



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

NO. 28.

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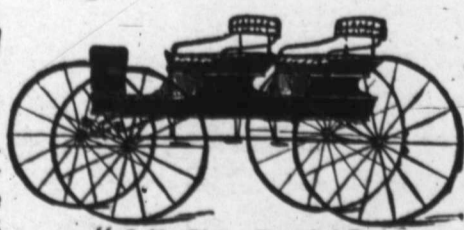


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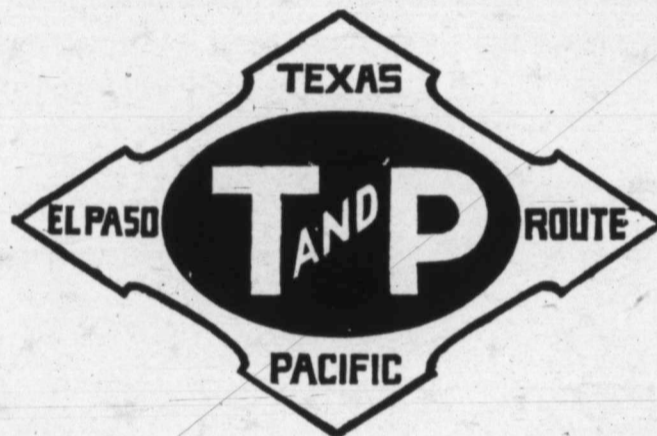
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The Gubernatorial Contest.

The political contest continues with increased interest with each succeeding day. The friends of Hogg, Clark and Nugent each claim a certain victory. It is impossible to tell what the result will be further than that the man who gets the largest number of votes will be elected. The country, however, is to be congratulated on the fact that the election will soon be over, the agitation ended and the people will be permitted to again resume their accustomed pursuits. The country would be better off and the people more prosperous and happy if these elections only occurred every four years.

Exterminate the Pests.

It has been suggested that the various pests, such as prairie dogs, flies, rabbits, grasshoppers, etc., may all be exterminated by introducing among them by inoculation some fatal and highly contagious disease. The JOURNAL believes it can be done successfully. It believes that if our state authorities would take hold of it that for a very small cost scientific men could be employed to take the matter in charge who by inoculation could soon spread among our prairie dogs, jack rabbits and even the pesty horned flies a disease that would rapidly wipe them out of existence.

Prairie dogs are known to destroy more grass annually in Western Texas than is consumed by all the live stock in that section of country. Jack rab-

bits are also known to be a great nuisance and to greatly damage the range in the western part of the state. For these reasons the JOURNAL believes that the state should make the experiment and if possible rid the country of these pests.

Organized Effort.

The stockmen of Texas should begin now to make an organized and well directed effort to secure favorable action by our next legislature on certain matters directly affecting the live stock interests. Before the stockmen can hope or expect to secure needed legislation they must agree among themselves.

There has heretofore been too much feeling of jealousy or rivalry between different classes of stockmen and among those from different parts of the state. This should be done away with. The stockmen of Texas should get together and work as a unit for the protection and advancement of the live stock industry of the state. Until this is done they need not expect the enactment of such laws as are now needed and demanded.

There is a large amount of legislation that would tend to foster and build up the live stock interests of the state which could easily and readily be obtained at the next session of the legislature provided those interested would make a united effort to secure it.

Among the laws now demanded by the live stock interest may be mentioned the quarantine law, a new inspection law, a law to protect pasturemen against tramp hunters and other trespassers, etc. All these, together with any other reasonable legislation that the stockmen may ask for and on which they are united, can be easily and readily obtained. All sectional feelings, jealousies, etc., however, must be abandoned and those interested must work together.

It is now time to make a beginning. Will some of our associations lead out in this important matter?

Farming in Texas.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of Texas, especially the central belt, is as fine farming land as can be found in any country. At the same time it is equally true that a still larger proportion of the state is especially adapted to grazing purposes, and is not in reality a good farming country. This statement will apply truthfully to a large area, covering all that portion of the state west of the timber belt and known as the mesquite country, but for present purposes and to be more specific, the JOURNAL will contract the area referred to and only insist in this article all that of Texas west of the 100th meridian is not, and unless the seasons become more regular and the rainfall is greatly increased, cannot ever become a prosperous agricultural region.

The JOURNAL does not pretend to say that good crops, especially of small grain, cannot occasionally be grown west of the 100th meridian. But it does say that such crops will be the ex-

ceptions rather than the rule, or, at least, that total or partial failures will occur often enough to render the business unprofitable and uncertain to those who engage in exclusive farming in the territory referred to.

It is possible, but hardly probable, that the rainfall will increase and be distributed with sufficient regularity to insure good crops every year in Western Texas. Nothing short of a fair crop each and every year will make farming profitable. Therefore any country falling short of this cannot be regarded as an agricultural district. There are, however, a class of farmers who can make money farming in Western Texas. They are not the exclusive farmers who depend entirely on the products of the farm, but the more progressive and modern tillers of the soil who not only diversify their crops and raise a little of everything, but who also in connection with their farm keep a herd, even though it be a small one, of good improved cattle, a small flock of well-bred sheep well adapted to the production of both wool and mutton, and such additional live stock as their finances and surroundings will admit.

Stock farming in the cheap lands west of the 100th meridian, properly managed, will pay handsomely. The stock farmer will not be entirely dependent on his crop, but will each year have a few surplus cattle, horses, sheep and hogs for sale, and in that way be assured of a competency, even though the grain and other farm crops should be an entire failure.

To those who are financially able to engage in stock farming, Western Texas offers a splendid field; but to the husbandmen who propose to earn his livelihood solely by the products of his farm, it cannot promise even a living.

Mrs. Harrison Dead.

For some time past it has been known that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the president, was slowly dying. This knowledge has cast a gloom over the entire country and naturally the press and people have eagerly looked for news from the executive mansion, always with the hope that a change for the better would be noticed.

But on the morning of Oct. 24, the sad news of this most estimable lady's death was heralded throughout the land, and the whole heart of this great nation went out to its chief in an unanimous expression of the deepest and most heart-felt sympathy, for his life's partner, the sharer of his joys, and his sorrows, his best friend—his wife—had been called and her gentle spirit had left this world of sorrows and crossed the bourne from which there is no return.

The news of her death gave rise to universal expressions of sympathy, but caused no surprise, as every one at Washington had been fully prepared for it. There were signs of mourning about the city at an early hour, in flags which drooped at half mast on the public buildings and on the hotels and private houses, but because of the non-

official position of the president's wife these demonstrations of sympathy were purely voluntary and the wheels of the city revolved much as usual.

Funeral services in Washington were held Thursday morning and as private as the official position of the president would possibly permit. They were conducted according to Presbyterian forms by Dr. Tunis Shamlin, rector of the Church of the Covenant, of which the president and his wife have been regular attendants. After services the funeral party left Washington Thursday noon for Indianapolis, where services of a more public character took place on Friday.

Irrigation in Italy.

The Italian provinces of Piedmont and Lombardy, lying in the fertile valley of the Po, have been irrigating on a large scale since the twelfth century. They have small canals or systems costing more by many millions than all the works of irrigation in most American states. And yet these provinces enjoy an annual rainfall of forty inches—greater than that of Ohio, New York or Massachusetts—a good share of it coming during the growing season, and can raise very good crops in most years without a particle of assistance from the ditch.

There is a lesson in these facts which Americans will learn in as many decades as it took the Italians centuries to learn it. The economic needs of Europe are such it is necessary to make a nice adjustment of supply to demand. A single crop failure in these closely settled districts of Europe would entail a degree of loss and suffering that would not be made up in several successful seasons. Demand treads closely on the heels of supply, and in the very best years there is only enough, and none to spare, for the needs of the great population. For these reasons governments engage the best engineers and expend millions of dollars to insure the crops against possible loss from drouth, and to conduct safely away from the fields the occasional floods that might otherwise prove disastrous. Centuries of experience have taught these people that this policy pays, and their confidence is amply demonstrated by the fact that they have largely extended their irrigation works during the past thirty years.

These lessons from the old world are not needed as an inspiration to Western men. They know what irrigation means to the newer portions of our country. But we trust the lesson will be learned by the great states of the middle west and east, which are incurring a loss from early floods and later drouths representing an amount sufficient to pay for great works of irrigation. The fact that while irrigation is a necessity in the arid west, it would be a great benefit all over the United States. It would not only insure crops, but improve them, and it would work a revolution in social conditions by putting intensive cultivation in the place of reckless and often profitless farming.

Three Months Free.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

One essential in the growing of a good beef is the having of a good beef breed.

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

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

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

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

With cattle, as with other stock, it is poor economy to allow them to run down in condition during the winter in order to economize feed.

Rough food and grain are both required in wintering cattle economically. The roughness may be hay, straw or fodder, but it should be of a good quality.

In wintering cattle three objects should be kept in view. They are health and thrift, economy of feed and profit to the owner. To make these successful, four essentials are involved—bringing into winter quarters in a good condition, proper shelter, plenty of suitable food and judicious care.

A cattle writer, in speaking of the merits of the Shorthorn, says that they have improved the herds of cattle of America more than all other improved cattle that were ever brought here. They have raised the average weight of thousands of our beef cattle from 200 to 500 pounds per head, besides greatly increasing the selling price.

Our export beef trade is a matter that has grown up almost wholly within the past fifteen years, but in 1890 it amounted to more than \$33,000,000 for live cattle and about an equal sum for beef products. If we were now compelled to find a market for this surplus within ourselves, it would seriously upset prices. The more we can increase this market, the better our prices will be for all cattle. But to increase it, especially the exportation of live cattle, we must produce cattle of better quality. Not 6 per cent of the cattle now received at our principal markets are of the quality demanded for export. If there were more of the proper class, more would be exported, and the entire market would respond to this relief with a higher level of prices.

From every quarter, home and abroad, 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 desire of beef. The general prosperity among all consumers is raising the standard for beef. There is a plethora of the common kind, which is canned and sent to feed the armies of Europe. It sells for 2 to 3 cents a pound. But the demand is growing at home and abroad for high grade beef. All that is offered is taken for \$4.50 to \$5.50. The markets constantly show this demand. Whoever reaches up to this standard in supplying the markets will find ready takers. Only such can hope to make the industry profitable.

When good grade heaves are selling right along at \$5 to \$6 per hundred, and the common at \$2.50 to \$3.00, it cuts into one's bank balance pretty fast so keep and feed the common ones. Rich men can stand that awhile, but no other class. On this subject of grading up the common breeds, the Breeders' Gazette in its last issue says: While a good pure-bred bull can effect a most marked improvement upon a herd of common native or scrub cows, the thought comes very forcibly at times that it is poor economy to buy a first-class bull and breed him to a lot of inferior cows. Not that such a process will not pay—it will, and the great pity is that more do not follow it—but it will pay so much more to breed a good bull on good cows. We would not cease urging the necessity of grading up the native cattle of the country by the use of pure-bred bulls; it is impossible to lay too much stress upon this point for in no other way can the quality of the stock of the country be improved; but when we stop to consider how cheaply high-grade heifers and cows can be purchased at the present time from those who have been using pure-bred bulls for years, and who must sell because they have more cattle than they can feed it does seem as if the man who is fully convinced of the necessity for having a better herd of cows would attain his ends more quickly and at much less trouble and expense by simply buying here and there cows which already carry in their veins a large per cent of pure-bred blood. It is cheaper to pay a few dollars more per cow and save years of "grading up." It will pay better to start right with a uniform herd of well-graded cattle and have their produce to sell every year, than to spend ten good years of one's life in building up a herd of like quality from scrub cows. Only rich men can afford to keep scrub cows when those which have three, four and five top crosses of improved blood go begging for purchasers as they have during the past few years.

Taking one year with another, as much depends upon the cattle we start with as upon any one thing outside of the food and manner in which it is given. Every feeder that has given the attention necessary under present conditions of cattle feeding to realize a fair profit understands that there is a very considerable difference in the outcome of cattle. That given the same feed and care one animal will make a much better gain than another. So much is this difference that in many cases it really determines the question of profit or loss. When the margin of profit is small at best, every advantage must be taken and few are of more importance than a proper selection. The value of the food supplied is the same as well as the labor required to feed and care for whether the animal is making a fair growth in proportion to the amount of food supplied or not, and it is therefore very important to select such animals as will readily make a thrifty growth if fed liberally and given good care, says a correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture. It is better to pay a higher price for the better class of growing steers, as with them a profit is possible, while with the inferior feeding animals it is often time and money thrown away to keep them. Because an animal is a hearty eater is not all that is necessary, as it is not what the animal eats, but rather what it digests and assimilates that benefits; and while one animal may readily eat enough the growth may prove very unsatisfactory. One of the principal objects, if not the principal one, in feeding cattle is to convert the farm product into a more profitable, marketable product. With thrifty, growing young cattle it is possible to convert much that, to a considerable extent, may be considered waste products into something marketable. This is especially the case with corn fodder, straw and hay. But if done profitably the right kind of animals must be selected as well as good feed and care be given. Another advantage

in having good feeders is that they are always marketable while inferior grades are often difficult to sell at any price, and this is not only the case during growth, but also to a certain extent when they are ready for market.

Canadian Cattle Exports.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Up to the present date Canada has exported more live cattle to the United Kingdom this year than in any year within the past five. The total this year recently footed up 67,527 head. This number shows a steady increase from 1888, when the number was 38,279 head, although the year preceding that reached 44,727 head. Canada does not seem destined to become a heavy exporter of cattle in comparison with the United States, but has a much more satisfactory export trade in sheep. Our neighbors have found the trans-Atlantic sheep trade quite profitable, and in their hands it has grown to be quite a good thing, although it is not as great as a few years ago.

Good Breeding.

It is an old saying that the bull is half the herd, and yet is it a truth. There can be no improvement, no building up, no early maturity in any profitable degree, no rapid taking on of flesh, no adequate return for the food consumed, unless that one animal that is half the herd possesses those very important essentials, and does transmit them in an intense degree, said the Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atkinson, at a Farmers' institute. Hence, while it is all-important that the best females be obtained or kept in the herd, the only way to maintain those essential good qualities is to use nothing but the thoroughbred male that possesses those essential qualities and transmits them in an intense degree to his progeny. If he does not transmit those qualities it only entails loss to use him.

Use no grade animal, however good he may be in appearance. He gets his merits, his style and quality from the thoroughbred ancestors, but he has no power to transmit his good qualities or his fine appearance to his progeny in any important degree. The grade breeds your herd down to the scrub faster than the thoroughbred can breed them up to higher grades. In using the grade sire you lose all that has been gained by careful breeding, and it means less profit; it means scrub farming with all its sad consequences.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer who is an enthusiast regarding that best of all hay, alfalfa, says: Alfalfa is the king of all tame grasses, and is a veritable gold mine to farmers who will avail themselves of its many good qualities. It affords pasture in the spring fifteen days earlier than any other grass; it will yield three crops of hay and furnish pasture late in the fall when other grasses have dried up and have entirely disappeared. The dry spell through which we are now passing (October 8) does not effect it in the least. It makes the very best hay for any kind of stock or horses. The three cuttings will produce four tons per acre in a season. It takes moisture deep in the earth, and thereby enriches the surface. I have a piece which, in the absence of freezing weather in the next two weeks, will make the fourth cutting. Only one precaution is necessary after the grass has made a rank growth—cattle should not be allowed to feed on it more than thirty minutes at a time, morning, noon and night. It is eaten so ravenously as to cause bloat, and if care is not taken fatal cases are liable to occur. On thin land the growth is nearly as good as on the strongest soils. When once rooted it needs no attention or top-dressing. Only to be cut when the purple blossoms have made their appearance. And the half has not been told.

HORTICULTURE.

When a tree is vigorous and healthy the top is luxuriant.

Winter fruit keeps best when excluded from air and kept dry.

A feeble growth in old trees is often the result of starvation.

In the fall is a good time to set out raspberry plants of any kind.

Have the soil for strawberries rich and as free from weeds as possible.

It is a mistake to plant trees of any kind unless the soil is thoroughly prepared.

An excess of water around the roots of trees during winter often kills them.

A fruit tree, like a fattening animal, needs good feeding to make it productive and profitable.

A few standard kinds of apples are better than a hundred for market purposes, only let them be of the best sorts.

Give trees plenty of room if you would have them vigorous and thrifty, and bear large, well-matured fruit.

We have become convinced that the honey bee is indispensable to fruit growing, and that every fruit grower should keep several colonies of bees in his orchard expressly to pollenate his fruit.

It is estimated by trustworthy ornithologists that a parent insectivorous bird will destroy about 200 insects, and that two old birds with five young will destroy in the process of a single day's feeding 700 insects. Multiply this number by the great multitude of insectivorous birds in the fields and woods of the country, and we can get an approximate estimate of the helpfulness of our birds in protecting our forests and agricultural interests.

Tobacco stems contain over two per cent of nitrogen, more than one-half per cent of phosphoric acid, and six and one-half per cent of potash, thus being an excellent source of plant food, especially for soils deficient in potash and for garden and fruit crops. As they can often be had at a merely nominal price, they are also a cheap source of plant foods. If order to make them more quickly available and effective it will be a good plan to mix and compost them with fermenting horse manure.

It is often a difficult task to get nursery trees to live when taken from their native soil and transported a long distance. Especially is this so if planted in a drouthy time. When trees are received make it an object to set out immediately. Prune off any dead or mutilated roots and dig holes large enough so that the roots can lie in a natural position—just as they were when taken from the original bed. After the tree is placed return about half the clay. Saturate this thoroughly with water to the consistency of muck, and work it around the roots very thoroughly.

The farmer who plants a few apple or pear trees, or ten or a dozen grape vines, will probably not have much fruit to sell, but when they come into bearing he will have the best food for his family that the largest capitalist in the world longs for and cannot surpass. His profit may not come in the selling, but it will surely come in the added pleasure to his family and their better health. The more good fruit we have, the better our health, the higher our enjoyment, the better our tempers, and the less necessity is felt for the doctor and his medicine. By all means, have an ample supply of fruit on the farm and as well on your own table.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Keep the sheep out of fields where burrs are growing.

In some sections it has got to be a question of dogs and sheep.

From this time on the fleece will help sell the carcass in the sheep market.

By weighing the wool of each sheep the light fleeced sheep can be selected and sold.

On the ram and his condition depend the quality, condition and vitality of the lamb crop.

One of the most essential items in raising the finest grades of wool is regularity of condition.

Sheep suffer severely from colds and, if allowed to run on too long, is liable to turn into lung fever.

The production of a better class of wool than the average is necessary to secure the very best prices.

Overstocking with sheep should be avoided as injurious both to the sheep and to the farm, besides making it unprofitable.

Properly managed, a better return can be made for feeding sheep than cattle, in proportion to the amount of food consumed.

The feed and care of the ewes during the fall and winter has much to do with the vitality and vigor of the lambs when they come.

The breeder of Merinos can no longer afford to neglect the mutton value of his crop, or the keeper of the larger breeds their fleece value.

There is nothing like good lamb or tender mutton for sick people. Physicians allow convalescents to partake of this sooner than of any other flesh.

Sheep, when well sheltered during the fall and winter, will not only shear more wool, but it will be of a better quality than those exposed to the weather.

In Spain Merino rams produce only 8 per cent of live weight in wool, American Merinos more than double this. Hammonds celebrated ram "Twenty-one Per Cent" reached the figures which gave him his name.

If you go into the sheep business, better be able to quote the language of the Dakota rustler, who was not in politics for his health, the good of the people or for fun alone. An easy time should not be expected if you want to make a success of it.

It now seems likely that the recent decision of the court of appeals which declared that goat hair was dutiable as second-class wool at 12c per pound will not affect the importation of it. Goat hair cannot, it is said, be distinguished by the most expert from cow hair, and is likely to be admitted as such.

It is a question whether the sheep ranching industry will not be seriously interfered with before many years by parasites infecting the ranges. Time alone will tell, but many experienced shepherds are of the opinion that the ranges will not escape the parasites any more than farms where sheep are pastured continuously.

In sheep breeding from twins for years in succession, is very sure to increase the percentage of twin lambs, but this may be done at the expense of size and vigor, or constitution. In breeding for any particular point, do not lose sight of the result upon other points, and if they are weakened in value, breed back again once or more.

The department of agriculture sent out a list of questions to several hundred correspondents in every state and territory, asking replies. One of these was, "What is the percentage of loss of sheep in your locality from dogs?" The returns, carefully tabulated, gave a result varying from 4 per cent in Texas, Kentucky and Delaware to 8 per cent in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

The sheep houses on some farms are very poorly cleaned from year to year, little being done but to haul out the manure, and sometimes this is allowed to accumulate for several seasons. A general cleaning up of the sheep house or shed should be given before the flock has to use it for winter quarters. If disease of any kind appeared last year disinfect thoroughly. Whitewash is good and lime scattered over the floor will help sweeten up the place.

Those who are investing in sheep with the idea of making a fortune out of them in a few years had better let them alone. While indications are as favorable for the sheep industry as for any other, the ups and downs of the business are numerous, and the beginner may strike a series of "downs" that will discourage him. There is no business that has paid those who have stuck to it better than sheep, but few of the come-and-go kind have made anything out of it.

In those breeds where the rams are not used until they have become shearlings it is not necessary to keep the ram lambs very highly unless they are to enter the show ring. It is sufficient if they are fed as well as the best wether lambs which will be sold out during winter. If they are fed only moderately highly they will be much less liable to sickness, their constitutions will be stronger, and they will be more serviceable rams when they are required for work in the following year.

No farm is complete in its appointments without a flock of sheep. The number to be kept in a given area will depend largely upon the farmer. Some men, by care and watchfulness and by utilizing every nook and corner of the farm, can keep more sheep than a haphazard man, and consequently make more money out of them. This is the case with every kind of business. We should suggest that any careful farmer could keep one sheep to every acre contained in the farm beside his other necessary stock, such as work horses and milch cows. No unnecessary stock should be kept.

A Montana sheep company reports the following results in lambing: Six thousand eight hundred ewes were turned into the breeding pens last December, and at docking time 6500 lambs were counted out, and it is safe to estimate that over fifty lambs were dropped after that date. This record was unprecedented in their experience, and we do not remember to have seen as good results reported with so large a number. Their success is attributed to "good sheds, plenty of feed and plenty of help," the company having worked over forty men during lambing season.

To grow early lambs for market early mating is not all that is necessary. Good feed for the ewe before the lamb is dropped, but not that which will make her too fat and liberal feeding to her and to the lambs, as soon as they can be taught to eat it are necessary, and warm, but well-ventilated sheds, not crowded, and good beds of straw to induce lying down quietly are equally important. The term now so often given them of "hot-house lambs" is expressive of the treatment they need, warmth and forcing feed. When one can get \$10 for a 30-pound lamb it pays to take some trouble to grow it.

A new law has just gone into effect in Ohio which will tend to increase the profits of sheep raising by diminishing

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the loss by worthless dogs. Townships are empowered to pay damages for all sheep killed in the township. The sheep owners must present a detailed account of the injuries done to their flocks to the trustees, and the same must be sworn to. The testimony of two witnesses can be taken and an allowance of 50 cents each be paid the witnesses. The trustees have discretion as to the allowance to be made, and the sums granted, with the witness fees, is reimbursed from the county treasury.

In market reports during the past season there have been frequent references to the free movement of wool from producers' hands. Receipts at leading markets of the country indicate that in no previous season, during recent years at least, was so small a proportion of the clip kept in the country. Another feature frequently commented on has been the liberal buying by manufacturers, sales footing up considerably more than last season. With this early liberal marketing by producers, and the later free buying by manufacturers, the fluctuations in prices have not been very pronounced. A comparison of our quotations at the opening of the season and at present shows somewhat higher prices on some grades and lower on others, but no wide variation on any, except on some grades of Texas and Oregon.

The following as to the value of sheep for keeping up the fertility of the farm is given by a Wisconsin correspondent of the Wool and Cotton Reporter: "Mr. William Spiegelhoff, a plain German farmer living near here, has one of the finest flocks of combing Merinos in the United States, shearing an average of thirteen and one-half pounds of wool, that commands, this year, 65 cents. His wethers average 100 pounds, and bring nearly \$7 a head after they are sheared. Sheep have been kept on the farm since 1867. The pasture land has doubled its capacity for carrying stock, and the plow land yields 135 bushels of corn per acre. This is eighty-seven bushels of shelled corn, or three times the average of the state. The late Eli Stillson of Oshkosh, Wis., kept 1500 head of Merino sheep for many years. During a term of twelve years he raised in all 40,000 bushels of wheat on his farm, an average of twenty-two bushels per acre, or more than twice what the prairie farmers got who kept no sheep and farmed for the 'markets of the world.'"

As eaters of brush and noxious plants sheep will do good service, but they must not be kept at it steadily, or they will grow thin, and their fleeces will suffer in consequence. The flock must be compelled to browse only a few days at a time. A writer for the American Agriculturist thinks that after the gratification of this diet ceases, there is no longer profit in confining sheep to such food. No other live stock demand more constant change. If the sheep be divided into several flocks, one may follow another into a field where brush or weeds are becoming troublesome, and each returned again after a week's relief on grass. He is of the opinion that most plants can be killed by removing the leaves during the summer. The bushes should be cut down, that the flock may destroy them by eating

every new sprout. Briers are more easily subdued early in the season. Large fields should be browsed in small plats by means of movable fences. When grass has taken the place of brush or weeds in one division of the field, it may be used profitably as an exchange pasture, every second week. He says that sheep bells should be kept on the flock browsing in tall weeds or brush. Sheep are very social, and nothing will so soon cause a cessation of industry as a felling of loneliness. Bells also deter dogs from attacking the flock hidden in an overgrown field. The flock at this important work must also have a regular and abundant supply of pure water and of salt, and be frequently visited by the owner. That the cleaning of the land is not the whole object of sheep keeping must be borne in mind. When sheep are changed to other fields, or to the fold, the time from sundown to dark is preferable, as then they are satisfied with the day's exercise and food, and will follow with less trouble and lie more quietly than at noon or day-break. Never drive a flock roughly. The sheep, which are always led, make the best grade of meat, and the fleeces are most uniform in texture and market value.

We want quality first, but quality is not everything, especially with stock.

Instead of taking the lambs from the ewes, take ewes from the lambs.

Sheep and hogs generally arrive at maturity earlier than cattle and horses.

Some Experiences on Dogs.

Some Virginia farmers make a dog law and live up to it in their farm practice and with the full knowledge of their neighbors. One of these who keeps dogs himself agrees that anybody who finds his dogs off his farm and alone may kill them, and that he shall kill any dogs he may find wandering alone on his farm.

Another one has a standing bargain with his hired man to pay a bounty of 50 cents on dog scalps killed on his own farm. This gentleman has a pair of trained bulldogs that kill every strange dog they find alone on the farm. He says they make quick and sure work with every dog they take hold of.

Another very enterprising, courteous, reasonable sheep raiser shoots every dog that prowls around his premises day or night. He makes it a rule to get the dogs before they get his sheep, and thus avoids the losses and annoyances formerly and usually experienced. He says his gun is his only safeguard against dogs.

Still another large sheep raiser has a shepherd with his sheep during the day, and keeps them in a yard at night that is inclosed with a wire picket fence five feet high, which is dog proof.

Some sheepmen practice the liberal, if not indiscriminate, feeding of poisoned meat to dogs that are known to spend their nights away from home.

The dog question in Virginia has been and is a serious one, but Virginia sheep raisers do not tamely submit to the possible circumstances. The benefits of a dog law in some counties have been very marked and helpful to sheep farmers, and they do not propose to abandon such legislation.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Plenty of stock water is now reported in Eastland county.

Good rains and plenty of stock water are reported from Glen Rose.

Rains for two days and night were reported from Iowa Park.

Jones county was not left out in the dry. Plenty of rain has fallen there.

Several days of heavy rain about Hamilton last week damaged the cotton crop.

Rain for several days had fallen about Pilot Point up to the first of the week.

The streams in Shackelford county were reported overflowing the first of the week caused by the recent rains.

The recent rains broke a ten months drouth in Motley county and were said to be the heaviest rains in the history of the county. Plenty of stock water.

The rain that fell yesterday supplied "a long felt want." It is to be hoped that stock and drinking water will become plentiful again, now that the drouth is ended.—Hamilton Herald.

A Dallas News special from Elgin, dated October 22, says: Rain has fallen here almost every day for a week and tanks are filled up. Some of the roads into town are so muddy that many planters cannot bring in their cotton.

J. A. Matthews of Albany, Tex., last week shipped a train of sixteen cars of beef cattle to Northern markets. Mr. Matthews is one of the leading cattlemen of his section and is an old-timer.

The Colorado Clipper, one of the leading newspapers of the West and authority on all the interests of West Texas, says the stock interests of the Colorado country are in a better shape than for a number of years. Range is good, water plentiful and stock as fat as butter.

Splendid rains have fallen here the past week and gardens that had been planted are looking well. By the way it is not too late to plant turnips and nothing will help more to "make a mess" for dinner than turnip greens.—Liberty Vindicator.

The Midland Gazette has announced that on to-morrow, October 29, a meeting of the wool growers of Midland and adjoining counties will meet at the courthouse in Midland for the purpose of organizing an association, the objects of which will be to devise some means for protection against scab.

Midland, Tex., has been visited by an enterprising "flying jenny" or merry-go-round man, who calls his machine a "carousal," and who offers prizes to best riders, etc. The cow punchers evidently enjoy a ride on it now and then. The Gazette says: It is very amusing to see some of the oldest cow men of our town mount the wooden horses at the carousal, take off their hat, give a yell and a whoop and try to play cowboy again.

Heavy rains have fallen in this section within the past week and the roads are badly washed. Cotton picking not interfered with, however, to any great extent. The farmers are not marketing their cotton as freely as is customary at this time of the year. The delay is occasioned by the fact that we have hitherto had such fine weather for gathering crops and picking cotton and that the farmers were loth to stop long enough to haul to the gins, says a special to the Dallas News, dated Jasper, Tex., Oct. 23.

A Gardentown, Tex., special to the Dallas News, dated Oct. 23, says: Dry

weather still holds the fort here. Good rains have fallen all around, but none here, except a small shower, for ten weeks. There is but little chance for fall gardens. A great many cattle are dying from what is called murrain, while others are so poor that they will not be able to stand the first cold this winter if it should be anyways severe. The majority of the cotton fields are picked clean and the staple marketed.

Major Guy Rivers, paymaster of the Fort Worth and Denver road, is back from a business trip over the line. He paints a very rosy picture of the condition of things along the road. The country needed rain and providence sent it in such quantity as to insure plenty of water for stock and at the same time to place the broad prairies of the panhandle in the best of condition for agricultural purposes. Near Childress he saw for the first time a steam plow in operation. Mr. Rivers thinks if these implements are generally adopted the cost of plowing will be merely nominal—Fort Worth correspondent Dallas News, Oct. 23.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Journal: From the best information at hand we conclude that there will be fewer cattle put on feed this fall than for some years past. Opinions and conditions may change, however, before all the grass cattle go forward to slaughter. The ruling price of corn for the next thirty days will be a leading factor in the feeder market. The snow storm that set in here on Tuesday night was the heaviest ever experienced in this section so early in the autumn. The storm continued all Wednesday and most of the night. Yesterday the sun shone out and apparently the "spell" is over. The loss of stock will be considerable but at this writing no reliable estimate can be made.

A cattleman commenting on the cattle industry in Arizona the other day said that the cattle interests of that state are in a deplorable condition. The summer rains were confined to narrow limits and the broad ranges derived but little benefit. There are a few favored localities where feed is abundant, but in general the condition is very bad. The stockmen who survive the effects of the last drouth will profit by this severe lesson, and will not only supplement the uncertain ranges by fields of alfalfa, but will keep a better grade of cattle. While the number of the latter will be less than if they were scrubs, the calamity of over stocking will be avoided.

The San Angelo Herald reports the following sales of livestock: J. F. Hoover of Sherwood sold his horses in Colorado City, at \$21.50 per head. Capt. William Turner sold four good mares last week to Moore at \$30 per head. Mr. Melvin of McCulloch county, sold 2000 stock sheep to T. D. Newell, at \$2.50 per head. John W. Lovelady has contracted with M. Z. Smisson for the delivery of 500 steer yearlings at \$8.50. Bill Lackey bought a fine Jersey cow from F. B. Ewing for \$100, and is looking for some more stock of the same quality. C. B. Metcalf of the XOZ company, sold Saturday to D. T. Boone, fifty-three mule colts for \$1600. Mr. Boone will ship them to McLennan county to sell to the farmers. Hector McKenzie of Sonora was in the city Monday. Mr. McKenzie sold 1000 unshorn ewes to Newton Bros., for \$2, 250; sold 400 shorn ewes to J. F. Miller for \$800; bought 300 shorn wethers from J. F. Miller for \$700 and ninety shorn muttons from Spade, of Crockett county, for \$300.

The Kansas City Times of Oct 21, says: H. P. Child, assistant general manager of the Kansas City stock yards, has returned from his trip to the orient. Yesterday he was filling the office of superintendent, Eugene Rust having gone to Chicago to attend the World's fair dedication exercises. Mr. Child has been to Japan, and

stopped at Honolulu on his way home. Yesterday he told the Times man something about live stock in Japan. Until twenty years ago, he said no fresh meat was used as food in the Mikado's domains, but since Europeans have taken up their residence in that country, and have successfully used cattle both as beasts of burden and for food, some of the Japanese have come to the conclusion that there is something good about beef after all, and also that it's easier to work oxen than to work one's self. But their stock is the scrubbiest kind, Mr. Child says, and he cannot see any indications for its betterment. In fact he is of the opinion that before many years go by what few cattle are now in that country will have been slaughtered for food. The Japanese will only eat the heifers, believing that a plague would be the result of eating the beef of a steer, so that their breeding possibilities are obscured by their superstition.

TERRITORY NEWS NOTES.

Word comes from Deming that cattle are being shipped out of the Territory with the utmost speed, and it would seem that the cattle industry, especially in that section, will soon be a thing of the past.

The cattle outlook in the Oro Blanco, Pima county, section though is by no means so cheering as the mining, and the cattle losses there this winter will probably be quite heavy. There is, however, considerable grass in some of the higher hill ranges.

Prospector: Cattlemen say that it is only a question of cars, not how many cattle will be shipped to California and Nevada. Cattle are in splendid shipping order and will be turned onto California and Nevada ranges as fast as cars can take them there.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last Mr. Thomas Adams shipped a herd of over 500 cattle to grazing lands in Texas. New Mexican cattle are being shipped out of the Territory with the utmost speed, and it would seem as though the cattle industry, especially in this section, will soon be a thing of the past.—Deming Headlight.

Florence Tribune: Within the last few weeks, owing to the scarcity of feed and water on the plains and hills, large numbers of cattle have been driven down to the river bottoms. In many cases these cattle, famished as they are for green feed, have broken through fences and damaged growing crops. A few nights ago a band broke through the barbed wire fence around the field cultivated by the Villar boys, and in one night completely destroyed their crop of beans and corn, which was quite a serious loss to them. The farmers should have some remedy against the owners of cattle which commit such depredations.

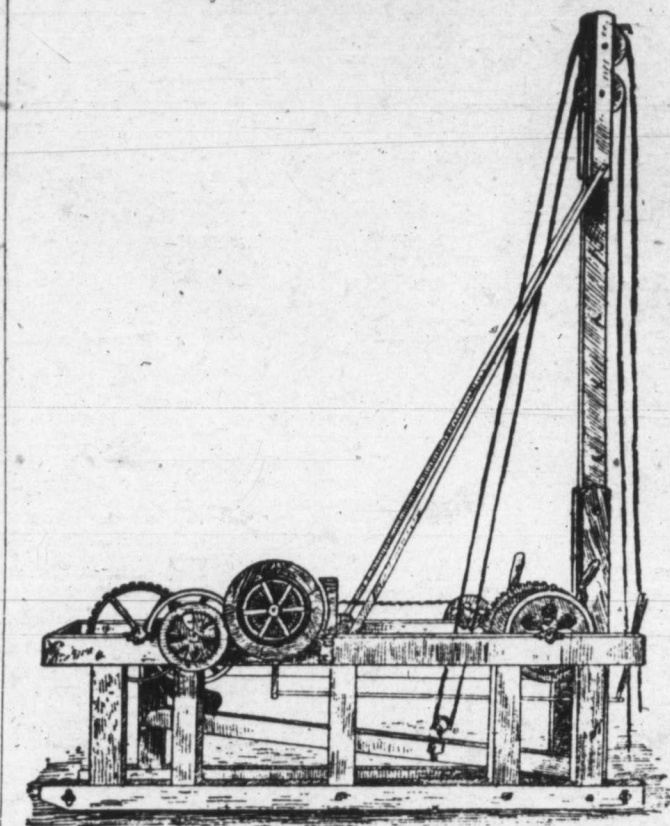
The Situation Changes.

The following is taken from a Panhandle exchange, and very truthfully gives the situation as it now is. The big ranches are slowly disappearing to make room for the stock farmer and the small ranchman:

The dawn of a brighter day is beginning to cast its roseate rays in the Panhandle. For the past fifteen years it has been a grand cattle country and hundreds of thousands of beeves have been shipped or driven to market or to Northern feeding grounds, but in another five years the range business will be a thing of the past and one remembered as past decades in the development and settlement of the grandest part of Texas. At the present time the stock farm and the sheep industry are crowding the range cattle business, and to such an extent that some large cattlemen are moving their herds to lands not yet occupied by the nester, bonus farmer, stock farmer or sheepman. Other range herds will have to go by the force of circumstances, and so truly is this statement realized that

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

no effort is being made by many of the range ranches to lease the school land. This state of affairs is brought about by the tireless, irresistible force seeking new homes, fairer skies and lands blessed with an health giving climate and as productive and rich as the valley of the Nile.

There is no opposition to the ranch business except that which is brought about by the direct force of circumstances in the realization of the fact that where millions of cattle can be raised and fattened on the range, that five times as many more can be matured on the stock farm; and that a horse or mule ranch will pay equally as well if not better than the range cattle business. Nor is this all; the entire country is being slowly but surely dotted over with flocks of sheep, and nowhere in these United States can a man obtain better results and profits from sheep husbandry than in this salubrious climate. Everything seems to favor this industry which speaks of peace and prosperity and the advent of the second stage in the development of any Western climate. Instead of impoverishing the land sheep improve it by enriching the soil, and in a few years the land is left in a fit condition for the farmer's plow, and thus, step by step, the possibilities and the greatness of the future open like a flower before our vision until we realize in all its fullness that this the last vast body of land reserved for settlement in Texas is the best of all. Come farmers. Come on horse and mule raisers. Come on sheepmen and cover the face of nature with your flocks and you will bring in every case prosperity to the country and town, and to yourselves individually, the realization of your brightest visions of success.—Ex.

The Henrietta Herald says there is a fine season now in the ground, and the prospects for a large wheat crop next year are now most flattering. Farmers are busy plowing and sowing.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct. 19.—McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 59 steers, 628 lbs, \$1.80.

Oct. 20—G Freed, Kansas City, Mo, 17 steers, 792 lbs, \$2.25; 6 cows, 723 lbs, \$2.

Oct. 21—Pawnee C Co, Boulder, Col, 79 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.75; 22 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.45.

Oct. 22—S J Walling, Brownwood, 134 calves, 216 lbs, \$2.60; W H Jennings, Arkansas City, Kan, 25 steers, 1044 lbs, \$2.25.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.
AT KANSAS CITY.

Oct 19—Rose & Willard, Panhandle, 133 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.55; 10 bulls, 1040 lbs, \$1.05; 28 calves, \$7.25 each; 110 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.10; R B Masterson, Miami, 95 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.30; 80 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.75; 16 calves, \$5.50 each; R Kamelta, Miami, 26 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.40; 102 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.75; Sam Seiber, Miami, 25 cows, 863 lbs, \$1.70; C Schreisner, Caney, Kan, 87 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.65; Martin & Light, Caney, Kan, 56 steers, 799 lbs, \$1.75; J Stone, Elgin, Kan, 62 cows, 677 lbs, \$1.25; Masterson & J. Miami, 34 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.20; A G Evans, Madison, Kan, 198 steers, 971 lbs, \$2.50; Pumphrey & T, Ponca, I T, 53 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.60; W G Jennings, Ponca, I T, 52 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.25; Armstrong & Co, Ponca, I T, 123 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.60.

Oct. 20—H M Kidwell, Ponca, I T, 18 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.90; I T Pryor, Ponca, I T, 27 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.60; R B Masterson, Miami, 326 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.80; J H Merchant, Chouteau, I T, 75 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.65; C W Merchant, Chouteau, I T, 41 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.65; 22 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.15; M Half, Elgin, Kan, 25 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.10; 20 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.50.

Oct. 21—W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 115 steers, 1117 lbs, \$2.35; San Simon C Co, Reece, Kan, 24 steers, 1069 lbs, \$2.15; 18 steers, 836 lbs, \$1.80; 104 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.30; A G Evans, Madison, Kan, 174 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.45; 25 steers, 936 lbs, \$1.90; H C Jackson, Madison, Kan, 18 steers, 911 lbs, \$2.05.

Oct. 24—J C Ford, Elgin, Kan, 52 calves, \$6.50 each; 10 calves, \$4 each; 11 bulls, 859 lbs, \$1; 61 steers, 705 lbs, \$1.70; 69 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.40; 64 cows, 615 lbs, \$1.15; 17 cows, 515 lbs, \$1.25; Ward & Courtney, Eureka, Kan, 338 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.25; W W Tuttle, Eureka, Kan, 94 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.45; D H & J W Snyder, Liberal, Kan, 300 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.40; 149 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.40; 29 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.05; 242 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.82; Shattuck & McKain, Mineola, 234 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.50; 68 cows, 650 lbs, \$1.20; 58 calves, \$5.25 each; 25 bulls, 1151 lbs, \$1.10.

Oct. 25—Harris Bros & Co, Purcell, I T, 307 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.75; Col Miles, Purcell, I T, 32 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.75; H D Lannon, Salisaw, I T, 22 cows, 616 lbs, \$1.15; R H Mosely, Llano, 177 calves, \$6.75 each; 50 calves, \$6.50 each; J R Blocker, Ponca, I T, 71 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.30; 68 calves, \$6 each; D H & J W Snyder, Liberal, Kan, 301 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.82; 94 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.40; G R Sanders, Carwin, Kan, 216 cows, 912 lbs, \$2; Armstrong J Co, Ponca, I T, 446 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.80; A H Nelson, Eureka, Kan, 193 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.60.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.

CHICAGO.

Oct. 19—A F Crowley, Midland, 72 calves, \$7.25 each; L P Jones, Benjamin, 16 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.65; 10 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.45; Coleman F P Co, Red Fork, I T, 255 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50; 30 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.25; J I Yargee, Red Fork, I T, 116 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.45; D Waggoner, Red Fork, I T, 2 steers, 1105 lbs, \$2.50; W E Hallsell, Red Fork, I T, 1 steer, 1100 lbs, \$2.50; J I Yargee, Red Fork, I T, 14 cows, 870 lbs, \$1.80.

Oct. 20—Coleman F P Co, Red Fork, I T, 18 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.30; 8 cows, 837 lbs, \$1.75; 134 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.50; 33 calves, \$5.50 each; J B Taylor, Red

Fork, I T, 58 cows, 711 lbs, \$1.50; C F P Co, Chelsea, I T, 36 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.30.

Oct. 21—J B Slaughter, Silverdale, Kan, 154 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.55; Gray & Martin, Silverdale, Kan, 23 bulls, 1052 lbs, \$1.40; 45 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.25; 26 calves, \$5.75 each; 9 yearlings, 410 lbs, \$1.45; 64 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.50.

Oct. 24—W H Cowden, Waggoner, I T, 108 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.85.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct. 21.—Mat Terry, Runge, 66 calves, 223 lbs, \$3; 5 calves, 322 lbs, \$2; M J B, Cuero, 47 calves, 248 lbs, \$2.75; 17 calves, 337 lbs, \$2; Riffer & Tips, Runge, 70 calves, 223 lbs, \$3.

Oct. 25—Baker & W, 53 calves, 221 lbs, \$3.05; 8 calves, 322 lbs, \$2; Borden & J, 69 calves, 248 lbs, \$2.75; Bell & S, 70 calves, 272 lbs, \$2.75.

THE FISH & KECK CO.
KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 19—H W Cresswell, Woodward, I T, 473 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.70; N B Ainsworth, McAllister, I T, 51 steers; 976 lbs, \$2.45.

Oct. 20—H W Cresswell, Woodward, I T, 439 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.55; J H Keese, McAllister, I T, 18 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.85; Wm Hendricks, McAllister, I T, 27 cows, 816 lbs, \$1.85; H W Cresswell, Woodward, I T, 23 bulls, 1112 lbs, \$1.15; J B Houghter, Ponca, I T, 45 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.40.

Oct. 21—Texas Land & C Co, Elgin, Kan, 144 bulls, 909 lbs, \$1.10; Millett Bros, Elgin, Kan, 226 bulls, 602 lbs, \$1.25; Texas Land & C Co, Elgin, Kan, 487 bulls, 612 lbs, \$1.50; L Musgrove, Ponca, I T, 14 steers, 802 lbs, \$1.75; 56 heifers, 608 lbs, \$1.35.

Oct. 25—W A Wade, Marlow, I T, 219 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.90; H W Cresswell, Woodward, I T, 31 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.40; J W Mackenzie, Giles, 47 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.50; J J Drew, Giles, 89 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.80; Rocking Chair Ranch, Giles, 202 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.80.

Mr. Ikard's Prize Cattle.

Mr. W. S. Ikard, the Hereford cattle breeder, of Henrietta, passed through Fort Worth en route home from the Dallas fair yesterday. Mr. Ikard had some of his best cattle on exhibit and captured the following fourteen prizes:

Best bull two years old, Ikard Second, weight 1800. First prize.

Best yearling bull, Ikard Third, weight 1200. First prize.

Best cow three years old, Miss Wilson, weight 1560. First prize.

Best two-year-old heifer, Lady, weight 1200. First prize.

Best heifer calf, Patti Third, weight 560. First prize.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Ikard Second, best bull any age. First prize.

Miss Wilson, best cow any age. First prize.

HERD.

Ikard Second (head of herd), Miss Wilson, April Bloom, Lady, Gipsy, took first prize as best herd.

The above are all Hereford cattle from Mr. Ikard's herd. The following are his

TEXAS BRED HEREFORDS:

Best bull two years old, Ikard Second, first prize. Best yearling bull, Ikard Third, first prize. Best heifer calf, Patti Third, first prize.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull any age, Ikard Second. First prize.

Best cow any age, Patti Third. Second prize.

HERD.

Best bull and four females, second prize.

The JOURNAL congratulates Mr. Ikard on his success as a Hereford breeder and prize winner. Such exhibitions as this prove the oft repeated assertions made by the JOURNAL that Texas can raise as good cattle as any state.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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A Prize Word Puzzle

EXPLANATION: The following misplaced letters constitute when properly arranged the name of the most popular music publication on the continent, and the publishers of THE CANADIAN MUSIC FOLIO are offering a Prize Competition in connection with it, the sole object being to attract attention to their handsome publication and increase the circulation of it. As to the reliability of THE CANADIAN MUSIC FOLIO COMPANY and the estimation in which they are held in Toronto, Canada, where they are best known, contestants in this Competition are referred to any of the "Mercantile Agencies" or leading daily newspapers of Canada, who will verify the statement that we are the only house in the Competition business in Canada that faithfully carries out what it advertises, and furthermore, "Ours" is the only advertisement of this kind that the Toronto Globe (the leading Canadian newspaper) will accept, which is another proof of our integrity.

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DFNOA

The publishers of THE CANADIAN MUSIC FOLIO will give an Elegant Span of Driving Horses with Carriage and Harness Complete, valued at \$600 (delivered free in any part of the United States), to the first person who can arrange the above three words correctly; to the second will be given a Lady's or Gentleman's Safety Bicycle (any make desired) with Pneumatic Tire; to the third will be given an Elegant Lady's or Gentleman's Solid Gold Watch, valued at \$125; to the fourth will be given a genuine Diamond Ring (Lady's or Gentleman's); to the fifth will be given an Elegant China Dinner Service (122 pieces); to the sixth a Swiss Music Box (playing twelve pieces); to the seventh choice of a first-class Violin, Guitar, Banjo or Mandolin; to the eighth a Kodak Camera; to the ninth French Mantel Clock; to the tenth an Antique Silver Banquet Lamp; to the eleventh Royal Worcester Toilet Set (thirteen pieces); to the twelfth a fine pair of Gold-Mounted Opera Glasses and many other prizes in order of merit. The only conditions are that every Competitor must arrange the letters of the above three words correctly, and inclose same with (15) fifteen two-cent postage stamps for one month's trial subscription to our MUSIC FOLIO. The person whose envelope is postmarked first will be awarded the first prize and the others in order of merit. Every person has an equal chance, and you know exactly or can find out the merits of what you are getting.

To the person sending the last correct answer will be given an Elegant Upright Piano, valued at \$500; to the first person from the last sending a correct answer will be given a Gentleman's Fine Gold Sandoz Watch, which strikes the hours and quarter hours, on small cathedral gong at pleasure, and valued at \$300; to the second from the last a Safety Bicycle (any make), Pneumatic Tire; to the third an Antique Silver Flower Epergne; to the fourth from the last an Antique Oak Bedroom Suite; to the fifth from the last a handsome Silver Tea Service; to the sixth from the last a beautiful Piano Lamp; to the seventh a dozen each quadruple plate silver Knives, Forks and Spoons; to the eighth from the last a Fine China Tea Service (forty-four pieces); to the ninth from the last a pair of genuine Crown Derby Vases; to the tenth from the last a French China Fish Set and many other prizes in order of merit.

We shall give away 200 valuable prizes besides special prizes (if there should be so many sending correct answers). No charge is made for boxing or packing prizes. The names of the leading prize-winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month.

Nothing is charged for prizes in any way. They are absolutely given for the purpose of increasing the circulation of our FOLIO. We handle all lines of sheet music and are the only "House" in the trade supplying the consumers direct at wholesale prices, which is sure to win your patronage. We have outlived the prejudice that the public have against Prize Competitions brought about by unscrupulous publishers of "fake" journals and patent medicine men, as we have not advertised to give everything, but have given everything we advertised. This month's issue contains the following copy-right music:

"La Serenata" Waltzes. "Fairly Echoes," Reverie.
"Hush Little Girl Don't Cry" (Vocal). "Faces." (Comic Song).
"Andalucia" Waltzes. Great Success. "Spring Whispers" Morceau.
"My Mother's Kiss." (Vocal). "Over the Waves" Waltzes.

50 PAGES IN ALL.

If this is not by far the greatest value you ever saw in the music line, write us and we will refund your money without quibble or argument. No answer will be noticed that does not contain 30 cents in stamps within thirty days after this advertisement appears Address:

Canadian Music Folio,

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Mention this Paper.

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

In the plans for keeping the brood sows from now until farrowing time next spring if possible give them a pasture field range. They may not get much green food, but they will get enough to prevent disaster at farrowing time. If they must be kept in dry lots, give them succulent food to prevent constipation, the forerunner to most swine troubles. The more perfect condition the brood sow can be kept in while in farrow the better the quality of the pigs she will bring.

AGRICULTURAL.

The successful farmer stores his tools.

It pays to investigate and experiment.

Keep a close account of the cost of crops.

See that the wheat field is well drained.

A good crop cannot be expected from poor seed.

Use the most thoroughly rotten manure to put on the garden.

Save the best to plant. Breed up corn, wheat, etc., as well as stock.

If a crop is worth raising, it is worth saving in the best condition possible.

Now that crops are made, it is time to do some figuring to see what pays best.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates this year's corn crop at 1,610,000,000 bushels.

Increase the yield per acre and reduce the expense of production, if a good profit is desired.

It is folly to undertake more than can be done at the right time and in a proper manner.

The best shaped and the best filled ears are the ones that should be selected and saved.

During the fall and winter it is usually best to keep at least one team on the farm well shod.

To deepen hard-pan soil; use a sub-soil plow, leaving it lying below the mellow surface soil.

Farm homes should have the best library possible, and the boys should be encouraged to read more.

A large farm is not necessary. A good living and more happiness can be gotten out of fewer acres than many suppose.

Sweet potatoes should be dug before frost, but if this cannot be done the tops should be cut off close to the ground.

A crop that can not be made profitable when thoroughly tested under favorable conditions, should be abandoned.

A wheat crop of twenty bushels per acre at seventy-five cents per bushel will give some profit, but it is much better to raise thirty bushels.

Good seed, good, well prepared ground, good cultivation, and care in harvesting, storing and marketing are all necessary to success in farming.

If too dry to plow it is a splendid time to get out manure and clean up the yard ready for winter while the corn is drying out. It is a mighty poor time to be "down town."

Save good seed, and during the winter plan for thorough preparing and cultivation next year. While the weather is pleasant is a good time to do the fall breaking.

Do not leave the corn which you intend for seed in the crib through winter. Humid weather, followed by low temperature, will render its germinating power very uncertain.

While cultivating the soil, it should be remembered that it is just as important to cultivate the mind and heart. It is a losing game to work so hard, and such long hours that there is no time for reading or recreation.

Rest, read and recreate as well as work, and do not worry.

It is well to have the boys interested in hay and hogs, but show them by your conversation at meal time that there is something else in life worth living for besides premium hogs and two tons to the acre.

Dry corn stalks have perhaps nearly as much fertilizing value as dry straw. Compared with their bulk, there is not a great deal of plant food in them. If they can be plowed under thoroughly and conveniently, it is probably the best and most economical way of disposing of them.

The steam plow on the Manhattan farm, Gallatin valley, has traction wheels twenty-four inches broad, and will, therefore, work on ground that is a little soft without miring down. It draws twelve twelve-inch plows at a speed of from three to six miles an hour, will draw the plows at most any depth they may be set and is operated by three men, plowing forty acres a day.

The best business in the near future in the West will be that of a general farmer. The coming farmer will be the most prosperous of any class, provided he understands his vocation and gives it the proper attention. The boys now on the farm should be those men, and they will be if they only stick to the farm and are properly encouraged by being started in business now by their parents. Give the boy a chance to develop himself by having a personal interest in something or some branch of farm work. There is no better or cheaper way to start a farmer's boy in business, says the Stockman and Farmer editor, than "by giving him a nice pig. Generally when such presents are made the gift consists of a runt or a cripple or a sick pig for which there are but little hopes of recovery. No greater error can be made than to start a boy off under such discouraging circumstances. If the pig happens to be pulled through it costs so much time and trouble that the boy feels discouraged and the future business man has a set-back that may have a bearing upon his prosperity during the remainder of his life. Pick out the best sow pig in the litter and make the present as you would to a friend whom you expect to benefit. Give the boy to understand that it is not his pig and your hog. The keep of the pig until it reaches its maturity should be included with the gift. If the sow is bred and the boy wants to enlarge on his operations he can and ought to be willing to furnish his own feed to pay for it. He can do this and make money. The interest created in caring for the hogs will more than repay the father for the cost of the experiment. The boy will learn more business in such a transaction than he would in a whole lifetime theorizing upon business principles. It might be better to start a child with such an insignificant gift as this than to be able to make him a present of a farm when he is grown up without any knowledge of how to take care of it."

The average yield of wheat an acre for the decade ending with 1890 was twelve bushels. The average value an

acre was a little less than \$9. It cost that much to produce the wheat; but the man who has the habit of producing thirty to thirty-five bushels an acre pocketed a fair profit. How is it done? By intensive farming.

Farm tests are worth more than all the theories. We must read and study, and then use good, hard sense in the application of what we learn; but we are sure of winning only when we determine by field experiment whether our soil should be plowed deep or shallow for corn or wheat, or potatoes, what varieties are best adapted to our soil and what tillage is needed.

Growing a variety of crops in intelligent or scientific rotation is good economy. It divides the labor of the year, reduces the number of teams, gives regular employment the year round, and has moral advantages of great significance. Growing one crop only dwarfs men as well as impoverishes the soil.

Merchants do not continue handling goods which they must sell at a loss. There is where they differ from some farmers, only the farmer does not figure closely enough to know what his goods do cost, and so does not know what he is losing. So long as he does not know it we suppose it does not matter very much.

There are many things that will cause a shrinkage in the milk which cannot be recovered afterward. Among them are dry and scanty pastures, without a suitable supplementary ration; the chasing by dogs; keeping them from water until they will race to get at it, and then gorge themselves; in short, anything that tends to the even tenor of their ways. The handling of the cow should begin with the calf, and if continued habitually and gently the operation of milking will be regarded as a relief, instead of something to be resisted.

Possible Cholera in 1893.
National Stockman and Farmer.

Since nearly all sections of the country have been visited by heavy frosts the danger of the spread of cholera this season is largely diminished. Indeed it is extremely improbable that the disease will now obtain a foothold even on the Atlantic seaboard; yet many skilled physicians are apprehensive that a visitation of the scourge will occur next spring, when the warm season shall have opened, believing that germs of the disease possibly imported this season may then develop. In view of these circumstances the country can hardly congratulate itself upon being rid of all danger from the cholera, especially in view of the certain visit next season of uncounted thousands of people who desire to look in on the World's fair. In view of the danger threatened from this source it behooves everybody to see that nothing tending to keep their premises in good sanitary condition be neglected. Next spring should find all parts of the country as nearly scrupulously clean and free from foulness as is possible. Especially should this be the case about the cities and towns; and in view of the fright which this country has received it seems probable that very much will be done to secure this desirable end.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
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STOCK FARMING.

Well bred stock and poor care are misfits.

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

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

Study how to feed the stock most economically; think how small the price it must be sold for.

When feeding oats on the farm it will be found more economical to feed in the straw than to thresh them. If they are run through a cutting box the stock will eat them up clean.

Those who have decided to give stock good feed and good care this winter should look them over now, and see how many there are that will not be likely to pay for it. Almost every yard has some "scallawags" in it that ought to be culled out. Good stock deserves good care, and good care deserves good stock, too.

A good animal of any breed or kind will sell itself, will find its own market. It will command attention when that which is bad is ignored and neglected. When the market is overstocked who is it that still sells at a paying price? It is the man who, in the midst of dullness, has still had an eye to perfection in his animals; who has never looked back, but has pursued an even course toward high merit from the beginning, no matter what his circumstances as to market may have been. It is not the man who has studied so much what he is to receive, but who has been concentrating his powers on the production of animals of suitable merit.

In 1873 Angus Goffart, of Burton, France, erected his first successful silo. He discovered that green corn fodder, placed in an air-tight silo, could be preserved, retaining all its juices, which would supply a superior green food for stock. The silo has come into general use in Europe, and it is surprising that it has not become more popular in the United States. The first silo was built in this country by Francis Morris, of Maryland, in 1879. Since that date great improvements have been made in their construction, and in the machinery for cutting the ensilage. Ensilage is not recommended as a full ration, but by using it the cost of keeping live stock is said to be reduced 50 per cent. One of the advantages of operating a silo is that the work can go on whether it rains or shines; it is not dependent on dry and sunny weather, like the majority of farming operations. —Indiana Farmer.

Live stock in the South is the most important issue for Southern farmers and planters, and in starting get the improved breeds, as did the Northwest farmers who, twenty years ago, believed their cold, long winters made stock breeding impractical; but they raised only wheat at first, and the land began to fail; then they raised grass and oats and root crops; they they began to introduce live stock of the improved breeds, and already Minnesota and the the Northwest is breeding more good stock and less scrub stock than some of the Eastern states, and as the improved stock is introduced into the Southern states the prosperity of the Southern farmers will be advanced, for the southern climate, soil, water and grass is more favorable to live stock than northern climates. Already the Southern states of Alabama and Tennessee have gained the highest annual records of any of the states with Jersey cows because of the favorable climate. We are glad to see the live stock interest developing so rapidly in Texas, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee. There are grand possibilities

for the improved breeds in all the Southern states.—Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal.

When stock is to be sold it is, of course, an item to use all reasonable care to secure the highest price. In a majority of cases the condition of the stock, as well as the quality, determines the price, and a little feeding or care will often make a considerable difference in this respect. One mistake that is often made is that of selling stock before it is fully ready. This is more often the case when the supply of feed is somewhat scarce, or when feed is a good price and stock is low. Considering the difference in price it is nearly always better to feed until the animal is fully ready than to send it to market too soon. Often a very short time of full feeding, with a good fattening ration, will make a very considerable difference in the appearance, and this, with the increased weight, will make the extra feeding profitable. It is, of course, an item to use a ration that will secure the best results at the lowest cost, and to feed economically, that is, feed what they will eat up clean with a relish, but no more, using the ration that costs the least. This ration will vary in different localities, according to the class of products grown and the prices that can be received. It is best to feed reasonably early, especially when the supply of grain is rather light, and when once put on full feed all reasonable care should be taken to push as rapidly as possible.

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.

Grain raising is exhausting to the soil. A crop of twenty bushels of wheat an acre, including the straw, would take from the land about thirty pounds of nitrogen, fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid and eighteen pounds of potash. It is these elements that give value to land, and without them it would be worthless.

"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.

If the highway tax could be raised in money and be placed in the hands of one or more agents who should understand their business and have the entire supervision of the roads of a township, and look after them during the entire season, making timely repairs as they were found necessary, soon a great improvement would become apparent, and in the end it would be found that it would cost much less than by the old method. It might be found impossible to put all the roads into the best possible condition and to raise the standard of excellence a little each year. In this way it would not be in the best order.

Fine Playing Cards.

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

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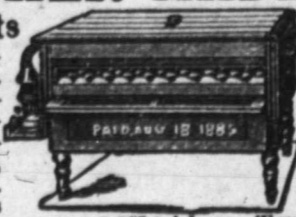
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LOCAL TIME CARD—IN EFFECT MAY 22, 1902.		GOING NORTH—ARRIVE.		GOING SOUTH—LEAVE.	
No. 13.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 14.
Denison 6:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.	6:45 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Sherman 6:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	7:07 a.m.	3:25 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
McKinney 6:21 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	8:24 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	8:38 p.m.
Ar-Dallas-Lv 4:30 a.m.	8:58 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	9:46 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lv-Dallas-Ar 9:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	9:50 a.m.	6:40 p.m.	
Fort Worth 7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	4:28 p.m.	10:58 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
Dallas News Special 5:58 a.m.	5:58 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	11:48 a.m.	9:35 p.m.	
Waco 7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	
Hearne 7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	
Austin 7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	
Brenham 10:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	4:52 p.m.	4:52 p.m.	2:15 a.m.	
Houston 8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	3:35 a.m.	
Galveston 7:10 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	5:35 a.m.	
New Orleans 10:55 a.m.	10:55 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	7:05 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	
Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	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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(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.) Practical - Hatters From the Eastern Factories. No. 344 1/2 Main Street Dallas, Texas. Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. B. Carver took in the fair yesterday.

Will Curtis, Henrietta, was here this morning.

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

A. A. Chapman of Dublin, cattleman and banker from Dublin was in the city yesterday.

T. J. McCarty of Strawn was among the visiting cattlemen at the Fort yesterday.

R. A. Riddles of Alvarado, a prominent dealer, was in Fort Worth on Tuesday.

Thomas Martin from Midland, a well-known cattleman the plains country was here to-day.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, the prominent cattle feeder was among the visitors at the Fort yesterday.

George Simpson, a wealthy cattle feeder of Palo Pinto come in from Dallas on the afternoon train Tuesday.

Ed Fenelon, the well-known Midland county ranchman was here Wednesday en route to the ranch from Kansas City.

George Beggs, the prominent cattle dealer and representative of R. Strahorn & Co., went over to the Dallas fair and Clark rally on Wednesday.

Sam Davidson, the successful and popular cattle dealer of Henrietta, was in the city Monday. Mr. Davidson wants 500 good two-year-old steers.

Col. R. L. Ellison of this city, but who is manager of one of the largest ranches in the Panhandle, left with his family yesterday for Kentucky.

E. B. Carver, manager for Texas and the Territory for the old reliable commission firm of Cassidy Bros. & Co., came in from the Dallas fair on Tuesday.

C. C. French, who so efficiently looks after the interest of the Campbell commission company, went to Ballinger Thursday morning. He will be gone four or five days.

Col. Charles Leonard Ware, the affable live stock agent agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, the great Panhandle route, went north on Wednesday evening.

Col. William Hunter returned from Southern Texas the first of the week, and says there is no drouth in that portion of the state. Water is plentiful as is also the grass and cattle were never in better shape to go into winter.

Tobe Odem, who looks after the interest in Texas of the Kansas City live stock commission firm of McCoy & Underwood, was in Fort Worth Monday. Tobe has developed into a first-class solicitor.

W. B. Robertson and John Harris, the well-known Colorado City cattlemen, were in Fort Worth Monday. They report an abundance of rain and self-grass in the Mitchell county country.

D. P. Abbott, representing the Siegel, Welch & Clawson livestock commission company, Kansas City, was in the city Monday. Mr. Abbott reports very satisfactory results from his visit to Texas and hopes to build up a large business in the near future.

T. J. Christian, a prominent cattleman as Comanche county, was in the city yesterday. He reports Comanche county as being well supplied with both

grass and water and says a good number of steers will be fed there this winter. Of course, he took in the Dallas fair while here.

Dave Godwin returned a few days ago from his Jones county ranch and reports plenty of water and lots of grass all over his part of the country. He will feed a good string of steers in Jones county this winter. The JOURNAL hopes he will make a barrel of money, as he is almost sure to do.

D. D. Swearingen, a prominent cattleman from Quanah, was among the visitors at the livestock center on Tuesday. The Panhandle country is still on top; plenty of water, lots of grass, and more wheat to be planted than ever before, is the way Mr. Swearingen puts it.

Col. James A. Wilson took in the Dallas fair the first of the week; went from there to Sherman and arrived here the last of the week. Of course he didn't let any one get by him without making the uninitiated know of the great livestock express, the Chicago and Alton.

Jot J. Smyth, the well-known cattle feeder of Itaska, came in from the West Sunday night. While gone he bought the Trent steers, numbering 1500 head, located near Sweetwater. The cattle are all five years old and are described as being a good lot. Mr. Smyth takes all of them, for which he is to pay \$18 per head.

L. P. Alexander, a prominent and well-known cattle feeder of Monroe, La., was here Tuesday en route to Henrietta, where he is to receive 500 feeding steers from the E. C. Sugg herd. Mr. Alexander will feed on meal this winter and will no doubt be among the successful ones next year who will find no trouble in getting paying figures for their beef cattle.

The National Live Stock Reporter of October 21, published at the stock yards, East St. Louis, Ill., has the following to say about a prominent cattleman from Texas: W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, Tex., was at the yards to-day with cattle from the Indian Territory. Mr. Bell dates his Texas experience since 1872 and 1873 when the frontier was at Fort Griffin, and Corsicana was the western railroad town.

Col. John G. Taylor, general live stock agent of the entire Santa Fe system, whose headquarters are now at Kansas City, came over from Dallas, where he had spent a few days taking in the fair, on Tuesday and left Wednesday for Kansas City. Col. Taylor is well known and deservedly popular in Texas, especially among the cattlemen, with whom he has been connected in a direct manner for many years. He reports enjoying the fair hugely and also says that in his opinion cattlemen will all be much happier and more prosperous in a year than they are now.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Frisco, has great faith in the markets we're going to have next year and will feed several hundred fine steers near Dublin this winter. Mr. Rosson says it will cost \$17 a head a head to feed his cattle, so he will feed meal, but is confident that he won't come out at the little end of the horn. He says it will not pay to feed meal to anything but the heavy cattle; three-year olds or small steers will pay out if fed on seed, but will lose money to feeders if expensively fed.

J. W. Barbee, the popular and energetic livestock agent of the Cotton Belt railroad, who makes this headquarters in this city, came in from Commerce Tuesday and informs the JOURNAL that more cattle are to be fed along the line of his road this winter than ever before. Mr. Barbee anticipates some very hard work and not much fun when the shipping season opens next spring. The class of cattle



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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.



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that will go to the Northern markets over the Cotton Belt next spring will not be excelled by those from any other section of the state. Only heavy steers are to be fed, and they will all be full fed, therefore will be as good as the best.

Col. J. L. Brush, president of the Colorado cattle raisers' association, who has large cattle interests both in Colorado and Texas, was seen at the Pickwick yesterday morning. He was on his way to his ranch near Uvalde. He reports cattle as doing as well as could be expected in Colorado, and says they will go into winter in very good condition. The recent storm in Colorado did considerable damage to live stock, but those cattle which could get protection on the range never suffered. The number lost was not so many as was at first thought. The colonel says he can see a fine market next year and also says that in two years heifers and calves will be in demand.

The dehorning of cattle has been practiced considerably in recent years. The best device seen yet by the writer for this purpose, is the improved Dehorning Clipper, invented by Dr. H. W. Leavitt, Hammond, Illinois, whose advertisement appears in our columns. It has two shearing knives, and can be operated by any one that is at all skillful with tools. It has been in practical use several years, and being the invention of a practical veterinarian, who gives a personal attention to its manufacture, it is certainly a very practical device, and should be owned in every neighborhood, if not on every farm. Particulars regarding it will be furnished free on application to the advertiser.

W. C. McGraw of Eastland, Eastland county, was in the live stock center on Wednesday, and says very fine rains have recently fallen in his county, which will make an abundance of good stock water for the winter. He also says good grass and plenty of it can now be seen there, and cattle are doing well. Eastland county farmers made good crops this year, and extensive preparations are being made for next year. Mr. McGraw came to Texas in 1854, and settled in Parker county two years after that date. In 1860 he moved to Eastland county and has since then lived there. He told the JOURNAL man who was born and raised in this part of the state many interesting things about the country which happened long before his time; among which Fort Worth was not left out. He was in this city when a store, two or three people and a spring composed the town.

Col. William L. Black of Fort McKavett, Tex., the well-known and enterprising live stock and business man, was in the live stock center on Wednesday. From here he went to Dallas to see the fair and from the fair he expected to go to Chicago. While in Chicago he will purchase the machinery for the meat canning establishment which he has recently organized at

Fort McKavett, and which he informs the JOURNAL, will be in operation by December 1. This will be a great institution for West Texas and it will stop, to a very great extent, the shipment of half fat cattle to the Northern markets, thereby ruining the market for the better class of cattle. The cows and thin stuff that must be sold will then be sold in Texas, put in cans in Texas and sold to Texas people at a probably smaller cost than is now paid for it. Col. Black reports the Fort McKavett tannery as a success and says it is a necessary adjunct to the meat canning establishment. He is still enthusiastically at work on the bureau of live stock information and has no doubt but that the bill indorsing it will come up at the next congress and be passed. This will be a good thing for the live stock interests particularly. The JOURNAL trusts that the colonel will be successful in these enterprises, for they are certainly for the good of those interested. Col. Black is confident of a better cattle market next year, and bases his opinion on the fact that the great "die-off" of last winter reduced the number of cattle in the state fully 25 or 30 per cent, and this, together with the fact that the most of the cows and calves have been marketed will make a difference of over 50 per cent in the number of cattle in Texas next year. A fair estimate of the number of cattle, according to this, would be probably 3,500,000 head, while the last census gave Texas 8,000,000 head. This difference, with the improved breeds and feeding of the cattle will certainly give us a better market.

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.

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.

While prices for all kinds of cattle are low, yet there is a considerable difference in the prices between the best and the poorest.

OUT OF TEXAS TO THE NORTH

By taking the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE from Texas points to Memphis, St. Louis, North and East, twelve hours, or in other words, a whole day can be saved. This is the FAVORITE LINE FOR ALL CLASS OF TRAVEL between points mentioned. For further information apply to
J. C. LEWIS, Trav. Pas. Agt.,
Austin, Texas.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 28, 1892. }

No notable change is reported for this week's market. Prices are about the same as last week, with a steady market. Receipts have been fairly good. The following quotations are given by the Fort Worth packing company for good fat animals 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.

The demand for above classes is still somewhat greater than the supply.

STOCK YARDS NOTES.

E. H. East & Co., had four cars (116 head) fine fat cattle on the market this week which were sold to the packing company. Messrs. East & Co. are regular shippers to this market.

A. B. Pemberton of Nocona sold a car of hogs to the packing company this week.

G. L. Smith of Honey Grove brought in a car load of nice hogs which found a ready market here.

C. B. Crenshaw of Terrell sent in a car of hogs from the asylum hog ranch, and the packing company took them at good figures.

J. Stone of Wylie, had on a car of hogs which the packing company now have in their cold storage rooms.

T. J. Prigmore sold a car of hogs to the packing company this week.

J. J. Durham of Dublin was among the hog shippers here this week. He had one car, but the packing company took them.

J. T. Lyman was another and sold to the same people.

Jot J. Smyth, who has been buying so many feeding cattle to feed at Itaska this winter, found 126 head of fine, fat steers among his cattle at Abbott which he thought good enough to market now. He accordingly sent them here and realized top prices for them.

J. T. Day of Rhome rounded up his cows last week, cut forty-four head and brought them here. The packing company saw they were nice cattle and took them at good figures.

J. O. McAllister of Ennis came in the last of the week and sold a car of hogs.

A large party of Eastern capitalists have been visiting the yards and packing plant this week with a view of buying the packing company's interests here. Nothing definite has yet come from it, though it is very likely

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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that the deal will soon be closed, and if such should be the case the Fort Worth Packing company will then be a power in the land, for it will have all the capital it can work, and Texas will be possessed of one of the most extensive packing plants in the country.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Oct. 27, 1892. }

The market here opened up on Monday, with 2916 cattle, 2916 hogs and 208 sheep. The Texas cattle market was steady, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.75. Hogs brought from \$5 to \$5.82.

On Tuesday the receipts of cattle amounted to 3400, market slow. Fair to choice native steers, \$3.20 to \$3.05; medium to good Texas and Indian steers, 10@15c higher, \$2@3.10; cows, \$1.25 to \$2.25. Hog receipts, 5100 head. Market higher. Heavy hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.70; packing, \$5.10 to \$5.40.

Wednesday's cattle receipts, 4000. Texas and Indian steers sold at \$2.10 to \$3.10.

For to-day following is the market: Cattle—Receipts, 6000 head; shipments 2800. Fair to choice native steers, \$3 to \$4.75; medium to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2.20 to \$3; canners, \$1.30 to \$2.25. Market strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 6100 head; shipments, 5529. Heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.75; packing, \$5.30 to \$5.70; light, \$5.40 to \$5.65. Market strong and higher.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000 head; shipments, 100, better prices ranging at \$2.75 to \$4.80.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 27. }

The Drovers' Journal furnished the following quotations for Monday:

Cattle—The receipts were 19,000 head. Market fairly active and generally steady. Beef steers, \$3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.30; bulls, \$1.50@2.35; cows, \$1.00@2.85; Texas steers, \$2.00@3.20.

Hogs—The receipts were 27,000 head. Market active. The opening was weak but the close was fully 5c higher. Mixed, \$5.00@5.60; heavy, \$4.95@5.80; light weights, \$4.95@5.65.

Sheep—The receipts were 9000 head. Market firmer. Natives, \$2.75@5.00; lambs per cwt., \$3.25@5.50

Tuesday's receipts were light as compared to Monday, there being only 8500 cattle here. Best cattle steady; others weak.

Beef steers, \$3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.30; bulls, \$1.50@2.35;

cows, \$1.00@2.75; Texas steers, \$2.00@3.00.

Hogs—The receipts were 20,000 head. Opened strong to 5c. higher; closed 15c higher.

Mixed, \$5.00@5.75; heavy, \$5.20@5.95; light weights, \$5.00@5.75.

Sheep—The receipts were 6000 head. The market was firm.

Natives, \$2.75@5.00; lambs per cwt \$3.25@5.55.

On Wednesday the number of cattle ran up to 20,000, with Texans selling \$2.00@3.25. Hog market strong, but closed weak.

The following is the market for today:

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 400; choice to extra steers, \$5 to \$5.50; others, \$3 to \$4.90; rangers, \$3.25 to \$4.25; Texans, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 1000; rough and common, \$5.25 to \$5.40; mixed and packers, \$5.50 to \$5.65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.70 to \$5.90; light, \$5.40 to \$5.75. Market active and strong.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000 head; shipments, 1200; rams, \$2.50 to \$3.35; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.40; mixed, \$2.25 to \$4.75; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.75. Market 10 to 25c lower.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Oct. 27, 1892. }

Monday's market opened with 6000 cattle; market strong to 10c higher. Texas and Indian steers were selling at \$2.10@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4000; weak to 5c lower; all grades, \$4.25@5.55; bulk, \$5.25@5.45. Sheep—\$4.15; lambs, \$5.25.

Tuesday had 9000 cattle, with a fairly active market. Indian and Texas steers were quoted at from \$1.70@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; steady; sales at \$4.85@5.55; bulk, \$5.20@5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1100; steady to 10c higher; market nominally strong for good; others weak.

Cattle receipts on Wednesday, 9700 head; shipments, 2800; feeders, active and steady; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.40@5.20; cows, \$2.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.70; stockers and feeders, \$1.25@3.25. Market quiet and unchanged. Hog receipts, 1100 head; shipments, 1600; all grades, \$4.50@5.60; bulk, \$5.30@5.40. Market opened steady and closed excited to higher. Sheep receipts, 2400 head; shipments, 100; muttons, strong and lambs 50@75c lower than the high market last week; muttons, \$3.25@4.40; lambs, \$5.50.

To-day's cattle market was strong for good cattle and others steady. Re-



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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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Receipts, 7400 head; shipments, 4700; no choice cattle on sale; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.25@4.90; cows, \$1.50@2.95; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@2.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 5300; all grades, \$4.40@5.30; bulk, \$5.30@5.50. Steady at yesterday's market.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 2000; market unchanged.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1148	1628	192
Calves and Yearlings	1150	1919	86
Hogs	1028	569	609
Sheep	703	951

Cattle—Good to choice beefes per lb. gross, 2 1/2@3c; common to fair beefes, 1 1/2@2 1/2c; good fat cows, 2c; common to fair cows, per head, \$6@9; good fat calves, per head, \$6.50@8.50; common to fair calves, per head, \$4@6; good fat yearlings, per head, \$8@10. common to fair yearlings, per head, \$5@7.50.

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

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

Good beefes and good calves are in demand. Good fat cows and fat heifers firmer and more active. Poor beef cattle, slow sale. Yearlings in fair supply, mostly poor and trashy stock. Milk cows and springers firm and in demand.

Hogs firm. Good fat sheep in fair request.

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. Ask him or address

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

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.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

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



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

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

DAIRY.

A test between Jersey and Short-horn cows for butter was made at the Maine experiment station with the result that the ratio of cost for a pound of butter was 19½ cents from the Jersey to 30½ cents from the Shorthorns.

Dairy cows are simply machines for the conversion of feed into milk. The problem is now to get the most milk of the best butter quality from the fuel furnished the machine. They should be fed, of proper food, all they can digest and convert into the lacteal product.

With improved dairy appliances and the improved dairy breeds of cattle the farm dairying is improving with grade butter at fancy prices. The factory system relieves the work, but does not reach the high class quality and high price to special customers. There is a pleasure, pride and profit in improved dairying.

The first requisite in profitable butter making is naturally good cows, by which is meant cows that will give at least a medium quantity of rich milk. This quality is largely dependent upon good breed, but the safe method is to test each individual cow in this respect. Even with a herd of the best butter cows much will depend upon the manner in which they are treated, so far as the profit to be derived from them is concerned. The natural habit of the cow is that of contentment and rest. When properly fed and watered, except under excitement and worry of some kind, the cow is the greatest and most quiet of all farm animals. Whatever may be true about the horse, the milk cow does not need exercise. Of this she gets enough while gathering her food in the pasture, and in fly time much more than enough. To get the best results from a herd of dairy cows they should be kept in the most comfortable condition possible.

Streaked butter is the fault of the maker every time. The butter is churned out the dry at the start, and the salt cannot be worked in so as to reach every particle of the mass, and so the butter is salted unevenly. The salt should be churned in while the butter is very wet. After a thorough washing let the butter drain out fairly well, and then distribute the salt over the mass slowly, gently rocking the churn so that the salt is evenly mixed all through. Then with a small tined wooden fork pass it through the butter with an upward movement, trying not to lump it. Then let the butter stand for an hour, when it can be half gathered in the churn and then put upon the worker, and the surplus moisture pressed out and the butter packed at once.

The largest part of the butter to-day is the product of the small farms. While it would be a means of improving the great mass of this butter to have it made at the large creamery, still the impossibility of such a thing until there is a great change in the existing circumstances makes a sudden reform out of the question. Hundreds of idle creameries all over the country, and hundreds of others running at a positive loss, attest the fact that such concerns cannot be carried on in territory where there is not a certain self-sufficiency of milk to make them at least supporting, and yet in these very districts a large amount of farm butter is made in the aggregate. The only thing that seems feasible at present is to carry on a canvass of education and see if these people cannot be reached and the idea made plain to them that there is a market fashion in butter, and the highest price goes with the highest grade, and all butter that does not reach that standard of excellence is to a greater or less extent a drug in the market.

Moss on trees is an evidence of unthriftiness.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Keep posted in pedigrees if you would keep in the front rank in breeding.

Fifteen minutes spent in oiling the wagon may save an hour's time during the day.

Familiarity with your horses produces confidence in both yourself and the animals.

Economy in feeding horses does not mean stinting them in their rations. It means enough food and no more, and that given at the proper time.

The horse that "can" go so far in a half-day that it takes him a week to get back again, is not the popular horse with business men who drive on business or pleasure.

It is better to lay a lame horse up for a day or two until he recovers than to work him for a week or two and then have to spare him for a longer time.

Colts that are compelled to live on hay and rough feed alone become unshapely and undesirable. Concentrated food should form a part of the ration for young horses.

If you can make your colts grow and gain in flesh during the winter you will be accomplishing something that will pay you well besides establishing for yourself the name of being a good feeder.

The most vicious horse will appreciate kind treatment. It may be necessary to conquer him in order to administer the treatment, but once he knows you mean to be kind to him he will be the better for knowing that you are his friend.

The general purpose horse as found on the farm is nearly worthless in the great markets. They are too light for any draft work, not fast enough for roadsters, nor large enough for coaches.

As it pays to raise high class draft horses, it pays just as well to mature them on the farm. They may be large enough to work at three years, but, as they are not fully matured, they cannot do full work in the city streets until five years old.

A single imported horse has added thousands of dollars to a community by the increased value of his colts. Make that spirit of improvement universal among American farmers, and it would add millions of dollars to our country every year.

It is the purchaser and not the breeder who is responsible for the over-fat condition of all classes of sires. They all admit the injuries, but the fat animal sells without any reason or consistency, and so long as purchasers demand fat breeding animals, right or wrong, they will get them.

A Tennessee inventor has patented a gauge for determining the age of horses. The device consists of a steel plate, having a tapered body portion, one of its longitudinal edges being marked by lines and figures. By applying the scale to the teeth of the horse its approximate age is said to be determined.

It might pay our horse breeders to pay more attention to breeding a class of horses with the endurance necessary to carry them fifty or sixty miles a day, instead of looking for the mile in two minutes. If such horses would not bring fabulous prices, they could be easier obtained, and would sell well.

If you don't try to interest your boys in the care and handling of the horses you need not expect to see them take



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any interest in horses when they become men. Educate the boys in this direction and it will be valuable to them in the future.

One of the things absolutely required of every farmer who desires to have good horses is that he have the facilities and is willing to take the trouble to make them comfortable and give them good care. It makes no difference how good your seed corn is, you are obliged to plow and hoe it, or you'll be disappointed in the result.

A convention of German horse butchers has agreed to open a first-class restaurant for the purpose of educating the upper class to the use of horse flesh as a viand. The report submitted to the convention stated that there are 2400 horse butchers in Germany who kill 86,000 horses annually. These horses are mostly fattened for the meat market. No worn out animals are used.

The Maryland legislature enacted a law punishable by a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment for one year of any person who shall advertise or offer the services of a stallion to the public without first having the animal recorded with the county recorder and taking out a license to do business. The law requires the owner to give the name, age, pedigree and record, if any; also, description, terms and conditions upon which the stallion will stand for service.

Several correspondents have inquired as to the best method of preparing cow's milk for foals. To all such we may say that cow's milk, in its natural state, is too rich for colts. Dilute with one-third water and sweeten with sugar of milk, a dram to every quart. Very young colts require about a pint every four hours, as they grow older need more and can go a longer time between feeds.

It had become rather a common opinion that when a young and well-built horse became unfit for driving upon the road or working upon the farm by reason of vicious habits, he could be sold to the horse car company, where they would break him "or break his neck," as the saying used to be. Unless there is an increase in the number of horse cars to equal the change of our lines from horses to electric power, this market is not likely to be very lively, and it stands horse growers in hand to so train them that they will be suitable for carriage work.

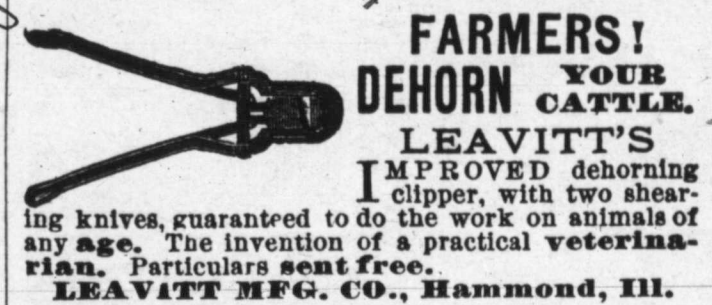
Get hogs that are to be wintered into a good condition.



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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.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

SWINE.

The best drink for a boar is pure water.

Early maturity is an important point in hog raising at this time.

A poor, mangy pig is always an unprofitable animal on the farm.

A pig must grow right along from the first without any interruption.

As a rule, the litters improve in size and quality as the sows grew older.

Keep a lump of stone coal where the fattening hogs can help themselves.

If she is a good mother, her milk will increase until she is three or four years old.

A small quantity of oil meal mixed with the slop is good for the suckling sow.

Almost any kind of grease or oil properly applied will rid the hogs of lice.

If the sow is to be bred for a spring litter, full feed her while nursing fall pigs.

The early killing of brood sows is one reason why hogs are not more profitable.

See if there is not a better way than to use a scrub neighborhood boar next winter.

One of the largest wastes in feeding hogs is in the food that is not properly digested.

The pig is perhaps the most profitable of all the meat-producing animals on the farm.

By this time nearly or quite all of the fattening hogs should have all the corn that they will eat.

Use all reasonable care to prevent cholera rather than risk any cure for it after they are taken.

Don't forget that the first hundred pounds on a pig cost less than the second, third and fourth.

Those who keep their hogs free from disease give them a good range and a good variety of food.

When hogs pile up in heaps to keep warm they cannot make the most profitable returns for food consumed.

A comfortable pig is a contented, thriving one. The money to the farmer is in knowing how to make him comfortable.

Swine furnishes one of the best means for marketing in concentrated form the bulky products of the farm. And they do not make a long delay necessary before realizing the cash.

Hogs need a great deal of water, especially in hot weather or if they are eating corn. If they do not have it in abundance and pure in quality, then look out for disease among them.

If you want the spring pig to go to market next year at a good weight and price, have him come early, and keep him going. When sold out of the regular packing season they bring most money.

At all seasons of the year it is necessary that some provision be made to protect swine from the extremes of the weather, but more so now that winter is approaching. Don't wait to do it till one of the hardest storms comes on.

There is no other farm animal that gains in weight so rapidly in proportion to the food consumed as a young pig. This would seem to indicate where and how food may be used to the best profit.

Don't make your hogs a drove of prospectors, seeking out the highest point in the feed lot to root out a bed where the water will run in all directions from it. Do you think how the wind drives over these high unprotected points, consuming heat from the animal's system, which means so much corn "gone to the winds?"

If swine breeders would give more attention to high class quality than to quantity they would make pork more popular and greatly increase home and foreign consumption. Everybody wants small hams and lean breakfast bacon, but when farmers raise only large, coarse, over-fat hogs—the hams weighing fifteen to twenty pounds—they must be sold for less money than the lighter hams.

At the best, whey as a food, fed against wheat middlings at \$12 a ton, has a feeding value of only \$2 a ton, and this can only be procured by feeding the whey sweet. As soon as whey begins to sour the sugar, the only really valuable part, turns to lactic acid, leaving only about one pound of food in each 100 pounds of the whey. If the whey is fed sweet and in combination with mixed meal it has its feeding value more than doubled.

POULTRY.

While milk may be very beneficial to hogs, yet we see it stated that the returns do not equal one-half of those obtained by giving it to the poultry.

According to Miss Fanny Field, a thousand pounds of capon meat can be grown much cheaper than you can grow the same weight of beef or pork.

Those who have not given their hens an evening feed of corn during the summer had better do so now, since the effect of the cool nights is overbalanced by the heating qualities of the corn.

If you do not intend to give a general cleaning to the henhouse before the cold of winter sets in, then kerosene the roosts and all niches carefully. This is the lazy man's way, and the best plan would be to thoroughly clean the house.

If any farmers contemplate adding new blood to their stock they should by all means purchase the birds in the fall. The fowls are in the best condition at this time of the year, and if they are put with the rest of the flock the best results will be obtained.

When fowls are shut up in the winter they often want for some things which are essential to their well being, and which can be supplied with a little labor and forethought. The dust bath is necessary to keep them free from vermin, and this should be prepared now while the ground is dry. Road dust is excellent for this purpose, and a sufficient amount can easily be gathered up and put away in barrels to last until the ground becomes dry in the spring. Keep an open box filled with it all the time in the hen house. If you neglect to procure the dust in time, wood ashes may be used as a substitute. A supply of lime is also necessary, and the best way to provide this is to give pounded oyster shells. Bones pounded fine, so as to have no long splinters, may also be used, or fine gravel which contains limestone. Attention to these little things is what makes poultry pay in winter. Add to these comfortable quarters good food and perfect cleanliness, and your winter's income from the fowls should be very satisfactory.

The farmer can often let fat cattle market his grain to advantage.

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

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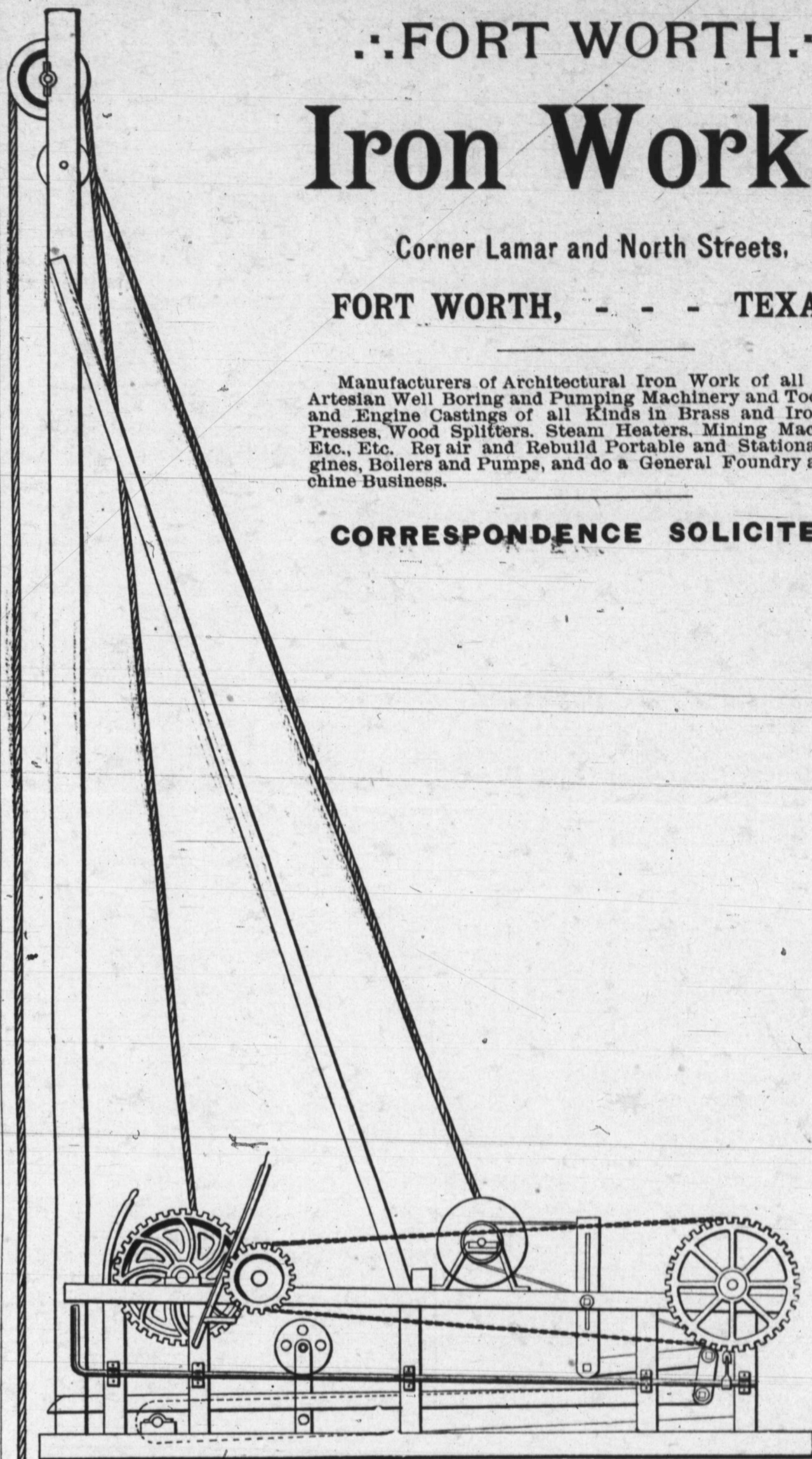
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This cut represents the only and original Fort Worth Well Drilling Machine.

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

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at home.

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Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 25, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

A feeling of confidence has prevailed among salesmen of Texas cattle during the past week by reason of a falling off in receipts and an increased interest on the part of buyers. Trading has been on a firmer basis and the market has been devoid of dullness and depression where the quality of cattle was at all desirable.

The advance, however, has been of little consequence, yet it has been enough to show that the general trend of the trade was upward. As usual of late, not many strictly good Texas steers have arrived, fully 50 cent being on the canning order. Cows have also sold at a little better advantage, but entirely because there was a diminution in the receipts. Calves have been coming too freely, and as a result values have dropped 50 cents per hundred. Receipts last week were 21,517 in quarantine division, the smallest in several months. A year ago arrivals were 29,978.

Prices have ranged from \$2.15@2.90, the bulk selling at \$2.25@2.50. Cows sold largely at \$1.60@2, and calves at \$2.25@4.75.

So far this week supplies have been moderate and Texas cattle have sold at slightly better figures.

The total receipts of cattle last week were 81,188, half of which were natives. Western rangers numbered about 21,000. Natives are selling at \$3@5.70 for poor grassers to best corn-fed steers, but not many reach above \$5.40. Western rangers sell at \$3@4.50.

Sheep—As usual at this season of the year, arrivals of Texas sheep were light. There is a good demand for Texas feeders, but not much inquiry for killers. Some pretty fair 75-pound sheep sold to a feeder at \$3.75. Natives sell at \$3@5; Westerns, \$3.75@4.40; Texans, \$2.75@4; lambs, \$3.75@5.60. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

ON THE ROAD.

An Interesting Letter from Our Correspondent—The Amarillo Country.

AMARILLO, TEX., Nov. 24, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Perhaps it will be of some interest to your readers to know that the drouth in the Panhandle is at last broken. This country has had glorious rains, such as to insure the largest cultivated acreage that has been grown in that section. Already there is more wheat sown than last year and the farmers are not yet half done.

Farmers, merchants, cattlemen and all classes of citizens are rejoicing over the prospect for the year 1893.

In looking over the Amarillo country marked improvements are seen on every hand. The broad prairies for so long the home of the "long horn" is being cut up into farms, showing well cultivated fields and neat farm houses, whose owners are giving attention to a higher grade of stock raising.

One of the best improved farms on the plains is owned by Mr. C. H. Heftwick who prides himself in a fine herd of thoroughbred Jerseys.

Mr. H. Lightburn, who is noted for his enterprise will in addition to general farming make a specialty of growing poultry. This is a new enterprise for the plains country. Both of these gentlemen were formerly "knights of the grip" and are putting all the energy of the "drummer" into their respective enterprises.

Dr. Mullenson, who came from Minnesota about three years ago almost blind is making a great success in the dairy business. He with his most excellent economic and industrious wife

began very modestly, having at first only a few cows. In addition to supporting a large family of children they have by their frugality and industry increased their herd of cows until their dairy business is proving a profitable enterprise.

The ranchmen of this section all report their stock as doing well.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. W. Kokernot of Alpine here. He reports his country as in excellent condition for the wintering of live stock. ON THE ROAD.

Omaha Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, Oct. 22, 1892.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts the past week, the week previous and the corresponding week last year are shown in the following table:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	16,610	28,355	1,372
Receipts last week	23,775	23,558	2,274
Same week last year	22,114	23,077	4,921

During the past week there has been little change worthy of note in the general cattle trade. There has been a falling off compared with last week of over 7000 cattle, but the offerings continue to include more common and inferior cattle than there is any call for. On the other hand barely enough ripe beef steers have been received to give a fair idea of the big demand there is for this class of stock. Prices have shown an upward tendency all week on good to choice beef grades, and the same has been true of butchers' stock. Corn-fed steers have sold as high as \$5.35 and cows as high as \$3.35. These figures merely show how urgent the demand is for strictly prime stock. The general run of cattle, however, both steers and cows, has been very ordinary as to quality and prices are little, if any, different from last week. In fact, there has really been very little change in the market during the past month.

The feeder trade has been in very fine shape. Anything having flesh and quality has found a ready sale at good figures. Distillers have been good buyers, and in the neighborhood of 2000 cattle have gone to Nebraska and Illinois distillers this past week.

Country dealers have been fair buyers all week, but prices are too stiff to encourage very free country buying. While good feeders have been good sellers none seems to want stock cattle and yearlings unless they are choice. Light, thin stock is a drug on the market and prices are about as low as they ever have been on this class of stock.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$5.00@5.35
Choice steers, 1500 to 1600 lbs.	4.50@5.00
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.75@4.50
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@4.00
Fair to good Texas steers.	2.25@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.25@3.00
Poor to medium cows.	1.00@2.00
Fair to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.25
Fair to medium native feeders.	1.75@2.50
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.00@3.00
Veal calves.	3.00@5.00

The hog market has been active and prices rather on the up turn all week. Packers are buying very freely, and this is about the only new feature to the trade, but this with continued good buying by fresh meat men and shippers has been instrumental in advancing prices fully 15c during the past week. Sales to-day were at from \$5.35 to \$5.55, the bulk at \$5.40 to \$5.45.

Sheep receipts have been light, but all desirable offerings have met with a ready sale at good figures. The demand is still strong with prices nominally as follows: Fair to good natives, \$3.50@4.50; fair to good Westerns, \$3.25@4.25; common and stock sheep, \$2.25@3.25; good to choice 40 to 90-lb lambs, \$4.00@4.75.

During the week Cudaby has bought thirty loads of Texas cattle at Kansas City and had them shipped here. In every case the billing shows that these cattle came from points beyond Denver,

just as accessible to this as to any other market. The demand for Texas cattle is so active here that packers are compelled to go to other markets and buy to supply their trade. It should not take our Southwestern friends very long to discover that their interests will be subserved by diverting at least a part of their shipments in this direction. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

From Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., Oct. 22.—Rain for a week. Pastures have freshened up and wheat looks well.

More inquiry for steers to winter than I have heard for several years. Feed is plenty and stock cattle getting scarce.

John Blair had to move from the Strip, but found a place on the Ponca reserve. C. M.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Oct. 25, 1892.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Last week we had several days of cloudy and wintry weather, which wound up with a good rain and the weather is now clear and beautiful and farmers are happy, as the rain has secured for all fine stands of alfalfa and the work of seeding down is still going on. Many of the stockmen from this section have sold in the Panhandle and will return in a few days. One man from Van Horn shipped a carload of steers (four-year-olds) from the Panhandle and sold in Chicago, which netted him only \$3 per head. But now is the winter of their discontent, and better times is close at hand for the cattlemen. J. J. I.

D WAGGONER & SON

Turn Record Breakers and Make a Big Shipment.

A special to the Gazette says:

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, ILL., Oct. 27.—Tom Waggoner of Fort Worth, Tex., had two trains of cattle at the St. Louis National stock yards to-day, which sold for \$2.70 and \$2.75 per hundred pounds. The cattle of D. Waggoner & Son this week amounted to 2164 head, realizing \$59,000, and the total weight was 2,200,000 pounds. This is the largest number shipped to this market by a single interest in one week.

George Beggs of Fort Worth had in a load of 266-pound hogs which sold at \$5.70.

Galveston Wool.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 26.—Receipts to-day.

	Sacks.			
International and Great Northern	47			
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.				
	This day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts	25,429	114,199	797,361	808,856
Shipments	102,722	182,250	740,360	963,387
Sales				209,000
Stock	245,484			1,132,563

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

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Wool—Receipts, 89,000 lbs; shipments, 100,000 lbs. Fair demand for high grades continues, but market quiet and remains at previous quotations. Missouri and Illinois sells 20@22c; Kansas, Nebraska and Northern territory, 16@20c; Texas and Indian Territory, 18@22c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20c; fine to fair medium, 17@21c; fine to prime, 16@22c; coarse and low, 14@19c; light fine, 15@18c; heavy fine, 12@15c; fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32c; fair tub-washed, 29@30c; coarse tub-washed, 27@28c.

Cholera as Affecting Prices.

It does not seem unlikely that the cholera scare may result in better prices for some commodities in which American farmers are interested. As long as

the disease is not located in American ports our products will be marketable almost anywhere, while the breath of suspicion already rests on products from some of our chief competitors. For instance, Russian wools are now looked upon as possibly infected, and Australian and other wools passing through English ports are liable to be regarded with suspicion should any further manifestations of disease appear on that side. Whether actual advances will follow as a result of the present situation is problematical, but it is reasonably certain that should any further serious outbreaks occur, or the disease prove to be of longer continuance than now anticipated, on the continent of Europe, some American products will be enhanced in value by the melancholy circumstances.—National Stockman.

RHOME & POWELL,

The Hereford Breeders are Among the Successful Prize winners at the Fair.

Messrs. Rhome & Powell of Rhome, Tex., breeders of high grade Herefords, have kindly furnished the JOURNAL with the following list of prizes awarded them at the Dallas fair:

HEREFORDS.

Best bull, three years old and over, first and second prizes; best bull calf, one year and under two, second prize; best bull calf under one year, first and second prizes.

Best cow, three years old and over, second prize; best heifer, two years old and under three, second prize; best heifer, one year old and under two, first and second prizes; best heifer calf under one year, second prize.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull, any age, second prize; best cow, any age, second prize.

HERD.

Best herd, one bull and four females, second prize.

TEXAS BRED.

Best bull, one year and under two, second prize; best bull under one year, first prize.

Best cow three years and over, first and second prize.

Best heifer two years and under three, first and second prize; best heifer one year and under two, first and second prize.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull any age, second prize. Best cow any age, first prize.

HERD.

Best bull and four females, first prize.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

offered by the American Hereford Breeders' Association:

Best Hereford herd, one bull and four females, under two years, first and second prizes.

Best four Herefords, under two years old, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor, first and second prizes.

These gentlemen undoubtedly have one of the very finest herds in the state and no doubt would have taken even more prizes than they did, but for the fact that their herd was in a wrecked train while en route to the fair, and some were so badly crippled and otherwise damaged as to not be in suitable condition for exhibition.

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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.

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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.



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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.

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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,

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6,720

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

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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.

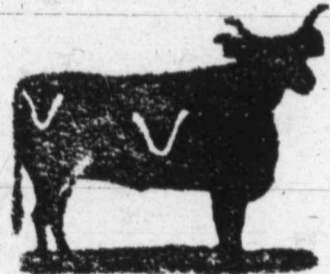
S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

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.

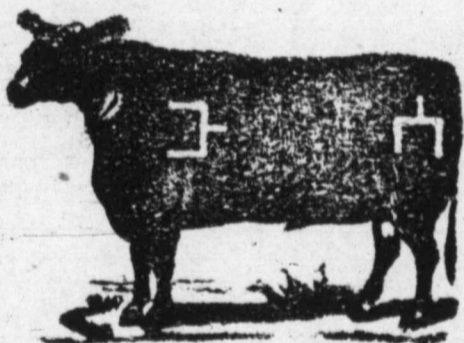
Additional brands: MAK on side; FAN on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

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



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

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

Feeders for Sale.

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

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

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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.

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

PASTURAGE FOR 3000 CATTLE.

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

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

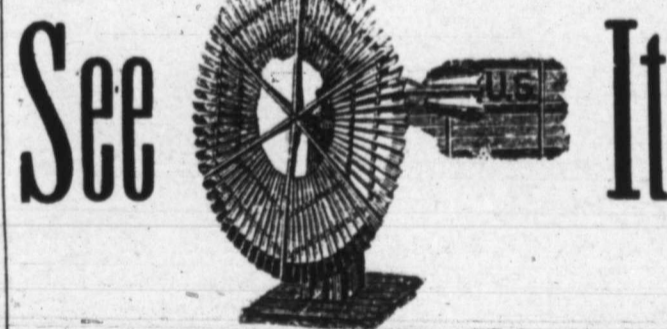
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Powerful French Field glass, cost \$30, for \$10. Address Postoffice box 392, Cincinnati Ohio.

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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, Belt-ing, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

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Corner Throckmorton and First Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Branch House, Colorado, Texas. Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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

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

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE. WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application. W. N. BABO CK, General Manager.

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Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

STRITLY A CASH MARKET.

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Kansas City Stock Yards

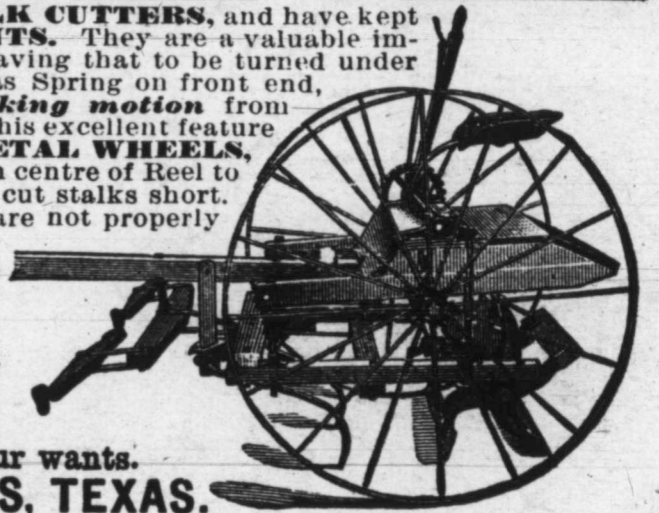
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,48		
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. H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen'l Mang'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 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. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**



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