did not try to buy and traders were busy telling what they had not done. Many of them had not sold a load at noon. Bids were 10



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

@15c lower when bids were made, but they were scarce. It was correctly said that before dinner there was no market. A very few cattle changed hands up to noon and they were 10@15c lower.

The afternoon market was dull and many cattle were unsold at a late hour including the best. Most of the traders quoted 10@15 cents decline when they could sell.

Receipts to-day: Cattle—Receipts, 4000; shipments, 4800; steers, steady, \$2 50@3 50; cows, steady, \$1 30@2 50; Texas and Indian steers, dull and steady, \$2 00@3 25; stockers and feeders active and strong, \$1 75@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 1500. Market, 5@10c higher. All grades, \$4 90@5 30; bulk, \$5 10@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, none. Sheep steady and lambs lower.

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Wool receipts, 36,000 pounds; shipments, 15,000. No change in the market. Movement very slow.

Galveston Wool.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 8.—Receipts to-day: None.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.				
	This day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts.....	20,000	27,451	45,091	45,091
Shipments....	29,051	62,872	62,872	41,799
Sales.....				24,000
Stock.....	182,265			1,218,387

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

Another factory has been added to the enterprises of Weatherford. The cottonseed oil mill was finished on September 8. The mill is situated about one mile northwest of the Weatherford and Mineral Wells railway. The machinery is of the finest. The main building is constructed of white stone and is two stories high, while the seed house, which is 200 feet long and 60 wide, is of wood and is so arranged that cars and wagons may be unloaded at the same time. The mill has seventy-five tons capacity and is supplied with its own waterworks and electric light plant. The company will begin operation on the 15th and will employ thirty-two men.

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 DEATH TO SCREW WORM CURE FOR FOOT ROT NEVER FAILS. TRY IT!
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LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP
 NO POISONED SHEEP. DAMAGED WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.

DAIRY.

Cows should have access to salt at all times. It is better to use rock salt.

The cow, like any other piece of machinery, pays a better profit when running at full capacity.

A soiling crop is a necessity through the late summer drouth if the cows are to keep up a full flow of milk.

Better not give up dairying until you are sure you can do better in some other branch of farming.

Shade trees on an open, breezy spot in the pasture are a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the appreciative herd of cows.

Let a good part of the cows come fresh in the fall. They will pay better profit and furnish useful employment through the winter.

The calf is not so stupid as he looks. When his mother fails to answer his demands he gives her a milk punch, and the old lady comes down.

The best Danish butter is quoted at 32 cents in London. The best Jersey butter made in England fetches 50 cents a pound from private customers.

Remember that the improvement in breed means economy in feed; not less feed, but better returns in proportion to the amount of feed consumed.

Dairying has reached that period when every step connected with it must be conducted according to business principles in order to realize a fair per cent of profit.

A dairy cow is one of the most economical producers of human food known. She will make three times as many pounds of solid food in a year as a steer will of beef.

Hoard's Dairyman says: "It takes about one-third of all the cows in the state of Wisconsin to make as much pure butter a day as the oleomargarine factories of Chicago make of hog butter in the same time."

Some butter makers have not yet learned that butter should never be rubbed with the ladle, but always pressed. Press it to get the brine out, press it into the jar or tub. Rubbing destroys the granules—makes it greasy.

The intelligent dairyman must study incessantly. Every cow has her peculiarities, which must be considered, and adaptations made in food and treatment. Success in almost everything is won by attention to details, and this is particularly true of dairying.

For a long time past Southern agricultural papers have been urging the Southern people to turn their attention to dairying, at least to the extent of supplying the home demand, but with little result. That they can do it and succeed well is evident, judging from Tennessee where the "brag Jerseys of the country" are raised. In Mississippi and Texas the experiment stations are doing splendid work in the dairy.

When it is known that a cow gives forth her milk by reason of a certain nervous action, such as is exercised when a person sheds tears, the fact that milk cannot successfully be produced by artificial methods will be more fully realized. The nearest possible approach to the sensation of suction by a calf is that afforded by the hand. For the same reason that a person cannot cry when simply ordered to do so, and when the nervous system is not excited from any cause, a cow cannot and will not give up her milk unless she is subjected to a sensation similar to that of being sucked by her calf.

POULTRY.

Keep the drinking water out of the sun.

Give the hens a place for themselves, and let the animals have the stables.

Dampness in the poultry yard is the great assistant of roup, and should be avoided.

Old rusty nails or an old horseshoe put occasionally in the drinking water is a great benefit to fowls.

Eggs are imported into this country every year. A "glut" of the poultry and egg market never occurs, although when the excess of "old hens" are being sent to market, prices are reduced for awhile, but there are times when the prices exceed all other farm products.

Failure often comes from attempting too much. A single variety of pure-bred fowls, turkeys, ducks, or geese can all be raised on the same farm without danger of intermixing. Better to handle six varieties and be successful than two dozen and only partially succeed.

A neglect to supply water for a day, or the omission of a meal, will sometimes cause a falling off in the number of eggs. A neglect to clean out the houses, remove the surplus food, etc., may be very important factors in inviting lice. The old maxim—"look after the small things and the larger ones will take care of themselves"—is as true in poultry-keeping as with any other pursuit.

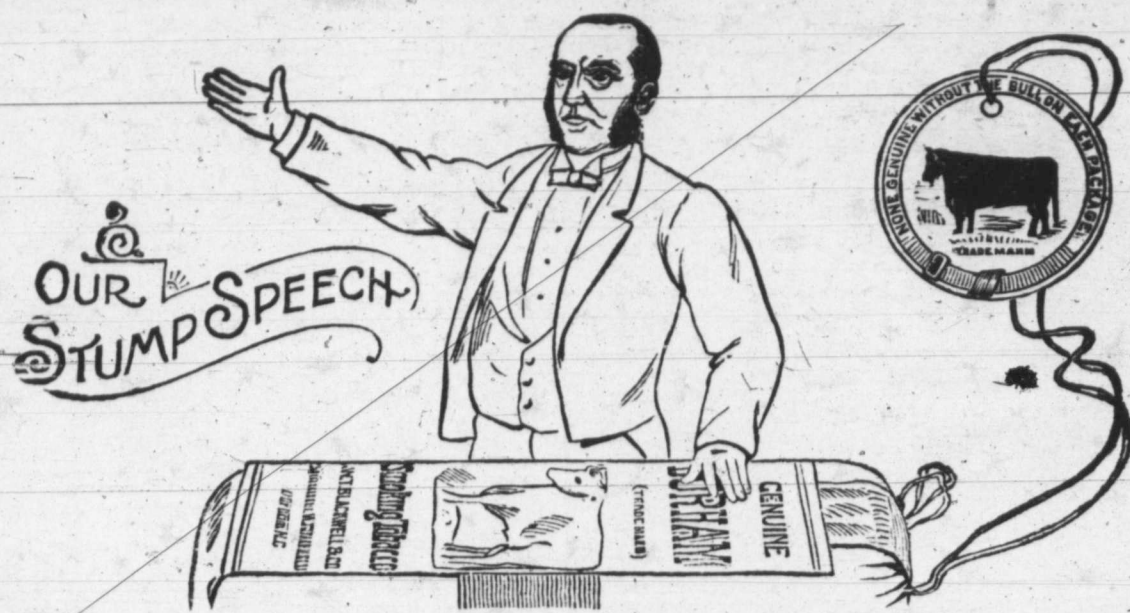
Grass should be thrown to the hens in a condition so that they can pull it. A bunch of grass, with the roots and earth adhering, will permit the hens to help themselves; but to throw it to them by cutting it off from the roots is to cause the greater part to be wasted. Hens in confinement require green food, and it should be supplied daily as a matter of economy.

A man blames the hens when eggs are scarce and in demand and he has none to sell. Is not the blame well placed at his door when a comfortable house and proper diet have never been theirs? He argues that the manger rack in the horse stable under the barn is good enough for any chicken, the dung heap ample to provide them with a living.

Feather farming ought to pay. Geese and ducks are the fowls for this purpose. Good, clean geese feathers will command at least 40 cents per pound. For this one revenue it would pay a farmer to keep a number of White China or Toulouse geese. They are a hardy fowl and roam in the meadows and fields in search of food and live well on much that a chicken would not touch.

Straw is a very good nesting material for laying hens. Sawdust is also used and is quite cleanly and convenient. For sitting hens tobacco stems keep away vermin, insuring a close, steady sitting, which brings more chicks when the time arrives for hatching. The material for nests should be renewed every other week, and some supply it once a week. With clean quarters and a quiet, secluded nest, the flock will do excellent work throughout the season.

Wheat has and will continue to be one of the best foods for laying hens, as it contains the elements that stimulate egg production. Hens will always eagerly consume as much wheat as is fed to them. It is best to be a little moderate in its use, owing to its fattening qualities, as fat hens soon forget how to lay. Some feed screenings, or broken wheat, but no farmer who raises his own grain should consider for a moment the use of anything but sound old wheat.



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Many times imitated, but never equalled.

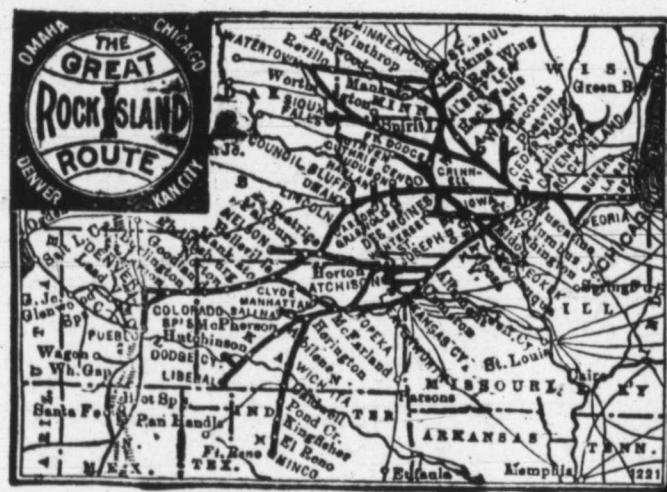
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NORTH, EAST and WEST

A. C. DAWES,
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Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,

Rooms 54 and 55 Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Have for sale over 1,000,000 acres of land scattered over 100 different counties in Central, Western and Northwestern Texas, among which are the following especial bargains:

BAYLOR COUNTY.

4000 acres in a solid body, all inclosed, in the southeastern part of the county, fronting two miles of the Brazos river. A large per cent of this is Brazos river bottom land and is exceptionally fine. Will be sold if taken at once at \$4 per acre.

BAILEY COUNTY.

17712 acres in a solid body, being leagues 188, 189, 190 and 191, good Plains land. Price \$2 per acre, one-fourth cash or one-fourth in 3 years, balance in 20 years. Deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest.

BRISCOE COUNTY.

Sections 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, block A. B. and M. Price \$3 per acre, one-fourth cash balance on easy terms.

BROWN COUNTY.

160 acres 14 miles Northwest of Brownwood. Abstract number 1372, original grantee, Wm. Wagner; 20 acres cleared, small house, good well, has plenty of good timber. Price \$3.50 per acre.

BUCHER COUNTY.

26,240 acres, being 41 alternate sections in Southern part of county, known as odd sections from 1 to 9 inclusive, 15 to 35 inclusive and 45 and 47, in block 334, and odd sections 1 to 45 inclusive in block 336. This is high rolling prairie, good grazing and some water. Well suited for cattle or sheep. Price \$1 per acre, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

CLAY COUNTY.

4700 acres, 4 miles from Henrietta, very fine grazing and all good agricultural land; all under fence with several cross fences, running stream through the property, some timber, 300 acres in cultivation, good new house just finished at a cost of \$3000. Price \$10 per acre, terms easy.

4700 acres four miles from Henrietta, all fenced and cross-fenced; plenty of water and timber; all first-class grazing and agricultural land; splendid new residence which cost \$3000; 300 acres in cultivation. Price \$10 per acre.

CONCHO COUNTY.

50,000 acres, divided into two good pastures, well improved, and part in Menard county, one of the finest ranches in Texas. Price \$2.50 per acre, on easy terms.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

43,000 acres in a solid body, all first-class agricultural and grazing land; inclosed with good wire fences; has several good residences, and otherwise splendidly improved. This property fronts several miles on the Colorado river, and is one of the finest tracts of land in the state. Price, if taken at once, \$3 per acre.

CROSBY COUNTY.

1000 acres being an undivided interest in the Susan Sallie survey of 3200 acres in the Southeastern part of Crosby county and partly in the Northeastern corner of Floyd, an exceptionally fine body of land well adapted to either farming or grazing. Price \$3, one-third cash balance usual terms.

DENTON COUNTY.

3200 acres 9 miles northwest of Denton Town, immediately on the Santa Fe railroad. This is all first-class black waxy prairie the best suited for grazing or farming in the state, all under fence, about 100 acres in cultivation, good barn, corrals, sheds, tenant houses and other improvements, plenty of living water. Price \$12.50 per acre, one-half cash, balance on easy terms.

DAWSON COUNTY.

Survey 11, block 34, H. C. and W. railroad, in the northeastern part of the county. Price \$2 per acre.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Sections 21, 25 and 27, block A. B. and M. Price \$3. Section 25, block D1, G. C. and S. F. railroad. This is one of the best sections of land in Floyd county. Price \$2.50, cash.

FISHER COUNTY.

9262 acres, "the W. S. T. pasture," located in the valley of the Clear fork of the Brazos, about 35 miles west of Abilene, all in a solid body inclosed with good fence, two good farms on the premises. This is all splended good land and is specially well locaten for cutting up into small farms. Price \$6 per acre, one-half cash, balance on long time.

3600 acres four miles south of the county site, fine grazing and agricultural land. Price, \$4 per acre. 8000 acres six miles east of the county site, fronting the Clear Fork of the Brazos river. Price \$4 per acre.

GRAY COUNTY.

Section 11, block A C H and B. Price \$2.25 per acre. Section 17, block 1, A C H and B, all good agricultural land, located near center of county. Price \$2, terms easy.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

4438 acres nearly all good agricultural land, plenty of permanent water. Price \$5.75 per acre. 5916 acres, 20 per cent good agricultural land, balance rolling prairie, excellent grazing, immediately on quarantine line, well suited for steer ranch. Price \$2.50 an acre, one-third cash, balance on long time.

HOWARD COUNTY.

43,520 acres within two miles of county seat, immediately on T. and P. railroad, all under fence. Price \$2.25.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

6000 acres divided into three pastures fronting on Leon river, within four miles of county seat, abundance of water and grass, 150 acres in cultivation, eight-room residence, 4 tenant houses; large part good agricultural land. Price \$5, one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

HALL COUNTY.

Section on which the town of Newlin is built. Newlin is a prosperous little city on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad; a part of this section has already been plotted, will sell \$15 an acre. 5760 acres in what is known as the J. Poinevent block 1 on south side of Red river. Rough, broken land, splendidly adapted for grazing purposes. Price, \$2 per acre.

HALE COUNTY.

Sections 49, 51, 53, and 55, L. and S. V. railroad. Price \$3 per acre, one-third cash.

JACK COUNTY.

1850 acres located within three miles of the county seat, good prairie land; enclosed with good four-wire fence; never failing stream running through the tract for \$4 per acre, one-third cash, balance in four equal annual payments. 1476 acres known as the James Sweeney survey, located in the eastern part of the county; good land; well watered and plenty of timber. Price \$3, one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

KENT COUNTY.

Section 2 and 4, block 4, H. and G. N. railroad; first-class grazing and agricultural land. Price \$2.50 per acre, one-third cash, balance on easy terms. A big bargain.

LUBBOCK COUNTY.

Section 135, block C, E. L. and R. R. railroad; located in the northeastern part of the county; a splendid section of land. Price \$2.50 an acre. Section 35, block J, S. E. L. and R. R. railroad. Price \$2 an acre. Section 39, block J S A B and M. Price \$2 per acre.

LAMB COUNTY.

17,712 acres being leagues numbers 226, 227, 227 and 229. Located in the center of the county; this is a splendid body of land. Price \$2 per acre, one-third cash, balance can run 20 years at 6 per cent interest.

LYNN COUNTY.

Sections numbers 448, 452, 460, 462, 464, 466, 486 and 496. Will be sold all together, or in quantities to suit of not less than one section each. Price \$1.75 an acre, balance on easy terms. Section 39, block J S, A B and M. Price \$2 per acre, terms easy. Surveys 301, 415, 425 and 437, block nine; all good land; will be sold all together, or in single section at \$1.50 per acre. Survey 3 and 15, E. L. and R. R. railroad, block L; in the northeastern part of county. Price \$3 per acre. One-half of section 149, G. railroad. Price \$2.50 per acre. Section 3, block L, I. railroad. Price \$2.50 per acre. Section 35, in block 32, T. T. railroad, in the southeastern part of county. Price \$2 per acre.

MEDINA COUNTY.

3500 acres, all inclosed, located in the southeastern part of the county, eight miles south of D'Hanis on the Southern Pacific railroad. About one-third good agricultural, and all first-class grazing land. Price, \$3 per acre.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

5440 acres all under fence; first-class grazing and agricultural land; plenty of lasting water; 75 acres in cultivation; good residence and otherwise well improved. Price, \$4.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

480 acres adjoining Germania station, being a part of section 29 and 41, block 37, Texas and Pacific railway. Price, \$3 per acre. Section 15, block 39, located three miles south of county seat. Price, \$3.50 per acre.

A fine pasture containing 10,240 acres, inclosed with good wire fence, two miles west of the town of Midland. Good dwelling, plenty of water supplied by wells, tanks, etc. Two sections of this land has been filed on, balance held by lease. Price for the owners equity, \$3500.

A splendid, well-built business house in the town of Midland, bringing a good rental is offered in exchange for livestock.

NOLAN COUNTY.

16,000 acres in a solid body, composing sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 54, 55, 56, 60 and 63, in block X, located about ten miles south of county seat; this is first-class grazing land; has plenty of water and shelter about half is also good farming land; is all under fence; divided into two pastures, which will be sold separately or all together, Price, \$3.50 per acre on easy terms.

12,160 acres in a solid body, inclosed with a good wire fence, located in the southwest part of the county. Good houses, barns, corrals and other improvements; splendidly watered; all good grazing, and a large per cent good agricultural land; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for cattle. Price, \$2.75 per acre.

Also another pasture containing 16 sections adjoining above described property on the east. Six sections patented land, the remainder being held by lease. The patented land will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for cattle. Price, \$2.75 per acre. The two pastures will be sold separately or together as desired.

PARKER COUNTY.

1950 acres five miles southeast of Weatherford on Burgess creek; inclosed with good barbed wire fence; has two small farms of forty acres each, with dwelling house, stable, cribs, etc.; plenty of lasting water; well suited for a fine stock or feeding farm. Price, \$6 an acre; \$2500 cash, balance on easy terms, or will exchange for good, unincumbered city property.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

1800 acres in a solid body, inclosed with a good wire fence and otherwise well improved; all first-class agricultural and grazing land. Price, \$5 per acre.

PECOS COUNTY.

14,080 acres, being 22 alternate sections, located near center of county; good grazing land. Price, \$1 per acre. 64,000 acres, being 100 alternate sections in southern part of county; fronts 14 miles on the Rio Grande. The Southern Pacific railroad runs through it and has several stations on this land. Price, \$1 per acre. 4480 acres, alternate sections 3, 5 and 7, 23, 25, 27 and 29, block R5, located six miles due north of Longfellow's station on the Southern Pacific railroad. Price, \$1 per acre.

ROBERTS COUNTY.

17,712 acres, located one mile from county seat and 15 miles from Kansas Southern railroad. It is good grazing land and fair farming land; has permanent water and winter protection; will make a fine stock ranch. Price, \$2.50 per acre, half payable in five years, balance in 17 years, with 8 per cent interest payable annually in advance.

SHACKELFORD AND STEPHENS COUNTIES.

1500 acres on the line of these two counties; four miles from Muran station on the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and 12 miles northwest of Cisco. This is a fine body of land, covered with a thick coat of mesquite grass; all inclosed; divided into four pastures; is well improved, good residence, barn and other out-houses; is splendid agricultural and grazing land, in fact, a first-class property in every respect. Price, \$5 an acre on easy terms.

SWISHER COUNTY.

3840 acres, being sections 23, 27, 37, 39, 45 and 47, L. and S. V. railroad. Price, \$3 per acre. 22,400 acres located near center of county; alternate sections; exceptionally fine land; will be sold all together or in blocks of not less than nine sections each. Price, \$3.50 per acre.

TARRANT COUNTY.

8000 acres fine grazing and agricultural land, 14 miles northwest of Fort Worth; immediately on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad; all inclosed; good residence; 100 acres in cultivation; one of the best tracts of land in the county; will exchange for cattle. Price, \$12 per acre.

TERRY COUNTY.

Section 47, block 11 C. and M. railroad. Price, \$2.25 an acre. Section 49, C. and M. railroad. Price, \$2.50 an acre. 100 acres being one-quarter of section 141, D. and P. railroad. Price, \$6 per acre. Section 15, block E, E. L. and R. R. railroad. Price, \$3 an acre. Sections 5, 21, 23, 25, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 83, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, C. and M., and sections 115, 117, 119, 121, 123 and 125; D. and S. E. railroad; located in central and western part of county. Price, \$3 an acre.

1920 acres, known as surveys 41, 43 and 45, block D11, C. & M. R. R. Price, \$2.25 per acre.

WICHITA COUNTY.

320 acres and adjoining southeast corner of Tarrant county school lands. Day Land and Cattle company patentees. Price, \$6 an acre.

Land buyers failing to find what they want in above list can no doubt be suited by writing us. Those who have lands for sale can have them advertised free of cost by placing them in our hands. Correspondence from both buyers and sellers solicited.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,
September 3, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The following table gives comparative receipts for the past week, the month of August and the past eight months, and is of interest as showing the rapid strides this market is making towards first place among the country's great markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	15,626	17,045	3,160
Receipts last week	13,580	28,977	5,779
Same week last year	13,599	15,587	5,851
Receipts for August	49,294	111,339	14,201
Receipts for July	45,117	160,111	9,325
Receipts for Aug. 1891	45,320	71,329	21,986
Receipts for Aug. 1890	46,474	250,322	3,322
Rec'ts past 8 months	437,172	1,153,099	110,084
Same 8 months 1891	333,425	965,668	103,037
Same 8 months 1890	400,181	1,053,408	81,986

There has not been a great deal of change in the general cattle market the past week. Receipts have been quite liberal, but while the proportion of range cattle has been rather smaller than anticipated the offerings of natives have been more liberal than dealers were looking for. Good, ripe cattle, whether natives or westerns, have been good sellers all week, notwithstanding the fact that there has been practically no speculative and shipping demand, at least as far as concerned the beef grades. The Swift, Hammond and Cudahy houses have been free buyers all week, especially the latter house, and for this reason the trade has not felt the absence of outside buyers.

A rather liberal proportion of the offerings the past week have been cows and mixed stock. In consequence prices have rather weakened, especially on the commoner and more undesirable grades. Prices, however, are still considerably better than a year ago at this time. Fat cows and heifers are hard to find, the bulk of the offerings in this line being decidedly on the common order. For this reason prices look discouragingly low on paper.

The stocker and feeder trade has lacked the vim and life of the preceding week, and the tendency of prices has been unmistakably downward. Supplies have been quite liberal, but the looked-for general demand from the country has not yet materialized. Owners of smooth, well bred cattle of good weight have had little difficulty in effecting sales at very fair figures, but it has been tough sledding on the low grade stock.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.75@5.00
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	4.30@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@3.80
Fair to good Texas steers.	2.25@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.25@3.25
Poor to medium cows.	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@3.50
Veal calves.	3.50@4.75

Hogs have sold very unevenly the past week, but owing to a decrease in receipts of nearly 12,000 compared with the week previous prices have advanced about 25c on all grades. Eastern shippers are not buying very vigorously, but local houses seem anxious to take care of all that come. Sales to-day were at from \$5 05@5 30, with the bulk at \$5 15.

Sheep values appear to be going lower. Prices have declined 15@25c the past week, but this has been more on account of excessive receipts and lower markets at Eastern points than on account of any let up in the demand here.

The following table shows the range of prices for sheep:

Fair to good natives	\$3.75@4.50
Fair to good Westerns	3.50@4.50
Common and stock sheep	2.50@3.50
Good to choice lambs, (40 to 90 lbs)	4.50@5.50

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Concho Valley Fair Association.
SAN ANGELO, TEX., Sept. 6, 1892.
Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The Concho country has been blessed with a series of the finest rains that have fallen in this country since '84, and the prospects for our fair are indeed fine.

The horses are arriving every day and there are now at least twenty racers in training at the fair grounds, and the track is in the best possible condition.

The farmers are taking a greater interest than ever in the fair, and those who attend will be surprised at the agricultural products that they will see. The stock interest will be well represented, and the stock that will be shown will be conclusive evidence that the day of the Long Horn and Mexican bronco are over in this section of Texas at least. There are already over twenty entries to our roping contest, and as we are picking our steers, some fine work may be looked for.

We expect to have the half mile race of the world between Hal Fisher (who was raised here and beat the famous Geraldine at Denver this spring) and Mand D of Brownwood. They have never met before single-handed, and we confidently expect to see the world's record broken. It will be a grand race. The San Angelo stables arrived from Denver a few days ago and have taken up their quarters at the fair grounds.

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

We will have on exhibition a fine collection of home tanned and dressed skins and hides. There is a tannery here and also one at Fort McKavett, and the glove kid and other products will be a revelation to a great many who think these things can't be made in Texas. All are taking a great deal of interest and we expect to have a world beater.

J. L. PHELAN, Sec.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Sept. 6, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Rain is becoming monotonous. Sunday evening we had the largest rain of the season, and the ground throughout the Pecos Valley is thoroughly wet, and stockmen have no complaints to offer.

District court is in session, presided over by Judge Buckner of El Paso, who succeeds Judge Falvy.

There was some damage done to adobe houses by the rain.

Politics here Nugent and Clark. No news.

J. J. I.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

The recent rains in Shackelford county insure a good grass crop and cattlemen are feeling highly elated over the prospects for winter grazing.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Short Letters From the Journal's Friends All Over the State.

S. P. POUNDERS, Mount Pleasant.—"I herewith send postal note for \$1.50, for which please send me your paper one year. I want a thoroughbred Southdown buck and a thoroughbred Durham bull (red). Can any of the readers of the JOURNAL tell me where they can be had?"

G. W. M'COMPER, San Angelo, Tex.—"I want about ten thoroughbred Angora billies. Where can I get them and what will they cost? Can you tell me for certain if there will be any at the Dallas fair? I must have thoroughbreds. I can raise as good grades as any one. I think I saw in your paper where some one was making stone fence posts of some concrete material. What do they cost, etc., etc?"

The JOURNAL is unable to say for certain as to whether or not there will be any billies of that kind at the fair, but advise you to address Secretary Cour. R. D. Godley of Dallas will take pleasure in telling you about the fence posts.

GEO. W. WEST, Oakville, Tex.—"Are the pasture owners of Texas entitled to the same protection that other property owners and tax-payers receive? If not, why not? I would like to see a law passed making it a penalty subject to a light fine for the first offense, the fine to be increased with each succeeding offense for any party to enter the inclosed pastures for the purpose of hunting with dogs and guns, the fines collected from such sources to be turned over to the public school funds

of the county where the offense was committed. If the law-makers of Texas will take the number of cattle rendered for taxation in Texas, then allow six acres of land per head and take the six acres of land at its assessed value, they will see that the pasture men of Texas, if nothing more, are helping to support the officers who are employed to protect the property of every class of citizens who own property, except, possibly, the pasture man, who pays taxes regularly and then has to protect himself as best he can. One man, one dog and one gun can do \$1000 worth of damage in one day in one pasture which holds 1000 head of steers. Give us all equal protection, whether we be pasturemen or merchants, else pass laws to prohibit a man from engaging in any business that is not worth giving the same protection to that other lines of business is. Inasmuch as it was the cattleman who opened up the entire border country to settlement and civilization, give him the protection he needs from that civilization he brought here.

LOUIS HOSEA, Sunny Side, Tex.—"Will you oblige me by letting me know through your most valuable paper where I could get an Al clover seed; also when and how it ought to be sown? The pigs I received from Mr. Ikard are simply fine. Many thanks for his address. You have a paper which all stockmen and farmers should take and praise. Anyone can get their money back on one issue of it. I can learn something from it every week. Success to the JOURNAL."

The JOURNAL refers you to the Drumm Seed and Floral company of this city, who will give you the information desired.

FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Tex.—"The low price of corn combined with the demand for better wool this season has led a great many breeders to cut out all sheep with short and undesirable wool to fatten the coming winter and breed only selected ewes of good staple and quality of wool. There will no doubt be hundreds of ewes fed this winter in Bosque, Hill, McLennan and Hamilton counties, and it is needless to say that the sheepmen have struck the keynote in culling out all short-stapled, light-wooled sheep, and the effect will be seen in the next crop of lambs, for by breeding fewer and better ewes the flockmaster can afford better rams, and this will make an improvement still more marked. No breeder can afford to use a common or lowbred ram at any price, and while thoroughbred rams cost considerable money there is no question but that they more than pay for themselves often in a single season. So when selecting your rams this fall make quality, not quantity, your point and you will never regret it."

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stockyards, Chicago, says:

The receipts of horses at the yards for the week ending to-day, August 31, have been quite liberal, but the demand was urgent enough to absorb the offerings at good prices. Work horses generally had the greater call about in the following order: Draft horses, streeters and chunks. The demand for good drivers and coach teams is still on a limited scale, with extra good ones selling at sight. Yesterday we held what might properly be called the first regularly advertised sale of range horses, and while some got for their horses considerably more than their expectations, others were somewhat disappointed. The range of prices was from \$25 to \$41.

The following is summary: Twenty-two horses, not broken, 1000 pounds, \$41; 44 horses, not broken, 1000 pounds, \$30.50; 36 horses, halter broken, \$34.50; 23 horses, not broken, poor, \$22.50; 27 horses, not broken, \$35; 26 horses, not broken, \$30.50; 24 horses, not broken, \$32.50.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1628	1885	332
Calves and Yearlings	2221	2311	721
Hogs	456	451	330
Sheep	240	240	...

Cattle—Good to choice beeves per lb. gross, 2½@3c; common to fair beeves, 1½@2½c; good fat cows, 2@2½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$7@10; calves, per head, \$5@8; yearlings, per head, \$6@10; good milch cows, per head, \$25@30; good attractive springers, per head, \$15@20.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 5½@6c; common to fair per lb gross, 4@4½c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per lb, 4@4½c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.25.

There is no material change in the condition of the markets for any class of cattle since last report. Receipts liberal and mostly of poor to medium stock.

Good fat beeves and fat calves rule firm and fairly active.

Cows continue in large supply, quotations are weak, and poor stock hard to sell. Yearlings quiet and weak.

Good corn-fed hogs firm. Good fat sheep are firm and in fair demand.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

RHAME & 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.

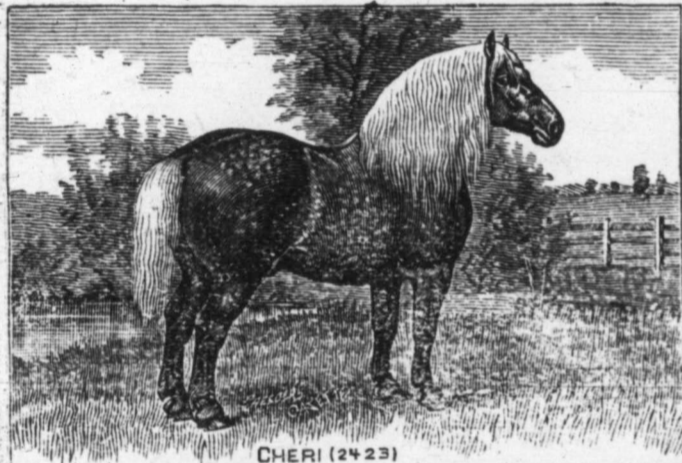
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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.

REGISTERED

PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress county, Tex. For terms apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.

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. WATLES, D. V. S., 310 East Twelfth Street.

Mention this Paper.

FOR SALE.

Hereford Cattle for Sale.

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

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

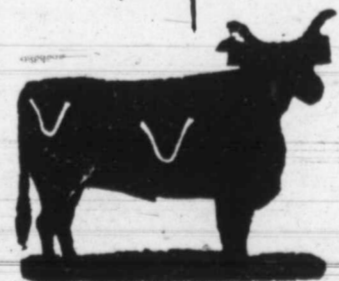
JNO. L. CAMPBELL, Bonham, Texas.

A GRAND RANCH.

Parties wishing a fine ranch or a large tract of farming land should write to Benj. Hodges, Dodge City, Kans., who will dispose of all or a portion of the Corpus Christi land grant in South Colorado, 32 by 35 miles, well watered by rivers and irrigating ditches. Write for terms. Several towns on the tract, Cortez being the largest.

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.

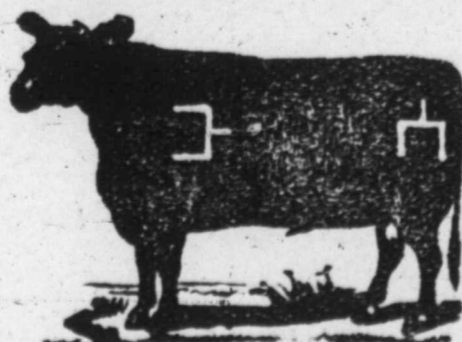
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBRUGH, 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.

FOR SALE

At a Bargain, Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion.

The Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion, Crusader No. 198. This horse is a grand individual, 16 1/2 hands high, solid color, black points, fine mane and tail. He was brought to Texas at a cost of \$2000; is just in his prime and has proven himself a sure foal getter; he has colts from Texas mares that have sold at from \$300 to \$500. For further information address

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Bonham, Tex.

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, Tex.

FOR SALE.

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

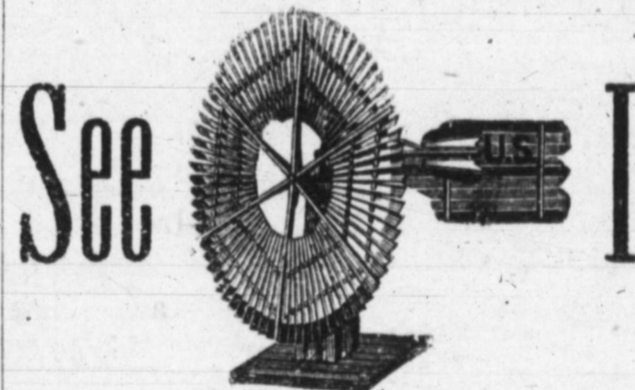
P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

A CARLOAD OF CHOICE RAMS.

I have just arrived with a carload of choice rams which I personally selected from the herds of G. A. & R. I. Page, East Bethany, N. Y., which are pronounced by good judges to be as fine a lot of rams as ever was shipped to Texas. They are very large boned, well made and extra heavy shearers. I have handled these rams for the past three seasons and they have given the best of satisfaction. Parties desiring to improve their flocks will do well to inspect this lot of rams. FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard EUREKA Wind Mills

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

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

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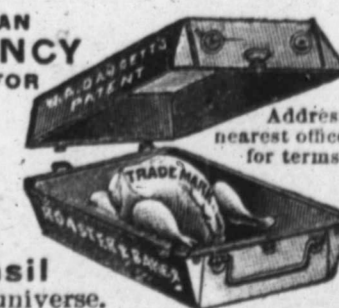
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SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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	205,388
Horses	94,396
Total number of ca.s received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

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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Write for Particulars.

WELL SUPPLIES All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil. Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind & Steam Mach'y. Encyclopedia 25c. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. 61-13 S. CANAL ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 1 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. Branch Houses.

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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	17,483		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

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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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Furniture.

In order to make room for new goods we will offer special inducements to those who will buy for the next thirty days.

Give us a trial and be convinced. We have a complete line in all its branches.

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