

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 16.

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Address all communications to  
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Fort Worth, Texas.

### A State Cattlemen's Association.

On the cattle page of this issue of the JOURNAL will be found an article urging cattlemen to form a state association. The article referred to contains extracts from a circular recently issued by the secretary of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association announcing the action of the executive committee on this important matter. The JOURNAL hopes that the cattlemen of all Texas and more especially those of the Southern and Southwestern part of the state will interest themselves in this important move and give their aid and support to a state organization.

At the organization of the Texas Live Stock association at Austin last February the protective and detective feature, most important one of all, was not incorporated in the objects and purposes of the organization simply because they did not wish to come in contact with or even appear to be in opposition to the Northwest association. It was then thought that there was ample work and a big field for both. It is now thought that these two and all other cattle associations can be consolidated on a basis that will include all their commendable features and give to the cattlemen of the entire

state a strong and powerful organization that will give better and more satisfactory results and at much less cost than can be afforded by several different and smaller organizations.

This move is exactly in accordance with the views so often and repeatedly expressed by the JOURNAL. It is just what the cattlemen ought to have done long ago, and just what they will do now if they consult their own interest and that of the cattle business generally of all Texas.

In its future issues the JOURNAL will endeavor to mention in detail a few of the many advantages to be gained by a thorough state organization. In the meantime it hopes to see the move receive the unqualified indorsement of cattlemen generally.

### Keep Your Steers at Home.

The JOURNAL again advises and urges Texas cattlemen to not ship their steers to market, but keep them at home, where they can, in a few months' time dispose of them at reasonably good prices for feeders.

The market centers are already overrun with half-fat steers. There are enough of this class of cattle now being temporarily grazed in the Indian Territory to supply the market with canners for the entire season. These territory cattle cannot, as a rule, be held over or fed, but must take their chances at the market centers. Texas cattlemen whose cattle are on their Texas ranges, have or at least can get an abundance of grass, and can therefore easily arrange to hold their steers until fall. Texas has more feed and will therefore feed more cattle this winter than ever before. In addition to this home demand for feeders, several thousand will be required to supply the demand from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

For these reasons there will be in less than ninety days a local demand for every feeding steer in the state at fairly good prices, better than can possibly be obtained by shipping on the present low markets.

Another advantage in holding these cattle at home, worthy of especial mention, is that it withdraws them from the already overcrowded markets and in that way strengthens prices for the Territory steers that must, regardless of circumstances, be shipped out.

Ship out the fat cows, bulls and stags and let them bring what they may, but don't sacrifice your steers and still further glut the market when you are assured of a better, surer and safer market at your own doors within the next few months.

### Mixing With the People.

The JOURNAL believes in both theory and practice, but as between the two, regards practical experiments as of more importance to stockmen and farmers. For this reason the JOURNAL full realizes the necessity of obtaining, and the value and importance of suggestions and experiments from those actually engaged in the various pursuits represented by this paper.

It therefore desires again to urge and beg of its readers and friends to write for the JOURNAL. Give your friends the benefit of your experience. Others will in this way be induced to do likewise, and by a full interchange of ideas and views all will be benefited and the readableness and value of the JOURNAL greatly increased. Help others and in return be helped.

### Improvement of Texas Live Stock.

It is an agreeable surprise to note the improvement now being made in live stock in this state. Many of our stockmen seem to fully realize the importance of breeding up their live stock. While it is true that this class of Texas stockmen are still in the minority yet there are enough of them to make a very creditable showing with the improved stock already accumulated by them.

Scattered over the entire state and almost in every county may be seen quite a number of as well bred stallions as can be found in many of the older states. Unfortunately these horses have not been in the country long enough to have yet imparted their improved blood, form, etc., to many of the young stock that are now being placed on the market, but the improvement made by them will show to a marked degree in the colt crop of the present year and in the young stock to be marketed in a few years hence.

The same may also be said of all other classes of live stock. It is to be hoped, and the JOURNAL confidently believes, that in a few more years scrub horses, cattle, sheep and hogs especially in the agricultural districts of Texas will be things of the past and that our live stock products will, in the near future, compare favorably with those of any of the older states.

### FROM OUR PATRONS.

Criticisms on the Journal by Level-Headed Readers—See What Our Letters Say.

DR. L. R. STROUD, CLEBURNE, TEX.—I doubt if you are really aware of the benefit the stockmen gets from the way you give the actual sales, with market, by whom sold, weight, date, and price paid. The man who has anything to sell and has some judgment can and frequently will take a stand on this. For instance I had a lot of fine three-year-old beeves a year ago last spring (Shorthorns), several buyers came and with effusive generosity offered me \$25 and \$30 a head, I had the JOURNAL close by, demanded \$45 all round and got it. I like the JOURNAL's attitude as regards the quality against quantity. It is not sensational, but when it presents grievances it gives causes and effects in a manly way and has the courage to tell the stockmen as well as the farmers some rather unpalatable truths at times. The TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is not a Cheap John paper and I hope it never will be.

T. H. BOWMAN, BIG SPRINGS, TEX.—I congratulate you on your succession to the business management of the JOURNAL, and especially do I congratulate the Stock Journal Publishing company, which has committed this important work into such competent hands. Your editorials have been universally clear, sensible and upon well chosen subjects. You have avoided politics, which is wise, your market

reports are invaluable, in fact your columns are always well filled with practical and useful matter. I would suggest that you urge on your subscribers in different sections of the state to write you, briefly, the news from their respective localities. Accounts of rains, snows, condition of grass, crops, live stock, etc., would make interesting and valuable reading. You might also maintain a postal card column, in which the gist of all communications, except a few well-written letters could be set up. These two departments would, no doubt add to the value of the JOURNAL, which I already consider the best live stock and agricultural paper in the Southwest.

GEORGE W. WEST, OAKVILLE, TEX.

I want to see a law passed authorizing the governor to appoint, when called on by the stockmen of any county where there is a railroad shipping pen, or at any point where it is deemed necessary by the stockmen or the governor to protect live stock, an inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect each and every animal that is shipped, and making it a serious offense for the inspector to fail to take all brands of every animal shipped. The fees for this work to be paid by the party selling the cattle, not the buyer or the original owner when he ships his own cattle. There has been thousands of cattle and horses driven to railroad pens and shipped by men that had no claim whatever to them, and it is getting worse all the time. Something must be done to protect both buyer and seller. I do not want any more of the old kind of inspection, where the inspectors are elected by the direct vote of the county, but instead, an inspector selected for the business by the men who pay him and whose interests he is expected to protect.

L. W. CHRISTIAN, WEATHERFORD, TEX.—It gives me much satisfaction to know that you have succeeded to the management of the JOURNAL, I know of no one who is better fitted for the business. By putting your whole soul, mind and strength into the work, you are sure to succeed. Have read your editorials with much interest, and in my humble judgment, think they are good and invariably to the point. Would suggest that you devote at least one column of your paper to horticulture. The growing of fruits and vegetables in Texas is now in its infancy, and is one of the coming, profitable industries of the state. Would also suggest that you devote an equal amount to the dairy business, but not to creameries. Think we should begin by operating a good dairy and as soon as the demand will justify, it can be merged into a creamery. Would also suggest that you encourage the raising of hogs and the feeding and maturing of them, together with our beef cattle on our Texas farms and ranches, and that you urge the people thus engaged to live on their farms and ranches and give the business their personal attention instead of intrusting it to hired help, as is frequently the case. Your paper ought to be read by every farmer, stockman, and horticulturist in the state.

### All for Two Dollars.

For \$2 we will send for one year the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL and the weekly edition of either the following well-known political and general newspapers, viz: the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the St. Louis Republic, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Galveston-Dallas News, or the Fort Worth Gazette. In this way you can get the best live stock and agricultural paper in the Southwest and choice of the great political weeklies for the former subscription price of the JOURNAL alone.

**CATTLE.**

We have frequently noticed, says the National Stockman, that a great deal of second-rate and often inferior beef has been worked off in the markets in the last few years as a substitute for what was once a better article. This has been rendered possible largely by the increased practice of refrigeration. It is well known that beef subjected some days to the refrigerating process, is thereby made more tender; and an article which really has nothing to recommend it in this particular, is not infrequently rendered vastly better by undergoing this process. This is one thing which is operating to help out the Western slaughterer. Killing, as he does, at Chicago, Kansas City, and elsewhere, what is frequently a very low grade of beef, the product, packed in refrigerators, is all the time improving by the process. Thus it happens that a large proportion of the people are eating beef from very inferior stock which has been so improved, though, in the way indicated as to entirely deceive them as to their intrinsic quality.

**Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.**

The JOURNAL has always willingly and cheerfully done all in its power to foster and build up the different live stock associations of the state. It is a strong believer in organization and believes that in no other way can the stockmen of the state receive the recognition to which they are entitled and the protection their interest demands. After giving this matter thorough and full investigation the JOURNAL is of the opinion that the cattlemen of Texas should have a separate and independent organization of their own. This is rendered necessary on account of protection and legislation required by the cattle interest in which other classes of live stock are not interested. For instance cattlemen most of all need protection against thieves and those who make a business of misappropriating the cattle of others, and in many other ways in which the wool grower and the horse raiser have no interest. For these and many other reasons too numerous to mention here, the JOURNAL is strongly in favor of emerging all the cattle associations and cattlemen of Texas into one grand state association, which will succeed the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, the Texas Live Stock association, the Nueces and Rio Grande Live Stock association and include in its membership every one interested in the breeding and raising of cattle from the Gulf on the south to the southern line of Kansas on the north and from the Rio Grande and New Mexico on the west to the piney woods on the east, to be known as the "Cattle Raisers' association of Texas."

The JOURNAL is glad to know that the old reliable Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association realizes the importance of a move of this kind and is now making overtures to the other associations of the state and the cattlemen generally with a view to bringing about the desired end. From a circular letter recently sent out by the secretary and general manager of the last named association the JOURNAL makes the following extracts:

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Northwest Texas, at Worth on June 30, 1892, it was resolved to ask representatives of the different cattle associations in the state to meet them at their next meeting, October 31, 1892, for the purpose of considering the advisability of consolidating all the interests of the cattlemen in one association and making that one embrace not only the protective feature but everything to their interests from the breeding and handling of cattle on their ranches to the time of marketing them; such as legislative action in

regard to quarantine regulations, depredation of wild animals, railroad transportation, a better system of recording brands, inspection of cattle and many other matters of vital importance.

It is believed that one such association representing all, or a majority of the cattlemen in the state, would have a great influence in overcoming many of the evils and drawbacks to which we are subjected. North and Northwest Texas are now deriving great benefit from the protective feature of this association and we are very anxious to embrace among our number the cattlemen from any and every part of the state, knowing that with an enlarged representation, we can accomplish much greater good.

We now have inspectors at work at all of the principal markets and shipping points in the South and West, such as Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, New Orleans, Galveston and San Antonio. We have two inspectors at each of the first three and could use still more to great advantage. We also have detectives employed wherever needed, and the arrests and conviction of cattle thieves, brought about through their good work, shows us to what great advantage more of them could be used.

Our inspectors at the different markets are constantly seizing stolen cattle; the proceeds from the sale of those cattle are sent to the owners, which in many instances amounts to more than the cost of membership. In round numbers, the amount of money realized from those sales last year was about \$25,000 and a total cost of this association was less than \$14,000.

Of course, the larger the membership the less would be the proportional cost. This association represents nearly one million cattle and has been in successful operation about sixteen years. Its status is well established and its usefulness unquestioned.

It would be the desire of our members in case of consolidation with similar organizations to select a different name and perhaps different places for our annual meetings. It is quite probable that in such an event we may meet in San Antonio next spring.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the cattlemen of the state and especially the members of the different associations will take this matter up and keep the ball rolling until the cattle interest of Texas will be fully guarded and thoroughly protected by a state organization.

**Sure Cure for "Lumpy Jaw"**

The department of agriculture has its claims at last, and after much effort and experimenting, found a safe and sure cure for lumpy jaw in cattle.

It has been known for several years in Germany, that actinomycosis of the tongue, which is quite common in that country and is known as "wooden tongue" could be cured by the administration of iodide of potassium. The two diseases are quite similar, except that one effects the tongue while the other is confined to the jaw. On account of the similarity of the two diseases, the department of agriculture conceived the idea of trying iodide of potassium for lumpy jaw, and has succeeded in effectually curing it in every instance.

Dr. Norgaard, Veterinary Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, selected a young steer in April last, in fair condition, which had a tumor on the jaw, measuring 15½ inches in circumference, and from which a discharge had already been established. This animal was treated with iodide of potassium, and the result was a complete cure, as stated in the reports which were recently given to the press at the time the animal was slaughtered at Chicago. If lumpy jaw can be cured so easily and cheaply, as this experiment would lead one to suppose, the treatment will prove of great value to the cattle raisers of the country. As is well known, there is a considerable number of steers weekly, coming to our markets which are condemned because they are diseased to such an extent that the general condition of the animal is effected. If these could be cheaply and readily cured by their owners, it would prevent the loss of the carcass, and solve all the troublesome questions which have been raised in regard to the condemnation of such animals.

The department of agriculture gives full directions for using this cure, and makes special mention of the treatment

given by several eminent veterinarians who have used it successfully, in fact, a cure has in every instance been effected. It says:

"The treatment with iodide of potassium consists in given full doses of this medicine once or twice a day until improvement is noticed, when the dose may be reduced or given less frequently. The size of the doses should depend somewhat on the weight of the animal. M. Thomassen gives one and one-half drams of iodide of potassium daily in a pint of water until improvement is noticed, which he states is always within eight days. Then he decreases the dose to one dram. The animals do well under this treatment, showing only the ordinary symptoms which follow the use of iodine, the principal ones being discharge from the nose, weeping of the eyes, and peeling off the outer layer of the skin. These symptoms need cause no uneasiness, as they never result in any serious disturbance of the health.

"M. Godbille has given as much as four drams (half an ounce) in one day to a steer, decreasing the dose half a dram each day until the dose was one and one-fourth drams, which was maintained until the twelfth day of treatment, when the steer appeared entirely cured.

"M. Nocard gave the first day one and one-half drams to a cow; the second and succeeding days a dose of one dram in the morning and evening, in each case before feeding. This treatment was continued for ten days, when the animal was cured.

Dr. Norgaard gave two and one-half drams dissolved in water once a day for three days. He then omitted the medicine for a day or two, and continued it according to symptoms. These examples of the treatment as it has been successfully administered by others, will serve as a sufficient indication for those who wish to test it.

"Experiments are now being conducted on a large scale by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the treatment of lumpy jaw with this remedy, and the results will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, it would be well for all who have animals affected with this disease, to treat them according to this method, and report results to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

The JOURNAL does not doubt the statements above made, in the least, on the other hand, it feels quite confident that by following the directions above given, any one may readily cure this heretofore dreaded disease. It would therefore urge its readers to try it, and would, also, ask them to advise the JOURNAL as to the results. This is a matter in which all cattle raisers are directly interested.

**HORSE DEPARTMENT**

Diseases lurk in the feed troughs that have sour feed in them. Clean everything out of them after each meal if there is any danger of fermentation.

If the oats have any dust in them, run them through the fanning mill. This can be done on a rainy day. It may save heavy losses in the future.

It is no more than right for you to eat off a plate that has not been washed, if you compel your horses to eat out of a feed box that has not been cleaned out before each meal.

The tender muscles and soft bones of young horses cannot stand the same amount of work that those of the maturer horses can. Don't kill the colts before they become profitable.

But few things add more to the value of a horse when placed upon the market, than a good long tail and a flowing mane. They are evidences of stamina and endurance, and often indicate good breeding.

If you are breeding good horses, try and get your neighbors interested in the same line of work. Don't be afraid of competition from each other, but pull together and build up a reputation for your district. Then buyers will seek you.

Musty hay is the dearest kind of feed you can give your horses. It may cost you ten times as much as good, bright hay in the end. It will lengthen the lives and the day of usefulness of your horses to provide for them nothing but the purest and best feed.

A modern compilation of engineering maxims states that a horse can drag, as compared to what he can carry on his back, in the following proportions: On the worse earthen road, three times; on a good macadamized road, nine; on plank, twenty-five; on a stone trackway, thirty-three; on a good railway, fifty-four times as much.

The feed wasted in many stables would keep the horses fat in other stables of the same size. It is not always the quantity that is fed, but the manner in which it is fed, that does the most good. It is not necessary to be a stingy feeder, to be a careful, saving feeder.

It sometimes seems necessary to drive or work horses close to the limit of their endurance. When such a thing is done it is also necessary to atone for the wrong by giving them extra care. A horse that has been over heated should be cooled off gradually and have slow exercise while the cooling process is taking place.

Moderation must always govern in the hot weather of summer in the use of horses. Pushing them to the extreme of their endurance is cruel. Frequent stops must be observed if the horses are to escape any injury these hot days from overwork. Don't feed too heavily on corn, and see to it that the horses are in proper condition to stand the work.

When a long hard journey is to be made, it is better to drive a little faster during the middle of the distance and slow up for the latter part, unless time can be taken to cool the horses out properly after the journey is over. The necessity of proper treatment under such circumstances is shown by the care given horses when racing with them.

A horse is a great deal like a man. Let him get over-worked, over-starved or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequences will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awakening to the advantage of watering. Street car horses are watered every hour, and sometimes while at work. It is plenty of water that supplies evaporation or perspiration, and keeps down the temperature. What old foggy methods amount to may be seen by the change in medical practice to man. Twenty years ago a person having a fever of any kind, or pneumonia, was allowed but little water to drink, and then it had to be tepid. To-day practitioners prescribe liberally iced water, and in addition cold bandages are applied to reduce and control the temperature of the blood. What is applicable to a man never injures a horse.

**LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT**

**DEATH TO SCREW WORM CURE FOR FOOT ROT NEVER FAILS. TRY IT!**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

**LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.**  
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

**NO POISONED SHEEP DAMAGED WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.**

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep are fond of variety of food and thrive upon it.

Sheep have a good coat of wool, yet they need good shelter from storms.

If the sheep are fed sulphur, keep them dry for a few days after feeding.

Feeding on low, wet land produces an unfavorable condition for the sheep.

Having the ewes in a good, thrifty condition at lambing is better than fat.

An occasional pet lamb in the flock will help materially to keep the flock tame.

One of the principal difficulties with young lambs is to get the bowels started.

The winter feed and care largely determines the quantity and quality of the fleece.

When allowed to run out, sheep will almost invariably sleep on the highest ground.

To a very considerable extent, upon the number kept depends the profitableness of the flock.

Keep sheep out of the dirt; dirty, burry wool is always docked more than the value of the dirt.

If the sheep must be sold, fatten them well and sell for mutton; better prices can be realized.

With fattening sheep as with other stock, the profit lies in securing a good weight in a short time.

Sheep love high, dry ground, and this should be remembered in selecting a typical sheep pasture.

The permanent fertility of the farm is gradually increased by the number of sheep that are kept upon it.

One advantage with wool growing is that it does not exhaust the fertility of the soil like grain growing.

When a ewe loses her lamb she can be put in a pen and used as a wet nurse to help out lambs that are lost.

Why continue the use of scrub bucks when Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, Tex., will sell you a pure bred one for \$10.

Wool can not be grown to the best advantage from the backs of poor sheep any more than good crops of grain can be grown on a thin, rundown soil.

Sheep are useful on the farm to destroy weeds. They will nibble them down close to the ground, and in about two years will almost eradicate them from a pasture.

The English farmer turns his sheep into the turnip field to gather the crop for themselves. He thus saves the labor of handling them, and at the same time gets the land well manured.

Sheep are the most cleanly of domestic animals, and their flesh the most wholesome. When the devils were cast out they did not enter sheep, swine being better suited to their infernal constitutions.

A small bunch of good sheep can be kept on any farm to good advantage, but on a poor one they serve a double purpose, they enrich the farm and bring its owner a profitable cash income at the same time.

Texas farmers will find it profitable to give more attention to growing wool and mutton. These are cash and if of the quality demanded by consumers will always bring good prices. Give us more wool and mutton and less cotton.

Those who will give their sheep plenty of sulphur or lime, or both, will keep them free from scab, ticks, worms and scours, and will also give their

wool a beautiful rich luster and crimp, besides shearing from one-half to one and one-half pounds more per head.

It costs so little to improve sheep that no one can afford to raise scrubs. Good bucks can now be had at from \$10 to \$25. The exclusive use of pure bred bucks and a careful weeding out of old and inferior ewes each year will soon make a good flock of the worst lot of scrubs in the country.

Plenty of salt is a great preventive of disease. Witness the health of flocks grazing on the salt grasses of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the "salt brush" of Arizona. The American Sheep Breeder says sheep grazing within fifty miles of the sea are mostly exempt from internal parasites because the salt in the atmosphere impregnates their feed, and salt is an anthelmintic. If sheep in the interior could have a taste of salt every few hours it would answer nearly as well. The next best thing is to place it where they can help themselves at least once every day and as many times during the day as possible.

The farmers are just waking up to the idea that there is money in raising sheep for their wool, and a great deal more will be done this year than for several years past. If they can make money on the wool the lambs and mutton should be a profit, but we should prefer that they should look for a profit to the wool, after satisfying themselves that the sale of mutton and lambs will pay all expenses, because we believe that it induces the keeping of better breeds and the giving them better care. The days of raising cattle for their hides has passed, unless it is renewed by the demand for the hides of Angus and Galloway, to be substituted for buffalo robes, and the days of considering the wool the most important part of the sheep should pass away soon.

It seems a little strange that whilst stump speakers and partisan papers have been lamenting the decline of the sheep industry, the farmers themselves have been gaining confidence in it, and the almost universal testimony in the West has been that sheep are the best paying stock on the farm. Thousands of farmers will go into sheep in the next year or two, or as soon as they can complete their arrangements, without the slightest regard as to what the politicians do with the tariff. In talking with the farmers as to their profits with different kinds of stock, we hear of no complaints from those who have small flocks of mutton sheep well cared for. We do not expect that sheep raising will ever be an exclusive feature of the Iowa farm. The sheep will not drive out the pigs nor the colts, nor the cattle, but it will come in, and to stay, with the higher priced lands, better pastures, better fences and better farms.

Much dry corn should not be given to the sow while suckling her young. It has a tendency to promote a feverish condition, which is dangerous for both sow and pigs.

The State Horticultural Association held its annual meeting and exhibit at Dallas, July 20, 21 and 22, and was largely attended by its members and visitors from abroad. It had some rare and magnificent specimens of fruit and pot and cut flowers on exhibition which were the admiration of all who saw them. The members of the association are manifesting a deep interest in the Texas State Fair and will each one have large and fine exhibits of the various fruits, grapes, berries and flowers indigenous to Texas and that have, by experiment, been found to be best adapted to the different soils and climate of the State. The display in these lines will be truly magnificent this year, and from its excellence will naturally give a new impetus to fruit culture in Texas, in which there is so much profit to the intelligent and painstaking grower.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## SWINE.

Squashes and pumpkins cut up and fed with corn when fattening, will make a faster gain and with less expense than will corn when fed alone. The hogs will also keep in better condition.

Strangers should be kept away from the pens when young pigs are on hand. Small litters are often injured or killed by the sow being made restless by too many visitors.

Do not choose for a brood sow one that is short, compact or deficient in heart girth or ham, but look rather for the exact opposite of this type.

It is safe to say that our pork, when ready for market, costs us twenty-five per cent. more than it ought to. This is because it is made so largely on grain. Happily we are now reforming this practice.

Keep accurately the date at which each sow is bred, and then you may know when it is due to farrow. A week or two before that time she should be put in a pen by herself where she will not be disturbed.

A sow after being bred should not be confined to exclusive corn diet. To meet the increased demand which nature makes upon them, they should be fed generously, but with lighter and more succulent food.

For curing pork, new, clean barrels are best. If a barrel is used the second time, cleanse thoroughly, for if a suspicion of taint is about it the meat will be spoiled. Molasses barrels well washed may be safely used.

Fall pigs are not so desirable nor usually so profitable as spring pigs. But if you have them provide warm quarters and plenty to eat so that they will come out in the spring ready to go on clover and make the most of it.

Artichokes are very rich in fat forming ingredients, and may be profitably grown for hog feeding. If the hogs are turned into the field they will harvest the roots completely without any labor or expense to the grower.

It is not often wise to give advice about selling, but it is generally well to avoid selling on a falling market. Farmers often get panicky when the hog market begins to go down, and rush stock in. This makes a bad matter worse.

Give the pigs an extra feed by themselves as soon as they are large enough to use it. A sow should not be expected to raise a large litter of pigs, and at the same time keep herself in good condition without a little extra help.

Hog feeding is as much a matter of business as banking. One requires no more attention than the other to insure success. Farmers do not appear to realize this, for we believe there are more bankers that would make successful swine feeders than there are farmers who would make bankers, simply because the banker would look upon it as a business transaction and be governed accordingly.

Rye is an excellent grain to feed for some weeks before slaughtering to produce that desirable "streakiness" or admixture of fat and lean, that is so much called for by consumers. If fat alone is wanted, then feed corn exclusively.

The Western Swine Herd says that hard wood, charred, probably is the most desirable, yet the hogs are not particular as to the kind of wood their supply of charcoal comes from if they are so fortunate as to get any at all. We have charred old pieces of rail that were only fit for wood and found that they made a desirable quality for the hogs. When the rails are piled and fired they soon char. Where this is as perfect as possible the fire is easily drowned out. The amount of coal could no doubt be increased by exercising and taking more care in burning by pitting the rails and smothering the fire when desired, but the quality of the fuel would hardly pay for this extra care. Many good farmers are entirely satisfied with the charcoal they get from corn cobs raked up about the feeding yard and burned till charred, and then putting out the fire. They make an excellent substitute where wood is scarce. However it is made, the hogs should have a liberal supply at all times.

### Good Health.

What a blessing good health is, and how little we appreciate it until we are deprived of it, or become sick. It is only by experience that we can know what a blessing we enjoy while in good health. The wise old saying will hold good in this as well as any other case—"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Experience has taught us that it is far better to take good care of health to try to have it restored after it is once lost. It saves doctor bills, and hired help, besides loss in business, not to say anything in the way of suffering.

### Educate the Farmers.

The Plowboy and Country Farmer prints under the above heading, an article, which, while in a measure reflecting on Southern farmers, is nevertheless painfully true. From the article in question the JOURNAL makes the following extracts:

The necessity for education of the Southern farmers appears very conspicuously in the low average yield of their crops. This is so much below the product of the Northern States, as to give occasion for much interesting thought and study. Why should this be thus, considering the genial soil and the unquestionable natural fertility of the soil? And it is a fact that wherever a Northern or Western farmer is found in the Southern States, he far surpasses his neighbors in the yield and value of his products.

It is very certain that the success of a man's work depends on the amount of intelligence possessed by the man. It is not the land but the man, every time, that is a fault when the crops are poor, and the man is to be credited when they are large and profitable. It has become a test of the intelligence of any locality to count up the persons there who are readers of newspapers or books: just as the fertility of the soil may be known by the number of bags of fertilizers lying at the railroad stations. And it is a well-known fact that the readers of any kind, especially of those devoted to the discussion of agricultural topics, in the Southern States, are much fewer than those in the North. The character of the schools in the rural districts, too, is another test of the intelligence of the people, and as this is, so is the product of the crop.

### 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:

R. STRAHORN & CO.,  
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 27.—S B Burnett, Burnett, Tex, 458 steers, 1021 lbs, \$3.15; Seater & B, San Angelo, 101 cows, 626 lbs, \$1.55.

July 28.—W E Halsell, Tulsa, 97 steers, 973 lbs, \$3; 160 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.85; J W Knox, Jacksboro, 152 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.65; H J Hensley, Belcher-ville, 103 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.50.

July 29.—E D Farmer, Aledo, 284 steers, 1116 lbs, \$3.90; W E Halsell, Tulsa, 18 steers, 1179 lbs, \$3; J W Her-ryn, Henrietta, 41 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.40.

July 30.—E H East, Henrietta, 96 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.70; 39 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.60; M V Blocker, Amarillo, 301 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.35.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.  
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 27.—McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 43 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.95; 11 steers, 774 lbs, \$2.10; 1 steer, 970 lbs, \$2.90; 31 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.60; Stevens & King, Cuero, 18 steers, 1083 lbs, \$3; 4 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.25; M T Shackett, Kansas City, Mo, 25 mixed, 738 lbs, \$2.35; 30 cows, 987 lbs, \$1.60; J W Lewis, San Angelo, 40 yearlings, 577 lbs, \$1.50; Bob Law, San Angelo, 24 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.25; 3 stags, 1066 lbs, \$1.75; W Heck, San An- gelo, 30 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.65; H W & S Taylor, San Angelo, 24 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.40; 4 steers, 787 lbs, \$1.80; Connell & S, Taylor, 18 oxen 1280 lbs, \$2.65; J M Smith, Taylor, 14 steers, 860 lbs, \$2; 3 stags, 1053 lbs, \$1.65; D L Wirt, Omaha, Neb, 51 steers, 684 lbs, \$1.75.

July 28.—Stoddard & H, Ponca, I T, 10 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.60; 2 steers, 1075 lbs, \$2.25; 14 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.55; J H Presnall, San Antonio, 97 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.50; S Freed, San Antonio, 28 steers, 851 lbs, \$2.30; McFall, Kansas City, 89 cows, 788 lbs, \$1.70; 168 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.60.

July 29.—M T Shackett, Kansas City, 20 steers, 1187 lbs, \$3.75; Lee McGrady, Childress, 27 steers, 804 lbs, \$1.90.

July 30.—M T Shackett, Kansas City, 26 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.25; 28 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.60.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.  
AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

July 27.—Parramore & Lewis, Leli-etta, 140 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.90; Patter-son Mercantile company, Muskogee, 20 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.75; cow, 820 lbs, \$1.25; 1 steer, 1050 lbs, \$2.40; 2 steers, 770 lbs, \$2.40; 21 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.40; J H Parramore, Lelietta, 17 steers 868 lbs, \$2.05; 10 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.05; 10 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.05; Moore & Snowden, Pet- tus, Tex, 88 calves, \$4; 30 cows and heifers, 663 lbs, \$1.25; A Armstrong & Co, Silverdale, Kas, 35 heifers, 646 lbs, \$1.65; 1 cow, 750 lbs, \$1.40; 62 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.50; 30 cows and heifers, 668 lbs, \$1.60; John B Blocker, 33 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.50.

July 28.—Gilmore Sharp, Tulsa, 27 steers, 889 lbs, \$2.50; H & T Windham, 84 cows and heifers, 765 lbs, \$1.67; John R Lewis, Sweetwater, 72 calves, \$4.37; G W Sanders, Tulsa, 83 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.67; B L Couch, Tulsa, 130 cows, 797 lbs, \$1.67.

July 29.—Windham, Ellis & Middle- ton, Tulsa, 107 calves, \$6; J H Parra- more, Lelietta, 88 steers, 1088 lbs, \$2.85; Parramore & Lewis, Lelietta, 56 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.55; 28 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.55.

July 30.—J E Barron, Thornton, Tex, 103 calves, \$7; Parramore & Lewis, Lelietta, 104 calves, \$5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

August 1.—W L Powers, Sweetwater, Tex, 34 heifers, 541 lbs, \$1.50; Clem Hayden, Choteau, I T, 21 coarse steers, 1130 lbs, \$2.40, 26 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.40, 99 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.40; 4 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.25, 4 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.25; S T Clark Prairie City, I T, 28 steers 847 lbs, \$2.30.

August 2.—George Marshall, Wag- oner, I T, 14 cows and heifers, 711 lbs,

\$1.90, 16 cows and heifers, 784 lbs, \$2.15, 91 calves, \$5.50; M. V. Rodgers, Austin, Tex, 158 calves, \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY.

July 30.—D L Middleton & Sons, Inola I. T., 30 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.50, 13 calves, \$5.00; J. M. Chitting & Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 210 calves, \$5.25; Butler & Springer, Vinita, I T, 50 calves, \$6.00; H. L. Vaden, Caddo, I T, 54 cows, 795 lbs, \$1.65, 28 steers, 1070 lbs, \$2.80; C W Merchant & Son, Inola, I T, 50 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.60; W P Brewer, Leliatta, I T, 19 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.75, 66 cows, 571 lbs, \$1.75; R B Masterson, Miama, Tex, 120 calves, \$5.50; I T Pryor, Red Rock, I T, 75 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.70; Canys & Masterson, Miama, Tex, 13 cows, 1019 lbs, \$1.70; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kan., 29 calves, \$5.00, 197 calves, \$5.50, 241 cows, 638 lbs, \$0.80; Harris Bros & Co, Purcell, I T, 50 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.60; J C Mix, Woodward, I T, 25 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.45, 28 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.20; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kan, 25 cows, 935 lbs, \$1.30; Jackson & Aldwell, El- gin, Kan, 54 steers, 1014 lbs, \$2.50, 54 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.50; 16 cows, 654 lbs, \$1.50, 22 calves, \$5.50; I T Pryor, Kil- dare, I T, 249 cows, 699 lbs, \$1.30; J B Pumphrey, Kildare, I T, 60 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.30; R B Russell, Elgin, Kan, 24 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.75; Russell & Bevans Elgin, Kan, 103 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.60; Collan & Co, Elgin, Kan, 78 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.50.

August 2.—G W Littlefield, Summitt, Kan, 103 calves, \$5.75; Cage & Cox, Panhandle, Tex, 38 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.40, 142 cows, 940 lbs, \$1.82, 40 cows, 858 lbs, \$1.82, 49 cows, 940 lbs, \$1.82; Jones & Tomlinson, Strong City, Kan, 43 cows, 733, \$1.25; W D Casey & Co, Elgin, Kan, 23 calves, \$5.00, 46 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.05, 29 cows, 670 lbs, \$0.75; J M Dean, Elgin, Kan, 58 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.05, 37 calves, \$5.25; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kan, 46 cows, 367 lbs, \$1.50, 209 cows, 643 lbs, \$1.05, 136 cows, 650 lbs, \$1.05, 28 calves, \$4.50; Pryor & Mose- ley, Red Rock, I T, 125 calves, \$4.50; Thompson & Tompson, Woodward, I T 35 cows, 575 lbs, \$1.60; Armstrong J & Co, Ponca, I T, 68 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.60, 336 calves, \$5.00; T J McMurray, Elgin, Kan, 39 calves, \$5.25, 97 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.05; Stoddard & Howard, Minco, I T, 250 cows, 950 lbs, \$2.17; J Martin & Light, Caney, Kan, 29 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.60; Littlefield & Schreivs, Caney, Kan, 104 calves, \$5.50, 48 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.32, 73 cows, 504 lbs, \$1.40, 29 cows, 789 lbs, \$1.40, 72 cows, 750 lbs \$1.50, 21 cows, 800 lbs \$1.40; Horn & Green- wood, Elgin, Kan, 120 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.30.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

July 27.—E Kelley, Sabinal, 25 cows, 560 lbs, \$1.50; 23 cows, 582 lbs, \$1.40; 30 cows, 681 lbs, \$1.50; Wish & Co, Sabi- hal, 30 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.25; 30 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.60; 21 cows, 619 lbs, \$1.50; Tampe, Wish & Co, Sabinal, 24 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.10; 40 yearlings, 457 lbs, \$1.40; J K Quinn, Sabinal, 43 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.50; J R Snod, Sabinal, 9 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.65; 4 steers, 1300 lbs, \$2.35; 11 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.20; A W Talk, Yoakum, 25 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.30.

July 28.—Moor & S, Pettus, 74 year- lings, 399 lbs, \$1.10; V M Crane, Mer- kel, 91 cows, 624 lbs, \$1.40; C W Mer- chant & Co, Inola, I T, 201 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.80; 85 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.80.

July 29.—Wm C Quinlan, Pond Creek, I T, 265 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.85; G W Littlefield, Caney, Kans, 91 steers, 879 lbs, \$2.25; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kans, 348 steers, 743 lbs, \$2; H L Vaden, Caddo, I T, 26 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.35; C Schreiner, Caney, Kans, 161 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.30; J E Rand, Caney, Kans, 30 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.30; D L Middleton, Inola, I T, 24 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.30.

July 30.—R B Masterson, Kansas City, Mo, 231 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.70; 64 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.60; R Hamilton, Kansas City, 40 steers, 1029 lbs, \$2.60; 47 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.65; 23 steers, 1075 lbs, \$2.25; I T Pryor, Kansas City, 360 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.55; J Guthrie, Pond Creek, I T, 265 steers, 1068 lbs, \$2.85; J B Pumphrey, Kansas City, Mo, 90 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.55; Ben Garland, Kan- sas City, Mo, 23 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.10; 49 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.20; Little & B,

National Stock Yards, Ill, 99 steers, 1067 lbs, \$2.75; R R Ellison, Chickasha, I T, 81 steers, 902 lbs, \$2.35; 24 steers, 1114 lbs, \$2.25; Ellison & B, Chickasha, I T, 54 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.35.

August 1.—Day Cattle Co, Catoosa, I T, 92 calves, 151 lbs, \$4.25; 10 calves, 185 lbs, \$2.50; D L Jones & Bro, Kansas City, Mo, 175 steers, 755 lbs, \$2.05.

### DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

Supplying the Army, Navy and In- dian Department.  
(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

The purchasing agents of the United States government have ordered nearly one hundred thousand pounds of Dr. Price's baking powder in the first five months of this year, 1892.

The government exercises great care in selecting its supplies of all kinds, rejecting everything that is not of the best, and the very fact that it has adopted Dr. Price's baking powder is proof that it has found it the best of all the baking powders. Dr. Price's is pecu- liarly adapted for export, as neither long sea voyages nor climatic changes affect it, this brand keeping fresh and sweet for years while other baking powders deteriorate rapidly.

It is guaranteed to the government to be a pure cream of tartar powder free from ammonia, alum, or other harmful substances, and it is also the only baking powder prepared by a physician of high standing.

A telegram from Wichita, Kas., dated August 3, says: Cattlemen from Arkansas City say that bloodshed is looked for between cow-punchers and Kansas farmers. It seems that Re- ceiver Hatch, in charge of the Pre- sidio county ranch, is shipping several car-loads of stock a day to Chicago from Arkansas City, and last night a large number of these cattle broke over the line and spread over Kansas corn fields. Some forty farmers of the vi- cinity armed themselves and notified the cowboys that every hoof found trespassing in Kansas would be shot. The cattlemen in return promised that far every hoof killed in Kansas a farmer would bite the dust. Farmers are said to be patrolling the border.

There never was a time when the ordinary farmer, wanting to breed a mare, could make a selection of a stallion with regard to the breeding he de- sired better than now. The foreign breeds are well distributed over the country and good stallions of the popu- lar American trotting horse are within easy reach of almost everyone. Whether it be the ponderous draft, the stately coach or the trotting and road horse that he wishes to produce, but little inconvenience need be experi- enced in procuring the kind of a stallion he wishes to use. The quality of the horses offered for public service is much better than it was a few years ago. The generous rivalry among breeders has brought the best into the most remote places and as good horses as can be found anywhere are found in most of our rural districts; The service fees are not extrava- gant either, so that the matter of dollars and cents need not hinder any man from indulging his tastes in this direction. In regard to the cost of service there are but few farmers who have not been convinced that in the matter of breeding horses as well as in most other matters the best is the cheapest in the end. The comparative price between the fees of the best and the poorest stallion generally shows up in favor of the good horses. With the opportunity that now is afforded farm- ers for producing about the kind of a horse they fancy or in their judgment will pay them best there is but little or no excuse for raising unprofitable or undesirable horses. It is reduced in most cases to a matter of choice or se- lection, and the man who handles scrubs or plugs must do so simply because he prefers that kind of stock.

Fifty sheep make a good flock to keep together.

The animal chosen for feeding should have good robust development, smooth- ness and symmetry of outline, with medium bone, should be straight above and below and should stand on rather short legs. It should be broad and deep, and yet fairly long in body. The breast should be wide, full and deep, the back broad throughout, the crops full and level and both flanks full and deep. It should also possess plenty of soft hair, and elastic skin of medium thickness. Robust develop- ment is indicated by a combination of qualities, as a full large clear eye, a wide chest, a broad back, well sprung ribs, heavy quarters and short limbs. Wherein we find smoothness or the absence of prominence we usually find an animal that is an easy feeder, and the same is true of one that is symmet- rical or well balanced in all the parts. Medium bone is required to give size, more than that should be avoided as being associated with coarseness. Less than that is usually linked with lack of size. The straight, broad, fleshy back and straight underline indicate good breeding in the line of meat produc- tion, and the same is true of legs short rather than long. When the body is too short development will be arrested too soon. When it is too long there is usually narrowness and weak- ness of the back. When the breast is wide and full and deep, and the crops and fore flank full, there is room for a powerful play of the vital organs. When the back is broad and covered with mellow flesh we have a sure indi- cation of flesh forming capacity, and when the ribs spring out roundly from the back and retain their depth we have an indication of excellent digestive capacity. The long, deep and broad quarters furnish plenty of room to lay on flesh where it is valuable. The plentiful supply of fine hair indicates vigorous action on the part of the or- gans of nutrition, extending to the re- mote parts of the body, and a mellow skin of medium thickness is insepar- ably associated with quality. A thick hide indicates slow feeding and slow maturing qualities, and a thin, papery hide undue delicacy. When store ani- mals are chosen on these lines, in ninety cases out of a hundred they will give a good account of themselves when finished on grass or in the stall.

Mr. M. T. Buchanan of this county reports a yield of an average of eighty bushels of oats per acre on sixty acres of land, or 4800 bushels. At twenty- two cents a bushel this would be over \$17 per acre. This is a good paying crop, and beats cotton at present figures, especially when the difference in the cost of producing and gathering the two crops is considered.—Green- ville Banner.

### The Best Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any kind of land or live stock, or who want to reach the best class of Texas stockmen and farmers, will find the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL the best medium in which to place their advertisements. The JOURNAL is read by more people of the above named class than any other paper and will always give satisfactory returns to those who favor it with their advertis- ing patronage.

### To Our Subscribers.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscrip- tion has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will ob- serve this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOUR- NAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The crops, including wheat, corn, oats, and in fact everything, were never better through to Central Texas, than they are this season. The farmers are prosperous and the country in good shape.

The Midland Gazette says: L. P. Glasscock, from Martin county, has disposed of his entire cattle interest to Hiram Pipkins at \$7.00 per head, and has just closed a trade with Louie Pipkin for 1000 head of sheep at \$2.00 per head.

The Black Hills Stockman says that this season's crop of range grass has not been equalled in that region in many years, and as the result the hundred thousand head of Southern cattle that were shipped into the Hills this year are getting rolling fat and are almost ready for shipment.

The department of agriculture is to be congratulated on its issuance of a remedy printed elsewhere for lumpy jaw or actinomycosis. It is late, but is better late than never. The loss to cattlemen by reason of the absurd strictures that have been placed on animals with lumps on their jaws or necks has been very great.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency have sold for L. Hearn & Sons, of Callahan county, 2,000 two year old steers, to be delivered to I. J. Hall of Gainsville, on September 10th next. The delivery is to be made on the Washita river in the Indian Territory. The price agreed upon is \$11.50 per head. Cattle to be good, smooth, well grown, full aged cattle, as good as an average of those raised in that county.

Here is a record, says the Drovers' Telegram, that Kansas City can be proud of. There are only two cities in the country that can make such a record and the other one is doomed. On July 6 receipts of cattle passed the 500,000 mark for the year. Yesterday they passed the 600,000 mark. On July 6 the receipts for the year were 502,390 cattle; yesterday's big run brought the total to 606,781—104,391 cattle in eighteen commercial days.

Winfield Scott, the well known cattle dealer of this city, has recently purchased 3500 yearling heifers of the Espuela Land and Cattle company, limited, for which he pays \$6.00 per head. These cattle are to be delivered at Mr. Scott's pasture in Mitchell county during the coming fall where they will be matured by Mr. Scott. It is Mr. Scott's intention to spay these heifers next spring and hold them till four years old.

The Rawlins Republican, published at Rawlins, Wyo., says, "the calf crop in Albany county this year is reported rather poor, while in Laramie county is better than was expected. Laramie lost heavily during the June snow storms. Al Bowie, foreman of the Swan outfit, says the loss of his company is almost without precedent and will amount to several thousand head."

Farmers in South Texas are, says the Greenville Banner, picking cotton and the "first bale" has gone to market as far north as Brenham. North Texas will get her first bale in three or four weeks. In the meantime she is selling thousands and tens of thousands of carloads of hay, oats, corn and wheat, while her fine cattle, horses and hogs are seen in every pasture. North Texas is diversifying her crops and will profit by it.

The Aransas Harbor Herald says: There is promise of excellent crops throughout Texas this year. Good crops will bring a large immigration to the State. And in this connection it is proper to remark that Southwest Texas offers unequalled attractions to the homeseeker or investor. The fertile soil and the delightful climate are the admiration of all who visit this section of the State.

The Drovers' Telegram briefly describes the July market as follows: On July 1st the bulk of Texas and Indian steers sold at \$2.90@3.50; cows at \$1.90@2.10. During the month all sorts of prices were paid—some as high as Hayman, others as low as anybody would want them. The month closed with the bulk of steers at \$2.00@2.50 and cows at \$1.10@1.80. During the month steers declined somewhere near 75c@\$.100 and cows near 40@80c.

Receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago in car-loads for the month of July, 1892:

	Cars.
St. Paul railroad	154
Illinois Central railroad	124
Rock Island railroad	377
Santa Fe railroad	709
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad	800
Wabash railroad	1,041
Chicago and Alton railroad	1,608
Total	4,813
July, 1891	3,948
Increase in July, 1892	865

Cheyenne Daily Leader: Stanley Harrington has just returned from a two weeks visit to Converse county where he has some ranch and cattle interests. Mr. Harrington reports that the calf crop in the Platte valley county is much larger this year than last, and that beef cattle are in splendid condition. The round-up on the Carey and Wolcott range, just completed, has been the quietest and most successful that has been held for the past five years. No misbranded cattle, no disputes over mavericks; in fact nothing of an unpleasant nature has tended to mar the success of the round-ups.

Probably not so great an acreage has been planted in cotton in Coleman county this year, says the Voice, as last, which is no doubt the case all over the South, but the opinion prevails here as well as elsewhere, that the crop of 1892 will be quite as large as that of 1891, and the surplus will again be increased, notwithstanding the decreased acreage. With less land to look after there has been better cultivation and the prospect now is for a better yield than at this time last year. If farmers do not have to hire pickers, they may be able to get out clear on cotton at four or five cents per pound, but the chances are that many of them could do much much better in future years by paying more attention to other crops, particularly in the line of "stock farming."

A telegram from Topeka, Kansas, says: Secretary Mohler has within the last twenty-four hours received reports from every county in the corn belt, showing that the corn crop is in first-class condition. Heavy rains came just in time to prevent damage by hot winds, and the crop is now believed to be out of danger. Secretary Mohler said that so far as he could judge at the present time, the probability is the crop will be the largest ever produced in Kansas. Additional reports from the wheat harvest indicate that the secretary's estimate of thirty days ago will fall below the actual product at least 10,000,000 bushels, making a total yield of over 70,000,000 bushels.

The preservation of the teeth depends more than most of us have any idea upon our faithfulness in keeping them clean. Everybody knows that if particles of food are allowed to remain between the teeth they will decay. The use of a good quill or wood toothpick after each meal is not only a matter of saving to the teeth, but of cleanliness, and it would be well to take a good brush, keep it handy, and brush the teeth after each meal. This would in the end save time, money and health, for if we have not good teeth, we cannot have good digestion, and if we have not good digestion we have not good health, for it is not what we eat but what we digest that affords us strength.

The Kansas City Telegram says it has contended all summer that the increased demand from abroad consequent upon the inspection of pork in this country would enhance the value

of hogs and has urged farmers to prepare hogs for market. The dispatches from Washington confirm this idea. The best thing for farmers to do is to sow a big crop of hogs and then feed them until they are in marketable condition. The light trashy hogs that have come to this market during the last few months are not fit for the foreign trade. When the new crop of corn is made give the hogs a chance and they will make you money.

The following is a description of a fight recently, between two Percheron stallions, near Leavenworth, Kansas: When the animals got together it was like the meeting of giants, and the fight was the most furious on record. They struggled for supremacy in a way that was simply terrible. They bit and tore great pieces out of each other, and their kicks and strokes with their fore feet was frightful. It was impossible to do anything toward parting them, and the owner was compelled to look helplessly on while the enraged brutes fought. One of the animals was about 150 pounds heavier than the other, but what the light animal lost in strength, he made up in agility, and his attack was so rapid that he finally got the large horse down and kicked and pawed him to death. The victor was so badly beaten that he, too, died in a few hours after the fight.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: An interesting question is, what caused the present glut of cattle and the landslide in prices? It is traceable to the sky-rocket prices the week of July 4. The very sudden rise in values at that time was the result of smaller receipts and a good general demand. Many country cattle dealers had no cattle bought and consequently were not in position to get any benefit from the advance. Many of them thought the sharp advance must mean something and they immediately went to contracting cattle. The market that went up like a rocket came down like a stick, and these high-priced contracted cattle were then on hand ready to come at the first sign of improvement in prices. Does that account for the present for the present demoralization in the cattle market?

The drought prevailing in Northern Mexico is described by the Eagle Pass correspondent of the Galveston News as follows: Northern Mexico is again confronted with a total crop failure. The summer rains which have been anxiously expected with which late crops might be harvested have not come. It is true that in spots there has been good rainfalls, both in Durango, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Neuvo Leon, but they have been isolated and insufficient. Four years of consecutive crop failures are unprecedented even in drouthy Mexico, and a large number of the inhabitants are confronted with grave conditions. The farms in the best districts of Mexico are lying idle, and the laborers who depended upon agriculture for their existence are left without employment. Having lived under a system of peonage for generations, they are helpless to go out into the world to seek in more favored localities for employment, even though provided means to reach their destination. Laborers are working on new roads in Mexico at fifty cents per day, equal to thirty-four cents in American money, and with this amount they feed themselves. Corn, their principle article of food, costs them forty-two cents per peck. Many of these laborers have large families to support on this meagre salary, and they are considered fortunate if they are able to secure employment at any price.

The condition of the ranges of Southwestern New Mexico, says the Stock Grower, is not yet satisfactory. Rain has fallen, but not enough to do much good. The same can be said of the entire western central portion of New Mexico. Eastern and Northern New Mexico and the Pecos valley are in good fix, though more rain would be decidedly acceptable.

**2000 Yearling Steers Wanted.**  
We have a customer who will buy 2000 yearling steers in lots of 500 or over; must be from above quarantine line. Address, giving full description, price etc.  
TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,  
Room 54 Hurley Building,  
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**Uncle Remus.**  
Children and old folks, too, will be glad to know that Joel Chandler Harris, author of the famous Uncle Remus stories, has written a new series of tales relating to the further doings and sayings of the animals. Who in the South has not read about the cuteness of Brer Rabbit, the slyness of Brer Fox and the blunders of Brer Bear? Who does not remember the inimitable style of old Uncle Remus in telling these homely stories of negro folk lore to the "little boy," who listened and wondered and never grew tired? In fact, Uncle Remus is quite as fixed a character in childhood fancy as Aladin or Robinson Crusoe. The new stories are to be published in Texas exclusively by the Galveston-Dallas Sunday and Weekly News. The first appeared Sunday, July 31, and in the Weekly Thursday, August 4. Each story is complete and each will be worth putting in the scrap book.

**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,  
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ACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

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Fast Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars FREE, to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between St. Paul, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Don't allow your cotton seed to get wet, but keep it dry and pure. If it is to be fed on the ground don't haul out at one time more than the stock will eat up clean. They won't eat it after it has been wet and become mouldy.

Don't sacrifice your cotton seed by selling at low figures. Feed it to your live stock and in addition to making a good profit on the stock the seed will, in this way, if properly managed be returned to the soil in the shape of manure and thus answer a double purpose.

Our most enterprising citizens are those who keep posted to the very hour in all the developments that pertain to their business. So every farmer, large or small, should be equipped with some periodical that will set before him this progress, and nothing can do him more service than a farm paper.

Whoever is loyal, honest and true, and is affable and humane, whoever is honorable, in himself and in his judgment of others, requiring no law but his word to make him fulfill an engagement, such a man is a gentleman, and scores of such individuals are found among "tillers of the soil" whose true manhood constitute the noblest work of God.

The reason so many Texas farmers do not realize enough from their cotton to pay the cost of production is that they do not produce enough to the acre. By properly preparing the soil and thorough cultivation, the yield can be largely increased and the cost of production correspondingly decreased. There are farmers who make money raising cotton even at present low prices. They are, however, unfortunately the exception and not the rule.

The JOURNAL cannot undertake to teach Texas farmers how to vote, this is a matter each should determine for himself. It does, however, claim to help them in other and more important matters. The mission of the JOURNAL is to discuss matters of direct interest to the farmers and stockmen and labor in its humble way to make better and more successful producers of them. To this end it will at least be worth the small subscription price asked for it.

Texas is fast coming to the front as a wheat-growing state. Its reputation in that direction may be still further improved by giving more attention to properly preparing the ground before sowing. The yield may also be largely increased by the careful selection of seed. Wheat farming is very satisfactory when the yield is twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. This amount can by proper effort be grown all through the wheat belt of the state, provided the seasons are favorable.

Thousands of farmers sow wheat and plant corn on the same ground year in and year out and never think of using a ton of manure anywhere on the farm. As we sow so also shall we reap. If we will prosecute our business in this ignorant and indifferent way the only thing to do is to be satisfied with the consequences. If we are willing to put up with ten or twelve bushels to the acre, where with the same labor we might have twenty to thirty, it is probably nobody's business but our own, but in doing so never let any one hear you say that farming does not pay.

We often hear persons speak of some one as always being so lucky; they never seem to make any mistakes and always make everything pay. Now why are they lucky? Because they attend strictly to business, watch all the small matters, stop all unnecessary drains from the pocketbook, keep posted on all affairs affecting them, keep up with the times and are on the lookout for anything that can be used for their advancement. On the other hand, the unlucky ones are those who let their business run them, are always

pushed and never see anything advantageous till it is too late. Then they growl about bad luck, hard times, blame the government, etc., but never blame themselves. If you are unlucky stop and see if you are not to blame for it. Go to work with (p)luck, look ahead of you, stop complaining and looking backward, stay at home and attend to your farm duties, be (p)lucky and win.

Contentment is regarded as one of the surest sources of happiness. And who can be more content than he who is engaged in an avocation that furnishes him with what he most needs; an employment which also restrains that eagerness for riches and honors, that allows so little rest to the denizen of a city? A farmer is but little vexed with invidious comparisons between himself and his neighbors. This the townsman feels with much acrimony. It often tries his forbearance to its utmost tension. When he sees his neighbor engage with great luck in speculations or enterprises that escaped his vigilance it excites envy in him and anticipations of good fortune that he might have reached by similar means. Various are the ways in which he is kept in a state of anxiety and unrest, from all of which the rustic laborer is free.

Our farmers have just recently finished harvesting their wheat and the great mistake that many will make will be in the fact that they will plow the same land and sow the same crop over again ere the snow flies, with no idea of returning to the soil one iota of the fertilizing material consumed by the crop just harvested, and much less by those taken from the same soil in the years ago. At the same time no man can, if he will think but for a minute, consider this a rational or sensible way of doing business, or take to himself the thought that next year and the years after he can even by the very best of cultivation reap the same harvest as in the past. And yet, if anything, his land has by the increased settlement of the country increased in value whilst it has depreciated in quality and will continue both ways until it is discovered to be unproductive, when the value will be little, if anything, and the farm be abandoned to the weeds and the brush.

The Amarillo Northwest hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: The Pandandle country has some good farmers and it has some poor ones—farmers who either don't know how to farm or don't want to farm. The latter class shave the grass off of the top of the soil and break the soil hardly deep enough to cover the seed; then, if they don't meet with success, which they are sure not to do, they will raise up and proclaim to the world that farming in this country is no good. But the first-named class can always count on reaping an abundant harvest if any one does, for they know when and how to prepare the soil, and what and how to plant, and above all they are not afraid to work. It takes elbow grease and plenty of it to farm in this country. No man can make a success of farming who hitches a couple of old loosed ponies to an old worn-out plow and tells his boys to go out and scrape the surface of his land while he rides to town and talks politics.

### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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Most complete veterinary college in America. Session begins October 19; fees moderate.  
ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S.  
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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JULY 11, 1892.  
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., 90th meridian time, AUGUST 10, 1892, and then opened, for furnishing Corn and Bran, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_" and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

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Use it and pay if satisfied.  
Address, **VON MOHL CO.,**  
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.



**STOCK FARMING.**

Keep all the stock on the farm that can be properly cared for, but don't waste your time and feed on scrubs. The farmer who fails to keep a few good stock need not expect to get the best results from his business.

We should have no trouble about finding a sufficient diversity of products suited to both our soil and climate. We may select with profit from a long list, which includes corn, potatoes, peas, sorghum, goobers, hogs, better horses and cows. Every man should be able to find something here to suit him.

There is no better or cheaper summer pasture than Bermuda grass. A good sod can be obtained at correspondingly small cost. There is no danger of damage from spreading if carefully guarded against. When desiring to kill it out, turf just deeply enough to get under the surface layer of sod containing the jointed stems in midsummer. During the hottest and driest weather, then harrow repeatedly and very little will survive.

Selection has always been the leading factor in the improvement of our breeds, herds and flocks, but many of our farmers have so lost their grip, that they care little for selection of quality or pedigree, so it is cheap, and too often no selection at all is made, preferring to breed scrubs, careless or indifferent of the merits of the improved breeds. Let us rally and make intelligent selection our motto. The world is our market, and the best markets are eager for high class beef and butter at the best prices.

The improved breeds for beef or butter will profitably market the products of the farm, while scrub stock consumes the grain at a loss. Still there are millions of scrubs and not enough high grades for our rapidly increasing export trade and the growing dairy interest. Farmers should be inspired by the market reports and the great demand for high class cattle of all the improved breeds, to promptly improve their herds by the use of full blood sires and grade up as fast as possible; the prices of common cattle are so low down that we must improve the quality to improve the price.

The culture of sugar beets for their prospective value in making sugar is progressing rapidly in quite a number of states, and will no doubt in a few years be made a success. There is no difficulty in making good sugar and lots of it out of beets, except for the short supply of beets. These roots are not only valuable when raised in sufficient quantities to be utilized for the purpose above named, but they also make excellent and cheap food for all classes of live stock. For feed beets alone would not perhaps prove satisfactory, but when fed in connection with corn or other grain the results are very satisfactory indeed. If Texas farmers would raise beets and give them to their hogs and milk cows they would find them a valuable addition to their food supply.

Millet is a valuable winter feed for stock and can be grown in abundance and is a sure crop in Texas. Millet should be sown on good strong lands but not until it has been plowed deeply and well harrowed and rolled. It should be harrowed in and rolled again. One bushel of seed to the acre is plenty and if properly put in the ground will yield from three to four tons of excellent feed. It should not be allowed to get too ripe and should be cut when free from dampness and after being thoroughly dried out should be carefully stacked or housed. Millet is regarded as being exhaustive to the soil and should not therefore be sown on the same land successively. It will, however, when rotated with other crops, enrich rather than impoverish the soil. Wheat grows magnificently after millet.

There is a principle of profit in raising cattle overlooked by the farmers, that should be made the element of profit. Get reputation for superior stock and you will always get the best price. Use the best class of sires, even if you only have grade cows, a pure-bred bull of a high record dairy family, will stamp the high record quality in the herd, and merits of your cows will soon become known and command double the price of market quotations. The breeder of high grade beef cattle always commands the best price. His cattle go into market, their early maturity, fine size and high quality make him the admiration of the buyers, and next year the buyers are early and eager after his bunch of steers. Oh, he's got a big reputation; he can get a big price, says the small scrub stock farmer, but every farmer should have that reputation of raising good cattle, high grades are full bloods, and he will get the big reputation price.

Col. A. C. Fisk in Denver Field and Farm says: Farmers should study to draw information, and learn a lesson thereby from other industries. All others have men at their head who have a knowledge of all their branches and needs. They know what every article costs from the time it is started till it is finished and shipped. The farmer should know fully as much, but he does not as a common rule, and what is more, persists in plodding along without any thought of making better his condition by understanding the business affairs of his business. The miner knows how much each ton of coal or ore costs to mine it and how much it costs to transport it into the final purchaser's hands. Why should not the farmer know just as much about his products; and why does he refuse year after year to put himself in possession of this knowledge? He should not only know what every product costs, but from which comes profit or loss. Only by studying his business in detail can he know this, and it includes a knowledge of the fertility taken from the soil by everything he raises, as fertility is an item of expense. If the grower of a crop knows all this, and the other items of cost, and has an account of the sales and the money received, he will know if he has lost or made money during the year. The study of these details, though they may seem irksome at first, when persisted in become second nature to man and later he keeps up his knowledge without difficulty.

E. H. Keller, the well known and popular dealer of this city in buggies, carriages and wagons, makes a specialty of those time-tried and favorite buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Co. He also carries a splendid assortment of buck-boards and spring wagons. Stockmen and farmers wanting anything in Mr. Keller's line should see or correspond with him before buying.

**Aged Steers Wanted.**

We have ready customers for two or three thousand four-year-old steers for feeders. Parties having such cattle for sale in lots of 100 and over can find buyers by corresponding with TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

**Eclipse and Star Mills**

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

**FAIR NOTES.**

The Concho Valley Fair association will hold their fourth annual exhibition at their grounds at San Angelo, October 4 to 8, inclusive. The purses and premiums are liberal and so distributed as to invite active and varied competition in all departments.

The JOURNAL will in future, under above heading devote from one to two columns each week to matter relating directly to the World's fair and our state and county fair associations. We hope to make this department of the JOURNAL both instructive and interesting, and also of some aid in building up these important organizations.

Congress has finally decided to make the recently asked-for appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Columbian exposition only on condition that the great fair is closed on Sunday. On up to the test vote in the two houses it was regarded as a matter of some doubt as to the result, but the final vote was overwhelmingly in favor of closing on that day.

The formal dedication of the buildings connected with the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago has been set for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 11, 12 and 13, 1892. It is needless to say that everything which can be done to make this the greatest occasion of the kind in the history of the world is being done. The Columbian from this time on to its opening and close is certain to be one of the most absorbing topics of discussion and a center of attraction not only in the United States but the world over.

The Texas County Exhibitors' association is working in conjunction with the Texas State Fair to secure a representation of Texas at the World's Fair next year. This association has already a collection of fruits, grains, vegetables, sorghum, broom corn, sugar cane, field corn, timbers, geological specimens, seeds, cotton, wool, mohair, hemp jute, ramie, flax, okra fiber, bear grass, Texas rope, twine, yarn, cloth, bricks, brick clay, tiles, pottery, firebricks, kaolin, building stone, marbles, granite, sandstone, historical and archaeological specimens, coal, mineral oils, vegetable oils, lignite, salt, hides, furs, pelts, leather, stuffed animals, birds, fishes, and many other articles of Texas origin, valued at \$25,000, now in keeping of the Texas Fair Association. To these will be added the products of the State exhibited next October at the State Fair, and the next year the whole will be sent to the World's Fair, space 200x200 feet having been applied for through Col. Henry Exall, World's Fair Commissioner for Texas.

October 21st is the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The president, in obedience to a joint resolution of congress, has issued a proclamation declaring it a national holiday this year and expressly recommending its celebration by the schools of the country. This will be an important day during the Texas State Fair, it being the fifth day of meeting. Some special features will be arranged for that day and as it will be a national holiday everybody will avail themselves of it to visit the fair and swell the multitude of visitors until the very grounds will overflow and the throng of fair women, brave men and bright-eyed, happy children will be a sight to see and to gladden the hearts of everybody. What a theme for the speaker to contemplate, what the prowess, the fortitude, the courage and the genius of man has wrought in four centuries.

**Land and Cattle.**

Parties wishing to buy or sell land in large bodies or cattle in lots of not less than 500 head, are requested to correspond with the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas



**THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.**

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M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth. W. D. LAWSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

C. H. BOARDMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.

E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

## PERSONAL MENTION.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, was in the city Wednesday night.

T. J. Atkinson, the well known cattleman of Henrietta, was in the city yesterday.

C. L. Ware came down from Henrietta Wednesday afternoon and remained over night at the live stock center.

Winfield Scott came in from Colorado City Wednesday where he purchased 1200 yearling steers, good ones, at \$8 and \$9 per head.

A. B. Robertson, of Colorado City, Texas, passed through the city on Tuesday en route to his home, from the Indian Territory.

W. L. Gatlin, of Abilene, Texas, was in the city on Tuesday on the way home from his several pastures in the Indian Territory.

J. W. Barbee, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, is now out of the city attending to live stock shipments for his road and its connections.

Major W. C. Lewis, recently of Austin, but now connected with the Santa Fe R. R. as assistant live stock agent, was in the city on Tuesday.

H. C. Babb, of Decatur, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday, and says that crops, cattle, and live stock of all kinds are in fine condition.

T. J. Martin of Midland, owner of a large number of cattle in the Territory, passed through Fort Worth yesterday en route to his ranch in Western Texas.

D. L. Knox, cashier of the First National bank of Jacksboro, and who is also largely interested in cattle, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night en route to Eastern Texas.

Ed. W. Rannels, manager of the Nelson Morris ranch near Midland, passed through the city Tuesday, and reports fine rains in Midland county on the first instant.

Arthur Tisdall, manager of the "J A" ranch in Armstrong county, was in the city Tuesday, and says his cattle are all doing well, but a rain would help the grass.

H. R. Martin, of Comanche, one of the prominent cattle raisers and dealers of West Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to his home from Kansas, where he has a string of beeves on pasture.

Geo. W. Haynes, representing the well known Chicago live stock commission firm of C. L. Shattuck & Co., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Haynes is a thorough going practical cattleman and represents a first-class house.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur, who is holding a large number of beeves in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth yesterday, just from the Indian Territory and says cattle are doing well but a good rain would be beneficial to the cattle interests.

J. H. Ryburn of San Angelo, general manager of the Half-Circle-Six ranch in Tom Green county, was in the city yesterday en route to his ranch from the Indian Territory, where he has a large number of beeves.

Col. J. A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railway, has just returned from an extended tour over the railroads of Texas, and reports his business in flourishing condition.

D. M. Morris, the energetic live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, returned from a trip over the Fort Worth and Denver on Tuesday and left to-day on the Texas and Pacific for Western Texas to look after cattle shipments over his line.

T. H. Jones of Vernon, who owns a cattle ranch in Greer county, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Jones reports good rains round about Vernon, and says that section is now in good condition.

James Ventuner, of Crafton, Texas, an old timer in the cattle business, and still engaged in dealing in live stock, was in the city Wednesday, and says grass and stock are better now in Jack county than for several years.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county ranchman, was in the city on Saturday en route to his pasture in the Indian Territory. Mr. Bell was accompanied by his wife who was en route to visit her old home and relatives in Arkansas.

W. E. Ikard of Henrietta, a prominent breeder of blooded cattle and hogs was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to his home from the Dallas Judicial convention of which he was a delegate representing Clay county.

Col. R. L. Ellison of Childress, general manager and part owner of the Childress Land and Cattle company, was in the city Thursday, and says that while his cattle are doing well, a good soaking rain just now would benefit his range.

Samuel R. Coggins of Brownwood, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Coggins is one of the pioneers of the pioneers of the locality in which he lives, and says he never saw crops better in Brown and adjoining counties than they are this year. The range is also exceptionally good.

Dunn Houston, the Gonzales ranchman, came in from his Pecos ranch on Tuesday. He reports the country very dry and cattle poor. Mr. Houston has arranged for pasture for 4000 cattle in the Indian Territory and will at once commence the shipment of that number from the range above named.

Armitt West, a successful cattle dealer and feeder of Brownwood, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. West says crops are splendid in Brown county, grass is also good and cattle are getting in fine condition. Mr. West will feed several hundred extra good well selected steers this winter.

Dr. L. R. Stroud, a reliable and successful fine stock breeder of Cleburne, Tex., has a few fine brood mares that he wishes to sell, will give some one a bargain, will exchange for young steers or mules. Those wanting a few excellent brood mares will find it to their interest to correspond with Dr. Stroud.

T. J. Allen, whom everybody knows as the traveling agent of the Kansas City Stock Yards and who is also an enthusiastic advocate of the Kansas City live stock market, is in the city. Tom Allen sees us really to think that the best live stock market in the world is at the mouth of the Kaw.

J. B. Slaughter, of Colorado, one of the successful cattlemen of Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday, returning home from his pastures in the Indian Territory, where he has several thousand beeves. Mr. Slaughter reports cattle in the Territory as being in good flesh.

O. W. Crawford, the Velasco boomer, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Chicago. Mr. Crawford's contract with the Velasco company expired July 1, he is therefore no longer in their employ, but nevertheless has unbounded faith in the future of the mouth of the Brazos and confidently expects it to soon become and permanently remain the leading deep water port of Texas.

J. M. Dawson, formerly a prominent cattleman of this city, but now a citizen of Oklahoma, has, according to recently published newspaper reports, gained a lawsuit perfecting to him title to 160 acres of beautiful land lying

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Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

(Limit 100 Boarders.)

almost in the heart of Oklahoma City. This will again put Mr. Dawson to the front. His many friends in Texas will rejoice to learn of his good fortune.

T. F. Smith, the Archer county cattleman, is in Fort Worth to-day.

W. F. Murray, a prominent stock and business man of Coleman, was in the city yesterday.

Capt. James A. Wilson, of the Chicago and Alton, will leave to-day for a two weeks visit to St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other Northern cities.

P. C. Welborn, one of the most successful stock farmers of Tarrant county, was in the city this week and called on the JOURNAL. Mr. Welborn is engaged in farming and breeding thoroughbred Duroc Jersey red hogs, and has on hand for sale over one hundred of this desirable breed of hogs which he is anxious to sell at a bargain. His address is Handley, Tex. Go and see what he has for sale if you want to improve your stock of hogs.

## How to Make Money.

I read in your valuable paper how William Evans tried selling pictures and wringers and did not succeed, and how he tried selling platers and made \$28 a week. This gave me the idea that I might succeed. I also sent for one of H. F. Delno & Co.'s lightning platers of Columbus, Ohio, for \$5, and received a fine machine that pleased several of my friends so well that I have sold four of them for \$10 apiece and cleared \$20, besides doing a large amount of plating. I tested the machine by plating a brass ring in ten minutes. Any one can make money selling these platers, or they can get all the work they can do and make from \$20 to \$30 a week, in plating in gold, silver or nickel. Every farm house I visited had spoons, knives and forks to plate. I hope others will profit by my experience, as I have profited by Mr. William Evans' experience.

B. F. O'DELL.

A telegram dated Laramie, Wyo., July 27th, says one of the biggest ranch deals ever made in the state is about to be consummated! A contract has been entered into between the Douglas William Sartoris company and an English syndicate by which the extensive ranch properties of the former, about twenty miles west of this city, on the Little Laramie, will be transferred to the latter and next season will be occupied by a large Scotch colony. The consideration is said to be over \$1,250,000. The transfer will be made in London in a short time.

As we improve our horses we must improve our treatment and system of breeding, feeding and handling. As Mr. Hunter practically suggests, men must be educated as well as the horses. The progressive men are eager to learn of the experience of others, but the wise, in his own estimation, already knows all there is to be known; he neither reads or thinks, and he, above all others, needs to be educated to intelligently handle a horse and to treat a horse humanely, as well as to give better care in feeding, and more science and skill in breeding.

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**MARKET REPORTS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
 Aug. 5, 1892. }  
 Receipts of cattle for seven days ending Thursday the fourth of August, 1892, 1500 head; shipments, 1250.  
 Ruling prices for to-day are as follows: Top strictly fat steers, weighing 1000 lbs and over \$2.  
 Top cows, weighing 850 lbs and over, \$1.25.  
 Top hogs, weighing 200 lbs and over \$4.50; medium hogs, \$4@4.50.  
 Receipts of sheep, 2700; shipments, 2700.

**BY WIRE.**

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
 August 4, 1892. }  
 Cattle receipts, 12,000; shipments, 4000. Market active and steady to a trifle higher. Prime to extra steers, \$5@5.15; good to choice, \$4.50@4.95; others, \$3.75@4.25; Texans, \$1.95@3.10; rangers, \$3.25@3.95; cows, \$2.60@3.80.  
 Hog receipts, 15,000; shipments, 10,000. Market active and 5c higher. Rough packers, \$5.25@5.75; prime mixed and packers, \$5.85@5.90; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.95@6.05; light, \$5.35@6.  
 Sheep receipts, 6000; shipments, 2000. Market active and steady. Natives, \$3.50@5.90; Texans, \$4.25@4.50; West-erns, \$4.60; lambs, \$3.50@6.75.

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
 Aug. 4, 1892. }  
 Cattle receipts, 3000; shipments, 1800. Market strong. Fair to choice native steers, \$3.25@5; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@3.25; cows and canners, \$1.25@2.30.  
 Hog receipts, 800; shipments, 2800. Market steady. Heavy, \$5.70@5.90; mixed, \$5.50@5.85; light, \$5.60@5.80.  
 Sheep receipts, 900; shipments, 1500. Market slow; top prices for best native muttons, \$5.25.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }  
 Aug. 4, 1892. }  
 Cattle receipts, 2500; shipments, 2600. Market active and strong, generally 10c higher. Steers, \$2.35@4.65; cows, \$1.25@2.75; Texans, \$2.10@2.50; stock-ers and feeders, \$2.60.

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**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.

Hog receipts, 5000; shipments, 2000. Market opened 5@10c higher, lost ad- vance, but closed steady; all grades, \$5.25@5.60; bulk, \$5.60@5.72½.  
 Sheep receipts, 100; shipments, 300. Good muttons strong, others lower. Good muttons, \$5; lambs, \$5.60.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City Monday, 10,623; Tuesday, 8155; Wednesday, 3600. Texas cattle are quoted 10 to 15 cents higher.

St. Louis received Monday, 2135 cat- tle; Tuesday, 2346; Wednesday, 3200. The St. Louis market has advanced 10 @15 cents.

**New Orleans Market Report.**  
 [Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

**NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1892.**

Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1451	1542
Calves and Yearlings.	2705	2496
Hogs.....	229	306
Sheep.....	911	531

Cattle—Good to choice beefs per lb. gross, 2½@3c; common to fair beefs, 2@2½c; good fat cows, 2@2½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$7@10; calves, per head, \$4@7; yearlings, per head, \$6@9; good milch cows, per head, \$25 @30; good attractive springers, per head, \$15@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 5@6c; common to fair per lb gross, \$4@ 4.75.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per lb, 4@ 4½c; common to fair, per head, \$1.50 @2.25.

There is comparatively no change in the market for beef cattle since last re- port. Good beefs and smooth fat cows and heifers are fairly active at quotations. Poor stock is slow sale. Calves and yearlings are in heavy sup- ply and weak. Trading is confined mostly to the best selections and poor trashy stock is neglected.

Hogs are firm at quotations. Good sheep are in demand.

**Wool Market.**

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 4.—Wool— Market closed quiet.

Grade	Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester- day.
Fine.....	18	@19½	18 @19 ½
Medium.....	18½	@20	18½@20
Spring, six eight months			
Fine.....	16	@17½	16 @17 ½
Medium.....	16	@18½	16 @18½
Mexican improved.....	12	@14½	12 @14½
Mexican carpet.....	11	@13	11 @13

**St. Louis Wool.**

ST. LOUIS, -MO., Aug. 4.—Wool re- cepts, 64,700 pounds; shipments, 30,100 pounds. As most holders are willing to accept current rates and manufac- turers know cream of clip now offering, buyers and sellers are coming to terms more easily as yet. However, there were no quotable change in prices.

H. T. Keenan, the popular repre- sentative of the C. B. & Q. railway is in the city looking after live stock shipments.

Frank Navill, of Archer county, a prominent dealer in cattle, is in Fort Worth on the way to his ranche just from St. Louis where he sold some beefs at satisfactory figures.

The Greer county farmer is now haul- ing his golden grain to market. The price has opened up rather low, but will probably get better later in the season, although there is no certainty about it, says the Mangum Star.

The receipts of cattle in Chicago on Monday were 14,000; on Tuesday the receipts went down to 6000; on Wednes- day they were only 10,000, and on Thursday, 12,000. In consequence of these light receipts the market is firm and better.

A telegram dated Cotulla, Tex., Aug. 4, states that abundant rains have fallen over La Salle county during the last two days, terminating a drouth of three years' duration. The losses of live stock have been enormous, and many people had moved out of the county, but some of these are now re- turning.

Mr. T. O. Lyng, living four miles north of Tulia, is experimenting with alfalfa this year. Mr. W. J. Beasley presented us with a stalk from his patch that is three and one-half feet high, and shows a good healthy growth, considering the drouth. It has not been irrigated and serves to show that alfalfa can be grown suc- cessfully on these plains. Our people should give it a thorough test—Hale County Herald.

The monthly debt and revenue state- ment issued from the treasury depart- ment shows a net increase in July of \$1,167,819 in the public debt and an in- crease during last month, compared with July, 1891, of \$250,000 in receipts and a decrease of \$2,500,000 in expendi- tures. There was an increase of \$1050 in the bonded debt; a decrease of \$840,946 in the non-interest bearing debts; an increase of \$357,909 in the surplus cash in the treasury. The surplus in the treasury to-day, including the \$100,000,000 gold greenback redemption fund, aggregates \$127,050,286. The total debt, less surplus cash in the treasury, amounts to \$840,308,648, made up of \$535,030,380 in bonded and \$33,298,264 in non-interest bearing debt. Government receipts last month amounted to \$34,571,356, against \$34,300,344 in July, 1891, and expenditures were \$37,249,407, against \$39,798,911 in July a year ago.



**C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.**

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

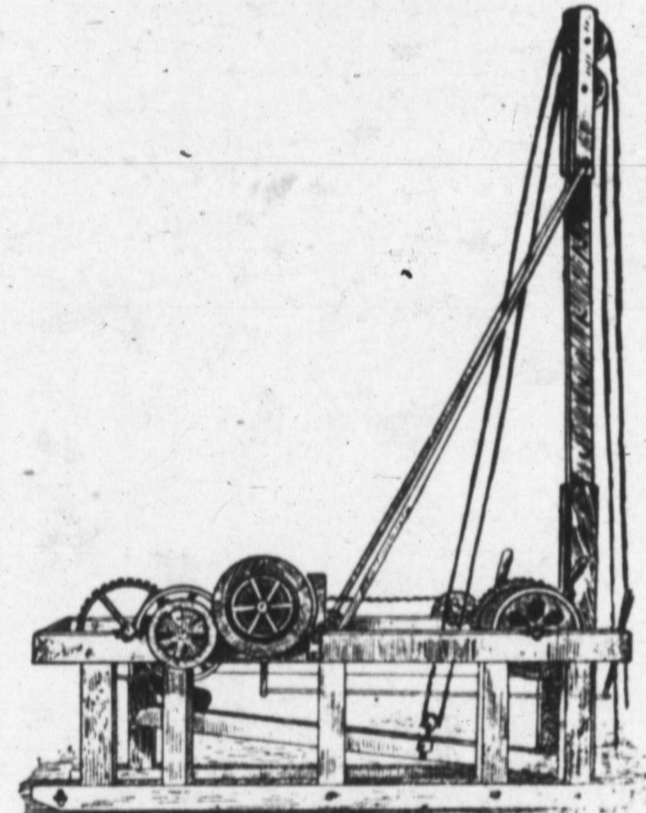
Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

**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.

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

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Is she worth saving? If she was your daugh- ter you would certainly say yes! Due to an unguarded moment, under solemn promise of marriage, a lady finds herself in a condition to disgrace herself and family, unless something is done. During the period of gestation and confinement, we offer to this class of unfortu- nate girls, an elegant home in which the strict- est privacy is observed, and under the immedi- ate care of skillful physicians and a staff of trained nurses. Address C. W. PARKER, M. D., President, The Good Samaritan Sanita- rium. City offices, 340 North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

**MEN** Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drains upon the wells of life, Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weak- ness of Memory, Pimples upon the face, and all the effects leading to early decay, Consumption or Insanity. Send for BOOK OF LIFE, (sealed) free with particulars of a home cure. No cure no pay. DR. PARKER, 340 N. Cherry, Nash- ville, Tenn.

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**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**Fish & Meek Co.**  
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## DAIRY.

An exchange says that turnips are the cheapest roots we can grow; they can be sown broadcast in August and September and will, in rich soil, make a big crop without further attention. If turnips are fed to cows after they are milked they will not flavor the milk, and while they do not supply much nutriment themselves they will help to increase the milk flow, and if the rest of the ration be properly proportioned, will well pay for all they cost in time and labor spent in growing and harvesting them.

Some time ago, says the Farm, Field and Stockman, we mentioned a milking machine that had been put to practical use in Scotland. Recently one of them was received at the Chicago custom-house. It is claimed the machine will milk a cow clean and so easily that she will hardly be aware that the milk is being drawn from her. The machine is constructed on the vacuum principle and costs in Scotland \$55. The duty is \$45 making the cost to the American dairyman \$100, but if one of them can save the work of three or four milkers on the large dairy farms it will be cheap even after paying the big price asked.

The sight of a milker stripping a cow with one hand and then a change onto thumb and finger, occupying at least twice as long in milking as he should, is the text of this "don't strip." The cow to do her best should be milked rapidly and to the close, and then stop. The practice of nearly milking a cow and then changing off to one hand and strip about is a bad habit and the cow soon gets in the liking of having the milker strip and gives down the milk accordingly. The going back and milking the cow the second time is fully as bad, and she soon is at a loss to tell which time the milk is wanted and the result is that the cow is soon in the non-paying class, and cannot be cured of the bad habit. Sit down to the cow and go resolutely to work and milk fast and until the cow is milked out clean and then stop. It is best to tie a cow up to milk and thus know where she is and save the movement system in milking and gain a good deal of time. When one milks they should do so with a uniform and steady motion, and not jerk and pull as if streams of milk were shoe-strings. Be kind and gentle and at all times be so guarded that the milker does not match brute force with the same kind of power.

Here and there we find journals, agricultural and others, which speak of "oleomargarine," meaning the imitation butter which is not inaptly called "hog butter" by those who are better informed. Oleomargarine, the invention of Mege, the French chemist, was not an objectionable article of food, but it is practically no longer made. What our contemporaries mean is what the manufacturers themselves called at first "butterine," but which now they do not like, owing to the odium it has had heaped upon it. This is a compound, the principal ingredient of which is the fat of hogs, rendered neutral (that is, devoid of taste and odor) by the nitric acid process. The other ingredients are oleo oil, genuine butter, coloring matter, etc. But there is no oleomargarine made to-day—do not make any mistake about it. We question if in this the "Rural New Yorker" is exactly correct. The oleo of to-day may not be the oleo of Mege, but there is any quality of oleo oil about it nevertheless. As to Mege's being an unobjectionable article of food in his day and country it may be remarked so is horse and mule flesh to-day, but in this country we do not want it imposed upon us as beef.

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

## POULTRY.

Because the old hens have done so well as layers in the past, is just the reason why you shouldn't depend upon them in the future. Their usefulness is past.

If you have time after harvest, put a board floor in the chicken coop. A dirt floor is an unhealthy thing during the fall rains, and a very uncomfortable thing for the fowls all through the winter.

The man who begins poultry keeping by making a big spread, almost always comes to grief. A dozen fowls and five dollar's working capital often prove a sure foundation for success.

A henhouse, whether or not infested with lice, should be annually white-washed inside with the following solution: To each gallon of whitewash add six ounces of crude carbolic acid, and then whitewash the entire inside and all its apparatus with the solution. This will give two very important results—act as a disinfectant and destroy all lice.

It is often desirable to move hens from their own chosen nests to a place more convenient for their owner. In such cases it should be done at night, and the new nest should be well made and well filled with eggs. It is also important that it should be dark and so arranged that a cover may be placed over it to shut off the hen's view of the surroundings until she has become fairly fixed in her new quarters and the old nest forgotten.

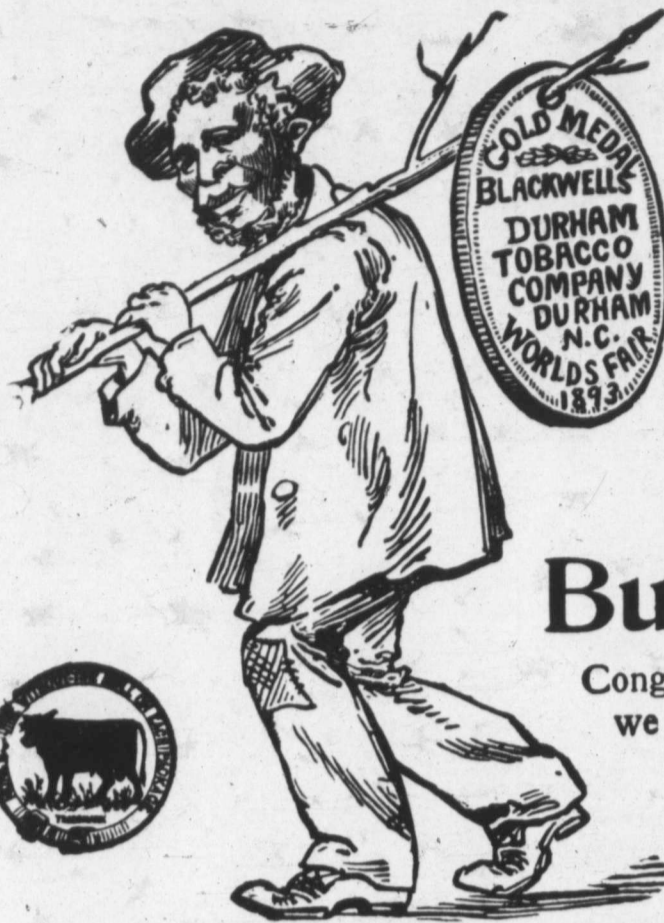
### About Capons.

Not one poultry keeper in a hundred is making the profit he might out of the business if he would caponize his surplus cockerel chickens. He don't know it, for he never thought enough about capons and the subject to ever give it any attention, not even a trial; and it is just so with all his neighbors.

The probability is they don't even know what a capon is or how they are produced. Now to me who have grown capons for many years, this state of affairs seems very strange. Here are as many dollars clear profit as the farmer has cockerel chicks, right within his grasp, right under his nose, which he lets slip and does not secure, simply because he will not interest himself enough in capons to even experiment with a few. He will not inform himself on the subject or make the effort to provide himself with the few simple tools to do the work. If he has ever heard of capons and caponizing, he concludes at once without any investigation, that it is something out of his line and lets the matter drop.

Now, this is all wrong. Everybody who keeps poultry, whether they have ten birds or ten thousand, should give the subject of capons their attention, and after they have looked into the matter, they will find that it is something that comes directly home to them, that it directly affects their income to a very marked degree, and on further investigation they will discover it to be a work of most simple character and one that they or anyone else can perform with the utmost ease and dispatch. They will find that improved tools are now produced, that simplify the work and make it an easy thing for all to do. They will find that the birds all live, quickly recover and begin to grow very rapidly. They will find that they require but little care, will eat no more than a cockerel, that the birds cease to fight or bother the pullets, and they will also find that in course of time they will have some fine big capons, that will be delicious for their own eating and which will bring them a big price.

If any of your readers would like a copy of my pointed questions and answers about capons, I shall mail the same to them free of charge if they will remit stamp. GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H.



OFFICE WORLD'S FAIR

Sept. 15, 1893

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

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## Bull Durham

Congratulating you on your success, we remain Yours truly,

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Has been the recognized standard of Smoking Tobacco for over 25 years. Uniformly good and uniformly first. Bright, sweet and fragrant—we invite the most fastidious to test its peculiar excellence.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.

## Morning Noon Night

Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

## Hires' Root Beer

delicious, sparkling, appetizing.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRSES'.

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St. Louis to Minneapolis, St. Paul and the Northwest.

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

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

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F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.  
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—TO—

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO

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THE BEST LINE FOR

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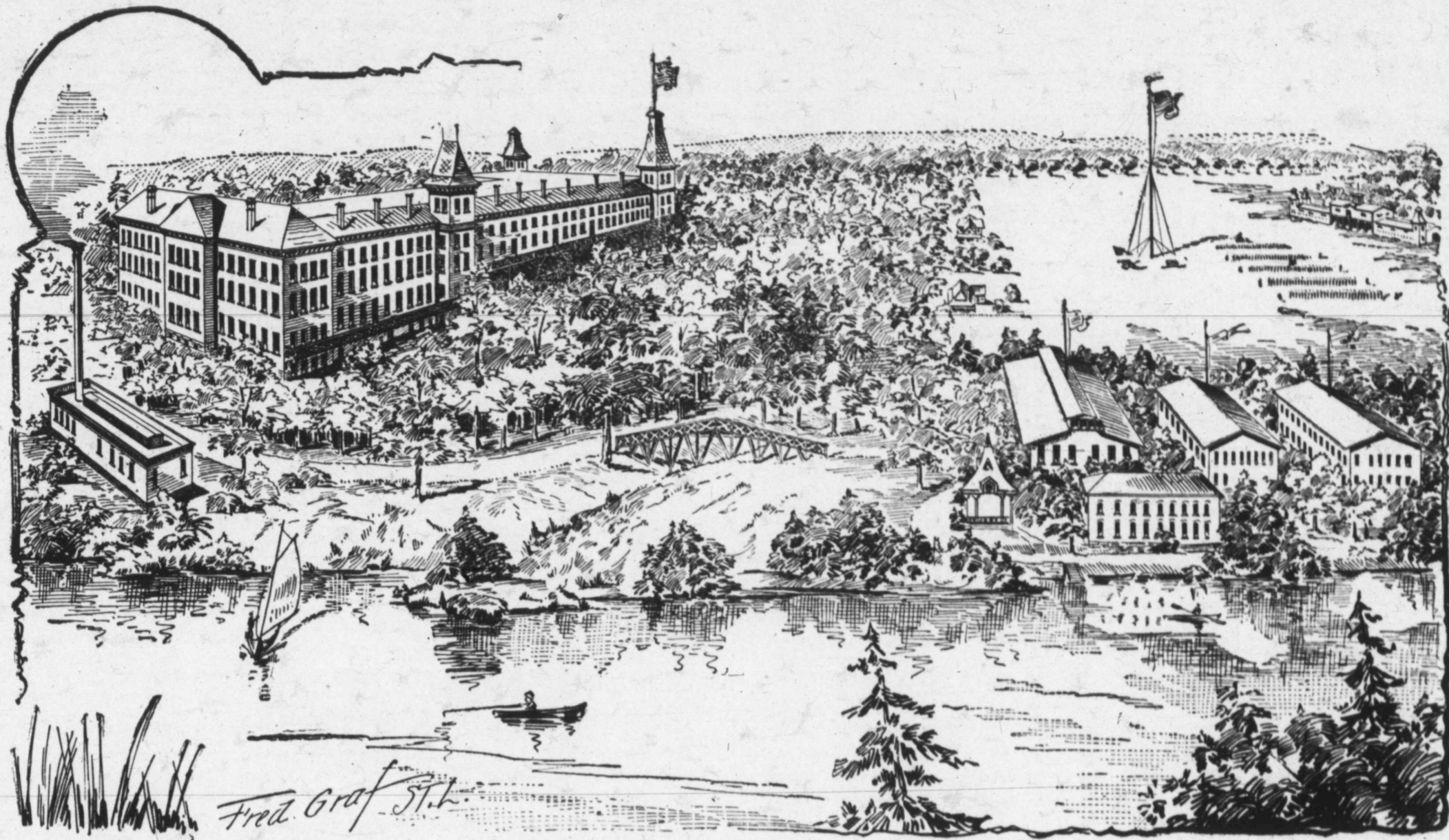
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Sweet Springs, - - - - - Missouri.



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Capt. L. H. Orleman, one of the leading military instructors of the United States, detailed by the War Department as Commandant of this Academy. Arms, Artillery, Ammunition and Cavalry Equipment furnished by the United States Ordnance Department. Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drill. Extensive buildings, completely equipped with sanitary plumbing, hot and cold baths, electric lights, steam heat and steam laundry.

The most beautifully located Military School in the United States. Thirty Acres.

Unrivalled health advantages. Special instruction in Physical Culture.

No Day Students received. Text Books Free. No Extras.

## NATIONAL RECOGNITION.

The First Private Military School in Missouri Recognized by the United States Government.

Read the Report of the United States Inspector of Military Schools on this Academy for 1891-92.

[Extract from Report of War Department of Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Infantry, assistant to Inspector General, dated June 8, 1892.]

"Take it all in all, the location and system pursued furnish very pronounced advantages for the Scholastic and Military Training of boys and young men. I have seen no better places, and but few as good. A Library and Reading Room, Amusement Hall, Drill Hall and Gymnasium, a Cavalry Barn, with horses available, opportunities for field athletics and boating on the river skirting the Academy, are some of the advantages and attractions of this institution. The cadets quarter, study, recite and mess in the Academic Building, where every convenience is provided for their personal comfort and intellectual progress."

(Signed)

J. M. LEE,  
Captain 9th Infantry

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COL. T. E. SPENCER, Principal, or LESLIE MARMADUKE, Business Manager, Sweet Springs, Mo.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Kind Words for the Journal—About Callahan County.

BAIRD, TEXAS, Aug. 2, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

We have been requested by a number of persons in various parts of the state to furnish them with information relative to Callahan county, and with your permission we will do so through the columns of your very excellent paper. If they do not all read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL we cannot help that. They certainly ought to do it, for we consider it the best all-round paper for farmers and stock raisers or dealers, published in the South. Now listen for some old "hay seed" or anti-bellum puncher of "long horns" to "halloa" "taffy", but hold on brother, lets read and examine one copy, at least, of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL; its editorials, market reports, special departments for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, agriculture, breeder's directory, advertisements, with their convenient and attractive arrangement, special correspondence, selections and general matter, then find us a paper that is doing more for the improvement of live stock, the advancement of agriculture, and the development of Texas generally, if you know of one better, please mail us a copy and we will apologize for undue haste in expressing opinions.

To the friend who writes us that he wants to hear from Callahan county because he use to roam over her beautiful prairies as a "festive cowboy", we must confess that the country has been ruined, forever ruined for his business. Instead of free grass and foolishness, and big herds of scrub cattle and Mexican sheep, the county is about half full of prosperous farmers and stock farmers, "fine haired fellows," who get more for a three year old "bronck" hitched up to a gig, than we used to give for a "hull mount," seven to ten head; and these fellows are not starving to death, as we use to predict they would, either, but are making fine crops of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, millet, melons, grapes, and other garden truck, and still other "tender-feet" keep coming and opening up new farms. Baird and Putnam are both improving, and the people, generally, seem to be in fine shape and spirits. The Hogg-Clark campaign excitement has about subsided, and we are beginning to hear more of business. Some cattle trading is on foot, a few beeves and calves being shipped to market, and the farmers in town marketing fruits, melons, hay, oats and other farm products.

Capt. W. C. Powell of Baird, has just completed a large and substantial silo, and will fill it with green sorghum for dairy and beef fattening purposes. His stock farm of 640 acres adjoins the town, and is one of the nicest properties in our part of the state. His silo is the first, and as yet, only one in the county, and is attracting considerable attention and interest. More anon, W. & W.

## California Cold Process.

NEW CONCORD, OHIO, July 27, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

We have noticed articles lately in several papers regarding preserving fruit by the California cold process. Some writes as though it was a patent and difficult to obtain the rights to use but such is not the case. The material used in the compound extract of salyx, which any druggist if he does not have

it in stock can easily obtain. It has been used by many large fruit houses for years so that the system is well established. You do not heat or seal the fruit just put it in the vessels you wish to keep it in and pour the solution over the fruit and it will keep its natural color and taste for years. You can keep currents on the stem, green corn on the cob and fruit and vegetables of any kind in a perfectly natural state. The cost is only about one cent per quart and the labor almost nothing. You can put up a bushel of berries in ten minutes easily. We have put up hundreds of packages of fruit by the California cold process and we have never had it fail to give satisfaction and we have shipped fruit to all parts of the United States.

The salyx is made especially for preserving fruit and vegetables, and the druggists from whom you buy will give you complete directions for using. We have berries, cherries, grapes and peas kept this way and we do not believe any one could tell them from fresh picked fruit, and then it is so cheap and so little trouble that any one can derive great benefit by adopting the California cold process as we feel that anyone once trying it will never put up another can of fruit or use any other method. THE OHIO FRUIT CO.

## Review of Last Weeks Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 30, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The cattle market opened this week with a blaze of glory and closed with the blaze all gone. We had a fair run of cattle Monday and Tuesday with very light runs in Chicago, and an advance in two days in Chicago of 20 to 40 cents on all kinds of stimulated prices here and then the rush commenced. Wednesday receipts were 23,000 cattle in Chicago and nearly 10,000 here. This was more than was needed, and salesmen were glad to sell at a decline 20 to 30 cents. A great many cattle were unsold and went to Chicago to sell at Kansas City bids or less. Our markets since Tuesday has been of that dull, lifeless character which makes the average salesman feel sick, but they have had to work hard, and often have not had a bid, and sometimes compelled to except bids which were far under their estimates of the real value of cattle. Receipts for the week show 31,000 cattle, for the month 132,000, for the year to date 610,000. Prices for the week close as follows: Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3.50 to \$4.75, native cows \$1.50 to \$3.00; Texas and Indian steers \$1.70 to \$2.80; Texas and Indian cows \$0.80 to \$1.75; stockers and feeders \$2.25 to \$3.00. Common cattle and canners have touched the low point for some years, and as Texas and the Territory are full of such stuff it don't look like we will see any better prices except on such spasmodic advances as we had the first of the week.

The hot weather of the past ten days which threatened destruction to the corn crop of the West, and all our hopes for a good cattle market this fall, has been followed by a glorious rain, and we might say the entire West has been feeling in an extra good humor—even the low prices of cattle did not entirely depress their spirits; when the rain came we all "smiled" and "smiled" again to the prospects of the great West.

GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

## \$5000 In Special Premiums.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., August 1.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Please be kind enough to note in your valuable paper that the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association has offered \$5000 in special premiums to be awarded Herefords exhibited at the World's fair, in addition to the amount offered by the exposition authorities. List showing classification of the amount will be mailed soon.

C. R. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

AN INTERESTING RESUME  
Of Last Week's Chicago Market, by  
Godair, Harding & Co.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
July 29, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Things are not yet very serene in the Texas cattle market. The week's supply shows quite a respectable decrease, but is yet entirely too large for the requirements of the trade. The number will reach about 27,000 head, including 2000 outside of quarantine division. Last week 33,000 arrived and a year ago this week 19,600. For the past three weeks arrivals of Texas cattle foot up 97,000 head, which is an average of 6000 per day, eliminating Saturday which is a very light day. Receipts this month will reach about 120,000, against 69,000 last month, and 115,000 for July, 1891.

This week opened with the market in a better condition and prices 25c higher, which advance was well maintained on Tuesday. On Wednesday the run was again excessive and all of Monday's advance was swept away. Thursday's trade was fairly active at the decline and to-day no change in prices was noted. The market is still in a very critical condition and needs light runs for about two weeks to give it a chance to recover. Refrigerator men are full and it is not surprising that they would pound the market when the advantage was so much in their favor.

Values are not quite so low as they were ten days ago, but are low enough to lose shippers considerable money. Prices this week have ranged from \$1.90 to \$4.10 for steers, the former being very common thin grassers and the latter choice meal-fed. The bulk of the cattle sold at \$2.30 to \$3. Last year at this time the market was very low but still a little better than it is now.

The supply of Texas sheep has been comparatively moderate this week, but the arrivals of natives of similar quality have been so abundant that it has kept prices very low. There is a fair demand for good fed sheep, both natives and westerns, but there is little demand for grassers, especially if they run to ewes or are thin and too common for decent killers. Dressed mutton is low and buyers are not disposed to load up heavily until the meat channels get a little better cleared out. Sales of grassers, \$3 to \$4.

We look for only a steady market for a few weeks yet.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

## Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEXAS, Aug. 2, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Although Pecos is improving and new buildings going up every day, business has been dull for the past month. Stockmen are still blue over the continued drought and dull market for cattle. We have had a few local showers but no general rain, and stock are still dying and unless it should rain soon some of the herds will be cut down one-half.

The range has been over-stocked, and the only policy left them, is to cut down their herds and grade up their stock. Last spring there was a number of fine stallions sold in the county, but not one fine bull has been sold in the county, and until the policy of grading up cattle and horses is thoroughly inaugurated in the West there will be no prosperity in the stock business in the great Pecos valley. The JOURNAL must keep this fact constantly before its readers, and in a few years herds of fine horses and cattle will reward you for your labor. Adios, J. J. I.

Beecham's Pills are faithful friends.

## Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }  
July 30, 1892. }

Receipts for the past week 9949 cattle 34,608 hogs and 3137 sheep, against 10,676 cattle 32,234 hogs and 725 sheep the week previous and 7138 cattle, 14,830 hogs and 4441 sheep, the last week of July, 1891.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this month....	45,117	160,108	9,199
Receipts last year.....	44,230	102,912	7,923
Receipts July, 1891.....	38,566	114,392	8,682
Receipts last 7 months.	387,878	1,041,760	95,883
Same months last year	288,105	922,339	81,051
Increase .....	99,793	119,421	14,832

This is certainly a very creditable showing in view of the fact that a very small proportion of this increase comes from Texas and the Southwest while with other markets the reverse is the case.

These figures should furnish an object lesson for Texas cattlemen. While Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are all complaining of the enormous receipts of Southern cattle, the Omaha market is moving heaven and earth to get the Texans to come here, the usual supply of Western and Northwestern range cattle being wholly inadequate to supply the increased demand caused by the recent enlargements and improvements that have been made at the different slaughter houses.

The cattle market the past week has been one of the wildest in many respects ever experienced. Prices were up or down 25 to 40 cents at a clip. One day buyers were scrambling over each other to get the cattle; the next day you could hardly get them out of the house to look at stock. One main reason for the extremely uneven market was the badly distributed receipts; another was the excessively hot weather. The latter was hardest on heavy cattle, as shippers and exporters were unwilling to run the risk of their dying in transit. Towards the close of the week the light supplies resulted in a firmer tone to desirable fat killers, both natives and Westerns. Heavy cattle showed no improvement and there was no advance on the thin grassers from the range. Cows and mixed stock are selling badly as usual this time of year, but there has been a better feeling in the feeder trade consequent upon the very favorable corn-growing weather. Supplies have been so heavy, however, that prices show little or no advance.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	\$4.50@5.25
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs....	3.75@4.25
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.....	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.....	2.75@4.00
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.25@3.25
Common to medium cows.....	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.50@3.50
Veal calves.....	2.50@4.40

Hogs.—The hogs have fluctuated within a narrow range and the tendency has been downward in spite of free buying by shippers. Sales to-day were at from \$5.25@5.75, the bulk at \$5.45@5.65.

Sheep.—There was a big run of sheep Monday and none the rest of the week. Desirable muttons continue in active demand at steady prices.

Following are ruling quotations:

Fair to good natives.....	\$3.75@4.50
Fair to good Westerns.....	3.50@4.25
Common and stock sheep.....	2.50@3.50
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs)....	3.00@4.00

The new G. H. Hammond house has been buying and killing hogs all week and will begin buying cattle on Monday. The machinery is not yet all in place and business will necessarily be conducted on a limited scale but by the time the Western cattle get fairly well started the house will be running in full blast.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

**Breeder's Directory.**

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM**

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

**RHOME & POWELL Props.**

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

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

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

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



**NECHES POULTRY FARM.**

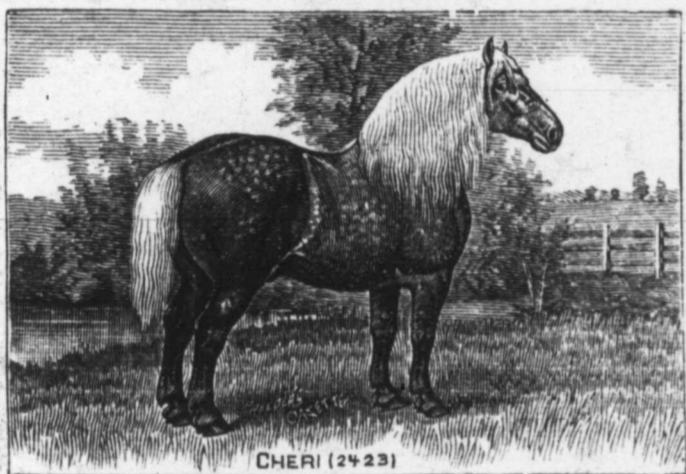
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

**J. G. McREYNOLDS,**

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



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**Direct From France**

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

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

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**Fine Mares and Stallions**

**FOR SALE.**

I have 300 fine mares by Percheron and French Coach stallions for sale. Also 4 Imported Percheron stallions, 2 Imported French Coach stallions, 1 Fine bred trotting stallion, 3 Fine half-blood Percheron yearlings. Perfectly matched teams. Finest lot of horses ever brought to Texas.

Any one interested in stock of this character can inspect the same at Higbee Pasture, Aledo Texas. EUGENE MILLER, Or address ROBT. H. WARD, Fort Worth, Tex.

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**6,720**

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

**1,280**

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

**\$100,000.**

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

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

**CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.**

No knife, no acids, no caustics, no pain. By three applications of our cancer cure, we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots, leaving permanent cure. If it fails make affidavit, properly attested, and I will refund money. Price of remedy, with directions for self-treatment in advance, \$30. Describe cancer minutely when ordering.

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Sixty-five head of good Texas brood mares, all bred to imported Percheron horse and premium jack. Twenty-five half breed Percheron colts. Will sell all or part of them. Also 100 head of mules from one to four years old. Address W. H. EANES, Granger, Texas.

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I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

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500 three and four-year-old steers, in good condition. W. C. WEIR, Milburn, McCulloch Co., Texas.

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All classes of steer cattle and spayed heifers from two years old up for sale at all times on the Paloduro Ranch in Armstrong county. "J-A" brand. Address ARTHUR TISDALL, Manager, Paloduro, Texas.

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I have for sale twenty-five head of half-breed Cleveland bay mares and fillies, none over five years old, all bays, with black points and well broken to drive. This is the best lot of brood mares in the state. I will sell cheap, singly or all together. Address JNO. L. CAMPBELL, Bonham, Texas.

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Suitable ranch consisting of one and a half sections of school land with good well and windmill. Five wire fence inclosing 100 acres and fixed for sheep or other stock; vats, pens, etc.; \$750 improvements; separately, or with 2550 head of good grade sheep; 800 wethers one to three years old; 550 March lambs, the rest ewes mostly from one to four years old, sheared in April. Apply to M. S. TURNER, San Angelo, Tex.

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Three hundred Southdown ewes and ten pure bred bucks for sale.

H. O. SAMUELL, Dallas, Tex.

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

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FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND Spring Folder AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW. GIVEN FREE IF IT WILL NOT DO ALL MY CIRCULARS claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ill.

**FOR SALE**

**At a Bargain, Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion.**

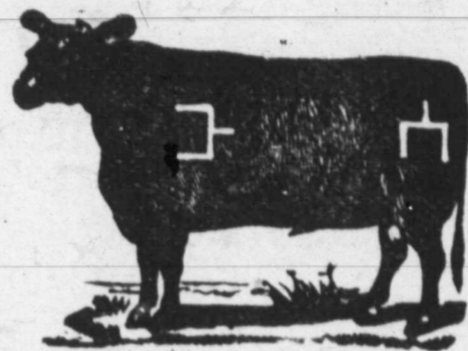
The Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion, Crusader No. 198. This horse is a grand individual, 16 1/2 hands high, solid color, black points, fine mane and tail. He was brought to Texas at a cost of \$2000; is just in his prime and has proven himself a sure foal getter; he has colts from Texas mares that have sold at from \$200 to \$500. For further information address

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Bonham, Tex.

**THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.**

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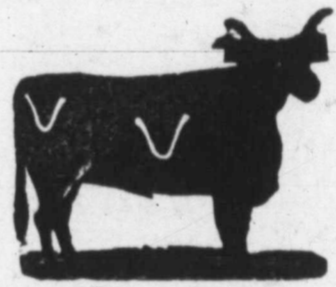
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

**Matador Land & Cattle Co.**

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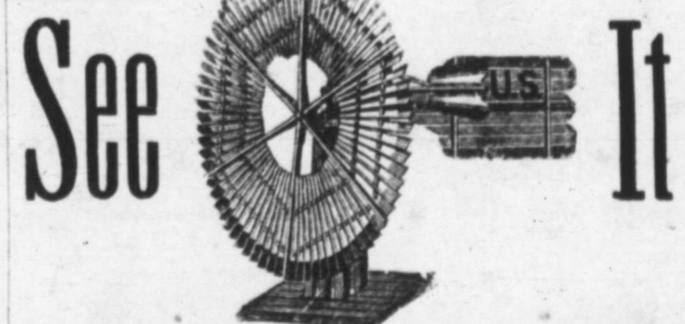
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.

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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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**Present Capacity of Yards:** 10,000 CATTLE,  
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500 HORSES.

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

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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.

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UNION - STOCK - YARDS,  
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**Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.**

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

Cattle	3,250,358
Hogs	8,600,801
Sheep	2,153,537
Calves	205,388
Horses	94,396
Total number of cars received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

**STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.**

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

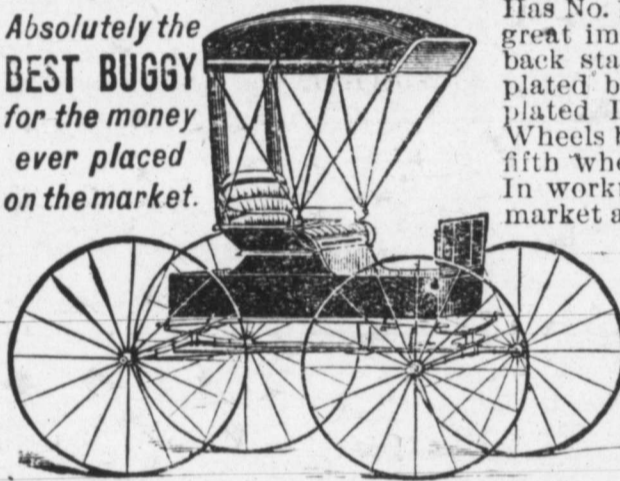
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946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

C. F. MORSE,  
General Manager.

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

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Absolutely the  
BEST BUGGY  
for the money  
ever placed  
on the market.



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt doesn't pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price.

We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

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