

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

NO. 27.

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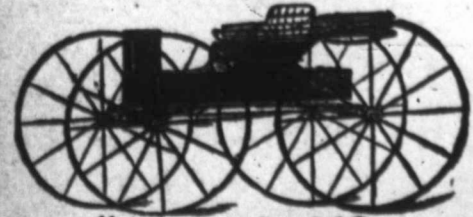
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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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  
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Parties receiving sample copies of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL are requested to give them a careful perusal. If they are, or ever expect to be interested in live stock or agriculture, they are urged to favor us with their subscription and become regular readers. If those into whose hands a copy of the JOURNAL may fall should wish to buy or sell any product to, or in any way deal with the stockmen or farmers of Texas, they are assured that the JOURNAL has no equal in the state as an advertising medium among the class of people referred to. To either class of customers we are prepared to give full value received.

### 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 subscrip-

tions 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.

### 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.

### How Changed the Situation

For several years and until quite recently cattle buyers have experienced no trouble in readily obtaining any number and class of cattle required by them. All that has been necessary heretofore was for the buyer to simply let it be known that he wanted cattle, the sellers would hunt him up, beseege him in droves, and stay with him until his requirements were filled. The situation, however, is rapidly changing. Already it has reached a point where the buyer is the man who does the rustling and skirmishing about over the country. Even with hard rustling several buyers have recently been unable to supply themselves with the required number of yearling and two-year-old steers. The recent changes in the situation are insignificant as compared with those that are sure to follow in the near future. Steer cattle are now in demand and will in future be eagerly sought after by prices largely in advance of those now being paid.

### The Rain.

Complaints have been heard from all sections of the state for a month or more that stock water was scarce. In fact, in many places, stock was actually suffering.

Much uneasiness has, therefore, been felt by those interested, and many have expressed the opinion that we would again experience a drouth, which would be alike fatal to both live stock and agricultural interests.

However, any such fears are now for the most part dispelled. During the past week, and particularly during the past few days, gloriously refreshing rains have fallen in almost all parts of the state, and now the creeks, the branches, the water tanks, etc., are well supplied with water and it is likely that there will be sufficient water for all purposes for some time to come.

By reference to the news notes in this issue it will be seen that rain has fallen in almost every part of the state.

The Dallas News of this date, under the heading "Weather and Crops," gives the following notes from Texas points as received by it over the telegraph wires:

Denison—All-day rain.  
Cleburne—Steady, all-day rain.  
Hawkins—Five week's drouth broken by a soaking rain. Cotton nearly all picked.  
Garland—Eight hours' rain. Farm work and trade at a standstill.  
Corsicana—Abundant rains, furnish-

ing plenty of tank water. Farmers will plant more grain and less cotton.

Bells—Owing to continued rain seed in open cotton is sprouting. Wheat looks very fine.

Ranger—Thirty-six hours' rain, greatly benefiting sown wheat.

Abilene—Face of the earth saturated, and still raining.

Albany—All-day rain. Mail stages delayed by high water.

Eastland—Good rain.

Vernon—All-day rain without indication of a stop.

McKinney—Cotton and corn is being damaged by the protracted hot weather.

Waxahachie—Another heavy rain. Much damage to cotton anticipated.

John Ransom, a wealthy business man from Kansas City, who occasionally puts some money in cattle, was a visitor here this week.

The Dallas News of October 20, under the heading of "Weather and Crops," says:

Randolph—Light rains. Cotton has been damaged. Three-quarters of the crop housed.

Olden—Continues dry and dusty. Rain needed badly. Stock water very scarce.

Haskell—Fine rains recently. Farmers busy sowing wheat. Acreage increased.

Bailey—Big rains have furnished abundant water for ginners and stock.

Bonham—Steady rain. Fears that cotton has been damaged.

Colorado—Heavy rains, giving all water needed by farmers and stock raisers.

Wylie—Cotton is being damaged by incessant rains. About one-fourth crop yet to be gathered.

Wichita Falls—Good rain followed by norther.

When one has the proper facilities for conducting the business, winter dairying may be made more profitable than summer dairying. It must be kept in mind, however, that it does not pay any better to turn out a poor product than at any other season, but good butter will sell in winter at a price so much higher than in summer that it will much more than balance the difference in the cost of feed and care. Good feeding will be required in order to produce fine butter, of good color and free from streaks. It must be carefully handled, and will sell to best advantage if put up in small, neat packages, which may be sold direct to the consumer. The perfect butter is firm, fine-grained, of a rich golden color, sweet, and with a nutty flavor. If you will study your business and learn to produce such, uniformly, you will find that winter dairying is about the most profitable occupation that you can follow.

### 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.

### NEW MEXICO.

#### Interesting News Notes from the New Mexico Stock Grower.

The Canadian river, in Eastern New Mexico, is drying up. This is almost unprecedented, and shows the extent and severity of the drouth now prevailing in the Southwest.

W. S. Hopewell, of the Las Animas Land and Cattle Co. of Sierra county, is shipping several thousand head of cattle to Nevada, and is loading at Deming. The Las Animas cattle company are in poor condition for want of water and grass.

H. L. Gormley, of the Crittenden Land and Cattle Co., of Arizona, has gone to Kansas to arrange for the pasturing of between 5000 and 8000 head of cattle. The cattle of Arizona, like those of New Mexico, are in a distressed condition.

W. S. Lyon, manager of the Quincy and Las Animas Cattle Co., whose range is in Eastern San Miguel county, this week shipped a train load of mixed stock to Kansas for pasturage. The Montezuma Cattle Co. also made a shipment to the same state.

The Prairie Cattle company, of New Mexico, has taken all their lands off the market. They are making extensive preparations to go into the sheep business quite extensively.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool were sold at San Angelo, Tex., last Thursday, of which R. E. Jonas, representing S. Bienstock & Co., of St. Louis and Boston, purchased 100,000 pounds, paying 14 and 16 cents per pound.

W. L. Crockett, of Puerto de Lupa, San Miguel-county, N. M., and several other sheep men of the county are making arrangements to move their flocks to Texas at once. This move is made necessary by the extreme dryness of the ranges.

Gross, Blackwell & Co., of Las Vegas, N. M., this week sold to J. B. Manby, the well known live stock dealer of Trinidad, 5000 lambs, picked from the flocks of Antonio Salas. The price was \$1.15 per head. The lambs are of good stock and in fine condition.

A prominent cattle man of one of the southern counties says the country is dryer now than he has seen it since he landed in the territory some twelve years ago, and in consequence the cattle are perishing in large numbers. He stated that water holes which were never known to go dry are now dry, and where there is water it is so filthy that cattle will not use it. He said that along the banks of the Rio Grande, south of the city, the carcasses of many hundreds of cattle are seen. They would come down from the ranges to the river for water, but finding none would wade out into the quicksand and there perish. Some cattle, the gentleman stated, are in so much misery for want of water and grass that they deliberately commit suicide by walking over precipitous cliffs and fall in mangled heaps at the foot.

### 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.



## CATTLE.

Close care and attention with good care in the selection of animals is necessary to make winter feeding of cattle profitable.

With cattle as with other stock it is very important not to breed from too young stock, and especially so when breeding to improve.

Whenever a check in growth occurs the animal necessarily must be stunted to a more or less extent, and often this is done so that the animal never fully recovers from the effect.

When you want to buy a really good animal, whether for beef, the dairy or for breeding, you find that you must pay a good price. Does not this furnish the very best indication of the sort that it will pay you to grow?

Early maturity, quick growth and high quality are developed in the improved breeds, and stock does not pay now unless these characteristics are well represented, so as to command the highest market price, because there are millions of scrubs sacrificed to the cheap markets; better raise good stock or none.

All along the line comes the cry for better cattle, well fed, well rounded and well matured—cattle fit to make beef which decent people can eat and enjoy and which they are willing to pay for. It is the poor, ill fed, bony, sinewy, juiceless and tasteless trash that is flooding the market and weaning the people from all desire for beef.

Many farmers sell their calves at two or three weeks old to get rid of them and save the milk they eat, although it pays to further develop the calf and make the meat proper food. The government report on food adulterations says veal should not be eaten when under a month old. The practice of killing and selling younger calves is reprehensible; there is little nutriment in the meat, it is not easily digested, and should be condemned.

There have been many suggestions made, from time to time, within the past five years, as to how the cattle market could be improved, but the latest and most sweeping proposition comes from Sioux City, Iowa, which is to the effect that every heifer, for the next five years be either vealed or spayed, then the "old cattleman" thinks "the cattle business will be put back on the old money-making plan, which characterized it years ago." Next!—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

Feeding and breeding of cattle has not been profitable for a long time. This will be remedied as soon as the production is reduced to an amount less than the requirements of the consumptive demand. Raisers may howl themselves hoarse about the injustice of cattle buyers, but cattle buyers are just like other buyers—they get everything they need at the lowest possible point and sell everything they can at the highest possible point. As soon as cattle are scarce this year prices will be higher. Statistics and arguments to show that cattle will be very scarce some time in the future are of little avail. If cattle were wagons or furniture they might be bought and stored away against the prospective scarcity, but cattle are perishable property. There is a limit even to the time they can be stored in refrigerators, and refrigeration costs lots of money. Altogether the study of the cattle business is not a simple one.

W. H. H. Larimer, of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, returned during the week from Colorado. While in Denver he was interviewed by a Rocky Mountain News reporter to whom he said: "My reasons for believing in an increase in the

price of cattle next year are, first, that for four or five years the stock raising industry has not been fostered. It has not been profitable, and the cattle men have grown somewhat discouraged. The result has been a great falling off in the calf crop each year, and now it is beginning to tell. Second, the Texas cattle business has been going down rapidly. What with large sales of cows and calves, a wonderful amount of which have been thrown on the market, and the great losses during last winter, I know I am stating nothing but cold facts when I say there are 40 per cent less cattle in Texas than there were a year ago. There are so many less calves, also. I have a friend who drove 15,000 cows out of Texas into the Indian Territory and he expected fully 8000 calves. He has not found more than half that number. The cows were too poor and the breeding stock has not been kept up. The class of cattle coming to market are not of the best. The demand for good steers is not at all satisfied. We sold a bunch yesterday for Nuckolls of Pueblo for 3½ cents, and that is a good price now. These steers averaged 1156 pounds. But more of the cattle run lower in weight and below in price."

The agricultural editor of the Omaha World-Herald writes: "Because cattle did not pay well this year is no reason why they will not pay next year. The same is applicable to all lines of production, stock or grain. The scarcity of an article on the market—the demand greater than the supply—advances prices every time. We cannot expect much advance in cattle so long as the supply holds out to crowd the markets with all classes, conditions and grades of bovines. Why should the price advance so long as the slaughtering demands find the pens full to select from? When the beeves slaughtered exceed the calves produced to such an extent as to make a perceptible showing on the cattle market, then prices for cattle will advance. There is not going to be any appreciable change in the beef consumed to influence a change in the markets. The abandoning of the cattle business by ranchmen, both large and small cattle raisers, on account of the depression in prices of young stock will aid in bringing about a better condition of trade for the persons who stick to the business. There always will be that class of men who go into business because it is flourishing and as soon as it lulls a little they seek for a getting-out place, ready to go into something else. The man who succeeds, as a rule, in stock operations, is the man who hangs onto his business through thick and thin.

The demand is for good improved steers, hence the importance of using good bulls.

There are quite a number of young steer buyers and very few sellers in this part of the country.

It does not pay to sell a fat steer and use all the money buying a hind quarter of Chicago beef from your town butcher.

Texas cattle feeders never before so fully realized the importance of buying and feeding none but good, smooth, well-bred steers.

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.

If Texas cattle are not to be allowed to cross the quarantine line, where will the Panhandle steer ranchmen secure the young steers with which to restock their pastures in future? There are not enough breeding cattle in the Panhandle to supply the demand from Montana and other northern rangemen

in future. The indications are that young steers will be scarce and correspondingly high in the Panhandle in future.

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

### Cattle for Small Farmers.

In order to arrive at a proper conclusion in regard to this subject, one should first decide just what the small farmer wishes to use the cattle for. The phrase "small farmer" means, generally speaking, and for the use of this article, a farmer of small means living on forty to 160 acres of land. We will suppose him to be an honest, industrious laboring man, with the average family of say, five persons. He looks around to see what kind of a cow he wishes to buy. He has not acreage enough nor force enough to expect to make much raising beef. His ordinary market for butter, at ten or twelve cents a pound, precludes the idea of buying a cow, expecting to gain much income by that means.

Now, what does he do? Unconsciously he is forced to adopt Henry Clay's great "American system" and dispose of his products by providing a home market. This he does by being forced to supply the demand of his little ones for food. A good, strong, healthy cow, one that gives the year round a good, generous flow of milk, will do this. As the farmer himself is, in a majority of cases, obliged to work in the field early and late, some female member of the household is expected not only to milk, but to care for the milk in all its details. Hence the cow should be a kind, docile animal. His little ones demand a large quantity throughout each twenty-four hours for their existence, therefore the small milker is not sought after. His barns are small and several cows must be put into it. Butter and cheese are almost a necessity, therefore he will look for a herd that will the nearest meet all these requirements. He also would when his steers grow up have one he could put into beef for home consumption. Occasionally a veal is relished by the small farmer.

Taking all these positive necessities, all of which he must supply, what breed of cattle mostly nearly fills the bill? We answer without fear of successful contradiction, the Holstein-Friesians. What cow of any breed will so nearly support a family—the first consideration a farmer has—and furnish any better means to cut off his outside cost of living?

This, says Coleman's Rural World, from "Farm Stock and Home," expresses our ideas exactly. They have occupied our pages for many years and this is the reason why the Holstein cattle are popular in the West.

### Cattle Growing--Improved Methods.

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 from the succulent pastures of autumn and fall to the dry foods of the barn and feed lots. Note their changed condition. By the middle of the dry food period, between

grass and grass, their coats show the 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 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.

That is most perfect when the cattle are on nutritious, succulent grasses. But in their natural state, this can only be for seven to eight months of the year. The other third of the year can be, and by many is made to meet this condition by the silo and silage. Corn and the other concentrated foods with almost perfect digestion and assimilation is possible with the added succulent ration of the silo. And so with the silage ration, perfect condition of the animal is made possible for the other third of the year. And perfect condition through the whole year, instead of only two-thirds of it, is the road to the normal and fullest development of cattle, and 1500 pounds of beef at two years of age.

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.—Indiana Farmer.

### 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.

Old hens rarely lay eggs in the early part of winter unless they have moulted early and have had a good rest in the early part of the fall.

### "Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

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

Fowls appreciate good food as well as other stock, and it is unwise to limit them to any one kind of food, be it ever so good, but rather give them a good variety.

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

In making the most with poultry it is very important not to keep fowls that are not paying for their keep.



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

What is a good sheep? It all depends on what the sheep is wanted for and the man who takes care of it.

Does sheep raising pay? Yes. Some men make sheep farming a big success. How do they do it? By learning the business and sticking to it.

Give the flock all the time it wants to get from one point to another. Don't hurry them. A fussy boy and a fool dog are a nuisance on a sheep farm.

The man that practices cross-breeding of sheep to make a new and improved breed had better look around and see if he can't find the breed he wants already made.

There are still a few wool growers who are waiting to see if the growing of mutton won't play out. It is hoped that all such men are not holding their breath.

"Something for nothing" is as rare in sheep raising as anything else. Profits are earned, not accidents. The two greatest hindrances to sheep—politics and parasites.

The farmer that has too many sheep complains that sheep spoil the pastures and cost more than they come to; he is handicapped on all sides, and liable to be busted wide open.

Try to understand the natural facilities of the farm and your own abilities for caring for the flock. This is the main secret of success with the lucky sheep keepers.

Don't try to starve a sheep to eat food it objects to. The sheep knows more about what it likes and dislikes than you do. It has more sense about its wants than it gets credit for.

The dog is the civilized "wolf in sheep's clothing." The damage done by this companion of man is a thousand times more serious to sheep raising than all the wild animals combined.

There is too much disposition to change the breed and character of the farm flock as a remedy for the depression that exists among some farmers. It is better to improve the management of the flock.

There are two ends to the sheep business—top and bottom. The top end is all quiet and serene, making money. The bottom is doing all the kicking, and wondering what ails the fellows who are kicking.

One of the most profitable items in the management of sheep on the farm is lambs for market. Reasonably early in the spring, lambs that are in good marketable condition sell at high prices, and if care is taken a good profit may be readily made in raising them. Good, thrifty ewes must be selected at the start. This is always important, and they must be bred to vigorous rams in order to procure vigorous lambs. That with good treatment can be made to make a thrifty growth. The ewes should be bred early in August so that the lambs will come early in January.

The increased consumption of mutton in all the cities is largely increasing the growth of mutton sheep for the supply. Where this business is well located for the markets, and is pursued with care and intelligence, farmers are making it pay well. It was for a long time believed that the Eastern and Middle states would supply this demand, but it has so increased in the past few years that it is found profitable to grow and ship long distances. It is now held by some that in the future the great mutton producing states of the West will be Wyoming and the two Dakotas. They seem to be specially suited to sheep husbandry, and the men engaged in the in-

dustry, have, almost without an exception, been successful. Their losses have been light and prices have been all that could be desired. The only losses of any consequence were last spring, and they were the result of not dipping the sheep in the fall when scab made its appearance.—Indiana Farmer.

When ewes are bred to bring early lambs, care should be taken to keep in a good condition.

If it will pay to raise lambs at all, it will pay to raise good ones, and now is the time to arrange for it.

To make a sheep profitable, a steady growth of wool must be received during the winter as well as in the summer.

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

The extreme fineness of wool is not so much regarded now as the length of staple, as there is an increased demand for wools for combing purposes.

It would be difficult to find a piece of land so poor, if it will grow vegetation at all, that sheep cannot be kept upon it with profit if they are given good care. More than that they will speedily make the land better.

Good methods of farming and good methods of sheep-keeping go side by side. They help each other and belong to each other; they must go together. There is a mutual dependence between them.

A good shepherd will improve his flock—will have some ideal and will endeavor to reach it. He will use thoroughbred bucks, and will soon have a flock that will show he understands his business, and will be to him not only a source of profit, but also of pleasure.

By putting bells upon the sheep much annoyance from dogs may be avoided. Have a bell to every fifth or sixth animal, and when they run there will be so much noise that the dogs will think it best to retreat. The attention of the farmer will also be attracted by this means, so that he may come to their assistance.

It has been well said that sheep are profitable for all farmers to keep, but that all farmers do not make a profit keeping them. Some fail to get the profit because they have an idea that sheep will take care of themselves, and so give them little attention; others because they undertook to handle too large flocks, and others because in one way or another, they got hold of the business by the wrong end. Properly managed, there is money in sheep.

If there is to be a new ram used in the flock this fall the sooner it is placed on the farm the better. He will require time to recuperate from the change and to get used to the feed and surroundings. This new ram should be intelligently selected. Let no false economy allow the question of cheapness receive the least attention. A poor, feeble ram is so from some cause, and whatever it is you do not want to perpetuate it in your flock. Only a strong, vigorous ram should be used.

Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, the well known live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, have recently issued a neatly gotten up circular letter to sheep men in which they say:

"Realizing the importance of closer attention to the sheep trade and in order to build up the Kansas City market to the high standard that it merits, we have concluded to pay special attention to the handling of sheep. In order to make our enterprise successful, we have employed Mr. H. S. Cannon, a gentleman of wide experience

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

and judgment. His sole business will be to buy and sell sheep on orders and will engage in no speculation whatever. He will handle sheep for our house alone. In short, he will give his undivided attention to the interests of those who see fit to favor us with their sheep business. Please bear in mind that Mr. Cannon will make a specialty of buying on orders any kind of sheep desired, whether stockers or muttons, and we guarantee satisfaction with his work. We are in hopes that we can interest you, as well as your friends who are in the sheep trade, in the success of this venture (and it is a venture to a certain extent, for ours is the only house at the Kansas City stock yards, that had the courage to employ a sheep salesman for itself alone.) In fact we are going to spend some money to build up a sheep business here. We respectfully solicit your business and we feel sure that any favors that you may throw into our hands will prove of great benefit to you as well as to ourselves. We will be glad to quote you prices on sheep and give you any information whatever, that you may desire. Market reports will be furnished free of charge."

The indications are, and the eleventh census will show, that there is a tendency from large flocks to smaller, just as in cattle that flocks are increasing on farms throughout the agricultural states. This would be regarded as a healthy condition of the sheep industry and of agricultural prosperity. The low price of cereals must suggest to farmers the importance of increasing flocks which have been and are still so remunerative and essential to increased fertility of the soil.

When you breed for mutton do not breed for a combination.

Breed, so far as possible, so as to secure an evenness of fleece.

As a general rule what grain is fed should be given at night.

Sheep kept clean are not affected with scab unless taken from other sheep.

Sheep seem to require more mineral elements in their food than any other kind of stock.

Sheep will stand considerable cold, if it be dry cold, and if they are protected from the wind.

By supplying plenty of good water all through the winter the sheep will not get into the habit of eating snow.

If there is any difference made in the feed or treatment during the winter the lambs should be given the best.

The objection to keeping any considerable number of wethers is that one source of income—the increase—is cut off.

One decided advantage with a good shelter is that the sheep will produce a greater return in sheep and wool with less feed.

When sheep are left to look out for themselves during the winter they al-

most invariably drift back into a state of unprofitableness.

Whenever the farmer finds it necessary to purchase any considerable quantity of feed for his sheep we can conclude that he is overstocked.

One way of increasing the income with sheep is by increasing the density of the growth of wool. The length should rarely be increased to a point so that the fleece will be open.

There is a more general belief in the value of sheep on the farm than at any former period in the whole history of our agriculture. A reason for this, perhaps, lies in the fact that the agricultural press has long been almost a unit in urging farmers to consider this branch of the stock business. The result has been that during the past year our flocks have been increased by a million and a half head, and our wool product by 10,000,000 pounds. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope the near future will show a still greater increase. We think it would be hard to find any farmer who has gone intelligently into the sheep business, keeping good stock and giving good care, whose profits from his year's work have not been considerably augmented by their aid. If any of our readers are still a little doubtful upon the sheep question, we suggest that they observe the men who have been trying it. Are they going out of the business, or are they making arrangements for larger flocks and for still better care? Within the past thirty years the wool production of the United States has very nearly trebled, yet we could double it again without more than meeting the requirements for our own consumption.—Indiana Farmer.

It is often the case that a cross-bred sheep, the result of a square cross, will give a better record at the scale-beam or on the shearing table than a pure-blooded animal. The mere act of blending diverse lines of blood breaks the sheep loose from the old routine, opens up new combinations, new possibilities, and leads the way to exceptional achievements. But on the second or third cross, be prepared for disappointment.

When sheep raising becomes more common with our farmers the prices which they obtain for wool will be better and not so liable to fluctuation. As it is now, there is so little wool raised in that state that buyers cannot afford to locate and do a regular business, and as a consequence the buying is mostly done by traveling sharks who will pay only exceedingly low prices, and who, from the nature of the case, are in a position to dictate what the small growers must sell for. With buyers located and competing for business, wool will bring what it is worth.

The dairyman who raises his own calves has two advantages. He can have them all nearly alike if he gets a good bull and keeps him, or if he sticks to the one breed, so that he can breed for a specific purpose, and he can, by proper handling, be sure that they are gentle in the barn and quiet in the pasture.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

A good rain fell at Iowa Park on the 18th.

Rain is needed about Panhandle City.

Ellis county is badly in need of a good rain.

Rain is badly needed around Henderson.

Rain is still badly needed in many sections of the state.

A good rain of twelve hours duration is reported from Terrell.

The cotton crop of North Carolina will amount to 700,000 bales.

Accounts from Humboldt, Tenn., tell of good corn and wheat crops.

Sweet potato flour is a late invention made by a lady living in St. Louis, Mo.

A station for microscopic inspection of pork has been established at Indianapolis.

The corn crop in Southern Mississippi is short, and cotton is about one-third short.

It is said that prairie dogs are doing considerable damage in Grayson county.

Corn and cotton are coming in very rapidly at Hopkinsville. Rain is badly needed there.

There are forty-six experimental stations in the United States, employing over 370 trained men.

The Texas corn crop is made, and enthusiasts claim it is the largest in the history of the state.

Cotton in Alabama will make about three-fourths of a crop, and prices are ranging very low.

It is reported that Georgia and South Carolina have the largest grain crops they have had since the war.

In 1891 the Southern states produced 672,459,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, against 404,301,000 bushels in 1881.

The wheat crop of 1892 will be 527,000,000 bushels, the largest recorded except that of 1891, which was 620,000,000 bushels.

The United States shipped 42,139,488 bushels of wheat to France the past year, as compared with 13,833,054 the previous year.

The first shipment of oranges this season was made from Orange City, Fla., and the fruit went to Cincinnati and New York.

The United States exported to England during the past year 67,293,960 bushels of wheat, as against 29,820,650 bushels the previous year.

The area of the arid region of the United States is about 1,300,000 square miles; 150,000 square miles of this may be reclaimed by irrigation.

A heavy rain set in at Colorado City on the night of the 18th and kept up until the night of the 19th. This puts the Colorado country in splendid condition for the winter.

Reports from different sections of New Mexico indicate that rain is badly needed. Grass is rapidly drying up and from the present outlook the prospect for winter feeding is not very bright to cattlemen.

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 (N. M.) Reporter.

The first agricultural experiment station in America was established at Middletown, Conn., in the chemical laboratory of the Wesleyan university in 1875.

For the twelve months ending with June, Cuba received from this country 627,177 bushels of corn, as compared with 307,324 for the previous twelve months.

The great tobacco belt of the United States lies between the thirty-fifth and fortieth latitude. Between these lines tobacco has always been a leading crop and there its cultivation is generally well understood.

A party of capitalists from Philadelphia and New York have secured possession of a tract of land along the St. Johns and Indian rivers in Florida. The land is to be drained at an expense of \$4,000,000 and devoted to the cultivation of sugar.

The average of the hogs received at Kansas City stock yards for September was 203 pounds, which was exactly the same average as during September of 1891.

Sheep buyers are complaining of the poor quality of the lambs offered this year in Western markets. Very few extra prime lambs are found among the consignments.

Almost three times as many feeding cattle were shipped from Kansas City during the past month as were sent out during the same month a year ago.

Complaint is made by cattlemen near the borders of Mexico of the seizure and confiscation of cattle which wander across the line. A good many cattle are confiscated by the government, and the business is said to be increasing.

The rain which visited us Monday evening last seems to have been very general over the county. It came in very good time, as it will bring up the large crop of wheat now in the ground and enable our farmers to sow more.—Claude News.

The Council Grove, Kan., Republican says that "it is estimated by the best judges that Morris county will feed at least 30,000 head of stock the coming winter. It will take at least that many head to eat up the surplus feed."

The South Omaha Drover's Journal is an ardent advocate of the future greatness of the Omaha cattle market, and is certainly a welcome visitor to the JOURNAL'S exchange table.

A special from Kountz, Tex., dated October 18, says: The first train since Friday last got in to-day over the Sabine and East Texas. The heavy rains Friday inundated the whole country and isolated the town. The railroad track was washed out in several places, bridges were swept away and hundreds of head of live stock drowned.

Lusk (Wyo.) Herald—Wolves have become so numerous and their killing of range stock so numerous that the cattle growers of this section have determined to pay an additional bounty of \$5 for the scalp of every grey wolf captured after September 18. This now makes the bounty \$8.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

It is proposed to introduce the kangaroo of Australia into North America as a substitute for the extinct, or all but extinct, bison. Parts of the country, especially in the West, unsuited for cultivation or other stock might, it is thought, be used in breeding kan-

garoos, which not only afford good sport, but "flesh, fur and footwear."

Frank Graham, the Magdalena cattleman, will feed a large number of steers this winter on the alfalfa fields of Watrous and vicinity. He says cattle in the mountains of Socorro county are now in fair condition, but will not be able to go through the winter safely. He has been in Las Vegas this week arranging for his pastures.

The receipts at Kansas City in September were 200,738 cattle, 16,282 calves, 129,235 hogs, 31,169 sheep, 4807 horses. Cattle receipts were 34,000 more than in August, and 16,000 more than in September last year. They were also the largest on record by 13,000, last October there having been received 188,000. Receipts of hogs were the smallest of the year, 15,000 smaller than in 1891 and 95,000 smaller than in 1890.

A special to a daily paper from Harold, dated October 17, says: J. H. Pigford shot and killed Taylor Wheeler. Both are cattlemen and have families. From what meager particulars could be obtained, Wheeler and Pigford had been on bad terms for some time and Pigford, who gave himself up to the officers, claimed that Wheeler threatened him and followed him with an open knife, and he shot him through the head once. Death was instantaneous and Wheeler's body now lies on the prairie where he was shot, awaiting the arrival of the coroner.

Splendid general rains have visited all this section of Texas, beginning last Friday. The earth is thoroughly soaked, pools and cisterns are replenished, the dust is subdued and all nature refreshed. Wheat that had already been sown will now flourish, while a great deal more will be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough. Many experienced farmers tell us that any time during October is early enough to sow wheat, and the indications are that the largest crop will be sown that has ever been known in this part of Texas.—Greenville Banner.

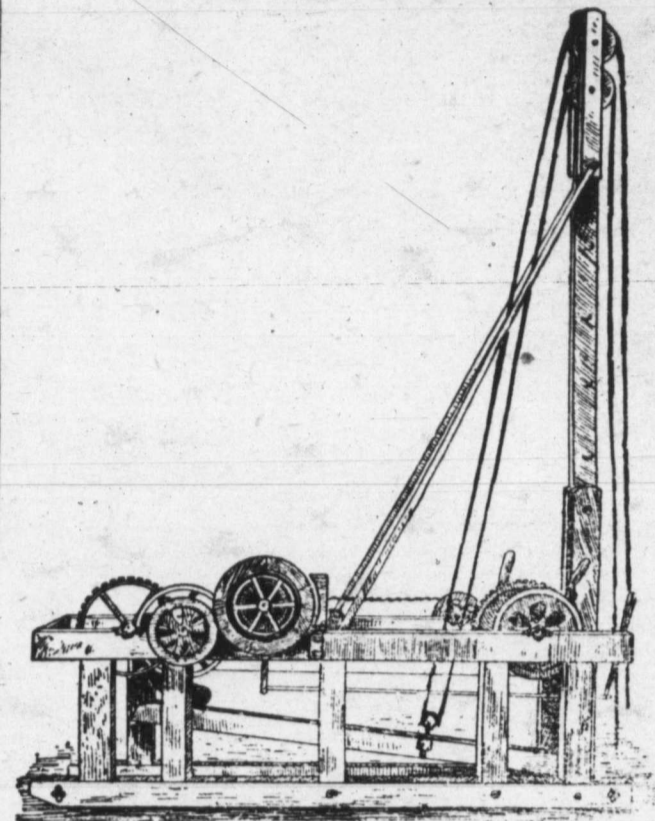
Nancy Hanks, queen of the trotting turf, has again demonstrated that she is a phenomenal animal. At Nashville on the 19th, notwithstanding a heavy track and other disadvantages, she trotted a mile in 2:05. Before starting on the race against time, the best judges said that under the existing unfavorable circumstances, a record of 2:06 would be the best she could do, but when she had made the third quarter in 1:32½ the spectators were of the opinion that she would beat even the former record of 2:04, but on the last quarter the heavy footing and raw air had a telling effect on her speed, and she finished the mile strong and true in 2:05.

Reports from Southwestern New Mexico are to the effect that it is now too late in the season for rain to do the ranges in that section any good. Feed is shorter on the range now than it has ever been before at this season of the year, and cattlemen have made up their minds that very heavy losses this winter are inevitable. There has been a succession of dry seasons such as was never known before in that section of the territory and the situation has been growing worse every year for four or five years. Many stockmen are disheartened at the gloomy outlook.

The cattlemen of Australia have suffered considerably of late years from the depredations of the natives, who not only steal hundreds of cattle but frequently murder the herders. Recently some large cattle owners, headed by two named Nicholson and Bresnahan, pursued a band of these black cattle thieves to the Angelo river. The thieves were in the very act of committing other depredations and at once gave battle to their pursuers. The whites then used their firearms with

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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

good effect, and the black horde, after some stubborn fighting, was put to flight. They left three dead and several wounded, while eleven others were taken prisoners. Among the latter were several well-known murderers, and all were to be handed over to the authorities for trial. Both Bresnahan and Nicholson were wounded, as well as some others.

The news which comes from Southern Arizona in reference to the condition of the ranges there is of a very discouraging character. Something has to be done with the cattle, and, as it is impossible for them to live there through the winter and spring, arrangements are being made for their removal. C. M. Bruce has gone to Nevada; Walter Vail to California, and Colin Cameron to the Panhandle of Texas, where they are seeking new ranges. R. R. Richardson will ship his cattle away within the next few weeks. Some cattle have been sold at prices which denote the anxiety of the owners to get rid of them. T. Lillie Mercer, at a recent public sale, received but \$2.35 per head for 111 steers, while his stock cattle sold from \$1 to 60 cents per head, respectively, for first and second choice.—Kansas City Indicator.

## Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

There is no profit in poor cows.



**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:

**TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.**

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct. 12—Stoddard H, Minco, I T, 352 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.40.

Oct. 15—J T Chapin, Kalsas City, Mo, 25 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.35.

**STEWART & OVERSTREET.**

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct. 12—J E Campbell, Chelsea, I T, 60 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.70; 39 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.30.

Oct. 13—Baker & W, Cuero, 58 calves, 199 lbs, \$4.15; 10 calves, 297 lbs, \$2.50.

**THE FISH & KECK CO.**

KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 12—Rocking Chair Ranch, Giles, 134 calves, \$7 each; 65 calves, \$7 each; J W Mackenzie, Giles, 77 calves, \$7 each; Rocking Chair Ranch, Giles, 203 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.50; J W Mackenzie, Giles, 64 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.40; Bessie & Smith, Elgin, Kan, 20 bulls, 930 lbs, \$1.05; 110 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.20; Millett Bros, Elgin, Kan, 28 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.60; 292 cows, 588 lbs, \$1.27; 113 steers, 786 lbs, \$1.70; 22 bulls, 869 lbs, \$1.10; 24 steers, 767 lbs, \$1.70.

Oct. 14—J J Drew, Giles, 24 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$1.25.

Oct. 17—Ires & Doyle, Higgins, 98 calves, \$7.25 each; H Hurlburt, Pauls Valley, I T, 18 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.65; H W Cresswell, Higgins, 312 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.65.

**ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.**

CHICAGO.

Oct. 6—J B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 207 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.65; 5 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50.

Oct. 7—Gray & Martin, Chillico, I T, 24 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.50.

Oct. 8—Coleman, Fulton & Co, Red Fork, I T, 174 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.50; J B Taylor, Red Fork, I T, 234 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.30.

Oct. 10—J B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 11 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.10; 1 steer, 1000 lbs, \$2.10; 1 cow, 750 lbs, \$1.50; 369 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.75.

Oct. 11—M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 167 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.30.

Oct. 14—J B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 28 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.75; 1 stag, 880 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 880 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 780 lbs, \$2.10.

Oct. 15—J B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 1 steer, 1010 lbs, \$1.75; 96 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50.

Oct. 17—J B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 1 bull, 1160 lbs, \$1.75; 10 steers, 870 lbs, \$1.75; 1 steer, 1360 lbs, \$2.75; 244 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.75.

**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.**

AT KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 10—Pryor & Handley, Red Rock, I T, 104 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.45; I T Pryor, Red Rock, I T, 70 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.45; 23 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.15; 4 calves, \$5.50; Pryor & Waugh, Red Rock, I T, 33 cows, 721 lbs, \$5c; Pryor, House & Co, Red Rock, I T, 32 cows, 686 lbs, \$1.15; J R Blocker, Ponca, I T, 25 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.05; A G Evans, Madison, Kan, 121 cows, 967 lbs, \$2.35; San Simon Cattle Co, Summit, Kan, 181 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.70; G W Littlefield, Eureka, Kan, 252 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.50; 25 bulls, 1126 lbs, \$1.20; 53 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.15; W H Brownback, Kiowa, Kan, 19 steers, 1215 lbs, \$2.10.

Oct. 11—Hansford Stock Co, Canadian, 290 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.80; Rose & Millard, Elgin, Kan, 194 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.75; G Waddison, Hamilton, Kan, 55 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.60; Stewart Bros, Summit, Kan, 124 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.60; Hansford Stock Co, Canadian, 100 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.10; 21 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.10; Russell & Co, Elgin, Kan, 192 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.10; 24 bulls, 1110 lbs, \$1; Stoddard & H, Minco, I T, 202 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.15; Donaldson & E,

Harmeta, Kan, 160 steers, 674 lbs, \$1.80, 41 steers, 961 lbs, \$1.80, 164 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.55.

Oct. 12—Hansford Stock Co, Canadian, 226 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.20; 199 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.40; J K & J D Carter, Sitka, Kan, 25 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.50; J R Blocker, Elgin, Kan, 46 bulls, 952 lbs, \$1; 349 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.35; 143 heifers, 522 lbs, \$1.10; S K & J D Carter, Sitka, Kan, 73 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.15; Stoddard & H, Minco, I T, 101 steers, 856 lbs, \$1.95; J R Blocker, Minco, I T, 24 cows, 964 lbs, \$1.80; J R Blocker, Elgin, Kan, 25 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.20.

Oct. 13—Pryor & P, Ponca, I T, 26 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.45; G T Humes, Silverdale, Kan, 57 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.15; C Schreimer, Caney, Kan, 359 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.10.

Oct. 14—C Schreimer, Caney, Kan, 273 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.15; Erie Cattle Co, Mineola, Kan, 39 steers, 937 lbs, \$1.85; M Half & Bro, Muskogee, I T, 23 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.37; G W Littlefield, Eureka, Kan, 309 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.37; 89 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.17; 24 cows, 1086 lbs, \$2.05; Stewart Bros, Reece, Kan, 362 steers, 784 lbs, \$1.82; 19 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.35; Shattuck & McNoir, Mineola, Kan, 296 steers, 899 lbs, \$1.80; 14 steers, 1240 lbs, \$2.

Oct. 15—A G Exans, Madison, Kan, 125 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.40; San Simon Cattle Co, Reece, Kan, 162 cows, 717 lbs, \$1.70.

Oct. 17—G W Littlefield, Eureka, Kan, 225 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.30; 18 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.40; 18 bulls, 1145 lbs, \$1.20; 41 calves, \$5.50; G W Littlefield, Caney, Kan, 168 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.72; H C Day, Eureka, Kan, 254 steers, 910 lbs, \$1.95; Lyons & Canabra, Bazar, Kan, 124 steers, 967 lbs, \$1.85; Donaldson & Hamilton, Kan, 33 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.25; 46 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.15; J E Jones, Canadian, 15 cows, 854 lbs, \$1.40; 27 cows, 723 lbs, \$1.65; 20 cows, 901 lbs, \$1.85; 31 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.10; J E Bartlett, Elgin, Kan, 51 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.50; 121 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.20; 29 steers, 837 lbs, \$2; 26 cows, 684 lbs, \$1.50; W W Tuttle, Eureka, Kan, 76 steers, 925 lbs, \$4.22; H Stribling, Jr, Caney, Kan, 57 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.60; J E Rank, Caney, Kan, 33 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.72; R D Crogin, Muskogee, I T, 336 steers, 1018 lbs, \$2.30.

Oct. 18—Harris Bros & Co, Purcell, I T, 303 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.70.

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.

**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

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Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK  
D FARM JOURNAL.



## AGRICULTURAL.

Plowing a little deeper in the fall the new soil gets the benefit of the actions of the elements during the winter.

When it can be avoided fodder should not be left in the field any longer than is necessary to properly cure out.

Very many of our best farmers began life as a hired hand, as the situation furnishes good schooling.

No individual can at all control the price of farm products. We must all in this be subject to the general trend of the market, but the cost of production is somewhat within our control, and this influences the margin of profit, if it does not the selling price. We do not care so much about the price if the profit is all right. The surest way to increase the profit is to reduce the cost of production. This can always be done by so enriching our land and improving our methods of cultivation that larger crops may be grown upon a given area. The more bushels an acre the less the cost a bushel, and sometimes it requires but a very small increase to change the margin from loss to profit.

There should be no waste ground upon any farm. When there is such it depreciates the whole profit that the farm can earn, because there is some expense in the way of interest and taxes for which no return is made. As a general thing this can be remedied and the so-called waste places made productive to some degree, or, at least, self-supporting. It may require a little outlay to accomplish this—some expenditure in the way of clearing or draining, or, perhaps, manuring, in order to get a crop started. Then the waste place may serve for a pasture lot, or, if too small for this, some fruit or other trees may be planted. At least have it occupied in some way, and it can hardly fail to earn some money.

After the wheat is well up and when the ground is dry, run over it with a light harrow. This will have the same effect that cultivation does upon any crop—stimulate its growth. Do not be worried if you pull out a few plants, for the chances are that they stand too thickly for the best growth, and if they can be made to stool out by such cultivation there will be an added reason why they should not stand so thick. By cultivating, and so producing larger stools, not only may more wheat be grown an acre, but larger crops may be had from less seed. Harrow once as soon as the wheat shows well above the ground, again as late as possible before the ground freezes, and a third time in spring as soon as the soil has become sufficiently dry and settled.

A good deal of cheap wit is often displayed by speaking of mortgages as a farm crop, the ease with which the crop can be grown, etc. Whether a mortgage should be considered derogatory to a farm depends wholly upon the purpose for which it is incurred. To purchase a farm and give a mortgage for some unpaid portion of the purchase money is wholly honorable and business like. If this were not done many young farmers would never be able to make a start for themselves. To mortgage a farm for the purpose of putting on substantial improvements, such as good barns, underdrainage, etc., which will help it to have a larger earning power, is also quite right, but mortgages incurred for the purpose of meeting current expenses upon a farm that is not self-supporting is the greatest folly in the world. Cut down the expenses until they are within the income, or it is only a question of time when the mortgage will absorb the farm.

In farming it will never do for a man to count on his "luck" helping him through. Luck will not make the soil rich nor keep down weeds, nor do

away with insects and disease. It requires steady, intelligent, well directed labor and increasing care to wrest any profit from the cultivation of the soil; but when these are given, it is pleasant to note, there is about as slight a chance for failure as in any occupation to which we might turn our hands. Never trust to luck, but endeavor to compel success by first desiring it, and it is pretty sure to come. Sound seed is the first thing necessary for a good corn crop, and it will soon be time to select seed for next season. Go through the field as soon as the corn begins to ripen and choose the ears that ripen first. Take into consideration the size of the ear, the size of the stalk, the position of the ears on the stalk, and, in fact, all the things that combined would make both stalk and ear representative of what you desire to have in your whole field. Select also such ears as have a deep kernel and a small cob, and get them, if you can, from stalks that have two good ears. Do not leave the selected ears exposed to storms after they are ripe, but place away where they will be dry and be secure from the rats. A suggestion from Mr. Frank McGavock, one of our most observant farmers, is to gather your seed corn as soon as the shuck is dry or matured, while the corn is in the milk stage or well glazed. Shuck back without removing the shuck, tie the ears together with the shuck and hang up to dry. The grains will become somewhat shriveled, having the appearance of sugar corn. The farmers of New England, Mr. McGavock says, always save their seed corn after this plan, and never fail to get a vigorous stand.—Agricultural Epitomist.

The measure of executive ability and capital that a man can control must decide how large a farm he can profitably work. Every man has his limit, and attempting too much is the cause of many failures. It is often truly said that what is wasted on a large farm will more than keep a family. This is so on what may be considered medium sized farms if the waste of land is also considered. No where is the possibly productive capacity of soil reached. Our nearest approach to it is in market gardens, where men get not merely a living but gain wealth by cultivating very small pieces of ground. Those who farm wholly under glass make still more. They practically create a soil, and then cultivate it in the most thorough manner. But in ordinary farming the owner of a large farm is handicapped by inability to make the best use of all of it. Single fields or two or three fields are brought up to a high state of cultivation. The rest is left in grass or in crops that need little labor to produce what it will, says the Cultivator. Usually this uncultivated part of the farm increases very slowly in fertility, or not at all, as the remaining land takes the manure made from feeding what it produces. Under poor cultivation weeds increase, and as the fertility is lessened considerable portions are given up to weeds. On most large farms there is more or less land so filled with weeds that it no longer pays the labor required to cultivate it. Sometimes it is seeded down in the hope that grass and clover will crowd out the weeds. But once seeded it takes many years to clean so that it will pay

for profitable cultivation again. The chief difficulty of the extensive farmer is that it is impossible to give close attention to the details of farm management. It is on these numerous small matters, rather than on a few great ones, that success or failure depends. This is especially true in the close competition to which farming is now subjected. The fact that nature works with the farmer does not count as it once did. There was a time when when nature did made every farmer's work a success. Now nature does quite as much as it ever did, but it requires that the farmer intelligently co-operate with nature to an extent never before known. It is not enough for the large farmer to reduce his acreage. What is rather needed is that he put more skill and thought into the management of what he tills.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

## HORTICULTURE.

Plants grown in pots require a good soil, rich in all the elements of vegetable nutrition.

When trees are planted too close together it is almost impossible to secure a good-shaped tree.

In selecting the varieties for the orchard see what kinds have already done well in your vicinity.

One of the principal advantages in growing small fruits on the farm is that they can be had fresh.

Dead trees in the orchard are only harbors for vermin, and the sooner they are removed the better.

Diversified farming pays the best; grow a garden and have a good orchard along with the other crops.

With fruits and vegetables that are readily injured by frost it is not a good plan to run too much risk at this time.

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 certainly 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. Besides, 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.

Texas is fast developing into one of the best swine-raising states in the country. Every day at the Union stockyards in this city may be seen as fine hogs as are raised anywhere, and they bring as good prices here, and often better, than do the same class of hogs in any of the Northern markets.

Pure-bred fowls are more profitable than common.

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Let the man who wants to buy some young pigs for feeding purposes pay more money and take his choice rather than take the smaller, inferior ones of a litter, 50 cents or \$1 apiece cheaper. The best is usually the cheapest with pigs as well as with other stock.

Fatten the hogs before cold weather and save what would be required to keep up the animal heat. In general it may be said that the more hogs that are killed and dressed before Thanksgiving the better it will be for the owners.

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### STOCK FARMING.

Whether you breed for bloods, thoroughbreds, grades or scrubs, never use inferior animals for breeding purposes.

All of the stock on the farm are kept for profit and the better they are kept the better the profit.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Exclusive grain farming may pay well for a few years, but in the end the steady depletion of the soil will cause a collapse. Good live stock should be an adjunct of the grain farm with every man who is in the business to stay.

A good animal illy cared for rarely sells for all it is worth. Raise good stock, care for them well, market only when in good condition and then you'll be entitled to a "kick" if the returns are not good.

**Breeders Guide:** It is expensive work to keep and feed stock through the winter, at the best, but by a systematic attention to their needs the cost may be reduced to minimum. If the stock is once accustomed to looking for its food at a certain time the animals grows restless and uneasy whenever they have to wait beyond that time. With dairy cows this interferes with digestion and interrupts with steady and continuous laying on of flesh. Horses become bad tempered and wear out themselves and their stable floors. Consider that it is your business to do certain things at certain times, and let nothing interfere with its performance. Remember that you yourself sometimes get restless when dinner is not on time. 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 soon see a decline in the racing record because it will not impart the requisite elasticity and staying powers.

Diversified farming is the surest if it is not the most rapid road to independence. It is pretty comprehensive, and if followed out to the fullest extent and to the full meaning of the term, it will demand a man who has the ability to both plan and execute. It is rarely, indeed, that one who follows this method will fail to be self-sustaining even in the poorest years, and he will not be apt to be heavily burdened with debts, contracted by him through a year of crop failure. In the first place, his effort will be directed toward the production of everything needed for the sustenance of himself, his family and his working stock, so far as his soil and location will permit of this. Then will come some "money crop" for market and the raising of live stock and the growing of such crops as will be required to feed them up to full maturity. Such a man will fatten his beef, pork and mutton upon his own home grown hay and corn, and you can rely upon his table being supplied the whole year round with healthful and nutritious food. He will raise two colts from the two mares that do the work upon his farm, keep a few well-bred and well fed hogs, probably a small flock of sheep, and he will have a garden and berry patch and orchard that will be envied by his

richer neighbor. He will be freer from care than the man who has staked everything on a single crop, and chances are that he comes out at the end of the year with quite as much net profit.

All stock intended for slaughter should have as much and as good food as they will eat now, that they may be sold early.

When one farmer does not think he has stock enough so that it would pay him to buy a thoroughbred male for his herd, flock or drove, it might pay for several to co-operate together in such a purchase.

The county fairs are supposed to be of use in educating the farmer in the desirable points of his live stock, as pointed out by the judges, but sometimes the farmer might turn about and give instruction to the judges.

To handle stock without either underfeeding or over-feeding requires not only knowledge and good judgment, but a constant oversight, as the requirements and capacity vary in different animals, and in the same animals at different times, and the master's eye is needed to tell when to increase or decrease the rations.

Every farmer owes it to the community as well as to his own interest to improve his stock. This spirit of improvement will develop prosperity and give a good reputation for the stock that will command the best prices; dealers who want good stock go to such communities and the large barns and fine houses clearly indicate that scrub stock is not the product of these localities.

Those who have attended the fall fairs and seen breeding stock that suited them and who need to buy such, would do well to visit the farms from which it came, and if all the stock looks well, buy as good as can be bought from it, but one phenomenal animal among a lot of scrubs that are supposed to be of the same stock is not good breeding stock. He would be as likely to transmit the faults of his brothers and sisters, as the good points he may show.


Breeding in may fix the character of the breed or of the animals so bred, but there is always a tendency to weakness, or lack of vigorous constitution, that shows in later years and only those who know the most marked characteristics of the breed and understand the best methods of perpetuating the most desirable ones without exaggerating them into faults, or increasing the faults they already have, should be tempted to try it. While some of our best breeds of domestic animals are the result of inbreeding in the care of skillful breeders, the many unskilful ones have usually made a failure when they attempted it.

Every farmer should in fall, as well as in spring, take account of his live stock. If he does this systematically every year, he will be less likely to winter over what next spring's returns will show has not paid the cost of keeping. There is altogether too much conservatism about farmers in the matter of stock getting and keeping. They get what is easiest and keep merely because they have it, neither being good reasons. The merchant is careful to stock up only with what he can sell at a profit. If he makes a mistake, he gets rid of the unprofitable wares even at a loss, knowing that if his storeroom is filled with unsalable goods he loses the profit not only on them, but on what he might sell in their place. On the farm there is only feed and barn room for a certain amount of stock. The question for each farmer should be: "Is this stock I now have the kind that I best understand and can make the most money from? If it is not, away with it and let me get better!" To be a breeder of the very best should be the farmer's ambition. Then, though he sell all his

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STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 13.	No. 4.	No. 14.
Denison	8:40 p m	11:45 a m	6:30 a m	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Sherman	8:20 p m	11:20 a m	6:15 a m	3:25 p m	8:20 p m
McKinney	7:55 p m	10:55 a m	6:00 a m	3:50 p m	8:40 p m
Ar-Dallas-Lv	7:30 p m	10:30 a m	5:45 a m	4:15 p m	9:00 p m
Ar-Dallas-Ar	5:45 p m	8:30 a m	4:30 a m	6:40 p m	9:25 p m
Fort Worth	5:30 p m	8:00 a m	4:15 a m	6:10 p m	9:35 p m
Garrett	4:28 p m	7:00 a m	4:00 a m	6:15 p m	9:35 p m
Corsicana	3:35 p m	5:58 a m	3:58 a m	9:35 p m	9:35 p m
Waco	3:45 p m	7:30 a m	3:45 a m	8:40 p m	1:00 a m
Hearne	12:10 p m	2:45 a m	3:30 a m	1:00 a m	8:00 p m
Austin	2:05 p m	7:30 a m	3:00 a m	1:25 p m	8:20 p m
Brenham	10:32 a m	10:30 a m	2:45 a m	2:15 a m	4:52 p m
Houston	8:00 a m	10:15 p m	2:30 a m	3:35 a m	5:35 a m
Galveston	7:10 p m	10:10 p m	2:15 a m	3:35 a m	5:35 a m
New Orleans	7:05 p m	10:55 a m	1:55 a m	5:00 p m	8:15 a m
	Leave.	Leave.	Dallas News Special.	Arrive.	Arrive.

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

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**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Ben R. Cobb of Henrietta was in the city Monday.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo was in the city Monday.

T. H. Jones, a cattleman of Vernon, was here Monday.

Capt. E. F. Ikard returned to his Greer county ranch Wednesday.

C. W. Jones, a stockman of Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Monday.

John S. Andrews has gone to Haskell county to receive 600 feeding steers.

W. N. Waddell, the well-known stockman of Colorado City, was here Tuesday.

L. R. Hastings of Gregory, Cooley & Co., Chicago, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. G. Ligertwood, manager of the Matador ranch, was in the city Wednesday.

T. J. Allen, the popular representative of the Kansas City stock yards, was here Wednesday.

Sam Malin of Colorado City took in the circus Monday and left for Dallas to take in the fair on Tuesday.

Dr. E. Poe Harris, a prominent cattleman from the Territory, was in the city on Wednesday.

T. T. D. (Thorp) Andrews, manager for the Home land and cattle company, went north on the Denver yesterday.

D. W. Gardner, a prominent Fort Worth cattleman, went to the Panhandle country yesterday via the Denver.

H. E. Sims of Amarillo passed through the city Wednesday en route home from a visit to the Dallas fair.

Fred Horsbrough, manager of the Espuela land and cattle company, in Dickens county, was here on Wednesday.

W. B. White of Brady, but who ranches in Hardeman county, was in town this week, returning home from his ranch.

Jot J. Smyth, the well-known and successful cattle feeder of Itaska, was in the city Monday. Mr. Smyth will feed 3000 steers this winter.

J. H. Belcher of Belcher was among the visitors in the city on Wednesday. Mr. Belcher is a well-known cattleman from Montague county.

Mr. Taylor, a Wise county cattleman, passed through Wednesday en route to Ballinger, from which point he will ship a string of steers.

J. M. McFarland of the Campbell commission company was called to Chicago on important business, but will be back in Texas shortly.

James Harrison, foreman of the Homeland and cattle company, came down from the company's Panhandle ranch a few days ago and spent a few days visiting his new born son.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to the Indian Territory. Mr. Bell will feed 1000 young steers this winter for next spring's market.

The Hon. Thomas C. Andrews, formerly a well-known and successful cattle dealer of this city, has concluded, it is said by those who know him best,

to enter the political field, claiming that there is more money in politics than in cattle. Who he is "legging" for we cannot say.

Col. Charles Goodnight, one of the leading cattlemen of the Lone Star state, and who is known and respected by every one, was here yesterday.

J. M. McWilliams, one of Mitchell county's most successful stockmen, was admiring the female bare backed riders at the circus Monday.

Col. E. S. Graham, an extensive land owner of Young county and who is also interested in live stock, was in the city on Wednesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the hustling manager in Texas and the Territory for the popular firm of Cassidy Bros. & Co., was here Wednesday.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls took in the circus Monday and spent the two days following looking at the many sights at the Dallas fair.

John K. Rosson, the energetic live stock agent of the Frisco, spent the first of the week in the city, but is now doing the Panhandle in the interest of his road.

George W. Cleveland, a prominent and well-to-do cattleman from Coleman, was in the city yesterday. He reports a fine range and good water in his country.

Col. James Peter Moore, formerly live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, but now proprietor of a flourishing frog ranch near this city, came in yesterday to get a few pointers on the market for frog's legs.

William George, one of the substantial cattle feeders and dealers of Wolfe City, Tex., was here on Wednesday. He reports his section as being very dry and grass all eaten off in the pastures.

Col. James A. Wilson, the untiring worker for that very popular live stock road, the Chicago and Alton, is spending a few days in the Alamo City. The many admiring friends of the genial colonel miss him very much.

M. B. Freeland, of Cresson, Hood county, was a caller at the JOURNAL office Thursday. The rain fell at his place and put very good water in the creeks and tanks. Says everything is now in good condition.

John Ransom, a prominent business man of Colorado City, and who has large live stock interests, was in Fort Worth this week. He is thinking of buying some young steers and holding them in the Territory.

Col. J. L. Pennington, the affable live stock agent of the Santa Fe, is taking in the dedicatory exercises at the World's fair-grounds in Chicago. The colonel's accomplished daughter was one of the successful candidates in the Gazette's excursion.

W. W. Wade, cattleman, who hails from San Angelo, was among the prominent visitors to the live stock center yesterday. Everyone in his section has gone wild about cattle and everybody is buying and none want to sell.

John S. Andrews, the well-known cattle dealer of this city, returned night before last from a business trip to Anson, Jones county. Mr. Andrews says it rained all the way from Anson to Abilene, and he understands the rain extended all along the line of the Texas and Pacific west and as far south as Brownwood, possibly further.

The JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of a beautiful little story book, entitled "The Story of Jack," which is a true and realistic description of an



**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., Special sts, 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.

American boy. This book is the work of Miss Sue Greenleaf of this city, a lady of unusual ability as a writer, as is well proven by this little story. The book would be an excellent present to give to your little folks. Price 50 cents.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co. of Batavia, Ill., to be found in this issue of the JOURNAL. This company is a reliable institution and in every way worthy of patronage.

Adam Brown, one of the wealthy citizens of Coleman, Tex., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Brown, who is largely interested in both sheep and cattle in his section, is on his return from an extended trip to England. He is of the opinion that the recent law passed admitting American mutton into English markets duty free, will have a decided tendency to give a rapid change for the better in prices of mutton in our home markets. "At the same time," said Mr. Brown, "if the breeders of mutton in this country do not keep up their flocks and raise plenty of mutton no surprise need be experienced at the early importation into this country of frozen cargoes of mutton from the sheep-raising country of South America."

**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.

Some one can buy a good bunch (100 head) of fine feeding steers at reasonable figures by inquiring at the JOURNAL office. These cattle were raised near Fort Worth.

Telegraphic dispatches to the daily papers last Sunday gave the following account of a costly and deplorable accident which occurred near Wills Point, Tex.: At 4 o'clock this morning the heavy freight train, No. 218, running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, ran into the rear of freight No. 197, loaded with fine sheep, cattle and horses bound for the Dallas fair. The stock cars were loaded with twenty fine pacers and trotters from Illinois and Tennessee, six fine cattle and as many sheep. One of the flats had upon it a large oil tank. When the train was struck this oil tank was broken open and the oil ran in streams over the ground, forming puddles and completely saturated the feed in the stock cars. There was a lamp burning in one of the stock cars and when the oil reached it everything caught fire and all the sheep and cattle and eleven horses were burned to a crisp. One of the horses killed was valued at \$24,000 and the others ranged in value from \$100 to \$600. Not one life was lost, although all were considerably scratched and bruised. The loss is about \$75,000.

**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.

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FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND Spring Folder  
AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.  
**IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ills.**

**BUSINESS AT THE YARDS.**

The Fort Worth Union Stock Yards Company Make a Good Showing for the First Half of this Year.

The JOURNAL is under obligations to Mr. V. S. Wardlaw, secretary of the Fort Worth Union stockyards company, for the following tabulated statement of the number of cars of live stock of all kinds received at the yards in the year 1891, and the first six months of the present year, 1892.

Number of cars received and forwarded and kinds of stock handled in the year 1891:

	Cars rec'd.	Cars f'wd.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
Jan.	117	12	9,725	487	7	.....	72
Feb.	117	22	10,330	926	10	.....	64
Mar.	403	252	15,809	7,767	116	.....	66
Ap'l.	1,235	1,182	12,304	33,988	450	.....	224
May	766	685	11,488	20,079	227	.....	90
Jun.	443	411	6,152	10,669	1,058	.....	117
July	141	111	6,001	3,372	96	.....	95
Aug.	110	106	1,332	2,698	378	.....	393
Sep.	104	70	2,805	2,064	836	.....	113
Oct.	144	81	4,098	2,596	767	.....	222
Nov.	189	97	4,316	3,851	419	.....	114
Dec.	173	59	6,877	3,662	54	.....	289
<b>Tot'l</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>91,397</b>	<b>92,159</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>24,592</b>	<b>1,855</b>

Number of cars received and forwarded and kinds of stock handled first six months of 1892:

	Cars rec'd.	Cars f'wd.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
Jan.	184	35	13,587	1,947	9	.....	71
Feb.	96	16	6,668	1,135	55	.....	81
Mar.	273	233	1,724	6,819	85	.....	143
Ap'l.	1,909	1,917	2,205	59,942	443	.....	283
May	1,139	1,149	578	33,492	360	.....	496
Jun.	574	602	301	14,415	505	.....	103
<b>Tot'l</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>25,163</b>	<b>117,750</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>90,302</b>	<b>1,177</b>

Every stockman in Texas is more or less interested in this institution, and it will be very gratifying to the JOURNAL'S readers to know that the first half of this year's business shows an increase of nearly 36 per cent over the business transacted during the same period last year, and the business for six months of this year is a gain of nearly 6 per cent over the entire business of the whole year of 1891.



MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
 Tex. Oct. 21, 1892. }  
 Light receipts all this week have  
 Tex used a little better price for most  
 of stock, and particularly among  
 hogs. The following quotations are  
 given by the Fort Worth packing com-  
 pany for good fat cattle of a heavy  
 weight. For steers \$2.25@2.50, cows  
 \$1.25@1.50, calves \$2.25@2.50, hogs,  
 \$4.65@4.70.

More hogs, cattle and calves can find  
 a ready market at these yards at the  
 above figures.

The packing company are not killing  
 any sheep.

STOCK YARDS NOTES.

G. T. Baker, a prominent live stock  
 raiser of Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto  
 county, marketed a car of hogs here  
 this week.

Dr. J. R. Ruckert had a car of fine  
 Texas hogs on this market, which the  
 packing company paid top prices for.

Marietta, I. T., shipped down a car  
 of fine hogs, which found a ready mar-  
 ket here.

W. A. Gordon, a local stock man,  
 drove in ninety-eight head of nice fat  
 beef cattle, which were readily taken  
 by the Fort Worth packing company.

A. A. Tucker, another local man,  
 realizes that our home institution saves  
 him both time and money and brought  
 in fifty head of fine cattle.

J. F. West, a local hog man, sold a  
 car of nice fat hogs to the packing com-  
 pany and realized good prices for same.

J. M. Maddox, another of Tarrant  
 county's good men, swelled his bank  
 account by selling thirty-five head of  
 good cattle to the packing company.

The cool weather the past week has  
 caused the run of wagon hogs. Let  
 the good work go on.

No through cattle have been fed at  
 the yards this week.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }  
 CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 20. }

Monday's market is reported as fol-  
 lows:

Cattle—Receipts, 22,000 head; ship-  
 ments, none. Best natives, \$5.00@5.50;  
 others, \$4.65@4.90; Texans, \$1.50@1.80;  
 stockers, \$2.85@3.25; cows, \$1.25@2.25.  
 Market steady. There were about 4000  
 Texas cattle here. The prices were  
 generally steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; ship-  
 ments, none. Rough and common,

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample fac-  
 ilities, 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.

\$4.85@5.15; mixed and packers, \$5.25@  
 5.45; prime heavy and butchers' weight,  
 \$5.50@5.75; prime light, \$5.50@5.60.  
 Market, 10c higher.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000 head; ship-  
 ments, none. Ewes, \$3.25@4.40; mixed,  
 \$4.25; Westerns, \$4.20@4.55; lambs,  
 \$3.25@5.50. Market 10@15c higher.

Tuesday's market was not taxed so  
 heavy with receipts. Cattle receipts,  
 12,000; shipments, 25,000. Market slow  
 and steady to strong. Choice to prime  
 natives, \$5.15@5.40; others, \$3.25@4.90;  
 stockers, \$2.50@2.90; Texans, \$2.00@  
 2.80; rangers, \$3.75@4.80. There were  
 about 4000 head here. The market  
 was fairly active and values ruled firm  
 except for calves, which sold about 50c  
 lower than a week ago. The King cat-  
 tle sold to-day at about \$2.25 for steers  
 and \$1.85 for cows, not being as good as  
 steers sold during the low time at  
 \$1.80@1.85 and cows at \$1.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; shipments,  
 7000; market 10@15c higher; rough  
 and common, \$5.10@5.20; packers' and  
 mixed, \$5.35@5.60; prime heavy and  
 butchers' weights, \$5.65@5.85; light,  
 \$5.25@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments,  
 1500; market active and a shade  
 stronger; stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.75;  
 ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.50; mixed, \$4.25 to  
 \$4.80; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs,  
 \$4 to \$5.65.

Cattle receipts were increased sever-  
 al thousand head on Wednesday,  
 18,000 head coming in; shipments,  
 5000; best natives, \$5 to \$5.65; others,  
 \$3.60 to \$4.90; Texans, \$2.05 to \$2.80;  
 stockers, \$1.75 to \$3; cows, \$1.45 to  
 \$2.90. Market about steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; ship-  
 ments, 7000; rough and common, \$5.40 to  
 \$5.50, mixed and packers, \$5.60 to \$5.70;  
 prime heavy and butchers' weights,  
 \$5.75 to \$5.95; light, \$5 to \$5.55. Mar-  
 ket opened 10c higher, closed dull and  
 advance lost.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; ship-  
 ments, 3000; stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.75;  
 ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.50; mixed, \$4.25 to  
 \$4.80; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs \$4 to  
 \$5.65. Market steady and closed strong.

In the cattle yards to-day the receipts  
 were 16,000; shipments, 7000. Market  
 was steady to stronger. Choice to prime  
 natives \$4.75 to \$5; all others, \$3.50 to  
 \$4.45; rangers, \$3.50; stockers, \$1.75 to  
 \$3; Texans, \$2.50 to \$2.55; native cows,  
 \$1.85 to \$2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; shipments,  
 9000. Market slow and lower. Rough  
 and common, \$5.25 to \$5.35; mixed and  
 packers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; prime heavy  
 and butchers' weights, \$5.65 to \$5.80;  
 light, \$5.50 to \$5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments,  
 2000. Market was steady. Natives,  
 \$3.50 to \$5.50, stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.75;  
 ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.50; mixed, \$4.25 to

\$4.80; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50, Texans,  
 \$3.75; Westerns, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs,  
 \$4 to \$4.65.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }  
 EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Oct. 20, 1892. }

Receipts and quotations for Monday  
 as follows: Cattle—Receipts 5100 head,  
 shipments 1200; fair to choice native  
 steers, \$3.00@4.75; ordinary to good  
 Texas and Indian steers, \$2.10@3.00.  
 Market slow.

Hogs—Receipts, 3300 head; ship-  
 ments, none; heavy, \$5.30@5.60; pack-  
 ing, \$5.10@5.50; light, \$5.30@5.50.  
 Market 10c higher.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; ship-  
 ments, none; no sales; native muttons  
 would bring \$3.00@4.75.

No great change in the market was  
 noticeable in Tuesday's prices.

Cattle—Receipts, 3800; shipments,  
 3800; market steady, strong; fair to  
 choice native steers, \$3.00@4.30; me-  
 dium to good Texas and Indian steers,  
 \$2.10@3.00, cows, \$1.25@2.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000; shipments,  
 6600; market 10c higher; heavy, \$5.30  
 @5.70; packing, \$5.15@5.60; light, \$5.30  
 @5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 2200; shipments,  
 800; market strong. Native muttons  
 readily bring \$3.50@4.75; Texas range,  
 \$2.75@4.00.

The cattle and sheep market on  
 Wednesday was firm, while hogs made  
 a gain of 10c, but lost some before the  
 close. Following are receipts and  
 quotations:

Cattle—Receipts 3900 head, ship-  
 ments 2700; fair to choice native steers  
 \$3.00@3.70; medium to good Texans  
 and Indian steers \$2.00@3.10; cows  
 \$1.20@2.00.

Hogs—Receipts 6700 head; shipments  
 800; heavy \$5.50@5.75; packing, 5.20@  
 5.65; light \$5.40@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts 1300 head; ship-  
 ments none; fair to choice native muttons  
 \$3.50@4.70; Texans \$3.00@4.25.

To-day's cattle receipts, 5000; market  
 was strong for all grades; fair to choice  
 heavy native steers, \$3 to \$4.90; ordi-  
 nary to good Texas and Indian steers,  
 \$2.10 to \$3; canners, \$1.20 to \$2.25;  
 cows, \$1.20 to \$2.

Hogs—Receipts, 4900; market was 10c  
 lower; heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.70; packing,  
 \$5.10 to \$5.60; light, \$5.80 to \$5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1800; market was  
 strong; fair to choice native muttons,  
 \$3.50 to \$4.80; some fancy brought \$5.30;  
 Texas sheep range, \$2.75 to \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }  
 Oct. 20, 1892. }

On Monday of this week receipts  
 were about 8572 cattle, 3870 sheep, 3550



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 marke  
 value.

hogs and 701 calves. Bulk of receipts  
 were fair to common rangers, with a  
 sprinkling of pretty good natives and  
 some wintered Westerns. Supply of  
 strictly fat natives and fed Westerns  
 were small. Fully three-fourths of  
 day's receipts were Texans and rangers.  
 Steers fit for the block were gener-  
 ally quoted steady. Trade was not  
 rushing at any time, but several  
 strings had changed hands at noon.  
 Some fair grass Indian brought \$2.50,  
 but the bulk of the grass steers were  
 canners and brought canner prices.  
 Canning cows sold pretty freely in full  
 loads. The day's business was con-  
 sidered mostly steady on best grade  
 steers, weak on common and a shade  
 higher on cows.

Tuesday's market opened up with  
 6880 cattle, 485 calves, 7164 hogs and  
 473 sheep. Dressed beef cattle were  
 active and strong; fed Westerns strong;  
 range cattle were fairly active, with  
 both local and shipping demand good.  
 Hogs opened 5 to 10c higher, but lost  
 the advance before close. Small re-  
 ceipts of good natives and wintered  
 Westerns. Some natives weighing 1560  
 pounds brought \$4.75. Only about 22  
 loads of Texans were on the yards.  
 Steers were quoted firm. Cows and  
 heifer stuff were quoted strong to a  
 dime higher. Buyers quoted canners  
 a dime higher. The general tone of  
 the market was upward. Texas steers  
 at from \$2.20 to \$2.50

Wednesday's receipts were some-  
 what heavier. The following is the  
 market report: Cattle—Receipts 9000  
 head, shipments 3300; good steers  
 strong and others dull and weak to  
 lower; all grades selling at \$3.05 to  
 \$4.10; good cows steady and common  
 weak to 5 to 10c lower; all grades sell-  
 ing at \$1.25 to 2.50, Texas and Indian  
 steers steady at \$2.10 to 2.75, stockers  
 and feeders steady to lower at \$2.25 to  
 \$2.65.

Hogs—Receipts 10,500 head, ship-  
 ments 900; all grades \$4.90 to \$5.57,  
 bulk \$5.25 to \$5.35. Market opened  
 steady and closed strong to 5c higher.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000 head; ship-  
 ments, 300; good muttons and lambs  
 strong, others dull and weak; muttons,  
 \$4.00; lambs \$3.50.

To-day's cattle receipts were 7300;  
 shipments, 5500; market for good cat-  
 tle steady, others very dull and weak.  
 Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$1.89  
 to \$3.20; all grades, \$3.05 to \$4.20, cows,  
 \$1.10 to \$2.25; Texas and Indian steers,  
 \$2.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to  
 \$3.65.

Receipts in the hog department were  
 9000 head; shipments, 3600; market  
 opened active and 10 to 15c higher; but  
 5 to 10c of the gain was lost before the  
 close; all grades, \$4.10 to \$5.60; bulk  
 \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Sheep receipts, 500; shipments, 200;  
 quiet and steady; muttons, \$4; lambs,  
 \$5.35.

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

W. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

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

KANSAS CITY, Mo.



## DAIRY.

Do not feed high, but do not scrimp.

There should be no guess work in butter making.

Make the heifers first milking period a long one.

The calf is mother to the cow; what kind of a calf are you raising?

A hornless bull is a safeguard to human life.

Cheese without its natural quota of butter fat is devoid of its most essential recommendations.

Whitewash will help materially to give the cow stables a clean look.

A very good plan of salting the cows is to salt their feed, but care must be used.

Cows should have a good digestion or they may eat more than they can digest properly.

Use all reasonable care to keep the place where the milk is set free from odors.

The winter board is the most costly, but it will add but little more to board the cow well enough for profit.

The money value of rich food as compared with poor is greatly increased when fed to rich cows instead of poor ones.

If the heifer calf is to become a good cow she must be fed while a calf as though she was a good cow.

Bran abounds in phosphates and will largely contribute to the growth of bone in the embryo calf if fed to the cow.

The most profitable cow is the one that helps to make the most butter in winter.

In dairying as in other lines of stock breeding and feeding, you must get a breed well adapted to your special line.

The food is the raw material and the cow is the machine that will convert into milk, and this in turn can be manufactured into butter or cheese.

For making fine butter the Jersey stands at the head, but for selling milk alone the Holstein-Friesians fill the bill most effectually.

In many localities where grain growing has ceased to be profitable dairying has been taken up and is proving a profitable business.

The people of the United States are estimated to consume 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter a year, which if sold at 10 cents a pound would be more valuable than the entire cotton crop of the country.

Some of our exchanges are saying that it is all wrong to urge more farmers to turn their attention toward dairying, as we are already suffering from an over-supply of dairy products. This is sheer nonsense. Possibly in some markets there is a reported glut of butter, but let a shipment that is strictly "gilt edge" go in, and it would at once find ready buyers at high prices. We have never known, in this country, a time nor a market where there was an over-supply of really good butter. If farmers purpose to engage in dairying merely to add to the stock of poor stuff with which we are already deluged, then they had better stay out, but with our present knowledge of advanced dairy methods there is no excuse for one beginning upon this basis. It may be difficult to get out of old ruts when one has been there a long time, but there is no excuse for going in them in broad daylight.

## POULTRY.

Teach the poultry to roost in the house now.

A hen is in her best condition when she is at work.

While economy is wealth it is not economy to breed from mongrel fowls.

Pullets may lay the most eggs, but hens lay the best eggs for hatching.

The main point in feeding breeding stock is to keep them in robust health.

One of the best crosses for broilers is a Wyandotte rooster with a Brahma hen.

With a little care you can soon become an expert in breeding one variety of poultry.

At this season a very little extra care is needed to keep in a good, thrifty condition.

Crude petroleum is better than the refined for use in and around the poultry quarters.

Make it a point in selecting the pullets that are to be kept to see that they are well developed.

It is a serious mistake to crowd the poultry in their quarters in order to secure necessary warmth.

Soft-shelled eggs, double-yolked eggs and all other irregularities indicate that the hens are too fat.

Fowls roosting in trees had better be brought down from their high position and given a place with those that roost under cover.

There may be no warmth in a coat of whitewash, but a henhouse with a south window and well whitened walls will be more cheerful and seem warmer than a dark and dingy one. Light is warmth.

If you have wheat chaff use it on the floor of the poultry house. It may be three or four inches thick, keeps the floor dry and clean, and if a few millet seeds be scattered in the chaff the hens will work and scratch industriously for the seeds. It is always fine, and is excellent for the manure heap when the floor is cleaned off.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

The man who thinks of breeding trotters in this country need not consider the climate so much as the blood, the science of breeding and the correct development of his horses.

Tie the horse carefully during fly time. In their unrest they frequently work themselves loose. Also choose a place where they will not knock their knees against fences when stamping.

Horses, like other animals, do not need their old coats when warm weather comes. The horse, above all other animals, wants the pores of its skin open. Get the old coat off and make it more comfortable by grooming.

Once broken loose and ran away a colt will never be safe afterward. Tie him and harness him securely, even if you have to use chains instead of straps. Do not give him a chance to use his strength until you have taught him how to use it.

A great many farmers will soon be weaning their colts. If the colts have been taught to eat oats or bran and the ration is increased as they are deprived of the dam's milk, they will get on all right if permitted to have access to a good pasture. If they have not yet been allowed oats or bran, they should be given some at once before taken from the dam. When there are several



The Man in the Moon

would be happier if he could have a supply of

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To have a good smoke anytime and everytime it is only necessary to get Bull Durham. It is all good and always good.

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

colts in the same pasture it pays to fix a trough with railing around it, so arranged that colts can go under to the trough and the mothers be excluded. Put in bruised oats and the colts will soon find it.

In a recent article by Mr. Marshall, in Wallace's Monthly, he notes some special good qualities of the well-bred draft horse. He says that in addition that bone, muscle, flesh and sinew (with only a modicum of fat) are some of the prominent characteristics sought in a casual study of the model animal. Of course when the physical qualities are observed we have still considered but one-fourth of the real value of the horse. Three-fourths the value of any work horse or breeding animal lies in its head. The trite phrase, "horse sense," has a world of meaning in the study of the equine race. All concede that instinct or caution—a common factor in this quality—is not to be dispensed with. Yet there is strong demand for intelligence in addition, which will to some extent furnish reasoning power and judgment. The contact of the draft horse with its fellows and with the busy commerce of the cities, calls for a knowledge superior to that of the average driver. Of many incidental qualities that might be mentioned as desirable, the affectionate disposition to consider and treat kindly living creatures in its way, is of paramount importance. The ponderous animal with such traits would step over a prostrate form on the street carefully without hurting it. The animal devoid of this kindly disposition would not distinguish between animate flesh and blood and a bundle of rubbish. This season is peculiarly an epoch in the growth of horse breeding. A sensible, far-sighted farmer with a view to profit himself and to the general welfare of the horse industry will consider seriously the above suggestions as well as the many unmentioned facts which may be inferred from his observations of the situation about his home. Further, he will consider the results that will follow should all at once take up the breeding of road horses and light drivers.—Indiana Farmer.

There are some points about horses that do not receive as much attention from us as they should. One of these is as to the age at which a horse is of the most value. In buying we always look for a young horse, and sometimes pay pretty dear for extreme youth. The fact is that there is more good service in a horse after it has passed its tenth year than before that, provided that it has had proper care, and has not been

broken down by overwork or become unsound. In buying a very young horse there is always the danger of hurting it by too heavy work before it is fully matured, and consequently you do not get full service from it until it is about six years old. Another point in determining the value of a horse is to consider its walking gait. Some day we shall begin to train fast walkers as well as fast trotters. No matter where the horse is to be used—on the road, the farm or in city work—about the most valuable single quality it can have is to be a fast walker. It can then accomplish the maximum amount of work day after day, with the minimum fatigue. Look at this point when you are buying.

The stomach of the horse begins to empty itself very soon after the commencement of feeding, and continues rapidly while eating. Afterwards the passage is slower and several hours are required before the stomach is entirely empty, says the Farmers' Voice. The nature of the work required of the horse must guide us in the selection of his food. Rapid or severe labor cannot be performed on a full stomach. For such horses food must be given in small quantity and fed to them about two hours before going to their work. Even horses intended for slow work must never be engorged with bulky, innutritious food immediately before going to labor. The small stomach of the horse would seem to lead us to the conclusion that this animal should be fed in small quantities and often, which, in reality, should be done. The disproportion between the size of the stomach and the amount of water drunk tells us plainly that the horse should always be watered before feeding. One contemporary, therefore, thinks that one of the common errors of feeding, and the one that produces more digestive disorders than any other, is to feed too soon after a hard day's work. This must never be done. If a horse is completely jaded it will be found beneficial to give him an alcoholic stimulant on going into the stable. A small quantity of hay may then be given, but his grain should be withheld for one or two hours. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the horse that for any reason has been fasting for a long time. After a fast, feed less than the horse would eat; for if allowed too much the stomach becomes engorged, its walls paralyzed, and "colic" is almost sure to follow. The horse should be fed three or four times a day. If you want to make the best and largest horses out of your colts, keep growing from first to last.



## 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.

One advantage with little pigs is that they are quickly fattened.

As the hogs get to bedding together they must be taken to look out for lice.

Brood sows will thrive better if they have a good opportunity to take exercise.

One serious disadvantage with very large hogs is that they are very slow to mature.

It is fully as important to have the pigs thrifty during the fall and winter as in the spring and summer.

In a majority of cases the main reason for any animal not having enough milk for her young may be found in her feed.

When fed too long upon any one kind of food hogs are very liable to get off their feed, and especially so with corn. Hence the necessity of a variety.

The mistake is often made of keeping fattening hogs too long. Watch and see if they are taking on fat all right. If not, market them.

The sleeping quarters should always be separate from the eating place, while an open lot can be used for the voiding.

When hogs are being fed to fatten, they should be given all that they will eat at each meal with plenty of water regularly.

It is very important if the pigs are kept confined during the summer to see that they are fed plenty of green food.

Keep the brood sows at pasture as long as there is any. They need exercise to keep them thrifty and the bearers of vigorous litters. Reserve the pen for the fattening hogs alone.

It is not profitable usually to feed hogs grain after they have reached out 200 pounds and the market is all right. Medium weights are the fashion.

When fattening hogs keep them from dirt and feed in clean places. The water should be in a clean trough or from a running stream or a pool that is not stagnant or foul.

Under no conditions should the pigs be allowed to sleep in the stables or on the manure piles. Give them a warm, dry place to sleep as well as a clean place to eat.

Success in hog raising means that there must be a regular growth for every pound of feed consumed, and the conditions necessary to secure this must be observed.

One advantage in always keeping the pigs thrifty and growing is that they are always ready for market, and an advantage can often be taken of better markets.

Provide some bedding where it can be conveniently during the winter. Bedding for the hogs should be changed regularly at least every week in days.

Gradually the demand for fat hogs at seasons of the year is breaking up the old custom of feeding but one lot

each year. One advantage in this is that the necessity for the keeping of a large number at any one time is avoided.

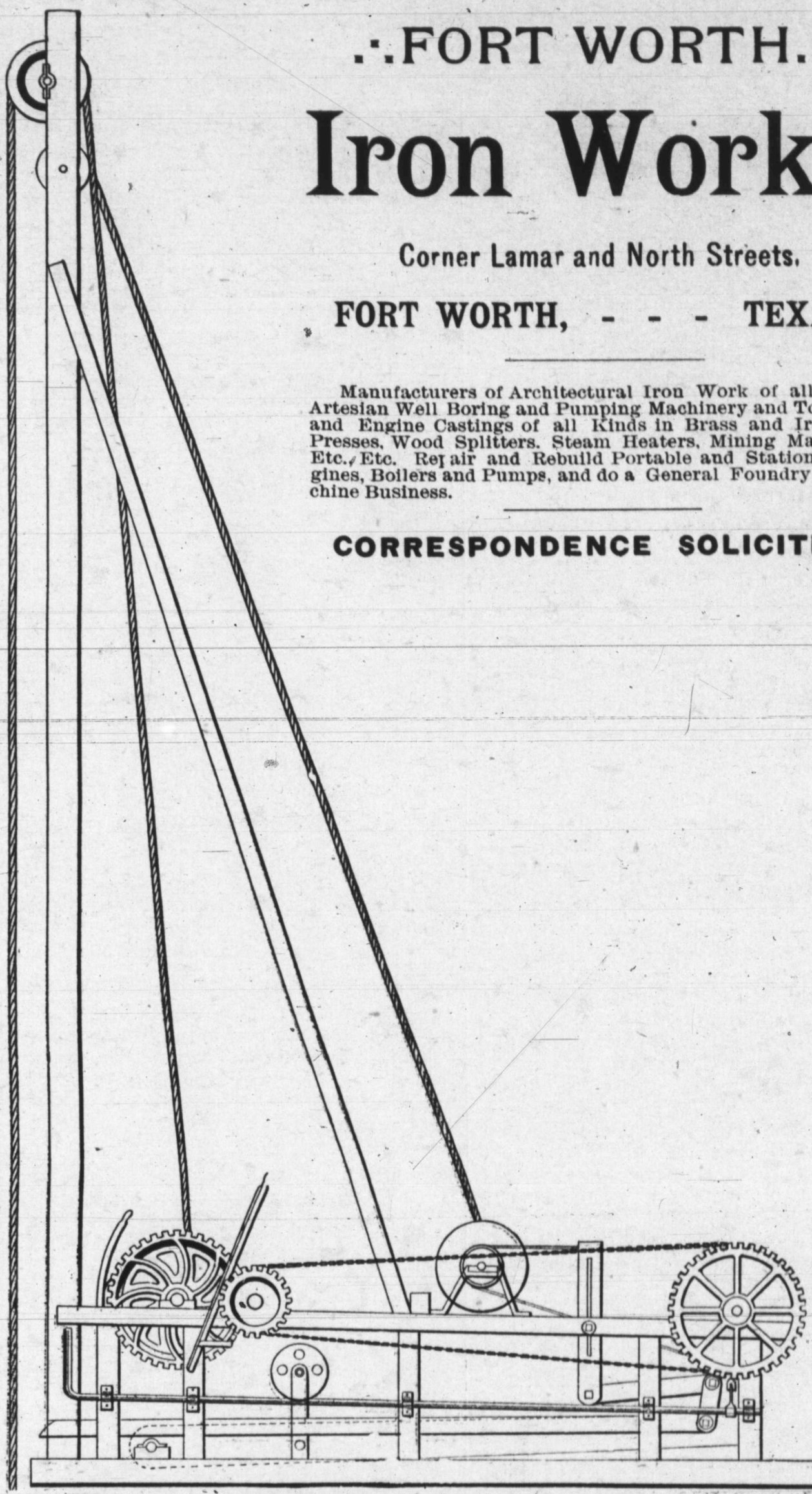
Fall pigs cannot be grown as cheaply as spring pigs, yet the former will be likely to bring rather better prices than the latter. There is some demand for roasters in winter, and a market for young pigs may be found in that direction. There is more time to care for pigs in winter than in summer, so let every farmer have a few litters come in the autumn months.

Corn is the great food for fattening. There is nothing equal to it for making good, solid pork that commands the highest market price. Swine, however, will be able to digest more of it if allowed turnips, potatoes, carrots or beets and some bran instead of nothing at all but corn. Too much corn will make them "cloyed."

Michigan Farmer: A farmer living near Kalamazoo asserts that he cured some of his hogs which had been attacked by cholera by giving them five grains of quinine every evening for three days, and skipping three days, until he had given it nine times, and he saved six or seven hogs he gave it to. All his herd died except these six. We have always believed that a sustaining treatment of the disease would be more successful than purgatives. Quinine and tincture of capsicum are remedies we would like to see tried, first removing the hogs to new quarters. Quinine, we believe, will not be found a preventive of the disease.

Mark Lane Express: A singular case of adoption by an animal has just occurred at Castleford, Yorkshire. Mr. G. Hepworth of the Crown hotel, Hightown, has a sow which gave birth a few days ago to twenty pigs. Three died shortly afterwards, leaving seventeen for the mother to suckle. As these were too many for her to properly attend to, and as Mr. Hepworth was anxious to save as many as possible of this numerous progeny, he took five of the newly born pigs and placed them with a setter which had only recently had pups. Strange to say, this animal not only displayed no resentment, but actually took the five little aliens under her protection and is now suckling them, exhibiting the utmost affection towards the little piggies.

There are several things to take into consideration in the breeding and maturing of pigs. It is conceded on all hands by experienced feeders that fall is the most favorable time to fatten hogs. If there was nothing else to consider but the rapidity with which fat can be put on, no doubt but what autumn is the best time to fatten. When it is remembered that a large proportion of the hogs are thrown on the market during November and December, and that the "glut," so-called, frequently depresses prices, it would seem that where a farmer is arranged in the way of shelter, feed, etc., it would not be a bad plan to arrange to take advantage of good prices that prevail frequently in the spring and summer. The important thing is to handle the pigs through winter at as little expense as possible consistent with their most rapid growth and early maturity. It is not a bad experiment to try both the fall and spring markets, keeping a close account of feed, trouble, etc., to ascertain the relative merits of the two systems. It very frequently happens that when the price of hogs in the fall is very low they are high in the spring when packers are selling the meat back to the people at greatly increased prices. Having hogs to market in both spring and fall, is on the same principle of mixed farming, if "one thing fails another may not." The man who markets some hogs in the fall and some in the spring or summer, is nearly sure to get a fair price for at least one of the lots.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.



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### 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.

### LADIES

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



**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Omaha Letter.**

UNION STOCK YARDS,  
SOUTH OMAHA, Oct. 15, 1892.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.  
Receipts of all kinds have been fairly liberal the past week. The following table gives an idea of how supplies compare with last week and a year ago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	23,775	23,558	2,274
Receipts last week	21,555	24,531	5,244
Same week last year	14,986	23,855	6,051
Receipts past 15 days	48,024	51,958	8,795
Same 15 days last year	33,957	42,619	10,549

Compared with last year there has been an increase so far this month compared with the first half of October, 1891, of 14,000 cattle and 10,000 hogs, and a decrease of about 1700 sheep.

In general there have been no radical changes in the cattle market the past week. With the supply of good to choice beef steers considerably short of the demand, prices have ruled strong on these grades, and the top prices of the year have been paid for good cattle. On the other hand the offerings of common and inferior cattle have been excessive, and while prices have not notably declined the trade has been dull and unsatisfactory. This has been particularly true of the "betwixt and between" cattle—cattle not good enough for beef and too good for feeders. In butchers' stock and canners the range of prices have been much the same as a week ago with the feeling decidedly weak on all but the best fleshy stock.

The feeder trade has been rather lively all week and prices well sustained as far as the desirable grades have been concerned. Good, smooth fleshy stock with weight and quality have readily commanded fairly satisfactory prices, but the long continued drouth has made a poor market for the common light stuff and yearlings. The pastures have been pretty well dried up, and in consequence there will be no very urgent demand for stock cattle until the stock fields are ready. Weather has been very favorable for maturing the corn, and all previous crop estimates will have to be slightly raised.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.75@5.15
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	4.30@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.75@4.00
Fair to good Texas steers.	2.25@3.25
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.25@2.75
Poor to medium cows.	1.00@2.00
Fair to choice native feeders.	2.50@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.	1.75@2.50
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.00@3.00
Veal calves.	2.50@4.50

Hogs have sold rather unevenly the past week. The market has been nervous and unsettled, but prices for the week close but a nickel lower than a week ago. Conditions are materially unchanged, but dealers would not be surprised to see a break any day. Sales to-day were at from \$5.22 to \$5.40, the bulk at \$5.25 to \$5.35.

Receipts of sheep have not been excessive and everything at all desirable that has been offered has met with a ready sale at good prices. The demand from all local houses is good.

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

Among the improvements talked of and in all probability to be started within the next few weeks are a glue factory by Cudahy and a tannery by Eastern parties.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

**Pecos Pointers.**

PECOS, TEX., Oct. 17, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Owing to a dearth of news I did not write you for the past two weeks, and

now at the present writing there is but little of interest to write.

The country around Pecos is gradually improving. Fruit and alfalfa farms are being prepared for the ensuing season. One section of land will be put in fruit this fall and several sections of alfalfa will be sown. One man has invested \$1000 in alfalfa seed and is now sowing every day and it will be but a few years before the Pecos valley will be the great hay market of the West. About \$40,000 worth of stock has gone to market from Pecos and no returns yet, consequently money is close and scarce. J. J. I.

**From Arkansas City.**

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., Oct. 17, 1892. A good rain fell last Thursday, October 13, and put water in the pastures. I notice Ike Pryor here. Bill Williams makes his home here. Mr. Harris is here also.

Sales of cows—butchers', at 1½c; calves, 2c, 2½c to 3c; hogs, 4½c. C. M.

**Navarro County Notes.**

CORSICANA, TEX., Oct. 14, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

We are having lots of rain after quite a dry spell, and to the stockman it's very gratifying as grass was beginning to need rain, prospects are flattering, cattle going into the winter fat and with plenty of grass and an abundance of feed.

There will be between 5000 to 6000 steers fed in this county this winter, mostly roughed on cottonseed and hay. This number may be increased from 1000 to 2000 head if the output of the oil mills are fed. Stockmen are taking hold of meal and hulls rather slow, as only about 1000 head have made arrangements to feed direct from the mills so far, very few being fed on corn, although it is abundant and cheap, the principal difficulty being in not having or being able to get any hogs to follow.

This county is in a more prosperous condition than for twenty years, so say bankers and merchants, and its credit is good abroad, as evidenced by the fact that some of her bonds recently issued have been sold at \$1.12 and bearing only 5 per cent interest.

There will be more wheat sown than usual. The demand for farms is good, land is renting at strong prices and a good deal changing hands; in fact the goose hangs high in old Navarro. C. S. W.

**CHICAGO LETTER.**

The Texas Cattle Market at the Chicago Yards as Seen by Godair, Harding & Co.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 18.—Since our communication last week trading in the Texas department of the stock yards has been characterized by no especially new or important features. Reasonably moderate supplies have imparted more vigor and activity to the market without causing any unusual improvement in prices. Still the market has inclined toward more strength and selling as a rule has been on a more satisfactory basis. Good well finished steers have been wanted at very good figures, but nothing strictly choice has been noticed and a large percentage of the sales have been very low. A great deal of inferior cow stock has arrived and of course the inferior ones had to sell for canners at disastrously low prices, but all they were worth compared with the general trade. Supplies of Texas cattle the balance of the season will probably be lighter than many supposed.

Thousands of cattle are being transferred to feeding lots that owners had intended to ship, but owing to the condition of the cattle and the state of market values for rough and inferior steers many dealers have considered it wiser to feed than to sacrifice at a loss. On this account then chances are more favorable for better market the balance of the season. Re-

ceipts during the past week were 25,435 in the quarantine division against 27,217 last week and 30,000 a year ago. Supplies have been moderate so far this week and values firm. Steers poor to choice have sold at \$2.15@2.80, with bulk at \$2.40@2.60; cows, \$1.40@2.00; calves, \$2.60@5.25.

Sheep—The general sheep market is a little lower than a week ago, but has been strong in the past few days. Few Texans have arrived, but Western stock has been plentiful.

We quote natives, \$3.50@4.85; Western, \$3.75@4.45; Texas, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

**Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.**

DALLAS, TEXAS, Oct. 19, 1892.

The seventh annual State Fair and Dallas Exposition is now in full blast—but somewhat under a cloud—a rain cloud—for the past five or six days, in fact it might be said the entire grounds are now in soak. While dear Dallas friends are navigating the Trinity they should not lose sight of connection with the fair grounds. Should the rains keep up, good boating would soon be in order. With the characteristic enterprise of the good people of Dallas, the fair is again put on a permanent foundation, and under the management of Mr. Jule Schneider, its president, and the ever-popular Claude Cour, secretary, the people of Texas are treated to as fine a display of exhibits and resources of the state as the most skeptical could wish; in fact, the county exhibits are full and complete, old Tarrant looming in the center of her exhibit with a pyramid eighteen feet high of the staff of life in the shape of black bottles of various kinds of native wine. Every man from the farmer down to the professional man should visit the fair this season by all means, as the attractions are greater in number, greater in interest and full and complete in all departments. It is true the weather for the past few days has retarded the attendance—but comparatively the attendance has been very satisfactory and the people well pleased with the great show. If the weather keeps clear thousands of visitors will pour into the grounds daily, and the man, woman or child who misses the fair will certainly lose a great treat. The muddy condition of the grounds has prevented the artillery boys from having their daily drill, but will be resumed as the weather permits. The stock arena presents a scene of life and animation daily.

**AWARDS.**

For the best stallion four years and under five, a horse belonging to Dr. Netherby of Farmersville was awarded the blue ribbon and Col. Henry Exall's horse the red ribbon. For the best stallion two years and under three, a horse belonging to Mr. C. Wheat of Dallas was awarded the blue ribbon. For the best stallion one year and under two, blue ribbon was given Hon. W. M. C. Hill's colt. There is still a demand for more stalls, the present number even with the additions made yesterday and last night being wholly inadequate to the demand.

In the stock arena to-morrow the following classes will be shown and passed on by the judges: Class 62, imported and native Percheron Normans; class 58, Southdowns; class 54, Poland Chinas; class 38, Herefords, Texas bred.

There were no races to-day, and the race programme of Monday holds over until to-morrow, beginning at 10 o'clock. The artillery company will drill to-morrow at 12 o'clock, going through a series of rapid evolutions and firing.

At 11:30 to-morrow McKenney and Williams will run a chariot race on the mile track. The race will be run strictly on its merits and will be intensely interesting from start to finish.

At 1 o'clock Professor Ennis will ascend in a balloon, and at a dizzy

height will make a thrilling parachute leap. Everybody should see this daring feat.

At 2 p. m. to-morrow the band of Pueblo Indians will give a performance in their wigwam, showing many unique and interesting features of their nomadic life.

The most noted feature of the fair which pleases everybody is the great Columbus clock—a great improvement upon the world-famed Strausburg clock. This clock is attracting the attention of thousands of people everywhere and a visit to the Fair and Dallas Exposition is incomplete without seeing this noted piece of mechanical ingenuity—all should see it. It will be one of the greatest features of the World's fair. This noted clock gives a review of America's history, its battles of liberty enacted by mechanical people who walk out of the great clock move and act as though they lived and breathed. It was made by John Tauber at Columbus, Ohio, the result of eight years of toil. The clock is eighteen feet in height and requires a special car to transport it. The attractions in music hall this season are very fine, and specially delights the ladies and children. The textile and needle work is very full and of a very high order. Mrs. Sidney Smith deserves special mention for her taste in display. The sideshows are many and varied, but bad weather has interfered with the monkey business somewhat. BIRD.

**Galveston Wool.**

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 20.—Market closed steady.

Grade	Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	17	@18½	18½@19 ½
Medium	17½	@19	18½@20 ½
Fall			
Fine	15	@16½	16½@17 ½
Medium	16	@17	17 @18 ½
Mexican improved	12	@13½	12 @14 ½
Mexican carpet	11½	@12½	11 @13

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 18, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, November 18, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivery at San Antonio, Texas, 20 cavalry horses and 4 artillery horses. Proposals for delivery at other points than San Antonio will be entertained. Proposals will be received for a less number than the total required. The United States reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for, and to increase or diminish the whole number to be delivered twenty per centum. Blank proposals and full instructions as to manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. Dandy, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. A., chief quartermaster.

Be Happy While You Live, for  
**You Will Be A Long Time Dead**  
To Be Happy Buy a

**DANDY STEEL MILL**  
AND A  
**Dandy Steel Tower.**  
With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill Requires No Oil for Years, therefore  
**No More Climbing Towers**  
**No More Tilting Towers**  
to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and **Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial** If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be under sold.  
**Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.**  
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.



**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.



**NE HES 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.

**REGISTERED**

PURE-BRED

**HEREFORD BULLS.**

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.

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

**A. B. Hughes**

HARDIN, MO.,

Breeder of Scotch, Collie, Shepherd Dogs English Berkshire Hogs, Light Brahma and Rose Comb, White Leghorn Chickens.

Herd headed by Royal Grove 23437, imp., and Long Duke 26038, sired by Gentry's Longfellow. Kennels headed by Active's Squire 23690; sire, The Squire 20881; grandsire, Champion Charlemagne E 10691; dam, Active 21065.

**TANSY PILLS!**

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

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

**FOR SALE.**

**6,720**

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$0 per acre; about one-third cash, balance in twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

**1,280**

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

**\$100,000.**

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

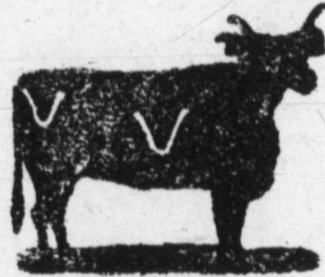
S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

**A GRAND RANCH.**

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

**Matador Land & Cattle Co.**

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

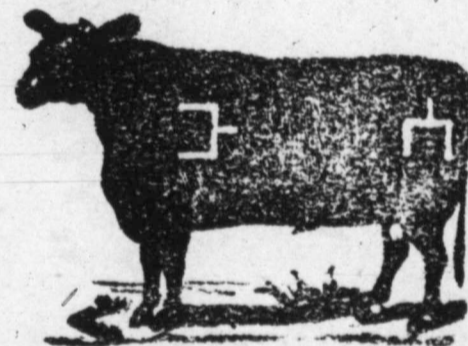
Additional brands: MAK on side; FAN on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

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

**THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.**

(Limited.)

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



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

**Hereford Cattle for Sale.**

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.

**FOR SALE.**

Thoroughbred English mastiff puppies, out of Bell, No. 25,150. American kennel club stud book, volume ix. by Felix No. 26,101 of kennel club volume ix. Price, \$30 for dogs, \$25 for bitches. Whelped September 22, 1892. Address M. F. Smissen, Sterling City, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

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 P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

**PASTURAGE FOR 3000 CATTLE.**

Pasturage for 3000 cattle six miles from railroad. Address A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado City, Tex.

**TO EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE.** Good stock of horses and a good jack, to exchange for cattle or sheep. Address A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado City, Tex.

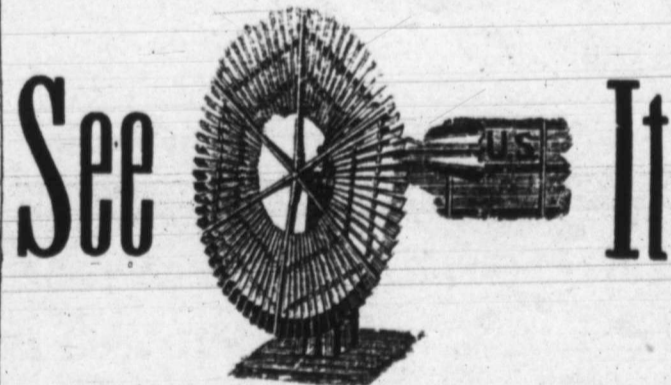
**PASTURAGE.**

I have a 150,000-acre pasture in Baylor county, one enclosure, 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 so 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.

**U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard Wind Mills EUREKA Wind Mills**

**THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.**



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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

**The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,** Corner Throckmorton and First Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Branch House, Colorado, Texas. Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

**Cattle Feed.**

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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Best Utensil in the universe.

W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Address nearest office for terms. Vinceland, N. J., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal.



**THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.**

Connecting the Commercial Centres and rich farms of **MISSOURI,** The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of **KANSAS,** The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of **NEBRASKA,** The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of **COLORADO,** The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of **ARKANSAS,** The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands of the **INDIAN TERRITORY,** The Sugar Plantations of **LOUISIANA,** The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of **TEXAS,** Historical and Scenic **OLD AND NEW MEXICO,** And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to **ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA,** For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or **H. C. TOWNSEND,** Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.



**THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.**

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

**Chicago & Alton R. R.**

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

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

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- J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
- JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
- JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
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**UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,**  
(LIMITED.)  
**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.**

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

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

**BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.**

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABOICK, General Manager.

**THE UNION - STOCK - YARDS,**  
Chicago, Illinois.

**Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.**

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

Cattle	3,250,359
Hogs	8,600,805
Sheep	2,153,537
Calves	205,383
Horses	94,396
Total number of 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.

**— ST FITLY A CASH MARKET. —**

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JAS. H. ASHBY, General Supt. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer. J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec'y and Asst. Treas.

**THE FORT WORTH HOUSE.**

**Texas Printing and Lithographing**

COMPANY,

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

LEGAL BLANKS AND COUNTY RECORDS

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

**WELLMACHY** All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam, Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. Also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

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**THE Kansas City Stock Yards**

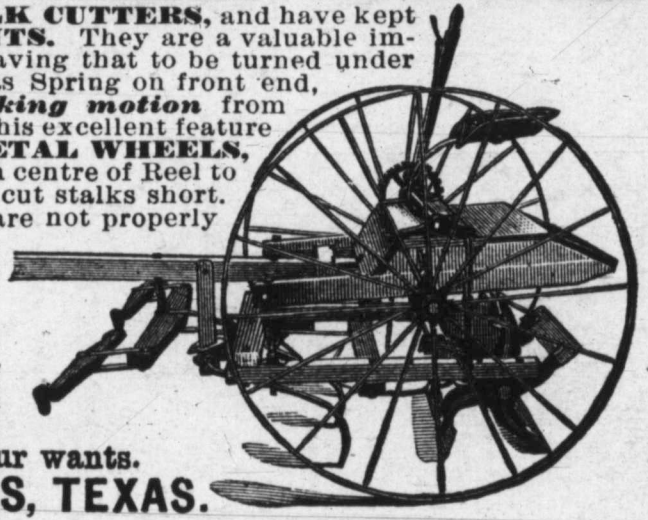
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive 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	2,569,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

**THE New CANTON STALK CUTTER**

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.



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**CLEARING SALE**

— OF —

**Furniture.**

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

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

**FAKES & CO.,**

Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.