

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

NO. 26.

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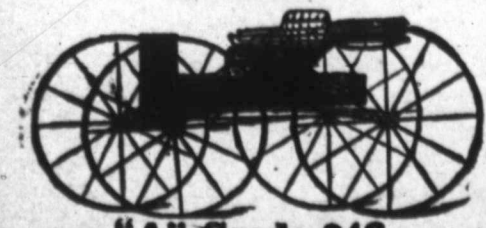
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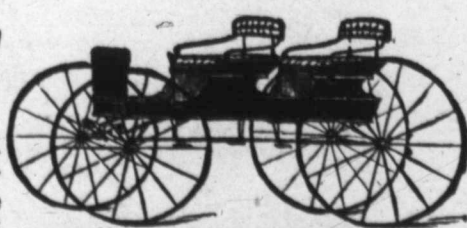
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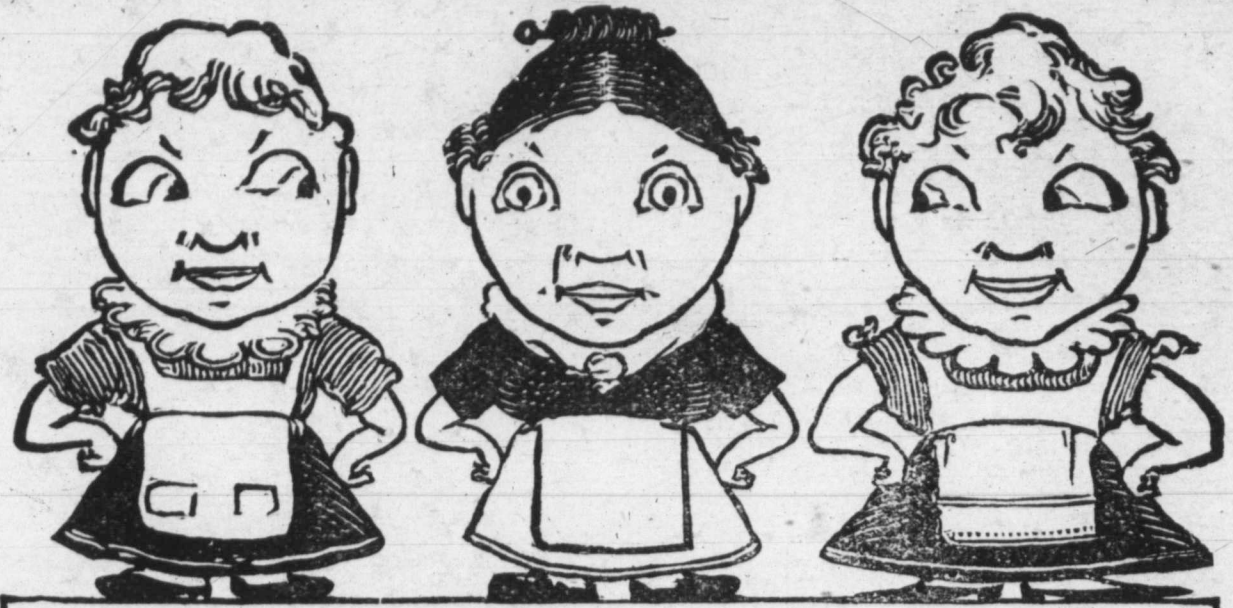


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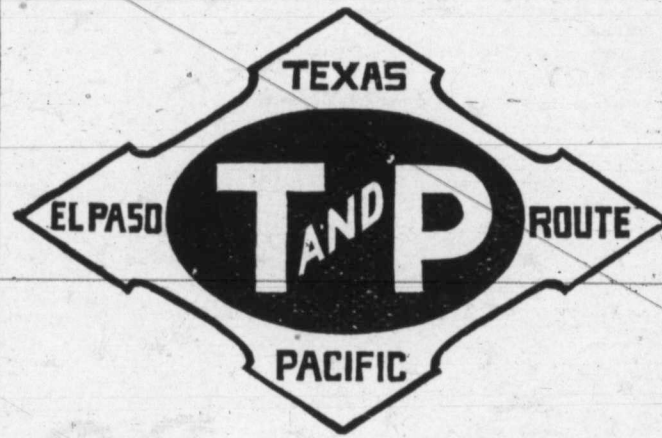


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No. 26.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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—BY—

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GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.
JOSEPH L. LOVING, Associate Editor.
HARRY L. OLDHAM, Treasurer.

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The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

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

Announcement.

Joseph L. Loving has accepted the position of associate editor of the JOURNAL, and will in future give his entire time and attention to the editorial department of the paper.

Harry L. Oldham has been elected to and accepted the position of treasurer, bookkeeper and cashier of the Stock Journal publishing company, and will in future devote his time to looking after the business and financial department of the JOURNAL.

Messrs. Loving and Oldham, while young in years, have each had a practical training for the respective work in which they are now engaged, and will, it is confidently believed, add materially to the usefulness and success of the JOURNAL.

Sample Copies.

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

The Texas State Fair.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition will open again on Monday, the 17th. This is an institution in which every Texan should feel a deep interest and give his hearty support and cooperation. This exposition has already done much to encourage the improvement of live stock in Texas, and in many ways greatly benefited the various pursuits and industries of the state. For the sake of Texas and the good of the entire state the JOURNAL hopes to see this, the seventh, exposition of the Texas State fair a grand success.

The Election.

Texas has not for thirty years been so thoroughly and completely stirred from center to circumference by political agitation as it is at this time. The political pot has reached fever heat, the people as a rule are wild, business is depressed and things generally are in bad shape. As to what the result will be, no one can tell. The JOURNAL hopes, however, that the election will settle matters, and that the country will, regardless of the result, soon again settle down to its usual and wonted condition of prosperity, peace and plenty.

State Association.

Every stockman in Texas who favors the consolidation of the different live stock associations into one organization extending over and covering the entire state, should attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which meets in Fort Worth on October 31 next.

The cattlemen of Northwest Texas are already well protected against thieves by the operations of the Northwest association. It is in a measure, however, local in its operations, and does not therefore afford protection to the cattleman of the extreme southern and western part of the state. It is now, however, proposed to give the ranchmen of Southern Texas, and, in fact, of all Texas, an opportunity to come together and form an association that will absorb all similar organizations and afford protection to the cattlemen of all Texas. It is an important matter, one that should receive the careful consideration of cattlemen generally from all parts of the state.

Sale of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations.

It is reported on what is supposed to be good authority that the general government has concluded to purchase the Kiowa and Comanche reservations. The terms are understood to be an allotment of 160 acres to each head of a family among the Indians and the payment by the government of \$2,500,000 in cash.

These reservations have recently been leased to Texas cattle men for one year. The sale will not, of course, interfere with these leases, and it is claimed by some that the Indians have reserved the right of leasing the land and collecting the rental for a period of two years. However this may be,

one thing is sure, the cattle men will soon be called upon to abandon this country referred to, and the same will be turned over to the actual settler in lots of not to exceed 160 acres each.

Gradually, but surely, the range country is being contracted, which fact forcibly reminds us that the days of the range live stock industry are numbered and rapidly drawing to a close.

The General and Political News.

Those of our readers who want to keep fully and thoroughly posted on the political situation can by sending us \$2 pay their subscription to the weekly edition of the Dallas News, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat or Republic, or the Louisville Courier-Journal and the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL until January 1, 1894. Remit now and get the two for a little over the cost of either when taken singly.

The Gubernatorial Contest.

The three-cornered fight for governor goes bravely on, the advocates of the different candidates still claiming that their favorite is in the lead.

Judge Nugent, it is claimed, will carry the full vote of the third party and in addition thereto receive a fair support from disaffected Democrats and Republicans. This ought to give him a strong support and make him a formidable candidate.

Governor Hogg will carry the machine and office-seeking Democrats, together with all those who wear the party collar. He will also have a strong following in the rural districts and among the Democrats in the country precincts. He will also get a fair vote from the negroes in the country districts, particularly in Northeast Texas. The governor will no doubt carry a large majority of the straight Democratic votes and, in spite of the hard fight that is being made against him, will make a strong fight. His friends say he will be the next governor.

Judge George Clark, who also claims to be the Democratic nominee, will carry all the cities in the state, will get a large percentage of both the Democratic and Republican vote, and in addition to these will, it is claimed, carry the German and foreign vote of the state almost solid.

The JOURNAL knows who will be the next governor, but as it is not taking any part in this great political battle it must not tell. Rather than incur the displeasure of its friends among the followers of the two candidates who will be beaten it prefers to remain silent.

Three Months Free.

All new subscribers sending us a year's subscription any time during the remainder of the present year will receive the JOURNAL until January 1, 1894. All renewals for yearly subscriptions expiring after October 1, will be extended to January 1, 1894. In other words those who subscribe and pay for the paper now can get it for fifteen months for the price of one year. Now is the time to subscribe.

Subscription Reduced.

Remember that \$1.50 will pay your subscription to THE JOURNAL from now until January 1, 1894. This will apply to both renewals and new subscribers.

The Best Advertising Medium.

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

Good News for Sheep Owners.

From the National Provisioner.

At last the government of Great Britain has decided to admit live sheep from the United States into that country, and has revoked the order which required that all such animals should be slaughtered on the docks where landed within ten days after their arrival. In future American sheep may be landed at several ports of Great Britain, and, provided they pass inspection, may be shipped thence to any part of the country.

The only conditions imposed are that they shall be carried in vessels that have carried no other animals on the same trip, and that bond shall be given by the owners or agents of the vessels as a guarantee that the sheep have not come in contact with animals from suspected countries and that the vessels have not entered suspected ports. After landing the sheep are to be detained for twelve hours, and they are not to be moved until they have been examined by an inspector.

All who are interested in sheep breeding in America will be glad to hear that the British government has removed its vexatious restrictions on American sheep and will join with us in hoping that American farmers will pay more attention to the breeding and the fattening of sheep—not only for the domestic, but also for the foreign market—than they have paid hitherto.

Thirteen years ago Great Britain put in force the prohibition against the admission of American sheep; and if she has removed the prohibition now, it has required two years' negotiations to convince her that her policy was unjust and fatuous. It is now the duty of American sheep breeders to show Great Britain that as desirable sheep can be raised in the New World as have ever been raised in the Old World.

That this duty will be performed in due time we have no doubt. We may not be able to ship to England for some time sheep that will be entirely as excellent as the choicer breeds which have become famous throughout Great Britain, but we will certainly be able to ship sheep that will be second to none for succulence and tenderness in the general London market.

There are two or three simple principles in stock feeding that are easily understood and should not be lost sight of. For instance, to fatten animals feed corn to the fullest extent that you can do so and yet maintain perfect digestion and assimilation, but for working animals give the nitrogenous and less farinaceous small grains, which are equally nourishing but not so fattening and cloying. The same food is also needed for a growing animal to which it is desired to impart a hardy constitution, as a young colt that is being handled for the race course. If corn were substituted for oats in the racing record, we would see a decline in the racing record, because it will not impart the requisite elasticity and staying powers.

CATTLE.

A man rarely misses a good market when he has a good steer to sell.

Fat cattle sold direct from the pasture shrink considerably in shipping.

Every thing that will add to the comfort of a steer is a gain in his favor.

One important item in cattle feeding is to have the right kind of cattle.

Another essential idea is judicious feeding and proper care in every respect.

Cattle can usually be fattened more rapidly while they are on good pasture.

By sheltering and providing proper feeding arrangements, there is no waste of feed by tramping under foot.

One important point in cattle feeding is to see how much we can produce from a given amount of food.

If you are raising beef, breed for beef; if you can carry other qualifications with it all the better, but breed for beef first.

The cattle that produces the most meat and not fat and bone are the ones that will bring the highest price in market.

Feeders of cattle should do their own classifying. It always pays to send cattle of good, even make-up to market in one lot.

The farmer that thinks anybody can take care of cattle is generally one who also thinks that any kind of care is good enough for cattle.

Either sell fat cattle direct from the pasture or feed long enough so that they can be classed as grain-fed when they are sent to market.

The best results are secured only by the exercise of good judgment which selects the best means for accomplishing any given purpose.

After the first use of a full blood male has proved a success do not waste what has been secured by going back and using a grade sire.

As with other classes of stock one thing that hurts good cattle breeding is the total unfitness of many that attempt to breed them.

The skim milk of a dairy is worth more to feed calves in winter than in summer, but it should be fed warm and can still be further improved by the addition of a little oat meal.

Present indications are that those that are able to hold and feed their cattle through the winter, keeping them in good condition, will be able to realize fair prices in the spring.

The experiments being conducted for the cure of lumpjaw in cattle, under the direction of the department of agriculture, appear to be quite successful. A better knowledge of the means for controlling diseases means a better profit for the stock grower.

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

Instead of raising two-year-old steers and selling to Northern rangemen at \$10 to \$12, why not raise baby beef and sell two-year-old beef steers at \$30 to \$40? It has been done and can be done every month in the year. Good blood, plenty of feed and proper care are the

only necessities. A Southern live stock journal offers the above.

Cattle may be kept alive—until they starve to death—on almost anything—on a dried up pasture in the fall or on a straw stack in the winter, but men who practice such methods are not stock men, nor even farmers, but mere robbers, who try to get something for nothing from both their stock and the soil.

When cattle are seen licking each other it may usually be taken as an indication that they need salt. Not having it, the briny exudations from the skins of their companions attract them and the habit of licking each other is formed. By this means large quantities of hair are taken into the stomach. Being indigestible, this forms into hard balls and becomes a source of disease, and sometimes causes death. A want that is so easily supplied as this should not be neglected.

Last week's Chicago market on Texas cattle was somewhat better than the week previous, showing an increase of from 30 to 40 cents per 100 pounds. The largest amount of territory cattle have now been marketed, and the good demand for feeders in Northwest Texas will certainly shorten the supply during the last half of October and November, and better prices can doubtless be expected from now on until the season closes. Receipts of Texans for week ending last Friday, October 7, were 26,000 head, and prices quoted on that date were about as follows: Best grassers, \$3@3.40; fair grades, \$2@2.40. Good cows and heifers, \$2@2.25; fair, \$1.60@1.85; common, \$1.10@1.40. Veal calves, \$3.50@4.50.

The new Gladstone government of Great Britain is likely to be of large advantage to American cattle growers. Under the old order of things this government has for years been fighting its way through the British barriers to supply foreign demand. One pretext and another has hindered our cattle exports, and while many of them have been overcome, it now looks like the change of government there would soon remove what is left. The London Live Stock Journal says: It is not at all surprising that with a change of government in this country there should be a renewed and vigorous agitation for the admission of foreign live stock. The first direct movement has come from Mr. Henry Price, who recently wrote to Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Chaplin, his predecessor, had imposed restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle, and asked him to receive a deputation on the subject. Mr. Gardner's secretary replied that the president of the board of agriculture is at present absent from England, and that Mr. Price's communication would be forwarded to him for his consideration. Contemporaneously with this direct application it is quite evident that all those who are interested in the foreign cattle trade are actively engaged in other ways in attempting to obtain the abrogation of the restrictions that have been imposed. Those who have embarked money in the continental traffic are generally the most outspoken; but besides them there are British, and especially the Scotch, investors in American ranches, and the Americans themselves, the value of whose export cattle would be considerably enhanced if they could be let loose to range freely over British fairs and markets.

With the improvements and changed methods of production in everything else, and everywhere, in this country at least, it would indeed be singular if improvement did not prevail in growing cattle. We do not now refer to improved breeding, for that has taken place generally, and is almost everywhere recognized. Reference is especially made to methods of feeding and aids to growth and development. In

these times of more intensive farming it has come to be recognized that the best profits in cattle growing is realized in securing maturity. And so with that settled the steps to it is the practical inquiry. As already stated, good breeding must be regarded as the foundation. But the method as well as the material of the superstructure is important. Follow the cattle to the succulent pastures of autumn and fall to the dry foods of the barns and feed lots. Note their changed condition. By the middle of the dry food period between grass and grass their coats show this change; the excrement shows it—the rough, dull coat—the hard, feverish excrement showing a large per cent of undigested food. Under the old method of feeding it has been the custom, and indeed necessary to save the waste, to keep so many hogs running with a given number of cattle. In that method of economy only one thing is considered, and that is to save the undigested food. The more important matter, the perfect condition of the cattle, is utterly overlooked and neglected. Under such conditions with the human animal all know what physicians would do and say when called in. If there is to be 1500 pounds of beef put on the market at two years old, perfect digestion and assimilation of food must be secured. The feeder who pursues the old methods with hogs to gather the waste under fevered and unnatural conditions of digestion will soon find himself falling behind in the race for profitable markets. The dry corn and its products, as well as the other concentrated foods, may be profitably fed to the cattle, but the regular succulent ration of the silo must accompany them if perfect digestion, development and growth are to be secured. Hundreds of feeders will do that kind of feeding this year who never did it before.

The Cattle Situation.

The cattle business of Texas presents a very interesting spectacle at this time. The recent radical changes in the situation, together with those that are sure to follow in the near future, all tend to make the situation at this particular time of more than ordinary interest and importance. The number of cattle in Texas has been decreasing for three or four years, the thinning out process, however, has been going on with increased activity during the past year, so much so that the JOURNAL ventures the opinion that the number of cattle in the state has decreased 50 per cent during the past twelve months. If this is a fact that the already greatly reduced number of cattle in Texas has been still further cut down during the last year, and that there are not now half as many cattle in Texas as were here one year ago, it will certainly bring about a material change in the cattle traffic of the state during the next year and is a matter of paramount importance to cattlemen, one that should be fully and carefully investigated by them.

Texas can furnish range for and with reasonably good seasons can comfortably graze 10,000,000 cattle. A careful census of the state would in the opinion of the JOURNAL reveal the astonishing fact that the state is not now stocked to one-third her capacity. The result will be that for several years at least Texas stockmen will have more grass than cattle. Owners of land must in many instances buy cattle to graze their lands or allow them to remain unoccupied and non-productive. This must necessarily have a tendency to increase both the price and demand for cattle and decrease the price and demand for grazing land un-

til these matters can equalize themselves.

The demand that must soon exist in Texas for cattle to eat "our" grass alone will cause prices to materially and rapidly advance. This will not only bring about an advance in values, but will make cattle of all kinds and classes ready sale at the advance. The demand thus caused is not, however, all. The shortage generally all over the country in the beef supply will soon bring about a reaction all along the line with much better prices and more active markets in the great centers.

The JOURNAL has repeatedly predicted an era of prosperity in the near future for the man who was fortunate enough to own cattle, grass and water. It now wishes to modify this statement by saying the man who owns cattle alone will for the next few years be the one who will make the most money. The grass and water can be had in an abundance from those who have grass and no stock to eat it, and at a rental that will be cheaper and better than owning it. The man who finds himself at the "rising of grass" next year with a big string of good well bred cattle on hand will be "in it" in fine shape, and will during the next few seasons make money enough to pay him for all the losses he has sustained during the dull seasons and reverses of the past seven years.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Hawkeye Grub and Stump Puller.

This most complete and powerful machine is now well and favorably known throughout the country. It has come rapidly into use wherever there has been land to clear, working on either standing timber or stumps. The Hawkeye Grub and Stump machine will pull an ordinary grub in one and one-half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres at a single sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle, steel wire rope being used instead. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine and have the machine and land clear left. Farmers having timber land to clear can not afford to be without one, much less to continue to pay taxes on rich land which yields them nothing, while they exhaust their cleared land by constant crops. In timber over six inches in diameter this machine will grub faster than six men can trim and pile the brush. It will pay those interested in clearing land to investigate the merits of these machines. They are manufactured by James Milne & Son, Scotch Grove, Ia., whose advertisement may be seen in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

When good sheep are found the question is not so much of breed as of how they were managed.

The Sheep Breeder's Montana correspondent says that 200,000 Montana muttons will be sold this year at \$3.50 per head.

Remember the profit on any article of produce is represented by the difference in cost of production and the market returns in cash.

Some sheep breeders are unable to see the faults and imperfections in their own flock, but can't see anything good in the flocks of others.

Once in a while there is a man that depreciates the real good in his own flock and is ready to see merits in other people's flocks.

There is a common sense way of treating diseases and preventing ailments and keeping a flock on the farm perpetually and free from ailments.

The general ignorance of physical and economic conditions of flock success is the most serious hindrance today of extending and re-establishing sheep keeping.

The stock of carpet wools in the Eastern markets is so small at present as to prohibit much business. Prices have been affected by quarantine regulations, and the market is firm with a good demand.

Sales of wool in the Philadelphia market since January 1 have been 36,263,500 pounds domestic, and 27,988,350 pounds foreign. Sales for the corresponding period of 1891 were 27,313,100 pounds domestic, and 22,535,600 pounds foreign.

Roots and ensilage are both good winter food for sheep, and with a good supply of these the flock can be carried until spring with very little expense. As sheep become more general upon our farms we shall learn to give more attention to the cultivation of root crops.

At the London wool sales last week there was a large attendance of buyers, and competition was fairly active. French buyers were the leading purchasers of the better greasy and medium scoured wools, while English buyers bought largely of cross-breeds. Wool suitable for American trade was slightly lower.

The United States circuit court of appeals has decided that goat's hair is subject to a duty of 12 cents per pound "without regard to its value or to the purposes for which it is used or suitable." Goat hair has heretofore been imported in great quantities, and has been used as a base for making coarse blankets and numerous other commodities.

Receipts of wool in the Boston market have been, since January 1, 479,629 bales domestic, and 145,266 bales foreign, an increase of 57,867 bales domestic and 11,942 bales foreign over same time in 1891. Sales since January 1 have been 93,637,750 pounds domestic, and 7,302,000 pounds foreign over same period in 1891.

The sheep is often the most abused animal on the farm, because it is the least understood. To see how it has to shift for a place and a living you would think it was a nuisance on the place. It is expected to do a great deal for nothing; it is expected to grow wool, to raise lambs, to give large fleeces and carcasses of mutton without care or attention. It can't do it.

The importance of a home market is well worth studying by producers. The home market for lambs begins to be as

universal as that of poultry and eggs. Nearly every village now has some demand for mutton in one form or another. Producers can increase the demand or create one by introducing and keeping up the supply of a really choice article. No market, as a rule, is so satisfactory as the one nearest your own door.

There is quite a little said about improving sheep and increasing the profits of the flock by introducing breeds and strains of blood. This is all right as far as it goes, but unfortunately it stops short of the mark. The most successful flockmen manage the conditions of the farm and flock so that a strain of blood or a breed of sheep is less important than was formerly considered.

It is not always easy to determine whether a ram is a breeder or not, and yet there are unmistakable indications to an experienced breeder that are reasonably reliable. If he is fat, lazy, listless, and like a wether you don't want him. The breeding ram must be neither a wether nor a ewe in style, appearances or spirit. The more vigorous and masculine characteristics should be pronounced in form, size, style, fleece, and movement. Ram should be written all over him; the more the better.

A Muir correspondent of the Detroit Free Press says: L. N. Olmstead salted the roots of a large field of thistles with the intention of exterminating said thistles, and then rented the lot to James B. Bamborough for a sheep pasture. Tuesday he turned 161 lambs and 118 old sheep into the pasture and Sunday found them in a serious strait. The entire flock is reduced from "ready for the market" to walking skeletons, twenty-three having expired before Monday at 6 p. m., and the rest are in a dangerous condition. The most eminent veterinary surgeon in this county lays the cause to eating too much of the salt, through the agency of which the blood lost its vitality, the arteries showing only a fluid nearly colorless when opened, and full of uric acid. There are only slight hopes of saving the balance of the flock.

It is not at all certain, says an exchange, that the old saying about "going to a goat's house for wool," which was uttered in contempt, is not now the truth with reference to the Angora goat. They take care of themselves; they come home regularly at night to their corral for the daily lick of salt; they do not need to be put in close pens or stables, like sheep; the flock will double itself every year. The flesh of the Angora is perfectly sweet and unobjectionable, and so is the milk—the writer can personally testify to both—and they will live on the leaves of oak shrubs and other browse where sheep would starve. Their fleece is in steady demand now at a fair price. There are tens of thousands of acres of dry and sandy pine oak barrens in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, where human life can be sustained no other way—unless it might be by turpentine—where a flock of goats would make a good living for a family on 500 or 600 acres. Such a soil and climate would be the perfection of a sanitarium for consumptives of a certain class, and in this deep retreat there would be exemption from those pests of Southern life—the thieving nigger and the biting dog. The principal objection to Angoras in a cultivated region is that they are inclined to be breachy.

Does the development of the mutton quality in the Merino impair the wool bearing capacity? is an important question with the breeder. There is no question in our mind that it does, when the extremes of both classes are considered. That is to say, the very highest development in the wool-bearing capacity is incompatible with the perfection of the mutton-producing aptitude. A square, blocky frame may be the bearer of a fleece of the finest quality and of a very high percentage of

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

weight to the live avoirdupois of the animal, but not the highest. Most Merino breeders are agreed that the percentage of wool to the weight of the carcass cannot be forced above a certain figure (say, about 30 per cent) without entering upon the development of very heavy and numerous wrinkles. Also, that the most heavily folded sheep are not the best mutton. The Baltimore butchers call these heavily folded pelts "leather hides." Now, while we hold that the co-existence of the very highest powers of production in both flesh and fleece in the same animal is impossible, yet we would not place a straw in the way of the breeder who would attempt to combine the two up to a certain point. And we will go further and say we believe the two functions may be so judiciously blended in the same animal, of any breed, as to make it as source of greater profit than a sheep that has been forced to the very highest point of production in either specialty above. —[Sheep-Breeder and Wool-Grower.

Sheep Dipping.

No good sheep grower will neglect to provide against the danger of ticks and other vermin before the winter comes. Sheep must go into winter quarters free from these if they are to go through that season and come out in the spring in good condition. Select some good dip and prepare the sheep for the winter season. The following are good rules for this work:

1. The best time for dipping is from one to three months after shearing.
2. The sheep should not be overheated nor thirsty at the time of dipping.
3. If the sun is very hot it is better to have the draining pens under shade.
4. If the nights are cold the dipping should always be stopped soon enough to allow the sheep some time to dry before sunset.
5. See that the preparation is properly mixed and the correct quantity of water added. Don't guess at it.
6. Never hurry the dipping. Always take care that every sheep is kept in the bath full time—never less than one minute, nor more than two minutes.
7. Have the bath well and regularly stirred up from the bottom always before beginning to dip and whenever any stoppage occurs.
8. Never allow drippings from the sheep to fall upon anything they are likely to eat. If rain comes on before they are dry keep them off pasturage until after it has ceased.
9. When dipping twice allow an interval of not less than eighteen days between the dippings.
10. Unweaned lambs should be kept apart from dipped ewes for a few hours after dipping.
11. All wash that is left and anything wetted with wash should be kept out of reach of all animals.

Do not breed too many kinds of fowls at one time, unless you are going into the business of raising and selling for breeders.

Old hens lay but little if any in winter, hence it is never a good plan to keep old hens and depend upon them for laying in winter.

Chickens, to grow well, need both sunshine and shade. Too much of either is detrimental, especially in the summer when the weather is very hot.

HORTICULTURE.

Old straw is a good material for mulching.

Don't go to fruit growing on a large scale at first.

Poultry manure is a good fertilizer for strawberry plants.

In transplanting prune liberally, lest the roots be unable to supply sufficient sap for the top.

While spring is the best time to plant out cuttings, fall is the best time to prepare them.

The Michigan experiment station strongly urges the use of unleached ashes on the young orchard.

A fruit grower says a good way to kill a nice fruit tree is to let it overbear a few times. He advises picking off the poorer fruit rather than propping up.

Cut out the dead limbs of trees and the old canes from small fruits as soon as the leaves have fallen. Clean up the ground and rake away and burn all all debris; tie up the raspberries and blackberries to good strong stakes; manure the ground heavily and then give the ground a good cultivating. All this will relieve you from work when the spring rush comes, and the fruit will be the better off for having it done now.

Ten almond trees in full bearing will be transplanted in the exposition grounds at Chicago from San Joaquin county, Cal. They will be furnished by P. B. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong fruit and nut company, which owns an orchard of 1015 acres—one of the largest in the world. Mr. Armstrong will also make a display of peaches, no one of which will be less than a foot in circumference.

A correspondent has asked us whether we advise fall or spring planting of fruit trees. We have not space now to enter into a discussion of the relative merits of the two systems, but just now we advise fall planting, and for the following reasons: It is better to plant now than not to plant at all, and many who put it off until spring will then neglect it entirely. Beside, the autumn affords more leisure for doing the work properly, and a tree that is well planted now certainly has a better prospect for a profitable existence than one that is poorly planted in the spring. Therefore just now we advise fall planting, and shall continue to do so consistently until the ground freezes up.

The Wisconsin experiment station says that 100 pounds of sweet whey is worth seven cents as a promoter of flesh and health in calves, but sour whey is not worth anything. This is a pointer that may be followed to advantage.

If you want a dairy cow to pay for her board, select a small animal, other things being equal. It requires food to sustain a large carcass, and food cost money.

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:

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct. 11—Pool & Son, St. Louis, Mo, 23 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.30.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 5—M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 78 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.05; Gamel & G, Silverdale, Kan, 28 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.40; 169 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.45; 25 bulls, 1045 lbs, \$1.10; R K Perry, Englewood, Kan, 136 steers, 1212 lbs, \$2.75; L A Choat, Englewood, Kan, 44 steers, 1218 lbs, \$2.75; Perry & Choat, Englewood, Kan, 44 steers, 1178 lbs, \$2.20.

Oct. 6—J B Blocker, Elgin, Kan, 66 cows, 637 lbs, 80c; 16 calves, \$5.25 each.

Oct. 7—San Simon C Co, Summitt, Kan, 151 cows, 848 lbs, \$1.90; M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 65 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.45; G Briggs, Woodward, I T, 28 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.55; 14 calves, \$6.50 each; G Ebner, Woodward, I T, 13 calves, \$6 each; 50 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.55; W B Palmer, 53 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.40; 18 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.65; 5 steers, 930 lbs, \$1.90.

Oct. 8—Armstrong J Co, Ponca, I T, 479 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.65; 325 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.50; 32 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.65; 32 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.65.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct. 6—J W Watters, Caney, Kan, 121 cows, 676 lbs, \$1.50; F Milwee, Vernon, 39 cows, 669 lbs, \$1.80; 6 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.25; 2 stags 815 lbs, \$2; 8 yearlings, 397 lbs, \$1.60; Stoddard & H, Ponca, I T, 70 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.50; J M Johnson, San Antonio, 44 steers, 1099 lbs, \$2.25; W H Jennings, Arkansas City, Kan, 43 steers, 1045 lbs, \$2.80; 2 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.35; 128 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.40; E Stoddard, Ponca, I T, 22 steers, 1148 lbs, \$2.30.

Oct. 5—Riffer & Tips, Runge, 58 calves, 253 lbs, \$3.80; 10 calves, 296 lbs, \$2.50.

Oct. 6—H H Mills, South Omaha, Neb, 112 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.75; 54 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.40; 32 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.40.

Oct. 10—W H Jennings, San Antonio, 75 steers, 1003 lbs, \$2.35; 1 stag, 1140 lbs, \$1.75; J M Johnson, Ponca, I T, 44 steers, 1101 lbs, \$2.15.

Oct. 11—Stoddard & H, Minco, I T, 23 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.60; 172 steers, 928 lbs, \$2.45; 55 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.40; H Runge, Elgin, Kan, 48 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.55; 4 steers, 1015 lbs, \$2.25.

THE FISH & KECK CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 5—Gray & Martin, Arkansas City, Kan, 175 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.50; L Musgrave, Ponca, I T, 31 cows, 642 lbs, \$1.15; F Newcomer, Higgins, 427 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.25; F Taintor, Englewood, Kan, 116 calves, \$6.50 each; 128 cows, 864 lbs, \$1.60; 17 steers, 1127 lbs, \$2.65.

Oct. 6—J Ellis, McAllister, I T, 28 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.65; N B Ainsworth, Woodward, I T, 101 steers, 1011 lbs, \$2.85.

Oct. 7—Millett Bros, Elgin, Kan, 272 cows, 560 lbs, \$1.25; 136 steers, 755 lbs, \$1.75.

Oct. 10—Gray & Martin, Arkansas City, Kan, 180 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.60; J W McKenzie, Giles, 48 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.50; 24 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.50; 57 cows, 823 lbs, \$1.75; Rocking Chair Ranch, Giles, 171 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.75; M B Adamson, Giles, 64 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.50; Rocking Chair Ranch, Giles, 251 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.60; J W McKenzie, Giles, 175 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.60; M B Adamson, Giles, 10 steers, 924 lbs, \$1.75; 25 steers, 627 lbs, \$2.25.

Oct. 11—O H Nelson, 125 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.47; Texas L & C Co, Elgin, Kan, 188 cows, 586 lbs, \$1.75; 102 cows, 603 lbs, \$1.20; 102 calves, \$5.50 each.

The Stock to Keep.

Generally speaking, the profit in keeping an animal decreases or wholly disappears shortly after the prime of life is past. If kept long after this point is reached the profit that has accrued from feeding through the earlier stages may be easily lost. Farmers are not usually much given to sentiment in this matter and do not retain animals after the period of profitable use is past, not from any especial affection, but simply because they do not recognize the fact that they are on the down grade. Go into the barns and fields of men who are thoroughly successful stock raisers and you will find mainly young animals, very rarely any that are much past their prime. On the other hand, look over the stock of men who think that live stock does not pay, and you will often see the reason plainly written in the too great age to which the animals are kept.

The best time to sell an old or aging animal is direct from good pasture. If you cannot get it in good shape for market on grass you can not do so with profit in any other way. To put it up and feed grain would cost more than you would gain, and very often an animal can be made moderately fat on grass that could hardly be fed up at all on grain and hay because of the impaired condition of both its teeth and digestive apparatus. Save your winter feed and winter care for young and thrifty stock that can pay you a good return, even if some of the old standbys have to be sold for canners' stock in the fall for a little less than you think it is really worth. Keep nothing on hand from now until next April that does not show some good earning power.—Farmers' Home.

The pick of the late Col. James M. Brown's stable comprising eleven winners in training have been sold. The star of the sale was Huron's famous unbeaten two-year-old brother, G. W. Johnson, winner of the Hyde Park and Quickstep stakes at Washington Park, Chicago, and over those cracks Maid Marian and King Lee. He has engagements for 1893 aggregating over \$200,000. Next in importance in the sale was Red Banner, champion filly of the West and winner of seven straight races this season. She also has many valuable engagements, including the Queen Isabella stakes at Chicago, the Kentucky and Latonia Oaks and the Tennessee Derby. There were five other good winning two-year-olds, C. H. Gillock, full brother to Reporter and Basil Duke. Edith Belmont, first in three races, second in five and third in four. She is a daughter of Iroquois. Fort Worth, brother to Tulla Blackburn, and a half brother to Tammany, winner of the Realization, Lorillard stakes, etc. Fort Worth has run but four races. Jake Johnson, full brother to Edisto, and half brother to Addie, winner of nine races last season; and Johnetta, a full sister to the frequent winners. Ben Harrison, mile in 1:40. Wrestler and Lizzie English are the remaining two-year olds.

The two three-year olds are Little Billie and Julius Saxe, the former a winner of seven races and the latter of six. Uncertainty, the four-year old, has won twelve races, five of them this year. Red Light, the five-year old, has been an annual winner for four seasons.—Kentucky Live Stock Record.

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.

Cleveland Live Stock Journal: There is a wide difference of opinion among hog men as to the immediate future of the hog market. Some predict a 6c range while others prophecy 5c and under. You can take your choice, but keep good margins in view on a business principle.

The superintendent of the stock yards at Nebraska City, after traveling over the entire territory tributary to that market, reports: "The stock of marketable hogs over six months is not over 80 per cent of last year, and owing to the severe wet weather, in the spring, the crop of April and May pigs were cut down almost 50 per cent. From the way brood sows have been turned to the market, I can not see that there will be any decided movement before January. To figure our territory as a whole, there is 80 per cent of the hogs we had to work on last year. We, however, have had a splendid corn crop. The natives will be surprised when they come to crib it. If it can be got down to about 25 cents, and it rather looks that way now, a great deal of corn will go into hogs, and that will affect the supply materially."

In the the great prairie fire that raged last week in the Bear river valley more than one thousand head of fat cattle were burned to death, nine houses and four cabins burned and three men fatally injured. The cattle were feeding in a valley on Tuesday last. A strong wind suddenly blew a sea of fire down upon them. Before the cowboys could turn the maddened animals were surrounded by flames. The cattle huddled in the center of a clearing about a mile square in extent and despite the efforts of the cowboys they again stampeded. Many of them dashed into the midst of the flames, where they perished in horrible agony. To save their lives the four cowboys who were within the fierce circle attempted to force their horses through a narrow belt of blazing timber. Before they had gone ten feet the animals had inhaled flames and dropped to the earth, their riders being compelled to run back to their starting place. After fighting with great fury for nine hours they finally drove the flames forward and other cowboys came to their rescue. Some of them are so badly burned that they will die.—Miles City (Montana) Journal.

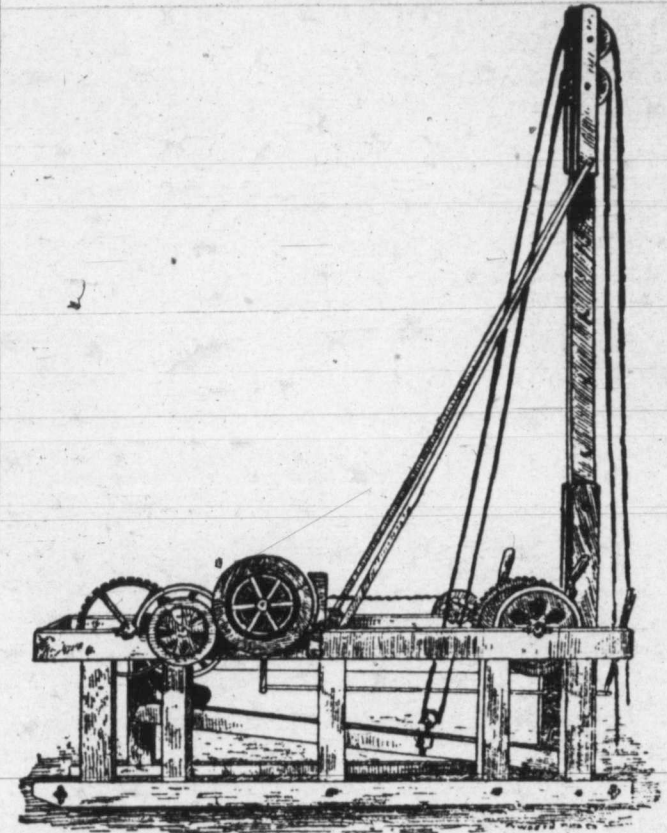
The agricultural department's monthly report for wheat gives the state averages of yield per acre ranging from six to twenty-two bushels. The average of the principal wheat growing states is as follows: New York, 14.3; Pennsylvania, 14.4; Texas, 12.3; Ohio, 12.2; Michigan, 14.7; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 14.7; Wisconsin, 11.5; Minnesota, 11.7; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 12.1; Kansas, 18; Nebraska, 13.5; South Dakota, 12.5; North Dakota, 12.2; Washington, 18.4; Oregon, 15.7; California, 12.8. The October statistical returns of the department of agriculture make the general condition of corn 79.8 against 79.6 for last month. The absence of frost has been favorable to the ripening of the late and immature areas. The temperature of the last week in September was especially beneficial. During the last ten years there were three—1883, 1887 and 1890—which reported worse conditions in October and made a yield of twenty to twenty-one bushels an acre. The range of yields of ten years has been from twenty to twenty-seven bushels. The present condition indicates a yield, below the average. The state averages of the commercial belt are as follows: Ohio, 81; Indiana, 77; Illinois, 71; Iowa, 79; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 78.

A. B. Hughes of Hardin, Mo., breeder of Scotch collie and shepherd dogs, Berkshire hogs and several different kinds of pure-bred chickens, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Hughes is cashier of the bank of Hardin and is in every respect thoroughly reliable.

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

The Moore Iron Works Company,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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

MANUFACTURERS

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

Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

J. J. INGE,

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INGE & BUCHHOLZ,

Real-Estate-and-Live-Stock

COMMISSION DEALERS,

PECOS, TEXAS.

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

"SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System)

T. & N. O. R. R. CO.,

G., H. & S. A. RY.,

N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

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

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

W. G. CRAIG, G. F. Agt.,
N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria.
H. A. JONES, G. F. Agt :
G., H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston.
F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt.,
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt.,
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex

A farmer was standing at the foot of an enormous cornstalk. "How big is your corn?" asked a stranger. "I don't know," answered the farmer, "I sent one of my boys up to see a little while ago and I'm worried to death about him." "How so, can't he get back?" "No. That's the trouble; the cornstalk's growing up faster than he can climb down."—La Grange (Ga.) Grange.

Fine Playing Cards.

Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., C. R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c., and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Sorghum cutting time is about at hand in the Pannhandle.

The Star says the outlook for a good crop in Childress county was never better.

Some of the farmers of Childress county who have had their land prepared are not able to secure seed wheat.

The report that glanders were prevalent in some parts of the Territory has caused some excitement in Wilbarger county.

The Claude News says wheat sowing is all the go in Armstrong county and double the acreage of last year will be put in.

A grand rain fell here last Sunday and Monday, and from reports was quite general. At Lower Francisco, Chacon, Devine, Lytle and Lacoste it was a regular downpour, filling tanks and flooding creeks. It came several days later than Foster predicted, but came "allege samee."—Medina County Anvil.

A Dallas News special from Oakville, Tex., and dated October 11, says: This section of the country during the past week was favored with several fine rains. Mr. G. W. West, the safest cowman in Southwest Texas and the largest land owner in the county, says there is more water on his ranch now than there has been since he owned the same. Plenty of fat cattle and horses, but no buyers.

The drouth was broken this afternoon by a heavy rain. During the continuance of the storm a violent wind, amounting almost to a tornado, came up from the south, blowing fierce for a few minutes. The only damage of any extent reported was done to the Purcell mill and elevator, the roof of the building being blown off, the upper stories of the building greatly injured and the large smoke stack blown down, says a Dallas News special from Purcell, J. T.

J. M. Barrett, the well known manager of the Ostrander & Loomis ranch, has leased the Bismark farm of Mrs. E. B. Taylor for five years with an option of purchasing within that time for \$25,000. This is one of the most valuable farms in Texas, comprising 2560 acres, a great part of which is irrigable. Mr. Barrett will raise fine stock in connection with the farm.—San Angelo Enterprise.

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

The following notes from a Montana exchange will be of interest to many of the JOURNAL'S readers: There will apparently be quite as many carloads of cattle shipped from Montana this year as last. The rates to Chicago will be about 2 1/2 per cent lower than last year. In Choteau county the stockmen are so troubled with wolves destroying calves and colts that an organization will had this month to devise measures for relief. Bounties will be offered for the destruction of the troublesome animals. Many of the ranches have 15,000 sheep and several exceed 50,000, owned by one man. Of course a great deal of land is required for such numbers. A good ranch controls from thirty miles and upwards. The lonely herder has in summer, when the ranges are near the mountains, 3000 sheep under his charge. The sheep and wool industry is prosperous, and not believed to be at all dependent upon congressional action. The ship-

ment and drive of horses out of Montana will this year greatly exceed that of any former season. The estimate of 12,000 is not regarded as too high. The increase is attributed to the disposition among the growers to cull their herds of all indifferent animals and breed a better class. It is noted that good animals are always in demand. Many of the cattlemen propose to go out of business, owing to the overstocking of the ranges. It is believed there should be some law to regulate the number allowed. Those who propose to abandon the business are spaying their heifers to fatten them for market. The ranges are growing less every year, and the cattle more numerous.

The U. S. outfit, the property of Upher & Stevens, Sorocco county, N. M., will probably be offered at sale next month. The gentlemen composing the firm who started this outfit put some \$350,000 into ranches and cattle at various times during the past eight years, and it is now doubtful if the sale will realize enough to settle the indebtedness of about \$100,000. Too much money went into land, and heavy losses occasioned by drouthy seasons, is the cause of the great decrease in valuation.

A Pecos river stock raiser, who ranches below Fort Sumner, but has traveled over a considerable portion of San Miguel county lately, says that unless unusually good rains prevail soon and the season is in every way favorable; over three-fourths of the cattle in the county will die before spring. Around Fort Sumner there is no grass, but below there and on down the river the conditions are more favorable. On the plains grass is good, but water is very scarce.—Eddy (N. M.) Argus,

During the entire year of 1881 Chicago received 148,000 Texas and Indian cattle, or less than were received in the one month of September, 1892. Of the 385,000 cattle received at Chicago during September, 1892, about 235,000 were Texans and Westemas, 20,000 on the "Colorado" order, and 130,000 natives. The month's receipts of through Texas—149,000—was a third larger than arrivals for August, 1892, about 33,000 larger than arrivals for September, 1891, and 31,000 larger than the number received last October. Texas cattle have never sold so low as at present. Thousands of steers have sold for less than \$2 per cwt., and over four hundred cows in one lot sold at \$1 per cwt.

A Chicago special to the Dallas News says: Zack Mulhall of Mulhall, I. T., who is in the city, is authority for the statement that the Cherokee strip is now clear of cattle. Mulhall is connected with the stock department of the Santa Fe road and therefore sees both sides of the matter. Said he: "The Cherokee strip is clear of cattle from end to end for the first time since the white men visited the country, and it will probably remain so. Boomers have burned all the grass, so there will be no show there for cattle this winter, even should any attempt to return." According to what he said the government wants to throw it open for settlement next spring, but that won't affect the cattlemen. They don't want any more of the Cherokee strip, and especially when there is only about half of it worth anything and that will be crowded by settlers.

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AGRICULTURAL.

A lazy man's fence corners give him away.

Complaint of the weather will not help harvest the crop.

Do not let any weeds go to seed around the house or barn.

When getting the seed wheat ready get out all the weed seed possible

A lining of wire netting will make the corn crib "proof" against rats, mice and squirrels.

A person does not get rich very fast by running in debt for everything. "Cents make the dimes, and the dimes make the dollars."

It is not necessary to have a palatial residence on the farm, but it is necessary in more ways than one to make your house and home as pleasant and attractive as you can.

The late autumn affords leisure for a general cleaning up of the premises, and among other things the white-washing of fences and outbuildings should not be forgotten. It not only improves the appearance, but helps to preserve them.

Want of barn room often compels the stacking of grain until it can be threshed. As the weather and other causes often delay this no pains should be spared to have the stack well built and rain defying. Much grain is lost every year from carelessness in this respect.

In growing vegetables there is an inclination to run too much to narrow rows as to having the plants come up in single file. You can get better crops of almost everything—that is, more from the same ground. It is better to have the rows a little further apart and then spread the drill out more.

In every occupation of life it is the man who has thoroughly mastered every detail of his business who gets to the top. Agriculture is no exception to this rule, and the mastery of details embraces not only knowledge of methods, but the reasons for certain procedures and the causes which lead to effects.

In the autumn after the crops are harvested, is a good time to kill weeds. A small flock of sheep will help greatly in this if you turn them in succession into fields where herbage is rather scant. A dozen head will in this way clean a hundred-acre farm very completely, and in a short time. They are worth keeping for this purpose alone.

The whole work of properly disposing of the manure is not finished by merely hauling it upon the land. It should be taken to the field as long as possible before plowing. Do not leave it in heaps, but spread as evenly as you can from the wagon. Let it remain upon the surface until mellowed by one or two rains and then go over it with a harrow. This will cut it up and complete the even distribution and add very largely to its effectiveness. The elements will become more thoroughly incorporated with the soil than if left in lumps, and the plant food much more readily available.

He is the happy farmer now who will be independent of the cotton buyer. The man who has raised his own home supplies of meat and bread can look with less doubt upon the future of the country than the one with the one idea. When a farmer grows that which is affected by so many considerations both political and otherwise, and then fails of success, he is always ready to find some scapegoat for his sins of omission. If prices go down to a point where he

is the sufferer, the blame is fixed on the neighbor or someone else.

If weeds are mown when they are at all approaching ripeness, the only safe way to dispose of them is to burn them up. If the seeds have already formed they will ripen sufficiently to germinate, and so re-seed themselves. If this is to be permitted it would be just as well to let them ripen upon the stalk and so save the labor of cutting. To prove the truth of this, go out and examine any patch of weeds that you have mown down in late summer, and after they have laid a day or two you will find many ripe seeds. Another proof may be found in our practice with wheat, which is often cut when in the dough stage, and without any injury to its powers of germination.

In connection with the low price of wheat English farmers are figuring to some extent on the use of that grain for stock feeding purposes. An experimenter who has been giving the subject close attention for some time arrives at the conclusion that when wheat sells over there at about 90 cents per bushel it is better to keep it for bread-stuff purposes, but when it declines materially below that, the farmer is almost as safe in using it, in connection with linseed cake and other products for feeding live stock as in devoting it to purposes for which it is usually designed. English farmers, of course can, use higher priced wheat in this way than can be used by American farmers under similar conditions.

It is the habit of many farmers to buy everything that is required during the winter upon credit. The bills are to be paid when some stock or crop is sold. Merchants know that farmers, as a rule, are honest and trustworthy, and so are glad to furnish the accommodation, but the merchant is thrown out of the use of money, and so must charge interest on the account or add sufficient to cover this in the price of the goods. In either case the buyer pays more than he would with the cash in hand. Then there are inevitably some bad debts, and the prices to all credit customers are made high enough to cover the possible losses from this source. Moreover, the credit buyer is not free to go from place to place and buy wherever he can do best. We wish our readers who have been practicing the credit system would try the cash plan this winter and note the result.

Look out for the farm implement man. He knows that you have leisure after harvest, and will probably come around to talk about that mower that you may need next summer, but do not let low prices nor specious offers of long time induce you to give an order. Wait until you see how the grass crop is likely to turn out. Plenty of time then to buy Farm implements and machinery are an excellent aid to agriculture. We owe much (in more than one sense) to the manufacturers, but plenty of farmers have been kept poor by buying more than their crops would justify them in doing. The man who cultivates only a limited area has a diversity of crops must not expect to own every implement invented to use upon them. The large general farmer and the specialist may afford to do this; others cannot.

It does not pay to run a farm and then buy most all you live on and feed for your stock.

Whittling dry goods boxes and chewing tobacco often produces mortgages and discontent.

Happiness is not dependent upon riches. The most unhappy are often surrounded by the richest luxuries.

Keeping an account of the cost and value of a crop will prove an incentive to lessen expense and increase the yield.

The California Fruit Grower says: The farmer who undertakes to earn his bread by the sweat of a hired man's brow had better make up his mind to do without pie.

After securing your crop do not let a good share of it go to waste through shiftlessness or lack of thoughtfulness. It is well to walk about the premises once in a while with an eye open. When you have "seen" a leak or waste, stop it.

According to government statistics, the average values per acre of the various farm crops for the last ten years are: Corn, \$9.47; wheat, \$9.95; oats, \$8.16; rye, \$8.27; barley, \$12.76; buckwheat, \$8.24; potatoes, \$38.34; tobacco, \$61.57; cotton, \$15.79; hay, \$11.08.

The department of agriculture estimates that in the state of Michigan alone the loss to farmers this year on account of smut was at least \$1,000,000. The same remedy applies to oats as wheat—dip the seed into hot water.

Wheat in Colorado during the ten years, 1880-90, made an average yield per acre of 19.6 bushels—the highest yield made by any state. Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah averaged a fraction over 17 bushels. The average for the country was 12.3 bushels.

An exchange very truthfully remarks that the farmer in these days who neglects to read one or more agricultural publications, or participate in farmers' conventions, or devote a certain amount of attention to experimental work, will die poor. Farming is becoming a scientific vocation.

The usual reply is the man that raises good crops uniformly and that makes money. This is true in one sense, but in another it is entirely false. Any good worker with average judgment can get good crops from rich lands. It is, however, no test of skill, judgment or energy. The really good farmer is the man that raises good crops on lands that were naturally or incidentally poor. It may be that the crops of wheat and corn yield less per acre, but in a series of ten years will be of a higher average than on the lower and more fertile lands. The man that improves a farm and produces good crops is entitled to the credit of being a good farmer all the time and in any country.—American Farmer.

So far as is possible the young birds should be kept separate from the adults; they will thrive faster and keep healthier than if all are kept together.

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STOCK FARMING.

Vicious treatment often makes a vicious animal.

Big horses, big cows or big pigs are not always the most profitable.

Continued in and in breeding tends to develop weak constitutions.

A perfect animal cannot be expected from the union of two imperfect ones.

Cross breeding is the pairing of animals not allied in several generations.

The condition of the stock should always determine the amount of feed to be given.

Kindness and patience to all kinds of stock will accomplish more than harsh treatment.

Nature never intended to put an animal to its utmost strength until fully developed.

It is always best to feed early rather than to run the risk of the stock falling off.

With equality in all other points, the better the grade of stock the better the profit.

So far as the supply of feed will admit, have your animals fat before sending them to market.

The young stock especially should be sheltered, if possible now, that the nights are getting cooler.

Whenever an animal stops growing or gaining all of the food supplied during this time is given at a loss.

It is a mistake to overfeed as well as to underfeed. Let the condition of the of the stock be the guide.

Lean stock is more subject to disease and to be troubled with vermin than stock that is in good condition.

On the majority of farms growing stock are fed too much fat-forming, rather than muscle and bone-forming foods.

Breed up the herd. This is important and should be done even though you are compelled to reduce numbers in doing so.

With animals as with people, what they digest and not what they eat, makes the gain. To make food digest well fattening animals need a variety.

It is not good economy to sell stock until fully ready. In many cases it is the last few pounds of grain that makes the best profit.

With all classes of stock the best profit can be realized by feeding so as to maintain a steady growth from birth to maturity.

Sell fattened stock as soon as they are fully ready. There is no profit in feeding longer than this even for a higher price.

Cull the stock. Sell all that will not return a good profit either in the way of growth or for breeding. Unprofitable animals should be sold as soon as possible.

Improve the quality of your stock and in this way you will be cutting down expenses. Not just this either, but there's six in one and a half dozen in the other.

Good digestion is the result of feeding enough to sustain a good growth, but not enough to keep the stomach in an overloaded condition.

One advantage with quick maturing stock is the lessened risk of loss in

feeding them. With all classes of stock there is always more or less risk of loss.

It is only a good animal that will repay cost of production when prices are low—or give a profit from winter feeding at any time.

A farmer who does not believe in thoroughbred stock should be consistent, and refuse to accept improved machinery, and all the other things which have aided in making agriculture a better occupation than it was.

Stock may be fed liberally and expensively in the winter, and yet many come out in the spring worth not a cent more than they were in the fall. To avoid this see that you feed only young and thrifty animals.

The only safe plan in winter feeding is to measure and weigh everything that is consumed, keeping a strict account of it. This is the only method by which the profit or loss can be accurately determined.

Live stock should be furnished with pure water. If they are now obliged to quench their thirst for the greater portion of the year from a pond or slough hole, this condition should be changed by the use of a well and pump. The water can be raised cheaply and in sufficient quantities by a windmill.

One of the most important items for stockmen to consider is early maturity. To do this full feed the animal, but remember it takes a good animal to make a good profit from feeding. Keep an account of the cost of feeding by weighing and the amount of profit will be easily calculated.

How many cattle, sheep, horses or hogs have you on your farm? Could you not keep a small number of each, and by raising a variety of crops increase your profits? Try it. Raise your winter feed, and be able in the spring to turn the surplus fat stock into cash. It will help you.

A liberal use of bedding increases not only the quantity of manure, but also improves its quality, as the liquids are more thoroughly absorbed and retained than they can possibly be when an insufficient amount is used.

Dry, clean bedding is a necessity if you would keep the stock comfortable and healthy through the winter. For this purpose a good supply of straw should always be under cover. If stacked outside there will frequently be times when it cannot be had unless wet or covered with snow or ice.

The young animal stunted in its food receives a check from which it never recovers; on the other hand, the young animals liberally fed and carefully handled receive an impetus that is lasting. As a rule, the crop planted as soon as the ground is in fit condition makes the best crop. The grass cut at the earliest seasonable moment, makes the best hay and is saved with less risk. The vegetables shipped to the market as soon as ready sell the best.

It is no argument against the value of well bred stock that we occasionally find an animal of very obscure pedigree which embraces first-class qualifications for some special purpose. We have known common steers whose feeding qualities could hardly be excelled and some fine milch cows whose origin was very "scrubby," but the fact remains that such cases are the exception and not the rule, while with thoroughly well bred stock it is a rule that the progeny is good and the poor individual is the exception. The prepotency of well bred stock—the power to transmit its qualities to its offspring—is a fact that must not be overlooked.

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No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 13.	No. 11.
8:00 p m	3:00 p m	8:40 p m	11:45 a m	6:30 a m	11:45 a m
8:20 p m	3:25 p m	8:50 p m	11:20 a m	6:15 a m	11:20 a m
8:35 p m	4:00 p m	9:05 p m	10:58 a m	6:21 a m	10:58 a m
10:40 p m	4:49 p m	9:46 p m	9:58 a m	4:30 a m	9:58 a m
	5:15 p m	10:15 p m	8:30 a m		8:30 a m
	6:40 p m	10:53 p m	8:10 a m		8:10 a m
	8:15 p m	11:43 p m	9:00 a m		9:00 a m
	9:25 p m	11:48 p m	7:00 a m		7:00 a m
	10:40 p m	11:58 p m	5:58 a m		5:58 a m
	11:45 p m	12:10 p m	7:30 a m		7:30 a m
	1:00 a m	12:30 p m	2:45 a m		2:45 a m
	1:00 a m	1:25 p m	7:30 a m		7:30 a m
	1:35 p m	2:00 p m	1:30 a m		1:30 a m
	2:00 p m	2:30 p m	10:15 p m		10:15 p m
	2:35 p m	3:00 p m	7:10 p m		7:10 p m
	3:00 p m	3:30 p m	10:55 a m		10:55 a m
	3:35 p m	4:00 p m	Leave.		Leave.
	4:00 p m	4:30 p m			
	4:35 p m	5:00 p m			
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PERSONAL MENTION.

W. L. Gatlen, the Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Frank Houston of Bellevue, who wants 2000 three and four-year-old steers, was here Wednesday.

J. Carlisle, the well-known and successful cattleman of Colorado City, was here Wednesday.

J. W. Barbee, the Cotton Belt live stock rustler, is out of town on business connected with his road.

E. W. McKenzie the well known cattle dealer and ranchman of Midland was in the city yesterday.

D. W. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas & Pacific was in Texarkana yesterday on business connected with his road. He will return on Sunday.

Charles Tours of Brady, Tex., was in the cattle center yesterday en route to the Panhandle country, where he has some cattle to ship out.

W. S. Powers of Sweetwater sold a car of feeding cattle at the Texas and Pacific yards, in this city, on Wednesday. They brought 2 cents.

W. D. Oliver, a cattleman of Groesbeck, who owns cattle interests in Pecos county and the Indian Territory, was here yesterday.

Henry Montgomery, of the Jones county ranching firm of Field & Montgomery, was here Wednesday, returning from the Indian Territory.

J. M. Day, proprietor of the Driskill hotel at Austin and owner of a large cattle ranch in the Panhandle was in the city yesterday.

S. A. Read of Marlin, who owns a cattle ranch in Greer county took passage on the north bound train on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad yesterday morning.

Tobe Odem, formerly of this city, but now traveling representative for Messrs. McCoy & Underwood, live stock commission merchants of Kansas City and Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

D. W. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, came in from a trip over the line west of Fort Worth on Tuesday. He says grass is good and the country in fine shape.

T. F. Smith, who lives in Crockett county, but owns a large steer ranch in Archer, was here Monday. Mr. Smith is a strong believer in the future of the cattle business, and is already making money out of it.

R. N. Graham, the well-known cattle dealer of this city, advertises 1000 good 950 to 1050-lb feeding steers for sale in this issue. Mr. Graham has made an enviable reputation as a dealer and always gives satisfaction.

D. B. Gardner came down from Childress a few days ago. He says the Pitchfork cattle company, of which he is manager, have recently had good rains all over their range, and that the drouth heretofore prevailing in the above-named locality is now completely broken and water is again plentiful.

William Hunter, who has been identified with Texas cattle interests for the past twenty years, and who is now the efficient representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buell company, live stock commission merchants, returned to this city Tuesday night from a visit to the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. He says the heavy runs of grassers from the Territory will doubtless

continue until the 10th of November, during which time no material change for the better will be noticed in the markets. It is his opinion, however, that a decided improvement may be looked for after that date.

Z. T. Elliston, whose ranch is in the southwest corner of Jack county, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday, en route home from the Indian Territory. Mr. Elliston has recently finished shipping out his Territory cattle, and while the market has been bad and prices low, yet Mr. Elliston says he is fairly well satisfied with the season's work.

A. M. Lasater, one of the old-time and substantial cattlemen of Jack county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Lasater says his section of the country is very dry, but so far no material damage has been done by the drouth. The crops were good and grass is now better than for ten years, consequently live stock of all kinds are doing well.

Col. James A. Wilson, the genial live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, has recently returned from a trip up the Denver. Col. Wilson reports the Panhandle country in very good condition. Says that while water is not over plentiful, still there is sufficient for the present. The country visited by him raised an immense wheat crop this year and there is almost a shortage of cars with which to move it.

Col. J. L. Pennington, the live, rustling and popular live stock agent of the old reliable Santa Fe, has returned from a ten days' absence, during which time he visited the principal points in Southern Texas, going as far West as Laredo, on the Mexican border. The colonel says the cattle outlook in that part of the state is good.

M. C. Hurley, president of the Fort Worth packing company, tells the JOURNAL that the two cars of dressed beef shipped to New York last week from Fort Worth arrived in good condition and that this shipment, like the others made by his establishment, was a success. Other shipments will soon follow.

D. H. & J. W. Snyder, proprietors of San Gabriel Stock Farm, located near Georgetown, Tex., will have a carload of their imported stallions at the Dallas fair next week. These gentlemen have some of the best Percherons and French coach horses that have ever been brought to the state. They have made several sales this summer, the latest being one made a few days ago to a Marlin party for \$2500.

S. B. Burnett of this city came down from his ranch Tuesday, and has spent the remainder of the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Burnett says his range is in fine shape and cattle fat, but the country is dusty and dry. Mr. Burnett has 4000 four-year-old steers on his ranch, out of which he offers to sell 1000 for feeders. These would be of extra fine quality and would weigh 1100 average.

Seaton Keith of San Angelo was a welcome caller at the JOURNAL office yesterday morning. Mr. Keith was returning home from the Territory, where he has cattle. He recently shipped a lot of cows to market and was feeling a little sore over the returns from the sales, since his cows only brought 60 cents. This was the tailings of Mr. Keith's herd, however, and he says he won't have any more sixty centers.

C. C. French, the Campbell commission company's well known representative, returned a few days since from a business trip to the Chickasaw nation. He reports that portion of the territory as being tolerably dry, but as yet no stock are suffering. The flies which have been giving cattlemen so much uneasiness have about disappeared and no more serious damage is expected to cattle from that source.



SANITARIUM HOME ASSOCIATION.

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



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.

The farmers in the Chickasaw nation have raised a splendid corn crop. He does not think the territory cattle will have been shipped out before the 12th or 15th of November, and cannot see how the market will be improved before this run is over.

James Patterson, a prominent stockman of Kimble county, spent several days in the city during the week. Grass is good and stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are doing well in his section. Like many others, Mr. Patterson is unable to account for the ruinously low prices of cattle the past year or two. He thinks, however, the low water mark has been reached. Says Texas must have an immense packery at some deep water point on the coast. We must breed fewer and better cattle and those placed on the market must go there fat. He is hopeful as to future prospects of Texas ranchmen, but says there must be a change in methods. —Texas Stockman and Farmer.

MAJ. SAM HUNT

Talks About Feeders, Cattle and Future Prospects to a Journal Man.

Maj. Sam Hunt, live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, returned yesterday from a trip up the Denver and was seen by a JOURNAL representative in the afternoon. In answer to the reporter's questions as to where he had been, etc., Maj. Hunt obligingly gave the following information:

"How about cattle in the Panhandle?" asked the reporter.

"Well, sir," he replied, "cattle are in good shape and will go into winter in excellent condition. Grass in the part of the country visited by me is more than plentiful and of the very best kind. Water is not at all scarce, still if there were more of it, no one would be damaged. However, I don't anticipate any suffering among cattle on that score."

"Can you tell the JOURNAL anything about the movements of cattle feeders?"

"I can only tell you what I have in my mind at present, and may overlook some whose names I have at my office. A number of feeders are being moved to Itaska, where several feeding men live. John Belcher is moving 600 or 700 to Henrietta. Mr. Child of Pottsboro has recently bought of Mr. Belcher a good string of cattle for feeding purposes. John Dale has been buying around Bonham and Greenville and will feed quite a number. Messrs. Blasingame & Hargrove have moved 2200 aged steers from the Choctaw Nation to Greenville and will feed on ensilage. Lum Walling will feed 1200 or 1500 at Hillsboro. Ed East raised 30,000 bushels of corn in Archer county this

Walden's Texas Business College. AUSTIN AND FORT WORTH.

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

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

NO HATCHER MADE

Can show better results
Over 30 in successful operation at Decatur, Ills., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 228 chicks hatched at one time, with a 20 capacity Reliable Incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Inclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. Address THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

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

year and expects to feed a lot of cattle this winter at his ranch."

"What, in your opinion, is the outlook for an improvement in the cattle market?"

"I don't see how much improvement can be made until the thin, half fat and almost worthless cattle that are now being forced on the markets are gone. But when this heavy run is over and the better quality of cattle are on the market, I believe prices will go up some. The big packers now have their houses filled with meat and don't care if they can't get any cattle now as they don't really need them. I believe next year will be much better than the present season."

The JOURNAL will add that most all of the leading cattlemen and others who are considered good authority voice these sentiments and believe that when Texas begins to ship good cattle to market next year we will not then hear of cows selling at from 60c to \$1 per hundred, as has been reported during the past week.

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.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 14, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle at these yards this week have been very light and prices are about the same as quoted last week. Steers, \$2@2.25; cows, \$1@1.25; calves, \$2@2.50.

Hog receipts have been fair, though not anything like up to the demand. Prices are not noticeably different from last quotations. Good, top hogs are worth \$4.50@4.65. This is for animals weighing 200 pounds and up. Hogs weighing 150 pounds bring about 4 cents.

STOCK YARDS NOTES.

H. Jordan of Decatur sold a car of hogs to the packing company this week.

W. J. McMurray, a local stockman, sold forty-one fine cattle to the packing company this week.

Marion Sansom, one of Tarrant county's stockmen, had a car of good hogs on to-day's market.

The cool weather the past week has increased the run of wagon hogs. The packery company are in position to handle all that come, and are more than anxious to see the sum increase.

Feeding cattle have been plentiful in the yards this week. A large number are to be fed in this county this winter.

Among the shippers having feeding cattle at the yards this week were: J. T. Davidson, E. M. Daggett, M. W. Hovencamp, Joe Jamison, W. C. Henderson and others.

A good number of fat cattle were fed at the yards this week, en route to Northern markets.

Two cars of fine French Merino rams were fed at the yards this week. They were from Lampasas, Tex., and were en route to Pueblo, Col.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOU

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Oct. 10, 1892. }

The receipts of cattle at these yards so far this week have been as follows: Monday, 5240; Tuesday, 4594; Wednesday,

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.

day, 5200; to-day, 4100. Receipts of Texans have been large, while the quality, as a rule, was not what was wanted. Top Texas steers by which is meant strictly good ones, are bringing \$2.75@2.80. Bulk of good Texas steers, however, are selling at from \$2.40@2.60; inferior and common ones from \$1.60@2.20; choice top Texas cows and heifers are bringing from \$1.80@2; bulk of fair to good cows, \$1.50@1.70; tailings and canning stuff, \$1@1.25. The calf market continues good. Best Texas calves are now bringing from \$7.50@8.50 per head. Hogs—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 3100; market was 5c lower. Heavy, \$5.30@5.60; packing, \$5@5.50; light, \$5.30@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 3500; market was firm. Native muttons range, \$4@4.75.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Oct. 13, 1892. }

Receipts for the four days ending with to-day—Monday, 13,000; Tuesday, 11,000; Wednesday, 7300; to-day, 10,000. The receipts this year to date are 139,293 more than for the corresponding period of last year. Last Monday was a record breaker; the receipts on that day was the greatest ever known in this market. Thirteen thousand on one day are too many, consequently about 4000 were held over until Tuesday. The demand continues good for feeders. Dressed beef and shipping steers are active and in demand. Thin Texas steers and cows, canning stuff, is being run in far in excess of the demand, and is selling at ruinously low prices. Bulk of best Texas steers are selling at and close around \$2.60, an occasional extra choice lot selling as high as \$2.75. Half fat and inferior steers are bringing from \$1.60@1.75. Top cows, \$1.60@1.80; a few choice heifers brought from \$1.90@2; bulk of cows, \$1.40@1.60; canners from 8c@\$1. Hogs—Receipts, 12,800 head; shipments, 3200. Market opened active and strong, 5@10c higher, lost gain, closing weak; all grades, \$4.75@5.40; bulk sales, \$5.15@5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1500 head; shipments, 1500. Market steady for good sheep; others neglected. Muttons, \$3.90@4; lambs, \$5.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 13. }

Receipts of cattle to-day 17,000, receipts have been heavy for the entire week. The market has ruled dull and lower than last week. The meanest

sales of the season were perhaps made this week. This, however, is in a great measure, attributable to the fact that Texas shippers are now sending to market their remnants from the Indian Territory which include rag tags, bob tails and all classes of inferior culls. Some of these are not much more than paying freight and commission, and ought not under any circumstances be sent to market. There will be no improvement in the market for Texas cattle until these Territory cattle are all shipped out, which will, our commission merchants says require thirty days more. Shippers need not therefore expect any improvement until after the middle of November. Best top Texans sold to-day at \$2.75; from this price they ran down as low as \$1 per hundred for inferior canning cows. Bulk of good cows sold at from \$1.40 to \$1.60. A few extra choice lots brought as high as \$2. Calf market holds up fairly well. Best Texas calves are bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred pounds. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 9000. Market was slow, 5@10c lower. Rough and common, \$4.75@5; mixed and packers, \$5.05@5.35, prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.40@5.60; light, \$5.25@5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 8700 head; shipments 2000. Market was 10@20c lower. Native ewes, \$3.50@5.50; Texas grassers, \$3.85; Westerns, \$4.25@4.60; lambs \$3.25@5.45.

Godair, Harding & Co. have an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Daggett Bros. of this city have just completed the delivery of about 1300 fine feeding cattle to Sam Davidson at Henrietta. These cattle were from near Dundee, and are a fine lot of animals, and brought top prices. E. M. Daggett is now delivering to Woody & Greathouse of Decatur 200 fine two-year-olds, and will also probably sell to the same firm several hundred each of yearlings and three-year-old steers.

Capt. R. A. Smith, a prominent cattle man of Ballinger, writes the Chicago Drovers' Journal as follows: "The August rains have resulted in abundant grass. Steer cattle are beyond all doubt scarcer in Texas than at any time in ten years; in fact all grades of cattle. Montana and Wyoming must look elsewhere next year for young steers. Texas pasture men who buy annually will not be able to fill their pastures. Cattle are healthy and in fine condition. No old cows; they all died last winter. Almost no calves this year. Feed for stock very abundant in the state."

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



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

KANSAS CITY, MO.



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.

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Wool—Receipts, 40,000 lbs; shipments, 123,000 lbs. Market was unchanged. Only bright wool wanted of which the supply was light. Lower qualities were dull. Missouri and Illinois sells 20@22c; Kansas, Nebraska and Northern territory, 16@20c; Texas and Indian Territory, 18@22c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20c; fine to fair medium, 17@21c; fine to prime, 16@22c; coarse and low, 14@19c; light fine, 15@18c; heavy fine, 12@15c; fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32c; fair tub-washed, 29@30c; coarse tub-washed, 27@28c.

Galveston Wool.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 13.—Market closed steady.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	17 @ 18 1/2	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Medium	17 1/2 @ 19	18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Fall		
Fine	15 @ 16 1/2	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium	16 @ 17	17 @ 18 1/2
Mexican improved	12 @ 13 1/2	12 @ 14 1/2
Mexican carpet	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	11 @ 13

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	2495	2357	1130
Calves and Yearlings	3226	3103	1290
Hogs	350	511	269
Sheep	345	542

Cattle—Good to choice beeves per lb. gross, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4; common to fair beeves, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/4; good fat cows, 1 1/2 @ 2c; common to fair cows, per head, \$6@9; calves, per head, \$4@7; yearlings, per head, \$5@9; good milch cows, per head, \$25@35; good attractive springers, per head, \$15@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 5@5 1/2; common to fair per lb gross, 4@4 1/2.

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

The arrivals since Sunday of all classes of cattle have been large and the market is in an unsettled condition. Quotations are weak and poor stock is hard to sell.

Good hogs firm. No inquiry for sheep.

If you would rather handle pigs than any other kind of stock, and you do not make money, it may be that you have overlooked some essential point in preparing and giving out feed, or else in the selection of breeding stock. If not on these accounts, laziness must be at the bottom of your misfortunes. Scores of good pigs would do better, if their owners had a little more of "a move on them."

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

DAIRY.

Nice fodder is excellent for the milk cow.

The dairyman learns many things by experience.

The cow's milk depends considerably upon her feed.

Don't use beef cows if you want to succeed at dairying.

When the cow's udder is full she should not be driven fast.

No successful dairyman allows his cows to be chased by a worthless cur.

It is not always meanness that makes a cow breachy; it is frequently hunger.

Give the milk cow a change of food often.

Cow stalls should be arranged so they can be easily cleaned.

Bran can nearly always be used as a part of the cow's ration.

Treat the cows well and they will stand by you.

One way in which milk is tainted is because the person who does the milking fails to wash his hands.

The salability of butter depends greatly upon the manner in which it is put up by the person who makes it.

Milking should be done as nearly at the same hour of the day as possible. Cows do better when trained to regularity in milking.

Nice people do not buy filthy milk or butter more than once from the same man. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to success in the dairy business.

A large dairyman advises milking all heifers with their first calf clear up to the time of calving. It fixes the habit of milk production and they will continue in it.

What the cows eat and drink may be of great importance, but the sanitary conditions under which we keep our cows is almost as equally important.

It probably will not hurt to reiterate that the making of fine, wholesome milk cannot be carried on with a stable full of escaping ammonia from the manure pile or ditch.

We often have heard people say that it is impossible to keep a stable free from smell. This is not so. If a stable is properly ventilated and cleaned with precision there will be no foul odors.

We heard a dairyman say the other day that the best herd of dairy cows he ever had were the ones which he had bred and raised himself. There is enough in this short statement to cause some dairymen to ponder.

Signal's Lily Flag, the champion little butter Jersey, is eight years old and weighs 950 pounds. When making her butter record her feed consisted of oats and corn ground together with bran and oil meal. She ate thirty-two quarts a day of this, with pasture in summer and hay and ensilage in winter.

So says the old English adage, and it contains the whole philosophy of pasturing, which is rotation. Cows are quite like children when it comes to eating—they want to take their pie first, says the Jersey Bulletin. Turned into a fresh pasture, cows invariably wander around, picking here and there until they have found out what they think the choicest spots. When once they have read the bill of fare, as it were, that is, learned the pasture, they are very systematic in feeding over it, but of necessity they trample

and foul much, so that they will not eat it. Moreover there is always some grass that cows will not eat unless they are hungrier than good cows ought ever to be allowed to get, either because it is too rank or because they do not fancy the taste; therefore it is an excellent plan to have pastures divided into small fields and change cattle often from one to the other, going over the whole in regular rotation. And it is still better if a flock of sheep are allowed to follow after the cows, because sheep are not so fastidious as cows and eat much of the grass that cows leave untouched. By a little care in rotating, cows can be kept for a long time on what is practically fresh pasture.

It may be a valid objection against the Jerseys that they do not give a sufficient amount of milk to suit the needs of the dairyman who sells that article, instead of making butter, yet even these would find it of advantage to have an occasional cow of this breed in order to give color to the whole product.

POULTRY.

Lime, dusted freely about the poultry house and yards, will destroy the germs of many diseases that affect fowls. It should be used, especially in hot weather.

Nobody wants to take the chance of buying stale grocery eggs if they can buy them guaranteed fresh, right from the farm. They willingly pay more for the latter.

The light Brahmas are the giants among fowls. They have yellow legs and skins, and their flesh is of fine quality. If you are after meat production you can hardly do better than with this breed.

A given amount of grain will produce as many pounds of eggs as of beef, pork or mutton, and as many pounds of flesh besides when fed to poultry. This shows why poultry keeping is profitable.

It is much better to divide the flock at night, permitting a small number to roost together. Crowding results very frequently in disease.

Grind up the bones from the meat you use from the table, leaving some of the meat on the bones, both being essential at intervals. Hens lay better if thus fed twice or three times a week.

The earthen drinking fountain is the cleanest and most convenient when water must be carried to a flock of fowls. The water remains cool longer in earthenware than in tin. A running stream is best of all.

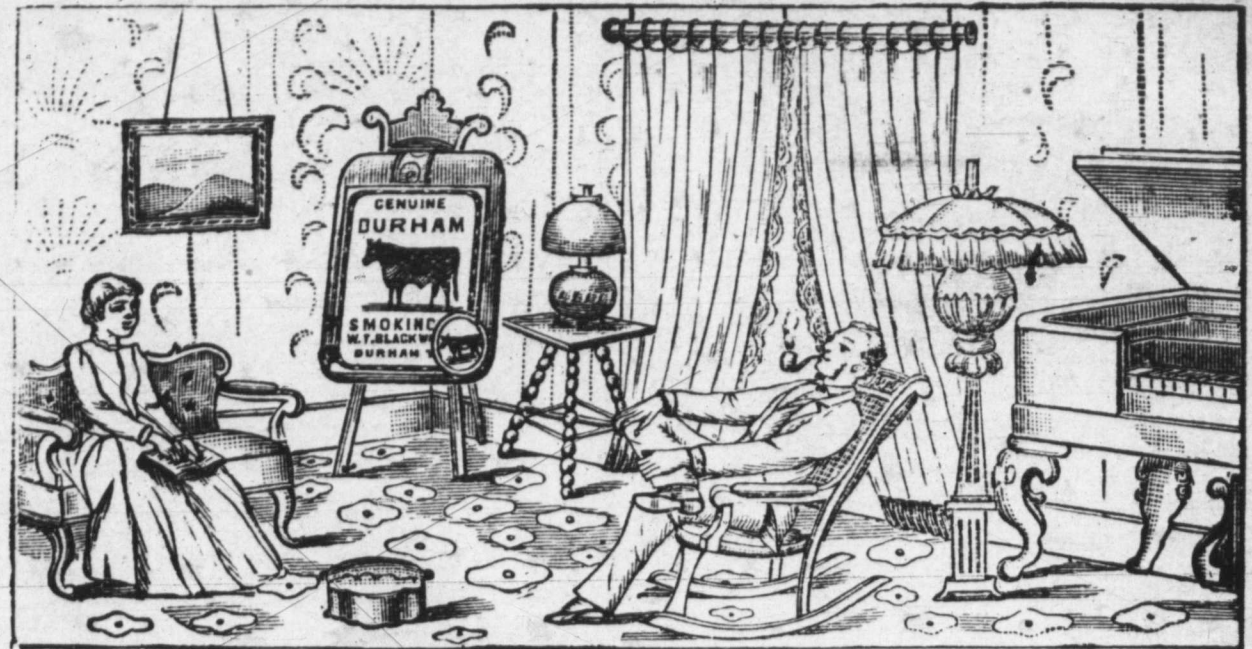
The silky fowl is a toy, yet many admire it for its odd appearance. The hens lay well, but their eggs are not large. Their feathers are like hair, standing up straight; their wattles and combs are a bluish red color.

Keep the poultry in a house especially provided for them. Do not permit the manger in the horse or cow stable to be contaminated with the droppings, making the food distasteful to the horse or cow, that occupies the stall.

White rose comb leghorns are preferable to the single comb in northern climates where the winters are long and severe. A rose comb does not freeze and blacken as quickly as the single comb variety. They are as good layers and as pretty fowls.

What a Woman Can Do. Rural World.

Ten years ago a woman who lived in a large New England village was left a widow with four children and a little less than \$300 in money, says National Agriculturist. Friends, after the fashion that friends have at such times, advised her to put the children out, and



Ladies Do you want to keep your husband home at night, and keep him agreeable and pleasant? He must smoke, and yet, you don't like the smell of his tobacco. You can drive him away to his club—out of just such things come misery, unhappiness and divorce. The trouble is that he uses poor tobacco. Coax him to get BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO; its delicate aroma will not be offensive to you, and it will not fill all the curtains, hangings and clothing with that stale disagreeable odor that now troubles you. Keep your husband home, and avoid all risks by having him smoke BULL DURHAM TOBACCO. Sold everywhere.

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

perhaps she could support herself by sewing or teaching; but, like the plucky New England woman that she was, she made answer: "My children shall not be separated while I have health and strength to work for them."

She rented a house with a few acres of land adjoining, invested the greater part of the \$300 in poultry, feed and fixtures, and went to work. Friends predicted a speedy failure. "Did she expect to support a family of five on the profits of a few chickens?" "When I was a girl I always managed the poultry on father's farm. As I made it pay then, I see no reason why I cannot make it pay now." "You'll see," said the wise ones. "It's our private opinion that you have thrown away what little money you had." "Five dollars for a rooster!" and eyes rolled up and heads shook over the "shiftlessness" of the woman who paid "\$5 for a rooster." Last winter I met this woman at a poultry show, and she told me of her success. She had educated her children, paid for her little farm (worth \$800) and had \$300 in bank.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

There is probably no question that comes up oftener to the farmer than how to manage the horse stock of the farm and to have it return a profit. There can be no question about it, that on many farms too many are kept only paying their own way in the summer and in the winter "eating their heads off."

For the farmer that makes a business of growing grain, and stock to consume the grain, having his farm fenced with this object in view, we have always looked upon it as a losing operation for him to purchase his farm horses. We admit that it requires considerable care and trouble to grow good colts, but believe they can be grown cheaper than they can be bought. If it is true that the profit is in growing the animals, the purchaser of an animal already grown must pay this profit, and if the means have been in his hand to produce this animal, and he does not do it, when he buys it the profit he pays the producer represents that much loss to him.

It might not seem humane to say that the man who keeps his horses too fat is about as cruel as the man who keeps them too thin. It simply depends upon the usage of the horses whether this be true or not. The horses that have much hard work to do will suffer more

from being in a fleshy condition than will the horses that have but little flesh and strength to perform their duty. There is certainly a happy medium for the condition of horses that are expected to do good service, and the horseman who wants to get the most out of his teams must strive to find it. The horse that is properly conditioned to run or trot a very fast mile is in best shape to go over a long distance at a moderate gait. There is such a thing as conditioning work or driving as well as race horses. The food, the grooming, the care and the quality of the food all cut quite a figure in this proper conditioning, and while the farmer or teamster may not be able to follow the plan of the race horse man in the detail and thoroughness of his work he will do well to imitate him to such an extent that he will be greatly benefited thereby. Good condition means as much for the farm horse or the driving horse as it does for the race horse. It is true it may not be so valuable as far as the results of a few specific efforts are concerned, but it is valuable nevertheless, and the matter of keeping teams in good condition should receive more thought on the part of all horse owners.

Horse buyers are never looking for a poor horse.

Narrow mangers and small feeding cause more or less loss in feeding.

A slow, stout mare with no fast blood will in no case case breed a fast colt.

Do not feed the work teams too much new corn; give them oats or something else with it; they will do more work and keep in a better condition.

The young generation of trotters seem to be catching on to distance more rapidly than their sires did. The 3:30 yearling was once a wonder, but that pace does not excite now.

It is now believed by horsemen that the two-minute horse will soon be here. One more such improvement like the rubber sulky will place Nancy Hanks in the two-minute class. Just what that will be we know not. Perhaps a rubber track.

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

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

SWINE.

Swine Breeders, Attention.

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

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

Do not crowd the pigs so that when they are fed the weak will be trodden upon by the strong.

If you want plenty of lard feed your pigs on corn; if you desire meat and growth feed on other food.

It is stated that in a well-bred hog a gain of from 10 to 11 pounds can be made from a bushel of corn.

We find this bit of brief advice in an exchange: Start the hog on milk, grow it on grass and finish it on grain.

A good slop for young pigs is made by pouring skim or fresh milk and kitchen refuse over brown and white middlings.

An agricultural writer aptly says that we are too prone to feed the food to hogs that are most convenient without giving due regard to the demands of nature.

Care should be exercised in feeding a pregnant sow. It is just as bad to feed too high as not to feed enough. Many litters have been ruined by feeding too high.

Good slop is excellent for growing hogs. The trouble is that some seem to think that the more water the barrel contains the richer and more nutritious the slop will be.

Sweet pork should not be expected from a foul hog pen. If more care were taken as to the cleanliness of these animals there would be less prejudice about eating their flesh.

There are, sometimes, fashions in breeding which it will pay to follow. For instance, the present fashion against big hogs and in favor of medium weights. That way profit lies.

Don't feed your hogs by a fixed rule of three, that is a given amount three times a day, but feed each time what the purpose and circumstances indicate is required.

It is what an animal digests and not what it eats that makes the gain. With a varied ration there is usually more perfect assimilation than when one thing is fed alone.

Feed the boar no fattening food, but plenty that will go toward making bone and muscle. Enough of that will be appropriated to flesh building to keep him in good form.

The sweet corn in the truck patch not needed for family use will serve an excellent purpose if fed to the shoats, and will give a profit. Too often it goes to waste, with hungry pigs on the farm.

If you are figuring on early maturity, breed small boned hogs. The large boned sort require too much time to make their growth.

If taking fat hogs to market in hot weather, drive them at night or carry them in wagons. If they get overheated you may lose enough to spoil the profits.

In common with all other animals hogs require salt, and more when running upon pasture than at any other time. Salt is cheap—don't stint them.

Too much grain is fed at a loss.

It is best to raise pigs from mature sows.

With cheap corn we can produce cheap pork.

Young pigs will soon learn to eat mill-feed slop.

For early pigs it is much safer to breed the older sows.

It will always pay in the selection of sows to get good ones.

Do not breed the sows for early pigs unless good shelter is provided.

February or April are better months for the sows to farrow than March.

Allowing hogs to sleep in a dirty bed is often the cause of their having a cough.

It is poor economy for the average farmer to sell his hogs close at this time.

A poverty ration makes a poverty hog, while liberal feeding has a tendency to wealth.

Plenty of good feed with comfortable quarters will make the pigs grow amazingly now.

If there is any soft or frosted corn, the sooner it is fed out to the hogs the better.

Make the shelter sufficiently warm, so that the hogs will not bed too closely together.

Considering the chances of disease, the risks are too great to allow two summers for growth.

At any time, in undertaking to make a change of feed, care should be taken to do so gradually.

First see the animal, and if he suits you, then see to his breeding and make sure that it is all right.

Hogs as now bred—for early maturity—will fatten very young if proper care is taken in feeding.

The waste of one winter's feeding on the ground, without shelter would pay the cost of providing shelter.

Considering the risk, it can hardly be called a safe plan to allow the boar to run with the other hogs.

If your pigs are reasonably fat they should be sold if the market is satisfactory. Don't try to make them too heavy; 150 to 250 pounds is weight enough, though 200 pounds up is the best weight.

In excessively hot weather hogs are subject to fatal overheating and sunstroke. Shade in the pasture, and plenty of pure water will do much to prevent this.

This is just the time to give the hogs all they will eat, and so get them fattened before very cold weather comes. Keep none on hand, except for stock, beyond the first anniversary of their birth.

Hogs will manufacture meat from corn when it is fed in the right proportion, in a way that they can form nothing else. But its very richness sometimes clogs the system, and so prevents the best results. Feed with care. Better still, feed a succulent ration occasionally while feeding corn.

A breeder advertises pigs for sale, and will only sell the choice pigs, with the result that there is sometimes a serious difference of opinion between him and his customer as to what constitutes a choice pig. With too many breeders the supply of choice pigs lasts as long as they can find customers.

..FORT WORTH..

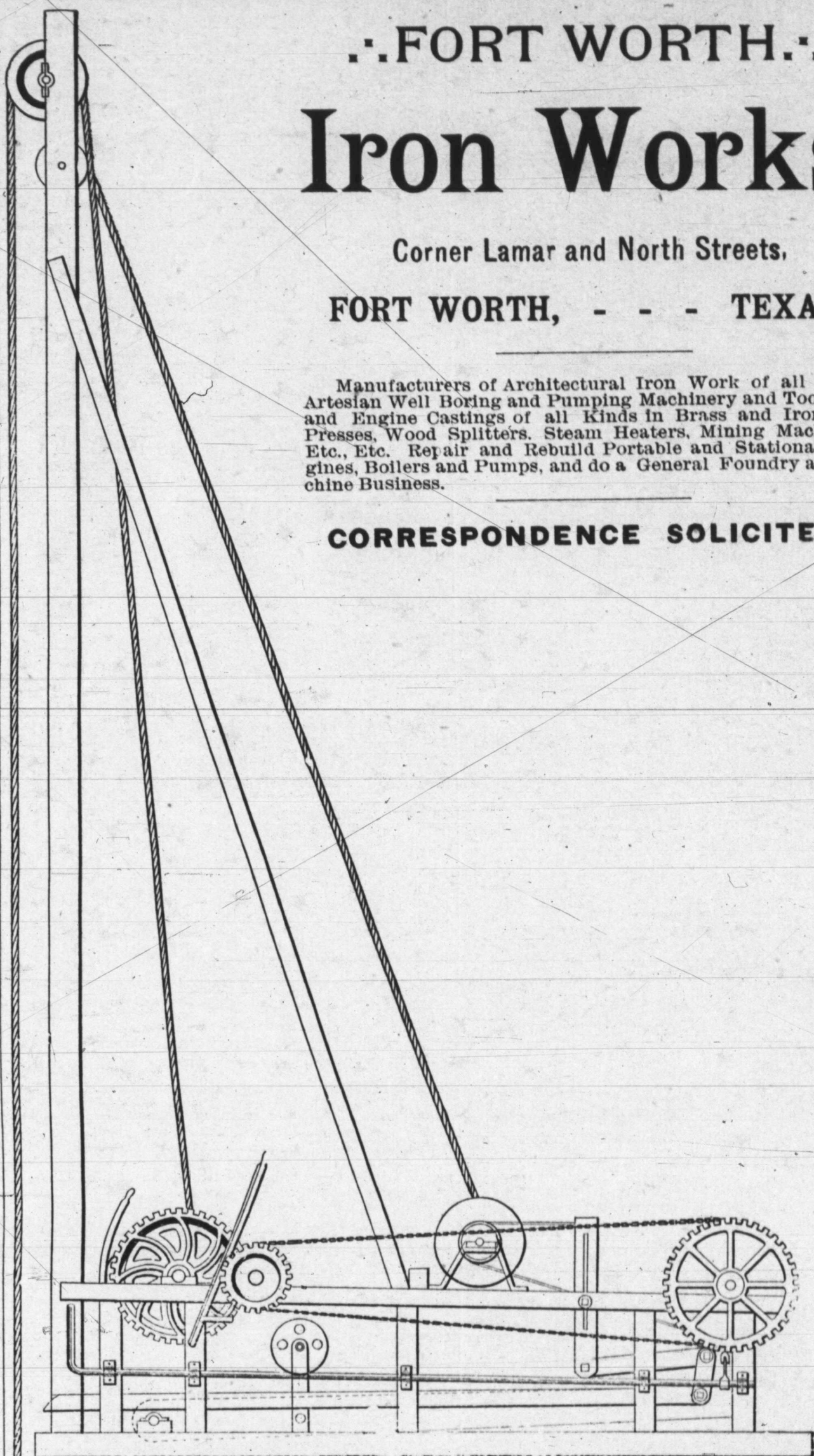
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Corner Lamar and North Streets.

FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

Manufacturers of Architectural Iron Work of all Kinds, Artesian Well Boring and Pumping Machinery and Tools, Car and Engine Castings of all Kinds in Brass and Iron, Hay Presses, Wood Splitters, Steam Heaters, Mining Machinery, Etc., Etc. Repair and Rebuild Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers and Pumps, and do a General Foundry and Machine Business.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



This cut represents the only and original Fort Worth Well Drilling Machine.

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Practice Confined to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at once.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

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STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Special Market Letter to the Journal—Texans Share Improvement.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 11, 1892.

Arrivals of Texas cattle continue liberal, but the decrease in supplies of other kinds has had a stimulating effect on the trade and values during the past week have shown some material improvement. The quality is still remarkably common and trashy, and a great deal of the stock which has come during the past month was not fit for market. Many dealers have suffered severe losses from handling this kind of cattle, but this fact seems to have little effect on making ranchmen improve their herds. There is at present a fair outlet for good Texas steers that are fat enough for killers, but canning grades may be expected to sell low as long as there are any cattle in the country. Prices on the general Texas trade advanced last week 20@40c, the strongest advance being of course on the best steers. The week closed bad, however, and this week has commenced in a way not very encouraging to the seller, bids being 10@20c lower than the best time last week.

Receipts last week were 27,217 against 30,873 the previous week and 19,492 the same time last year.

Some 10,000 head arrived yesterday and to-day and business moved slowly. Steers sell at a range of \$2.10@2.80, cows and bulls \$1.25@2.15. Last year at this time Texas steers sold at \$2.35@3.40. There is a good demand for well fattened calves and they are selling relatively higher than anything else. Good to choice calves bring \$4.90@5.25 very readily, which means about \$6.50@7.75 per head, while a good many cows bring less than \$10 per head here, which leaves little in Texas after charges are deducted.

Sheep—No Texas sheep have arrived lately. Large numbers of Western ones coming in and sell at \$3.75@4.60. Natives sell at \$3.50@5 and lambs \$3.75@6, Texans nominally \$3@4. The market has not changed essentially during the past week.

GODAIR, HARKING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
October 10, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
The week's receipts show a very creditable increase both compared with last week and a year ago. The record is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	21,555	24,531	5,245
Receipts last week	20,786	22,955	5,351
Same week last year	18,601	16,639	1,009

The cattle market during the entire week, while not overly active, has had a decidedly firmer tendency on all decent grades; this applies to both beef steers and butchers' stock. Offerings have been quite liberal and conditions much the same as a week ago. Outsiders do not find a profitable margin, but local houses have all been very good buyers all the week.

Trading in the stocker and feeder line has, as a rule, been fairly satisfactory. Offerings have been liberal, and with a good country demand desirable stuff of good quality and flesh has met with a ready sale at good, strong prices. On the other hand, common light stuff and yearlings have been hard to dispose of on account of the dried-up condition of pastures. Light stuff will probably continue to sell badly until corn fields are ready to turn the cattle in.

Offerings of Westerns have been quite liberal and, as a rule, prices have been very satisfactory to shippers compared

with what cattle are bringing at other markets. All good beef grades have sold readily, the active competition of local slaughterers leaving little or nothing for the shipping or speculative trade. Cattle rarely go on to Chicago in first hands, and still more rarely do they pay out when so forwarded.

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.	3.30@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.	2.75@3.90
Fair to good Texas steers.	2.25@3.25
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.00@2.25
Poor to medium cows.	1.00@2.50
Fair to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.25
Fair to medium native feeders.	1.75@2.00
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.00@2.50
Veal calves.	2.50@4.25

Hogs have advanced 20c the past week. Receipts have not been excessive, and with an active shipping and fresh meat demand prices have been well maintained in spite of the bearish attacks of packers. Sales to-day were at from \$5.25@5.50, the bulk at \$5.30@5.35.

Sheep values continue to rule strong, the supply being scarcely equal to the demand.

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

Fair to good natives.	\$3.50@4.50
Fair to good Westerns.	3.25@4.15
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@3.25
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs.)	3.50@4.75

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Pickings from Parker.

PARSONS, PARKER COUNTY, TEX., }
Oct. 9, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
It is very dry here just now. Stock water is very scarce, but notwithstanding all this stock looks remarkably well.

The high price of cotton seed has put long faces on old cotton seed feeders, and they have decided to feed more corn than usual, cotton seed meal having as yet never found favor in this vicinity.

Farmers as a rule are very busy dusting in their wheat. Cotton is also being gathered very rapidly, and it is asserted by old farmers that it will all be opened out in less than thirty days. Owing to dry weather, this crop will be cut very short. S. B. K.

From Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., }
Oct. 10, 1892. }

We have had the longest dryest time here since the drouth of 1874. It came after the crops were matured, however.

Grass is good, but water is scarce. Cattle have begun to shrink already. Several Texas men have had hay put up and will hold over and winter here. Capt. Watts, U. S. A., is on Turkey creek, fifteen miles south, but no cattle have been driven out yet. C. M.

THROCKMORTON TO JACKSBORO.

"Judge" Puts on His Walking Shoes and Steps Across the Country. The Jacksboro Fair.

FARMER, TEX., Oct. 10.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Since my last communication your correspondent has had on his "walking shoes" and "perambulated" in the first part of last week in company with the Young county delegation. We attended the Democratic convention held at Throckmorton on the 3rd instant for the purpose of nominating a representative from the One Hundred and Fourth district, composed of Stephens, Young, Archer, Throckmorton, Baylor, and Knox counties.

There were in attendance representative stockmen from each of the above named counties. They report the business as improving, and that a strong demand has developed for young steers and feeders. They were all full of praise for the "JOURNAL," and especially

commendings its articles on feeding and stock farming.

Returning I passed through the beautiful "elm country." The changes that fifteen years have wrought in this section are remarkable. When first my eyes beheld the Elm valley, it was an open cow range occasionally visited by a stray buffalo and marauding redskins.

Now in striking contrast you behold the whole country under fence, divided up into farms and pastures, the valleys and hillsides dotted with neat, comfortable farm and ranch houses, in lieu of the old "dobe" and dug-outs.

Passing through Young county (a description of which will be omitted for the present) we reached Jacksboro on the 6th inst., where we found the Jack county fair in full blast. The attendance was good, and composed of the bone and sinew, elite, intelligence, and last but not least, beauty of Jack, Young and adjoining counties.

The exhibits were first-class in every particular. Those shown in the art and needlework departments reflected great credit upon the ladies. In the agricultural department the display of cereals, fruits, etc., demonstrated the fact that with proper care and attention this section was capable of raising to perfection all the products of the temperate zone. Among the animals shown there were some notably fine ones. Among the poultry, Honz Kong geese, leghorn and game chickens were the finest specimens. The best hogs were undoubtedly Poland Chinas. The best display of cattle was a full-blood Holstein bull with a small herd (eight) of his increase. The horse department was well represented, embracing the thoroughbred racer, standard trotter and different varieties of coach and draft horses, including Cleveland bays, Shires, Percherons, etc.

There were pacers present who could go in 3 minutes and under; trotters in the 2:20 and 2:30 classes, and runners of every description from a mile and a half down to a quarter and 150 yard ponies. Two of the most amusing incidents were the slow mule races and a burlesque trot between a mock Dexter and Sunol (two old hacks rigged out in rope harness and hitched to dilapidated jerkies).

No disturbance of any kind occurred and everything passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all concerned. All voted the fair a success and went to their homes with the determination to make next year's exhibit (if possible) an improvement on this.

The JOURNAL representative met with a hearty welcome from everyone, and all joined in praise of the paper's efforts to build up the stock and agricultural interests of Texas, uniting with your correspondent in wishing success to the JOURNAL. JUDGE.

Information Wanted About Broom Corn.

CADDO, STEPHENS COUNTY, TEX., }
Oct. 7, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

DEAR SIR—Can you in the farm department of the JOURNAL give information in regard to raising broom corn in Texas? How to prepare, plant, cultivate and the kind of land best suited for it; also how to prepare it for the market?

It looks to me that farmers could make more money by raising broom corn than cotton. By giving the above information you will greatly oblige many of your readers, and especially yours very truly,

PETER SWENSON.

The JOURNAL will endeavor to answer the above next week. In the meantime it would be pleased to hear from those of its readers who have had experience in raising broom corn.—ED. JOURNAL.

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

B. T. Leonard of Strawn is in town. Mr. Leonard wants 500 steer yearlings.

Winfield Scott came in from Dickens county last night. Mr. Scott is buying heavily. He no doubt proposes to be in the swim next year.

Loomis & Hyman, Tiffin, Ohio, advertise their well boring and well drilling machinery in this issue of the JOURNAL. Write them for catalogue.

R. N. Graham, the well known live stock broker of this city, advertises 1000 good steers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. These cattle are in Archer county and are said to be a first-class lot.

G. W. Weaver of Plano, Tex., a well-known and successful cattle shipper and feeder, passed through the city today en route West. Mr. Weaver is a heavy operator and may make some large deals before he returns.

S. W. Smith of Cochranville, Penn., advertises pure bred hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry of several varieties, also hunting and house dogs. JOURNAL readers wanting anything in Mr. Smith's line should write him before purchasing.

Fred Horsbrough, manager of the Espuela cattle company of Dickens county is in the city. Mr. Horsbrough has cut out and started for Mitchell county the 3500 heifer yearlings and 2000 two and three-year-old steers recently sold to Winfield Scott.

H. T. Keenan, who for many years has looked after the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad in Texas, with headquarters at Fort Worth, has left us. Reports vary as to where he has gone. It is, however, claimed by those in position to know that Mr. Keenan's headquarters will hereafter be in Dallas. His surroundings are no longer pleasant, but entirely too warm in the livestock center.

Kansas City Live Stock Indicator: A description of the new addition to the already immense Armour plant, together with the cuts of the buildings in their incomplete condition, was published in these columns some time since. On Saturday work was commenced in the new buildings, and in order to impress upon the mind of the reader the immensity of the structures a recapitulation of their dimensions will not be out of place here. There are five huge buildings, three and four stories in height, which cover a space of nearly 500,000 square feet. The buildings are all constructed of brick with stone foundations. The old building is 178x198 feet, four stories and basement. The cooling buildings, two in number, are each four stories in height, one 178x135 feet and the other 178x118 feet. The engine and boiler house is 128x25 feet and 98 feet in height. The tanking building covers the same area as the engine and boiler house and is of the same height. There were nearly 8,000,000 brick used in the construction of the buildings and over 12,000 perch of stone was required. The brick were made in Kansas City, Kan., and the stone were quarried near this city. About 800 car loads of lumber, or from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet, were put into the buildings, and many carloads of iron. The Armour plant is one of which the two Kansas Citys can well be proud.

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.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

NECHES POULTRY FARM.



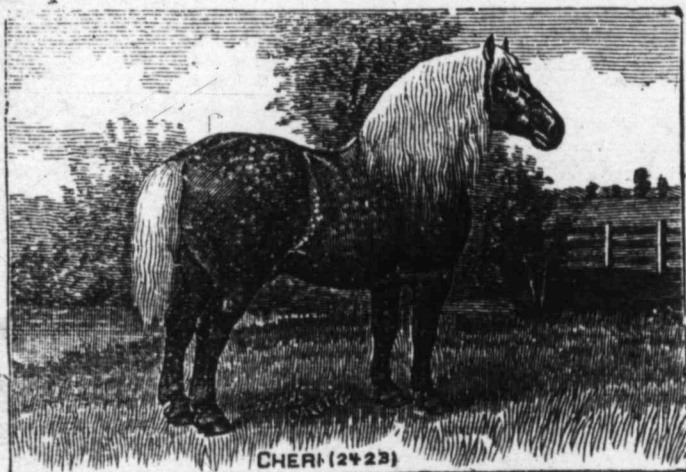
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



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.

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HEREFORD BULLS.

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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.

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

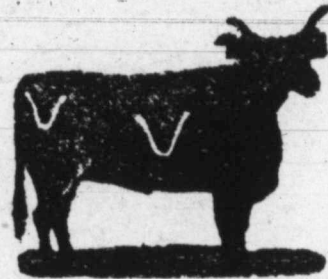
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Parties wishing a fine ranch or a large tract of farming land should write to Benj. Hodges, Dodge City, Kans., who will dispose of all or a portion of the Corpus Christi land grant in South Colorado, 32 by 35 miles, well watered by rivers and irrigating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

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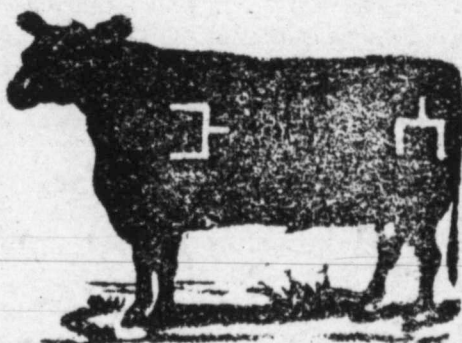
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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

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

Feeders for Sale.

1000 head of four and five-year-old steers in Archer county; in good fix. Will weigh 950 to 1050 pounds. R. N. GRAHAM, Fort Worth Texas.

Is Business Dull?

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

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

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PASTURAGE.

I have a 150,000-acre pasture in Baylor county, one inclosure, Little and Big Wichita rivers and tributaries running through it; no cattle on it since March; grass fine. I want to take 4000 head of cattle to graze. Terms low. LUKE F. WILSON, Wichita Falls.

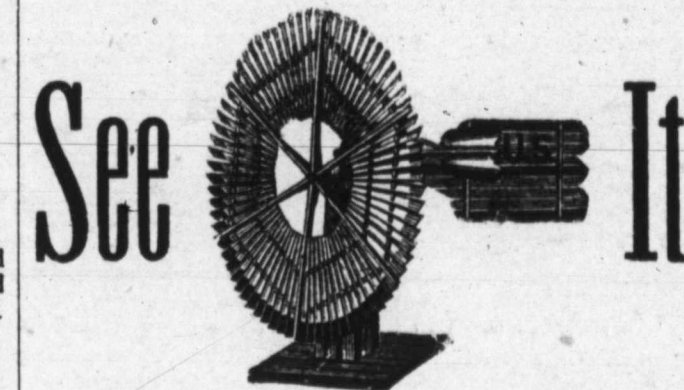
WANTED—FOR THIRD UNITED STATES

Cavalry, able bodied men of good character—Headquarters Third U. S. Cavalry, Fort McIntosh, Tex, September 18, 1892. The Special Regimental Recruiting Officer, Third United States Cavalry will arrive in Fort Worth about October 1, 1892, to remain 45 days for the purpose of obtaining recruits for that regiment. Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of 21 and 30 years, not less than five feet four inches, nor more than five feet ten inches high, weight not more than 165 pounds, unmarried, of good character and habits, and free from disease. No applicants are enlisted who cannot intelligibly converse in English and fully understand orders and instructions given in that language. The term of service is five (5) years. Under the law a soldier in his first enlistment after having served one year, can purchase his discharge for \$120.00 with the reduction of \$5.00 in the purchase price for every subsequent month until he completes two and a half years service; when if he has served honestly and faithfully three years he is entitled to a furlough for three months with the privilege of discharge at the expiration of the furlough. All soldiers receive from the government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothing, bedding, medicine and medical attendance; information concerning which will be given by the Recruiting officer. There are post schools where soldiers who desire can acquire, free of cost, a fair English education. Whenever a soldier is honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment or on account of sickness, his travel pay is ample to carry him to the place of enlistment. See large posters over the city. GEO. W. PURINGTON, Major Third Cavalry, Commanding.

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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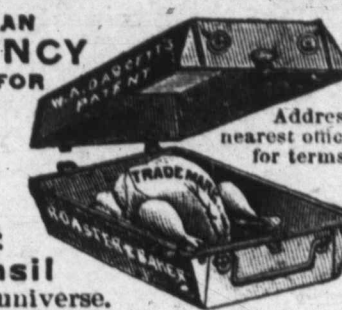
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The Paris Oil and Cotton Co. desires to make arrangements with cattle feeders to supply them with cotton seed meal and hulls. They have sufficient feed to supply from 1000 to 1500 head, which they will do at reasonable figures. Address Paris Oil and Cotton Co., Paris, Tex.

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(LIMITED.)
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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. BABO CK,
General Manager.

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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.

STRITLY A CASH MARKET.

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

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

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General Manager,
H. P. CHILD,
Ass't Gen'l Mang'r.

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We were the first manufacturers to introduce **STALK CUTTERS**, and have kept abreast of the times with modern **IMPROVEMENTS**. They are a valuable implement, preparing the ground for plowing, and leaving that to be turned under which **ENRICHES THE SOIL**. The CANTON has Spring on front end, connecting with lever, thus **relieving the jerking motion** from horses' necks, also giving knives a striking motion. This excellent feature is found only in the CANTON. It has **HIGHEST METAL WHEELS**, insuring **LIGHTEST DRAFT**. No Axle through centre of Reel to clog up with trash. Made with **6 Knives**, so as to cut stalks short. Others have the same number of knives, but they are not properly proportioned, therefore cut the stalks same length as our 5 knife, **LOOK OUT FOR THEM!** Other points of excellence given in circular, mailed free to any address. We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, Grain Drills, Cotton and Corn Planters and handle Buggies, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, BAIN, COOPER and OLDS WAGONS. Write us for your wants. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**



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