



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1892.

NO. 18.

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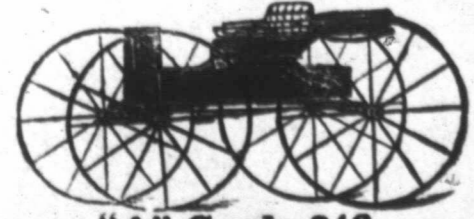
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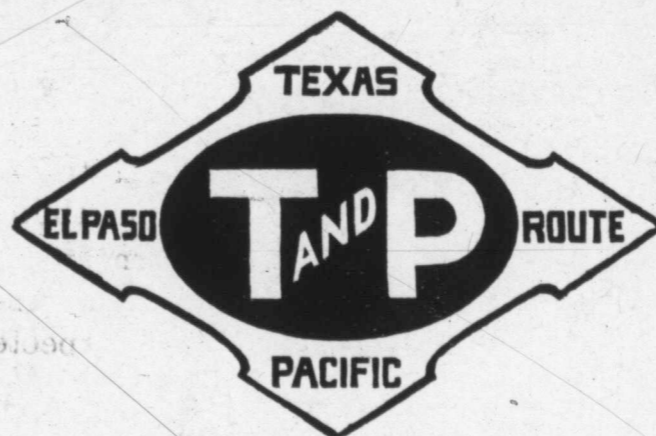
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Address all communications to
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Fort Worth, Texas.

Feeding Cattle.

There will be an active demand for the next ninety days for feeding steers. This demand will be more the result of the abundance of cheap feed than from any activity or assured improvement in the market. Without entering into a lengthy discussion as to the cause of this demand, it is, for present purposes, sufficient to say that the demand during the next ninety days for good feeding steers will be fully equal to the supply. Therefore those who have real good steers for sale may rely on selling them at home at fairly good prices. Those who have scrub cattle must be contented with low prices, in fact they should consider themselves very fortunate if they are able to dispose of their "stuff" at any price. On the other hand, the fortunate owner of well bred and properly cared for steers may rely on a sure sale at prices that ought, and no doubt will, be satisfactory.

The Kind of Cattle to Feed.

All feeders admit that it pays best to feed good, well-bred steers. On this point there is no difference of opinion. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to the age at which the best profit can be realized from feeding. Feeders, as a rule, seem to prefer four

and five-year-old cattle, which may be the most profitable age at which they can be fed, provided the cattle are to be full fed and rushed from the beginning, but when they are to be fed on cotton seed that necessitates carrying them through the winter and maturing them on the grass. The JOURNAL is clearly of the opinion that two-year-old steers will give surer, safer and better returns than can, as a rule, be obtained from older cattle. When cattle are merely "roughed" through the winter the growth alone on two-year-old steers will pay all expenses without taking into consideration the enhanced value per pound.

It costs per head much less to buy two-year-olds than four's, consequently the feeder can, with a given amount of capital, handle more of them. They eat less, and will, therefore, cost less for feed. For these and various other reasons the JOURNAL believes the best profit is in the two-year-olds, and especially so when we consider that the feeder can always buy "top" two's, but if he insists on having four-year-olds, must, as a rule, accept cattle that have been more or less culled and picked over the preceding season.

The Live Stock Market.

The Montana and other Western range cattle are arriving in Chicago at the rate of from 3000 to 4000 per day. This number will no doubt be increased in the near future and the shipment of these cattle continued regularly until late in the fall. There are yet no less than 200,000 Texans to go from the Indian Territory, while the entire corn belt where the crops are short will soon begin the unloading process in good earnest. For these reasons light receipts at the market centers can hardly be expected, and as the demand for feeders in the feeding states will no doubt be largely cut off by the short corn crops, we can hardly hope for any immediate permanent improvement in the market. While the situation will no doubt cause a low depressed market until the runs of grass cattle are over, it can but result in bringing about a much better and more satisfactory condition of affairs during the entire season of 1893. Those who have good well-bred fat cattle for next season's market will certainly strike it rich.

The Grain Crop for '92.

The Cincinnati Price Current, which is regarded as the very best authority as to crop productions, market prices, etc., replying to a published report in which the crop yield for the present year was greatly exaggerated, says:

Instead of being the "greatest ever known" the wheat crop "now being harvested" will be more than 100,000,000 bushels less than last year in the United States. Instead of a "certainty of an enormous corn crop" there is a certainty of very great shortage, fully 400,000,000 bushels compared with last year. Instead of oats being "good also," this grain will show a deficiency of over 100,000,000 bushels compared with last year. These three staple grains, as a matter of fact, will fall short of last year more than 600,000,000 bushels, possibly 700,000,000.

The shortage, says the Price Current, will be chiefly in the Northwest. The leading details of the government crop report for August have recently been telegraphed for publication. The August average for spring wheat is 87.3, which compares with 90.9 a month ago, and 95.5 a year ago. This basis points to approximately 160,000,000 bushels for the spring crop, the previous indication for winter grain being about 335,000,000, so that the chances are that the total crop will not exceed 500,000,000 bushels, compared with 612,000,000 last year.

The average condition of corn is reported as 82.5, compared with 81.1 a month ago, and 90.8 a year ago. The government figures point to about 1,700,000,000 bushels, but in the light of the later evidence it is doubtful if the crop can exceed 1,600,000,000. Last year's crop was officially estimated at 2,060,000,000 bushels.

The average condition of oats is reported as 82.6, which compares with 87.2 a month ago, and 89.5 a year ago. The report points to approximately 620,000,000 bushels, and later returns are more likely than otherwise to reduce this. More than 600,000,000 bushels cannot be confidently counted on, as compared with 738,000,000 last year.

The following appears to fairly represent the present indication as to grain crops in the United States, compared with the estimates for 1891.

	1892.	1891.
Corn.....	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Wheat.....	500,000,000	612,000,000
Oats.....	600,000,000	738,000,000
Barley.....	70,000,000	75,000,000
Rye.....	30,000,000	33,000,000

Total, bushels. 2,800,000,000 3,518,000,000

This means a reduction of 20 per cent in the aggregate production compared with last year, and should call for considerably better average prices.

The Political Situation.

The state Democratic convention which convened in Houston on Tuesday and completed its, or rather their labors last night, has put two full state tickets in the field. The Clark faction bolted early in the proceedings, and held a separate convention. The result is the Democracy of Texas is now offered choice of two distinct tickets, each claiming to be the only original, dyed-in-the-wool, Simon pure Democracy.

The Hogg Democrats have nominated the following ticket:

For governor, James S. Hogg of Smith county.

For lieutenant-governor, M. M. Crane of Johnson

For attorney-general, Chas. A. Culbertson of Dallas.

For treasurer, William Wortham of Hopkins.

For comptroller, John D. McCall of Travis.

For land commissioner, W. L. Mc-Gaughey of Hood.

For superintendent of public instruction, J. M. Carlisle of Tarrant.

For judges of the criminal court of appeals, Judges Simpkins and Davidson, the present incumbents.

The Clark Democrats made the following nominations unanimously:

For governor, George Clark of McLennan.

For lieutenant-governor, C. M. Rogers of Travis.

For attorney-general, E. A. McDowell of Coryell.

For state treasurer, T. J. Goree of Cherokee.

For comptroller, C. B. Gillespie of Dallas.

For land commissioner, W. C. Walsh of Travis.

For superintendent of public instruction, Jacob Bickler of Galveston.

For judges of criminal court of appeals, W. D. Wood of Hays, R. H. Phelps of Fayette.

The third party people, as is already well known to the JOURNAL readers, have also a full ticket in the field, headed by Judge T. L. Nugent of Fort Worth.

The lily-white contingent of the Republican party have already nominated their standard-bearers, with Col. A. J. Houston of Dallas as their leader. The black and tan faction of the same party are booked for a convention soon, and will no doubt present to the people of Texas a fourth ticket for their consideration.

It is not the province or latitude of the JOURNAL to ask its readers to vote for or give their support to either of the above tickets. I do, however, seriously hope that this political broil will soon be settled in a way that will remain settled for all time, and thus give the people an opportunity to resume business unfettered and unmoled by political agitation and political agitators.

Raise Mules, but Let Them be Good.

Mule raising is a good business provided it is well followed, and provided the right kind of mules are raised. It must, however, ere this have dawned upon mule raisers that there is no longer any demand or market for small mules. Their occupation, like that of the cowboy has gone never to return. These little mules were once in fair demand. They were then used by street car lines, but have recently been succeeded in this by electricity. The old fashioned stage coaches which have within the last few years given place to railroads, at one time employed quite a number of these now worthless little animals. They were formerly used extensively as "pack" animals and sometimes as herd ponies, but not now. In the absence of anything better they were at one time used in various ways on our Texas farms and ranches. Those who then used them in this way can do better and would now hardly accept them as a gift. The fact is those who now want mules, want good ones and will have no other kind. No other kind are worth having. The man who now has his pasture filled with scrub mules, or who is engaged in raising mules from scrub "broom-tailed" mares will soon find, if he has not already done so, that he is loaded up with a class of stock that nobody wants. The JOURNAL'S advice to such is to get rid of these little rats and never, under any circumstances, raise another one.

There is, notwithstanding the depression, a fair demand at reasonably good prices, for big team mules fifteen hands high and over. There is and always will be a profit in raising this class of stock, while a man will absolutely throw his money away who raises these little scrubs that are now so plentiful in Southern and Southwestern Texas.

CATTLE.

Under certain circumstances there is a good profit in selling steers as yearlings, but the only way for the small ranchman and stock farmer to get out of a steer all the profit there is in it is to keep it in a thrifty, growing condition the year round and make first class beef of it before it is three years old.

It is not a question of whether Short-horn, Hereford, Galloway or Angus cattle be kept by the beef breeders of the country, but rather simply that the one or the other be made to take the place of the scrub. The great transformation has only barely begun, but the leaven is in place and it is already at work.

A correct census would not in the opinion of the JOURNAL give Texas at the close of the present year as many as 5,000,000 cattle. The decrease has been general all over the country and must bring to the surface in the near future a shortage in the beef supply, which may not be alarming; but must at least compel the dressed beef men to pay good prices and give us a strong, active and lively market.

The cattlemen all over Texas want protection against cattle thieves. There is but one way to secure it; organize and put inspectors in the field in sufficient numbers to prevent the illegal handling of cattle. Then prosecute to the full extent of the law, those who are caught with cattle to which they cannot show good titles. The cattlemen can have ample protection at a small cost if they will only go about it in the right way.

Early maturity is important in all live stock breeding, but especially important in beef cattle rearing; progressive breeders of improved stock, appreciate it as do the buyers who pay the best prices for the early matured steer, which always has superior quality when finished off for the block before two years old. Still there are thousands of farmers raising and feeding steers to three and four years old that sell for less than the early matured steers. Breed only to full blood sires to get the early maturity grades.

A telegram dated Rapid City, S. D., Aug. 5th says: Several cattle have died at Brennan, on the Elkhorn, four miles south of here, of a disease supposed to be Texas fever. Brennan is a shipping point for the Bellefourche and Cheyenne ranges and great anxiety is felt among local stockmen and shippers, who are still sending in Arizona cattle. United States Veterinary Surgeon Tracy has been summoned from Fort Mead.

The Field and Farm says: If you are buying a sire for beef, buy a Shorthorn, a Polled-Angus or Hereford. Select one with the weight in the roasting pieces. See the forelegs are wide apart and that he stands firmly on them. He should have a broad and level back, deep ribs well covered, good loins, long and well developed quarters, good thighs and swelling rounds. There should not be a great deal of day light under him, and he should be quiet in disposition and not nervous. Full crop and big girth back of the shoulders mean constitution and endurance. It takes a sire of substance and depth of form to meet the requirements of the breeder of beef cattle, and substance should be preferred to style or color, though the latter points are not to be despised if "thrown in" at the same price.

Breeding Shorthorns in Texas.

As there seems to be a growing interest in the improvement of breeds of cattle in Texas and as the JOURNAL is the champion of this idea, it may be of some interest to give personal experience and conclusions of one who has bred and watched the Shorthorn with zealous and increasing interest for sixteen years. My experience with those I bought that were brought from Northern states has been well paid for. I lost about two-thirds of them with the acclimation fever, even with good care and attention. Those who survived this and their progeny have been as healthy as any cattle I ever knew. But it may be of more practical benefit to give the results of grading up. About sixteen years ago, I bought two very large, fine cows that were said to be of the English breed, but had no pedigree. I placed these on my home place north of Dallas, bred them to Indian Chief brought from Kentucky by Gen. Gaus, and sold to Mr. Wm. Huffins of Dallas county. Indian Chief took the sweepstakes premium at a Dallas fair of the old regime. The first calves were very fine; grew to be very large, were heifers but not uniform in color. Bred these heifers again to another thoroughbred and luckily obtained two heifers, one red and one roan. Upon these I built my herd, continuing to breed to thoroughbreds. Kept them strictly to themselves. Sold all the male calves or castrated when small. Right here is an important point to be watched. No temptation should induce one to leave grade bull yearlings with the cows if you wish certainly to grade continually up. While they would benefit an outside herd they are likely to get things mixed. Another is to have a first-class fence and entirely away from any other pasture that has an old brindle scrub in it. After the third grade I purchased a fine pedigreed bull and then others from time to time to keep from inbreeding too much, which I think is injurious. After the third cross in the ascending scale my observation is that the colors become established and uniform. Reds, roans and very rarely a milk white, which comes once in a while in all families of Shorthorns I have been acquainted with. The size and early maturity is greatly increased with the first few crosses, but the model in form, in combination with some other characteristics, does not seem to be so firmly established until the fourth or fifth cross is attained. Of course it would seem almost unnecessary to remind one that a sorry or ill-developed ancestry on either or both sides at the beginning or at one time would affect results. I have the progeny of the thoroughbreds on both sides and the grades of the fifth and sixth generations. It would be somewhat difficult for a stranger to make the distinctions. It is one thing to raise any breed of cattle and to know the sire and dam of every animal and as Bill Nye says about being so familiar with the stars, that he could call them by their first names, and quite another to put bulls into a large stock running out, though the latter may be greatly benefited. The former surroundings and zealous watchfulness must guard the nursery from which they are drawn.

I have confined myself strictly to the Shorthorn. He improves with acquaintance. His disposition is amiable and contented if you give him enough to eat and if you give him anything to make fat out of his assimilating power he will do the rest rapidly to the extent of twelve or fourteen hundred pound, at three years old. He is remarkable healthy. To those who expect to have fat cattle without feed I have nothing to say.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Rolling pastures develop better and stronger horses than flat pastures.

We feed the steer for beef and the dairy cow for milk, why not feed the horse for muscle?

As regards walking, trotting, strength and disposition it is just as necessary to have the farm team evenly matched as the driving team.

A good judge can usually tell whether a horse is intelligent and honest by looking at him. Still some horses, like some men, conceal a treacherous disposition by an honest face.

The scrub horse has a mission. He is needed by men who think it necessary to jerk on the lines every time they want to turn, and kick the horse when they want him to stand over.

Sheaf oats run through a feed cutter makes nice winter feed for horses. If the oats are threshed it will pay to take care of the straw. It is better for horses in the winter than much of the hay that is fed.

If anything looks ridiculous it is an over-head check rein on a farm horse. The snob is not expected to show any sense in such matters, but people look for something better from farmers.

Blinds on the bridle are just about as unnecessary as over-head check reins. The damage they do more than counter-balance the good. With horses that have always worn them perhaps it is just as well to leave the blinds on, but the colt ought to be broken with open bridles.

There is a good deal of growling in agricultural papers about post-legged, unsound draft horses. It is true enough that such have been and are numerous, but that is no reason for becoming discouraged with the draft horse business. The thing to do is to breed to the kind that are all right. The draft horse is the most profitable kind the farmer can raise.

Horses are sometimes injured by being allowed to drink too much water at once. To avoid this they should be watered often—at least four times a day. As they are fed wholly upon dry food, a large amount of water is required to allay the feverishness which this naturally produces, but it must be given in moderate installments.

Every breeder of road horses should endeavor to breed as far as possible with a view to matching up good road teams. Here is a market that will never be overstocked, and it admits of a little more variation in size, as 15½ hands will answer very well for a nicely matched pair, and even 15 hands might answer if everything else was above the average.

The ultimate end of horse breeding should be to perfect him in every line that will make him more useful as a servant. These uses are as a beast of burden. The people want the best carriage, wagon, plough and saddle horses the breeders can furnish. In these capacities the horse is a producer, is of actual tangible value to the country, and thus differs from the racers, who cater only to a love of sport.

The brain work, thought and skill of horse raising is the most profitable in dictating and directing the production, the better class of horses that sell for the most money. There is no luck or chance in raising good horses—even speed winners must come from speed winning dams as well as fast sires.

Breed for draft or coach, saddle or speed; but do not breed with indifference to any horse that is cheap and handy; you are sure to get a cheap horse if you do.

The readers of the JOURNAL who have passed middle age have a distinct recollection of the time when a man could very easily be horse poor, when it was a common saying that a farmer was eaten up by his horses. They also remember distinctly the years following when a man who had a large number of horses was on the highway to affluence. They also know the conditions between success and failure lay altogether in the kind of horses produced. In other words, the horse industry became profitable simply by the introduction of improved blood, whether in the line of draft horses, roadsters or coachers. To-day no farmer is more discouraged than the man who has his pastures filled with horses that serve no particular purpose, jacks of all trades and masters of none, too loggy to travel, too light to pull, too ugly and clumsy for carriage purposes. The man who breeds any kind of stock with the expectation of profits must aim at some definite purpose, must breed and feed for some special market and must do both wisely.

The horse that can haul the largest load to market or draw the farm implement with the greatest ease and least fatigue is the one that is wanted by the farmer for farm operations. When just enough of this kind are kept for these purposes the farmer can afford to keep a good roadster for his driving, a good saddler for his riding if he has much of either to do. It is often cheaper and always better to keep horses for special purposes. Thus it is very hard on a good draft horse to be put into light harness and driven hard on the road. They are not accustomed to such service and it is a strain upon them, and the injury in such operations is sometimes more than is anticipated or recognized by the owner. One day's drive may injure a heavy horse permanently. It always does more or less damage to the animal, although it may not be noticed at the time. Good work horses deserve the best of care. They always deserve the best of treatment and the average farmer cannot afford to abuse them in any way. It cannot be set down as anything else than abuse when a horse is put at some service in which he is on a strain all the time, and which is liable to injure and hurt him. One reason why mules last so well and are not knocked out so soon as horses is that they are generally kept steadily at the one kind of labor. They are not, as a rule, fit for riding or driving, and they are not called upon to drop the plow or wagon and speed over the country at a lively gait. The horse that lasts long and is valuable is the horse that does but the one class or kind of labor.

LADIES

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

Ordinarily says the Nebraska Farmer, one of the best times at which to put a steer on the market is in the spring at the age of two years. Up to that time he has been a grower as well as a putter on of flesh, and growth has been more rapid than it is possible to be after this age. Of late years there has been manifested a disposition to put off steers at a younger age than formerly, and the practice of letter them go at twenty-four to thirty months old has proved very satisfactory, especially so for breeders of smooth and quick maturing strains of cattle.

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.

To secure the best lambs a breeding ewe should be kept thrifty and strong; this is as important now as any other time.

A small flock of sheep is more profitable because better care can be given, and there is usually less disease than in a large flock.

Prejudice has a good deal to do with the keeping of stock. One breeder has a fancy for this or that breed, and that governs his course. The man who don't like sheep will often refuse to keep them in spite of the proof a neighbor can furnish as to the profit they bring.

Don't Put Too Many Eggs in One Basket.

The JOURNAL endorses Colman's Rural World when it says: "One reason why men fail of success in many departments of life, and particularly in the sheep business, is the fact that they attempt too much, put too many eggs in one basket or risk a whole year's business on one crop. This is not only an unwise procedure, but, to our way of reasoning, is lacking in both foresight and hindsight; contrary to general experience and successful usage, a fair and square-tempting of elements, the markets and the competition of the world at large. It is evident that only the man who is equipped to the best possible advantage by the location of his farm, the quality of his soil, the productiveness of his land, his own means, experience and aptness for just that one thing, can afford to risk his all for one whole year on a single crop. Ane yet there are thousands who do so without a vestige of either one of these conditions.

As examples we might point to many who make a practice of all corn, wheat, grass, hay, cattle, sheep, horses, the dairy, with here and there a farm devoted to apples, peaches or small fruits; and if the crops to which the farm is devoted and the farmer is addicted, is for that year a failure, he is left high and dry, exposed to the pinching wants of an empty purse, if not as well the clamorous demands of a foodless cupboard. When, however, one bad season is followed by a second, as is sometimes the case, or by a third, which is quite possible, he is stranded on the rocks or left to bleach on the consuming sands.

We have urged a diversity as well as a rotation of crops and are quite certain there is, year in and year out, much more money and infinitely more profit in that course than in the one crop system. Few farmers are so situated, but that, if they would, they could have something to market every month in the year. Every crop is good in its place and for a purpose, and when diversity is practiced rotation becomes easy, and with these rest and recuperation to the soil. We have time and again urged the propriety, nay, the desirability, of a small flock of sheep on every farm, and are quite sure that nine farmers out of every ten would find them an admirable adjunct to their other business.

The sheep business has been considerably modified within the past ten years and improved as well. It is no longer a one crop business and that crop as changeable as the weather, but produces two or three crops a year, each a cash crop and having an open market. First in the spring comes the wool, shortly after the lamb and at any time in the year when they are ready the wether or mutton crop. In the meantime they will browse over every field, in the stubble, the orchard, the fence rows or the pasture; keeping down the weeds and the brush and convert everything into manure of the best, and distribute it better than man can. We no know of no one thing which for the money invested is more likely to produce a better rate of interest than a small flock of sheep well cared for.

The Wool Industry.

The consumption of the wool is constantly increasing in the United States not only by the increase of population, but by the increase per capital due to the more luxurious style of living of the American citizens. In 1850 we used only three pounds of wool per individual of our population. In 1870 this had increased to 5½ pounds nearly, and in 1890 to more than 6½ pounds. But this applies only to the native product. In addition to this we use now 1½ pounds of imported wool, and about 1½ pounds in the shape of manufactures of wool, that is woolen goods. The value of both these forms of foreign product, however, amounts to only 77 cents per individual of our population. On the whole, then, our present consumption amounts to 8.3 pounds of wool per annum per head of the population.

This is an interesting confirmation of the estimate made by Mr. Randall, the author of the old standard work on sheep husbandry, fifty years ago. The figures then given by him of the amount of wool that would be probably required to meet the demands of the increasing population are as follows:

Year	Population.	Am't of Wool.
1864	34,138,906	136,555,624
1888	68,277,812	279,111,248
1925	136,555,624	546,222,496
1963	273,111,248	1,092,444,992

And he added: "Thus in a hundred years our population is likely to exceed that of Europe," (at that time) "and we now have a sufficient territory to sustain it. At three pounds of wool per head the number of sheep required to supply the whole demand for home consumption would be over 364,000,000. This is more than now exists on the whole globe. Such are some of the reasonable expectations which may be formed of the future prospects of our home market."

But these figures, which then seemed almost impossible of realization, have been enormously exceeded, for at the present time our total consumption of wool equals, as shown above, more than three pounds per head, while had it not been for the losses of population by reason of the war our present numbers would have exceeded his estimate. And now, in half the time predicted by Mr. Randall, we are using nearly twice as much wool as he estimated, our annual consumption being nearly 500,000,000 pounds, a product that would require more than 100,000,000 sheep. This is one-fifth of the entire world, while our population is only one-twentieth of it.

As we have seen, our domestic supply of wool is now twice as much as that of the largest manufacturing nation in the world, while the imported supply is only one-fourth the requirements of our factories, and of this three-fourths is of a quality we cannot produce.—Henry Stewart.

Cleaning up the farm in August is one of the most pleasant and interesting tasks the farmer has if he has the proper pride in his calling. The weeds, briars and underbrush that have taken possession of his farm while he was busy with the crops need attention now. The grubbing hoe and the brush scythe should be brought out now and sharpened up. One field should be taken at a time and thoroughly renovated. The changed appearance of a fence row when handled properly by a "renovating squad" will be enough to enthrone even the laziest man into renewed action and make him sigh for new fences to conquer. It will take but a short time to go over an ordinary sized farm with a general renovation and cleaning up, and the pay for such work will be found in the improved appearance of things. A few thorough cleanings will rid the place of many obnoxious weeds and briars and each year the work will grow easier. Instead of driving the boys away from the farm such work, if rightly managed, will bind them closer to it.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SWINE.

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

Do not throw corn or other feed in the mud or always in the same place. Even if lots be small, change the feeding places often and sprinkle lime or unleached ashes upon the old feeding places.

Theodore Lewis, the great authority on swine breeding, said that through partial starvation and injudicious feeding of a pair of pigs he sent to a customer in a single year all the thoroughbredness was starved out of them which he has been ten years in producing by way of their parents.

The hog is not native to America. The first one came over with Columbus on his second voyage. They were landed in Cuba in 1493. The next mentioned were landed in Florida in 1538, the next in Nova Scotia in 1553, the next in Canada in 1604. In 1608 the London company took 600 head to Jamestown, Va.

Good stock is just as much the foundation for success in raising hogs as in growing beef cattle. Some men disregard this and think that any kind of a hog is good enough. If this has been your practice better change it when selecting your next boar. There is as much difference in the matter of profit between a high grade and scrub pig as between a good and a bad steer.

"The hog," says an American paper, "is not built for racing, but he gets there all the same, and no matured animal arrives at the market so quickly. It is the short journey from birth to market that commends the pig to the farmer who needs quick returns," and ends up with the following maxims, which briefly comprehend the whole essence of successful pig raising: "Breed for good constitution, handle with intelligence (remembering sanitation), and feed with judgment and care."

If grass is as natural a food for swine as any other class of animals, it is essential that in the summer they be turned loose in the fields to eat the pasture. In their natural state the hogs live in this way, feeding upon nuts, roots, berries and grass, but the domesticated swine have gradually been led into the bad habit of eating dirt and wallowing in their own manure. It is this domestic trait which makes them so obnoxious to many people. Even the wild hogs of the German forests, from which our present swine have descended, lived almost entirely upon sweet nuts, juicy roots and similar products of the woods and fields. Their meat is said to have been exceedingly lean and juicy, a little tough from their continual exercise.

The chief danger in growing pigs for profit is in becoming overstocked. Those who sell early even though they do not get all the profit the pig might bring by keeping and fattening are

reasonably certain of making money. Some farmers are unreasonable about their bargains. They always want not merely the best end of the bargain, but all there is in it for themselves. But others must live as well as they. In selling stock of any kind the buyer as well as the seller should make. If he does not by and by there will be no buyers. All commercial business is pursued on the principle of mutual advantage. If it were not it must run out from lack of support. It takes two to make a bargain, and if bargaining is to be continued, both parties must be allowed to live.

A lady whose father died and left her to manage the farm resents, says Indiana Farmer, the critics who think the common farmers cannot manage as well as the bonanz farmers and breeders. Her father before her had been a success at horse breeding, and she caught on, and is making it a success also. She says: I have a few good brood mares, one standard, the others Morgans, and I shall go right on breeding to the best stallions within my reach (or a little beyond) whose blood breeds on, and whose breeding will cross well with the mare's blood lines. I know one reason why people get the idea that farmers know nothing of the science of breeding. It is those non-progressive ones who take no newspapers, don't know a Hambletonian from a Clydesdale, that think a colt is only a colt, have three or four old mares, breeding them to some runt of a stallion, who stands in their neighborhood at a fee of \$3, (sometimes less than \$3) work their mares hard in the snow all winter, let them off the plow long enough to foal, and work them all summer; in the fall the colt is a little homely, humped-up thing; its owner hears of some fashionably-bred colt being sold at a big figure, and says "a colt can't be nothing but a colt," and immediately puts a high figure on his. Well, he didn't sell, but he held up by these gentlemen I mentioned before as a fair sample of the farmer. Now if these small farmers would get a good mare or two, and breed to some good stallion bred in fashionable lines, (and there are plenty of such standing at the reasonable fee of \$25 and \$50,) they would find that they might sell at good prices when the produce was four months old. If they would subscribe to the journals and study up blood lines and crosses they could soon learn what blood nicked the best with their mares; they would find they might raise a good colt twice in a while. I fail to see why a farmer can't be as well informed as any other man if he takes pains to inform himself.

With good care, and where sheep are kept in small flocks, 95 per cent of all lambs dropped should be raised. If this is not done the chances are that something is wrong with the shepherd. Generally speaking, 100 ewes are enough to keep in a single flock. Of course, this does not apply to such methods as must pertain to the ranch, but is addressed to the farmer, or stock farmer.

While the weather is hot is a good time to kill out weeds, and in the garden and orchard especially thorough work should be done.

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:

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

August 10—For M Half & Bros, Catoosa, I T, 161 cows and heifers, 771 lbs, \$1.75; W W Lynn, Catoosa, I T, 36 cows and heifers, 643 lbs, \$1.95; R and D Oliver, Ta-la-la, I T, 57 calves, \$5 50 each.

August 11—For H and T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 53 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.90; Wm Hittson, Catoosa, I T, 30 cows and heifers, 717 lbs, \$1.90; 87 heifers, 550 lbs, \$1.75; 80 heifers, 552 lbs, \$1.85; 104 calves, \$5.62; Geo Simson, Catoosa, 178 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.60; 40 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.90; 110 calves, \$6.50 each; B L Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 29 cows, 778 lbs, \$2; W A Ellis, Tulsa, I T, 29 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.90; Ellis & Sharp, Tulsa, I T, 24 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.75; G O Cresswell, Tulsa, I T, 29 cows, 778 lbs, \$2; J H Eaton, Tulsa, I T, 24 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.90; H T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 759 lbs, \$2; W H Yarborough, Sherman, 48 steers, 1028 lbs, \$3; 10 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.65; 13 heifers, 712 lbs, \$2.05; 25 calves, \$7.00 each.

August 12—W P Brewer, Wagoner, I T, 3 heifers, 630 lbs, \$2.05; 1 heifer, 770 lbs, \$2.05; 62 heifers, 611 lbs, \$2.05.

August 13—J S and D W Goodwin, Inola, I T, 50 steers, 958 lbs, \$3; Sam Cutbirth, Inola, 52 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.90.

Aug. 15—Steve Price, Dundee, 10 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.50; 5 mixed, 656 lbs, \$2; 8 cows, 675 lbs, \$1.75; 7 steers, 701 lbs, \$2.15; C Young, Dundee, 24 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.55; 1 bull, 990 lbs, \$1.50; 3 calves, \$6 each; Henry Roach, Tulsa, I T, 19 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.75; 33 calves, \$7; G W Sanders, Tulsa, I T, 58 cows and heifers, 728 lbs, \$2; B L Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 56 cows and heifers, 734 lbs, \$2; R F Gordon, Catoosa, I T, 27 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.70; 1 stag, 1010 lbs, \$2; W W Lynn, Catoosa, I T, 28 cows and heifers, 707 lbs, \$2.10; 7 calves, \$5 each; D L Middleton & Son, Inola, I T, 63 cows and heifers, 740 lbs, \$2; 26 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.70; 1 cow, 600 lbs, \$2; A C Middleton, Inola, I T, 25 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.70; E D Easter, Merkel, 2 bulls, 1040 lbs, \$1.75; 26 cows and heifers, 571 lbs, \$1.75; 9 calves, \$6 each; Tom Lanier, Merkel, 25 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.55; W E Rayner, Merkel, 56 cows and heifers, 813 lbs, \$2; 21 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.55; 4 cows, 880 lbs, \$2; 59 calves, \$7 each; M Dahlman, Merkel, 29 cows and heifers, 647 lbs, \$2; J S Swan, Merkel, 29 mixed, 720 lbs, \$2.25.

Aug. 16—G T Hume, Silverdale, Kan, 27 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.70; Magnolia Land and Cattle Co, Colorado, 27 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.85; 173 calves, \$5.50 each.

AT KANSAS CITY.

August 13—For D W Hodges, Lehigh, I T, 23 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.75; M Half & Bros, Hamilton, Kans, 46 lbs, 945 lbs, \$2.20; 28 steers, 937 lbs, \$2.35; 24 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.35; Robt Turner, Miami, Tex, 10 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.75; 23 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.50; 24 calves, \$7.50 each; Pryor, Pumphrey & Blank, Kildare, I T, 109 calves, \$5.50 each; G W Addison, Hamilton, Kans, 105 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.75; R D Craig, Pond Creek, I T, 24 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.32; P G Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 82 steers, 832 lbs, \$2.40; Rose & Willard, Elgin, Kans, 198 calves, \$7.50 each; J E Edwards, Woodward, I T, 106 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.65; 71 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.15; F Greenwood, Elgin, Kans, 63 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.65; H Campbell, Woodward, I T, 31 cows, 844 lbs, \$1.40; 27 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.40; 2 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.25; 35 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.30; Campbell & Co, Woodward, I T, 23 cows, 544 lbs, \$1.40; J C Core, Woodward, I T, 29 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.80; 23 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.15; H S Vaden, Ardmore, I T, 23 cows, 797 lbs, \$1.75; F V McQuigg, Woodward, I T, 20 cows, 744 lbs, \$1.35; Russell & Bevins, Elgin, Kans, 49 steers, 947 lbs, \$2.60; 54 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.60; Callen & Co, Elgin, Kans, 55 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.60; C Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 111 calves, \$5 each; 60 calves,

\$5 each; J H Hampson, Elgin, Kans, 28 steers, 742 lbs, \$2.30; 50 cows, 676 lbs, \$1.15; 51 calves, \$6 each; 31 cows, 650 lbs, \$1.40; Oxner & Hood, Elgin, Kans, 40 steers, 755 lbs, \$2.15; 22 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.40; 44 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.15; 45 calves, \$6 each; T J McMurry, Elgin, Kans, 15 calves, \$6 each; 22 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.30; G H Hume, Silverdale, Kans, 236 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.85; Casteen & McDaniel, State Line, Kans, 26 steers, 809 lbs, \$2.40; Dunlap, M & Co, Pond Creek, I T, 120 steers, 1067 lbs, \$2.75; R D Craig, Pond Creek, I T, 145 steers, 851 lbs, \$2.10; W H Jennings, Ponca, I T, 100 calves, \$7.50 each; Armstrong & Co, Ponca, I T, 124 calves, \$4.50 each; 236 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.65; J R Blocker, Ponca, I T, 92 calves, \$6 each; H M Kidwell, Ponca, I T, 110 cows, 650 lbs, \$1.80; 64 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.80; Jones & Co Bayard, Kins, 105 cows, 654 lbs, \$1.70; Slate Bros, Red Rock, I T, 134 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.55; I T Pryor, Red Rock, I T, 135 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.60.

Aug. 16—Pryor & Moseley, Red Rock, I T, 130 cows, 722 lbs, \$1.70; P J Quigley, Kiowa, Kans, 36 cows, 855 lbs, \$1.60; 63 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.75; W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kans, 54 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.75; 70 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.75; Jones-Nelson P Co, Bazar, Kans, 180 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.70; J H Lampe, Hamilton, Kans, 20 steers, 1298 lbs, \$3.95; H R Martin, Kiowa, Kans, 324 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.35; 56 cows, 798 lbs, \$2; Hall & Stevens, Chickasha, I T, 50 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.25; F M Daugherty, Chickasha, I T, 80 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.25; F Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 27 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.40; 30 steers, 785 lbs, \$2.25; R G Head, Carlos, Kans, 46 cows, 843 lbs, \$1.60; H M Kidwell, Ponca, I T, 124 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.80; 58 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.35; 24 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.50; Dunlap, Miller Co, Pond Creek, I T, 22 steers, 1186 lbs, \$2.05; D H Arnold, Ponca, I T, 114 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.30; E Pugh, Hamilton, Kans, 110 steers, 1057 lbs, \$2.85.

THE FISH & KECK CO. KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 10—J H & E H Bounds, Sherman, 46 steers, 1105 lbs, \$2.90; C B Gardenhire, Ardmore, I T, 19 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.65; G L Campbell, Ardmore, I T, 23 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.65; A M Colson, Caldwell, Kan, 56 cows, 806 lbs, \$1.75; S T Tuttle, Caldwell, Kan, 88 steers, 1131 lbs, \$3.15.

Aug. 11—P J Mattingley, Sherman, 17 cows, 763 pounds, \$1.85; 34 steers 826 lbs, \$1.90; Y P Short, Kiowa, Kan, 23 steers, 1138 lbs, \$3.00; 24 steers, 1068 lbs, \$2.75.

Aug. 12—F Y Ewing, Kiowa, Kan, 50 steers, 1064 lbs, \$3.30; Ewell & Justice, Kiowa, Kan, 52 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.65; S Langdon, 12 steers, 863 lbs, \$2.50; 43 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.80; W A Beatty, Elgin, Kan, 26 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.85; S W Pettit, Pawhuska, 20 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.40; 24 cows, 829 lbs, \$2.10; C Q Hassard, Elgin, Kan, 24 steers, 1111 lbs, \$2.65; J Hassard, Elgin, Kan, 86 steers, 858 lbs, \$2.60; C Q & J Hassard, Elgin, Kan, 158 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.80; A M Colson, Caldwell, Kan, 56 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.80; Koen Bros, El Reno, I T, 25 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.85; 50 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.75; Chas Keith, El Reno, I T, 86 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.65; Millett Bros, 97 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.30; 46 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.20; G M Carpenter, Elgin, Kan, 84 corn-fed steers, 1200 lbs, \$3.65; Sam Dyer, 88 steers, 1097 lbs, \$2.90; Thos Bugbee, Higgins, 25 steers, 999 lbs, \$2.45; Ines & Doyle, Higgins, 98 cows, 896 lbs, \$2.00; 83 calves, each \$7.75; 19 bulls, 1250 lbs, \$1.55.

Aug. 15—Jones-Nelson Pasturage Co, Elgin, Kan, 151 calves, each \$6.00; 205 calves, each \$6.00; John Hassard, Elgin, Kan, 32 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.60; Geo Mate, Kiowa, Kan, 13 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.00; 22 steers, 1308 lbs, \$3.75; 46 calves, each \$8.50; A M Colson, Kiowa, Kan, 56 cows, 801 lbs, \$1.85; G M Carpenter, Elgin, Kan, 28 cows, \$1180 lbs, \$3.50; Wm Paul, Caldwell, Kan, 26 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.60; S T Tuttle, Caldwell, Kan, 18 cows, 762 lbs, \$2.00.

Aug. 16—Chas Keith, El Reno, I T, 28 cows, 858 lbs, \$1.90; 28 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.30; M Kahn & Co, Kiowa, Kan, 123 steers, 1150 lbs, \$2.85; A M Colson,

Kiowa, Kan, 56 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.85; Jule Trumbley, Elgin, Kan, 20 cows, 758 lbs, \$2.00; V Herard, Elgin, Kan, 52 cows, 801 lbs, \$1.90; 55 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.55; Y. P. Short, Kiowa, Kan, 25 steers, 1071 lbs, \$2.75; 54 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.70; 24 h-b steers, 1228 lbs, \$3.00; V. Herard, Elgin, Kan, 264 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.55; Koen Bros, El Reno, I T, 22 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.20; 53 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.50.

STEWART & OVERSTREET. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 10—J. E. Campbell, —, 21 steers, 950 lbs, \$3; 20 steers, 956 lbs, \$3; 3 steers, 1000 lbs, \$3; 2 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3; 1 steer, 1410 lbs, \$3.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 11—Geo B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 10 steers, 791 lbs, \$2.40; 8 cows, 937 lbs, \$2.15; S. H. Montgomery, Tulsa, I T, 26 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.60; Wilson Live Stock Co, Tulsa, I T, 19 cows, 822 lbs, \$2.15; 49 calves, \$7.25.

Aug. 13—J J McAlester McAlester, I T, 50 steers, 991 lbs, \$3.05; L A Jackson, McAlester, I T, 54 steers, 765 lbs, \$2.50; E R Crockett, Waldrip, 20 cows, 743 lbs, \$2.10; 78 calves, \$6.00.

Aug. 15—L F Lacey, Chelsa, I T, 104 steers, 1054 lbs, \$3.00; 95 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.75; J E Campbell, Chelsa, I T, 96 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.85; Kelso & McNeill, Abilene, 24 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.60; 22 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.90; 5 stags and bulls, 1066 lbs, \$1.65.

Aug. 16—Kelso & Neill, Abilene, 19 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.45; J D Kelly & D, Afton, I T, 13 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.40; 13 cows, 807 lbs, \$2.25.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 10—O. P. Wimberly, —, 14 cows, 772 lbs, \$2; 5 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.50; 3 bulls, 1040 lbs, \$1.45; 2 bulls, 1190 lbs, \$1.90; 4 stags, 1090 lbs, \$1.90. McFall, —, 26 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.75; 30 steers, 780 lbs, \$2.70; 58 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.70.

Aug. 11—A. Burns, —, 96 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.90.

Aug. 12—McFall, —, 56 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.35;

Aug. 13—McFall, —, 20 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.40; 1 steer, 700 lbs, \$2.40.

Aug. 16—F Melwee, Vernon, 14 cows, 630 lbs, \$2.10; 9 steers, 816 lbs, \$2.50; 8 calves, 153 lbs, \$3.50.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 10—Coleman-Fulton P Co, Red Fork, I T, 100 calves, \$6.50 each; 75 calves, \$6.25.

Aug. 12—W P Brewer, Wagoner, I T, 50 steers, 907 lbs, \$2.75; W H Carden, Wagoner, I T, 29 cows, 818 lbs, \$2.00.

Aug. 15—Webb & Hill, Albany, 56 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.80; Dr J B Taylor, Red Fork, I T, 58 cows, 746 lbs, \$2; 91 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.95; John J Yargoe, Red Fork, I T, 25 steers, 680 lbs, \$2; J B Browne, Weatherford, 26 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.40; 37 yearlings, 520 lbs, \$1.75; 29 cows, 720 lbs, \$2.12.

Aug. 16—J F Smith, Henrietta, 26 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.80; W J Corn, Bear Creek, 46 steers, 1060 lbs, \$2.90; Geo W Perryman, Red Fork, 84 calves, \$6.30 each.

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

Aug. 10—S B Burnett, Burnett, 201 steers, 1027 lbs, \$3; 136 steers, 1038 lbs, \$2.95; W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 57 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.90; J J Burnett, Burnett, 72 steers, 874 lbs, \$2.87; W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 207 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.75; T Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 27 cows, 866 lbs, \$2.10; 161 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.10.

Aug. 11—D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 315 steers, 1083 lbs, \$2.90.

Aug. 12—L Draggon, Waco, 52 calves, 230 lbs, \$4.25; 20 calves, 328 lbs, \$2.50.

Aug. 15—W E Halsell, Vinita, I T, 22 steers, 1139 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 1131 lbs, \$2.90; 44 steers, 1132 lbs, \$2.90; 54 heifers, 759 lbs, \$2.25; 165 heifers, 757 lbs, \$2.25.

SCALING & TAMBLYN.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 15.—Webb & Houston, Bellevue, 26 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.75; S Webb & Co, Bellevue, 42 steers, 962 lbs, \$3.50; 44 steers, 990 lbs, \$3.50; J Houston, Bellevue, 27 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.85; Sid Webb, Bellevue, 25 steers, 879 lbs, \$3; 19 steers, 1162 lbs, \$3.70; Childress county Land and C. Co, Childress, 31 calves, 211 lbs, \$4.40; 82 calves, 210 lbs, \$4.40; 81 calves, 200 lbs, \$4.40; 2 calves, 210 lbs, \$4.40; 60 cows and heifers, 744 lbs, \$2; 24 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.75; D B Gardner, Childress, 130 calves, 212 lbs, \$4.40; 19 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.75; 21 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.75; 37 cows, 786 lbs, \$2; J O Hall, Vinita, I T, 41 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.80; 5 cows, 794 lbs, \$2.25; 2 bulls, 335 lbs, \$1.80; B W Kider, Chelsea, I T, 78 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.75; I N Jackson, Tulsa, I T, 81 steers, 841 lbs, \$2.60.

Aug. 16.—W H Meyers, Henrietta, 45 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.85; 2 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.80; Smith & Co, Henrietta, 75 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.75; H B Bowen, Antelope, 5 cows, 760 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull 1220 lbs, \$1.65; S Webb, Bellevue, 25 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.85; 2 bulls, 1130 lbs, \$1.70; 7 calves, each, \$7; 75 steers, 924 lbs, \$3; 27 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.70; 27 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.70; J Houston, Bellevue, 25 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.70; 7 calves, each, \$7; W T Benton, Belcherville, 70 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.90.

NEWSY EXTRACTS

Culled from Letters of the Journal's Many Friends and Patrons all Over the State.

MAJ. W. V. JOHNSON, Colorado, Texas.—Your efforts are in a successful channel and calculated to accomplish much good; the amount of good only limited by the number of your readers. Your work addresses itself to the intelligence and judgment of your readers and merits the consideration of thoughtful men.

S. B. KUTCH, PARSONS, PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS.—The crops in this vicinity are all that could be desired, except by the chronic grumblers that are found in almost every neighborhood. Wheat threshing is about over averaged twenty bushels per acre. B. F. Woodhouse threshed from his Bear creek farm alone 4200 bushels of wheat. Corn is exceedingly good. This neighborhood will turn off some extra fine beeves this season. Stock are in good condition; we are, however, needing rain to revive the grass.

CAPTAIN T. W. ABNEY, Denton, Texas.—I note with pleasure that you have taken entire control of the editorial and business management of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Allow me to say that, in my opinion, it cannot be in better hands. As its founder and its editor when in its swaddling clothes, as its proprietor in its palmy days, you have stood by it and I have no hesitancy in saying that at the helm as editor and manager you will again put it in the front rank of live stock and farm journals. Your foresight and conception of what is necessary will always come to you in the hour of need. I sincerely wish for you and the JOURNAL that success which your efforts justly entitles you to.

DR. B. A. ROGERS, Liberty Hill, Texas.—A few years ago I was raising a good many hogs; now and then one would drop down behind—could not work the hind legs. My neighbors said "Kidney worms." Two of the hogs died. I had an old man on my farm, full of notions, but no fool; he said: "Don't you laugh, and I will show you how to cure them every time." He caught one; with his pocket-knife cut open the skin on the inside of the forehead just above the eyes, cutting a slip of skin to the bone, and down about two inches in length, and turned the pig loose. I laughed, but the pig got well, and so has every weak loined pig from my pens ever since, treated in the

same simple way. How it is done I do not know. I suppose it to be a nervous disease, and that the nervous center is clipped with the knife.

PETER SWLNSON, CADDO, STEPHENS COUNTY, TEXAS. Help us to establish a home market. By this, I mean advocate for neighbors to go together and raise certain kinds of stock; for instance, one farmer has five or ten hogs to sell, there is no one to buy, and he hasn't enough to ship, but if each man in a neighborhood had that many, buyers would come for them, as they do for our yearlings. Advocate the importance of co-operation in raising the farmer's best friend, the sheep, at least to the extent that each farmer raise enough of them to keep their pastures clean, and raise early lambs for the early market. By so doing, from \$4 to \$5 can be made from each good ewe kept, and a market be established at home. The establishment of this system would be a great benefit to the farmers and bring untold wealth to the state and its citizens. My eight years experience in the sheep business teaches me that the pasture, shelter and feed system is the one that brings the money, and that the range business must go.

DODGE MASON, KEMP, TEX.—I am very glad to know that you have full control and management of the JOURNAL, the only all around stock man's friend in Texas. I am certainly an admirer of the JOURNAL, and have been from its first issue. I consider it good and getting better with each succeeding number. I would be glad to see the JOURNAL advocate strongly just one thing more, and that is to try to keep us silly beef shippers from running so many cattle on the market at one time, and thereby knocking the bottom out of it. We ought to use better judgment in some way, and would like to hear from the JOURNAL and the shippers, on this point. There is no question but what there are barely enough beef in sight for the demand, if we could only arrange in some way to keep big runs off the market, and only send them forward as they are needed. We have fine grain crops, the best for many years. The cotton crop promises to be equally as good, if not better, than last year, which was over an average. Our stock men expect to feed largely on cheap feed raised at home. I wish for both the JOURNAL and its manager the greatest of success.

WEBB & WEBB, Real Estate and Live Stock Brokers, Baird, Texas.—We have always considered the JOURNAL an important factor and of material aid to us in conducting an active real estate business and since the late improvements have been added and the agricultural and stock farming departments enlarged and given special prominence we do not hesitate to pronounce the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL the best paper of its kind in the state. Your arrangement of matter relating to cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., is not only convenient but attractive as is also the "For Sale" column. We have no doubt that the smaller cards and advertisements are read ten times as often in this group as they would be if scattered throughout the entire paper. We hope you will secure a live correspondent from every county in the state. A short, crispy, newsy letter even, occasionally from each county would not only make interesting reading, but add a great deal toward advertising the different sections and counties of the state. A department for our wives and mothers and another for the boys and girls would probably prove an interest-ful feature. There are many farmers and stockmen who read very little themselves but are willing to take a paper if the wife and children are pleased with it. A column or two of news items and a variety of selections would not be at all out of place. We wish the JOURNAL and its editor unbounded success.

M. S. GORDON, FINIS, TEXAS.—As a subscriber and careful reader of the JOURNAL, from almost its first issue, have taken pride and pleasure in its progress. No one understands better that the stock interest of this great state and section have changed from open, unlocated, almost systemless ownership of scrubs to the present limited and landed investment; no one is better qualified by nature and experience to lead out along these lines of progress, which we must take if we would succeed under the existing and rapidly changing order of things, than yourself. The stock raiser and farmer in the beginning of your journalism so far apart in interest, and at times inimical, are now closer together, and must be merged for the best success of either. In foreign countries, England for example, her land is valued at \$500 per acre; a tenant would be considered insane who undertook to make farming profitable, except in conjunction with stock. At this date no country can mature and flesh a fine beef more cheaply than our South; no food so fattening as cotton seed meal, and yet in the midst of the wailing of the farmer at starvation price of cotton, and the dependency of the cowman at the fickleness and bottomless nature of the beef market, how few have turned the cotton seed into well bred beeves and drove them off instead of hauling them! How few cowmen are raising feed on their own places to keep their young steers constantly growing and fleshing! We have the grandest slice of the earth, the best stock farming country in the world. There is, therefore, no reason why every one who works industriously and energetically and uses good judgment should not succeed.

The farmer does not need to be more than a middle-aged man to remember the time when the condition of the sheep breeder was absolutely pitiable. The ordinary farmer would run from sheep at the first opportunity. The reason is not hard to find. When the first settlers came west at the close of the period of great prosperity in wool growing and saw how admirably the Western prairies were adapted to sheep raising, they bought large flocks of sheep in the East, many of them the poorest culls, many of them diseased, and rushed into the business with no special knowledge of the new conditions and no practical experience in flock management. The result was disaster wide-spread. It does not need to be said that to-day a man with a good flock of sheep is regarded as the most fortunate of farmers. He has been making money, as we say, "hand over fist," doubling the value of his flock every year, and the industry seems to be but in its small beginnings. Here, too, success was obtained by the use of improved stock, stock adapted to the special purpose, that purpose being production of mutton with wool as an incident and not of wool with mutton as an incident. Now that the means of communication have been so greatly improved and the price of transportation lessened, the American wool grower must compete with the wool grower in Australia and like countries, where the cost of the land is nothing and where exclusive wool growing can be followed, hence to grow sheep for wool alone, after the methods of the early breeders, is simply to invite disaster.

The corn crop in Clay county must certainly be extraordinarily fine in most localities this season. Chilson & Burnham have a number of ears on exhibition, at their office which are from twelve to fifteen inches long. The grain is thoroughly developed and shows no signs of drouth or poor land. The most surprising feature of this corn is that it was raised on sod. Clay county soil will certainly produce if you'll give it a chance, but if you don't plant it will raise as little as any country in the world.—Henrietta Herald.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The range in a large portion of the state is in better condition than for several years.

Texas has produced more oats this year than ever produced in the state in any previous year.

A good rain fell throughout the county yesterday, and there are favorable indications for more to-day. Farmers are taking advantage of it and busy plowing for the fall crop.—Foard County News.

For the year ending June 30, 1892, the exports of wheat from the United States were 157,280,351 bushels, and of flour 15,196,769 barrels, the total representing 225,666,311 bushels.

The Folsom Springs Metropolitan says: Charles Springer started a herd of 3000 Triangle Dot steers to Kansas last Saturday. He also shipped 2000 head of two-year-olds to Kansas pastures.

A telegram dated Del Rio, August 17, says: This part of the county is not particularly suffering for rain. It is quite dry, but both cattle and sheep are doing tolerably well. None are dying yet.

Henry Jackson, a well to do stock farmer of Garvin, Wise county, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Jackson brought in and sold to the Fort Worth Packing company a good lot of hogs. The price paid was \$4.50.

J. F. Pebbles of Colorado Springs, Col., came here last Saturday evening and has been seeing to his 100,000 sheep that are being driven through this place. He reports a large number dying a few miles north of town from eating a poison weed.—Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

The Texas Western very correctly says: The cattle interest of this country is making little or no advance, and will not until more interest is taken in better breeds. Improved cattle are the only ones that can be handled to advantage by farmers, but these they can make money out of.

In a recent address Earl Spencer, president of the Northampton Agricultural Society, England, said that agriculture was now in a more flourishing condition in England than it has been for some years. Contrariwise, Mr. Charles Howard of Bedford said that after fifty years' experience of agriculture he never remembered the condition of farmers to be worse than at present.

"In next week's issue will appear an article on Johnson grass and how to kill it from the pen of Herbert Post of Fort Worth," says this week's Texas Stockman. That must be a powerful pen of Herbert Post's if it will kill Johnson grass. This is another illustration of the old saying that the pen is mightier than the sword.—Drover's Telegram.

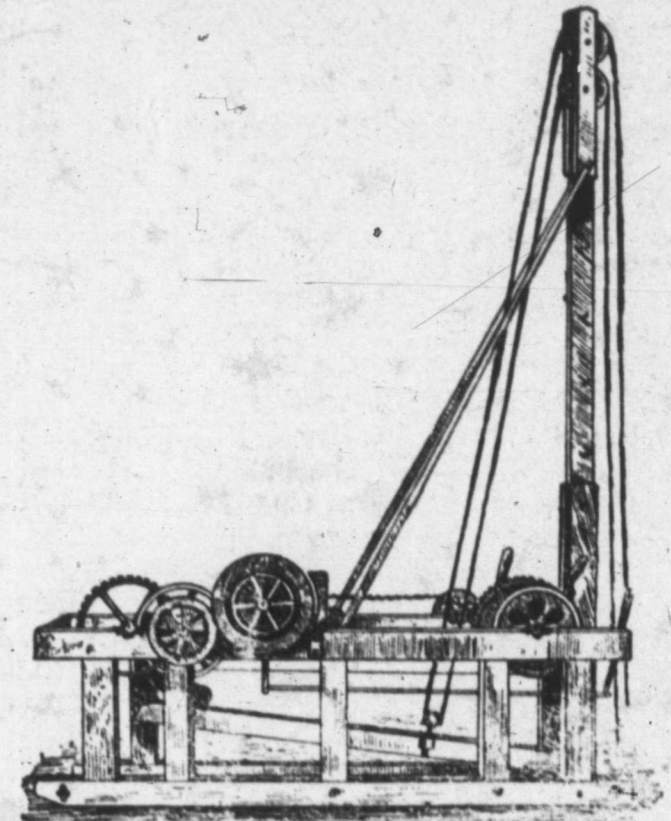
The Mangum Star gives its readers the following good advice: Exhibit your crops, livestock, fruit and vegetables and encourage your sons to become competitors. Devote your best energies to make the annual fair a grand success, and speedily better times will be brought about, leaving behind you as you look back upon time, some monuments of our faithful labors, in that we have contributed to make men better, farming more remunerative and life more attractive.

A telegram from Brownsville, Tex., says: From twenty-three reports received by the central relief committee it is evident that the condition of our country people is not so bad as at first reported. Ninety-eight families are thus far found to be deserving and entitled to relief, and it is believed that when all the reports are in, the num-

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bers may be increased to 200 families in a population of 18,000. The committee thinks it can cope with the situation, and no appeal for aid outside of the county is deemed justifiable, for at least the present. Good rains throughout the country except in this city.

A report of a terrible catastrophe comes from Boise City, Idaho. Two prospectors tried to catch a stray calf which ran into a herd of 361 head of cattle. A stampede resulted. The cattle ran toward the brink of a cliff. Two cowboys, Jerome Wasson and Daniel Hancock, succeeded in getting in front of the herd and attempted to bring the animals to a standstill. Their horrified companions saw them swept off the cliff as the maddened animals rushed over. Three hundred and sixty-one cattle were forced off the cliff and fell seventy-nine feet. The bodies of the two cowboys were found dreadfully mangled.

The August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows a reduction in the condition of cotton July from 88.9 to 82.3. This is the lowest average since August 1886, when the general condition was one point lower. The season has been almost everywhere too wet, though in South Carolina and Georgia alternations of excessive rainfall and blistering sunshine have been injurious. In Texas need of rain is reported by some correspondents. The natural result of these conditions appear in grassy fields, rank plant growth and small fruitage, with considerable shedding.

It is too early, says the Breeders' Gazette, for estimates of the corn crop, but it is clearly apparent that it will fall considerably short of last year. The "bull" element on Change is strong, and favored by reports received the past two days it has been able to push up the price of corn several cents. Western and Southern Kansas has undoubtedly been blistered by hot winds and drouth, but the crop in the eastern portion of the state is yet in good condition, although rain is needed. On the other hand the Illinois weather service reports the condition of the crop August 1 as beyond the most sanguine expectation. Reports indicate 73 per cent. of a seasonable condition, but much of the crop will only make fodder under the most favorable conditions. Higher prices for corn are clearly indicated.

AGRICULTURAL.

In determining how much seed wheat is needed, remember more seed is needed for thin land than for rich.

Cultivation during a drouth to retain moisture in the soil should not be over two and one-half inches deep, and the finer the tilth of the soil the better.

Don't be afraid to burn up trash. There is no worse economy than that which hoards up trash of no possible value, and which only makes "clutter."

It is only in exceptional cases that it can be considered advisable to burn off wheat stubble or to burn off weeds. The better plan is to plow them under.

An exchange tells of a young man in Indiana who is managing his father's farm upon shares, and the parent gets as much for his half as he did for the whole when he was running it alone. Better stock and tools and better methods have doubled the producing capacity.

The season has much to do with the mode of culture best adapted to the crops in cultivation. One farmer says: "The level cultivation of nearly all cross, both in geld and garden, is to be preferred to the old and once popular method of hilling. Level culture is more expeditious, less laborious, and insures a more even distribution of moisture.

If you are not satisfied with the profit from a given crop, try to reduce the cost of growing it, rather than depend upon an increase in values. The surest way to reduce cost is to grow more from the acreage you have devoted to the crop.

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 greatest 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.

One of the important duties of the farmer at this especial season of the year is to constitute himself a weed killer. Not a single weed upon the farm, nor about the farm in the lands or roads, should be permitted to mature its seeds, for then dozens or even hundreds will spring up to annoy you and to rob the soil where now there is but one. There are not many weeds that will persist in living long if their stalks and leaves are kept cut down, and fewer yet that will survive if cut close to the root in August. Take a day now and clean them out thoroughly. It will save you many days in the future.

Few men can stand sudden prosperity. Many have been ruined by big returns in speculation. As it is a poor rule that will not work both ways, we must naturally conclude that there are advantages and even indirect profits arising from the loss of a crop, or a failure in a business enterprise, provided we are able to learn and apply the lesson taught by the mistakes of the past. Every effect is dependent upon some cause. Now there may be certain causes and conditions beyond our control, but as a rule the success or failure of a crop is dependent largely upon ourselves; and if the result is a failure we need not lay it to luck, fate or the influence of the moon (which latter is worthy also of some attention)

but study well the requirements and conditions absolutely necessary to secure success, and then see how nearly we complied with them or utterly ignored the same. By so doing the loss of one crop may lead to better methods, more forethought and increased effort at the proper time, and the result is a profitable return.

It is hardly to be supposed that every man on the farm can be expected to be an all around mechanic and be able to do every kind of a job needed, but there is one thing nearly every man can do, and it is the one feature most sadly neglected on the farm. It does not take a skilled mechanic, and much less an artist, to do a good deal of the painting called for about the house or the barn, but with white lead, oil, a little color and a brush or two almost any handy man could make a fair job of painting the house, house fence, wagon wheels, plow or any other implement, and save to himself many dollars every year. A little forethought would provide the materials and keep them handy for use when other work is not pressing.

Whatever depression there may have been in agriculture in America in past years, it seems to have been far worse in England. At a recent farmers' meeting in Maidstone, England, Mr. J. Harbridge reported a number of actual sales as compared with sales and offers on the same property in past years. One farm that was sold years ago for \$200,000 sold within the last four months for \$70,000. Another owner refused an offer twenty years ago of \$20,000 and within the last year sold for \$8500. Evidently the causes of agricultural depression are not local.

Be master of your business but avoid being masterful. A general may command both the confidence and the esteem of his men without being a Martinet; a woman may rule her own household without being a scold, and a farmer may have the happy faculty of so conducting his business as to possess himself of the willing co-operation of his hired help, and command with his head rather than his tongue. Not only does a soft answer turn away wrath, but orders issued and instructions given in happy language are apt to inspire both team and men, and to make work much more easy and agreeable. Every man should know his own business, and to be successful must be master of it, but the first requisite of success is to be master of himself, and especially of his tongue.

The stirring of the soil tends to make the dry and loosened earth act as a mulch for that below, which is more compact, and by attracting the rays of the sun and absorbing the dews, tends to hasten the chemical changes which transform the coarse and crude materials of fertility into those solutions which the plants feed upon, and to a certain extent the dry earth does absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere and hold it until rains carry it down to the plant roots below. We all know how quickly a covering of dry earth will absorb the ammonia that may be escaping from the manure heap, or the decaying vegetable material anywhere, but we do not know how much it can absorb from the very winds themselves as they blow over the fields, but many are assured that the amount so brought to our field is not small. At least we know that in the ordinary rainfall of the year nearly fifty pounds of nitrogen is carried down to the earth upon each acre, in amount equal to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda.

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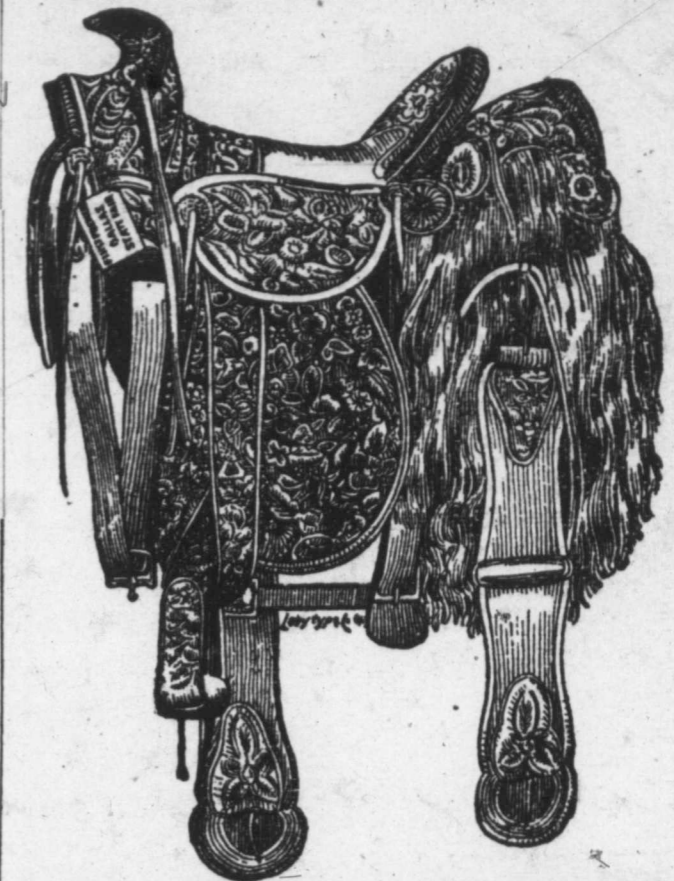
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STOCK FARMING.

There are two things that the farmer will rarely have an over-supply of; these are feed and manure.

Plan so as to lessen the waste as much as possible, it will aid materially to increase the profits.

Every weed that is allowed to go to seed means a dozen next year. Keep them down.

Cut the millet for hay as soon as the seeds begin to form. Overripe millet does not make good hay.

In arranging the farm buildings convenient in stabling and feeding the various kinds of stock are important items.

With almost any crop or stock when prices go below the cost of production, enough abandon it to raise prices again.

Boxes should be provided for salt, even when salt is given to the stock in the field. Throwing salt on the ground often kills the vegetation and causes the stock to lick up grit and dirt. When the salt boxes are not in use they should be inverted, so as to keep the rain out.

Texas farmers should give more attention, not only to raising more feed for their live stock, but this feed should be more carefully housed and fed. This can only be done by erecting better and more commodious barns and more generally preparing to carry on in a systematic way the business of a stock farmer.

We are willing to accept without question the assertion that there is but small profit in cultivating poor land, but why is it that we are unwilling to admit that the same rule applies to stock? It is a fact that it is very bad economy to feed and care for poor stock, because good stock will give a much better return for what they receive.

Every farmer who has stock should see that they have ample shelter from winter storms; build good barns and stables if you can, but if not able to do that erect good, warm sheds of straw and boards or poles. Warm, comfortable quarters saves feed and keeps stock thriving while the cold storms take out all the profit of the year's growth.

The kind of stock to raise is the kind the consumer demands. The successful merchant is the one who caters to, and tries to supply the demand of his customers. The merchant who would insist on selling a linen duster when a beaver overcoat was wanted or vice versa would find it an up-hill business. The same is true of the stockman and farmer. To be successful and obtain top prices, they must produce what the people want.

One of the most useful helps the wide-awake farmer has in his avocation is the agricultural journal, which stands as an illuminator and test expositor of his calling. Were it not for those acknowledged helps to wisdom many who are at present in the midst of scientific agricultural progression would remain with many others of our craft among the old ruts of antiquity. Invariably we find those highest advanced in agricultural science among those who are prominent contributors to our leading agricultural journals.

There is undoubtedly a great future for alfalfa, or the California clover, on the soil of arid plains in the West. Kansas farmers say it is cheaper and more certain feed for beef, than corn is in their state. Corn is often injured by drought. Alfalfa is nearly drought-proof. But part of this superiority of alfalfa is owing to the ease with which the crop may be grown and marketed. On good land with good tillage corn will produce more and better feed per acre than can alfalfa.

Pure water ought to be where stock can get at it at all times, particularly during warm weather, as it very often makes the difference between gain or loss. A half-dozen times a day is not too often to offer water to stock any time of the year. During the hot weather of summer farm animals suffer more from lack of proper care in watering than they could from neglect in the matter of sufficient food. In truth, the best pastures and most approved systems of feeding cannot give good results when there is lack of attention or inadequate facilities in watering.

Many farmers do not fully realize the value of thoroughbred males for breeding purposes but are content with anything having a fair appearance, although it may be of unknown descent. First-class stock is ready sale and will always bring the top price in market, while poor or ordinary often goes begging for a buyer at any price. Then why keep on breeding poor stock when the same amount of feed will produce more pounds and bring double the price? To be sure it costs more to get good thoroughbred males, but you get back the difference in the first cross, besides the satisfaction of having something of which you will be proud and is ready sale at any time. In any kind of stock breed with some special purpose in view and try to get as near perfection as possible. Discard the mongrel males at once and try thoroughbreds, it will pay you.

When the progressive farmer sells a fine horse or a load of hogs, cattle, sheep, etc., and when his cows make 12 to 15 pounds of butter per week—all resulting in profitable returns, the non-progressive man calls it "luck" and the result of heavy feeding and extra care. Strange, too, when dozens of similar cases are observed, this individual is of the same mind. There is, too often, a prejudice in the minds of some which prevents their "thinking hard" in the direction of better things. Such farmers do not like to follow their successful neighbor's method. They work harder and accept less for their labor and claim to be contented. This is a bad condition of mind and should be remedied quickly. Faith in one's conclusions, and energy to follow out the details is necessary to one who abandons the scrub for the more profitable improved animal. The beginner with moderate means, needs not to start with the most richly bred horses, cattle, sheep or swine; but if he procures good females and uses a full blood sire, careful management being observed, success will follow. Good "blood," and proper food and care combined are the "causes" of the following effects: an improved grade of breeding stock, more attractive and marketable stock for sale; increased dairy products, wool, etc. The man who did not feed and "look after" his scrub stock properly, in the days of grazing on the wild lands, cannot expect improved stock to do all for him. In raising horses one can usually secure \$3 for each \$1 invested in improved stallion fees. The \$100 bill will add \$200 value to the first twenty of his calves. The \$20 boar is profitable on but twenty pigs, and trebles his cost in return profits on a dozen or fifteen litters. Like increase of values may be expected in other stock, if one carefully selects and cares for both sires and dams.

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.

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25 Cents a Box,

but generally recognized in England and, in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

FAIR NOTES.

The management of the Concho Valley fair have made arrangements that will insure those who attend the fair perhaps the finest exhibitions of cattle roping and bronco "busting" ever seen in the whole country, Cody's Wild West show not excepted. They are now securing, one at a time, the largest, wildest steers in the country, and also have secured a bunch of horses that so far have not been successfully ridden, and as this is the home of some of the best riders and ropers living, some extra fine work may be looked for; altogether they expect their exhibition to excel anything of the kind that has ever been in the country. Arrangements are now being perfected that will insure them. The meeting of the United Confederate Veterans of the Twelfth district, and San Angelo and the fair management assure all who may favor them with a visit at that time a cordial welcome. A rate of one fare for the round trip has already been promised from any point in the state, and they expect to be able to offer a rate of \$5 for the trip from Fort Worth, Dallas, Temple and adjacent territory. The fall rains have set in and everything looks bright for the "Concho country."

The efforts of the Texas State fair to secure an exhibit from Texas for the World's fair are meeting with most encouraging and flattering success. A great number of counties and individual farmers will have exhibits of the state at the State fair and these being carefully preserved will be sent by the Fair association to Chicago next year. This exhibit is going to be a most creditable one for Texas, and will show to great advantage the resources of the state and the inducements it has to offer to capitalists seeking investments and to home-hunters. It will show off admirably in the 40,000 square feet of space applied for, and will be an object lesson that will redound to the benefit of the state immensely. Certainly no county in the state should let this opportunity of making known to the world all that it is, all that it has in the way of soil, natural resources and products to pass unprofitably. The Fair association will also give premiums in the ladies' department on all exhibits intended for subsequent exhibit at the World's fair, and every lady should make some effort to make manifest what the women of Texas can do in the lines of handiwork, art and skill peculiar to women. Mrs. Sydney Smith, who has charge of the ladies' department will take pleasure in giving any information desired on application.

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.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

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Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

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Close connections made for Laredo, points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

For rates, routes, maps, time-tables or other information call on or address

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

C. H. BOARDMAN, Travelling 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.

W. H. Doss, manager of the Day ranch in Coleman county, spent several days this week in Fort Worth.

B. R. Thompson, state agent for the Canda Cattle Car company, with headquarters at San Antonio, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

C. W. and C. C. Kelley, prominent cattle feeders of Hunt county, were in Fort Worth Wednesday hunting for feeders. They are now on the market for 800 head of good cattle.

J. W. Coon of Bear Creek and one of Tarrant county's most successful cattlemen was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Coon is in the market for several hundred feeders.

John T. Beal, the Mitchell county cattleman, was in Fort Worth yesterday en route to the Panhandle. Mr. Beal reports good rains and everything flourishing round about Colorado City.

Ed. Fenlon, manager of the Bronson Cattle Co., of Midland county, was in the city last night en route to his company's pasture in the Indian Territory. Mr. Fenlon says Midland county is needing rain.

Tom Irby, a prosperous cattle man of Seymour, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night. He reports everything in a fairly good condition in Baylor county, but says the country is suffering in certain localities for want of rain.

C. C. French of this place, who represents the Campbell Commission company, is now in the city. The JOURNAL is glad to learn that Mr. French is controlling a large and satisfactory business for the company represented by him.

Charles Leonard Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, made one of his regular annual visits to Fort Worth on Tuesday. The road represented by Mr. Ware is doing an immense live stock business and Charles is correspondingly happy.

M. Z. Smissen, the well-known cattleman of Sterling, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday night en route to the Panhandle, where he has a herd of 2500 young steers. Mr. Smissen says the range and crops in Sterling county are needing rain.

Casey & Swasey, the wholesale liquor and cigar merchants of Fort Worth, solicit through their advertisement in the JOURNAL the trade of the stockmen and farmers. Those wanting anything in their line can not do better than place their orders with Messrs. Casey & Swasey.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, returned from Montana the first of the week. Mr. Andrews reports the Montana range of his company as in fine condition, and says that cattle are doing splendidly.

H. M. Martin, of Comanche county, one of the old, reliable, pioneer cattle men of the state, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, returning from Kansas and the Indian Territory, where he is grazing several hundred steers. He says his cattle are in good condition, but not fat.

Walter R. Woodhouse, an old citizen of Crockett county, who is also one of the most successful and wealthiest men in that section of the state, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Baylor county, where he also has large cattle interests.

Capt. J. C. Lea of Roswell, New Mexico, is spending a few days at the Pickwick hotel in this city. Capt. Lea is very enthusiastic over the outlook for the Pecos Valley country. He thinks it will soon develop into one of the finest fruit growing districts in the state.

A. T. Mabry, Big Springs, paid the Texas cattle center a business visit Friday.

M. "Dock" Harrold of this city and who was formerly of the extensive ranching and cattle firm of Harrold Bros., but who has been out of the cattle business for several years, is arranging to feed several thousand steers, and is now in the market for that class of cattle.

Mr. E. H. East, of Archer, one of the prominent live stock shippers of cattle from Northwest Texas, arrived at the yards to-day. He reports Texas generally in good condition from recent rains, and that he came through a good rain in Eastern Texas.—[National Live Stock Reporter.

J. W. Barbee, the recently appointed live stock agent of the Cotton Belt route, has succeeded in working up quite a live stock traffic since he has taken hold of that department of the Cotton Belt's business. The road is giving good satisfaction and will no doubt handle a fair share of the cattle shipments of the future.

H. C. Babb of Decatur, Tex., the efficient representative along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad of the live stock commission firm of Cassidy Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Babb reports cattle in fairly good condition and seems satisfied with the large business now being done from Texas by the firm represented by him.

William Hunter, the Texas manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., returned from the Western part of the state a few days ago. He says the range about Colorado City is as fine as he ever saw. Mr. Hunter left Wednesday for the southern part of the state, where he goes in the interest of the company represented by him.

Jot J. Smyth of Itaska, who has for several years been one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders of the state, is in the city to-day. Mr. Smyth is now in the market for 2000 good feeding steers, and will leave this afternoon over the Fort Worth and Denver railroad for Henrietta with a view of making some large purchases of feeders.

Messrs. G. T. Teynolds and J. A. Mathews, well known cattlemen of the Panhandle, with homes at Albany, Tex., are prospecting the coast country and enjoying the delights of an ocean breeze. Each of the gentlemen is accompanied by his family and they will probably remain in the city several days. It is but a few months since they were toiling over the ice clad plains of Alaska, and the transition to the sunny climate of this coast is correspondingly appreciated.—[Aransas Harbor Herald.

A. B. Robertson, of Colorado City, one of the leading cattle buyers and shippers of that section, was in Fort Worth yesterday en route to his pasture in the Indian Territory. Mr. Robertson says Mitchell county is now in fine shape, grass is good and cattle are doing well. He thinks there are fewer cattle on the range than there has been for several years.

Z. T. Elleston, a prosperous young cattleman of Jack county, was in Fort Worth this morning, returning from the Indian Territory, where he is pasturing several hundred steers and cows. A shipment of cows recently sent to market by Mr. Elleston were sold in St. Louis at \$2.10 per hundred. A pretty fine price for a hard market.

William Harrell, the Amarillo cattleman, was in Fort Worth last night. Mr. Harrell says good rains have fallen Potter, Randall and other Panhandle in counties, but no rain has fallen for several months in Lubbock, Dickens and Crosby, consequently the grass in the left named counties is burning up for the want of rain. The cattle are poor and must suffer unless the drouth is broken at an early date.

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WEST END, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Strictly non-sectarian. Twelve distinct departments in the hands of trained specialists. Magnificent Park of Sixteen acres. Steam heat, gas and filtered cistern water. A health record absolutely unbroken. Work thorough. Exceptional advantages in music.

For terms, Catalogue, or information, address, during summer,
PROF. FRANCIS P. ELLIOTT,
Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

(Limit 100 Boarders.)

Do You Ship Stock?

good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

1. Fast Time Made.
2. Improved Stock Cars Used.
3. Remodeled Yards.
4. Plenty of Feed and Water.
5. Experienced Agents.
6. Buyers and Sellers Helped.
7. Courtesy and Promptness.

We are are talking of that favorite line

Santa Fe Route.

Information can be readily obtained from our agents as to the location of parties who wish to buy and sell stock cattle. This branch of the service will have special attention.

Address all communications to

W. H. ASTERS,

General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex.

J. L. PENNINGTON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex

P. O. Ellis, Waxahachie, a well-to-do cattleman, was in the city to-day.

H. G. Keenan, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, left last night for Chicago.

H. A. Nance, Bolivar, well known as a stockman, was among the cattlemen of the city during the week.

R. L. McDonald, of Bluffdale, had a car of cows on the market which were purchased by the Packing Company.

W. E. Raynor, of Stonewall county, is in the city, and says everything in his county is in a flourishing condition.

A. L. Pollard of Dozier Creek, this county, one of the solid men of his vicinity, visited the cattle center this week.

J. McCabe, San Angelo, was on the Fort Worth market with a car of cows this week, which went to the Packing Company.

D. T. Finley, of Benbrook, this county, sold forty head of 1000-pound steers to the Fort Worth Packing Company this week.

John K. Rossón, the ever popular live stock agent of the 'Frisco, came in yesterday from the Houston Democratic convention.

W. R. Moore had fourteen cars of steers on the yards Wednesday. These cattle are to be fed near this city. Mr. Moore also sold three loads of cows to the Packing Company.

THEY WATCHED HIM,

And When Away From Home the Watch Came to Reward Him for Faithful Services.

Col. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, who is one of the best known and most popular live-stock agents of the state, received on Wednesday last a very agreeable surprise, in the shape of a solid fourteen-karat gold watch, studded with diamonds, full jeweled and anti-magnetic. Four large diamonds adorn the front of the heavy gold case, on which is the raised outline of a steer, having diamonds for eyes. Instead of figures on the face of the watch are the twelve letters, reading "J. L. Pennington." The following letter accompanied the watch:

WINFIELD, KAN., Aug. 15, 1892.

Mr. J. L. Pennington, General Live Stock Agent, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, Fort Worth, Tex.

DEAR SIR—In appreciation of the excellent service your road has given us this season in the handling of over ten

If so, we offer special inducements to the stockmen of Texas for forwarding their stock to summer ranges, as well as the markets. We offer several good things; and if a Texas cattle raiser doesn't know a

thousand head of steers from Texas to market and to the Indian Territory, we take pleasure in presenting you this watch, made to order especially for you. In the entire amount of business handled by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad for us this season we have not had a single unnecessary delay, no bad luck of any kind, and have never missed a market we expected to make. We have never had our business handled as satisfactorily as your road has handled ours this year. Hoping our business will be as satisfactory in the future as it has been in the past, we are respectfully,
G. W. & JOE MILLER.

The JOURNAL congratulates the Santa Fe road for the enviable reputation and business it is now enjoying among Texas and Territory shippers, and also congratulates Col. Pennington for his good fortune in thus being presented with a substantial evidence of the esteem in which he is held by patrons of his road.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or
H. O. SKINNER,
San Antonio.

The Midland Gazette approvingly reproduces the indorsement given by the JOURNAL to the newly appointed superintendent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and adds: "This speaks volumes for the young man, L. S. Thorne, who, but a few years back, was handling the brakes. With a zeal that never let go he worked himself up the ladder, and to-day occupies one of the most responsible positions on the road. The Rio Grande division of the Texas and Pacific needs all the trade it can get to aid it in paying its running expenses, and depends largely upon cattle shipments. Yet there are thousands of cattle driven north and shipped on other roads. The Gazette believes in supporting home industry, and we believe it is our duty to ask the shippers to reconsider the question of driving to other roads instead of patronizing the one at their door. We believe the Texas and Pacific will give shippers all the privileges in their power, and will push the cattle through with all possible speed. If you have any petty grievances don't rush off mad, but lay the whole matter before the proper authorities and they will receive proper attention. The Gazette will vouch for that."

If out of order, use Beecham's Pills.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Aug. 18, 1892.

Receipts of cattle for the past week, 1900; shipments, 1300. The Fort Worth Packing company is now in the market regularly, and will, they claim, buy all the good cattle offered at the following prices: For top, strictly fat steers weighing 1000 pounds and over, \$2@2.25; for fat steers weighing from 900 to 1000 pounds, \$2; for strictly fat top cows weighing 850 pounds and over, \$1.25; fat cows weighing 750 to 800 pounds, \$1; for good veal calves weighing 200 pounds and less, \$2.50 per 100; 200 pounds and over, \$2@2.25.

Hogs—Top hogs weighing 200 pounds and over, \$4.50; medium, \$4@4.25; light fat hogs weighing 250 pounds, from \$3@4. On account of the light supply of hogs the Fort Worth Packing company has sent an agent to the Indian Territory with instructions to buy several thousand head.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
ILL., Aug. 18, 1892.

Receipts of cattle at this market have been so far this week as follows: Monday, 19,000; Tuesday, 9000; Wednesday, 9000; to-day, 15,000. Good Texas cattle have held up fairly well throughout the week. Good steers are bringing from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Good cows from \$1.75 to \$2.10, with an occasional choice lot selling as high as \$2.50. The demand for calves is good, with prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.25 per hundred pounds. Western rangers are arriving at the rate of about 3000 per day and are bringing from \$3.40 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000. Prices range from \$5 to \$5.75. Market closed 10 cents lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000. Texas sheep selling at from \$3.40 to \$4.40. Market slow and lower.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

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ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
Aug. 18, 1892.

This has been a good week for strictly good veal calves and fat cows. One lot of Texas calves sold on Monday for a little over \$9 per head. Good Texas cows have sold readily every day this week at from \$1.80@2.20. Calves and cows have, comparatively speaking, outsold the steers. Receipts of cattle Monday were 4600, on Tuesday 4500, on Wednesday 2700. Receipts to-day 1300, the lightest for the week. Good Texas steers are selling at from \$2.75@3.25; cows and canners at from \$1.30@2.40; calves at from \$5@9, price varying according to size and quality. Market closed steady and strong.

Hog receipts, 3500. Prices range from \$5.10@5.65. Market closed 10c lower.

Sheep receipts, 2300. Market dull and 25c lower.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
Aug. 18, 1892.

This was the first day during the week that buyers were able to hold the market at steady prices. On Monday the receipts of cattle were 8500; about 5000 of these were Texans. The quality was not up to the requirements, consequently there was a decline of from 10 to 15 cents per 100 from Saturday's prices. On Tuesday the receipts were about the same as Monday with a still further decline of 10 cents per 100 on Texas steers. Wednesday receipts were 4300, with another slight decline in steer values. Receipts to-day were only 4500, the lightest for the week. Texas cows, which have held up surprisingly well during the week, advanced from 10 to 15 cents to-day, while the market on steers was steady and active. Bulk of sales at from \$2.30 to \$2.60. Cows and canners at from \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Hog receipts, 5100. Prices range to-day from \$4.80 to \$5.75; bulk of sales were made at from \$5.25 to \$5.60. Market steady, but closed a little weak.

Sheep receipts, 1600. Market steady but dull.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1210	1064	220
Calves and Yearlings.	1513	1619	305
Hogs.....	657	401	382
Sheep.....	387	387

Cattle—Good to choice beefs per lb. gross, 21@31c; common to fair beefs, 2@21c; good fat cows, 2@21c; common to fair cows, per head, \$7@10; calves, per head, \$5@8; yearlings, per head, \$6@10; good milk cows, per head, \$25@30; good attractive springers, per head, \$15@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 51@6c; common to fair per lb gross, 4@41c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per lb, 4@41c; common to fair, per head, \$1.50@2.25.

The receipts of all classes of cattle since last report has been only moderate, trading is more active and values ruled firmer. Good, fat stock of all classes in fair demand.

Hogs are firm. Good fat sheep are firm and in request; butchers are fairly supplied with the poorer grades.

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 18.—Wool receipts, 47,200 pounds; shipments, 502,700 pounds. Market steady and quiet, holders not pressing sale and buyers not anxious. Medium Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20@22; braid and coarse, 18@19; medium Kansas and Nebraska, 17@20; coarse and low, 15@17; medium Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, 18@20; coarse and low, 15@27; medium Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, etc., 17@22; coarse and low, 15@20; medium Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., 17@20; coarse and low, 13@16; tub-washed, choice, 30@31; coarse, 26@27.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 18.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine.....	18 @19 1/2	18 @19 1/2
Medium.....	18 1/2 @20	18 1/2 @20
Spring, six eight months		
Fine.....	16 @17 1/2	16 @17 1/2
Medium.....	16 @18 1/2	16 @18 1/2
Mexican improved.....	12 @14 1/2	12 @14 1/2
Mexican carpet.....	11 @13	11 @13

Does Farming Pay?

Emphatically it does. It always has, and it always will. There never has been a time in the history of civilization, says the American Farmer, when at least a portion of those engaged in agriculture in any given country were not making large profits out of their business. There always has and there always will be a profit for the farmer



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.

who can raise his products a little cheaper than the average among his neighbors, or have them above the average quality, or who will place them upon the market a little more advantageously than his neighbors. This is the whole secret of money making in any great occupation. Competition forces down the prices of all staple products to very near, if not actually below, the average cost of production. There are so many men in every trade, calling or business who must follow it to simply live, that they force down its profits to the lowest possible living rates. They will take whatever they can get to keep soul and body together. As a rule these are the unskilled, improvident producers, whose goods fill the markets and depress the prices, and yet are produced at needless excess of cost to themselves. This is not merely the case with farmers, but with every other business that men follow. In every calling known to man the failures, the stand-offs between success and failure, and the half successes, greatly outnumber the positive successes. Taken by-and-large, the men who follow farming make a larger percentage of positive successes than those of any other business. That is, out of every 1000 farmers there are more who escape absolute failure and who accumulate greater or less competencies than 1000 lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, railroaders, etc.

The conditions of signal success in farming are the same as in other branches of business. The successful man is one who gets above the average in some way. If he raises common staple crops, he manages to raise them more cheaply than his neighbors; he gets more from the same quantity of land, with less expenditure for labor, etc., and for getting them to market. Or he improves upon the quality, and gets a higher price for what he raises. It usually costs but little more to produce an article which will bring a much higher price in the market than an ordinary one.

There is really much more money in farming to-day than ever before in the history of the country. It is true that, like all other businesses, there are serious fluctuations in the profits of different articles. Certain things give little or no profit some seasons, but this is true of other branches of business. But farming, as a whole, pays, and there are just as many opportunities in it to make big strikes as in any other vocation.

Heavy rains have fallen in the states of Coahuila and Durango, Mexico. The people in that drouth-stricken country are rejoicing over the relief. It was the first rain in two years in many portions of that country.

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(INCORPORATED)

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAIRY.

It is poor treatment to attempt to knock milk out of a cow with a milk stool, yet many seem to try this plan.

There is no longer any profit in making any but the best quality of butter and proper conveniences are necessary to do this.

Success in dairying is not the result of luck, but rather of breeding, feed and care with comfort, personal attention is what counts.

The dairyman that makes a first class quality of butter does not have to hunt up special customers to sell; the butter will sell itself.

The keeping of butter depends more on the thorough removal of the butter-milk than upon the presence of the salt.

One reason why there is such a large amount of poor butter is that the cream is allowed to stand too long before it is churned.

No cow was ever a good dairy cow that was not born so, but thousands of cows that were born so have been spoiled by poor and unwise handling.

Good butter will always bring a good price. If farmers would only think of quality instead of quantity, they would be able to make more profit from the cows.

The milk cow should never be forced to travel a long way for water. If she does she will wait until she is very thirsty and then she will drink too much.

While the owner of a lot of common cows may not be able to sell them and buy good grades he can at least breed them to a full blood Jersey Holstein or Guernsey bull and grade up in this way.

Kindness is one of the requisites of a dairyman. Cows which have received kind treatment will give better results than those which are ill-treated. There is nothing to be gained by kicking or laboring a cow, because, while milking, she will persist in waving her tail to drive away flies which are tormenting her.

There is no branch of farming in which profit and loss is more closely looked after than in the dairy. The dairyman who keeps his eyes open knows that he makes all his profits from the cows which yield most milk and butter from the feed consumed. In most cases a close examination of cost and product shows that the poorest cows are a source of loss rather than profit. It is a kind of education that would profit other farmers and dairy-men.

Those who have no ice and no cool dairy room have many difficulties to contend with in making butter in hot weather. But reasonably good butter may be made with few factories for keeping milk and cream cool. If the cream pail be wrapped in a wet cloth and stood out doors at night in a shallow pan full of water, the evaporation of the water will cool the cream very much, and then if it be put in the cellar or other cool place, if such there be, and set out of doors the next night, it will not get too sour to make good butter. Then the churning should be done early in the morning before it gets hot, and the butter grains chilled as much as may be with the coldest water available; salting with brine will save working the butter, and thus save warming it by such working, and also save time in completing the work. It should be churned at as low a temperature as possible and this alone will be a great help in keeping the butter after it is made.

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

POULTRY.

It has long been recognized by good feeders of horses, cattle, and swine that only as much food should be given as they will eat up clean, and the same rule applies to poultry.

Not more than one farmer out of a hundred can tell the value of his poultry product for the past year. But that one who can is the very one most likely to get a profit from his fowls.

When they are confined in a pen and are overfed, there is no inducement to young chicks to take exercise, their digestive organs become deranged, and weak legs are the consequence.

It has been demonstrated that ducks can be kept with profit with only water for drinking purposes. True, the adult duck will need a trough for bathing, but young ducks should not be allowed to get into the water at all.

The lice must be kept down or they will destroy the chicks. One poultry-keeper greases the top of the head of each chick with a bit of lard the size of a small pea. He repeats this process once in ten days till the chicks are six weeks old. He also dusts the hen and chicks with insect powder about once in two weeks.

Raw meat in moderation, chopped fine and fed about thrice a week will stimulate egg production. One pound of meat is sufficient for fifteen hens. Some cook it, but raw meat is by far better.

Don't permit the water from the manure to drain under your poultry houses; if you do you will be sure to regret it. Dampness of any kind is not tolerated with a healthy flock of fowls.

For any one wanting a white fowl of excellent laying qualities the White Minorca will be sure to please. Like the White Leghorn they have their separate admirers and the qualities of each are more or less distinct.

Fowls, like pigs, are fond of milk. Sour milk is considered the best, and brings on laying if given them daily summer and winter. Many fanciers have a surplus of milk, and the pigs get all of it. Try dividing a portion, and let the hens in on the quiet; they will soon show whether it benefits their general health.

All farmers should keep pure-bred poultry; there is no economy or profit in common barnyard stock. They eat no more, and certainly a thinking farmer prefers blooded fowl; and will keep it and no other. A good farm should naturally demand good stock; certainly they are in harmony with each other.

Corn is best for an evening feed. It may be given in conjunction with other grain, but in cool weather nothing keeps up a more uniform body heat than corn. The grinding capacity of a hen's stomach is great, and before morning arrives her meal of the previous evening has disappeared, and something to take its place is necessary. Corn lasts longer and produces more heat than any other grain fed to poultry.

\$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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The Tariff

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There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the BULL DURHAM." They are not; but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.

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We attach this tag to every bag of BULL DURHAM for the protection of the smoker.

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G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt.,
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex

Stockmen who are accustomed to sawing off the horns of their steers will read this from the Mark Lane Express, London, with considerable astonishment: "John Scott and Ralph Pickering, drovers, of Newcastle, were summoned at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court, on Tuesday, for cutting off the horns of twenty-three bullocks; and Richard Hughes, cattle dealer of Coloraine, Ireland, was summoned, for causing the operation to be performed. The prosecution was instituted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The evidence showed that the animals had undergone great suffering through the operation and the magistrates fined the defendants £5 each and costs.

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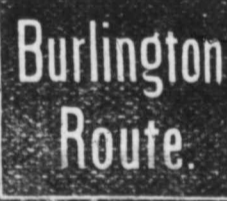
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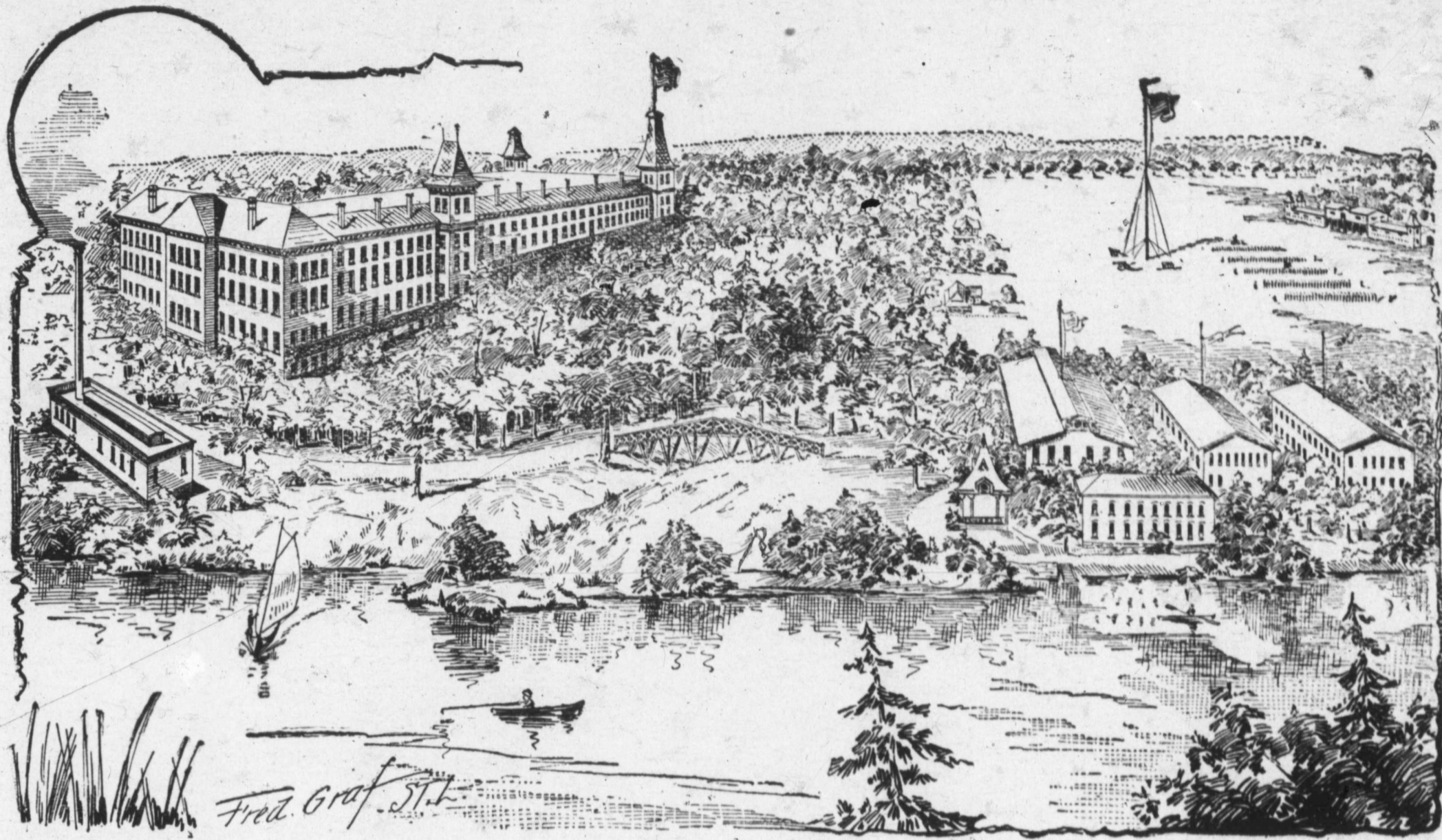
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Read the Report of the United States Inspector of Military Schools on this Academy for 1891-92.

[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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CORRESPONDENCE.

C. L. Shattuck & Co's Circular Letter
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, }
August 13, 1892. }

We are pleased to note an advance this week in all kinds of Texas cattle. Steers, cows and bulls are selling 15 to 25 cents per hundred higher than last Monday. Best steers selling from \$3 to \$3.50; common and medium, \$2.35 to \$2.90; cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50, the principal part of them from \$1.75 to \$2.25; bulls, \$1.35 to \$1.75.

During the fore part of the week we had a sharp advance on calves. Those weighing from 125 to 175, that were nice and fat, sold from \$4.50 to \$5. Heavy calves are not so desirable, selling from \$3.50 to \$4. The light veal calves sell much the best.

Good grades of Texas sheep are selling at strong prices; but few of these kinds are coming and the demand is good. Medium grades are slow sales at low prices. Extreme range for good to choice is from \$3.50 to \$5 per hundred, the principal part of them selling from \$4 to \$4.75.

The receipts west of us are light and indications point for a good market all next week and some improvement.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
August 13, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Official receipts the past week foot up 10,386 cattle, 29,562 hogs, and 2,239 sheep, against 7,750 cattle, 19,388 hogs and 2,243 sheep the week previous, and 10,237 cattle, 25,731 hogs and 1386 sheep the second week of August, 1892.

The cattle market has developed nothing new and the situation is practically the same as it was a week ago. An increase of nearly 3000 in receipts compared with the week previous has been an effectual check to any material improvement in prices. In fact the general run of cattle are hardly selling as well as they were a week or ten days since. As usual there has been no plethora of good cattle, and tidy fat killers, either natives or westerns, suitable for the dressed beef trade invariably found a ready sale at fairly good figures. Heavy cattle are still indifferent sellers on account of the mixed condition of eastern and continental markets, while green cattle not fat enough for beef are bringing comparatively low prices on account of the very limited inquiry for feeders.

Butchers' stock and canners have developed some strength of late. A comparatively small proportion of the offerings are of this class, and buyers complain of this scarcity. It was hoped Texas would fill this long felt want for us this year, but so far it has not. Since the first of June one packer alone has purchased 216 cars of Texas cattle, considerably over 5000 head at Kansas City and had them re-shipped here. It does not take a very sharp man to see that the cattle would have netted their owners considerably more money if they had come here direct from the range.

The stocker and feeder trade continues dull and unsatisfactory. Receipts continue quite liberal, but the visible margin of profit is too small to induce a very free movement. High priced corn and low priced cattle is a combination the average farmer refuses to buck. Right toppy cattle are not selling a great deal different from last week, but common stuff is moving very slowly at prices about as low as they get. Current prices are about as follows:

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, 850 to 1000 lbs.....	3.00@3.75

Fair to good Western steers.....	2.75@4.00
Fair to good Texas steers.....	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.25@3.35
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@4.50

HOGS—With an increase of over 10,000 in the receipts compared with the week previous, there has also been a marked falling off in the shipping demand. This has resulted in a decline in prices of fully 30 cents, the worst break the hog market has experienced in months. Prices are still high enough to insure the breeder and feeder a good margin of profit. Sales to-day were at from \$5.35@5.65, the bulk at \$5.40@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts have been a little more evenly distributed throughout the week, and everything at all desirable that has been offered has met with a ready sale at good strong prices. Local houses are all wanting some sheep, and prices are quotably strong. 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 (50 to 80 lbs).... 3.00@4.00

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

A Visit to the Davis Mountains.

PECOS, TEX., Aug. 16, 1892.

Dear Editor.

Last week I took a long contemplated trip to the Davis mountains, lying fifty miles in a southwesterly direction from Pecos. They are a rocky, rugged range, but are pierced at intervals with canyons of great fertility, in almost all of which are bld springs irrigating gardens of greater or less size, belonging to ranchmen who make their home in the canyons. I saw very fine peaches and grapes, as well as all kinds of vegetables, melons and other vine crops. One German showed me a cauliflower head which he had preserved in a glass jar for exhibition weighing twenty-four pounds.

This remote and sparsely populated region is fenced up into pastures, containing in many instances eighty, and even as high as one hundred and fifty sections of land.

Now Phantom lake, a very unique body of water covering about one acre of ground, lies two miles from the foot of the mountains. It first appears as a bold stream issuing from a rocky cave. Its source has never been discovered, though one man told me he had waded and swam sixty feet into the cave from which it flowed without finding its head.

The old cry of no rain and short grass prevails in the mountains as with us valley people. INGE.

Godair, Harding & Co's Circular.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
August 12, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The total receipts of cattle this week will be close to 71,000 head, against 48,700 last week. The proportion of Texas cattle has been relatively small and will hardly reach 20,000 head, against 16,800 last week and 15,000 for the corresponding week last year. The market this week has been in fair condition and not subjected to spasmodic changes such as has been the rule lately. The week opened with prices on a downward tendency, but the runs later were not excessive, and the market showed a very good tone the balance of the week. This is a fact worthy of more than passing notice, since during this period native and Western range cattle declined 25c to 40c. Not many good Texas steers have been noticed this week, but there have been plenty of stock that ruled common and poor in quality and, of course, had to sell at a very reduced figure. The difference between good and bad Texas

cattle is so great and so much in favor of the well-finished steer that it seems strange that Texas ranchmen will persist in marketing scrubby stock, which barely sell for enough to pay expenses.

To be sure, not all cattle can be made first-class, but many of them can be considerably improved, if only a little time and attention were properly applied. One choice bunch of steers sold at \$3.90 this week, but only a few went above \$3.40, and sales were most numerous around \$2.50@3, with inferior steers at \$2.25@2.40; cows and bulls sold chiefly at \$1.50@2. Prices a year ago were about as at present. The outlook is more favorable for next week than it has been for some time.

SHEEP—The condition of affairs in the sheep market this week has shown no special change from a week ago. Good to choice wethers sell quite readily at strong prices, but the market is weak and unreliable on the grassy and especially inferior stock. There is very little demand for Texas feeders at present, unless they are very choice. Not many are coming and few are wanted. We have sold some good Texas grass sheep this week at \$4.25@4.40, but most of the Texas sheep are common and sell with little or no satisfaction at this season of the year.

Currency for Crop Movements.

The fact that the balance of money in the United States treasury, not held for specific purposes, is much smaller than a year ago has led to some apprehension, says the Price Current, that there will be a scarcity in the supply available for crop movements the coming autumn. But there is over \$100,000,000 more money in-circulation now than there was a year ago, the total on August 1 being \$1,601,949,325, which is about \$24.41 per capita; it is presumed therefore that the banks throughout the West where much of this currency has accumulated will be able to lend their assistance to the purchase and the transportation of the cereals which are sent to market at this season of the year, without drawing as heavily as usual upon their New York correspondents, and they can use the currency they have over and over again, as much of it will promptly return to them after being paid out in the rural districts. There will doubtless be much currency drawn from the East, but the New York banks are well fortified against this movement, and the secretary of the treasury has provided small bills which he can exchange for large ones and for gold, and send West under his old express arrangement at 15 cents per \$1000 and give the banks the benefit of the low rate. There will probably be no deficiency of small bills, but whether the currency, which is doubtless in ample supply in the aggregate, will be found in the place where it is most needed, is a question which can only be answered by practical demonstration. It is to be hoped that there will be no difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of currency for moving the crops, for should the money market be close it would make a difference to farmers of a cent or two per bushel in the price of wheat, and relatively of other products.

A Paris, Tex., special to the Dallas News, dated the 17th, says: Mr. Jeff Mynatt rejoined his family at this place yesterday morning, after a four months' sojourn in Wyoming. Mr. Mynatt was one of the Texans that went from Paris to take service under the stockmen of Wyoming in their war upon the cattle thieves, and was made prisoner along with some forty others by the United States soldiers and state authorities, and was released only a week ago under bond. Mr. Mynatt, who has been an efficient deputy United States marshal in North Texas for a number of years, says that Texas is decidedly a better country than Wyoming in every respect, and he proposes to stay here just as long as he can.

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FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

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, \$20. Describe cancer minutely when ordering.

JNO. B. HARRIS,
Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

Hereford and Durham Feeders For Sale.

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 TRISDALL, Manager,
Paloduro, Texas.

Also yearling Hereford bulls for sale in lots to suit purchaser.

Brood Mares and Fillies FOR SALE.

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

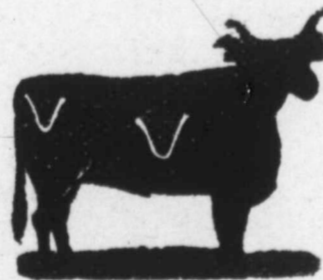
JNO. L. CAMPBELL,
Bonham, Texas.

A GRAND RANCH.

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

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



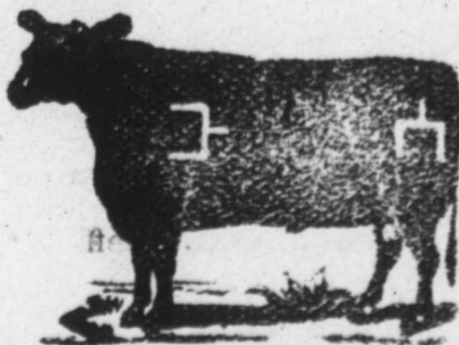
Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.
MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,
Trinidad, Colo.
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,
P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

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



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

FOR SALE

At a Bargain, Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion.

The Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion, Crusader No. 198. This horse is a grand individual, 16½ 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.

FOR SALE.

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

P. C. WELBORN, Handley, Tex.

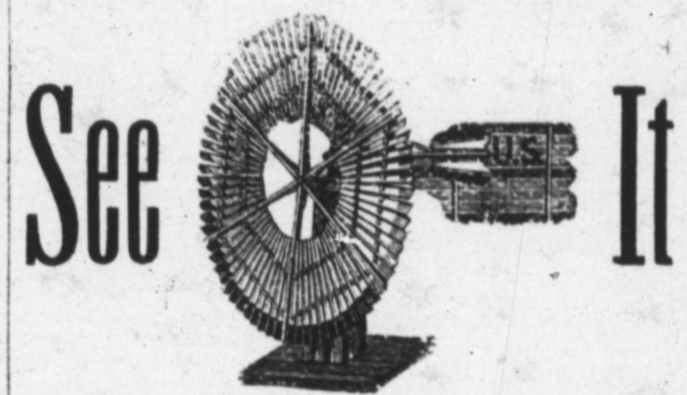
Southdown Sheep For Sale.

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

H. O. SAMUELL,
Dallas, Tex.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard EUREKA Wind Mills

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market.

Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,

Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas. Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR



Best Utensil in the universe.

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

Sunday Excursions.

Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address

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

STEERS FOR SALE.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency

Rooms 54 and 55 Hurley Building,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Offer among others the following lots of steers for sale:

FEEDING STEERS.

JACK AND YOUNG COUNTIES.

2500 well bred, good, smooth three and four year-old steers. Will run about one-third four years old, all on ranch and principally in one mark and brand. These cattle are in fine flesh, and is the best lot of steers south of the quarantine line. Price \$30 per head with privilege of 10 per cent cut back.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

700 three and four year old; 90 per cent, four years old, well selected, good, smooth cattle, in fine condition. A first-class lot of feeding steers. Price \$18.00.

HASKELL COUNTY.

500 head of four and five year old steers, Haskell county raised, smooth, well turned cattle, in fine condition. Price \$20.00 per head.

MEDINA COUNTY.

1200 head of four and five year old steers, all in one mark and brand; price \$16. 1000 head of three year old steers, all in one straight mark and brand. Price \$12.00.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

500 head of three and four-year old steers, all smooth cattle, in splendid condition. Price \$15 for three year old, and \$17.50 for four year old.

STONEWALL COUNTY.

500 head of good three and four year old steers, all raised in Stonewall county; a well grown, first-class lot of cattle. Price \$20.

BOSQUE COUNTY.

500 head of good three and four year old steers. Will be sold in lots of 100 and over. Delivered f. o. b. cars at \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

260 head of three and four year old, Callahan county raised, steers—smooth, gentle cattle, in excellent condition. Price \$16.

TWO-YEAR OLD STEERS.

BROWN COUNTY.

3000 good, smooth, two years old, all raised in this and adjoining counties. Will be delivered on board the cars in lots of 1000, or over at \$11 per head

MEDINA COUNTY.

2000 two year-old steers, all in one straight mark and brand. Price \$9.00.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

1000 head ½ and ¾ bred, short horned, all in one mark and brand. One of the best herds of cattle in the state. Price \$12.00

BOSQUE COUNTY.

900 two year old; an extra good well selected stock. Well fed all winter, and in exceedingly fine condition. Price \$11.00. Also another lot of 600 of the same class, quality, and price.

WHARTON COUNTY.

1000 head of smooth two year old, all in one mark and brand. Price \$8.50.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

1000 head of smooth two year old steers, all raised in this county. Price \$11.00.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

1000 head of smooth two year old steers, an average of this county. Price \$9.50.

YEARLING STEERS.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

1000 half breed steers, all good colors, one mark and brand; one of the best lot of yearlings in Texas. Price \$8.

MEDINA COUNTY.

1000 yearling steers; price \$5. 2000 extra good yearling steers, all in one mark and brand. Price \$6.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

1000 good Comanche county yearling steers. Price \$7.00.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

500 steer yearlings, all good, gentle, smooth cattle. Price \$6.75.

WHARTON COUNTY.

1000 good, smooth yearlings, all in one mark and brand. Price \$6.00.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

1000 good, smooth yearling steers. Price \$7.50. We also have a large list of mixed bunches of stock cattle, and can always supply buyers at bottom figures with any number or class of cattle they may want. Those having cattle for sale will find that we can be of material aid to them in securing purchasers. We make no charge except where sale is made to customer furnished by us; in that event our commissions are 25 cents per head, which is paid by the seller. Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN. P. MCSHANE,
President.

W. A. PAXTON,
Vice-President.

J. C. SHARP,
Sec. and Treas.

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

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,
General Manager.

THE
UNION - STOCK - YARDS,

Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

N. THAYER,
President.

JOHN B. SHERMAN,
Vice Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.

JAS. H. ASHBY,
General Supt.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

J. C. DENISON,
Asst. Sec'y and Asst. Treas.

HORSES J. S. COOPER,
CORNER - BARN, - UNION - STOCK - YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The largest and only strictly Commission Dealer in Horses in the United States. Commencing the 15th of April and every month throughout the year will hold special extensively advertised sales of

Western Range Horses.

REFERENCES:
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.
CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for Particulars.

WELL SUPPLIES All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil,
Mining, Ditching, Pump-
ing, Wind & Steam Mach'y. Encyclopedia 25c.
The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.
51-13 S. CANAL ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. Branch Houses.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final
cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge;
no saive; no suppository. A victim tried
in vain every remedy has discovered a
simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow suf-
ferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N.Y.

THE

Kansas City Stock Yards

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

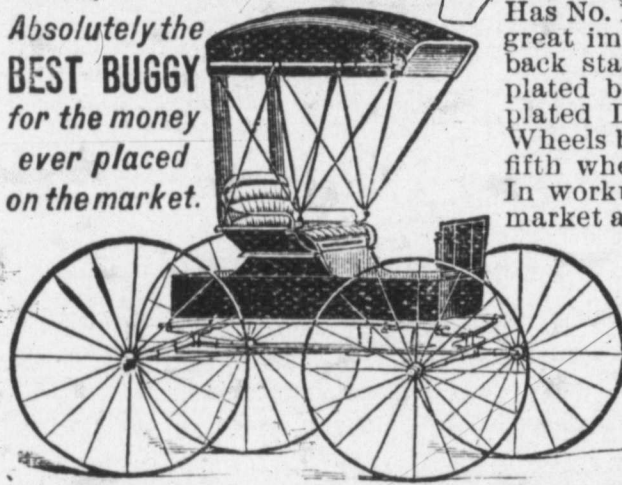
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946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

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

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

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY

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 does not 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 HARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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—OF—

Furniture.

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

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

FAKES & CO.,

Fort Worth, and Dallas, Tex.