



# TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

NO. 30.

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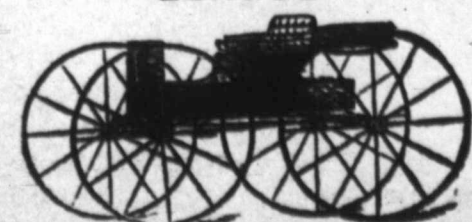
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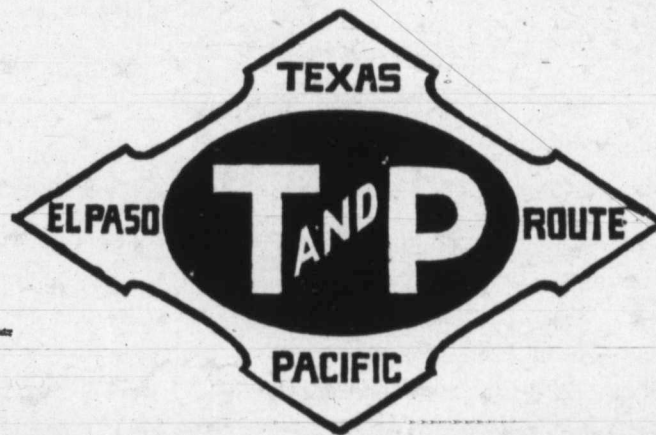
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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

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

### Give Us a Lift.

Now that the election is over and the country is again getting down to business, THE JOURNAL hopes to have the assistance of its friends and readers in extending its circulation. We want 5000 more subscribers and must, if possible, have at least half that number by January 1st. To enable us to interest our friends and subscribers and in this way extend our circulation, we make this liberal offer: Each subscriber who will send us a new subscription and \$1.50 cash will have his subscription extended six months. For two new cash subscribers we will extend the subscription of the sender one year. To any party sending us four new cash subscribers at the regular rates we will send the JOURNAL and either of the following weekly papers one year, viz.: Dallas News, St. Louis Republic, Globe-Democrat or Louisville Courier-Journal, or, if preferred, we will pay a liberal cash commission to those who will interest themselves in helping us to extend our circulation.

By giving this matter a little attention our friends and subscribers can render us valuable aid and materially assist us in extending our circulation.

Please "give us a lift."

### A Little High.

Texas reports are to the effect that the number of cattle in that state has fallen off one-half during the past two and a half years, or from eight to four million head. We are not prepared to accept this statement as correct. True there has been a great shrinkage in holdings all over Western Texas, owing to, first, the disposition to relieve the overstocked ranges by selling she cattle and spaying heifers, and second by the ravages of the drouth along the Pecos and Rio Grande. But a shrinkage of one-half is certainly stating the case too strongly. Probably a more truthful estimate would be a falling off of one-fourth in numbers. Again, seven million head was nearer the right figure than eight in 1889. Texas to-day has, in our judgment, about five and a half million cattle. How does this estimate strike the editor of the TEXAS LIVESTOCK JOURNAL.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The above are no doubt the honest sentiments of our valuable contemporary. The JOURNAL can only see through the same eyes it has heretofore used, and therefore says the estimate of Col. Mercer strikes the editor of this paper as a little high. Five and one half millions is certainly more cattle by fully 25 per cent than could now be counted in Texas.

### It is the Good Ones that Pay.

The Market Herald, published at the stockyards, Sioux City, Iowa, says:

There is little room for doubting the assertion that a great many feeders who have fed cattle the past two or three years are discouraged at the low prices extant, and have decided to drop out this season and leave the field to others. While this will be found true in a great many sections where large numbers of cattle have annually been turned into the feed lot in the fall and turned out prime fat in the spring, a little investigation will disclose the fact that the feeder who has fed only cattle of a good and improved breed is not the one who has decided to quit the business, but it is the feeder who has been careless as to the quality and breed of cattle to which he has fed his corn. These feeders of the better grades of cattle are preparing to feed about the usual number of cattle. While this question of quality vs. the scrub has been harped upon until it has become something of a "chestnut," there is a lesson in this for the man who feeds intelligently and who meets and takes advantage of every circumstance and opportunity to increase his profits.

The continual harping upon this subject may become a chestnut or may clearly be a chestnut, but it does not make it any less the imperative duty of stockmen to quit the scrub and put quality in his head; neither does it make it any less the duty of the live stock papers to continue advocating the necessity for so doing.

The live stock industry of the present day is far different, indeed, to what it was ten years ago. This statement applies more directly to the western and southwestern part, than to the eastern part of the country, or at least those sections where the native beef is raised.

The big open range ranches are fast disappearing; everyone has enclosed pastures and almost everyone is prepared to top his herd and feed their steers until they are in proper condi-

tion for dressed beef. Feed alone does not make desirable beef. It also takes good blood and proper care. With these three essentially important factors in making the range steer fit for the Eastern dressed beef market were looked after, the cattlemen will no longer complain of the dull and worthless markets.

### The Election.

The much talked of election has been held, the fight is over and the victory won by Grover Cleveland for president, and by James S. Hogg for governor. Nugent and Clark each made a good fight and received a large and respectable vote but not enough to seat them in the executive mansion. Complete returns have not been received, consequently the vote cannot be given. The indications are that the Democrats have elected the entire congressional delegation from Texas; the race, however, in two or three of the districts is very close.

THE JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the people generally will now drop politics entirely and not mention or refer to it again for another two years. We have already had too much of it; let us turn our attention to the more important every day affairs of life, and devote our time and energies to building up our private interests and general welfare and prosperity of our state.

THE JOURNAL believes Texas should lead the Union in quality as well as quantity of livestock; it believes that ours should be the greatest stock farming state of them all. So believing it will continue to lend its feeble aid to securing the much desired end and sincerely HOPES that politics in future, while securing proper recognition, will not, never again, be allowed to override every other interest and paralyze business as it has done during the past few months.

WHAT the live stock business of Texas needs most is better blood, and more attention to preparing feed for winter. Our live stock should be kept in a growing, thrifty condition the year round.

A good cow, in nine months, should at least give 5500 pounds of good milk, twenty-two pounds of which should make a pound of butter. A cow is not a dairy animal that will not give at least twenty pounds of milk for 250 days, and the standard should not be put lower, especially on a tenant farm, with this proviso, that the tenant was enough of a dairyman to keep up the flow of milk of a naturally good herd. The man who cares (?) for the cow is not always an expert in dairy matters.

It sometimes happens that practice and theory do not quite harmonize, and in such cases we are rather inclined to trust to the teachings of the former. Theoretically, there should be no application which stops the pores made to the bark of a tree. Practically, washing the trunks with lime has been found to produce clean and healthy bark, and to be beneficial to the tree. It does not add to the appearance of trees to give them a coating of whitewash, but this we can excuse if assured that it does some good.

### TERRITORY NEWS.

Silver City Sentinel: The rain which commenced last Friday was too late in the season to do grass any good and it was not heavy enough to start the mountain streams so that stock could go into the mountains to feed. The outlook for stock is anything but encouraging.

Deming, N. M., Headlight: Rain commenced falling here on Friday afternoon of last week, and continued with a few hours' intermission until last Friday evening. The ground is thoroughly saturated. Though too late to benefit the grass, it will be of great relief to cattle and a corresponding relief to all in the allaying of the dust and fitting the roads for travel. It was the best rainfall here for more than three years, and now that a change has set in it is not unlikely that rains will be reasonably frequent hereafter for a series of years.

Lordsburg, N. M., Liberal: Last Friday the sky clouded up and this section of the moral vineyard was treated to considerable rain. Since then the rain has been repeated at intervals, and more water has fallen during the week than during the previous six months. The rain seems to have covered a large amount of country, being reported at Albuquerque, El Paso and Tucson. If enough falls to fill the water holes in the mountains it will save the lives of thousands of cattle, and cowmen who never prayed before are putting in devotional exercises three times per day for a continuance of the wetness.

Wilcox, Ariz., Stockman: The rains of early in the week were a continuation of the rain storms which prevailed in the adjoining territory of New Mexico last week. The conditions before and after the rain are somewhat similar in both territories; no new grass will result, but water holes are filled, allowing cattle to range where feed can be found, but near which, before the rain, no water could be found, and consequently the feed could not be utilized. With this changed condition of affairs some cattle, at least, may live through the winter which, otherwise, have died. Messrs. J. E. Dunn and L. J. Rose, cattle buyers from California, were in town this week looking after feeders. They secured one train load of the C. C. Co., which will be shipped in a day or two and will want another train very shortly. When asked as to the price he is paying Mr. Dunn stated that for good cattle he is paying as follows: Yearlings, from \$7 to \$8; twos, \$10, and threes and up \$12 to \$13; these prices giving him the cut of a large band of cattle. He does not believe that California buyers will want any great number of feeders this fall, the feed in that state being in an uncertain condition.

No line of business undergoes more legitimate changes than farming. It requires constant adaptations to new and advanced conditions or its followers will be left far behind in the onward march of civilization. There is no class, however, so slow to realize this as the farmers themselves. Exceptions are seen and admired, but the larger number of them find "things well enough," and move in the tracks made by their fathers—a few acres of this and that, a small, meager garden, pasturage and mowing in comfortable condition, all showing ease and stagnation. While a living and a little more are the results of this method, it also has a tendency to send away from the rural towns those who, under more interesting conditions, would be contented to stay.

Now is a good time to dehorn.



**CATTLE.**

Cattle that are dehorned require less room.

No new process will transform a bony steer into a sleek one.

Good managers produce good cattle provided good surroundings are had.

The cattle business demands increased improvement of the animals by every means possible.

With many farmers it is sacrificing cattle to sell them at present prices, especially those not in the best condition.

It is the best steers that bring in the most profit, and often have to help out on the cost of the others.

You must either breed a race of cattle fitted to existing conditions or fit the conditions to the cattle.

When prices are high perhaps a farmer can feed a scrub steer and get to realize a profit, but not with present low prices.

With corn and cattle at present prices, it is hardly good economy to throw corn away attempting to fatten a razor-back, flat-ribbed steer.

A large amount of feed can easily be fed to cattle without the stock showing any decided improvement, hence it is quite an item to know how to feed to the best advantage.

It is rarely a good plan to sell the younger or yearling animals as long as there are older stock that can be sold to an advantage and that will not be growing into more money.

Low prices for cattle are of advantage in one direction—they are a factor in driving the scrub out of existence. Every time that prices drop the value of well bred stock is especially emphasized.

Western ranchmen are coming to be among the best buyers of thoroughbred bulls. Our smaller stock farmers must keep awake, or in a little while they will see better stock coming in from the ranges than they will produce.

Don't try how cheaply you can get the calves through the winter, but rather how much gain it is possible to have them make. To be sure, there should be due regard for economy in this. But any economy which prevents them advancing at the most rapid rate, will not prove to be economy at all in the end.

It will be a cold day when the farms cease to support cattle. Cattle in some form or other, for milk, butter, cheese or beef, varying to suit the whim or purpose of the keeper, are to be found upon every farm in the country. Oftentimes it is given as a reason for any neglect in breeding up the farm herd to a higher standard of excellence that they are not paying a sufficient profit to justify it. This looks like a mistaken notion in view of the fact that about so many cattle are to be supported in the country under any circumstances. Better breeding and better keeping from the standpoint of a true economy will pay for every intelligent effort put forth, and pay for it doubly, too. The smaller the herds on these farms the greater the profits on well bred cattle. This is right in theory and it is right in practice. It is so because it is possible to give better attention and care to each individual in the herd. This is the secret to profits in cattle to-day. The choice of breeds is one thing for the stockman to settle for himself. If this is well and intelligently done according to surrounding conditions and his own inclinations the first step is taken toward an assured success in the long run.

**Growing Cattle.**

If cattle are kept in a good condition during the winter they will thrive from the time they are first turned out on the grass in the spring. But if they are allowed to run down during the winter it will require a considerable part of the best time for growth in the spring to get them started to growing again. If an animal barely holds its own there is a loss of the food consumed. If it runs down it is a double loss, as it costs as much again to make up for a pound of lost flesh as it does to secure an additional gain.

Professor Sanborn estimates that for a steer that weighs one thousand pounds it requires an average of eighteen pounds of hay per day to sustain or support it during the winter. Upon this basis it is easy to count the cost of keeping a steer during the winter when no gain is made and how much is lost. A little additional feed will insure at least a slow gain and at least a small profit may be derived.

Make a calculation on this basis and see how much is lost on your farm during the winter by allowing the cattle to run down rather than to keep thrifty and when it is considered than an animal generally eats in proportion to its bulk, the question of making it gain or allowing it to lose, is an important one. Less food will be required to keep the animal thrifty if they are made comfortable than if turned out, exposed to cold and storms; this is the one reason why good shelter is good economy. Of course some animals seem naturally to require more food than others, so that no infallible rule can be laid down as to the quantity that should be supplied. The safest guide is to give sufficient to keep them thrifty, allowing the condition of the animal to be the principal guide.

It is only by securing a steady growth that anything like a profit can be realized with cattle, and while every advantage should be taken to reduce the cost, it should never be done at the expense of growth and thrift. With comfortable shelter growing cattle can be kept thrifty largely on roughness, but if exposed more or less, grain will be necessary, and this invariably increases the cost.—Prairie Farmer.

**The Cattle Outlook.**

Regarding the outlook and future of the cattle business, Mr. E. M. Smith of the well known Kansas City live stock commission firm of Larimer, Smith & 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."

The above appeared in last week's JOURNAL, but the intelligent compositor, assisted by an equally intelligent proof reader, made the JOURNAL say "Mr. E. C. Smith" and "Larmer, Sweet & Bridgeford." The JOURNAL trusts that no one will get the popular firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford confounded with the mythical one of "Larmer, Sweet & Bridgeford."

**Good Breeders Necessary.**

It is now a well established fact that the breed of all kinds of live stock must continually be improved. Many good and sufficient reasons are given for this, both among the cattle breeders and also through the columns of the live stock papers. The following is taken from the Prairie Farmer, and advances some strong arguments in favor of improved breeds:

As the great drawback to complete, uniform success and profit in our meat-producing interests rests with cattle, it requires no apology for having devoted considerable attention in these articles to the meat-producing interests, and more especially to the cattle branch of this interest. Nine-tenths or more of all beef put upon the table in any state or territory is pronounced bad. This, it is true, is partly owing to a want of knowledge and care in cooking. An expert French cook, from a nation noted for its success economically and otherwise, in handling meats, will make a good dish out of beef or, for that matter, out of meat of any sort, though of ordinary quality. But we have few cooks of that kind in the United States, hence the only hope of stopping the clamor against beef is to breed it good. Breed it so good that like the breast of a snipe or quail, or the leg of a frog, it will yield the odor and flavor of good meat when cooked, though this be not done by an expert.

It is, unfortunately, known to but very few, that the flesh of a high-bred beef making beast, though taken from the neck will, while being cooked, give off a rich, inviting odor far in advance of that from the choicest portion of the carcass of the scrub; and when cooked, the contrast in flavor will be as pronounced as is the odor. It is not claimed that good steaks or roasts can be obtained from the neck of the well-bred animal, but that the result of high breeding—the process that implants quality in the lumbar muscles, the locality from which we secure our best cuts—must, through the action of physiological laws (processes that are uniform if acting under like conditions), permeate every edible tissue and leave on deposit, through the source from which deposits are made, namely, the blood, materials identically alike.

While the circulating fluid carries like materials to all portions of the body, giving the odor and flavor referred to, it cannot change the muscles of the neck. They are close knit and tough, that they may carry the yoke and sustain the head, which is held out in such an attitude all the time as to be under a strain. This circulating material is necessary, in quality, in keeping with the selectness observed in the breeding. While no portion of the tissues can be formed from any source except that referred to, the resultant tissues, as is the case with the root and trunk of tree or plant, will be quite unlike, answering to the uses subserved. If the roots of trees were of the same texture as the trunk then the tree would not stand. If the muscles of the neck of the steer were made up like those of the loin, the neck would neither sustain the head with ease nor bear the yoke.

The foregoing positions being well-based, because based upon physiologi-

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cal laws that are uniform when operating under like conditions, it follows that in the high-bred beast we make one of our greatest gains through securing quality in what are rated as inferior portions of the carcass, such portions, as in the scrub, furnish a very indifferent stew or soup. Any beast, so well bred as to marble its flesh, will yield from the neck or joint a soup of the highest flavor. The bouillon of the French will be well established in the flavor. Without this no beef, or its product when cooked, will pass with the epicure; nor will it with any consumer who has learned the difference between the good and the bad.

The study of the points heretofore and now brought out will result in no little weeding in many herds. If any have been breeding, as is charged by some, more with a view to perpetuating the evidence of select families on paper, not duly observing the deep-seated evidences of quality from the point of view delineated above, they will awaken later on to find that they have literally followed the shadow rather than built the substance consumers are anxious to see brought to the block.

What is termed by some as unfashionable, and by others a bad pedigree, cannot be repaired, because what are termed unfashionable crosses are here to stay. An opinion of this sort comes from those who think nothing good can come of any but certain lines of breeding. In opposition to this, place the fact that we can build for substance, and render a so-called plain-bred animal in bodily appearance and in meat-producing, the superior of any animal bred under the influence of too great a diversion toward the value, which is supposed to be shown by the record, mainly.

The production of mutton should always be profitable. It can be grown more cheaply than beef or pork, because the wool largely pays the cost of feeding.

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

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.



**SHEEP AND WOOL.**

The early lamb makes the early dollar.

No burs of any kind should be allowed on the sheep farm.

Watch the sheep closely; when one is missing, hunt it up at once.

Precaution in the flock at this season may prevent heavy winter losses.

Remember the sheep can stand much cold without injury, but dampness is fatal to them.

Are you keeping an account with the flock this year? Try it once.

Especially when on dry feed sheep need a good supply of water.

To keep sheep healthy they require a frequent change of food.

Look over the flock and sell the sheep that show the least improvement.

Inferior sheep are often a drug when good sheep sell readily at good prices.

Never allow sheep to be frightened or run by a dog or in any way be disturbed.

If any of the ewes have poor teeth it will always pay to feed them ground feed.

A sheep kept thrifty will shear a heavier and better fleece than one poorly kept.

In commencing to feed grain to sheep feed a small quantity at first and gradually increase.

The farmer that is too careless to give sheep good care will do better with some other class of stock.

The days are for feeding and the nights are for rest, and with no stock is this more the case than with sheep.

At the time of the Roman conquest an acre of British land was equivalent to four sheep in value.

Have you ever fed sheep on slop like you do hogs? They will eat it and do just as well on it as pigs.

Big, fat, tallowy mutton is not fancied by ordinary palates. It is not the sort that brings the big prices.

Don't let the flock live on promises of better pasture by and by. They can't run on a credit of thirty days.

When you speak of a whole male sheep call it a ram. "Buck" is English and don't apply to Americans.

The Merino crossed with the Southdown makes a superb all-purpose sheep, profitable for both wool and mutton.

What is more pitiful than a flock of sheep hustled along a dry, dusty road by a boy on horseback and two or three dogs?

It is a custom in Australia to give a bonus to the shepherd for every lamb he raises. This stimulates a spirit of watchfulness.

To be successful in sheep growing we must have a knowledge of each variety grown, its peculiarities, its habits and its whole history.

The introduction of turnip raising afforded the means and gave an impetus to sheep farming in 1755 that has never ceased in England.

Though the Merino is the most hardy of all the thoroughbred sheep, its lambs are very tender and require careful attention for the first few days.

Try your mutton so you can recommend it to the buyers. You want to

know what good mutton is yourself, and nobody has a better right.

Five months intervene between coupling and yearning. Have the lambs come to suit your convenience and conditions.

Breed only to the best is as essential in sheep as in other kinds of stock raising. The flock should be constantly growing better.

If it barely pays to keep a sheep that shears only four or five pounds of wool, one that shears seven or eight ought to return a good profit.

In attempting to cheapen the cost of keeping sheep the wool and the carcass should not be overlooked, but care be taken to improve steadily.

In winter sheep should not be given too wide a range, as they are inclined to roam in search of green food, and this is objectionable in winter.

In many cases the farmer that can only keep a few sheep will find the mutton breeds the most profitable, as they require the care the farmer can best give to secure the best results.

Inspect the sheep carefully at this season, and if there are any indications of lice, ticks or scab, dip before the weather becomes cold.

Beware of "accidental" lambs unless provisions are at hand to protect the little ones from the cold blasts of late winter or early spring.

Early spring lambs are good things to have in the family, providing they can be well cared for and intelligently fed into marketable condition.

Ewes should be in good condition at coupling time. Better and stronger lambs will result. By "good condition" fat is not meant—the fat ewe is not a good breeder.

Let the number of wethers and old ewes be cut down as much as possible. Usually they are not as profitable to keep as growing lambs or thrifty breeding ewes.

On the average farm, unless it is an item to raise early lambs for market, there is no advantage in having them come early. Generally the 1st of April will be early enough.

An economical way of improving is to select the best ewes every fall for breeding and mate them to a thoroughbred ram, selling out the culls closely every summer or fall.

Give a little special attention to the lambs this month. It is important that they be kept thrifty until matured, and it is necessary that they go into winter quarters in a good condition.

A system of handling sheep in Iowa would be in no way applicable in Texas. Thus the methods are as diversified as the climate, soil and contingents of agriculture.

Trade in live stock in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky is reported as showing improvement. Sales of Southdown rams are readily made at \$10 and \$12 per head for good ones.

Buttermilk poured on the sheep's back and well worked down in the wool is said to be a good remedy for ticks. We give it publication for what it is worth.

The Southdown is the best mutton sheep in the world, and is doing more than all of the other sheep to introduce good mutton into common use in America.

The great question to solve in our sheep raising is how to cheapen the cost of production. It is a study that each must solve for himself.

A lazy shepherd and a dog will make

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

**Royal Baking Powder**  
**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

a flock as thriftless as he is shiftless. Watch the shepherd and see how things go without his knowing it. You will then know about things yourself.

There is a common sense use and place for each variety of sheep as much as for cattle, horses, swine, fruits, etc.—the methods of care, culture and marketing that are peculiar to each.

In the absence of an efficient dog law strychnine and the double-barreled shotgun are the only hope of the sheep grower. Use them liberally, but with circumspection.

Buy the latest improved, finest bred, pedigree mutton sheep, such as the Shropshire, Oxford or Hampshire Down. If you must go in debt for anything, let it be for a few, at least, of the best sheep.

A stockman says no other kind of animal eats so many different kinds of herbs as the sheep; and this should recommend sheep to the farmer whose pasture is overrun with weeds.

Sheep kept on farms in small flocks are more profitable per capita than those kept in large flocks, for the reason that they are more easily handled and are consequently better cared for.

A good sheep is one that will pay its own expenses with wool, will pay the money it costs if shipped to market and will pay a profit if kept for increase. This applies to all kinds of sheep on farm or range.

The United States has about seventy-one sheep for every 100 of population, while Australia has over 3000 to every 100 people. The latest returns show very little difference in the shearing capacities of animals in the two countries.

If you don't know a good sheep nor a good fleece, get some expert that don't like you one single bit to go over your sheep and criticize them. He will love to tell you the plain truth. It is a little rough to take the medicine, but it will do you good. Your friend would be easy with you.

In the early history of the Leicester sheep they were not favorites with the butchers because they had but little loose inside fat. Tallow was worth more then than meat, but it is not so now. Loose inside fat, or fat anywhere in excessive quantities, is not desired by butchers, as consumers refuse to eat it.

For early lambs no time is to be lost in coupling the ewes. A lamb in March is worth two in June. It will be heavier and harder and will make a quick growth and weigh fifty pounds before the other is born. And a lamb of this weight will bring more in May or June than the dam is worth, and sometimes three times as much.

It is stated that not for many years has there been such a large proportion of inferior sheep on the market as during the past summer and present fall. This is, of course, due to a large extent to the drouth which sent a great many sheep forward that were in no condition for a fat stock market, but at the same time it is noted that farmers have been closely weeding out their flocks.

In the ordinary run of events those farmers who aim to keep but few sheep—and there ought to be from twenty to fifty on every forty-acre farm—will gradually but surely drift into the mutton breeds, and thus have two or three crops a year to market instead of only one.

Where sheep are kept in large numbers, either in the Middle or Western states, the Merinos will continue to take precedence because susceptible to being kept in large numbers and their produce to easy and cheap shipment and handling over long distances. The one crop system of wool growing will always find men to follow it in the far Western states and wherever range is abundant or land is cheap.

By the combination of mutton and wool sheep raisers find an advantage in having two cash flock products to send to market in a year. With proper management, resembling that practiced by hog raisers, a sheep farmer may have something fit for the market all the time. A crop of wool, some spring lambs, some wethers or barren ewes fed to a finish for the butcher at any or all seasons of the year, would make the farmer able to realize ready money from the flock as might be needed.

A sheep that starts to go down goes down fast. Dry feed is not good for sheep, as their digestion is not strong enough for it. This causes disturbance of the liver. A great many diseases of sheep are attributable to this cause. What is absolutely necessary for sheep is green, succulent food to keep the bowels and other vital organs in good working condition. Roots are of great value; they contain about 85 per cent of water, and on account of this watery nature are easily assimilated by the sheep. Ensilage, in good condition, is good food, judiciously fed. With it may be given a moderate amount of dry feed.

Farmers who think of going into the sheep business should remember, says the American Cultivator, that the mutton is worth more than the wool upon any sheep. Also that the demand for mutton is increasing every year, and that a prime article brings a good price at any season. It is therefore better to raise mutton sheep and look upon the wool and the hide as being an extra profit, as we do upon the hide and tallow of the ox or the feathers of the fowl than to raise only wool sheep and let the carcass go as an extra for what it may sell for.

The late Col. Richard Peters of Atlanta, Ga., was one of the original and most zealous breeders of Angora goats from valuable imported stock. It seems that there is need of new importations to improve the present breeds, and the government is now working up some kind of a plan to secure fresh importations from Turkey. The Pacific coast and Texas have the largest flocks, that of Farmer Bailey of San Jose, Cal., comprising 9000 common and 1000 full-blooded animals. Thirty states and all the territories have an interest in the Angora goat industry, and 600,000 pounds of hair a year is said to be clipped and sold to the Pullman Car company for making plush covers to their seats.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, Texas, had in 405 head of spayed heifers 775 pounds average, which sold to Swift & Co., at \$2.70 per 100 pounds. —National Live Stock Reporter, November 7.

The Claude News says: The recent rains have thoroughly soaked the ground. Wheat that was sown before the rains is coming up nicely. The stand is good. Farmers are jubilant. Armstrong county has a larger acreage in wheat this year than ever before. Our farmers are busy sowing wheat and the next crop in Armstrong county will astonish our friends in the sandy lands. The Plains is going to be the wheat belt of the west.

The fine stock show at Jacksonville, Cherokee county last week, was a grand success and according to the Cherokee County News, is the starting of a great county fair. All the branches of the live stock industry were well represented and particularly in the horse, cattle, swine and poultry departments were the exhibits specially good. The JOURNAL regrets the fact that it cannot give a full account of the show, but the JOURNAL joins the News in saying to the enterprising citizens of Cherokee county that if at any time in the future a similar exhibit is to be held, this paper is at your service.

At a meeting of the Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders association, held recently in Kansas City, it was unanimously decided to establish a western herd book and thus do away with the expense, loss of time and inconvenience which breeders have experienced in registering their stock since the "Wales" book was moved to Boston. This will enable small breeders to keep their stock registered and the larger breeders to economize. The move is a wise one and other Western breeders who are members of Eastern associations would profit by proceeding likewise.

The enormous and unprecedented movement of wheat to the marts of the world continues on as large a scale as ever. The receipts at all primary markets have been so large as to result in a practical blockade. Warehouses and places of storage are crowded full and running over. The visible supply now amounts to 60,000,000 bushels. This movement distances anything the world has ever witnessed. This year's crop was estimated 100,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop, and yet since July 1 the receipts at primary markets have been 20,000,000 bushels more than for the corresponding time last year.

In a recent interview with a prominent cattleman of Denver, Col., the News quotes him as saying: "Will cattle increase in price? Of course, during the shipping season, cattle always go up. But I have confidence that the advance is going to be much greater than it has been for five years. There are many reasons for this, and I cannot tell them all now, but it is a fact that there has been far more inquiry for range cattle for feeders than there has been before since 1885. This, of course, makes us feel good. One of the reasons, and the chief one, is that the supply is not keeping up with the demand by the big market centers. This, in turn, is due to the fact that a good many people who went into the cattle business, and especially the feeding or fattening business, knew as much about cattle as the cattle knew about them, and these men are now commencing to appreciate this fact. They have not made it pay because it is the work of a lifetime almost to learn how to feed cattle. They have been pulling out during the past year. Besides this a good many range cattle growers who formerly looked after their stock and kept them up in pretty good shape have been neglecting them, cutting off

the number of employes and turning their attention to other matters. They have become discouraged at the low prices. Now many of the old time cattlemen who sold out in 1885 and 1886 because they foresaw what was coming are buying up these cattle for stock and are preparing to again handle big punches. All these things combine to make me confident that the price of cattle will go up, because poor steers and cows will not be sent to market and the figure on fat cattle will necessarily rise."

## IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

Advantage of Having Pure Bred Sires.  
Faster Kept—Sell for 20 per Cent  
More Money.

[Orange Judd Farmer.]

Many farmers are slow to realize that improved live stock are profitable. A registered sire is looked upon as only adapted to some wealthy agriculturist's farm which is carried on, without special reference to profit. Such a sire on the most humble farm may be a cheap article of property, when secured at a price equal to the worth of a dozen or a score of the females with which he is to be mated. In the case of swine any farmer may learn to his satisfaction by an object lesson on any stock farm where high grade hogs are reared and fattened for pork, that the above statement of 20 per cent profit in improved blood is actually verified. Take for instance, the improved hog which as a shoat 200 days old, weighs 200 to 225 pounds. During the past six months he would sell for \$5 per hundred pounds. Compare this with the common ranger which at the same age seldom weighs more than half as much. He sells for \$4 per hundred and will hardly bring \$5. When we take into consideration the fact that the two hogs have eaten about the same amount of food there is a farther loss, thus making the profit of the

IMPROVED OVER THE UNIMPROVED  
FULLY 100 PER CENT.

It may be conceded that the average farmer, owns hogs that have 50 per cent of improved blood in their veins. This requires a registered sire. It is easier for animals to "breed back" in the hands of the average farmer, than to improve. This is true, in case both sire and dam are half bloods. On the other hand with a full blooded sire used on half blood sows, there is in the issue three-fourths of improved blood which insures a great improvement, and gives the breeder a foundation which will be still further improved upon by judicious and generous feeding. It is true that improved blood without intelligent feeding is of no avail. Many people lose sight of the fact that the commonest animal kept usually for the production of meat will degenerate still farther unless provided with an abundance of food. It is easily possible to make an improved high grade pig gain one pound per day from birth until seven months old. According to quality however, it will require an average of seven pounds or more food, from which this weight of bone, flesh and muscle is to be manufactured. To a great extent the hog feeder is as much of a manufacturer as individuals who are converting other raw material into useful articles. So the hog needs, in a domestic state the intelligent care of man to plan wisely for the highest results. To return to our figures it may be safely asserted and can be easily proved that the ratio of improvement is much the same in the case of cattle as in that of swine.

## A HIGH GRADE STEER.

the progeny of a registered sire of good quality, weighs usually, at twenty months, when given proper care and generous feeding, 1000 to 1200 pounds. This means fully twenty-four ounces per day gain from birth, rating the calf at this period 100 pounds. Comparing such animals with range cattle, which are usually forty months of age when of the same weight, one can realize the difference in value. The price per pound received in the market often has

a wide range. It is not unusual for the high grade steer to sell for \$5 per hundred, with the range steers at \$3, the age of the latter being often double the former. Many farmers are slow to see the profit coming from an improved sire. It is forgotten that after such animals have been used for breeding purposes, that they still can be sold to a neighbor and thus secure through one purchase two or more years service in the case of a hog, and three to five in cattle. Failing to make a sale, these breeding sires can be fattened and sold in the meat market usually for more than half the amount paid in the first place. It is a lamentable fact now that many excellent young bulls have been CONVERTED INTO FIRST-CLASS STEERS, by professional breeders, during the last five years; because of the fact, that they could be fattened and sold for actually more money than many of the unprogressive farmers were willing to pay for them to be used for breeding purposes. In the case of swine, nearly every year one to three-fourths of the males in the herds of many professional breeders are not preserved for breeding purposes. A great share of them would be of service on many farms, where the swine breeder is losing money every year by literally keeping hogs and re-producing them, simply by exchanging a pig with some other farmer of his own calibre. In this Columbian year it is to be hoped that the scales will fall from the eyes of many of these unfortunate stockmen; and that before January next, there will be good individual animals to head both cattle and swine herds. Along with this they should feed their coming stock more freely than in the past.

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The last report of the department of agriculture gives the number and condition of fattening swine on September 1. It has the following peculiar and significant features: That the states which grow pork only for their own use have a full crop, while all the pork surplus states are short, both in numbers and condition. The following is the report for pork surplus states, the first figures being the percentage of the average number and the second the percentage of average condition: Ohio, 77, 92; Indiana, 93, 99; Illinois, 90, 93; Iowa, 92, 93, Missouri, 93, 92; Kansas, 76, 87; Nebraska, 85, 93. The above being the surplus corn states are the surplus hog states as well. It should be borne in mind in reading the above that these seven states grow a little over 53 per cent of the entire hog crop of the United States and that it may be fairly presumed that fattening hogs September 1 will be in about the same proportion.

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

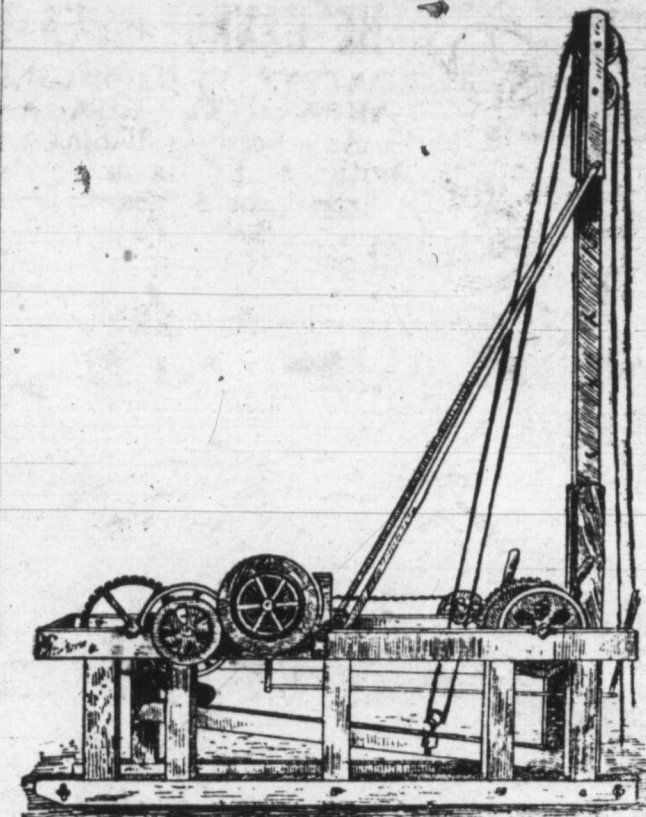
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Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., C. R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c.,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

Can poultry raising be overdone? We think not. Eggs are imported into this country every year. A "glut of the poultry and egg market never occurs."

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## 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.

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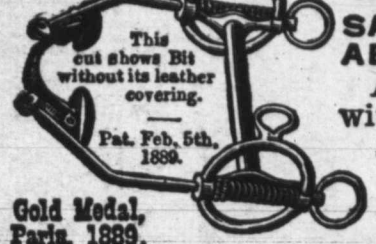


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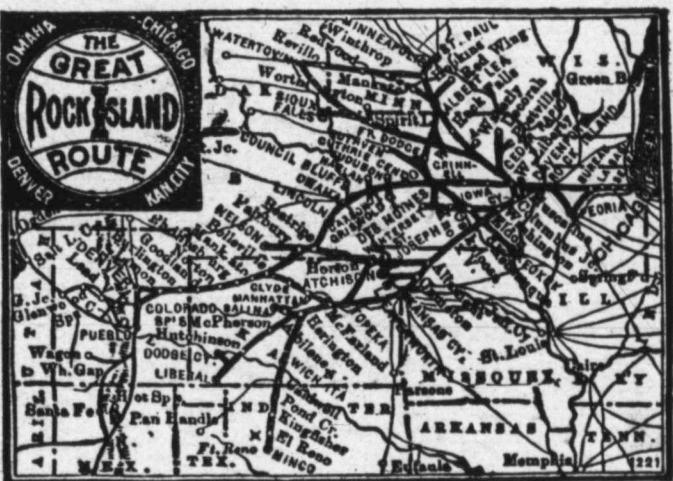
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Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

## A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



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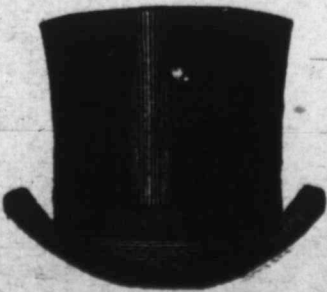
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in 1 1/2 MINUTES

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of two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. It will only cost you a postal card to send for an Illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. Address the Manufacturers, **JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.**

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### Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

#### TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.  
Nov. 4—I M Johnson, Arkansas City, Kan, 25 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.50.

#### STEWART & OVERSTREET.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.  
Nov. 2—Rogers & Co, Kansas, City, Mo, 23 calves, 215 lbs, \$3.25; 4 calves, 265 lbs, \$2; C M Camble, Kansas City, Mo, 76 calves, 237 lbs, \$2.35.

#### ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.

CHICAGO.  
Nov. 1—Armutt West, Brownwood, 95 cows, 650 lbs, \$2.15; Natt Skinner, Vinita, I T, 63 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.85; Natt Skinner & Co, Vinita, I T, 23 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.30; Armutt West, Brownwood, 2 bulls, 1020 lbs, \$1.40; 5 calves, \$6 per head.

Nov 4—N B Brown, Midland, 91 cows, 720 lbs, \$2; A F Crowley, Midland, 152 calves, \$6 per head; John I Yargee, Red Fork, I T; 25 steers, 1026 lbs, \$2.65; 6 cows, 873 lbs, \$1.80; 30 steers, 896 lbs, \$2.45; 4 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.75; 2 cows, 660 lbs, \$1.80; 12 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; G B Perryman, Red Fork, I T, 35 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; 28 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.40; 4 bulls, 1062 lbs, \$1.40.

#### EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY,  
Oct. 31—O H Nelson, Panhandle, 299 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.75; Shattuck & McNair, Mineola, Kan, 59 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.15; 44 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.75; 29 cows; 754 lbs, \$1.90; 14 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.50, 246 cows, 674 lbs, \$1.70; 31 heifers, 532 lbs, \$1.65; J Neabon, Canadian, 16 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.40; W C Isaacs, Canadian, 27 steers, 804 lbs, \$2.15; R D Cragin, Muskogee, 119 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.90; J Stone, Elgin, Kan, 27 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.25; 24 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.85; Thompson & T, Alva, Kan, 393 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.95; 34 heifers, 543 lbs, \$1.95.

Nov. 1—Williamson, B & Co, Pond Creek, I T, 75 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.05; R B Masterson, Miami, 112 cows, 799 lbs, \$2.10. 26 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.25; 163 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.65; 44 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.55; P Hamilton, Miami, 44 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.65 lbs, \$2.65; S Cutbirth, Inola, Kan, 25 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.60; 26 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.60; A H Nelson, Panhandle, 309 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.75; 16 cows, 822 lbs, \$2.05.

Nov. 2—R A Moore, Muskogee, I T, 133 steers, 787 lbs, \$2.40; W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 122 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.40; I T Pryor, Red Rock, I T, 25 bulls, 853 lbs, \$1.00; P S & F Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 38 cows, 626 lbs, \$1.70; Armstrong, J & Co, Ponca, I T, 268 calves at \$5.25; 288 cows, 634 lbs, \$1.40; R B Masterson, Miami, 426 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.60; P Hamilton, Miami, 62 cows, 714 lbs, \$2.05; J R Blocker, Ponca, I T, 71 bulls, 959 lbs, \$1.10.

Nov. 3—Armstrong, J & Co, Ponca, I T, 517 cows, 683 lbs, \$1.95; R B Ross, Fort Gibson, 25 steers, 841 lbs, \$2.15; 25 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.15; Geo Littlefield, Caney, Kan. 64 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.40;

Geo Thompson, Ashland, Kan, 180 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.70; T J Price, Canadian, 25 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.40; 26 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.40; J R Blocker, Ponca, I T, 156 cows, 614 lbs, \$1.25; S H Merchant, Wagoner, 29 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.20; Harris, B & Co, Purcell, 129 cows, 604 lbs, \$1.80; J R Blocker, Ponca, 53 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.40; 127 cows, 629 lbs, \$1.80; Armstrong, J & Co, Ponca, 415 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.90; 48 bulls, 762 lbs, \$1.10; 454 cows, 678 lbs, \$1.80; 24 cows, 940 lbs, \$1.90.

Nov. 5—Armstrong, J & Co, Ponca, 128 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.15; W P Birchfield, Paoli, 27 cows, 950 lbs, \$1.90; 25 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.50; J C Avery, Paoli, 27 cows, 717 lbs, \$1.60; 26 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.75; W Half, Muskogee, 24 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.40; J B Taylor, Muskogee, 19 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.90; W C O'Milan, Colorado, 139 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.80; Williamson, B & Co, Pond Creek, 133 cows, 847 lbs, \$1.55.

#### KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 7—I T Pryor, Red Rock, I T, 48 steers, 903 pounds, \$1.85; 20 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.05; Theo Barrihard, Chickasha, I T, 82 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.80; Armstrong, J & Co, Ponca, I T, 30 cows, 717 lbs, \$1.85; J B Walker, Ponca, I T, 22 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.85; Goodnight & M, Goodnight, 776 cows, 843 lbs, \$2; A Beray, Amarillo, 224 cows, 791 lbs, \$2.25; 200 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.65; Erie Cattle Co, Mineola, Kan, 245 cows, 678 lbs, \$1.85; 58 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.25; W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 135 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.25; Lyons & C, Barnard, Kan, 258 steers, 793 lbs, \$2.05.

Sept 8—J B Walker, Ponca, I T, 33 cows, 675 lbs, \$1.85; C Towns, Woodward, I T, 75 cows, 620 lbs, \$1.60; 79 yearlings, 368 lbs, \$1; 45 yearlings, 399 lbs, \$1; 60 cows, 641 lbs, \$1.60; R J Carroll, Woodward, I T, 76 cows, 644 lbs, \$1.60; 75 yearlings, 462 lbs, \$1.

#### 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. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, he 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, KINMAN & MARYIN, 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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By taking the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE from Texas points to Memphis, St. Louis, North and East, twelve hours, or in other words, a whole day can be saved. This is the FAVORITE LINE FOR ALL CLASS OF TRAVEL between points mentioned. For further information apply to

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PECOS, TEXAS.

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



## AGRICULTURAL.

Alfalfa will give a larger amount of good forage per acre than any other crop that we have. It has shown itself especially adapted to the arid regions, and to cultivation by irrigation. But it is such a valuable crop that it should be widely experimented with elsewhere.

While it should be the special aim of the farmer to grow some marketable product not grown extensively for his local markets, it should also be a part of his business to cultivate special markets for many of the products of his farm. He should carry a two-edged sword on all occasions.

There is often too much isolation about farm life, even when neighborhoods are so thickly settled as easily to permit of usual social intercourse. In the comparative leisure of winter this is felt most severely. Why not organize a social club and meet at each others' houses once a week. It will do all good who attend it.

A good rotation of crops makes farming a much safer business than haphazard work. The capabilities of the soil are best shown by a succession of the various crops to which they are adapted. In this way green manuring can be procured with regularity, and without manuring comparatively little farm land can be made to pay.

The English harvest was a very wet one, and English farmers are much discouraged. In some parts the harvest rain-fall was said to be unparalleled, damage to crops was enormous. One report says: "Owing to continued wet weather the agricultural prospect is very gloomy, and some crops of wheat will not yield above three quarters (24 bushels) to the acre." This estimate of yield as a proof of a disastrous harvest will strike some of our farmers as peculiar; but they must remember that such a yield in England is very poor.

Every step that we take in diversifying our industries, adds to the probability that we shall receive better prices for all products. The land devoted to the culture of flax, the sugar-beet, etc., decreases by so much the surplus stock of staples. We should lend all the aid possible to the department of agriculture when it is seeking to establish new industries, for we shall reap an hundred fold all that they cost. In times past there has been some inclination to be penny-wise and pound-foolish in these matters. It is so in the present.

The best profits are procured by having good crops in poor seasons. The man who by the most thorough culture puts his land in such shape as to withstand the bad effects of severe rains or of unusual drouths, and has it so rich that his crops have the power to resist epidemics of insect enemies and of disease, is certain every few years to find his profits much greater than the average and accelerated by the misfortunes that have overtaken his less thorough-going neighbors, and in other years, when crops are uniformly good and prices consequently low, his crops are enough larger than the average to leave him yet a profit from their production.

Sometimes the farmer fails to do what fall plowing he might because he happens to be pushed with other work at the time when the fall plowing should be done. This is not sufficient excuse for neglecting so important a matter. It will pay well to hire extra help at such time, and always push fall plowing to the utmost. There is nothing that does better service for the crop immediately following than a turning over of the ground in the fall, subjecting it in its loosened state to all the light thaws and freezes that take place in the winter as well as the pronounced ones. In its unplowed state this fre-

quent thawing and freezing is impossible and disintegration of the soil does not take place. Fall plowing makes a perfect seed bed for the corn crop. Keep the teams on every available field.

Wagon tires get loose from two causes, the chief of which is the shrinkage of the wood of the felloes. It is a poor plan to wet the felloes, and thus swell the wood, for it will very soon dry out, and leave the tires as dry as ever. If, however, the wood be soaked in boiling linseed oil it will be swelled, and the tires tightened as permanently as though cut or reset by a blacksmith. The way to do this is to make a trough a little wider and little deeper than the felloes on the wheel. Heat linseed oil to the boiling point, and at this temperature pour in the trough. Have everything so arranged that you can immediately turn the wheel slowly through the boiling oil. Two or three revolutions are sufficient. Then take the next wheel. One heating is sufficient for four wheels if the work is rapidly done. Better, however, add a little boiling oil after the second wheel is soaked. Have sufficient oil in the trough to cover the felloes. After the wheels are all attended to the oil may be poured into a vessel and kept till the next occasion. The sceptic, of course, says it will do no good. The oil cannot contract the tire. It is immaterial whether the oil contracts the tire or expands the wood. We do know that it makes a perfect job.

It may be interesting to the farmer of the United States to know where he sells his staple products, with whom he competes, and how much good a tariff protection on wheat, corn, barley, oats, beef, cheese, etc., does him. Space at our disposal will not admit of treatment in detail of all the products named nor of all markets, but wheat in the British market fairly typifies all the rest, and the competition in that cereal is analogous to that in the other products. The English crop year closed August 31. The entire imports of wheat into England for the year were 130,980,368 bushels. To that amount the United States contributed 63,314,872 bushels; India, 29,328,000 bushels; Russia (famine year there), 11,816,000 bushels; Canada, 6,771,896 bushels; Chili, 5,208,000 bushels; Australia, 4,028,792 bushels; Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Egypt, etc., the rest. The total imports of wheat as flour were 53,248,208 bushels, and of this the United States contributed 48,000,000 bushels, practically forcing Hungary, the chief milling country on that side of the Atlantic, out of the market. Though all other cereals—notably corn—are not exported from this country in the same proportion as wheat, nevertheless the quantities are sufficient to fix the prices on this side of the water, and so makes the American farmer a competitor of the world in their sale as truly as in that of wheat; and the same may be said of meats, cotton and other staple farm products. These figures not only show that the farmer must sell in a free trade market, in competition with the "pauper" labor of all the world, but they also show what a splendid customer is England, that he is taught to despise, fear, and do all he possibly can to injure industrially. It is undoubtedly true that the American farmer can stand the pressure of selling

in a free trade and buying in a highly protected market, for he is equipped for money making and pressure withstanding as are no other farmers on earth; but that he is compelled to stand it, is justified in standing it, and would not be infinitely better off if he did not stand it, are horses of quite other colors.—Farm, Stock and Home.

## DAIRY.

Give the cows salt every other day.

Keep the milk room clean, sweet and dry.

Every one can make butter to suit themselves; it takes a butter maker to suit the market.

The ripening of cream is a process which should be understood by all dairymen and farmers.

With all the dairy factories, the finest flavored butter is made in private dairies where they put on the gilt edge.

Do not churn cream unevenly ripened. It may save a little labor, but it will decrease the amount of butter which it is possible to obtain.

The difference between rich and poor milk not only appears in the quantity of cream raised, but also in the quality and appearance of the butter.

If farmers make butter which they sell direct to the consumer, it would be well if they put the butter in packages to suit the tastes of their customers.

When the beefy dairy (?) cow gives milk in proportion to her size the dream of the all-purpose breeder will be realized.

The advice to keep only the best cows may be discouraging to some. Qualify that advice, and keep the best within your means, then select a pure-bred sire of individual merit, and the foundation of a dairy herd is laid.

Many dairymen say the best dairy cow is half Jersey or Holstein, and all agree that the other half is good feed and care.

If the cow could talk no doubt she would be heard all over the land calling for an improved breed of dairymen that would give better care.

Do not judge cream always by its condition. Sometimes sour cream is not ripe cream. Sudden atmospheric changes will not only sour milk, but cream also.

Even part Jersey cows make excellent animals for the dairy. The Jersey blood in them makes them most profitable for butter, and the butter is of a good quality and color.

In one of our exchanges we find the following account of how a woman makes butter on the farm: I work the butter slowly until I get out most of the buttermilk, then salt it and let it stand over night, then work it over again and pour off the milky brine. With good cows and a clean, cool milk room,

there need be no difficulty in making good butter on any farm by any one who will attend to it properly.

There are said to be 16,000,000 cows in the United States. Of course, the majority of them are scrubs, and if there were only one-quarter that number of good cows, their total product would equal if not surpass that of the 16,000,000.

When you commence to milk a cow, do not lag. Never leave off milking, but after you have once begun continue as fast as possible until through. The milking capacity of the cows will rapidly deteriorate unless you observe this simple rule.

The Chicago authorities are taking care that milk sold by dairymen should be pure and made from good dairy feed. A milkman was recently arrested for violating the law by feeding slop to his cows, and he will be prosecuted to the full extent. He had seventy-six cows, all of which were slop-fed.

If a really good general purpose cow is wanted, what is to prevent us from falling back on that fine old breed, the Devon. They are good milkers, the richness in butter fat only exceeded by the Jersey and Guernseys. They make a fine carcass for the butcher, and hold their flesh well, even on rough pasturage and hay only.

While the practice of selling butter from the farm in rolls, balls—any way but packed is common—it is a very poor practice; still, the butter buyer has need of a lesson quite as much. He is, as a rule, far from perfect in his way of handling it when bought. Butter is very susceptible to odors, and the butter room of a country store is often far from an ideal packing room. Beside this, little care is taken in the receiving, and all butter is dumped into one box together. The handling of butter should be careful, or a mussy look will be given it that will detract from its value. Butter should be, if in rolls, carefully graded, and each roll wrapped in butter cloths and put in clean boxes of some sort and closely covered at once.

When we consider the almost innumerable chances for loss in the dairy, it seems as if either the man who understands what is so far known about the business ought to make money very rapidly, or the ignorant dairymen ought to become bankrupt, says the Iowa Homestead. There is no farm industry that requires more careful attention to details than dairying. If the cows are not supplied abundantly with nourishing food butter fat is lost; if they are not sheltered and well cared for in the winter, a part of the food is wasted; if they are not milked by persons in sympathy with them, who milk them clean, butter fat is lost; if the cow stable or dairy house is unclean and the milk is exposed to foul odors, the flavor of the butter is injured and sells for 2 to 5 cents less on the market. If the milk is not set soon after it is drawn from the cow in water below 45 degrees, or run through a separator, a large per cent of the fat goes into the pig trough instead of into the butter tub. If the cream is not properly ripened the loss of fat in the buttermilk is twice as large as it should be, and the butter suffers in flavor. Churn at too high a temperature, and the grain of the butter will be injured; at too low a temperature, and part of the fat is lost in the butter. Churn a minute too long, and the grain is well nigh destroyed; work too long and the same thing results. Pack the finest butter in dirty-looking vessels, and it will not bring within several cents per pound of what it is worth. These are but a few of the opportunities for loss in the process of making butter. Some men are becoming wealthy by guarding against them. Others stay poor because they do not know enough about their business to stop the leaks.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

# DR. PRICE'S

## Cream Baking Powder.

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







## PERSONAL MENTION.

W. E. Halsell came down from Vinita Sunday and remained here several days, then went to San Antonio.

W. Gettys, Athens, Tex., breeder of registered Jersey cattle, the best in the United States, has a card in today's JOURNAL.

A. A. Hartgrove, one of the owners of the Dublin cotton seed oil mill, was in town this week. Mr. Hartgrove is largely interested in cattle.

T. A. Kirkland, Mount Calm, McLennan county, was among the visitors here on Wednesday. He was on his way to his Greer county ranch.

C. M. (Dock) Clispee was in the central city of live stock industry the first of the week. He says Quanah and surrounding country is all right.

D. B. Gardner returned from the ranch of the Pitchfork company, in King county, Monday and to judge from his looks everything is encouraging.

H. P. Webster and Fletcher Farris, two breeders of Jersey cattle from Tennessee, were in Fort Worth this week looking for a market for Jersey milkers.

C. W. Jones of Brownwood was here the first of the week. He has just completed the delivery of 1000 yearlings to Lon Gatlin. Says trade is now somewhat dull in his section.

Capt. J. P. Moore was in from his frog ranch near Handley this week. He is now figuring on assisting the Dallas people in their efforts to get deeper water and says he has a "sure thing" scheme.

George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., manufacturer of the improved Excelsior incubator, asks beginning with this issue for a share of the JOURNAL reader's patronage. The Excelsior stands A1 and is second to none.

Frank Houston of Bellvue was among the visitors who came in yesterday. Mr. Houston is one of the most successful cattle feeders and dealers in the state, and is noted for getting good prices on all shipments.

Col. Wm. L. Black of Fort McKavett, Tex., passed through the city this week en route home from Chicago, where he has been to purchase the machinery for his meat canning establishment which will soon be in operation.

H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., the old reliable breeder of pure bred hogs of several varieties, has a card in our breeders' directory. Those wanting first-class pure-bred pigs should write Mr. Stall.

Col. James A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Alton, stayed in town most of the week to watch the election, but never missed an opportunity to speak of the advantages of the Alton as a live stock route.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager of the Home land and cattle company, came in from Seymour the first of the week. He received 350 head of feeding steers while there which he shipped to his Navarro county feeding pens and which he will feed this winter.

B. T. Leonard of Strawn, a well-known cattleman, was here Monday. He expects to feed a number of cattle this winter and is hopeful of making money out of it. Says he cannot believe but that the time has come when the cattlemen can confidently expect better prices.

John K. Rosson came in the first of the week from the West. He was out on business connected with the Frisco

and says he helped break up the temporary "tie-up" on the Texas and Pacific and then did a big business. J. K. is one of the most popular live stock agents in the state.

T. F. Smith of Crockett was among the visitors in the city yesterday. He is on his way to Henrietta where he will load out a lot of cattle for St. Louis.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, Cassidy Bros. & Co's. popular rustler, has been in and out this week. He has nothing but good reports for the cattle business and says the man who raises good cattle and properly cares for them will make money.

E. Bryan, a well-to-do and prosperous stock man of Hill county, but whose largest cattle interests are in Greer county, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday en route to Greer county. Mr. Bryan says every thing is encouraging and looks to next year for better markets.

C. C. French of this city returned Tuesday from a week's trip through the Ballinger country. He reports cattle and ranges in excellent condition and says prospects were never better. The Campbell commission company certainly have the right man in the right place.

W. H. Godair, of Godair, Harding & Co., the well-known Chicago live stock commission company, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Godair is well-known in Texas and spends most of his time in this state looking after the interests of his ranch near San Angelo.

Charles Leonard Ware, "L. S. A. Fort Worth and Denver City railway," has been in the city all week, but will doubtless disappear for a few days now. He says the election didn't go just exactly as he wanted it to, but he expects to live in Texas a little while longer.

The Durham cattle breeding company of Durham, Borden county, Tex., has a card in our breeders' directory. This company is now prepared to supply, of their own breeding, registered or graded Shorthorn bulls. Texas ranchmen should bear this in mind and write this company when they want good bulls.

J. D. Jeffries, manager of the Tongue River Cattle company of Motley county, is in the cattle center and reports heavy rains in his section, and prospects most flattering. He also says his beef pasture in Donley has good grass and water and his beef cattle are doing well.

B. G. Davis, range manager for the Home Land and Cattle company, has been in Fort Worth for the past week. Mr. Davis says so far as he can hear prospects were never brighter for the live stock industry. He also reports good grass and water on the ranges belonging to his company in the Panhandle.

H. H. Brown & Co. of Decatur Ill., manufacturer of all of the best dehorning machines that is made, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Col. Slaughter of Dallas is using these machines on his ranch and is highly pleased with them. They certainly do fine work and ought to be on every farm and ranch in the state.

J. E. Mitchell, the popular and enterprising jeweler has moved into his new quarters 504 Main street, and now has one of the best equipped and most handsomely furnished jewelry stores in the state. Mr. Mitchell not only keeps the largest and best selected stock in the city, but is himself one of Fort Worth's most reliable, square dealing business men. The JOURNAL's readers are asked to give him their patronage.

Burke Burnett, the popular owner of the "6666" ranch, located in Wichita



## 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.



county, spent the most of the week in the city. He is one of the Texas cattlemen who back their judgment and raise good cattle and says it pays to do so. His shipments always top the market as was clearly shown last week when he had a train load of mixed grassers on the Chicago market. They were strictly grass cattle, but fat, the steers weighed 1000 and brought \$3.45; the cows weighed 850 and brought \$2.50. This sale takes first place for Texas grassers this year.

John S. Andrews, the well-known feeder and dealer, came in from Baylor county on Monday. While there he shipped 750 feeding steers to his feeding pens in McLennan county and will make dressed beef of them. He reports grass as no very plentiful in Baylor county, except in pastures where it has been preserved. Water is plentiful and prospects very good.

J. W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt route, returned Monday morning from a flying trip to St. Louis. He says every one he talks to is of the same opinion—that the change from bad to good will be with us next year. Mr. Barbee stayed at home just long enough to vote, and took the first train for the south to look after the live stock interests of his popular road.

Col. Wm. Hunter came in from the west last Saturday and says he never knew that part of the state to be in better condition than at the present time. During the week the colonel went to Sherman to look after the interests of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company in that section. So far as he can learn, and he hears from everywhere, Texas cattlemen who go in to the business on business principles will win within the next twelve months.

Mr. W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, Texas, one of the largest cattle dealers in the state, has completed shipment to markets the 8000 cows he bought of Mrs. H. M. King last spring and has, THE JOURNAL is reliably informed, cleared above all expenses \$20,000. These cows have all sold from \$1.75 to \$2.15 in Chicago and \$1.60 to \$1.90 in St. Louis, and have averaged 715 to 786 pounds, and were considered the best bunch of cows held in the Indian Territory this year. This proves that the cow business this year has not been so discouraging as was anticipated by most cattlemen early this season. The talk of the average Texan was that Gatlin would loose plenty of money on this deal.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, live stock commission merchants at the Kansas City stockyards, which reads as follows: "We have this day sold for the account of Mr. J. C. Ogle of Lampasas, Tex., 150 female goats averaging sixty-three pounds in weight at \$1 per head, 146 tail ends at 60 cents each. The bunch of 150 goats go to a cattle feeder at the town of Peculiar, Cass county, Missouri, to be fed with his cattle. Later on we will sell them on the market here, when they are fat, and will give you the result, feeling sure that it will be of interest to owners of goats in Texas. This shipment of goats nets Mr. Ogle about 42 cents per head."

P. J. Atkinson, one of the most prominent cattlemen of the state, and who

lives at Henrietta, came to Fort Worth yesterday.

T. J. Peniston, a prominent cattleman from Quanah, is in the city to-day.

E. R. Stiff of McKinney, a well-known stockman, is in Fort Worth.

Z. T. Elliston of Christian, Palo Pinto county, is in the city to-day.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene came in last night, and is on his way to the Territory.

Felix Mann of Menardville, Tex., is among the visiting cattlemen here to-day.

M. Hearn of Callahan county came in last night from the west and leaves to-night for the Indian Territory.

Maj. Sam Hunt, live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is out of town to-day, but returns to-night.

L. Hearn of Belle Plain is in the city to-day. Mr. Hearn is one of the most prominent cattle raisers and dealers in the state. He is on his way to the Territory to finish shipping out his steers.

## 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.

## 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.

## "SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System)

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

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

N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

## -FAST FREIGHT LINE.-

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

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

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

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



**MARKET REPORTS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
Nov. 11, 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 very light. 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.

**STOCK YARDS NOTES.**

Two trains of beef cattle bound for St. Louis and belonging to A. A. West and M. C. Williams of Brownwood, were fed at the yards this week. This was a good lot of cattle, and were consigned to Alexander, Rogers & Crill.

Kellogg, McKay & Kinney, of Colorado City, had thirty cars of cattle fed at the yards this week, which were shipped from Colorado City and re-billed here for Chicago.

D. F. Davis, of Decatur, brought down a car of fine hogs, which the Packing company purchases at good round figures.

The packing company have been feeding 3000 head of sheep at the Union stock yards for some time, and begin slaughtering them to-day. The first cut of 400 head for slaughter was made yesterday and the killing will be actively continued until the whole lot is slaughtered.

A good number of wagon hogs were received at the yards this week, but the shipping hogs fell off to almost nothing. The excitement caused by Tuesday's election but a quietus upon all lines of business, but more particularly it seems upon the shipment of hogs.

The stock yards have looked rather dull all week. The bad weather and the election was the cause.

The packing company did not seem to loose any time by light receipts. The stock on hand and being fed suffered however, for in the absence of receipts they all went to the block.

The packing company pay as much for their live stock as do the Chicago houses, less the freight, and can handle four or five times as much as is supplied.

If you have a few thick fat cows, calves, steers or hogs and need a little cash, try making a small experimental shipment to the Fort Worth packing company and see if it don't pay.

**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.

**BY WIRE.**

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }  
Nov. 10, 1892. }

Cattle receipts at these yards Monday amounted to 8462. The supply beef cattle was too small for a fair test, but prices were usually strong. Texas steers and cows were active. Native and range cattle were dull. The run of hogs was light, very little shipping demand; demand for packers good; market generally active and higher. Sheep and lambs were scarce and steady.

Tuesday's market had on 4000 cattle; market strong to higher, except for feeders and bulls. Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3.35@3.75; cows, \$1.30@2.60. Texans and Indians, \$2@3. Four thousand hogs, market 10c higher; heavy, \$5.45@5.65; medium, \$5.35@5.60; light, \$5.20@5.40. Sheep receipts, 700; market steady.

Wednesday, 10,486 cattle, mostly rangers. More cornfed cattle were received than for some time past. One load of choice cattle sold for \$5. Market was fairly active and steady to 10c lower. Some cows sold lower. A very light run of hogs, with a higher market, closed slow with a slight loss. Good muttons and lambs higher, but others were dull.

To-day's receipts and quotations are about as follows: Cattle—Receipts 7500 head, shipments 4600; steers weak to 10c lower, cows steady, Texas and Indian steers steady, stockers and feeders active and strong to 10@15c higher. Representative sales were as follows: Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3@5 10, cows \$1 40@3, Texas and Indian steers, \$2@3 25, stockers and feeders \$2@3 40. Hogs—Receipts 9800 head, shipments 800; all grades \$3 10@5 60, bulk \$5 40@5 50. Market 10@15c lower. Sheep—Receipts 700 head, shipments 3000; unchanged.

**ST. LOUIS.**

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

The cattle receipts at this market for the past four days have been fairly good, though not large. Prices have been very good, and altogether

these yards have had a good market this week on most all classes of live stock.

Receipts of cattle on Monday were 3200 head. Good natives were very scarce, fact, there were none. Texans were strong. The native steers on the market closed usually as common to best, \$3@4.25; Texans, \$2.15@3.15. Hog receipts were 4500. Market 5@10c higher. Sheep receipts were light, with a steady market.

One thousand cattle were here on Tuesday, and the market was higher. Fair to choice native steers, \$3.25@5.25, the latter for heavy; Texas and Indian steers, \$2@3.25. The hog receipts were 2000, and the market was 10c higher. Heavy, \$5.40@5.80; packing, \$5.30@5.70. Five hundred sheep were on the market and prices were strong.

Wednesday's market on natives was steady; on Texans, strong. Receipts, 3200. Texans sold at \$2.15@3.50. Hog receipts, 5000. Market strong, closed weak. Sheep market was steady.

To-day's market was easy and receipts were 3900 head, shipments, 2500; fair to choice native steers \$3.50@5.30; medium to good Texas and Indian steers \$2.10@3.20. Hog receipts, 6200 head, shipments, 3300; heavy \$5.40@5.75, packing, \$5.30@5.70, light \$5.40@5.70. Market 10@15c lower. Sheep receipts, 1000 head, shipments 500; prices ranged \$2.75@4.75. Market steady.

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, }  
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 10. }

About 55,000 head of cattle have been received at these yards for the first four days of this week. The market has been fairly good, but closed a little lower to-day than Monday's opening. The hog market has had about 85,000 head, an average of about 20,000 per day, and has ruled steady to active for the most part, but closed to-day firm and lower. Sheep receipts have been light with a steady market.

Monday's market—Cattle receipts, 15,000; native steers, 10c higher; others firm. Beef steers, \$3@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.40; bulls, \$1@2.50; cows, \$1@2.75; Texas steers, \$2.25@3.25. Receipts of hogs, 19,000 head; market active and higher. No sheep



**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.

receipts were reported, but prices paid for natives were \$2.25@5; lambs per cwt., \$4@5.75.

Eighteen thousand cattle were here on Tuesday and the market opened steady, but closed about 10c lower. Beef steers, \$3@5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.35; Texans, \$2.25@3.30. Hogs counted up about 20,000 head, and the market opened strong, closed 5@10c lower. Six thousand sheep here sold at these figures: Natives, \$2 25@4.75; lambs, per cwt., \$4@6.

Wednesday's cattle receipts were light, there only being 4000 head on the market. In consequence of this the market was active and strong. Beef steers \$3@5.50; bulls, \$1@2.90; cows, \$1@3; Texas steers, \$2.25@3.30. In the hog sheds there were 9000 head of receipts, and the market was quoted as active to 10c higher. Three thousand sheep received, with a fine market.

To-day's cattle market was lower. Receipts were 17,000, shipments 4000; best native steers \$5.00@5.50; others \$2.90@4.85; Texas steers, \$2.25@3.00; westerns, \$3.90@4.40. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; shipments, 9500; rough and common \$5.25@5.40; packing and mixed, \$5.45@5.65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.80; light, \$5.50@5.80; skips and pigs, \$4.10@5.40. Market firm and lower. Sheep—Receipts, 9000 head; shipments, 2300; natives, \$3.60@5.25; westerns, \$3.90@4.75; feeders, \$3.75@4.25; lambs, \$5.50@5.75. Market steady.

**St. Louis Wool.**

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Wool—Receipts, 17,000 lbs; shipments, 260,000 lbs. The market is very quiet and the movement quite small, everybody waiting to see what effect the result of the election will have on the trade. Prices unchanged.

**Galveston Wool.**

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 10.—Receipts to-day, 374 sacks:

	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.			
	This day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts.....	86,849	350,850	1,692,271	1,710,426
Shipments....	84,665	141,278	1,332,634	1,828,160
Sales.....		13,991	13,991	284,000
Stock.....	548,090			1,169,361

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

In packing fruit for market it is not economy to permit even a single imperfect specimen to creep in. One damaged fruit will detract from the value of all, and may spoil twenty more before they are sold.

**Consignments Solicited.**  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**Trish & Meek Co.**  
 (INCORPORATED)

**W. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.**  
  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 ROOMS 12 & 13, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,  
 Kansas City Stock Yards.  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
 MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.  
 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.



## HORSE DEPARTMENT

The horse the farmer most needs is the one that he can accomplish most with or sell for the best price.

You can grow a good draft horse sooner than a carriage horse or roadster and the chances are that you will find a better market for him.

Gray horses are the longest lived, and roans come next in order. Creams have not much staying power, and succumb quickly in very hot weather.

As a matter of pride if not profit, the farmer should keep some of the best animals for home use, and not send them all to market and keep the inferior ones.

Horses need one day in the week for rest as much as human beings, and they will be most benefited by their Sundays if allowed to run out and not be cooped up in their stable.

If you have any doubt about a colt being well enough bred to keep for a stallion do not give him the benefit of the doubt, but geld him. There will certainly be plenty of stallions without him.

While there is occasionally a big thing made at growing, running and trotting horses, as a rule the same effort in the production of farm and draft animals will bring vastly greater returns.

If you want to subdue and control your horse, you must first learn self-control. Without this you need not expect to establish the confidential relations with the horse needful for his compliance with all your demands.

There may be such a thing as a general purpose horse on the farm, but when sent to market the requirements of cities control the price. Distinct classes are wanted there, such as draft, saddle or driving horses.

A horse that will walk steadily five miles an hour is worth more than a fast trotter to the average farmer. He will get over the same ground with less fatigue than the animal that trots a part of the time.

As showing that the business of breeding trotters with certainty is still in its infancy, it may be said that sixty-eight mares of unknown breeding are in the list of great brood mares, and a still greater number whose dams are untraced.

If we succeed in our calling we must conduct things intelligently—we must go to some trouble and expense to get the use of the best sires, and we must not stand on a few dollars' extra for their use. The cheap grade nondescript stallion should not be used at any price.

Large size is the chief element of strength in the draft horse. Let us breed for size with all the good quality to be had. We want good mares to get the best results; then carefully grade up to high class sires, and the result will give us high-priced horses that will be wanted in all the markets of the world.

The colt is foaled strong and healthy, but before it is a week old it is infected or poisoned by laying down on filthy manure, which is alive with microscopical insect life, and before another week is dead in spite of veterinary skill. Care then should be taken to keep the colt on clean grass, or, if in the stable, keep the floor well bedded with clean straw.

The best and only thing to do when your horse is excited is to calm him down. This is best done by getting to the horse's head and talking to him gently, rubbing his face and otherwise diverting his attention from the sub-

ject of his fright. If the horse is sullen and angry the same treatment will be found beneficial. In the high state of excitement the horse does not comprehend what you want, and it is useless, worse than folly, to attempt to beat the fright out of him.

If you have a stallion that is as good as your neighbor's keep him to the front by judicious advertising. If he is not as good as he should be individually as well as in breeding sell him at some price and buy one that will increase the value of your neighbor's stock as well as your own. Make it a point to keep abreast of the times. Study well the most successful sires, the best crosses to make to accomplish the best ends. And above all if you can't take the time or bear the expense of developing the speed of your sire or his produce you will confer a favor and financially benefit your patrons by retiring from the business. Every patron has a right to demand this of you.

Nebraska Farmer: The price of good horses is below the cost of production. It is not so because there is not an abundance of profitable work for good horses in the country, nor because of an over-supply of good horses. Prices on this class of horses are simply kept down on account of a great surplus of inferior horse stock in every community. It is a fact that every farmer in the state could spare a few head of "scrubs," and still have a sufficient number left to transact the business of the farm with. No one can estimate the loss to the country annually as occasioned through the fact of our horse stock being so strongly impregnated with scrub blood. It is scarcely proper to make use of an expression like this. As a matter of fact the scrub forms the foundation of all the horse stock that is being bred to-day on the farms of the country, and any improvement that has been made upon the native stock has come about through the means of crossing pure bred stallions of various breeds upon the mares of the country. In the breeding of cattle, hogs or sheep it would require but a few years to show a marked change for the better upon the common stock. With horses it is different. The foreign demand for horses is always for the best and for the best only. For disposing of any surplus of horses to any useful purpose, provided they are of the scrub type, the farmer has no choice. He can only find such employment for them as the farm affords for a part of the year, and let them run a bill of expense the remainder of the year. He finds it no longer any object to use them for breeding purposes because the increase is but a stumbling block in the way. About the quickest, and, in fact, the only way out of this embarrassing condition of things is to cease breeding scrubs altogether; and to stop selling the best mares out of the country. Let the scrub stock work out its passage through the collar. A matter of ten years with this policy kept firmly in hand ought to witness a vast improvement in our horses.

### Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

The season of 1892-93 commenced on October 19, when Professor Smith Forces, the principal of the college, gave an introductory lecture. The attendance was good, and nearly every state in the Union was represented. The course of instruction is thorough. The veterinary profession is becoming a very important profession on this continent and offers an excellent field for competent and regularly qualified men. The Toronto college has been attended with the greatest success.

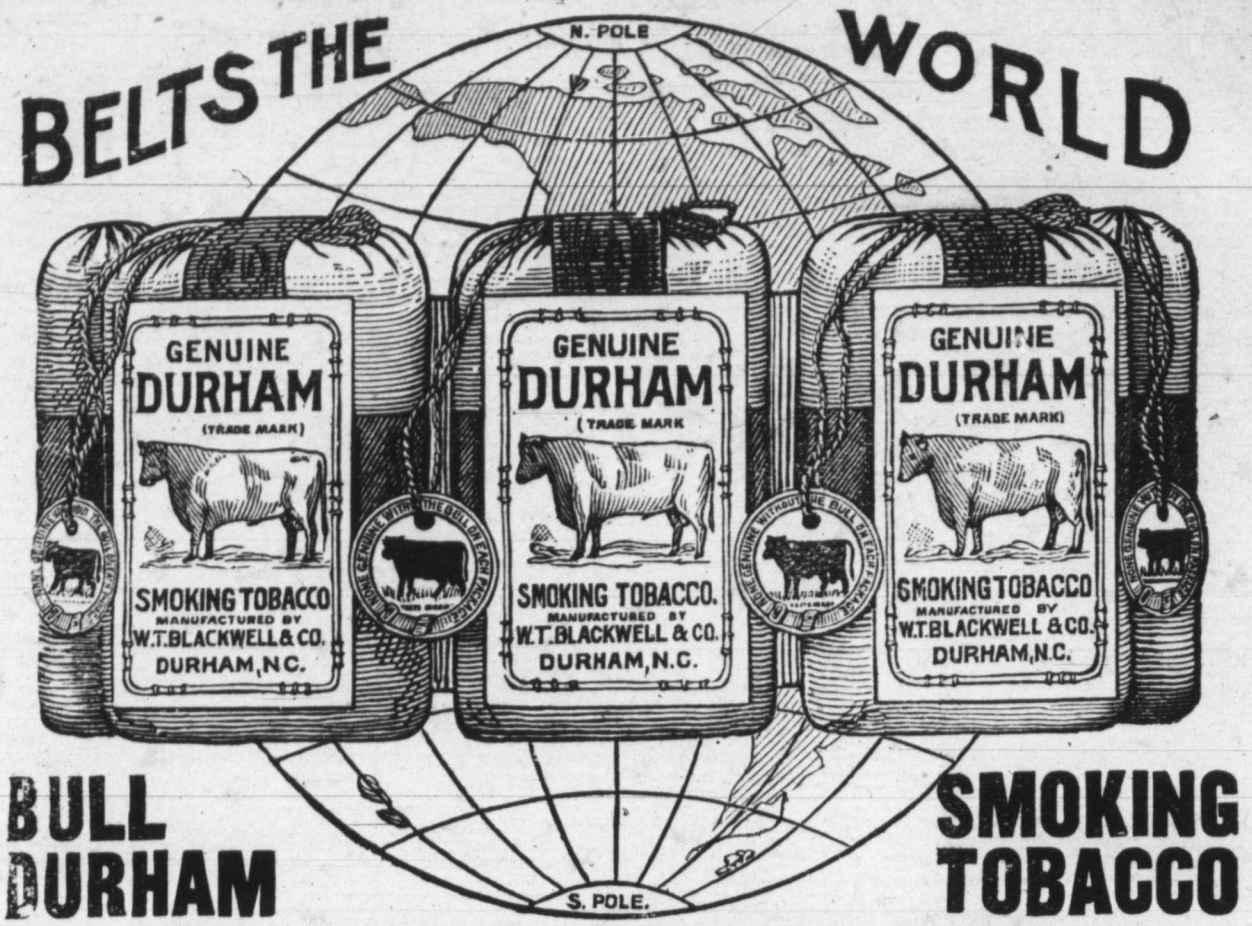
### Breeding Matched Horses.

Webb Donnell in American Agriculturist. There are few men, even among those actively engaged in the horse-breeding industry, who fully realize the long and expensive searches that are made by horse dealers and by the agents of wealthy men to secure well-matched

pairs of horses for carriage driving. It is not essential in a great number of these cases that the horses be fast trotters, but it is of the first importance that the pair match well, and after this that they move with a stylish, high-stepping and high-spirited gait. Such horses, matched, are worth very much more than double their price when sold alone, owing to the difficulty that is experienced in attempting to cater to this desire on the part of wealthy people to indulge their fancy in an attractive pair of carriage horses. The following of the well recognized principles of breeding will go far toward securing well matched pairs. If one could use breeding mares of an established standard of form and color, such as has been secured in the breeding of the Hackney Coach, French Coach and the Cleveland Bay, and could make use also of stallions that had been thus bred, he could count quite confidently on producing what was desired. But the average breeder has no such facilities at hand. He must use such mares as he has, or can readily obtain, but even under such circumstances there is an intelligent way to proceed.

A well-shaped mare may be bred for two years in succession to a sire whose prepotency has been shown to be so strong that his offsprings, as a rule, strongly resemble him in form and color; or, what would be still better, two mares of as great similarity as possible may be bred the same year to such a sire, and the chances will strongly favor the securing of a well-matched pair. If one is breeding horses as a part of his farm operations it is not difficult to secure mares that bear a close resemblance to each other, while, if a person is limited to the use of only one mare, he may, as suggested, breed for two years in succession to the same sire, or may arrange with a neighbor, having a mare somewhat similar to his own, to breed both the same season to such a sire with a view to the increased profit to both if a well-matched pair be thus obtained.

A French Coach, or a Cleveland Bay sire possessing fine style and spirit, is preferable, for there is a strength of breeding in the case of such sires that makes the handing down of their own characteristics to their offspring quite certain, even when the dams are not altogether similar to them in form and color. These two breeds are specially noted as possessing such form, spirit and good "action" as to make them particularly desirable as carriage horses. Good results in breeding for matched pairs may come when well-built trotting, bred stallions are used,



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.**



## THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

### Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

but the past breeding of such animals usually makes the chance of uniformity of form and color in the offspring decidedly remote. Attempting to secure such uniformity can certainly result in no loss, if the attempt be made as suggested, while it may result in a quick sale and a largely increased profit.

### LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**  
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



## SWINE.

The greatest profit is in the early maturing hog.

This is an excellent time of the year to fatten the hogs.

The cleaner the food and quarters the sweeter the pork.

Select the largest, most growthy and best sows for breeders.

The most essential items with hogs is good health and thrift.

Little pigs give a good return for any extra attention paid them.

Too much fat with growing pigs will check the growth of bone and muscle.

Even with good pasturage hogs will be the better of a little grain every day.

Vary the pig's diet. The hog cannot live—and thrive properly—by corn alone.

Muddy yards and damp beds are inveterate foes of prosperity in the swine industry.

Hogs kept by neat, systematic farmers are generally the freest from disease.

If high feeding helps cholera, starving will not prevent it in the least degree.

Dirty pens make dirty teats and this often causes sore mouth in the suckling pigs.

Use well-matured sows for breeding and then raise two good litters of pigs every year.

The profit of hog growing now must rest in the combination of corn with other foods.

A sow's true value as a breeder cannot be known until she farrows two or three litters.

Carbolic acid is one of the very best disinfectants that can be used in the hogs' quarters.

On many farms a few hogs can be made more profitable in proportion than a larger number.

Growing pigs should not be given a wholly fattening ration; feed something for bone and muscle.

The start that a pig gets in the first three months of its life has much to do with its thrift and future profit.

It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to keep the brood sow penned up; give her a good range.

Above all things, do not feed hogs in the mud; a feeding floor is the best possible investment of its size.

Watch the excrement of hogs to see that food is not passing undigested, and hence being thrown away.

The slops from the house should never be made to take the place of pure water for the hogs, rather give both.

No one could reasonably expect an animal to be profitable that is allowed to pick a living from the refuse of the farm, and yet many expect this of the hog.

Hogs should never be allowed to run where there is stagnant water, as such wallows are apt to beget cholera. Hogs need plenty of water, but it should be pure and fresh.

The heaviest loss among swine, according to the department of agriculture reports, is sustained in the South. Georgia leads, with a loss of almost 10

per cent, while Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are not far behind.

"The hog is the farm scavenger"; well, he should not be. Better burn up or bury the stuff that is not conducive to sweet pork and healthy pigs.

Young pigs can be stunted almost as easily by overfeeding as by underfeeding. In the former case they become too fat for proportionate development. Too much corn does it.

If any of the hogs seem to be out of condition one of the very first things to be done is to try, if possible, to ascertain and remove the cause, then give a remedy to cure, but do not dose without understanding what is given and what it is given for.

"I have tried two or three breeds of hogs, but can't make any money on them; can you name a breed that will prove profitable?" writes a subscriber. No; breed alone will not make you money. Feed and care must supplement breed.

"Except for breeding purposes one should no more think of wintering over hogs than of doing the same thing by a corn field," writes a correspondent. It depends. Some growers do well with late fall pigs to sell May or June, when hogs are quite likely to be at the highest.

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

If for any reason you should fail to have as much alfalfa as you need for the hogs next season, you can supplement it to good advantage with a field of peas for their use. Bear this in mind and leave a little land vacant for the purpose.

Intensive farming in the hog department is the raising of two or three litters in a year from one sow. The latter requires rapid work, breeding the third day after farrowing. This double or treble cropping, if it may be so expressed, relieves one from the expense of feeding an idle sow for some months. But it requires good feeding and handling to keep her in good condition.

It is no more necessary that the hogs should all be bred alike than that all horses should be bred alike. For some purposes the light boned hog is at a decided premium. But for most practical purposes, in the western end of the corn belt, at a considerable distance from market, the heavy boned, rangey hog stands in high favor. This type of hog is looked upon now as the chief factor in carrying to market the great corn crop of the country.

On most farms hog killing time is one that is dreaded by all. It is a cold, nasty and generally disagreeable job. Most of its worst features may be bettered by having all the conveniences for hurrying matters as much as the nature of the work admits. It will pay for farmers the next time they go within fifty miles of a great slaughtering establishment to go out of their wry to make it a visit. All these conveniences may not pay on their farms, but they will learn how to do the work quicker and better than they have been accustomed to do.

The craze now is for sheep, and farmers are rushing out of hogs. In a very short time this may be reversed, I think will be, and then the breeder who is in the position to supply the demand for first-class breeding stock will reap the reward of his pluck and perseverance. When the upbuilding begins, people will want the best and most profitable, and when the business of swine growing is re-established nothing but the best blood will do to

..FORT WORTH..

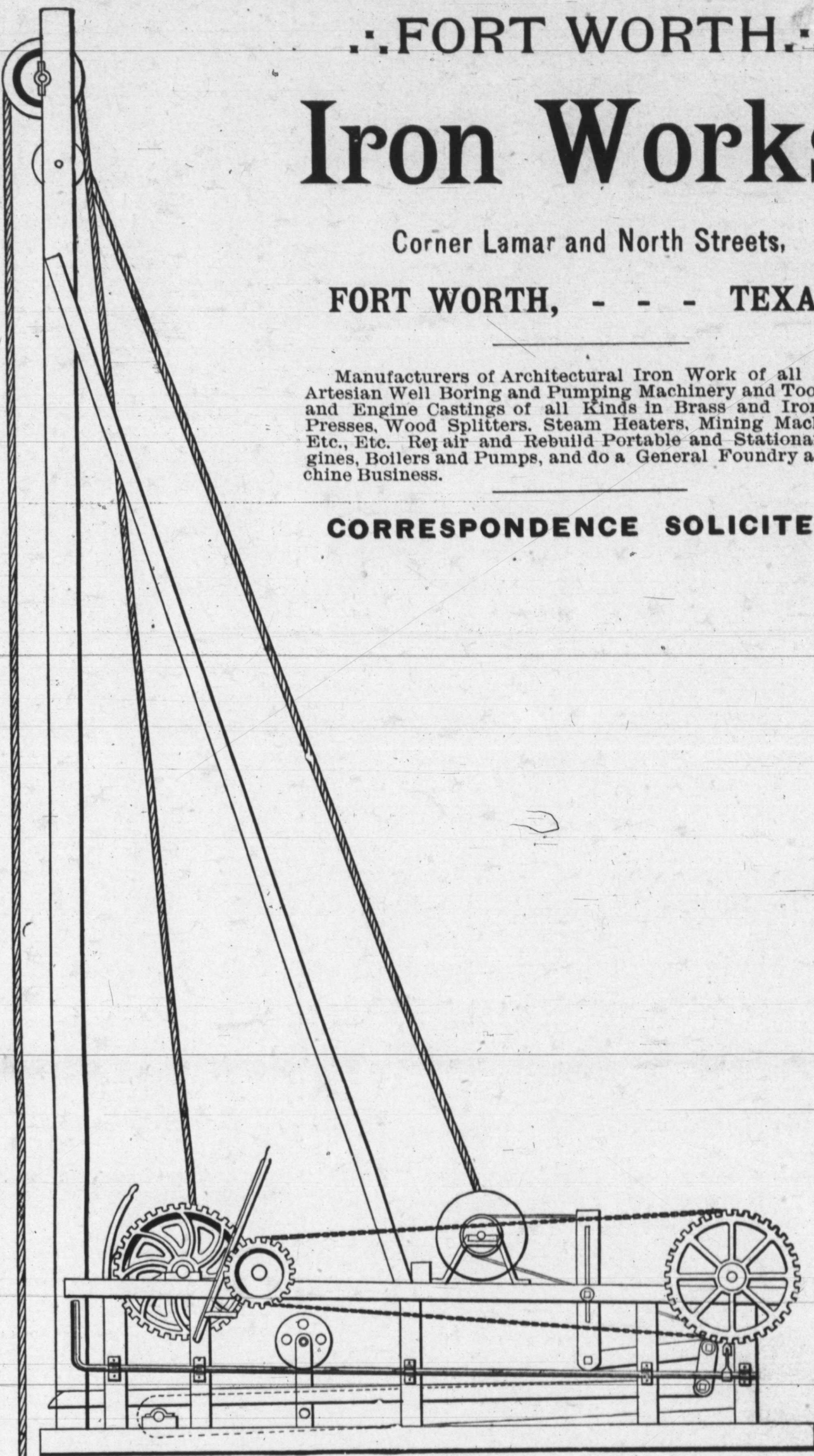
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



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

keep up the standard.—J. W. Eaton to the Poland China Association.

### Transfer of Berkshires.

John C. Springer, secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:

Nancy Hanks 28,272 and Ollie Gray 28,274, John L. Shepherd, Pittsburg, Tex., to W. H. McCartney, Texarkana, Tex.

Hank 28,273, John L. Shepherd to R. H. Watlington, Boston, Tex.

McRae 28,271 and Little Nell 28,270, John T. Spradling, Greenville, Tex., to Mack Waldrops Alvarado, Tex.

Red Cross Bob, 28,057, Red Cross blooded stock farm, Austin, Tex., to R. M. Castleton, Austin, Tex.

Red Cross Sambo 28,058, Red Cross blooded stock farm to J. W. Casey, Temple, Tex.

Erath 21,694, C. F. Overby, Stephenville, Tex., to Ennis Munger, Lampasas, Tex.

Black Boy 28,158, E. L. Pankey, Honey Grove, Tex., to W. B. Durpee, Dial, Tex.

Black Girl XXIX 28,160, E. L. Pankey to J. D. Bedford, Honey Grove, Tex.

Fordhook Bravo 28,171, Fordhook Nena 28,170 and Fordhook Arba 28,172, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia,

Penn., to J. T. Brackenridge, Austin, Tex.

Newberry Stumpy 28,110, W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., to T. A. Deats, Newbury, Tex.

Pride of Newbury 28,111, Willie S and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., to T. A. Deats.

Don Juan, 28,348, Lord Bacon 28,346, Haidee 28,345, Lady Adeline 28,344, Zoe 28,343 and Lady Ham 28,342, A. S. Reaves, Hartsville, Tenn., to R. L. Douglas, Bullard, Tex.

Big Chief 28,281 and Temy 28,282, W. A. Clark, Temple, Tex., to G. F. Lewis, Franklin, Tex.

Ector Sallie II 28,122 and Jumbo 28,121, W. R. Allen, Ector, Tex., to G. W. Long, Ector, Tex.

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

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

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Texas Fever.

RIO VISTA, JOHNSON COUNTY,  
TEX, Nov. 3, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

I have thirty-two head of beef steers that I shipped from Childress about four weeks ago. Several have died and others are sick. They look down, eyes look sunken and they stand without eating much; seem to drink water freely enough. All of them were shipped in one car. Four were dead yesterday. I have them on good, fresh pasture. Can you tell me what is the matter with them and what would you do for them. W. B. KIMBELL.

These cattle evidently have Texas fever, as will always occur when cattle are shipped during warm weather from the Panhandle to the central portion of the state. There is no remedy that will check or cure Texas fever. They may in some instances be relieved by keeping their bowels open, keeping them in the shade and giving them all the green, laxative food they can be induced to consume. ED. JOURNAL.

## From A Pilgrim.

ON THE ROAD, Nov. 9, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

This morning finds us wheeling along up the Denver. In leaving the "black waxy lands" of North Texas we must not forget to say that the condition of the farmers of that belt was never better.

At McKinney, Van Alstyne, Howe, Melissa and Farmersville we were told that the cotton crop was good and bringing a fair price, that money had not been so plentiful for years.

Crops of all kinds had yielded an abundant harvest. Hogs for the next year's supply are already fattened and await suitable weather for slaughter. Stock of all kinds are in excellent shape for the winter. The people have good schools, good churches and are contented and happy.

As we ride we write. Have just pulled into Decatur, Wise county. The depot yards are full of cotton. The public square is lined with wagons loaded with the fleecy staple ready for sale or consignment.

Here is another county with diversified agricultural industries and shows every evidence of prosperity.

On the train is Mr. D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, who owns a stock ranch in Childress and Cottle counties. He tells me that his cattle are doing well; has plenty of grass. He will feed 1200 steers at Gainesville this winter; anticipates good prices for the spring market. He says that Hardeman county will have a large crop of wheat next year.

Have just shaken hands with Mr. S. B. Burnett who has large cattle interests in the Wichita Valley country. He tells me that the acreage of wheat already sown in the valley is much larger than ever before, that most of it is up and looking well. He also tells me stock are doing well and bringing good prices.

He sold yesterday through his agent at Chicago two trains of cattle. Steers at \$3.45, cows at \$2.50. He thinks that on account of the severe storms in Montana, Dakota and Wyoming, which will stop shipment from those sections for a time, that prices will be very satisfactory for at least thirty days longer. Mr. Burnett is en route to his ranch. A PILGRIM.

## CHICAGO LETTER.

Godair, Harding & Co. Report Favorably on the Market. Range Shipments Ended.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 8, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Offerings of Texas cattle so far this week have been moderate and no doubt

was influenced some by the general election agitation. The market has been on a remarkably sound basis and good well fattened steers have sold at prices that have not been surpassed in two months.

There is a decided thread of strength running through the trade and now that the western range season has practically ended the Texas steers that are to follow from now on are likely to sell at very acceptable prices. Of course there is little chance for canning stock to improve though it has sold at a little better advantage lately. There is seldom any competition for thin cows and bulls. Nearly half the arrivals of cattle from Texas during the past month have been composed of cows and calves which is an unusual percentage even for this time of the year and certainly looks as if next year's crop of cattle would be seriously impoverished. All through last week the market was in good shape, though native cattle went off 20 to 30 cents. However, prices for Texas calves have subsided some. Last week the official receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine division were 17,012 against 18,666 the previous week and 25,000 a year ago.

Prices have ranged from \$2.40@3.25 for poor to good steers, with bulk selling at \$2.60@2.90. Cows and bulls have sold largely at \$1.60@2.25, and calves \$2@3.50. Native steers sell at \$3@5.70; cows, \$1@2.90; calves, \$2@4.50; Western rangers, \$3.20@4.50.

A year ago Texas steers were selling at \$2.15@2.80; cows, \$1.25@2.10; calves, \$2@3.20.

Native cattle declined 25 to 40c., but better prices have prevailed so far this week.

The quality of sheep has been so remarkably bad lately that the market is completely choked with inferior stock that nobody wants. Not many are coming from Texas, but we have sold several bunches of pretty good 70lb Mexican sheep for feeders at \$3.70@3.75. The only kind of sheep wanted is good feeders or fat killers. Prices range from \$2.50@5 for inferior to choice.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

## POULTRY.

If you want an incubator buy one. It is hardly safe to attempt to make one.

To a considerable extent now is the time to plan and arrange for next season's work.

Do not stop to worry over the mistakes you have made, but plan to do better in the future.

There is too much risk of loss to have any but the very best and then give them proper care.

The best stock is the cheapest, therefore never sell the best and never buy anything but the best.

In cold weather, or if the eggs get chilled, it takes from twenty-one to twenty-five days for them to hatch. Don't be in too big a hurry.

While the returns from the poultry may seem small in themselves as compared with other crops they often prove quite an advantage.

With poultry, as with many another business, the first year is the most trying. Once fairly started the road to success is easier.

One advantage is that the products from the poultry yard are always in demand, the prices generally depending upon the quality.

Better poultry houses upon our farms are becoming the rule. This is encouraging and shows that the farmer begins to realize the value of the hen. Better

houses lead to better stock and better methods.

One variety, kept well, is usually all that is necessary on the farm, and if given proper care will return fully as good a profit as a number of varieties.

Try some improved blood in your poultry yard and find for yourself whether it pays. It will not cost much to experiment with one pen of pure bred stock.

The eggs used at home from a flock of hens should offset all the expense of keeping them. Then the sales would be clear profit.

The Spanish and Leghorn fowls are the best foragers among our fowls. Give them a good range and if anything eatable is to be had they will find it.

Get the poultry yard down to business and see if you cannot make it pay all the grocery bills. When this is accomplished you will be well upon the road toward greater things.

When the hens stop laying see if you cannot start them up again by changing the feed. Reduce the grain to a minimum, and give them meat and skim milk in liberal quantities.

Early hatched pullets that have been well fed so as to make vigorous growth are your best chances now for profitable winter layers. Twenty-five of these will make more net money than fifty old hens.

Some people crowd their fowls in close, damp, illy ventilated houses. Even allowing them to roost in trees. Both of these classes are certain there is no profit in the poultry business.

Fancy poultry breeding for pleasure, profit or fame, and running a poultry yard for market purposes and money, are very different things.

By all means build your poultry houses high and dry. One great cause of roup is dampness and cold. If your houses are built on walls two feet above the damp ground, well ventilated and thickly papered and battened over with boards, you will not be liable to have roup in your flocks.

The dust heap is absolutely necessary for fowls; it cleanses their feathers and skin from vermin and impurities, promotes the cuticular or skin secretions and is materially instrumental in preserving their health.

Systematic care and feeding in the poultry yard pay as well or better than anywhere else about the farm. Try it, and keep account of your daily receipts and you will soon see the truth of this.

In feeding poultry for market, apply the same principles that you do with other stock. When you begin to fatten them do it just as rapidly and systematically as possible. Otherwise they may show you how rapidly they can eat their heads off.

Experienced poultry men who are in the business of growing early chicks for spring broilers give the preference to pure bred stock. They are able to produce plump birds in less time than when common eggs are used. This means better profit to the owner.

There are a great many up and downs in the poultry business and one will always find more to contend with than he expects when first starting. There is one thing necessary to success and that is to stick to it.

Bear in mind, advises a poultry expert, that if you attempt to fatten some of the hens for market you must remove those intended to be retained as layers or the laying hens will become useless. More loss occurs from overfeeding than from insufficient food and the result is

due to a failure to recognize the fact that a laying hen requires different food as well as care from one intended for market.

Economy is as necessary in the poultry yard as anywhere else. It is practical economy to keep fowls in health by cleanliness, good food and pure water. It is poor economy to feed surplus fowls one day after they are ready for market, unless prevented from selling by unforeseen contingences.

Make fresh dust baths and sprinkle them slightly with carbolic acid; provide a plentiful supply of grit or sharp gravel, keep feeding troughs and drinking vessels clean and wholesome, and towards close of the moulting season make a number of nice new nests; for the hens cared for will pay for the trouble by heaping your egg baskets when the market is at its best.

The Buff Leghorn is considered by many who have bred them alongside of the brown and white varieties, as being much ahead in egg production. One breeder asserts that from six hens in six months, beginning in January, they have laid 779 eggs and not one bird displayed signs of becoming broody. This breed has yet to become better known among our farmers, when they will then speak for themselves. The time to buy for next season's breeding is in the fall and early winter.

The breeding and raising of poultry is a profitable occupation, and on most of the farms and suburbs of towns, the wife, or wife and daughters, could prepare each season a liberal quantity of the feathered friends for the market and receive handsome returns for their care. It is healthful, too, and would put color into many a pale cheek, as well as money into the purse of the owners. Try it, mothers and sisters select a good breed and let your poultry yard be your boast, and when your friends call show them your poultry family and what women can do.

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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.

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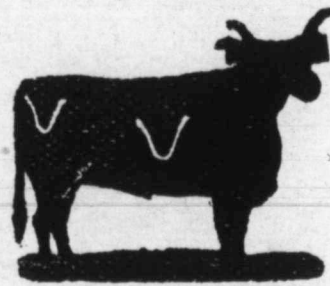
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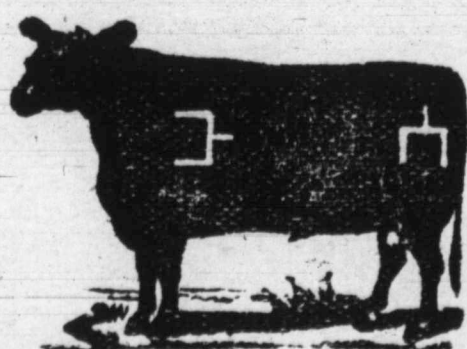
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SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 18, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, November 18, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence 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.

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

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

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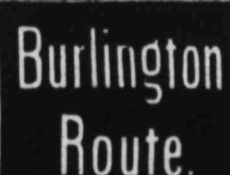
Parties wishing a fine ranch or a large tract of farming land should write to Benj. Hodges, Dodge City, Kans., who will dispose of all or a portion of the Corpus Christi land grant in South Colorado, 32 by 35 miles, well watered by rivers and irrigating ditches. Write for terms. Several towns on the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

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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.

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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.



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



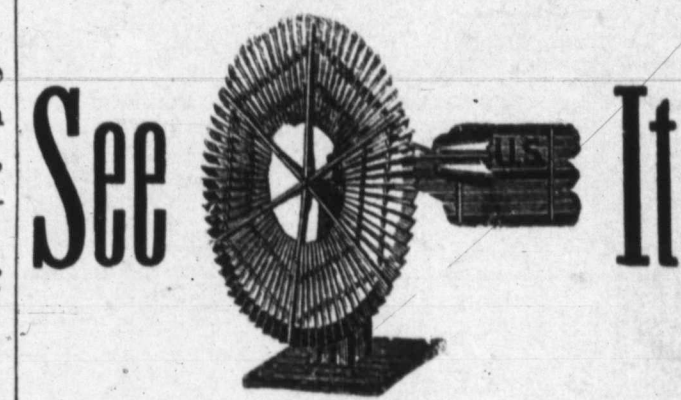
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.



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

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

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

**BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.**

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. 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 ca.s received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

**STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.**

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 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. Also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

**WRITERS:** Good prices paid for good, short stories, 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 37,300 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.

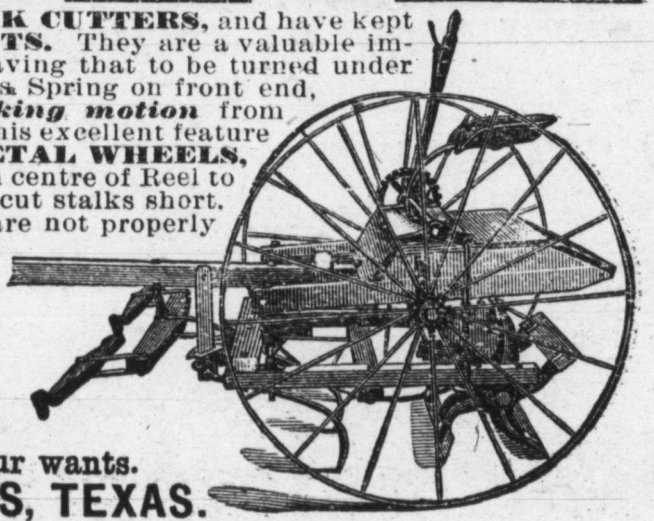
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
<b>Official Receipts for 1891</b>	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,700	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
<b>Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891</b>	<b>1,163,946</b>	<b>2,598,654</b>	<b>269,844</b>		

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

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Superintendent.

**THE New CANTON STALK CUTTER**

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



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—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.