



TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

NO. 29.

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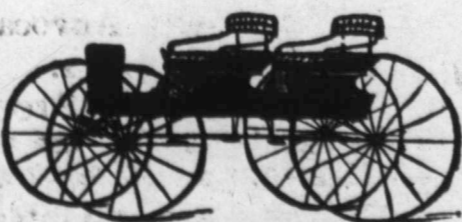


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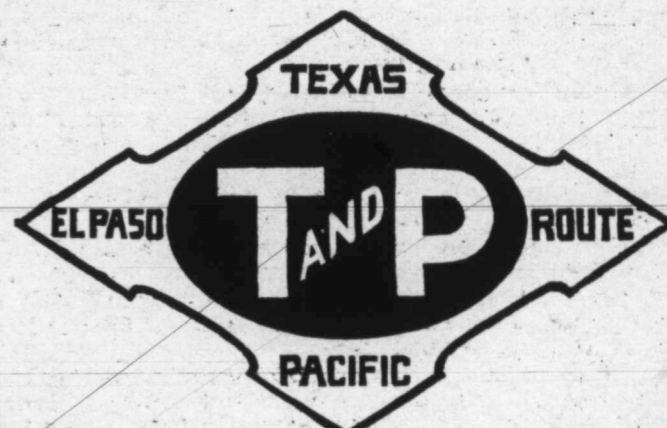
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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No. 29.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.
JOSEPH L. LOVING, Associate Editor.
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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

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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.

The Dallas Fair.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, which was to have been closed on October 30, was continued until the evening of November 1, when notice was given that the fair was closed for the season. The fair association has labored under many disadvantages since its organization and its efforts in the great work of upbuilding the state and showing to the world what Texas has and can produce, have been but poorly repaid.

Last year the grounds and buildings were improved at a cost of \$25,000 and a few days before the opening the stables attached were burned, causing a loss to the association of about \$30,000. This year the very disagreeable weather has been the cause of a very limited attendance and also stopped the racing.

The losses of the association in the past have been large, but notwithstanding all this it has persevered in its labor of love for the state in the hope that the next opening would

prove the turning point and that its losses would be regained. Nothing official is yet known regarding the financial success of the association for this year's work, and many rumors are afloat, but while it is not known to be a fact, still most everyone is of the opinion that a little profit will be the result of this year's business.

The JOURNAL trust this may be true. If "keeping everlastingly at it brings success" certainly the management of the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition deserve to succeed, for in addition to advertising and upbuilding the state, they have put their money (and lots of it) into a seemingly bottomless pit in the interest of the people.

No doubt the fair would have been as big a success financially this year as it was a success as an exhibit had the weather been such as to permit the people to attend.

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.

Important to Pasturemen.

The following circular letter, which fully explains itself, has recently been issued by Geo. W. West, a prominent cattleman of Oakville, Tex. The JOURNAL urges its readers among the pasturemen to correspond with Mr. West and assist him and his associates in this important matter. The circular referred to is as follows:

There was a meeting held a few days since by a few of the prominent pasturemen of South Texas, at which I was appointed a committee of one to have printed and mailed to some one or more of the prominent pasturemen in every county in Texas a circular letter asking them to meet at San Antonio or Austin, Tex., some time during December, 1892, to try and devise ways and means to have a law passed at the next meeting of our legislature for the protection of pasturemen against the army of hunters that are continually trespassing on our rights to the great damage of our beeves and horses.

The pasturemen have never made an organized effort to try to procure just and equitable laws for their protection and unless something is done our business is a failure. Every other legitimate business carried on in Texas has laws for its protection, while ours, the one paying more taxes and representing more capital than perhaps any other, except railroads, in the state, has none. Please let me hear from you at once on this subject. Name the place, San Antonio or Austin, where you prefer to meet, and a majority will decide the point for meeting and the time set for same and you shall be duly notified. Please give this important matter your careful consideration as it is of grave importance especially to those having pastures in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, which is the hiding ground for all the renegades from Mexico, who are continually depredating on us in various ways.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Cattle Outlook.

Regarding the outlook and future of the cattle business, Mr. E. C. Smith of the well known Kansas City live stock commission firm of Larmer, Sweet & Bridgeford is reported in the Kansas City Times of October 30 as having said:

"Good feeding steers are scarce, still prices are reasonable. Buyers are slow and cautious in beginning their feeding operations, owing to their small profits from last season's work. In fact, I consider the present prices for feeding steers low, and I advise feeders to buy them now—the tendency is toward higher prices. The corn crop is generally good, although smaller than that of last year. The scarcity of good feeding steers and the diminished corn crop indicate to me that next year there will be fewer ripe corn fed steers. At the same time the home demand for beef will be very great, largely due to the influx of visitors to the World's fair. Again, I have reason to expect a better foreign demand. Business of all kinds has a better tone and confidence seems to be restored. The people of all classes have almost ceased their complaining, and, with renewed hopes, are planning new enterprises and energetically carrying them into execution. A new era of development and progress is before us, and the people of the West should now get ready for it. I am confident the cattle business will soon be good, and I do not hesitate to advise the customers and friends of my firm to have some cattle on hand all the time. They can lose nothing and when improvement comes (and it will surely come) I desire to see them gain handsome profits from their investments. The live stock men of Kansas City are conscious of their power and are determined to create here the largest market in the world. They have the confidence and the means and are not afraid of their competitors in other cities. There will be a good demand for sheep and hogs also. Both will be scarce for some time to come."

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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.

The Very Best.

The Kentucky Advocate, published at Danville, Ky., says:

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is one of the very best class publications on our exchange list.

The Advocate evidently knows a good thing when it sees it.

Local Packing Houses.

The Breeders' Gazette says the multiplication of packing houses throughout the country goes steadily on. Extensive improvements are being made on the Marshalltown, Iowa, plant, the Dallas, Texas, Packing company has been incorporated, a wealthy citizen of

Shreveport, La., will soon erect a packing house at that place at a cost of \$50,000, and a plant is now being built at Nashville, Tenn., at a cost of \$175,000, which is expected to afford a market for all the cattle and hogs within reasonable reach. Every local packing plant increases the number of buyers in the market, lessens the flood of stock in the central market places, and effects a material saving on freightage. The salvation of the cattle-feeding industry undoubtedly lies in the establishment of packing plants wherever centers of population and transportation facilities will make them self-sustaining.

Subscription Reduced

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

Improvement in Texas Sheep.

Nothing, says the Nacona Argus, bears the impress of progress and improvement in Texas more than our live stock interest. From longhorns and the commonest grades of horses and sheep fifteen years ago, Texas to-day boasts of as fine race and draft horses as Pennsylvania, milk and butter stock equal to the best in Kentucky or Illinois, and wool growers unsurpassed in Vermont.

The executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association met in this city on Monday. The members of the committee present were A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado City, president; J. C. Loving, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; J. G. Witherspoon, Gainesville; Ed Fenton, Midland; Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Antonio; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth, and Fred Horsbrough, Espuela. The work of the committee was confined mainly to the protective and detective department, and could not, therefore, be made public. Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that the association is in fine shape and is doing fine work for the stock interests of Texas. The next meeting of the committee will be held at San Antonio on the 24th of next January.

Colorado Clipper: Nine days' rain is sufficient to carry one's mind back to the good old Tolar days when the mud and slush were lying around promiscuously and wet in the streets of Colorado, rendering high-top boots an indispensable necessity. . . . The farmer who invests in a little bunch of sheep, some good mares, cows and hogs, and conducts his business on a self-supporting plan, is the man who will first get acquainted with Eli. . . . R. P. Anderson is down near Taylor, Tex., gathering 1000 steer yearlings for delivery on his contract. . . . The soil of the great Colorado country never was wet deeper or more thoroughly than was done last week by the copious and steady rains. The fact is, it is wet from center to circumference, and old Jupiter Pluvius stands ready to repeat the dose when the exigencies of the times demand it. The outlook for another year is as favorable as could be desired. . . . On last Thursday, the 20th ult., H. W. Turney, a young man who has been in the employ of the Nave-McCord Cattle Co. for some time on their ranch, started to this place on his way to Coleman in response to a telegram calling him to the bedside of his sick mother. When he reached Bull creek, where the Colorado and Lubbock road crosses that stream, he found it much swollen from the recent heavy rains, and in attempting to cross was drowned.

CATTLE.

Cattle feeding must be reduced to a systematic, every-day work.

Even now it is not an economical plan to ship cattle before they are fat.

When whole corn is fed to fattening cattle, if hogs follow there is but little waste.

The farmer must make everything pay on all sides, cattle as well as other stock.

A small herd of cattle well fed will pay better than a large one that just "pulls through."

It is on rainy days that the greatest loss is sustained in feeding cattle out of doors and on the ground.

To make cattle pay, such treatment must be given as is calculated to promote health, thrift and early development.

Calves should have enough feed for growth in flesh, muscle and bone, besides keeping up the natural waste of the system.

Unless the weather is very warm or extremely cold, every bull calf not intended to be kept for breeding should be castrated when three weeks old.

Some people have a prejudice against Jersey beef because of the hard, yellow fat. It is good beef, though. On the islands of Jersey and Guernsey the people prefer the yellow beef, just as they prefer yellow butter to pale-colored fat. It is, therefore, only a matter of taste.

The promiscuous dumping of cattle on the three great markets of the country led a well-known cattleman to say that the only solution of the cattle problem was to either veal or spay every heifer calf for the next five years. This, he said, would reduce the production and increase the value, and put the cattle business back on the plane which characterized it years ago.

Even if it furnishes sufficient food by means of a larger area, a scant pasture will not enable cattle to make as rapid gain as a flush pasture will. On the latter the animals can get all they want without effort, and then lie down and digest their food; but on a scant pasture they have to keep going continually, and so do not flesh up as rapidly as they otherwise might.

A member of the firm of Eastman & Co., the great American exporters of dressed beef, says in a recent number of the London Journal that the price in English markets has fallen during the last five years from 14 to 9 1/2 cents a pound, and that only 1/4 a cent of the decline is caused by reduction in freight. He attributes the fall chiefly to the great increase in the exports of cattle from America and Canada, as the competition from other countries is not important, except so far as colonial mutton takes the place of beef. It is estimated that the annual exports of fresh beef from the United States are equivalent to 186,000 head of cattle, and that the live animals shipped bring the total up to 576,000, besides which there are shipments from Canada.

Referring to successful cattle feeders, the Iowa Farmer says: Some men have a knack for feeding cattle, and doing it at a profit even when the general market is at its worst. The secret lies in the fact that they have mastered the business and put only finished cattle on the market. They do not handle general purpose animals, or the "granger's cow." They breed, or buy for breeding, smooth, beefy built animals which will lay on flesh rapidly and take on a fine finish. They top the market and get top prices. It is only the man who follows feeding as a business who can

do this. As a rule he has no tastes for dairying and would be a failure if he undertook it. He detests dairy cattle, and looks for animals of the beef build. He is never satisfied with an animal until he is thoroughly fat. He wants two-year-old steers to weigh 1400 to 1500 pounds, and three-year-old steers to weigh 1700 to 1800 pounds. The typical cattle feeder is usually a blocky built fellow himself, and buys steers after his own model. Financial success nowadays usually depends upon selecting some special line of business.

It is found by common experience that 10 per cent of cows are failures as breeders. Some are incorrigible, but others may be brought into condition by proper treatment. This is to give some cooling laxative, as epsom salts, dissolved in oatmeal infusion, or any similar liquid. This is repeated twice at intervals of three days, after which an attempt may be made to breed the cow; meanwhile the feeding should be light and digestible, but nutritious, as bran and linseed mashed, but never cottonseed meal, which is often the cause of the disability. By daily meetings with the bull it is frequently successful. It is desirable to keep cows regularly bred, and to this irregularity is the most frequent of introducing the trouble complained of in a herd. A cow may be bred in nine days after having a calf, and the regular interval of twenty-one days always occurs afterward for three months, when it is irregular, when attention should be given. If a calf is not desired so soon, the cow should be kept shut up when necessary, the disturbance of other cows being injurious.

It is a well-established fact, says the Breeders' Gazette, that by the use of private refrigerator cars the dressed beef monopoly was enabled to extend the industry in every direction penetrated by the railroads and finally get the producer and local butcher firmly in the toils. The public was cognizant of the rates regularly charged dressed beef shippers, but for a long time it did not know how great were the rebates to the packers on account of the private cars which they furnished. Lately several private companies have put on the market cars specially adapted for transporting live stock and have induced shippers to insist on being furnished these cars, for which the railroads had to pay mileage. By the recent action of several roads the private car companies have been given emphatic notice to out of business. Last fall the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul refused shipments at existing rates in private stock cars, and recently it clinched the matter by declining to enter into any kind of a contract with private car companies, as it now owns nearly enough improved stock cars for its traffic and is turning them out at the rate of ten a day. The Chicago and Great Western now serves notice that only under compulsion will it use private stock cars and then pay mileage for their use at the rate of one-half cent a mile. It is thought this course will be followed by nearly all the Western lines. A prominent railway official made this public expression on the subject: "Aside from the tax of \$30,000,000 annually American railroads pay for the use of private cars, the main point against their use is the discrimination possible through their use. It is a very common thing for a large shipper and a private stock car company to make a deal by which the car company pays the shipper \$1 or more on every car he uses. Of course the shipper then insists on the use of this particular kind of car, and the railroads must pay mileage to the private car people. The mileage to Western cattle ranges averages about 1500 miles from Chicago. At 1 cent a mile, mileage both ways, this costs the railroad companies an average of \$30 a car for every car used. The private car companies could well afford to pay \$5 or \$10 a car to shippers. Railroads have lent themselves to these deals by paying a larger mileage than compet-

itors to private car companies, with the understanding that the latter should work the shippers by offering them rebates. But that day has nearly or quite passed, and all the roads I know of are abandoning the use of private stock cars as fast as they can add them to their own equipment. Exactly the same course will be pursued in the end toward refrigerator cars, but it will take longer to abolish them. The difference is that Western lines as a whole now have about enough stock cars for their needs. On the other hand, the combined refrigerator cars owned by Western roads would hardly be enough to do the business from Kansas City alone. It is not a question of expediency any longer. That question is settled. It is simply a question of time when all private cars will be abolished on all American roads."

Live Stock in Great Britain.

In reviewing the meat trade interests of Great Britain the London Financial Times says: The extreme depression in the live stock and dead meat trades, combined with the low prices of grain, is anything but encouraging to the British agriculturist. The London meat market last week was described as dull and dragging, the best English breeds making but 4s 8d and Canadians but 4s per 8 pounds. Nor was the trade for store cattle any better, and in many cases the beasts now grazing will not realize the money paid for them last year. For sheep, unless in good condition, prices are simply ruinous to the seller. Roughlands have been selling as low as 8s per head, while an instance is given of a recent consignment of lambs and poultry to Kingussie with the result that the chickens realized several pence more per head than the lambs. The low values of store cattle must be attributed in a great measure to the low prices that have been realized and probably will be realized during the winter for the produce of the harvest. With wheat averaging only about 28s per 480 pounds and selling as low as 20s per quarter, farmers have little encouragement, and in many cases no money with which to buy stock. But to a still greater extent are the low values attributable to over production.

The bad results of wheat growing have caused an increased tendency to abandon it for grass. This is indicated by the reduced acreage of land under wheat, which is 40 per cent less than a quarter of a century ago. The acreage this year dropped to 2,210,839 acres, as against 2,307,277 acres last year, a reduction of 3.87 per cent as compared with 1891, and 7 per cent as against 1890. As might be expected, the decline in the cultivated area of land is followed by an increase in the live stock of Great Britain. The returns of the board of agriculture show that the number of cattle this year is 6,944,783, or 13 per cent more than last year, when the number was placed at 6,752,421, and of these the only increase is made in cattle over two years old, which have made the large gain of 162,057, or 10.8 per cent, the figures being 17,957,049 for this year, but in swine the total, 2,137,850, is lower than in 1891 by 759,914.

With the increase in live stock at home the constant and ever increasing imports of stock, both live and dead, from abroad combine to keep prices down, although the number during the eight months ending August 41 has not been so very much in excess over those of the corresponding period last year. Oxen and bulls have increased by some 54,000, but the number of cows have decreased by about 11,000. Calves have fallen from 33,000 to 12,500, owing to the scheduling of Holland, while there has been a great falling off in sheep and lambs, the number being only 38,594, as against 161,970 last year; but, on the other hand, the imports of pigs from the United States have increased from 260 to 2592. For the same period the total imports of fresh beef to the United Kingdom show an increase of 138,570 cwts, and also an excess of over 20,000 cwts for the month

ending August 31 above those of the corresponding month last year.

A Wonderful Bit.

It is a wonderful bit, as is demonstrated by two facts, an examination of its simple mechanism and the record it has made in stopping every horse, regardless of its viciousness, on which it has been tried.

The principle at the bottom of this bit is so simple, so logical and practical that we wonder it was not adopted before, much as we wonder that it took generations for men to realize that car wheels did not need to run in cogs.

Will you please hold your nose tightly, shutting the air passages, and then try to run swiftly; do you think you would go far, no matter how wild or angry you were? Do you not think your mind would turn to making an effort to relieve the stoppage of breathing? Suppose this pressing could be regulated to a hair, partially shutting off your breathing or grading it to the finest pitch, and supposing you knew that your privilege to breathe depended upon your obedience and gentleness; don't you think you would soon learn to be gentle and obedient? That is the principle of Britt's Automatic Bit. The pulling does not act on the bit itself, lacerating the mouth to no advantage, but it works outside of the bit on the rubber pads, each of which rests against the nostril, and as the rein is pulled these pads are pressed against the nostril, gradually shutting off the wind in proportionate time to the strength thrown into the pull on the rein, which is regulated by springs at the side. The bit also cleverly allows the mouth to open slightly at the same moment by pressure of the bar in the mouth against the lower jaw, so that a very limited amount of air can pass in that way when the nostrils are entirely closed.

But what are the results of its use? Letters have arrived from all over the world, letters seen by the writer, telling of incident after incident where it has made vicious and unmanageable horses as gentle as kittens.

The amount of it is, horses are like men; when they see there is absolutely no use in fighting they quietly submit.

What a grand invention this is? A man can let his wife, mother or daughter drive a spirited horse and know they are safe. If he has had a horse utterly beyond control, he can now drive him with comfort and ease. Many a horse now almost useless can be made worth thousands with this bit. In fact no horseman should lose the opportunity of securing Dr. L. P. Britt's descriptive pamphlets, giving illustrations of the bit, with complete descriptions, letters from all over America, prices, etc. The half-page advertisement in this paper should also be carefully noted. His office is 37 College Place, New York.

Another invention of the doctor's which will soon be upon the market and which will go far toward revolutionizing the horseshoe and nail industry, is a nailless horseshoe.

The shoe is so simple that it makes one smile to look at it. It is simply a grand invention, as it is a long wearing shoe and it will at last put an end to sore feet, lameness, lockjaw, etc., in horses from nails being driven into the foot. It is so rapidly adjusted that a man can take his horse's shoes off every night about as easily as he can take off his own. Horsemen should not fail to be informed of this improvement.

Stock hogs run just about the same as to quantity and quality this year as last. In weight and size they are one-half point below 1891, but in number one-half point more. Prices of hogs have ruled much more satisfactory of late, being above 6c during several months. With the embargo upon the American hog removed in several European countries, prospects are good for a livelier export movement and a continuation of better values.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A dairy cow should be an easy milker.

The way to keep a flock up is to keep on culling.

Sheep, like other stock, need a variety of food.

Salt the sheep regularly and not in too large doses.

No matter which way sheep may turn, cull closely.

See that each crop of lambs is better than the preceding one.

When the purchaser seeks the producer the best prices are obtained.

With Merinos the best wool can be expected at from three to four years of age.

In breeding the sheep there is a great incentive now to use only the best blood.

Sheep fatten more readily if they are kept quiet and warm, especially during the winter.

Properly managed, sheep are a value rather than a detriment to the farm and pastures.

The shoulder produces the best wool, the belly the worst and the back and sides an average.

A farm may be over-stocked with sheep as with other animals, but it is rarely done now.

By the use of good rams in breeding this fall a fine crop of lambs can be secured next spring.

A straw shed makes a good shelter for sheep, provided care is taken to have it dry under foot.

If working back into sheep again look out for good wethers as well as wool and try a combination.

When making a special effort to improve, a three-year old ram will give the best results in breeding.

If you have better sheep than your neighbors they are none the poorer while you are the richer.

The sheep is the small farmers' friend because with them they can convert into a good product much that would otherwise go to waste.

There is a difference of opinion among sheep raisers concerning whether foot rot is contagious. A writer for the Sheep Breeder says it is caused by a parasite. He says it is a blood disease, and manifests itself through the most tender parts.

It would do some farm butter makers great good to take a package of their product to an expert taster and ask his opinion of it. If anything was wrong about it he could tell in half a minute, and he would instruct how to avoid such errors in the future. Less than one-fourth of the farmers' wives make an excellent quality of butter.

Winter butter has really the advantage of summer butter, as it not only possesses all the good points of the latter, but is firmer and stands up better. The premium butter is now made at any time of the year. The three secrets of fine winter butter are good, fresh cows, good food and the "know how" to make the kind of butter the market wants.

We have urged upon dairymen the truth that it will pay to use only a pure bred bull in growing cows for the dairy, says the National Stockman and Farmer. Dairying with scrub cows is

an uncertain way of making a living, for no matter how good the present stock of scrub cows may be (the chances being that they are not good at all) the cows grown from such dams and sired by a scrub bull may be vastly inferior. By the use of a pure bred bull on these scrub dams an improvement will follow, and the continued use of such a bull on the grade heifers will insure still further improvement. The Breeder's Gazette in giving advice on this subject suggests that farmers buy grade cows to begin with and we quote its remarks in full and commend their soundness: "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 to urge 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 of 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."

The range condition in the principal sheep-raising counties in New Mexico is such that many flockmasters will be compelled to remove their stock to insure a successful wintering.

Speaking of exporting live muttons from this country to England an exchange has this to say: Now that the restrictions have been removed and live sheep from America are to be permitted entrance to the feeding and finishing pastures of Great Britain, it behooves our flockmasters to see to it that they produce the kind of animal which is able to furnish the meat called for by this specially mutton-loving people. It may as well be understood at the start that they know what good mutton is and neither can or will be persuaded into buying that which goes by the name in ninety butcher shops out of every hundred in this country. The dressed carcass then must weigh more than the average of our sheep do when they leave the farms in gross weight. They want meat, not bone; size of chop, loin, leg or shoulder; not the long, lank, bony chops and joints so often served up to consumers here. Put the Down ram to the common American sheep, and breed them up for a few years and the product will be commendable and doubtless acceptable to any meat eater the world over, especially if they are kept in good growing condition by proper feed and care from the time they are lambed until shipped for their destination. We are not sure that the opening of the English markets to our muttons is going to produce any material immediate effect upon the prices in this country. It will eventuate in the best being culled for shipment and be sold in London for the genuine English

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

product, whilst the poor thin culls will be relegated to our own butcher's shops.

Sheep Parasites.

[American Cultivator]

I am led to believe that many flocks of sheep are invaded by parasites, in the shape of round and tape-worms, to in some instances quite an alarming extent, as large proportions of young flocks are carried off with them and even some of the older animals.

While in the advanced stages of the disease little can be done by way of effecting a cure in the majority of cases, yet in the early stages proper remedies save many animals that would otherwise perish; on the other hand a great deal can be done by way of warding off an attack when we are familiar with the causes and do not expose our animals to them. So to bring the subject before those interested in sheep breeding, I address this communication to you, describing somewhat briefly the causes, symptoms, treatment and prevention in order that you may give it wider circulation.

The first of the worms to be described is a thread-like creature, that in southern latitudes produces a disease known as lombriz. The worm measures when mature from half an inch to an inch in length, and is a little thicker than a stout horse hair. They are to be found in innumerable quantities closely adhering to the lining membrane of the last stomach of the sheep; and when the sheep has recently died, close observation will reveal the worms wriggling about with the most eccentric contortions; their color at this time is rather of a reddish chocolate hue.

The life history of the worm is thought to be of a simple nature; it being generally conceded by investigators that the eggs of the female are carried off through the bowels of the sheep, dropped upon the ground, and when washed out of the excrement by heavy rains or otherwise, are devoured by other sheep and hatched in their stomachs, where they produce eggs, and thus keep up the circulation of the disease.

The symptoms which these little worms produce are not very well marked from other parasitic diseases of the bowels, but when they appear in large quantities they produce general languor, a tendency to drop behind the well sheep of the flock, with hanging head and drooping ears, and an expression of general debility, showing that something is decidedly wrong. The bowels may at first be costive, but usually gives way to diarrhoea.

With such symptoms a post mortem of one or more animals should be made, when these worms will often be found in large quantities in the fourth or last stomach.

There are many good remedies used in the treatment of vermicular diseases; so much so that it is hard for the writer to form an opinion as to the best one, but one which is good, easy to obtain, and convenient to handle, is spirits of turpentine.

To proceed take one part of spirits of turpentine and add to it sixteen parts of sweet milk; shake well and use as a drench; the dose of the mixture for lambs from three to six months old, is two ounces; from six months to one year, three ounces, and from one year

upwards, four ounces. One dose will often be sufficient, if not, repeat it in three days. To give the medicine let an assistant place the animal upon its haunches, holding it between his knees face towards; open the mouth and pour the medicine slowly down from a long-necked bottle or horn.

Separate healthy from unhealthy sheep, feed them from racks and water them from troughs; in other words, do not allow them to eat or drink anything which may have been contaminated with the excrement of affected sheep.

The second worm is of the tape-worm order, differing very much from the last one in every particular. I have always found it in the small bowel commonly called the gut, it varies in length from a few inches to twenty feet, and is about half an inch wide at the widest point, tapering gradually toward the ends, the head or front though being considerably smaller than the tail (?) end; it is made up of innumerable segments, which, when passed out of the bowels in a single manner, frequently adhere to the pellets of faecal matter and resemble little white maggots. Sometimes several feet of a worm will be voided at one time.

The life history of this parasite is not yet thoroughly worked out, though valuable testimony goes to show that unlike most other tape-worms, it is not necessary for an intermediate host to keep up the circulation of the disease, but that they pass from sheep to sheep through consumption of the eggs with food. These worms, like those of other varieties, are more destructive to lambs than older sheep, and they often invade them in large numbers. I have counted as many as eleven side by side, giving the appearance of entirely blocking up the bowel.

The symptoms which they produce vary with the individual; sometimes nothing appears to be wrong, when all at once the animals will be affected with colicky pains, diarrhoea and death in a few hours. Again, other animals show general symptoms of distress for some days, the belly becomes swollen with gas, faeces yellow and slimy or hard and pellety, usually having segments of the worm upon it; the animal becomes debilitated, and things go from bad to worse, till death closes the scene. Some strong animals are able to resist the ravages of the parasites and eventually make a thorough recovery. Post mortems will reveal, when the bowel is split with a knife, a white tape-like looking object, which, no doubt, will prove to be the worm. These worms are often present with the thread worms, and even other varieties in the same animal at the same time. The disease is very destructive to lambs and yearlings.

As turpentine is alike destructive to tape as well as round worms, the same line of treatment adopted for the other disease will answer for this one, indeed the one dose will often cause the death of both the thread and tape-worms and cure the disease.

At this writing I have nothing to add to what I have said concerning the prevention of the first disease; as the worms are taken in the same way, the same method of prevention will answer in both cases. I am, gentlemen,

E. A. A. GRANGE,
State Veterinarian of Michigan.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Mobeetie Panhandler's letter from Miami says: Ben Masterson has been shipping cattle lively this week. Owing to a strike of the operators on the road he was delayed a day with the last train he shipped.

Brady Sentinel: W. B. White returned from the Panhandle Tuesday. He sold 2000 head of three and four-year-old steers at \$20 per head. He expects to discontinue the stock business in that part of Texas.

The Albany News says all the streams through that section, many of which have been dry for two years, are now running plenty of water and good grass is abundant. Cattle are in excellent condition and the outlook good.

So far this season nearly 90,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Montreal, Canada, to Great Britain. Out of this total only 120 head were lost on the passage, or a percentage of one-fifth of one of the shipments. This is considered to be a favorable showing, and to speak well for the present regulations regarding the shipment of cattle and their enforcement.

From present appearances, the shipments of Montana cattle this year will almost, if not quite, equal those of last year, when the aggregate was 210,000 head, says the Helena Independent. Before the shipping season began it was estimated by some that the exports of Montana cattle would not exceed 100,000, while the most sanguine put them at 140,000 head.

The recent long-distance race between German and Austrian cavalrymen has called attention to the sort of horses used in the European armies. It is said that many of these are too big and clumsy for long-distance riding, and it is a fact that the winners in the race depended most upon the care they gave their animals. "Buffalo Bill" declares that a dozen American cowboys mounted on their tough mustangs could easily beat the winners of this race.

An interesting case was recently tried in an English court. A man placed his farm for sale in the hands of an agent, who issued bills and posters advertising the property. The farmer finally sold the land himself. Then the agent brought suit against the farmer for \$50 commission, claiming that the purchaser first heard of the farm through the agent's circular—therefore he was entitled to a commission! The court found for the farmer, but said the agent might bring suit for damages because the farmer did not tell the buyer the agent was doing business for him.

Sheep farmers in Scotland and northern England are having hard times this year. Prices are low, while the cost of production has increased. Mutton and wool are sent free to England from almost every other country under the sun, while the cost of food stuffs increases and rents are held up. As an instance of the depression in prices we are told of a Scotch farmer who sent some lambs to market on the same day his wife sent a crate of poultry. The poultry brought 60 cents a head, while the lambs brought only 56 cents! The hen has nearly always headed the list of profitable farm stock, though it is only now and then that she can prove it.

The "panic" which set in about September 1 in relation to a short corn crop has been changed by the fine weather experienced during the past six weeks into a feeling of comparative ease. "My late-planted corn, which would have been utterly ruined by an early frost, has made the best crop on the farm and is great corn." Such is the testimony of hundreds of good farmers throughout the corn belt, and the steady decline in the speculative market and the increasing freedom with

which feeders are taking hold of stock and feeding cattle indicates that there is a complete restoration of confidence in an ample supply of feed for the winter. This is a matter for general congratulation and materially improves the outlook. Those who are short of feed can now buy their supplies at a reasonable figure.—Breder's Gazette.

The National Stockman and Farmer says: Englishmen are slow to give credence to Secretary Ru-k's assertions that there is no pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of the United States, and Americans are equally slow to believe that the case of the disease reported from a consignment of American cattle arrived at Deptford last week, and mentioned elsewhere in this paper, is genuine. English papers claim that Rusk's proclamation is simply a diplomatic game of "bluff," while Americans are not backward about pronouncing the Deptford affair a "fake" manufactured to circumvent the feared success of the American official in securing the admission of our cattle to English markets. It is evident that this mutual distrust must be removed if any change in cattle restrictions favorable to this country is to be secured.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal of Cheyenne, Wyo., who is well known in this state, having at one time been a cattleman and newspaper proprietor here, was arrested recently for criminal libel, the affiant being John Clay, Jr. The trouble has for its beginning the famous rustler war in Wyoming last spring, which will be remembered by all. Mercer took the stand that the cattle barons wanted to be rid of the settlers and that the farmers wanted to be rid of them at any cost; that for this purpose the barons had imported men from outside the state for the purpose of killing off the settlers. Mr. Clay is president of the Wyoming Live Stock association and the representative of three or four foreign corporations who have large cattle interests in Wyoming. As the charges in Mr. Mercer's paper reflected directly on the character of Mr. Clay, he thought an appeal to the court to stifle Mr. Mercer eminently proper. Thus the suit was brought, and Mr. Clay wants \$50,000 for damages. Mr. Mercer has no lack of grit and nerve, and will carry the fight to a finish.

San Francisco Chronicle: A noticeable movement of cattle from Arizona and New Mexico to Nevada is in progress and Nevada cattlemen, whose stock were so badly depleted by the terrible winter of two years ago, are beginning to take heart again. One instance of rehabilitation in this respect was brought to public notice in this city yesterday by certain well certified cattlemen taking a year's lease of 31,000 acres of Nevada lands recently forfeited by the Sutherland cattle company, owing to the heavy losses during the cold weather referred to. The Sutherland company left forty-five miles of wire fence on the land and this will be a great boon to the new lessees. These people have already secured 3000 head of cattle from New Mexico and will forward them to Nevada at once. They were anxious to put at least 5000 head upon the land, but in view of their own experience two years ago, when they only saved 200 out of 7000 head, they will stock the land as stated with 3000. Other Nevada people are also stocking from the South, and consequently receiving a renewed impetus in that state.

San Angelo Enterprise: J. W. Bates bought of T. K. Finley of McCullough county 1100 ewes from two to four years old at \$1.424. Mr. Bates will run them in Schleicher county. Bob Hillis sold to Humphries & Fifer of Meridian, Bosque county, 1280 acres of land four and twelve miles from the city on North Concho; consideration, \$1600. C. B. Metcalfe sold to D. T. Boone fifty-three mule colts for \$1600. Mr. Boone will ship to McClellan county. H. McKenzie sold to Newton 1000 Bros, un-

shorn sheep for \$2250; 400 ewes to J. F. Miller at \$2. A. J. Kettler of Nebraska has purchased the entire Sanderson pasture lying south of the city, on the Main Concho, comprising about 10,000 acres of choice farming land. The terms are not made public. Mr. Kettler is acting as the representative of a German Catholic colony, and will, as soon as all the papers and abstracts are completed, return to Nebraska and arrange for the emigration of a large number of families. The people represented by Mr. Kettler are industrious, prosperous farmers, and their advent will be welcomed in Concho county. With the fine rains of this season the colonists have an auspicious start in their first year's work.

Receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine division at Chicago last month were 97,780 head, an average of 3761 for each commercial day. The largest day's receipts during the month was on October 10, when 7741 arrived, and the smallest on Tuesday, October 25, when the receipts were 1444. It is estimated conservatively that nearly 20,000 Texas cattle were sold outside of the division. October last year receipts were 118,000 head, which was the banner month until last month, when 139,476 head arrived in the quarantine district alone, and 150,000 counting cattle that arrived outside. A very large proportion of the October receipts were cows.

The Devils' River News of Sonora, Sutton county, claims its section of the country as the stockman's paradise. The following notes are from its last issue:

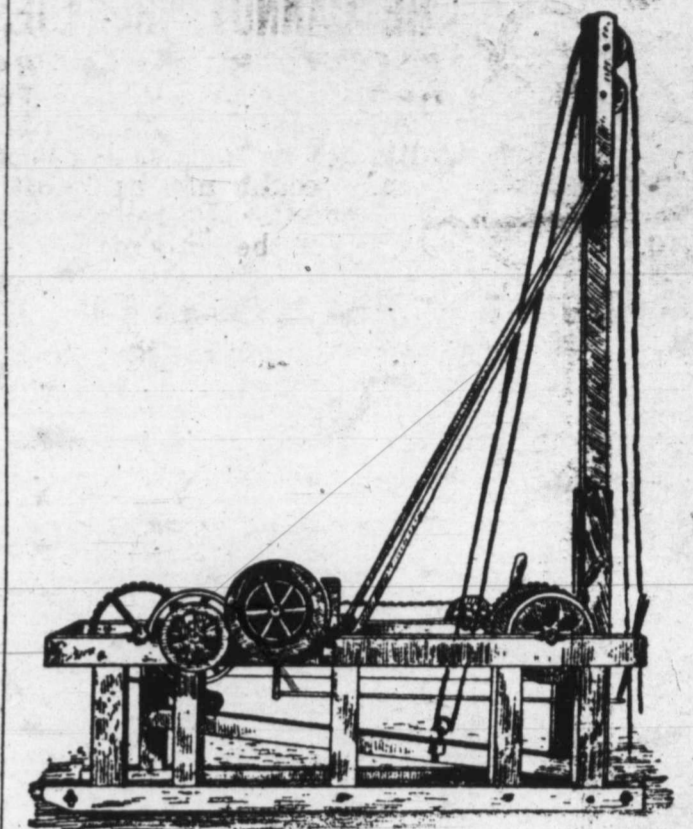
William Adams sold 400 dry ewes to Wilkins Bros. & Co., at \$2 a head. * * * Glass Sharp sold 213 head of muttons to Wilkins Bros. & Co., at \$2.26. * * * Charles Rueff of San Angelo sold H. Knausenberger's wool for 14 cents and G. Huber's for 14 cents and D. J. Dunagan's for 14 cents. * * * F. Mayer & Sons bought 100 head of 1, 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers from Murchison & Davenport this week at \$6, \$10, \$13 and \$15 a head, respectively. * * * Hector McKenzie was in Sonora Monday. He is moving his sheep from the plains to his ranch in the Paradise. He reports having sold to Newton Bros., 1000 unshorn ewes at \$2.25; 400 shorn ewes to J. F. Miller as \$2. He also bought 300 shorn wethers from J. F. Miller at \$2.33; and 90 shorn muttons from Mr. Spade of Crockett county for \$2.

John Cudahy is reported as saying at Chicago last Friday that "October, November and December hog receipts will fall 600,000 under last year's. The October are already 100,000 under. Last year in October we had 250,010 barrels of old pork and the world's stock of lard was over 300,000 tierces. All that has about disappeared, notwithstanding the summer packing overran the year before more than 1,000,000. This disappearance of last year's huge stocks, in spite of the summer's enormous increase in manufacture, was what made a bull of me on product. I believe that the natural increase in consumption would easily have taken 1,000,000 increase in hogs this winter. Instead of more hogs it is plain they are going to greatly underrun. At present prices of product for January the manufacturers will need to get their hogs at a shade under 5c. With hogs at their present prices pork costs \$14.40 to make, ribs 8c. I can not help feeling that the bull side is going to be the one for easy sailing. Packers, I believe, will feel all the season that 5c hogs will be cheap enough to put away in their cellars. The stock of ribs here November 1 will be 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds.

A recent dispatch to the Galveston News from Laredo, Tex., says: From good authority it is learned that on Monday last Juan Flores sold to Juan Garcia, a butcher of Hidalgo, Mexico, a little town some forty miles above here on the Rio Grande, fifteen head of

R. N. HATCHER, President.
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J. N. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
T. A. THUBALL, Treasurer.
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therefore

No More Climbing Towers
No More Tilting Towers
to break down
and injure you or your cattle.
Needs no attention and is
warranted to last longer than
other mills that are oiled, and
Will Be Sent to Good Parties
on 30 Days Test Trial
If not satisfactory freight will be
paid both ways. The Dandy
Steel Tower is a Four
Corner Tower, the corners
being made out of heavy angle
steel. The girts and braces
are very strong and substantial,
and of the very best steel
made. It is the most graceful,
strong and durable tower on
the market, and can be erected
in one-half the time of a
wooden tower. We will not
allow ourselves to be under-
sold.

Challenge Wind Mill
& Feed Mill Co.
Batavia, Kane Co. Ill.

bees. He gave Garcia a bill of sale, but it was necessary for Garcia to have this bill approved before he could slaughter. On presentation of his bill and inspection of the stock by the Mexican authority he was informed that from appearances he had purchased a lot of stolen American bees, and that he (the officer) would have to take charge of them, a party present recognizing them as cattle belonging to John Blocker of Austin, who has the Guajolote ranch on the American side of the river. The manager of the Blocker ranch was at once notified by Mr. Proctor of the Coleman ranch, who afterward secured a force of Mexican soldiers from Col. Valdez's command and soon had Flores, the party charged with committing the theft, arrested. It is stated that parties have been stealing cattle out of this pasture for a long time, taking them across to the Mexican side of the river, slaughtering them, and after drying the meat bring it to Laredo for sale. Flores is now in jail awaiting his examination.

RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

This statement is now repeated by thousands who have purchased
BRITT'S AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.

**SAFETY
 GUARANTEED**



This Bit, by an automatic device, closes the horse's nostrils.
HE CANNOT BREATHE, AND MUST STOP.

**SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS
 ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT**
 Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses men could not hold with the old style bits. Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials of the truly marvellous work this bit has done.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.
AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR PULLERS AND HARD-MOUTHED HORSES.
DR. L. P. BRITT, 37 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

POULTRY.

Give the hens chopped onions occasionally.

It is easier to overfeed than to underfeed.

With an incubator it never pays to save work.

Avoid any food, however cheap, if musty or spoiling.

A well-fed and well-cared for fowl is always in condition.

Properly managed, geese can be made very profitable.

Quick growth and development must come from nutriment.

Clean up, whitewash and get the hen house ready for winter.

Fowls that are two years old generally make the best for breeding from.

The best use to make of a stunted chicken is to fatten up well and then eat.

Separate the sexes during the moulting season when it can conveniently be done.

Clean up the coops and give a dose of coal oil before putting away for the season.

It seldom pays to doctor sick poultry. Keep them healthy if you can, if not kill them.

Keep only one or two varieties of hens and breed them up to the highest standard.

A little tincture of iron in the drinking water is an excellent thing for moulting fowls.

Water should be supplied to the young poultry in a way that they cannot wet themselves.

See that there are no cracks in the hen house through which draughts can strike the fowls.

Give the young stock good care and keep them growing steadily and fast with proper feeding.

No farmer need be stinted in the supplies for his table if he has a nice well kept flock of poultry.

There is no meat that varies more in price than poultry, between choice fat birds and "scallawag" stock.

If the poultry keeper would remember what makes fat does not make eggs, there might be less trouble and more profit.

Cleanliness in the poultry house, as well as in the household, is akin to Godliness, and no other system can succeed.

Clean your poultry house thoroughly once or twice a week at least and use every precaution to prevent your flock going into the winter affected with vermin.

Fattening fowls, young pullets and old hens kept for laying eggs do not require the same food—either in quality or kind.

Supply plenty of pure, clean water. A hen will drink fifteen or twenty times a day in hot weather if afforded the opportunity.

Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so by either buying a cockerel or setting of eggs from some reliable breeder.

Don't cumber your poultry yards with old fowls that are past their days of usefulness. Young stock pay better and need the room.

Grit is an important factor in successful poultry keeping. The keeper must have it in his character and the fowls in their crops.

It requires but little time and attention to manage a small flock, but if it is intended to go into poultry raising as a business it means work and plenty of it.

Do not have an army of cockerels with your flock of hens. If not fat enough to make good eating, keep by themselves till fat—then sell or kill them for home consumption.

Any four-year-old hens that are moping about will make you more money if put at once upon the manure heap, than they will to be put there after you have fed them another peck or so of corn. Fact.

Old hens that are too fat to lay will make elegant roasters, and will pay better disposed of as such, than to keep for the few eggs they will lay this winter; at least our experience has taught us that.

One cause of fowls becoming crop-bound is feeding a quantity of food at once and at long intervals to fowls in confinement. Fowls at large gather food slowly, and so never eat to repletion at once.

It is easily noticeable when visiting any of the county fairs to what extent high-class poultry is bred in the vicinity and what inducements are offered for a large exhibit in this class. It is to be regretted that the presentation falls below that in the classes for horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

To feed chicks take corn meal, mix and bake as you would for family use, then soak in water or milk, but do not have it too wet, just moist enough to be soft and crumble up easily. Feed this to the chicks and they will grow and thrive well on it, much better than if fed on raw meal mixed with water. These things have been tested.

Langshan fowls are usually more active than the Brahma or Cochin, although usually as large as either. They are well adapted to the farm, maturing rapidly, and hardy enough to stand the coldest winters of our Northern states. They lay all winter, in a comfortable building, and are easily kept in confinement when it is necessary.

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TERRITORY NEWS NOTES

Culled From New Mexico and Arizona Exchanges.

From New Mexico Stock Grower: The White Oaks Eagle reports that last week fine rains fell in Lincoln county—the first for months.

Reports from Sierra county are to the effect that very heavy rains have fallen all over the range in that section. The water holes are all full, and the country generally was soaked.

In southern San Miguel county, and along down the Pecos, last week the heaviest rain in the past seven years fell, and there is now an abundance of water to utilize the little grass there is on the range.

The rains which generally fell all over the New Mexico range, from October 20 to 23, greatly relieved the distressing situation, and while it does no good in making grass, it enlarged the range by filling the water holes, and will be the salvation of many thousand cattle in the Territory this winter.

The Scottish Mortgage company of Las Vegas, recently made a shipment of steers to Kansas City, from the Panhandle. A portion of the steers were of the old Stoneroad stock, and with an average of 1004 pounds they sold at \$2.35; they were all fours and up. The balance of the steers were of the McBroom stock, all fours, and with an average of 1121 pounds sold at \$2.50. The cattle were pastured in the Panhandle, having been driven from the New Mexico range last year. The company has about 1000 more steers of the same grade and ages in the pasture, and the same are on the market.

Last week a rumor was rife that a disease had broken out among the cattle of Southern Arizona, especially in the Salt river valley near Temple, that was killing them off by the hundreds, and it was feared by some that it was the Texas fever. For fear that it might be a contagious disease, a meeting of the board of live stock commissioners was called last Saturday at Temple for the making of arrangements to investigate, and if disease is found, to take measures to prevent its spreading. The commission met, and upon investigation it was found that the reported cases of fever near Temple were nothing more than cattle suffering from the effects of bad water in some of the pastures, from which a few had died, but upon the introduction of fresh water the others at once showed signs of rapid improvement. It was also decided that the deaths among cattle in Pima and Cochise counties are caused from starvation and not disease.

Southwestern Stockman, Wilcox, Ariz.: The lesson of Arizona cattle this year, if rightly learned, is "Less number of head and better blood." Then the returns will be at least as large both in weight and value as from the greater number of ill-conditioned scrubs with less risk of starvation.

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.

A. G. McCorkle returned from the East on Monday morning, leaving the

same day for Eureka Springs. Mr. McCorkle spent some time in looking over the situation in Kansas, and says that there is a great decrease of cattle in feeding lots compared with a year ago. This he believes will result in better prices for cattle, and backed his judgment by placing on feed a number of their cattle. He has been sick since leaving here, but hopes to promptly regain his health by the aid of Arizona's balmy atmosphere.

Colin Cameron shipped 1000 head from Calabasas on Monday to Pampas, Tex., one-half of which he purchased from his neighbors.

Folsom Springs, N. M., Metropolitan: The stock pens have been kept warm nearly all week and shipments have been heavy.

J. B. Drake shipped a large bunch of sheep from here Tuesday to his home in Colorado. He will feed them for the market.

Jerry Beach, who shipped several cars of lambs from this place last Tuesday, had nearly a thousand killed in a wreck near Trinchera.

J. S. Daugherty started Thursday morning for South Omaha, Neb., with a train of cattle which will be placed on the market at that place.

Tombstone, (Ariz.) Prospector: C. M. Bruce left Thursday noon for Benson, where he will take the train for Nevada, where he goes to secure additional pasturage for his cattle. He has already shipped out 200 cars. He will handle 4000 head for Richardson and 1000 for Dick Clark, which will go forward as soon as he secures the pasturage for them. The cattle are unloaded at Mills City and Humboldt. All of the pasturage is fenced, and winters are mild and pleasant, very similar to the climate of Cochise. The cattle are unloaded at Colton and Sacramento for food and water, and go through in excellent shape without any loss.

E. J. Roberts and Pete Johnson, who have been searching for cattle pastures on the desert, have returned. The Yuma Sentinel says that they went across the great valley via Algodones, Cook's Wells, Alamo Mucho, to Indian Wells, Sackett's Wells, thence down New River toward Salton lake and across and up Carter river to the Algodones and thence to Yuma. They were well pleased with what they saw, and corroborate the facts in relation to that section as stated by Carter, Converse and the Sentinel. They found one of the lakes on Carter river to be about ten miles long by one-quarter to one-half mile wide. They will begin to move their cattle as soon as possible down on the Carter river, unloading them at Flowing Wells on the S. P. R. R. They have about 4000 head of cattle on this side of the Mexican line. For a farming country they say it excels any section they have ever seen on the Pacific coast. They confirm all the good things that have been said in regard to it.

Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn, live stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, with headquarters at Las Cruces, N. M., has notified the cattlemen of that country that his road will make special rates for those desiring to move their half starved cattle from the Territory. The major has always been the cattleman's friend and this last kindness in offering them a very low shipping rate has once more proved it.

AGRICULTURAL.

Vegetables and roots that are stored in pits are often injured by making the pits too warm and giving no chance for ventilation.

Intensive cultivation means simply "farming to make money." The man who does not believe in the method had better abandon the business.

If not too dry crowd the fall plowing. If you have but one team and have two or more hands on the farm, "set" the wagon in the cornfield and husk into that and have the team draw up at the close of each half day's work.

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

Dry cornstalks have perhaps nearly as much fertilizing power 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.

Nature rotates crops. When the forest oaks and hickory have been removed a thick growth of evergreens appears. In New England where white pine forests have been removed, the maple, chestnut and oak have sprung up. A similar rotation is found in timothy meadows, followed by blue grass.

The idea is spreading in England that the country should abandon the growing of wheat. It is insisted that farmers should confine themselves chiefly to dairy produce, stock raising and the growth of fruits and vegetables, and abandon the "absurd rivalry in wheat growing" in which England's petty area of 2,250,000 acres is unable to hold a place. Moreover, it is now conceded that American wheat is of better quality and it brings better prices than English wheat.

After a day's threshing a New Hampshire farmer, on attempting in vain to wind his watch, found the key was full of dust. Being unable to dig it out with a pin, he drilled a hole in it and with a breath blew out all the dust. Then he sat down to think, and within a month had patented that hole, and now there is a large factory run by electric power wherein are daily manufactured thousands of watch keys containing the hole patented by the farmer who already has made a fortune by them.

Farmers may now put on their thinking caps and prepare to submit their this year's experience to the light of day and to the scrutiny and analyses of others, that their successes may be heard by those who will profit thereby and their failures be better understood and avoided. The farmers' institutes are admirable places at which to speak of these things and present them to the world of thought and scientific investigation. We all make mistakes, and happy is he who can tell them and be informed by another how to avoid them in future.

No well regulated farm should be without a barrel or box of lime. Nothing purifies the air in stables quicker and nothing is better to put in the pig pens or chicken houses to prevent filth and vermin. If the cellar is damp and unwholesome, a little lime scattered about over the floor will produce a desirable change in the condition of affairs. If lime is handy, there is liable to be more whitewashing done, and this in itself would be reason enough for keeping a supply on hand. It is one of the cheapest articles and one of the best that can be kept about the premises.

If every farmer would take the pains to plant a tree for each tree he cuts

down, there never would be any danger of this country being stripped of its forests. It would not be many years hence, if good judgment were used in selecting trees, until more valuable timber would be found throughout the country than now exists. In fact, the timber as a rule in most thickly settled neighborhoods is not of much account, the best trees having been cut down and used when timber was so plentiful that the value of a fine oak or walnut tree was not appreciated by the owners of the land. It would pay to retain the forests for the climatic effects alone and for the beauty which they add to any district of country.

It is no doubt a good thing to be a handy man under all circumstances, but it requires rare judgment for a man who can do anything he wants to keep from making many mistakes. A man who is "jack of all trades and master of none," is to be pitied, but the man who is master of all trades and does not stick to one is generally the man who deserves the most sympathy. A tinker is seldom a success financially or any other way. Some men succeed because they only know how to do one thing, and have sense enough to stick to it. It does not pay to spend \$5 worth of time on anything that is not worth more than 50 cents when it is done. We find men doing just such things every day. It is sometimes economy for a farmer to do the work that properly belongs to the blacksmith or carpenter, but often it is not. A day's work in a crop at certain seasons is worth \$10 or \$20, and at such a time even a few hours should not be spared for any outside work. It is a question, anyway, whether it pays to spend time at a thing which does not come directly in your own line of work and neglect the things which you can do well and to advantage. The most successful farmers as a rule are men who hustle the farm for all it is worth and let those who have learned other trades do the special work when it is needed. Many a man has died poor simply because he was a handy man and could do anything well which he undertook.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer, writing from Marrow county, Ohio, on the subject "Does Farming Pay," says:

In a recent number of the Practical Farmer, one of its correspondents challenges any one to point out a case where a man has made money at legitimate farming within the last few years. I heard so many declare that farming does not pay, recently, that the phrase has become somewhat stale, and its correctness is more than doubtful. Either farming does pay, or a large portion of our people are "working for nothing and boarding themselves," which I do not believe. Whether the farmer gets as much for his products as he ought to, is a matter on which there may be honest difference of opinion, and does not concern the purpose I have in view. What I want to show is, that legitimate farming does pay, if beginning without help and making a home is to be considered in the light of a paying enterprise.

A case in point: In my own neighborhood there is a young man who is the son of a poor widow. He began by helping his mother and finally supporting her entirely. He worked on a

farm at the current rates, and at the end of the first year, after he quit school, bought a horse with his savings. The next year he bought a buggy, and a year after another horse. The next year he planted a field to corn, doing the work and getting half the crop instead of paying rent. What time he was not occupied with his crop he worked for neighboring farmers by the day. In a year or two he rented a farm on shares and married him a wife. Since that time he has worked a farm on shares and has saved enough to buy a farm of forty acres, at \$60 per acre, and has it so nearly paid for that he is safe. If any one thinks this young man has been a mere money-grubber he is mistaken. If he had been this he would not have bought a buggy, which would have been a piece of extravagance. All these years he has been a member of the best society in the country where he lives; he has dressed well, as has his wife and their two children. They have had plenty to eat, and my friend and I have had more than one pleasant holiday, for he has always said that the mere making of money was not his object. He started out to be a good farmer, and that he might know how to do his work in the best manner, he has read and profited by the farm papers he takes. He and his wife visit and are visited, and altogether he has enjoyed life pretty well, and to this day no man has ever found him setting on a packing case in town, swearing that "farming don't pay," for he thinks it does. This young man never earned a penny in his life that was not earned by strictly legitimate farming, and I am proud of him as a product of the farm.

The objector may say that this is an exceptional case, but it is not. During the last three years I have been in a position where I have mixed with farmers in three states most of the time. I have attended meetings of the Alliances, state and subordinate, in four states, have been at numerous meetings and conventions of farmers and farm organizations, numbering more than 200, within two years, and I know personally a good many who have begun as the young man I have told of begun, and who are to-day the owners of homes, and I venture the assertion that any man who will stick to legitimate farming, according to the methods that are plainly laid down, will succeed. The trouble is that the fellow who finds fault does not read, and I regret to say that he is in the majority.

I do not grow wheat nor potatoes largely and I believe in commercial fertilizers thoroughly, yet I find a good many things worth remembering in the letters of Mr. Terry. He taught me that tillage is manure, and that the best time to do a thing is when it should be done, and the best way is to do it thoroughly. On general principles I knew all this, but his success emphasized the truth of them and as far as he goes my way I try to keep up with him, and when we part, that is when I start for the poultry house and he for the grocery to get eggs, I try to do as he does—do all my work thoroughly. Farming does pay, but it don't pay to farm after the old slipshod, happy-go-lucky style. In these days it does not pay to "tickle the earth with a hoe," for crops cannot be gotten that way.

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STOCK FARMING.

A man with pure bred stock is more apt to practice pure bred feeding.

Wheat bran is not only a good bone and muscle producer, but it is healthful.

Kerosene emulsion will kill lice on stock. Many a calf keeps poor because lice are eating him up.

The feed for stock in winter depends partly upon the weather. In cold weather more feed is needed.

Stick to the breed that you have done well with. Improve and build it up rather than let it fall back.

If you have no extra feed do not buy a lot of stock this fall because it is cheap. It will be dear (to you) before spring.

Do not wait till you are obliged to give full winter feed before you begin to add anything to that gotten from the pasture.

A quiet disposition is produced by constant handling from one generation to another, and has more to do with the dam than with the progeny.

Breeding pure-bred animals must be skillfully conducted. It requires a knowledge of breeding not necessary in breeding hogs to feed for market.

The right time to sell an animal is when it is in proper condition to bring the top price in the market. If you wait for that top price to become "proper," the chances are that your animal will not go up with it.

There is something strange in the way some men take care of their cows and horses. The horse that does little work and brings in little winter income to his owner is kept in the stall, fed, watered and groomed, and the cows are turned into the yard to "nose" about the straw stack through the day, drink out of the brook, sleep on a plank at night, and try to digest the never changing feed of hay.

Small farms near the cities can usually be put to better use than growing live stock as the main business, but the fruit grower or market gardener will sometimes be surprised to see how much stock he can run in as a side issue if he really gives it his attention, and the stock will be an aid instead of a detriment, consuming much that would otherwise go to waste and providing some good fertilizer that always comes handy.

Where stables are so constructed as to necessitate throwing the manure under the eaves, a very good and cheap substitute for spouting can be made by nailing planks together in V shape, and fastening these troughs to eaves by means of pieces of hoop iron cut in proper lengths, or even with common wire. Thus, for a few cents in money or two or three hours' work, dollars' worth of fertilizers can be saved which would otherwise be leached out and lost.

The science of feeding has made greater progress during the past twenty-five years than has been made in any other department of farming, says the American Cultivator. There is no kind of feed of which this is more true than of corn. There is much less waste of corn now, and the ration is more likely to be so balanced with other feeds as to produce the best results. It is hardly too much to say that of the old-time corn feeding fully half was either wasted or, worse still, was so fed as to do quite as much harm as it did good. We have often heard of young pigs being stunted and their digestion ruined for life by too early and exclusive feeding of corn. Probably one reason why breeding sows so as to let them farrow in the spring has become

popular was because at this season corn is apt to become scarce and not fed so liberally as in the fall. With a whole summer's run in the pasture and fed on swill with a little corn, the pigs by the time they are six or seven months old could be fed freely with corn without injury. By feeding more wheat bran and milk feed to all young animals a considerable portion of corn may be given with great advantage. Both are much better for all animals than either alone. It is often thought that full-grown fattening hogs do best with nothing except corn. If laying on fat to be converted into grease or lard be the object this may be true. But a much better quality of pork for the present demand is made by giving even to fattening hogs a small portion of bran or middlings and also a few roots. These will be eaten as a change of feed. Appetite will thus be kept up and perhaps quite as much corn eaten or even more than if it were an exclusive diet. The effect of a large feeding of corn to milch cows is causing a tendency to fatten rather than to give milk is well understood. But it is none the less true that some corn meal may be fed to cows that have a large proportion of succulent food with good results both in amount and quality of milk. Much sowed or drilled corn when put in too thickly to ear is not rich enough without reinforcement with corn to furnish carbon and fat, and also more of the strength-giving elements than are found in cornstalks alone. As often made from stocks of sowed or drilled corn the ensilage is too watery and unnutritious. More corn, either in the silo or added to the silage when fed is the cheapest and easiest way to correct this deficiency. This is especially important in cold weather, when succulent food of any kind is apt to become a cold mass, chilling the stomach and needing the addition of extra carbon to maintain animal heat.

The value of farming land in England is gradually and rapidly depreciating in value, because it is unable to compete with foreign producers, and land in this country will do the same unless better methods are adopted to bring as much out of them as the highest science and the best skill can accomplish. We are running altogether too much to cereal grains because they are comparatively lazy men's crops and afford a long spell of rest between sowing and reaping, but it must be born in mind that which costs the least labor is usually worth the least money and that which entails the most labor realizes the highest price. Land is worthless until labor touches it and even then skilled labor is worth all that it costs.

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GOING SOUTH—LEAVE.		GOING NORTH—ARRIVE.	
No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 1.	No. 3.
8:00 p m	3:00 p m	8:40 p m	11:45 a m
8:20 p m	3:25 p m	8:20 p m	11:20 a m
9:25 p m	4:49 p m	7:05 p m	9:58 a m
10:40 p m	6:15 p m	5:45 p m	8:30 a m
	6:40 p m	5:30 p m	8:10 a m
	6:10 p m	4:58 p m	7:00 a m
	8:15 p m	3:58 p m	5:58 a m
	8:40 p m	3:45 p m	7:30 a m
	1:00 a m	12:10 p m	2:45 a m
	8:00 p m	2:05 p m	7:30 a m
	2:15 a m	10:32 a m	1:30 a m
	5:35 a m	8:00 a m	10:15 p m
	9:35 a m	7:10 p m	7:10 p m
	5:00 p m	7:05 p m	10:55 a m
	Arrive.	Leave.	Leave.

Dallas News Special. All above trains run daily.

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.

WOOD & EDWARDS,
 (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)
Practical - Hatters
 From the Eastern Factories.
 No. 344 1/2 Main Street
 Dallas, Texas.
 Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.
 Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
 Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Winfield Scott, the Fort Worth cattleman, went to the Indian Territory Monday night.

Tom Trammell, a Sweetwater cattleman, was in the live stock center the first of the week.

W. R. McIntyre, the well-known cattleman of Dallas, passed through this city Tuesday, en route to his Tom Green county ranch.

D. C. Plumb, the Archer county ranchman, was shaking hands with the Fort Worth people this week.

James Newman, the popular sheriff of Nolan county, who is also largely interested in cattle, was here Monday.

Garland Odom, a prominent cattleman of Ballinger, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday, en route home from the Indian Territory.

W. P. Beckham of Memphis, Tex., has been in Fort Worth during the past week. He is stopping off here en route home from St. Louis.

Joe Miller, well known in Texas, who feeds a large number of cattle every year at Winfield, Kansas, was among the visiting cattlemen this week.

J. J. McWhorter of Baird, Tex., was in the city yesterday, returning home from the Territory, where he has been for the past several months looking after his cattle.

George R. Simpson, the well-known Palo Pinto county cattleman, came down from the Indian Territory Tuesday, and went on to Cresson, where he is arranging to feed 1700 steers.

J. C. Loving, manager of the Loving cattle company of Jack county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Loving says his range has recently been favored with a splendid rain, the best in two years.

D. B. Gardiner, manager of the Pitchfork Cattle company of the Panhandle, and members of the executive committee of the N. W. T. C. R. association, was in attendance on the meeting Monday.

John K. Rosson, the Frisco live stock agent, went down to Brownwood Tuesday and returned Wednesday. Mr. Rosson is a good rustler and is doing splendid work for the road he represents.

C. E. Shattuck, the popular live stock commission merchant of Chicago, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Shattuck has many friends and customers in Texas who will always extend him a hearty welcome.

Ed Fenlon of Leavenworth, manager of the Bronson cattle company of Midland, Texas, was in the city Monday. Mr. Fenlon says his cattle range and entire ranch outfit is in good and satisfactory condition.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, a prominent cattleman of Southern Texas, was here Monday. Dr. Taylor is an enthusiastic and hard working member of the board of directors of the N. W. T. C. R. association.

R. N. Graham has another card on the "For Sale" page of the JOURNAL this week. He now wants from 3000 to 5000 head, each, of one, two, three and four-year-old steers. Write him if you want to sell your cattle.

Fred Horsbrough of Espuela, manager of the Espuela land and cattle company, limited, of Dickens county, was in the city several days this week. Mr. Horsbrough has recently sold several thousand cattle to Winfield Scott of this city. These cattle are being wintered

in the Ikard pasture in the Comanche reservation.

J. G. Witherspoon, a prominent cattleman of Gainesville, was in the city Monday. Mr. Witherspoon owns large cattle interests in the Panhandle country, and is one of the leading and successful cattlemen of that locality.

C. W. Merchant & Sons of Abilene were in the city Monday, returning home from the Indian Territory. These gentlemen have closed out their cattle in the Territory in which, by lots of hard work, they were able to avoid loss.

G. D. Oakes, a prominent cattleman of Mineral Wells, was here Thursday. Mr. Oakes says his pasture has more and better grass than for ten years. He is now buying cattle with which to again restock his range. He recently bought one lot of cows at \$7 per head.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, manager of the Texas and Alabama cattle company, was in the city Monday, in attendance on the meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas cattle raiser's association, of which he is chairman. Mr. Bush says his range is in fine condition.

John M. Ikard, son of Capt. E. F. Ikard, came down yesterday from the Greer county ranch and reports everything in his country lovely. Plenty of grass and water in abundance are calculated to make the average cowman feel good, but John says to see the cattle doing as well as those in his section are doing, makes him very, very happy.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, who owns one of the largest cattle ranches on the plains, was in the city Monday, attending the meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas cattle raiser's association, of which he has for many years been a useful member. Col. Slaughter has bought a dehorning machine, and proposes to make mulies by the wholesale in the future.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission company of Kansas City. This firm merits consideration from shippers and feeders of live stock. Each department is looked after by a member of the firm, thus insuring better service than when left to disinterested employes. They have a large amount of available capital for the use of patrons. Furnish free of charge daily market reports. Give them a trial.

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.

Sunday Excursions.
Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address
GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,
Dallas, Tex.



SANITARIUM HOME ASSOCIATION.

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



Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

- STEWART & OVERSTREET.
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.
- Oct. 27—Baker & W, Cuero, I T, 52 calves, 256 lbs, \$2.60; 10 calves, 326 lbs, \$1.75.
 - Oct. 28—Baker & W, Cuero, I T, 57 calves, 247 lbs, \$2.45.
 - Oct. 26—G Freed, Kansas City, Mo, 28 steers, 755 lbs, \$2.60.
 - Oct. 27—G Freed, Kansas City, Mo, 24 steers, 758 lbs, \$2.40; McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 64 calves, 230 lbs, \$2.60; 10 calves, 365 lbs, \$2.
 - Oct. 28—I M Johnson, Ponca, I T, 72 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.40; W H Jennings, Ponca, I T, 49 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.80; 24 steers, 1035 lbs, \$2.85; Baker & W, Cuero, I T, 69 calves, 214 lbs, \$3.25; 6 calves, 283 lbs, \$2.50.

Feeding Sheep for Market.
[American Sheep Breeder]

A good grain for fattening sheep is shelled corn, one-half, barley or rye, one-quarter, oats, one quarter—all by weight. Or, better still, substitute one-fourth of the corn with cottonseed meal. To the majority of farmers corn is the most available feed, and corn may be fed to good advantage alone, provided a sufficient amount of cooling and laxative coarse feed is given with it, such as clover hay. After several trials we do not think it profitable to crush or grind any kind of grain for sheep that are young enough to make good feeders, though it is advisable in the case of old ewes with poor teeth.

From the time the flock is put in the yard to begin the fattening process it should be two or three weeks before the ration of shelled corn is increased up to its full capacity to consume. An increase of two quarts per day will carry the feed in that time from one bushel up to three bushels; and that is about as much as one hundred Merino wethers can be induced to eat with an abundance of corn fodder or clover hay. It is best to divide this amount into three feeds per day, and every feed should be given under the eye of the master himself, or some experienced and capable feeder.

The yard ought to be kept so well littered that it will be perfectly dry; the heated condition of the sheep and the strong manure getting into the clefts of their feet induce "scald foot." Once a week all limping ones should be caught, their feet examined carefully, their hoofs pared and washed clean if need be, and a little finely powdered blue vitrol sprinkled in the cleft. No sheep can fatten well while suffering the acute pain of this disease.

While we are a nation of meat eaters, there is not a fair proportion of mutton used as compared with other kinds of meat.

The home-cured hams and breakfast bacon are much like home-made butter. The farmer or breeder who will cure choice young pork will make a double profit.

The question of large or small cows in the dairy is being narrowed down into a small compass, and there are only a few who still claim that a cow for the dairy is valuable in proportion to her weight.

Burlington Route **SOLID THROUGH TRAINS**
—TO—
Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.
THE BEST LINE FOR NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST and WEST
A. C. DAWES,
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

Our rain last week was simply immense. The ground is thoroughly soaked, and soon the plow will be preparing for more wheat and for another year of great prosperity for the farmer. We certainly begin the season with better prospects than we have done for years in the past, and we have greater indications for everybody than we have had all alone the line. Our railroad prospects are better, and the assurance of an early advance in that way is given by those who are in position to know. We may be encouraged to greater labor, for the reward is now sure.—Texas Western.

At Chicago the hog receipts show a decrease of about 140,000 from a year ago, and 201,000 from two years ago, and as the quality is far below what it should be at this season, the packers are having a hard struggle to get prices down where they think they ought to be. Sales of mixed hogs on Monday were at \$5.10@5.35 for common to fair, and \$5.50@5.65 for choice to fancy mixed and butcher hogs. The prices were about the same as Saturday's closing prices, 10@15c lower than the opening, and 5@10c lower than the average, though the market was stronger late than early. The rough, heavy packing and shipping hogs, \$5.35@5.50, with a few fancy butcher and shipping hogs at \$5.60@5.65. Light hogs sold at \$5@5.65.

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

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Nov. 3, 1892.

No notable change is reported for this week's market. Prices are about same as last week, with a steady market. Receipts have been 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.

A. A. Dunn of Brownwood had a car of good cattle on the market this week.

E. M. Daggett, a well-known Tarrant county stockman, was in the yards with one car of cattle from Dundee.

J. M. Collier of Vernon shipped in a car of cows this week.

J. M. Maddox drove in eighty-six head of Tarrant county cows.

J. B. Cox of Cameron brought in a car of fat cows this week.

J. L. McDonald of Azle had a car of good hogs here.

J. J. Ellerd, Marietta, I. T., was among the shippers to the packing company this week. He had on two cars of sheep.

W. C. Williams of Brownwood, brought in three cars of cows this week, and sent them on North.

W. B. Webster of Kansas was once more feeding at these yards this week. He makes a business of bringing blooded stock to this country, and is now bound for Eddy, N. M., with a bunch of fine Shorthorn and Holstein cows and heifers.

Receipts this week were good, but better receipts would not hurt the market.

All above mentioned stock were bought by packing company except the Williams, Webster and Lovelady shipments. The packing company will take all good stock brought here at good figures.

The packing company have recently shipped one car of dressed beef to Boston and two cars of dressed beef and two cars of live beef to New York. The live shipments were made simply as an experiment, it being the same quality, etc., as that in the dressed shipment, the object being to see what the difference, if any there may be, between the pressed and live beef.

John Lovelady of Brownwood shipped in four cars of good steer cattle, which were sold to local feeders.

The negotiations for the sale of the

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

DO YOU RAISE BUY STOCK? FEED SHIP

If So, It will be to Your Interest to Ship to

THE SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON Live Stock Com. Co. Kansas City Stock Yards.

They Will Send you Market Reports Free. Give your Shipments their Personal Attention, Make Liberal Advances at Reduced Rates.

packery plant, stock yards, buildings, land, etc., to an eastern syndicate are still on, though nothing definite is known as to how soon the deal will end, either one way or another. The local company are very well satisfied with their present prospects and don't seem very anxious to sell. When anything is known positively THE JOURNAL will give the news.

D. E. Maddox of Mineral Wells had a car of hogs here this week.

Farmer Bros. drove in a nice bunch of hogs and sold here.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 3. }

Receipts of cattle at this market on Monday were 18,000 head. Market active and strong and about 10c higher. Beef steers, \$3@5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.35; bulls, \$1.50@2.35; cows, \$1@2.70; Texas steers, \$2.10@3.10. The hog receipts were 29,000 head. Market opened a shade lower and closed a shade higher. Mixed, \$5@5.65; heavy, \$4.90@5.70; light weights, \$4.85@5.60. The receipts of sheep were 6000 head. Market strong. Natives, \$2.75@4.75; lambs per cwt., \$4@5.65.

On Tuesday receipts of cattle had fallen off to \$500. Cows reported at 15 to 20c higher than last week. Beef steers \$3 to \$5.70, stockers and feeders \$2.10 to \$3.30; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.35; cows, \$1 to \$2.70; Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$3.10. The receipts of hogs were 21,000 head. Opened steady to stronger and closed 10c lower. Mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.65; heavy, \$5 to \$5.75; light weights, \$5 to \$5.65. The sheep receipts were 5000 head. Market active and higher. Natives, \$2.50 to \$5.10; lambs, per cwt., \$4 to \$5.85.

To-day's (Thursday) market is reported as follows: Cattle receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 7000; native steers, \$3.00@5.75; stockers, \$1.90@3.00; Texans, \$2.65@3.00; cows, \$1.00@2.85. Market steady to 10c lower. Hog receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 8000; rough and common, \$4.90@5.05; packers and mixed, \$5.20@5.40; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.42@5.60; light, \$5.10@5.15. Market active and 10@15c higher. Sheep receipts, 8000 head; shipments, 3000; natives, \$3.25@

4.75; westerns, \$4.15@4.35; fed Texans, \$4.25; lambs, \$3.00@5.75. Market slow and lower.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Nov. 3, 1892. }

Receipts have, for the most part, been light for the first four days of this week, and no marked change has taken place in the prices, though steady to strong prices have ruled.

For Monday cattle receipts were 7944, calves, 1074; hogs, 381; sheep, 993. Texas cows and steers, active to steady and strong, and sometimes higher.

The market held about the same during the next two days and to-day's quotations and receipts were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 7200 head; shipments, 4300. Market steady. Representative sales as follows: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.25 to \$4.65; no top steers being on sale; cows, \$1.75 to \$3.10; Texas and Indian steers, \$1.75 to \$2.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.20 to \$2.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 7400 head; shipments, 800. All grades, \$5.15 to \$5.45; bulk, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Market steady to 5c higher.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 400. Good sheep firm and others weak.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Nov. 3, 1892. }

Monday's market here was lower. Cattle receipts, 5300. Natives steady; Texans were 5@10c lower, selling at \$2@3. Receipts of hogs, 3400; 10c lower at \$5.10@5.65. Only 200 sheep on the market to-day, and no quotations.

Tuesday the market was generally steady to higher, with 4800 cattle, 5200 hogs and 500 sheep. Texas cattle were higher at \$2.10@3.30. Hogs steady and closed 10c lower. Sheep steady.

To-day's market as given by the National Live Stock Reporter showed 4400 cattle; shipments, 4200; fair to to choice natives, \$3@5; medium to good Texans and Indians, \$2.40@3.40. Market easier. Seventy-two hundred hogs; heavy, \$5.10@5.40; packing, \$4.90@5; light, \$5@5.30. Market active.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



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

KANSAS CITY, Mo.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

Sheep receipts footed up 700 with steady market.

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Wool—Receipts, 74,000 lbs; shipments, 23,000 lbs. The market is still firm and steady for bright wool and prices are unchanged. Among the sales to-day were 252,000 lbs. of Texas on yesterday's terms.

Galveston Wool.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 3.—Receipts to-day. None.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	This day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts.....	145,739	1,129,130	1,122,185	1,122,185
Shipments.....	328,184	451,026	1,191,356	986,821
Sales.....	209,000
Stock.....	126,227	1,422,459

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine.....	17 1/4 @ 18 1/4	17 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Medium.....	17 1/4 @ 19	17 1/4 @ 19
Fall		
Fine.....	15 @ 16 1/2	15 @ 16 1/2
Medium.....	16 @ 17	16 @ 17
Mexican improved.....	12 @ 13 1/2	12 @ 13 1/2
Mexican carpet.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1453	1313	349
Calves and Yearlings.....	2155	1807	274
Hogs.....	550	926	234
Sheep.....	508	508

Texas and Western Cattle—Good, fat grass beeves per lb. gross, 2 1/4 @ 3c; common to fair beeves, 2 @ 2 1/2c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 @ 2 1/2c; common to fair cows, per head, \$8 @ 12; good fat calves, per head, \$7.50 @ 9; common to fair calves, per head, \$5 @ 7; good fat yearlings, per head, \$9 @ 11; common to fat yearlings, per head, \$6 @ 8.50.

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 @ 4 1/2c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25 @ 2.25.

There have been liberal receipts of all classes of cattle since close of sales on Saturday. The market to-day opened well supplied. Good stock ruled firm and fairly active, while poor stock was dull and weak. The supply left over consists of inferior qualities. Tomorrow (Tuesday) being a holiday, there will be no sales. Milk cows quiet. Springers firm and in fair supply. Hogs in fair supply. Poor to fair sheep hard to sell. Good fat muttons firm.

Tomato picalilli—One peck of green tomatoes, five onions chopped fine, two quarts of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one spoon of white mustard, one spoon of salt, three peppers and one spoon of cloves. Boil fifteen minutes,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Trimmer & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The Royal Agricultural society of England proposes hereafter to give no prizes to docked horses.

Remember that the most dangerous time to give a horse a full draught of cold water is after he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal.

A saddle-horse race from Vienna to Berlin, about 400 miles, is to take place this month; no weight handicap, and no limitation as to breed. The first prize will be \$5000, second \$2500. It is thought that the best time will be four days and a fraction.

The horses that trot fast now are so pure-gaited and well-balanced that the lightest hand on the reins controls them at full speed. The old style of lifting and reefing and yanking a horse does not get to the front in these days pure-gaited and true-going horses. The light hand is a rare gift in reinmanship.

Some of our leading breeders for speed have recently had castrated a number of royally bred colts, saying that there is a better market for geldings than for stallions at present. It is true there are too many stallions in the country, but not of the right kind. Had these well-bred colts been offered at low prices no doubt they would all have been sold for breeding purposes. There are lots of people who want well-bred colts, but don't want to pay long prices for them.

As the construction of track sulkies has become a matter of greater interest than ever before to horsemen, the great speed at which so many horses have been going this year being attributed largely to the advantage given by the pneumatic wheel sulky, it will be of interest to note that the sulky to which Nancy Hanks trotted a mile at Terre Haute in 2:04 weighed just twenty-six pounds less than the one she drew in her previous last miles this season, and many think that to this fact is largely due her reduction of three seconds from her previous regulation track mark.

The Western Agriculturist says: For the last hundred years since so much attention has been paid to horse breeding in England there has been an increase in the height of the horses of one inch in every twenty-five years, which means a great increase in price, for so, too, in America is the size of our horses increasing to meet the demand of the higher civilization. The small horses of 100 years ago are of little value in this day and age. We want large and powerful draft horses to move great loads and large, stylish coaches to draw our handsome carriages.

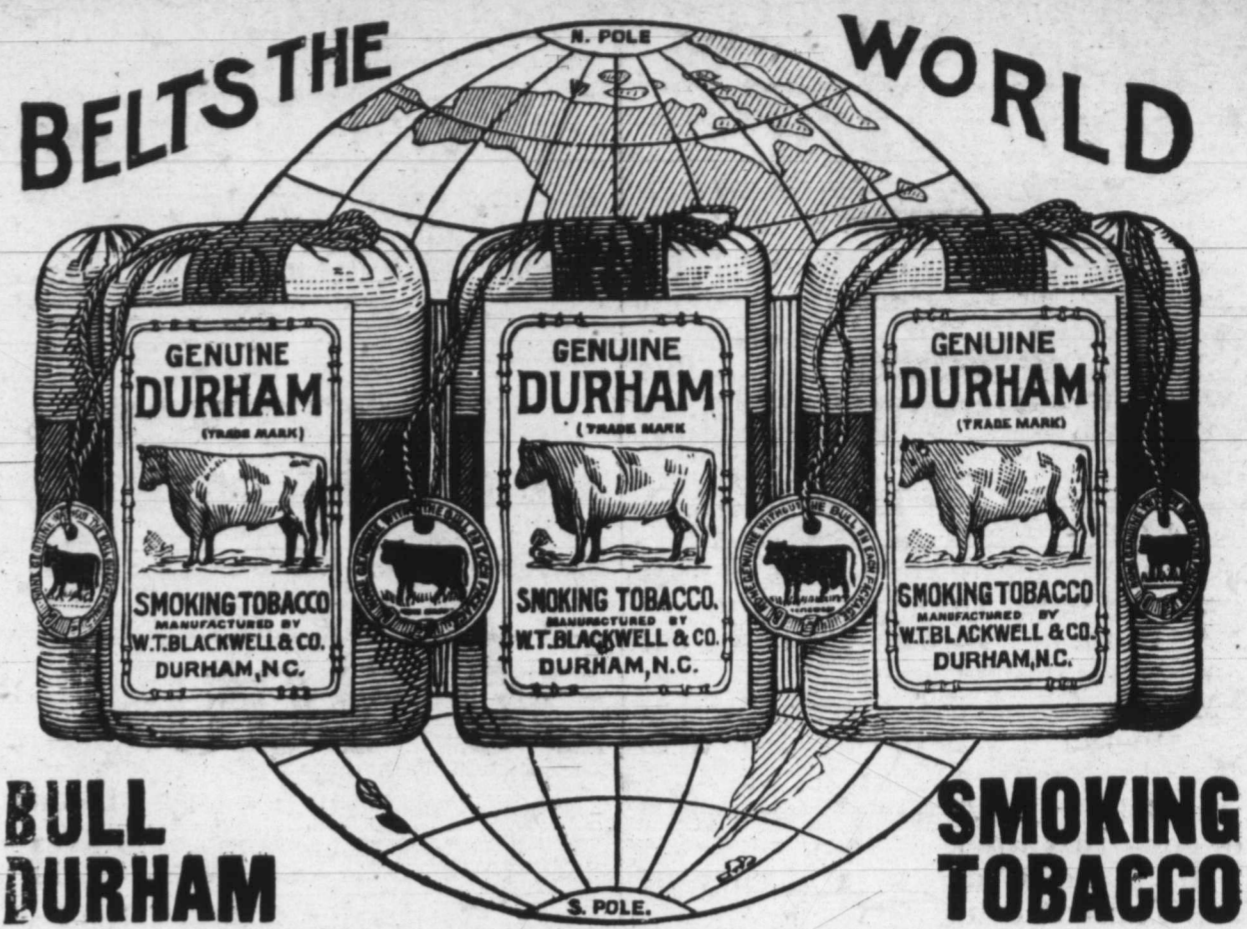
A Tennessee correspondent of the Chicago Horsemen discourses on the negro and his mule as follows: In this part of Tennessee the mule is almost indigenous to the soil. He was made by an all-wise providence to go along with the negro. They fit each other like Saul and Jonathan, and where one is there should be the other also. They have terrific battles in the corn fields sometimes, and hoof and head frequently meet. But when the shades of night creep softly over the dale and the hard work is over; when "Crocket" has had his roll and his "ten ears of corn and a bundle of fodder," and Sambo his "bacon and greens," they remember each other in their nightly prayers, and each admires secretly the tough staying qualities of the other. It is certain that we cannot get along without the mule, whether we could without Sambo. They are peculiarly adapted to the climate and the character of work of this section, for when it comes to the long, hot pulls over the pikes or the all-day scorchers in the corn or cotton they will kill a dozen

horses. The same correspondent adds: It is evident that all of our trotting mares are not fashionably enough bred nor good enough individuals to be the dams of such a class of trotters as we should endeavor to breed. It is likewise equally certain that all small breeders cannot patronize the high-priced stallions. Common mules out of any and all kinds of mares sell here readily at from \$125 to \$150 when three years old, while many a fancy team has been known to sell for three or four times that much. There can be no doubt, then, that if our commoner trotting mares were bred to jacks they produce would sell for more in that form than if they had been bred to second-rate trotting stallions. A clean-cut, up-headed, good-sized, quick and fast-trotting mule, from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, is worth here from \$150 to \$200, and his cost of rearing is small. He is as good for his price, and is always in demand. In this section he will always be in demand, whereas the same may not be said of an inferior-bred and inferior-looking gelding.

There is room in the world for both trotters and pacers, but it is amusing to see the way some stock journals treat the pacer. They do not wish to credit the side-wheeler with anything good at all. They will devote the first pages to trotters, the next to races, the next to editorials on trotters, then turf notes on trotters, then some personal notes on advertisements, and lastly a few "scintillations" (quite suggestive, however) on pacers and other "things." This reminds us very much of the negro saying: "White folks first, dogs next and niggers last." The side-wheeler may be the last in the journals, but he isn't always last in a race—no; not always. A careful review of the races this year shows that the despised fellow is decidedly in the front row. What trotting horse is there alive today, unless it be Nancy Hanks, that can go five heats with Pointer, Jib, Mascot or Guy? No living trotter has ever shown the racing form that for three long seasons has been at the will of Hal Pointer. We do not say this to discourage breeders of trotters, but to encourage the breeders of pacers. There is room for both. Besides, we ought to breed those horses best suited to our climate and the exigencies of our people. Here we could hardly perform our farm duties without the saddle horse. Those who have driven pacers do not object to their way of going, and nothing but the inexorable laws of fashion have kept the pacer in the rear as a harness horse. Man is hardly an animal; he is more truly a parrot, and lives to copy after others. Had the Christian religion started at the other end, among the nobles and grandees, it would have been in no need of missionaries to-day. Fashion rules the world, except the thinking world; in that the Newtons of thought will still make soap bubbles to test their theory of light, even if all the princes ride by in armorial trappings and splendor, and the Diogenes of philosophy will still live in a tub, while the fools of fashion try in vain to build a tower higher than their neighbors. If the pacing men could induce Ward McAllister to drive a pacer every day through the streets of New York, this country could not produce enough of them to fill the demand for his imitators. Give the pacer a chance.

Every man has, or should have, a breed of sheep which he thinks superior to any other on earth for his purposes. He should study this matter out for himself; if he thinks to be guided entirely by others advice he will be very much mixed indeed. All the breeds have some points of superiority. Study them and then make up your mind which suits your conditions best.

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



All around the world, from East to West,
Pipe Smokers think Bull Durham best.
How good it is, a trial will show,
And make you smoke and praise it too.

Get the Genuine. Made only by
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

DAIRY.

Wood is the best material for churns.

A sheep should pay its expenses with wool.

Milk should be strained before the cream begins to rise.

The best profits in dairying comes from making strictly first-class butter.

A cow for milking purposes should convert her food into milk rather than flesh.

Arrangements should be made for the comfort of the cows during the winter.

Cows need good food, pure water and warm shelter to make them profitable for milk or butter.

The Colorado experiment station has found that by changing feed the quality of milk is considerably varied.

As milk and butter is worth more in the winter than in summer, arrangements should be made to have winter milkers.

The care of milk must begin at the beginning. If allowed to become filthy it will remain filthy. Once sour it cannot be sweetened.

An English dairy journal thinks that if more dairy farmers would make it a rule to veal the poorest calves, and raise only the best, they would find the profits arising from their cattle increasing.

One of the most profitable items in the management of sheep on the farm is lambs for market. Reasonably early in the spring lambs that are in good marketable condition sell at high prices, and if care is taken a good profit may be readily made in raising them.

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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.

SWINE.

A tight feeding floor saves grain and if kept dry and clean lessens the risk of disease more than sufficient to pay the cost.

It is easy to grow an ordinary pig as to have a rowdy. Supply plenty of feed, as contentment is a preventive of rowdyism.

Give growing pigs plenty of exercise, with such changes of feed as will induce a proper development of the muscular system.

Better feed fattening hogs in a good grass pasture if it is necessary to feed on the ground, rather than to feed in a close pen.

Now is the season to be looking after those spring litters. Be sure that the sows and boar are in a good, thrifty condition before breeding them.

The pig has a place on the farm that no other animal can fill as well; a work that he fills in the most perfect sense, and with fair management will always return a good profit.

As a preventive of disease do not keep too many hogs together. If a large number are being fed, divide into reasonable lots. It is always an item to reduce the risks as much as possible.

A swine breeder of long experience says that pigs grown from old and matured dams have proved to have much greater vitality and will resist disease. He never has cholera among his hogs, and thinks this one of the reasons of it.

Do not breed immature animals. Their pigs are usually weak, scrawny, diseased mites, and make a poor showing when compared with pigs of older and more mature stock. Pigs from mature stock are larger and more profitable to feed.

The keeping of a pig, whether for a breeder or for feeding purposes, can be the same up to five or six months old. In both cases muscular development should be the object sought. At this age the breeder can form a good opinion of what will be taken for breeders and what he will have to feed for market. By all means put all secondary animals in the fattening pens. These sold as breeders kill a breeder's trade in the end.

It has been found that hogs do better by feeding them in small lots. Some fatten better than others, and so get more than their due proportion of food. The same advice will apply even to the housing and feeding of calves. The stronger ones will drive the weak ones away from the feed troughs, and often show a disposition to worry and bully those that can not so well defend themselves. Thus such as are not thrifty, or for any reason need extra care or feed, stand even a poorer chance than they would otherwise do.

A writer for the New York Mail tells how to avert hog cholera, as follows: "Farmers whose hogs are attacked by cholera have only themselves, in nine cases out of ten, to blame for the visitation. It is simply the effect of cause—the result of filthy quarters and improper food. At least that is the emphatic testimony of those who, following different methods, are not troubled with the disorder, even when it is prevailing all around them. A farmer who has kept hogs for nearly forty years writes that he has had the cholera in his herd but once, and then lost only a quarter of his herd, though all were desperately sick for more than ten days. And this is only one of many instances. We believe that it has been clearly proven that if hogs are provided with clean quarters and are fed on other food than corn, such as bran

and oil meal, peas, beets, turnips, etc., they will have better constitutions, and thus be able to resist the attack of cholera and other diseases. Corn is an excellent fattening food and may be used advantageously to finish off a hog for the butcher, but as a 'steady diet,' without bone and muscle-making food, it cannot be regarded as a satisfactory, well-balanced ration."

Says a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer, a neighbor had a quantity of wheat that was too smutty to bring top market price. To get something for it he ran it through his corn mill, not grinding it fine, but breaking the grains as "cracked wheat." In this shape he put sufficient quantity for a feed in a barrel with water, and let soak an hour or two before feeding. Did not let it soak from one feeding time to another because he thought it got too sour. He is well satisfied with the improvement his hogs made on this ration, and can see no ill effects from the smut. There can be no doubt but large quantities of this kind of wheat fed out in this way would bring the owners more money than to take what they can get on the market.

One of the most successful hog raisers in Nebraska, namely, H. C. Dawson of Endicot has the following to say for the coming hogs, says the Live-stock Indicator: "The future hog must be a rustler, by which is not meant a 'razor back' or 'hazel splitter,' but one that has the get-up and grow to him; an animal of fine proportions, with extra top line, broad, deep hams, clean-cut, smooth under line, free from flabbiness of jowl or belly, with deep bacon sides and deepness extending well back to flank and forward to shoulder not uneven, and deep in center, having a fine cut head, smooth and broad between the eyes, jaw broad and tapering well and even to muzzle, eyes clear and prominent, with ears standing well out from the head, breaking evenly and smooth towards the point, but would even prefer a standing up ear to a drop or flop ear, as a drop or flop, flabby jowl and underline, in my experience are not rustlers, and are more inclined to disease from their nature of slothfulness, and these bad habits are generally found together. The bone should not be too large, but of fine and strong texture, legs firm, standing erect on their pins, and tapering well from arm down to their feet. Some people have an idea that the size is the most desirable in the selection of a hog, and that large bones, no matter how badly shaped, is the hog for them, claiming that large hogs must have large bones. While a good bone is desirable, if well shaped, a small bone is more to my notion than a big, awkward-shaped one, for this reason a hog that has the right form and small bone possesses the property of putting on deep flesh and making big returns for his feed, and carrying to market desirable meat, while the other is a harder, longer feeder, and goes to market with a larger per cent of low priced meat."

How I Made My Start.

You must have lots of boy readers who would like to hear my experience and how I started in business. I am 14 years old, and my father is dead and my mother is an invalid, so I had to leave school and earn some money. I saw in your paper the experience of William Evans, and how he made money plating knives, forks and spoons, and I thought I would try the plating business, so I sent to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and got a \$5 Lighting Plater. It came by express and is a beautiful machine. In one week I did \$13 worth of work and last week I was sick and only made \$11. The price received for plating is nearly all profit and the work is very nice. Every person has gold, silver or nickel plating to do and I hope to start a little store soon. If any of your boy readers will benefit by my experience in starting in business I shall be very glad.

JAMES ANDERSON.

..FORT WORTH..

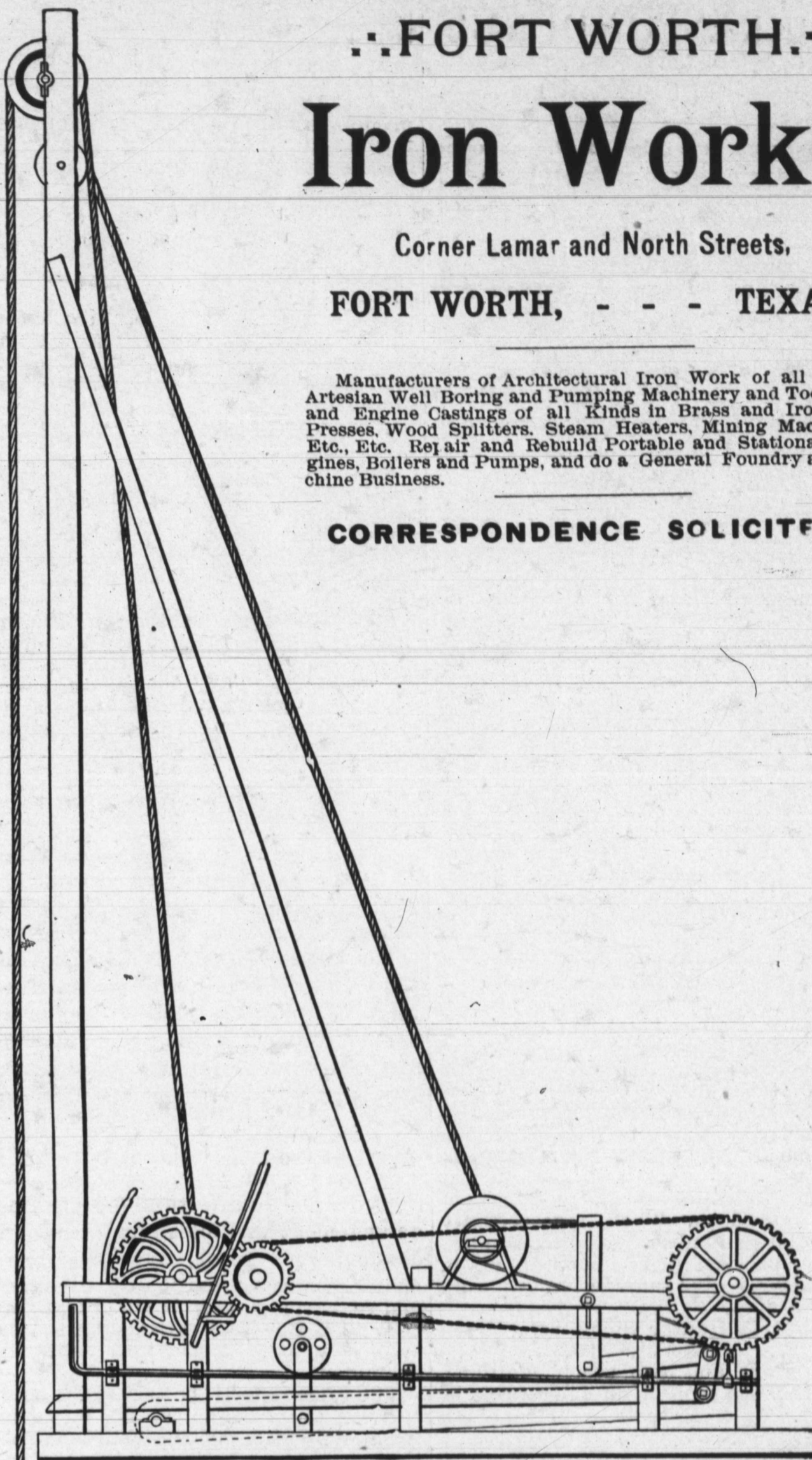
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This cut represents the only and original Fort Worth Well Drilling Machine.

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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at home.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

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

It is often the case that falling to provide the hens with a good variety is the cause of their not laying.

Too rapid a growth with the young chickens often causes leg weakness; it is not necessarily fatal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVE STOCK AT THE FAIR.

Following is a List of the Blooded Live Stock on Exhibition at the Dallas Fair.

SWINE.

The number of swine exhibited this year was not greater than that of previous years, but as to quality was decidedly better.

Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., proprietors of the Valley farm, exhibited the finest Berkshire hogs ever seen in the state. They took the leading premiums for all Berkshire exhibits.

Fine Poland Chinas were exhibited by J. P. Rice of San Antonio, G. W. Ford & Sons, Allen, and Singleton & Cothes, Lebanon.

The above named exhibitors sold out most of the stock they brought to the fair, and in many cases were given orders to be filled after the fair. The Poland Chinas of Singleton & Cothes were without doubt the best ever exhibited in the state, and Terrell & Harris deserve the same credit with their Berkshires.

HORSES.

T. B. Hunt, proprietor of the Drummond farm, Graham, Young county, was exhibiting about twenty head of Shetland ponies. These little horses were greatly admired by every one and particularly the ladies and children. Mr. Hunt also raises Durham cattle and trotting horses, though he had none on exhibition.

D. H. and J. W. Snyder of Georgetown, Tex., proprietors of the noted San Gabriel stock farm, had five Percherons, three French coach stallions and a fine Cleveland bay on exhibit. Their Percherons took two first and one second premiums. This firm has some of the finest bred horses in the state on their farm and are fast gaining a reputation as breeders of good horseflesh. They have recently sold a large number of stallions to different parties throughout the state, and always give satisfaction to purchasers.

The R. D. Hunter ranch company of Eort Worth exhibited four improved Percherons and two coach stallions, taking first premium on aged stallions. Kennedy & Roberts exhibited two Clydesdales.

Mr. Woolfenberger, Grand Prairie, had three huge Clydesdales on exhibition.

J. W. Heaton, Paducah, Ky., exhibited a good herd of Kentucky and Tennessee jacks, which were greatly admired.

W. W. Bugbee, El Dorado, Kan., exhibited a fine Clydesdale stallion, also a number of grade Clydes, taking a first and second prize in the draft horse class.

The Sanborn Farm and Live Stock company had a splendid lot of Percherons, full blood and grades. This company had quite a lot of horses of first-class pedigree, and in addition showed eight head of fine jacks of the Black Hawk and compromise families.

W. M. C. Hill of Dallas had a fine lot of trotters and pacers on the grounds.

The Lomo Alto stables had a long string of fine racing stock in the stables, which were greatly admired.

The racing stock was too numerous to mention in this limited space, but was very good, and had they not been hampered with such bad weather would have made a better showing.

CATTLE.

Rhyme & Powell of the Hereford Stock farm of Rhyme, Tex., had a good number of cattle on exhibition and took a number of premiums, which have already been published in the JOURNAL. This herd, unfortunately, was in a wreck while en route to the fair and sustained injuries which no doubt kept them from taking away several other premiums. Messrs. Rhyme & Powell have several hundred pure bred Here-

fords, and their herd ranks with the best.

W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., also a well-known breeder of Herefords, was among the prize winners. A list of premiums taken by him was published in the last issue of the JOURNAL. His herd is undoubtedly a fine one and was greatly admired.

S. B. Howard, Bonham, Tex., was among the exhibitors of Holstein cattle, and as his herd was hard to beat, took a number of first and second prizes.

W. E. Hughes, owner of the Clefton stock farm of Dallas, had a good number of Holstein cattle on exhibition and took some eighteen or twenty premiums. His herd is about the largest and finest in the state.

POULTRY.

Quite a number of poultry breeders were on hand with exceedingly creditable exhibits. These exhibits were a source of pleasure to every one, and many admiring people were at all times crowding around to see the pretty poultry.

J. G. McReynolds, the well-known proprietor of the Neches poultry farm, and who breeds poultry, pigeons, pet stock and Scotch terriers, was among the first exhibitors, and, as is always the case, took away a number of ribbons, both blue and red.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"On the Road" Visits the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 1, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The Dallas fair, notwithstanding the bad weather, has proven one of the most interesting the association has ever held. Whatever the result may be financially, the bringing together of a great display has been eminently a success.

The general exhibit hall was never before so beautifully and artistically arranged. The architectural designs, the arrangement and finish for the better displaying of goods, wares and merchandise was so uniformly excellent and so harmoniously blended together that no visitor was satisfied until each and every exhibit had been critically examined.

The same might be said of the agricultural and mechanical displays. In these halls the farmer could find all that was new or modern in farming implements, etc. They should all have seen this great show. These fairs being great educators, should be especially patronized by farmers. The old-fashioned plow, regular horse and man killers, the old lumbering wagon, the heavy old-fashioned ill-shaped buggies are proven to be sadly out of joint when compared to the more practical, elegant and shapely designs shown at this exhibition.

The cattle on exhibition had been well and carefully selected. Here was seen the Holsteins, noted for their immense size and milk qualities, the Shorthorns, always admired for their beauty in form and size, the Herefords, ranking with the first beef cattle of the country, then, "last and not least," was the "mild-mannered" Jersey, with a butter record unsurpassed.

The show of horses could hardly have been better. The heavy draft horses, the combination, the saddlers, the trotters and runners, were shown in great numbers. On account of rainy weather there was but little racing. Could this feature have been included in the order provided by the association, the fair would have been one of the best ever shown in the Western country.

The county exhibits deserve especial mention. Callahan, Comanche, Clay, Dallas, Ellis, Hopkins, Smith, Tarrant, Wichita and other counties, equally as meritorious, made displays with the products of their soil that won the admiration of all who saw them.

Another interesting feature furnished by the association was the daily and

nightly concerts held in Music hall. They were free to all, and were well worth the admission fee to the fair and exposition grounds.

WEEKLY LETTER.

Godair, Harding & Co. Write About the Market for the Journal's Readers.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

For the month of October receipts of cattle were 345,230 head, fully half of which came from the ranges. The supply from Texas footed up 97,780 head as recorded in the quarantine division, against 139,476 in September and 118,222 for October, 1891. During the past month receipts averaged 3761 head per day, the largest day being October 10, when 7741 head arrived. The marked decrease in receipts as compared with last month and a year ago has not been without considerable benefit to the market. The quality as a rule has been poor, and, of course, the inferior grades had to sell at low prices, but during the past week anything in the line of desirable steers has advanced 15c to 25c and selling has been done with more activity and satisfaction. The decision of so many ranchmen to turn their cattle into feed lots was very prudent and opportune. At this season thousands of trail and Montana cattle are coming to market which has fairly glutted the trade with that grade of stock. This always makes Texas cattle sell bad when supplies are anything like heavy. Fully as many Texas cows are coming now as steers, and though good ones have sold readily enough low grade canners have been effected but little by the recent advances. Calves have been arriving very freely and prices have declined 50c per hundred within the past ten days.

Quotations are as follows: Good to choice steers, \$2.60 to \$3.25; poor to fair, \$2.20 to \$2.50; cows and bulls, \$1.40 to \$2.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$5.

As soon as Northwestern range cattle cease coming the outlook for desirable Texas steers will be better. Both native and Western cattle have remained about steady during the past week.

Sheep—Receipts of sheep so far this week have been light and of a very poor quality. What few good sheep came in sold very readily, but others dragged along slowly. We sold during the week 1000 head of Mexican feeders, averaging sixty-eight pounds, at \$3.75. The demand is strong for good feeding sheep and few are coming. Native sheep sell at \$3.25 to \$5; fed Westerns, \$4.40 to \$4.65; grass Westerns, \$3.90 to \$4.40; Texas feeders, \$3.60 to \$3.90; lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Nov. 1, 1892.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Since writing you last we have had another fine rain, and alfalfa men are happy. Two thousand acres will be sown in the vicinity of Pecos, and altogether there will be sown in the Pecos valley 10,000 acres, which will yield not less than four tons per acre, and will bring at the lowest estimate \$10 per ton. This fall the price has been steady at \$20 per ton. So you see, the farmers of this section of the country have something ahead of them, and a round pile of money will be in pockets when harvest time comes.

Politics are still at fever heat, and all will rejoice when the political cyclone is over and people settle down to business again.

Cattlemen are returning and bring with them a little money, which will help us out soon.

Health and weather as fine as could be desired.

J. J. I.

HORTICULTURE.

Trim up the trees and vines and gather up and trim the bush.

A half cared for orchard is a nuisance; do not plant too largely.

In growing for market, remember fruit is placed last on the list of essentials.

Keep rubbish away from the trees or mice will be almost sure to get to gnawing them.

The fruiting of the orchard is the end of its culture and everything should tend to this end.

Small fruit growing offers a good opportunity of getting the children interested in the farm work.

A wet, heavy clay soil is undesirable in the garden. It is harder to prepare and later in warming up.

Plants cannot make growth without food and it is necessary that it be supplied to them in a soluble condition.

After the ground is prepared and the plants set out the work of cultivating is no greater than with any farm crop.

Often an unfruitful orchard can be brought into bearing by a good application of manure and working well into the soil.

So far as is possible all of the manure used in the garden should be thoroughly rotted and be well incorporated with the soil.

Do not attempt to raise a great amount of fruit, which ripens at the same time that everything else is overstocking the market.

For general planting for family use, the Concord is one of the very best grapes, but in some cases, in planting especially for market, it will be more profitable to plant some of the earlier varieties.

They who claim that barnyard manure is not a good fertilizer for the grape commit an egregious error. If applied with land plaster, the latter in far greater quantities than are usually employed, we would seem to have a fertilizer especially adapted to the production of grapes.

Probably the garden can be made the basis of most profit in little things. A long garden, with horse cultivation, makes little work, but the soil should be well drained, deep and rich. The choice in vegetables and small fruits is almost limitless. A garden, properly conducted, will furnish something to sell every day in the year, and one need not go to town once without taking enough to pay his grocery bills. It will soon be learned what products are likely to be most in demand, and which can be grown with least per cent of cost.

The Asiatic breeds and also the Plymouth Rocks are too large and coarse to fry after they attain their growth. The Leghorn family, however, are different, they being better when pretty well grown than earlier.

How's This!

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

J. F. CHEENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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

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

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Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

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RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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



NECHES POULTRY FARM.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25. Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

REGISTERED

PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

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



BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

A. B. Hughes

HARDIN, MO.,

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

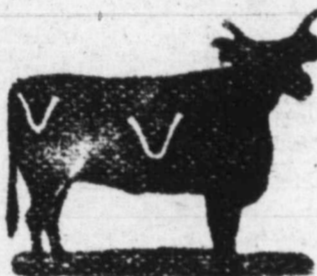
S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

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; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

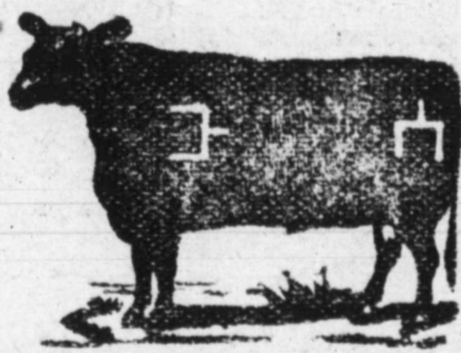
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED 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.

Hereford Cattle for Sale.

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

Feeders for Sale.

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

Is Business Dull?

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

For Sale.

Powerful French Field glass, cost \$30, for \$10. Address Postoffice box 393, Cincinnati Ohio.

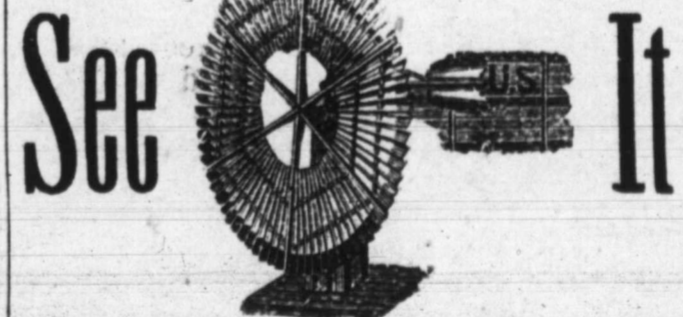
Steers Wanted.

I can sell from 3000 to 5000 head each of one, two, three and four-year-old steers. Also sell any and all kinds of live stock. Address, giving description, location, prices, etc. R. N. GRAHAM, Box 193, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard Wind Mills EUREKA

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Cattle Feed.

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

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR



Best Utensil in the universe.

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

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.

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

Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the

Great Panhandle Country of Texas,

The greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all, also the only direct route to

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, OREGON, MONTANA, COLORADO, WYOMING

and all Pacific Coast points. We take you right to the health resorts of Colorado. See for copy of our Summerlands.

For full information address E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A., U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb.

D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth Tex.

N. S. DAVIS, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, Ft. Worth Texas.

Plymouth Rocks, while popular in many sections, are not as well thought of as several years ago. While they are indisputably a grand fowl, there are other breeds that are much better layers and healthier. Plymouth Rocks will always have their admirers, yet there are improved varieties appearing from time to time that will excel them.

JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

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

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

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

Market information furnished upon application. **W. N. BABCOCK,** General Manager.

THE UNION - STOCK - YARDS, Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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

THE FORT WORTH HOUSE.

Texas Printing and Lithographing

COMPANY,

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

LEGAL BLANKS AND COUNTY RECORDS

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

WELL MACH'Y All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 2500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. Also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

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

THE

Kansas City Stock Yards

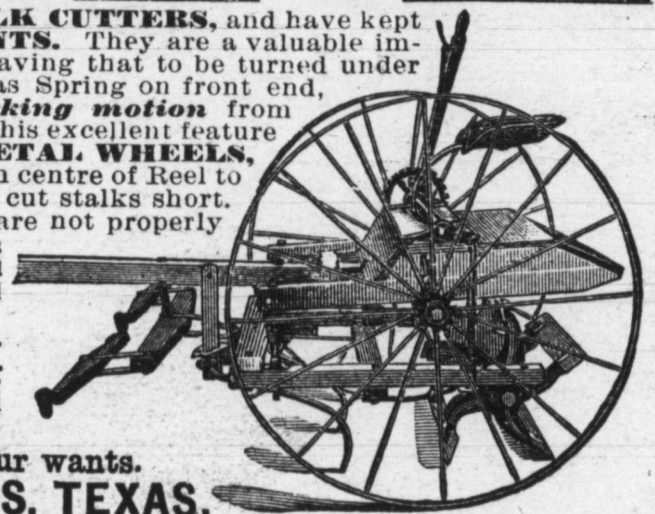
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive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

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

C. F. MORSE, 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.**



CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Furniture.

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

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

FAKES & CO.,

Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.