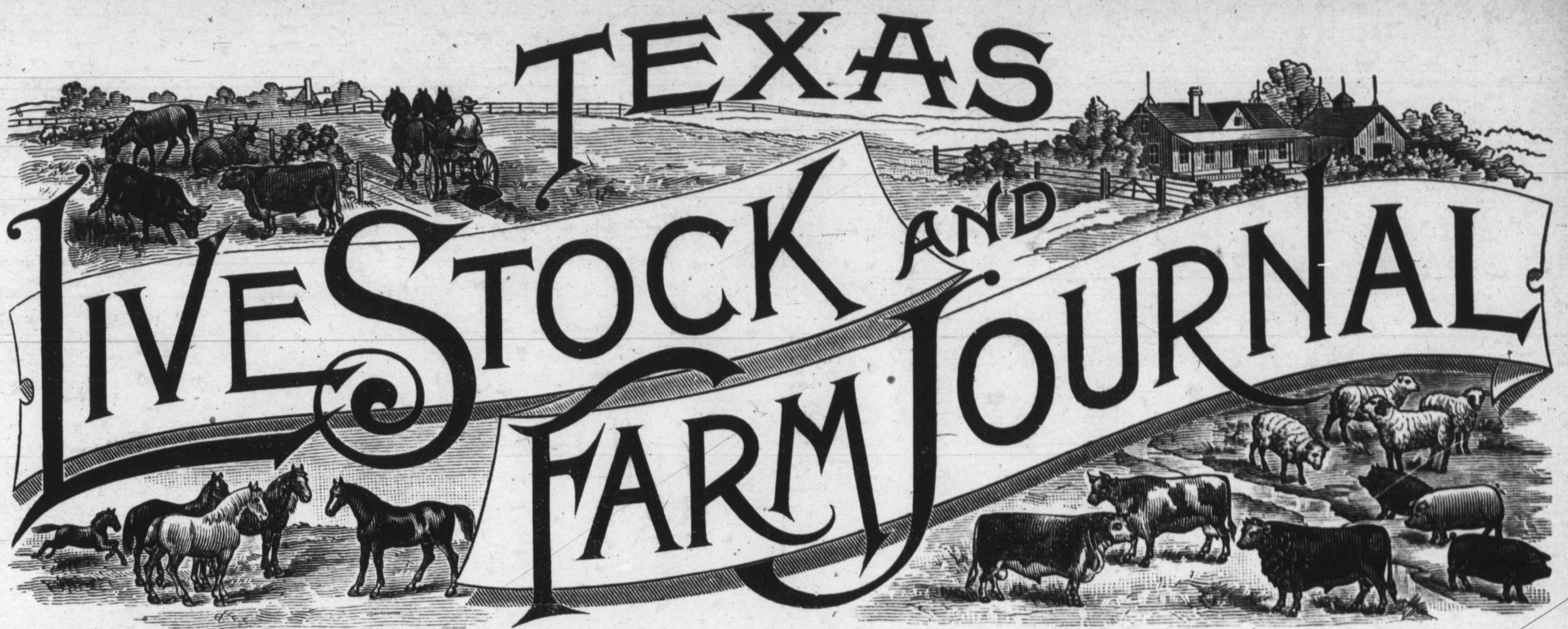


TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

NO. 24.

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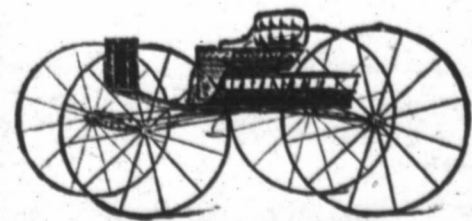
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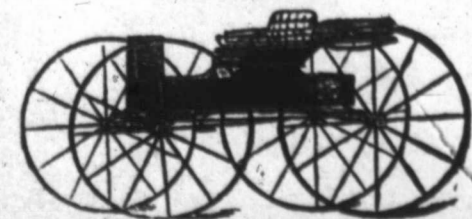
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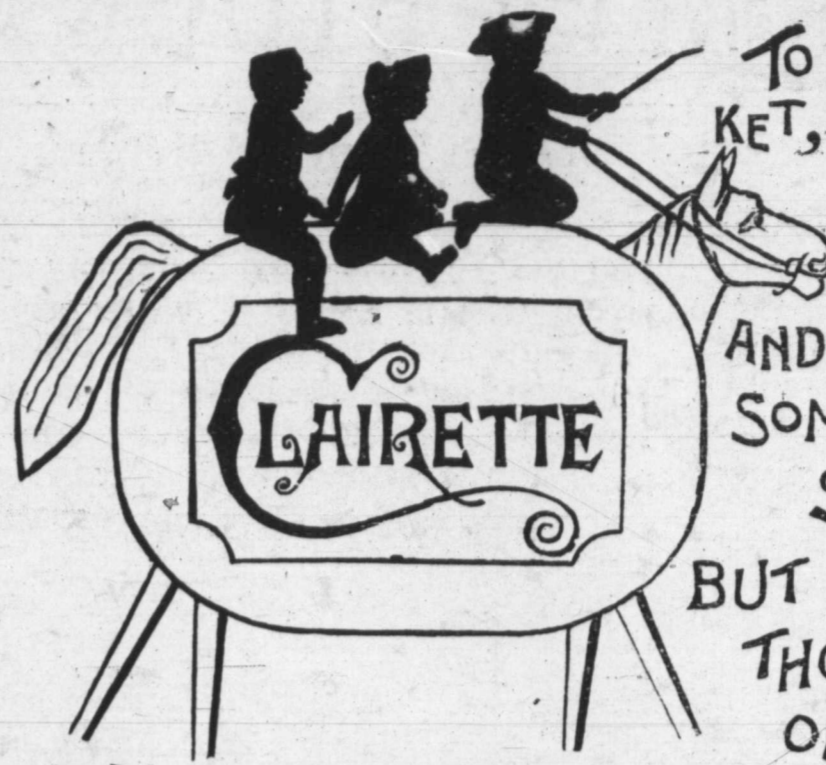


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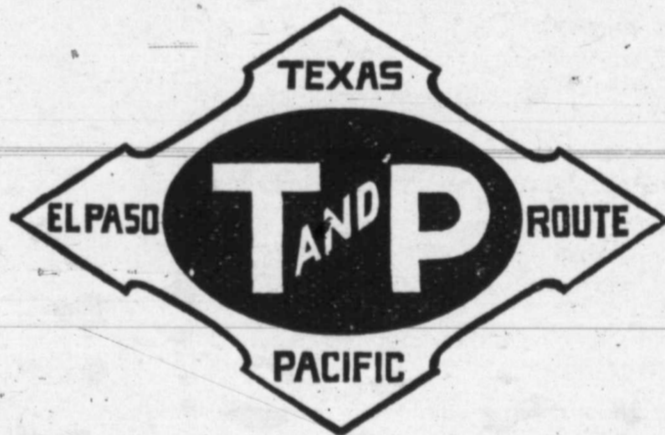
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

Cotton Seed Meal.

The number of cotton seed oil mills in Texas have almost, if not quite, doubled within the last year. The disposition of all these mills as far as the JOURNAL has been advised is to favor the consumption, as nearly as practicable, of the product of these mills at home. In other words, the mill men prefer to sell the meal and hulls to cattle feeders, rather than ship them away and have them consumed for other purposes.

Each mill produces proportionately much more meal than hulls, and as it has heretofore been pretty generally understood that the meal could not be successfully fed without the hull accompaniment, there has been a large surplus or excess of meal each year that has necessarily been forced to find a market elsewhere. If something else, some other coarse food, could be successfully substituted for hulls, it would enable Texas feeders to utilize the entire cottonseed meal product of the state for feeding purposes and would enable them to fatten at home twice as many cattle as are now being fed. The JOURNAL believes this substitute can be found. It believes good well-cured and properly

prepared prairie hay chopped and mixed with the meal will do the work. It is quite sure that ensilage or properly cured and prepared millett, Johnson grass or alfalfa will, when chopped and mixed with cottonseed meal, furnish a satisfactory substitute for cottonseed hulls.

It has been clearly proven that cotton seed meal stands deservedly at the head of the list as the most rapid and best flesh producing food that can be given cattle. For this reason the JOURNAL would be glad to see the entire product used at home and believes it can be done successfully by substituting other feed for hulls.

Hold on to Your Land.

The American Farmer, one of the leading agricultural papers of the country very correctly advises its readers to "hold their lands," and uses the following as argument:

A man who has a plot of ground, no matter how small, should think long and well before he sells it, unless it is to buy another piece. In spite of all that croakers say, the value of farming lands must steadily increase all over the country. We are increasing our population at the rate of two and a half per cent per annum, while the amount of farming land in the country must remain stationary. We are nearing the limits of all the good agricultural land in the Nation, and it is not likely that we shall annex any great tracts. There are no more Texas, Californias and Northwest territories lying along our borders wanting to be taken in. We must house our yearly additions of population upon the ground we already have and feed them from its products. Ten years from now we shall have 80,000,000 people, where we now have 65,000,000. This means that all available farming land in the country will have increased from 10 to 25 per cent in value.

This process must go on indefinitely as our population continues to increase.

In brief, a piece of real estate, large or small, is a very good thing to hold to.

The above is very good, and while it is true that there are "no more Texas, Californias and Northwest territories," still the Farmer fails to state that in those same "Texas, California's and Northwest territories" there are millions of acres of the finest of agricultural lands which as yet have never made the acquaintance of the "man with the hoe." If the American Farmer will come to Texas it will find that there is still to be had enough farming lands here to make up in area several states of average size.

And another more important item in connection with this fact is the very low and extremely cheap price of these lands. Texas can accommodate a million farmers and their families on good farms of from 100 to 600 acres and still have plenty of room for others and this same land would only cost from \$1.50 to \$5 an acre.

Of course, the value of this land must increase at a very rapid rate, and in a few years will be worth from 50 to 100 per cent more than it now is.

"Turn Texas Loose."

"Turn Texas Loose" is the motto of the people who are seeking to break the fetters that have bound that im-

perial state and stayed its progress. A few years ago Texas was growing in population and wealth as few states have ever grown. Every train that entered its borders was crowded with the best class of settlers; new railroads were opening up to development its vast natural resources; the towns were fast becoming prosperous and populous cities; the farmers were yielding a yearly increasing output of corn and wheat and cotton; capital from Europe and from the North was pouring into the state, and the world pointed to Texas as a place of wonderful prosperity, and of a future bright almost beyond description. In an evil hour the agrarian spirit was aroused by political demagogues seeking only their own advancement, and under their influence the legislature enacted laws that suddenly checked the inflow of capital, stopped railroad building, paralyzed the growth of towns and cities, caused immigration to almost cease, and greatly depressed the value of every acre of land in the state. The change was so great that no one can understand it except those who have seen Texas under these two conditions.

"Turn Texas Loose," say the business men of the state who are fighting for commercial freedom, and the first victory has been won in the decision of the Federal court declaring the Texas railroad law unconstitutional. The effect of this will be beneficial to every interest in the state. It will once more restore to railroad owners some control over their own property; it will give renewed confidence to capitalists and railroad builders; it will help to "turn Texas loose" and make possible a return of that marvelous progress which the state was making before the evil days of unjust railroad and alien land laws. And now if the people of the state will elect a governor who represents the best business interest, and forever retire to private life the demagogues who have flourished for the last few years—men who have been a curse to their whole state and who can never undo the harm which they have already done—Texas will turn itself loose for a period of prosperity greater even than it knew in the past. Its seaports will become the termini of many railroads, which will be crowded with Western produce seeking a foreign outlet; its vast areas of timber lands will steadily enhance in value; its farmers will become more prosperous; cities will become the centers of great industrial interests. Austin's great dam will be utilized in furnishing power to many factories, Llano's rich iron ores will furnish the material for furnaces and mills, and progress will be seen everywhere.

Let Texas be congratulated that the United States court has broken one of the fetters that bound its business interests.—[Richard H. Edmonds in Manufacturers' Record.]

The Banner, published at Greenville, Hunt county, says: Stock water is getting scarce in some places in the country. This is the cry every dry fall, and dry falls are common in this section. The remedy is to dig deeper and wider. . . . A good many Hunt county farmers are mowing a second crop of hay this season. The second crop is fine hay, though the yield is not so heavy as the May and June crop. . . . Many thousand head of cattle will be fed for the markets the coming winter in the neighborhood of Greenville. The oil mills yield excellent and cheap feed-stuff. . . . The recent hot dry weather has been beneficial to cotton, much of which was late, causing it to mature and open rapidly. Boll worms injured cotton badly in some neighborhoods, but the crop of the county, taken as a whole, will probably be an average one though not as large as last year's yield.

FAIR NOTES.

The Comanche fair held last week was a very enjoyable and successful affair.

The McGregor state Grange should not be overlooked when going to the fairs. Its date is October 6 to 13.

The Brownwood fair opens next Monday, and one week of instructive pleasure will be enjoyed by all those who attend.

The Concho Valley fair at San Angelo comes off next week, and promises to be an event in the history of San Angelo.

Don't by any means fail to attend the Dallas fair. The management are sparing neither pains nor expense to make it a success, and much can be learned by going to say nothing of the enjoyment derived therefrom.

The Southwest New Mexico and Pecos Valley fair association will hold its fair beginning on Tuesday, October 4, and continuing until the 7th, at Roswell. A palace built of alfalfa will be an attraction at this fair, and the association is sanguine of success.

The Jacksboro fair opens on Tuesday, October 4, and continues through the week. It will be worth attending, and to all those who can go, the JOURNAL urges to go. It will be the cheapest and most profitable to pleasantly spend a few days. The JOURNAL has received a handsomely gotten up catalogue of the fair giving the entrees and premiums.

An exhibit that will be of interest to breeders of horses and live stock in general will be one of the great features at the World's fair next year. Max Landsberg, a Berlin sculptor, will be sent here at the expense of the German government to show his wonderful models of animals. Landsberg has struck a new key in the way of picturing animals as they are. He models animals from life, faithfully copying their excellences and defects. His work differs from that of ordinary sculptors, as he not only represents the external but the anatomical structure of the subject. One side of the model shows the external appearance, and the other the skeleton, which is something no other sculptor has ever attempted to do. One of his greatest pieces of work is a model of the celebrated stallion St. Gatien, pronounced by breeders and anatomists to be a marvelous work of art. Specimens of this sculptor's work are used by the students in the leading universities of Europe, and many have received gold medals. The models can be reproduced without number, and to breeders furnish an interesting and profitable study. While in this country Mr. Landsberg will model from life a number of our most celebrated horses.

The Western Argus says: Texas is in a flourishing condition to-day; notwithstanding the great political strife going on within her border. New improvements are going on all over the state. From the appearance no one could tell there was a great political strife on hand. Texas is safe. The recent rains have been both timely and beneficial. The cotton crop is as good as could be expected, while corn is in abundance. One great importance is that of a good market price ruling. All the water tanks and streams are filled up and the grass luxuriant.

Wheat sowing is now on hand in Montague county, and a large acreage will be put in.

CATTLE.

The Cattle Situation in Texas.

The JOURNAL regards the present status of the cattle business of Texas as of great importance, and deserving more than a passing notice. It believes that Texas cattlemen do not fully realize the situation, and for this reason are not taking advantage of the splendid opportunities that are being offered for investments in cattle. There are not half as many cattle in Texas as heretofore, and a very large percentage of those that are left are steer cattle. These, of course, will nearly all be marketed during the next two years while the increase from the cattle will not be sufficient to supply the place of the steers that will in the meantime have been shipped to market. There are steers enough now on hand to give Texas a fair but comparatively small representation on the markets for two years, but after that time shipments from this state must be exceedingly light for many years.

There are a few localities in the United States where the number of cattle have not decreased. These, however, are the exception and not the rule. The country, as a whole, is materially short on cattle, so much so that prices must necessarily advance all along the line. Strictly good fat Texas steers will no doubt sell for \$1 per hundred pounds more in 1893 than was paid for the same class of cattle during 1892, while the indications are that beef will sell for more money within the next three than it has for the past ten or fifteen years.

In the opinion of the JOURNAL the cattlemen of Texas who avail themselves of the splendid opportunities now offered, by buying at once a big string of young steers, will make money enough to reward them handsomely for the past years of hard and unprofitable toil. Now is certainly the time to invest in cattle. There is a fortune in the business for those who act promptly and with good judgment.

Grass cattle should be given plenty of salt.

Feeders often make as much out of cattle as those who grow them.

It is rarely the case that choice beef cattle will not sell at a good price.

You can never grade up the cattle unless you use better animals for breeding.

Beef cattle should be bred for beef the same as the trotting horse is bred to trot.

The fastest way to make money out of cattle is to keep weeding out the poor ones.

The breeder who ships from pillar to post in cattle breeding never secures the best profit.

If there is money to be made now in beef production it must be made through the best cattle.

The rapid decrease in cattle during the past few years in Texas is just now beginning to be realized.

What is desired in feeding is to put the largest quantity of fat among the fibres of the meat.

Watch the JOURNAL'S telegraphic market report. It is the fullest and most reliable published in Texas.

The grades of cattle take the name of the sire; if the bull is a short-horn with a scrub cow it is a grade short-horn.

Cattle are rapidly decreasing not only in Texas but also in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and in fact all over the range country.

The greatest gain in weight per day is made during the first year of life, and each succeeding year the gain is less. This is pretty sure index to where the profit may be found in stock feeding.

The fact is apparent, so far as the prices of good beef cattle are concerned, that the poor quality of cattle offered, in the market has as much to do with depression of this industry as anything else.

The shipment of calves from Texas continues at a greater pace than ever before at this season of the year. Ranchmen seem determined to wipe out the bovine breed. Their idea perhaps is to rub out and begin anew.

The calf crop in Texas next year will be the lightest by more than one half that we have had in twenty years. In fact there has been nothing to compare with it in the way of a small calf crop "since before the war."

The JOURNAL is ashamed to admit it, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that there are still to be found a large number of old fashioned brown and brindle bulls in many localities in Texas. These bulls are a disgrace to the cattle business in Texas.

"The cattle feeders in the vicinity of Slater are shipping in cottonseed meal by the car-load and say it is cheaper than corn at \$2 per barrel," so says the Fulton (Mo.) Sun. The comparative value of cottonseed meal and of corn depends upon the cost of the meal and its purity.

Cull your herds closely. Weed out a bad animal as you would a weed that consumes valuable plant food without giving any adequate return. The same principles apply all the way through to the care of stock that do to the cultivation of crops.

Fortunes will be made in cattle business during the next few years. The free grass ranchman and those who deal exclusively in scrubs will not be in it. Those who will make the money will be the ones who own or legally control plenty of good grass and water for the number of cattle handled. This is not all the cattle must be well bred, well fed and properly prepared for market.

The principal market in future for Texas steers will be our home feeders. They, more than anyone else, appreciate the importance of good blood and style. For this reason these qualities will be more sought after than ever before. The man who raises improved steers will in future find a ready market at prices considerable in advance of the figures paid for scrubs.

The cattle market is low and will continue to be until the run of Indian Territory and Western cattle is over. No permanent or material improvement can be looked for until November, and it may not come before the latter part of January. That it is positively coming and that within a very few months should be sufficient to encourage and bolster up those interested.

A California live stock paper says: A Southwestern stockman told us the other day that there was no money in raising cattle in Texas in the future. Allow us to say that you are mistaken. We admit there is no longer any money to be made by the Texas ranchman who raises scrub stock and employs scrub methods. But there always will be as good money to be made in Texas as elsewhere, if the breeder will raise good

cattle—such as the markets want. With good stock and plenty of feed there is still money in cattle in Texas—otherwise not.

Notwithstanding the fact that a shortage in cattle is near enough, comparatively speaking, to stare us in the face, yet the spaying business continues unabated. The demonstration everywhere seems to be to get rid of the she cattle. This feeling is not confined to ranchmen but also prevails among farmers and all kinds and classes of cattle raisers.

Southern Texas cattlemen say that their improved steers were never appreciated until this year, consequently but little attention was given to improvement. Now, however, since the buyers seem to have learned to appreciate the value of good blood and insist on having a better grade of cattle, they (the raisers) will make a greater effort than ever before to supply them.

A member of the firm of Eastmans & Co., the great American exporters of dressed beef, says that the price in English markets has fallen during the last five years from 14 to 9½ cents a pound, and that only half a cent of the decline is caused by reduction in freight. He attributes the fall chiefly to the great increase in the exports of cattle and beef from America and Canada, as the competition of other countries is not important, except so far as Colonial mutton takes the place of beef. It is estimated that the annual exports of fresh beef from the United States are equivalent to 286,000 head of cattle, and that the live animals shipped bring the total up to 576,000 besides which there are large shipments from Canada.—London Journal.

An exchange very correctly says: The man who cuts out the beef steers from the herd and classifies for shipping has more influence on the market value of the animals than the buyers of the same. Fat even lots sell quickly at the top prices of the day, while uneven lots go begging for buyers and are always taken as tailings and at the bottom prices. Put your best man at the loading yards and if you must ship a string of uneven cattle classify them before loading and ship in separate consignments so that they will go into different pens when they reach the selling markets. Fifty cents a hundred may be lost or gained on the entire consignment by a judicious selection and classification at home. This sum is often more than the entire margin of profit on the output of the ranch and thus the question of success or failure hinges largely on the degree of practical cow sense displayed at the shipping time.

The fact cannot longer be disguised that the cattle interests of Arizona are in a very deplorable condition. The summer rains have been confined to narrow limits, and the broad ranges have derived but little benefit. There are a few favored localities where feed is abundant, but in general the condition is very bad. The stockmen—those who survive the present drouth—will profit by this severe lesson, and will not only supplement the uncertain ranges by the fields of alfalfa, but will discover that it requires as much to feed a scrub animal as it does one worth double its price. A better grade of cattle will be placed upon the ranges, and while their number will be less, the calamity of overstocking will be avoided. As an industry it will bring far more satisfactory returns and place it upon a footing wherein the element of uncertainty will be entirely eliminated.—Tucson Enterprise.

The present position of the average cattle raiser is very much like that well-known figure of a demoralized passive individual so often seen in print and labeled "before taking," says the Kansas Farmer. It was only a few years ago, especially in the West, that the brisk and active farmer with an

air of prosperity was known on sight as a cattleman. Has he lost his nerve or is he simply discouraged? He is either lost to himself or acts as if he had lost a friend. There is a general apathy regarding the cattle business and a great dearth of discussion in the agricultural papers. Farmers are discussing other branches of agriculture with vigor and interest, but for some reason the cattleman does not seem to be in it from any point of view so far as talk through the papers go. Indifference by those interested in an industry is sufficient almost in itself to cause a decline, if not an annual depression.

A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer says: At present the outlook of the cattle industry is more encouraging than for years. The markets during the past three months have improved and the quality of the store stock is frequently much better. Drovers are realizing that only the best stock is worth breeding. The reasonable prices of late years at which breeding sires could be bought has greatly improved the stock generally. Advances in prices can but tend to encourage the use of the best improved blood which in turn can but stimulate much more buying of a better quality of beef which of itself is a growth of demand. Farmers should take heed now, however, that they give attention to early maturity; the cases should be rare where a beef animal should be retained beyond twenty to twenty-seven months. The increased cost of production of beef from older animals results in nearly every instance in great loss to the farmer or feeder east of the Missouri river. In this selling young cattle lies one secret of preventing an over supply.

A correspondent of the Wilcox Stockman from Crittenden, Ariz., speaking of the drouth in South Arizona says: "From present appearances 50 per cent of all the cattle in southern Pima county, are now dead. They died during the past winter and early spring. The rains of January and February, 1892, depleted the herds like as if they were showers of poison. No man to-day throughout all this section has within half the cattle that he had this time last year. There has been some fall of water over this section, but the area was limited over which it fell, and the time between each fall was so long that the effect of one rain was entirely lost before another came. Nothing but a miracle can prevent the total loss of every animal left in southern Pima county, and the sale of the cattle of T. Lillie Mercer at \$2.35 per head was a good sale, considering the present condition of the range. Mercer gets over \$2 for his cattle and the purchaser gets nothing. The only hope is that all the cattle—not a part, but all—be moved to some other section, to Kansas, Nebraska or other places, where roughness can be found at low price."

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.

Land and Cattle.

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

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about NO-TO-BAC, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't by mentioning the JOURNAL can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, box 856, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep will not go out of style.

The wool crop is the surest on the farm.

Wool will not dry up, blow down, or freeze out.

Either wool or mutton always brings the cash.

Even when the sheep dies it at least pays its debt.

The risk with sheep will vary with circumstances.

Sheep makes annual payments on the capital invested.

Guard against losses with sheep and the profit will come.

Usually in long woolled sheep, size is easier maintained than quality.

Try always to have the selling sheep in as good a condition as possible.

Prophets point to a large demand for muttons and lambs next spring.

The wool from well fed sheep is much better than from half-starved ones.

Is the ill-conditioned sheep in the flock that causes the largest amount of trouble in managing.

As a general rule coarse ewes will bring the best lambs, provided of course that they are in good condition.

It recently cost a Michigan man, who shipped his fleeces, \$25 to settle with the dealer who bought them.

Poorly kept sheep will not make the owner rich, nor do much towards building up the fertility of the soil.

If the weeds have started up in the wheat fields in many cases it will be found a good plan to turn in the sheep.

No matter whether the lambs are to come early or late it is important that the breeding ram should be secured in good season.

It pays to feed the lambs extra. Have a place where they can be fed by themselves. Keep them rapidly growing.

It is best to take up the lamb bucks and put them in a separate pasture and keep them separate until after the breeding season is over.

Considerable stir is noticed among sheep men all over the country, and there will likely be a larger share of attention devoted to this interest soon than heretofore.

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

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that sheep farms hardly ever have fleas. A flock of sheep will rid a yard or barn of fleas in a little time. The joke is on the fleas, not the sheep.

Exercise more care this season in culling out the ewes. Retain only the best for breeding purposes, use the best sire you can obtain, and make the flock pay even better the coming year than it did this.

How many rams to the 100 ewes? is asked by a South Maryland farmer. If allowed to rough it with the flock it is safest to have three. If kept in a quiet yard apart from the flock in daytime, and properly fed, two will be plenty. If carefully handled and cared for one

will answer the purpose. So it depends, you see; it depends.

The outlook for sheep feeders never has been better. Try a few if you have no experience and see how you like it. You can market some hay and grain on the farm in feeding sheep. The farm will be improved by it.

The surest way of getting the best sort of sheep for your farm and market is to breed it yourself. It may not have a book pedigree, but it will be apt to have a record of usefulness that you can swear to, which is quite as useful and reliable as anything you can buy.

Since 1890 the number of sheep in the New England states has increased 20,000; in the Middle states, 29,000; Southern states, 178,000; the Western states, 605,000; in the territories, 262,000; and the Pacific coast states have lost 609,000 head of sheep.

English farmers are as expert in the management of sheep as any principle with them that their flocks must have a very frequent change of pasture, although the grass may not be exhausted to any apparent extent in the field from which they are removed to other pasture.

Nobody believes in luck nowadays, but when misfortune (retribution) comes it seems to let a fellow down easier to call it luck rather than careless (criminal, cruel) management. It is the old dodge to try to put the responsibility on someone else; do they call it luck?

Sheep should be handled carefully and gently. They are timid, reliant, meek animals, and readily appreciate kindness. Except with the rams, when frightened, they show no resentment. If sheep are to be handled, crowd them into small pens so they cannot escape.

A man who knows says that no other animal is so nearly an idiot as a sheep. If they get into trouble they never help themselves out. If it leads into trouble the rest of the flock follows. This is why good herders and plenty of them are necessary on the sheep ranch.

The recent importation of Louk sheep into Western Pennsylvania is reported to be doing well. If they prove their adaptability to our climate it will be a decided gain to our sheep industry. They are a valuable breed, running to heavy mutton carcasses of good quality and heavy fleeces of long combing wool.

The Cleveland Press says: "There is as good an opening for profitable work in the breeding of high class, pure-bred sheep as in any branch of the live stock business. There is a steadily increasing demand for them; and it is quite time that Americans gave up their dependence on England for the improvement of flocks."

Is foot-rot catching? asked a new man in the business. If you once get it in the flock you will think so. Fix a shoot in the door of the sheep corral so the sheep must pass through it in going out and in, and keep dry slacked lim two or three inches deep in this shoot or passway. It won't be a reliable cure for badly affected sheep, but it will keep others from taking it. Lime kills the germs.

We are much inclined to look upon sheep breeding here as a makeshift by which we may procure some profit from poor lands. In England the sheep is regarded as an important factor in a system of intensive farming. Might we not profitably come around somewhat to their view of the matter? We know that sheep will quickly "bring up" poor land. Why do we not also recognize that it will make good land better? Let us study this matter.

There is occasion for thought and investigation in the fact that sheep are

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORTICULTURE.

healthy on new lands and in new regions, but in time become diseased. It is all due to ignorance and indifference in buying diseased sheep and handling them on the farms and ranches. If individual interest is not enough to keep flocks healthy, there should be a law on the subject, not for scab alone, but all the ailments of sheep.

It may be that sheep will not be an exclusive industry of American farms, but it is certain to be a prominent factor in the maintenance of fertility and economic agricultural management in this country. No farm is well equipped that does not have a flock of sheep on it; no farmer is making the most of the produce of his farm that overlooks the use of sheep for the purpose of cleaning up lands and gathering up what would otherwise go to waste. By a little forethought a flock, corresponding in numbers with the arable area of the farm, may be kept without cost in the way of marketable products from the farm. Farmers are seeing this, and are carefully preparing for the industry without regard to the theories and experiences of the past. They believe that mutton has solved the problem.

An exchange says: If you wish to select a Shropshire ram, let him be without horns; face and legs of a dark or spotted gray color; thick, muscular, powerful scrag; thick through the heart, thick through the thighs; and let the latter be especially meaty, well fleshed clear down to the knees, legs standing wide apart; head clean, smooth, well formed and not large; eyes keen; broad, prominent breast; shoulders well knit together at the top and loose enough to admit the hand between, and working up and down as the animal walks, broad at the tops and sloping down long and wide; straight upper and lower lines; good round barrel; ribs well sprung; legs clean, short and with good bone; hips carried well forward, knitting up short the space between them and the ribs; flanks well let down, not drawn; a good fleece of long, even, sound, medium wool, free from kemp on the thighs and neck.

Prof. W. A. Henry has shown by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to produce a hundred pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to secure the same gain with pigs of about the same age. Yet in the agricultural states there are from five to ten times more pigs than lambs. Why is this, when the lambs are so much more profitable? There is a canine element which does not appear in the professor's experiment. All the rose-colored pictures of the profits of sheep husbandry that have ever been painted should have to be complete, that dash of sombre color across their foreground. The sheep actually killed by dogs are only a small portion of the damage done by them; it is the sheep that never grew and the wool that never was shorn, for fear of dogs; that constitutes the greatest count against them. It is a pitiful reflection that if it were not for the dogs, wool would be as cheap as cotton, if not much cheaper—so cheap that the poorest of mankind could be comfortably clad in winter, and mutton would be more abundant than all other kinds of meat put together now are.—Ex.

No man is competent to handle an orchard who cannot so train and prune his trees that the necessity of cutting off large limbs shall never occur. Easy enough to do it this way if you practice constant watchfulness.

Put a firm stake beside every tree that you plant this fall, and tie with some soft material that will not injure the bark. A bent and crooked tree is always an eyesore, and the time to train them aright is when they are young.

In the general scarcity of fruits this year, we find now and then an orchardist who is reaping a rich harvest by having a good crop to sell at the prevailing high prices. Investigation usually shows also that his crop is not the result of luck, but of wise and careful cultivation.

Farmers who contemplate planting fruit trees this fall will do well to study the comparative merits of pear and apple growing as sources of probable profit. The cost of procuring good pear trees is but little more than the expense of apples. It is no more trouble to grow them than apples, as under the present conditions of fruit culture through care must be given to either in order to make them successful. It is true that the pear will succumb a little more quickly to neglect, but one should not plant a tree of any sort if it is expected to let it shift for itself. More pear trees can be planted to an acre and as many bushels of marketable fruit can be procured from a tree. They bear with quite as much regularity as apples, and sell at a uniformly higher price. Pears will also come into bearing much more quickly.

In every region and every season we may find men who are thinking of trying the cultivation of onions. They have read of the large crops—500 to 800 bushels—that professional onion growers procure from an acre, and the possible profit from such a yield seems so enticing that they conclude to try an acre or so. Now it is a simple fact that no man without experience in this particular line can attend to an acre of onions, grown from the seed, and bring the crop to a successful and profitable conclusion. If one is determined upon onion growing, and is not willing to start with a small patch, by far the better way is to grow them from the sets instead of from seed. It costs more in this way in the beginning, but the expense of cultivation is much less, and the chances for success are vastly increased. Our reason for speaking of the matter just now is because the autumn is a good time to lay in a supply of sets. They can be bought much more cheaply now than in the spring. Small sets should be chosen in preference to large ones, as they will produce just as good onions and go much farther in planting. Keep them through the winter in a temperature as near to the freezing point as possible. It would not hurt them much to be exposed to the light if kept at a low temperature, but it is safer to keep them in a dark room. They should be prevented from sprouting until planting time.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 26—John X Griffith, Fayetteville, Ark, 12 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.10; 6 steers 550 lbs, \$1.50; 35 cows, 850 lbs, \$1.80.

Sept. 27—J E Campbell, Chelsea, I T, 150 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.50; 47 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.40.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 21—J W Waters, 34 cows, 577 lbs, \$1.75; H Runge & Co, 49 steers, 967 lbs \$2.60; E J Temple, 42 steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.80; 79 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.72; 2 stags, 975 lbs, \$2.

Sept. 22—McFall, 22 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.90; 18 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.55; 76 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.65; S G Willis, 41 steers, 978 lbs, \$2.60; 10 steers, 987 lbs, \$2.35; R Ahern, 33 steers, 878 lbs, \$2.25; 18 cows, 704 lbs, \$2; 2 bulls, 1150 lbs, \$—; A B M, 23 steers, 1028 lbs, \$2.50.

Sept. 27—G B Hester, Boggy Depot, I T, 14 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.75; 95 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.20; McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 65 calves, 236 lbs, \$2.50; 15 calves, 350 lbs, \$3.50; R Ahern, St Louis, Mo, 12 cows, 508 lbs, \$1.10; 16 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.40; 5 steers, 716 lbs, \$1.60.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 15—L H & W C Lee, Elgin, Ks, 229 steers, 983 lbs, \$2.85.

Sept. 16—Jno B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 207 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.80.

Sept. 21—C B Snider, Albany, 23 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.50; 26 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.90; O'Loughlin Bros, Albany, 25 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.40; Holstein Bros, Albany, 9 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.50; 15 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.65; 16 calves, 206 lbs, \$3.50; E D Easter, Albany, 29 cows, 666 lbs, \$1.85; 16 cows, 642 lbs, \$1.75; 30 calves, 221 lbs, \$3.25; W G Lee, Albany, 31 cows, 613 lbs, \$1.65; 4 calves, 135 lbs, \$3.25; L H Hill, Albany, 89 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.65; Jno B Slaughter, Chillico, I T, 350 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.75.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Sept. 24—Coleman F. P. Co., Red Fork, I. T., 74 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.85; 29 calves, \$5.75; Pulliam & Wilson, Catoosa, I. T., 239 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.50; W. C. Edwards, Wagoner, I. T., 25 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.40.

Sept. 27—J. B. Taylor, Red Fork, I. T., 90 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.60; 54 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.30; Coleman F. P. Co., Red Fork, I. T., 210 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.60; 81 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.15; J. B. Taylor, Red Fork, I. T., 182 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.25; 23 steers, 1085 lbs, \$2.

THE FISH & KECK CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 21—R B Ledbetter, 59 cows, 762 lbs, \$1.50; L H Posey, Eufaula, I T, 12 steers, 845 lbs, \$1.90; 11 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.60; Lanham Bros, Purcell, I T, 36 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.80; 8 steers, 872 lbs, \$2; American Pastoral Co, Amarillo, 16 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.50; 407 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.80; Lucian Scott, Liberal, Ks, 391 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.70; H W Timberlake, 112 cows, 856 lbs, \$1.85; 56 calves, \$6.50 each; 69 calves, \$7 each; Millett Bros, 104 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.05; 40 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.15.

Sept. 22—Wm Hurd, Duncan, I T, 17 cows, 754 lbs, \$1.60; 18 steers, 874 lbs, \$2; Tom Watson, Duncan, I T, 17 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.60; Jas Deere, Minco, I T, 15 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.25; J B Pace, Childress, 52 steers, 1088 lbs, \$2.50; 26 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.80; 109 heifers, 887 lbs, \$2; L C Beverly, Colorado, 20 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.20; 27 steers, 1094 lbs, \$2.40; 22 cows, 882 lbs, \$1.75; W J Lewis, 185 steers, 993 lbs, \$2.30; 68 calves, \$6.25 each; 66 calves, \$6 each.

Sept. 23—John Ellis, 16 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.25; 9 cows, 900 lbs, \$2.

Sept. 24—Ben Garland, 71 steers,

1013 lbs, \$2.40; Millett Bros, 64 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.10; 87 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.10. Sept. 26—O H Nelson, 47 steers, 1235 lbs, \$2.40; C B Gardenhire, Ardmore, I T, 5 bulls, 1160 lbs, \$1.15; 22 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.40; 21 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.05; Matador L & C Co, 27 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.30.

Sept. 27—A E Munday, Oakland, I T, 23 cows, 764 lbs, \$1.35; H Willis, Willis, I T, 52 cows, 821 lbs, \$1.50; 33 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.40; Gray & Martin, 347 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.50.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 22—W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 491 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.90; J Acebo, Tulsa, I T, 39 steers, 761 lbs, \$2; Ed Cody, Tulsa, I T, 56 steers, 820 lbs, \$2.25; Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 389 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.80; J Alebo, Tulsa, I T, 19 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.80.

Sept. 26—J J Welder, Leliaetta, I T, 323 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.50; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 450 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; 8 bulls, 852 lbs, \$1.50; 17 calves, 114 lbs, \$4.50.

Sept. 27—J E. Campbell, Talala, I T, 32 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.55; 43 steers, 948 lbs, \$2.55; Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 478 cows, 691 lbs, \$1.50; Ed Cody, Tulsa, I T, 25 steers, 854 lbs, \$2; Kelso & Neil, 6 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.25; 16 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.25; J Acebo, Tulsa, I T, 41 steers, 753 lbs, \$1.85; 16 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.35; Kelso & Neil, Tulsa, I T, 45 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.10; W H Kelso, 25 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.10.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Sept. 22—Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 497 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.70; Field & Montgomery, Wagoner, I T, 72 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.40; Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 27 bulls, 910 lbs, \$1.25.

Sept. 23—Windham, E & M, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.70.

Sept. 26—Gatlin, Field & Co, Tulsa, I T, 83 calves, \$5.25; J B Neill, Tulsa, I T, 28 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.60; 21 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.55; 30 cows, 800 lbs, \$1.70; W L Gatlin, Wagoner, I T, 225 calves, \$6.

Sept. 27—C Hayden, Chouteau, I T, 11 calves, \$6.25; 7 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.70; 3 bulls, 1035 lbs, \$1.35; 24 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.40; 25 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.60; 26 cows, 885 lbs, \$2; 73 calves, \$6.25; 14 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70; Windham, E & M, Tulsa, I T, 49 cows, 746 lbs, \$1.55; N Skinner, Vinita, I T, 715 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.25.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 21—J H Skinner, Elgin, Kan, 56 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.85; 24 calves, \$6.50 each; J Hoover, Gordon, Kan, 17 cows, 888 lbs, \$1.85; Jones N P Co, Bazar, Kan, 30 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.75; G W Littlefield, Summit, Kan, 47 calves, \$4.50 each; Eli Neff, Buffalo, Kan, 16 steers, 1210 lbs, \$2.80; 68 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.20; G T Hume, Silverdale, Kan, 42 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.40; 82 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.40; R B Ledbetter, Woodward, I T, 35 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.55.

Sept. 22—Gamal & G, Silverdale, Kan, 227 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.70; 87 heifers, 589 lbs, \$1.60; 20 heifers, 621 lbs, \$1.60; Kidwell & Arnold, Ponca, I T, 27 cows, 807 lbs, \$1.60; 31 steers, 861 lbs, \$2.05; R Johnson, Blue Jacket, I T, 30 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.15; 24 steers, 946 lbs, \$2.40; Carver & H, Blue Jacket, I T, 45 steers, 913 lbs, \$2; R H Moseley, Llano, 70 calves, \$6.50 each; 48 calves, \$5.50 each.

Sept. 23—G W Littlefield, Eureka, Kan, 154 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.65; 47 steers, 1196 lbs, \$2.50; O Love, Wynnewood, I T, 62 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.15; 27 cows, 779 lbs, \$1.60; W N Price, Washita, I T, 60 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.45; Donaldson & E, Hamilton, Kan, 162 steers, 908 lbs, \$2.05; H S Tom, Elgin, Kan, 102 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.15; Hone & Brosser, Elgin, Kan, 212 cows, 602 lbs, \$1.40.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 21—Gathright cattle company, Catoosa, I T, 76 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.50; J P Miller, Kansas City, Mo, 47 steers, 755 lbs, \$2.15; J R Blocker, Kansas City, Mo, 156 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.60; A. Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo, 130 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.55; J T Maltberer, 26 steers, 1033 lbs, \$2.50; L H & W C Lee, Albany, 28 steers, 816 lbs, \$2.05; S W

Tuttle, DeGraff, Kan, 240 steers, 1222 lbs, \$3.55.

Sept. 22—Blocker & P, Silverdale, Kan, 124 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.45; 23 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.45; J R Blocker, Silverdale, Kan, 68 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.35; W J Bryant, 30 steers, 810 lbs, \$2.45; C W Merchant & Co, Chouteau, I T, 358 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.75; J P Miller, Kansas City, Mo, 28 steers, 787 pounds, \$2.25; H B Spaulding, Muskogee, I T, 330 steers, 1004 lbs, \$2.45.

Sept. 23—J M Chittim, Leliaetta, I T, 332 steers, 1064 lbs, \$2.55; Gathright cattle company, Catoosa, I T, 25 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.60; Baugherty & H, Catoosa, I T, 31 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.85; W W Lynn, Catoosa, I T, 30 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.85.

Sept. 26—A A Wiley, Kansas City, Mo, 96 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.85; W H Gentry, Kansas City, Mo, 24 steers, 1160 pounds, \$2.85; Baugherty & H, Catoosa, I T, 54 steers, 851 lbs, \$2.15; Gathright cattle company, Catoosa, I T, 24 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50; R F Gordon, Catoosa, I T, 19 bulls, 743 lbs, \$1.50; W W Lynn, Catoosa, I T, 30 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.50; J M Chittim, Leliaetta, I T, 339 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.70.

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, ILL.

Sept. 21—G W Sanders, Tulsa, I T, 11 stags, 1023 lbs, \$2.15; 4 calves, \$5.50; 6 calves, \$5.50; 111 cows, 715 lbs, \$1.75; 27 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.75; B. L. Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 29 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.85; T Chalmers, Tulsa, I T, 71 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.75; 1 stag, 1100 lbs, \$2; J J Rhodes, Tulsa, I T, 31 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.70; W E Gentry, Checotah, I T, 108 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3; C G McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 149 calves, \$7.

Sept. 22—Saunders & Presnall, San Antonio, 6 calves, \$4.50 each; 61 calves, \$7.75; Gathright Cattle Co, Catoosa, I T, 22 cows, 684 lbs, \$1.75; 4 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.45; 1 stag, 1020 lbs, \$1.85; 2 cows, 900 lbs, \$1.75; T B McDaniel, Muskogee, I T, 5 steers, 1022 lbs, \$2.65; 3 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.75; 24 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.75; 19 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.50; 20 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.40; 23 steers, 1135 lbs, \$3; Magnolia Land and Cattle Co, Colorado, Tex, 1 steer, 920 lbs, \$2.50; 17 cows and heifers, 757 lbs, \$1.85; 117 calves, \$6.75 each; F M Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 32 cows, 716 lbs, \$1.70.

Sept. 23—Wm Hittson, Catoosa, I T, 176 cows and heifers, 592 lbs, \$1.70; Indian Territory, 150 cows and heifers, 705 lbs, \$1.80; 28 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.40; Cotton & Ryan, Summit, I T, 5 stags, 1046 lbs, \$1.85; 18 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.25; A W Hulett, Pottsboro, Tex, 23 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.90; H T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 90 cows, 783 lbs, \$1.70; 28 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.40; 16 calves, \$5.25 each; J H Eaton, Tulsa, I T, 25 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.65; Windham & S, Tulsa, I T, 8 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.40; 18 bulls, 973 lbs, \$1.10; Richardson & Ellis, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.70; W L Hargus, I T, 26 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.25; T J Buckley, Tulsa, I T, 12 cows, 829 lbs, \$2; 18 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.60; Webb & Cresswell, Tulsa, I T, 27 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.40; Parramore & Lewis, Wagoner, I T, 114 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.80; J H Parramore, Wagner, I T, 150 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.65; King County Land and Cattle Company, Quanah, Tex, 180 cows and heifers, 694 lbs, \$1.60; 80 calves, \$6.50 each; 24 steers, 753 lbs, \$2; 2 cows, 670 lbs, \$1.60; 22 bulls, 1026 lbs, \$1.10; R M Thompson, Quanah, Tex, 28 steers, 835 lbs, \$2.15; C T McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 88 calves, \$6.75 each; Mrs W D Oliver, Quanah, 24 steers, 918 lbs, \$2.30.

Sept. 24—J M Chittim & Co, Inola, I T, 22 bulls, 1004 lbs, \$1.20, 30 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.65; Sam Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 66 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.35; 31 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.50; 14 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.50; J I and H A McWhorter, Inola, I T, 31 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.75; 23 steers, 816 lbs, \$2.20; 31 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.50; 61 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50.

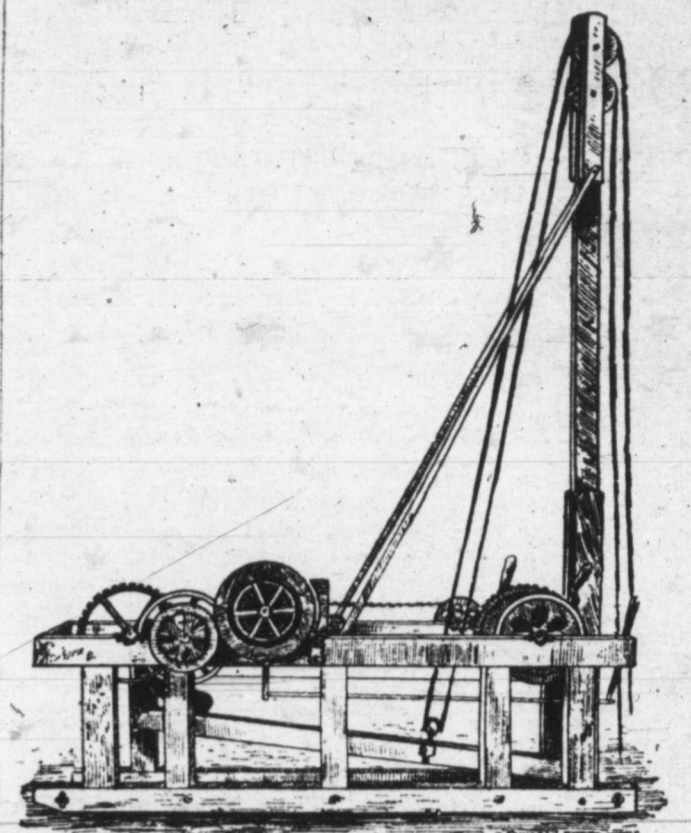
Sept. 26—W E Halsell, Tulsa, I T, 41 steers, 1083 lbs, \$2.65; 28 cows and heifers, 737 lbs, \$2.05; 1 bull, 1280 lbs, \$1.25; 29 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.80; 28 cows and heifers, 737 lbs, \$2.05; 28 cows and heifers, 762 lbs, \$2; J I and H A McWhorter, Inola, I T, 30 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.50; Banks & Son, Talihina, I T, 20 cows, 838 lbs, \$2.05; 4 cows, 872 lbs, \$1.75.

Sept. 28—Sanders & Presnall, San

R. N. HATCHER, President.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.
JNO F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
T. A. TIBBALL, Treasurer.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.

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

Antonio, 65 calves, \$5.25; Thompson Bros, Kildare, I T, 31 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.45; A Waugh, Kildare, I T, 30 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.25; Dr. J G Blanks, Kildare, I T, 32 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.50; Ike T Pryor, 130 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.45.

Sept. 27—Ellis Richardson, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 751 lbs, \$1.55; Spohn Bros, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.50; H & T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 70 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.65; J H Eaton, Tulsa, I T, 25 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.45; J J Rhodes, Tulsa, I T, 20 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.50; S W Sanders, Tulsa, I T, 21 steers, 801 lbs, \$2; 2 bulls, 955 lbs, \$1.25; 38 cows, 733 lbs, \$1.50; B L Crouch, Tulsa, I T, 96 steers, 866 lbs, \$2; 11 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.50; G G Odom, Checotah, I T, 116 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.55; 1 bull, 1000 lbs, \$1.55, 12 cows, 875 lbs, \$1.15.

Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.

Better and grander than ever for 1892. Every department complete. Unequaled Speed Ring, and the finest Military Band, (under the leadership of the renowned Liberatti,) ever brought to Texas. To meet the popular will, that everybody may come to Dallas and attend the Greatest Fair ever held in Texas, THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY has placed in effect the lowest rates to Dallas ever offered to the people for this or any similar occasion. The tickets will be on sale each day of the Fair, that is October 17th to 30th inclusive, good for return until October 31st. Ask your Ticket Agent about it, as he can give you complete information, or address,

GASTON MESLIER,

Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Ag't.,

Dallas, Texas.

Cattle shipments are in full blast from Big Sandy, on the Great Northern road. About four train-loads were forwarded from that place during the past week. Sheep seem to be in exceptionally good demand at this time. —Montana Farming and Stock Journal,

literally gives them away.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Brady Sentinel reports rain and good grass in Brady and McCulloch counties.

The San Angelo Standard says the winter prospects for stock were never better in Crockett county.

Several bales of cotton sold in Blanket this week at the highest market price.—Blanket Herald.

The ranchmen of the plains are beginning to prepare for their fall drives. They will all drive to Amarillo.

Sedan, Tex., reports fine rains. In fact nearly the whole state has been visited by the natural rain maker, and crops and ranges are doing well.

It has been estimated that it will take 100 new binders to harvest the wheat crop that will be sown in Clay county this fall.—Henrietta Independent.

Everywhere the grass is fine and places where there was not a spear of grass six months ago now have it six inches, says the Marfa New Era, speaking of Presidio county.

Reports from Beeville state that that vicinity is enjoying cool weather, caused by the several showers which have recently fallen and that grass and crops are in excellent shape.

Our farmers are vieing with each other as to which shall put in the biggest acreage of wheat. S. G. Brown is ahead so far with 145 acres, and S. W. Gunnison comes next with 100 acres. Sixty-acre fields will be common.—Hartley Citizen.

The well known pacing horse, Reflector, owned in Fort Worth, is making a record on the northern tracks of which his owners are justly proud. In a race at Columbus last week, Reflector made the first heat in 2:11½; the second in 2:10½ and the third in 2:11½.

The San Angelo Enterprise reports the following recent sales and movement of live stock in its vicinity: B. Z. Williams sold to Ed Crosson, 20 rams, at \$12. D. Creswell, sold 10 rams, to James Weddell at \$17.50, and 11 rams to J. F. Bustin at \$15. J. B. Cherbipo sold five rams to J. J. Ervin at \$20, 3 to William Lackey at \$20, and 8 to S. W. Childress at \$18. Willie Johnson bought 100 yearlings from Harry Fayer at \$7.

A special to the Dallas News dated at Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 27, says: Thousands upon thousands of acres of seething flames are to be seen upon the Cherokee strip to-night. The boomers, enraged at the slowness with which the cattle were being removed from the coveted land, have set fire to the grass and as it is very dry it burns with great rapidity. There is no chance to check the fire and it is thought many cattle will perish.

C. L. Shattuck & Co., the well-known livestock commission merchants, in their weekly circular, dated Sept 16, have this to say about Texas cattle: Texans.—Receipts of Texans this week will approximate 24,000. These cattle have sold rather better than either natives or westerns and prices have advanced 10 to 15 cents and not going back as those on natives and westerns. The best steers now sell at \$2.50@3.00, common to medium \$2.00@2.50, cows and bulls \$1.00@2.00. To-day's receipts 2500; markets steady.

The Dallas News' Dublin, Tex., special says: The oil mill is expecting to begin operations next Wednesday. The compress will likewise begin work next week. To date nearly 2000 bales have been marketed here. Their live stock this would easily

The top price of the season was reached yesterday when the staple struck 7 cents. The Fort Worth and Rio Grande has about completed their turn-table and are enlarging their well to immense proportions. The streets are daily thronged with farmers.

The races at the Brownwood fair yesterday were very interesting. Two bicycle races were run, the time being 3:45 for the first race of a mile and 2:13 for the second of five-eighths mile. Big John won the first horse race of three-quarters mile dash in 2:17½; heat race of one mile was won by Charley in 2:25½; third race, one mile, trot, heats, won by Banker Williams in 2:39. The fair continues to-day and to-morrow.

Nancy Hanks lowered the trotting record at Terre Haute, Ind., by three seconds, making the mile in 2:04, only to be followed by Mascot doing the same for the world's pacing record, by lowering it three and one-quarter seconds, pacing a mile in 2:04, the same time in which Nancy trotted on the day previous.

North Texas is already a great agricultural country and many of her farmers are men of great intelligence and big brains. When North Texas gets her great agricultural college, which should and probably will have at least a thousand students, it will be the proud boast of many of our brightest young men that they are qualifying themselves to be good farmers. When that day comes agriculture will be exalted as it should be and it will engage the efforts of the flower of the young manhood of the country.—Greenville Banner.

Midland Gazette: A Gazette reporter drove out over the country last Sunday and found everything in a flourishing condition. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the grass and it is better than it has been in a number of years at this season. Stock are looking fine and will commence the winter season fat. The gardens around town are again loaded with vegetables, and winter forage is growing fine. Take it all in all and this section of West Texas is strictly in it, and everybody is wearing smiles over the prospects.

On last Wednesday at Terre Haute, Ind., Nancy Hanks, the new queen of the turf, again beat the world's record and lowered her own best record of 2:07 by three seconds, trotting the mile in 2:04. Six thousand people were on the track to witness the event and at 4 o'clock, after the preliminary slow jogs, she appeared with Bud Doble up, accompanied by Frank Starr, behind runner Abe Lincoln. The track received but little more attention than for other races beyond an extra scrape and dragging. The day was fair, not hot, and a light breeze stirred. Frank Walker gave the word and the mare started at full speed. The first quarter was made in 0:31, the runner galloping furiously behind her. Her gait was as steady as a steam-driven piston. The half was reached in 1:02½, the three-quarter pole in 1:32½, and the mile trotted in 2:04 without a break or show of uneasiness or over-driving. The last quarter was in 0:29½ and the last half in 1:01½. The sulky had a pneumatic tire and ball bearings. Tremendous long cheers broke out. The crowd poured on the track. Doble was carried on their shoulders to the judges' stand happy and smiling to bow his thanks.

Louisville has a "girl preacher," aged fourteen, whose professional card bears the legend: "Sunday meetings for men only."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Van Brush:—"Don't be discouraged, old fellow. There's room at the top, you know."

Smere:—"Yes; but I don't like a garret."—[New York Evening Sun.

Boston Child:—"Mother! Mother! The baby has fell out of the window!"

Boston Mother:—"Fallen, you mean, dear. Quick! run for the doctor!"—[Puck.

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October 17!

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\$75,000

IN PREMIUMS and PURSES!

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New features, new attractions, new exhibits.
Twelve days' great racing—\$28,000.00 in purses.

Largest live stock display.

Madam Decca, the American Jenny Lind, will sing nightly.

County and Individual Farm Exhibits—The displays in this department will surpass those of previous years both in extent and variety.

Remember the Dates, October 17 to 30, inclusive.

Reduced rates on all the railroads.

Premium Lists, Catalogues, Programmes, etc., mailed on application.

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N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

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

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

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

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A. C. DAWES,

General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

AGRICULTURAL.

Sow nothing but good, clean wheat of strong vitality.

Nothing is made by postponing work that should be done.

Better plowing, better farming and better profits all go together.

Farm for business as carefully as the merchant does for good trade.

Don't throw away time and seed wheat by sowing in the clods.

Cut straw is valuable for bedding because it absorbs the liquid manures.

On many farms more grass and less grain means less labor and more profit.

One reason that small farms pay the best is that the small leaks can be more readily seen and stopped.

Cut down the bushes while they are in full growth; they will be easier killed out, than to wait until later.

Sow wheat that makes good flour and get something in return that will top the market.

Industry and economy will make the farm pay better than any secret political organization.

A sagging gate will never improve of its own accord. A nail or two may save the whole gate from becoming a wreck.

A few minutes spent in the evening planning the work of the next day may be worth more to you than you imagine. Try it.

When the soil is allowed to remain too long without being worked, it becomes baked and every rain packs it harder.

Since the recent rains in Southwestern Texas the farmers are planting largely of corn, sorghum, beans and garden truck.

The cotton fields are calling for pickers. The planter who has the most cotton to pick is not always in the best financial trim.

Single out seed plants early in the season, give them good cultivation, and be careful not to allow any weeds to grow around them.

The parties who told the farmers what to do with their wheat last year will soon be as generous with their advice as ever.

Regular hours for rising, going to work and quitting work are just as essential to success on the farm as in the store or office.

The best products always bring the best prices. Always be in the market with the best in your line and you will get top prices.

The reports of the corn crop in Kansas, Nebraska and some other sections, are calculated to keep the figures from going up as expected.

Fevers and disease may lurk in the spring or well. Clean them out thoroughly and save doctor's bills and perhaps funeral expenses.

Lots of good, dry stove wood makes good-natured cooks. They will show their appreciation in well-prepared meals and by having them always on time.

It is estimated that when grain can be taken to the seaboard from the West

in pipes, more than half of the present cost of transportation will be saved. It will not be in operation at present, however.

When a product is stored away to keep for higher prices, every pains should be taken to keep in as good condition as possible and with as little waste.

The more condensed the products when sent to market the less the cost of transportation and the higher the value of the product of the shipment.

Every year shows agriculture to have taken a more prominent place in the industry of the world, and this movement will continue "world without end."

When the farmer has stored his crops and counted the profits, let him look around and out of his plenty assist those less prosperous than himself. "Help ye one another."

The first consideration for a man who works hard is his health. No man has a right to do anything that will injure his health, no matter what the reward may be.

It is poor economy to allow wagons and carriages to injure for want of oiling. The felloes where the paint wears off first should be painted or oiled at least once a year.

Ground broken in the fall can be worked much earlier in the spring than ground not so treated, and the soil is generally much looser.

Work when you work and rest when you rest. It is better to work hard five days out of the week and devote the sixth to rest or pleasure than to bridle along and spend part of each day in idleness.

The Kansas Farmer thinks that with proper culture the wheat yield of that state could be increased ten bushels to the acre. Plowing the ground early, assuring a firm seed-bed, and giving the weeds time to decay are parts of good cultivation.

In England farming is considered a business that must be learned, as well as anything else. A man without experience would have difficulty in renting or leasing a good farm there, no matter how much capital he might have; and, again, no matter what his experience, he could not lease unless he could show capital enough to stock and operate it properly. Here it is sometimes different.

Private enterprise has shown that the so-called arid lands are, when properly irrigated, the finest farming lands in the world, says the Epitomist. The energy of individuals, united in small corporations, has extended these early tests over a vast area, and has demonstrated the feasibility of cultivating great tracts of supposed desert lands with the assurance of splendid returns. Irrigation projects have been inaugurated in localities remote from settlement, and from railways or markets, with the hope that settlers might be drawn thither, and that railroads would

follow. Experience has shown that, unless transportation facilities exist, these excellent crops may be grown only to rot afterwards, because the farmers cannot turn them into money for want of a market.

A Texas writer in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture recommends the use of dynamite in preparing places for planting trees. The method is to sink a small hole, six or eight feet deep, by means of a sounding rod or otherwise, in the bottom of the excavation made to receive the tree. The dynamite and fuse are inserted and lighted as in blasting rock. The explosion loosens the earth and leaves it in condition to be readily penetrated by the roots of the tree when set. This plan is said to be extensively used in California. The expense is placed at 25 or 30 cents per tree and is estimated to be only a fraction of the cost of loosening the soil to the same extent by hand labor. The results are claimed to be a growth in six years equal to an ordinary growth of ten years and much earlier and more abundant fruitage.

If you can put the manure upon the land where it is needed as fast as made, and have no covered barnyard or shed in which to store it, waste can be effectually prevented by piling up and covering with earth. Pile compactly and cover with five or six inches of soil, and whatever volatile matter is given off by the heating of the pile will be absorbed by the earth. It will not wash out to any extent by rains, and if it heats too violently it should be forked over, mixing the soil with the manure and then piling it up and covering again with fresh earth. In this way the manure is made fine, and it becomes properly rotted and its fertilizing elements are readily available when applied to the crops in the spring. Five cords of manure handled in this way will be worth more than ten cords left to leach out in the open yard through the winter. When we begin to take more pains in the handling of this product we can more easily keep up the fertility of our farms.

Moving to Town.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Nearly every business man has some especial point at which he aims, and keeps in view some place where he expects to stop. One man's object is one thing, and another's is another. Many farmers, though, seem to think that the best of all things is attained when they are able to drop work and "move to town." Every year the villages and county seats find their citizenship enlarged and improved by the accession of well-to-do farmers, who, having acquired a competence, have made up their minds that the best place to spend their remaining days is away from the scenes in which their labor has been performed. It happens sometimes that these changes result happily, but in a great many instances "moving to town" proves to be a great mistake.

There are several reasons why this is the case: In the first place, the change is usually made from a very active to a very quiet life. A man who has been used to working hard all his days suddenly begins to spend his time in something akin to idleness, and, soon becoming discontented, to relieve the tedium



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of the days which drag by so slowly he makes up his mind to go into other business. There are always plenty of places in which to invest his accumulated capital, and in his anxiety to become actively employed he is not always sufficiently careful as to just how and where this investment is made. The transfer from a successful farmer to a successful business man, made after middle age has arrived.

More than this, the complete change in mode of living frequently has an unfortunate effect on health. An active life, accompanied by a greater degree of self-denial than is found in most pursuits, is succeeded by a life of ease, in which the manner of living very often becomes quite luxurious. The healthy farmer in this case becomes an invalid townsman; and we have now in mind several instances in which men of unusual vigor have declined and died in a short time after making the change.

From all of which it is not to be inferred that it is a change never to be made; but it certainly is a change which should be considered with the greatest deliberation, and consummated only when one is thoroughly satisfied that the very best reasons will justify the step.

If you expect good results in the next lamb crop, or wool crop, for that matter, you will have to see the end from the beginning and work for it wisely and persistently. A man usually gets just what he earns no more; and no less.

Most flockmasters pursue an unwise course in selling lambs to buyers who call at the farm. In every flock of fifty, for instance, there will be as many as five underlings. He wishes to sell every one of the lambs and bantering commences. The buyer does not want the five, and he will not pay much, if any, more for the fifty than he will for the forty-five best ones. If the farmer would cull out the underlings and give them a better chance, he would get their value in time, but now he literally gives them away.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

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

STOCK FARMING.

When prices are low the cost of making improvements with stock is low.

Keep an eye on local conditions in determining what will be used in feeding.

One advantage in feeding the roughness on the farm is that much manure can be made.

Cotton-seed meal is a valuable food for fattening stock, but it should be fed in moderation.

Breeding stock before it has become well matured has a tendency to weaken the constitutional vigor.

With many farmers better stock and better methods of feeding are needed to make cattle profitable.

With many, a strict attention to the farm and the stock, means more money than the election of any person or ticket.

One item with the western farmer in keeping cattle is to provide a ready market for the bulky produce of the farm.

See to it that the cattle have all that they need to grow well in winter and summer, spring and fall, if a profit is expected.

Thoroughbreds will not take care of themselves: they need constant care in order that they may be kept up to the standard.

To promote early maturity with any kind of stock, good feeding must be practiced from the very first to the very last.

It will be safe to keep your stock off of low, damp pastures, especially at night and till dew and fog are gone in the morning.

Succulent food of some kind is the natural food of all cattle, and the nearer the winter feeding can come to this the better the results.

Bulky food is very necessary as a winter feed for cattle. Growing cattle will thrive better with good hay or fodder alone than on grain alone.

Are your feeding racks arranged so that hay and fodder are not pulled down and trampled under foot? If not, see to it before you put the stock up for winter.

Pastures should not be eaten off too close in the fall. The gain in keeping stock on grass late in the fall is more than lost by late pastures the following spring.

Something is wrong with the management of the stock on the farm when the cost of keeping the stock through the winter takes up the profit made in summer.

The Shorthorn breed of cattle has been built up and kept up by a series of men who, generation after generation, have built up, course by course, the breed.

While stock cattle, if in good health, may go through the winter in fair shape without shelter, the amount of feed will be much greater than if made more comfortable.

Nothing convinces a farmer quicker of the value of good cattle than for a buyer to pick out a few of the best and say that if all were like them they would be worth so much more.

The last census shows a marked increase in the average wealth of our population. Farmers have not made quite so large a gain as they should have done. By the improvement of their live stock this could easily be

remedied, and before the next census they could rank much above the average.

In breeding livestock of any sort, there should be a definite object, which should be always kept in view and worked toward steadily. Before you breed know what you want to produce, and mate your animals directly for that.

Careful feeding experiments at the Maryland station show that ensilage is "more than a maintenance ration;" that is, upon ensilage alone the stock not only held its own, but made some gain. If it had proved to be only a maintenance ration it would still have been the best and cheapest thing for that purpose that we have.

The business of the Chicago stock yards has grown nearly one hundred fold in twenty-five years. This fact has been due to the increase of the cattle industry in the great west. A proportionate future development can hardly be expected, but the demand and consumption will keep on in nearly the same ratio. This is a condition that will lead toward better prices.

Co-operative clubs for the purchase of a good stallion or a thoroughbred bull could be easily formed and be productive of great good in many neighborhoods. There are many farmers who honestly desire to improve their stock, but who do not feel that they can afford the outlay required for the purchase of a good animal, or for the constant payment of large service fees. By purchasing and owning an animal jointly this expense could be greatly lessened. Each man should take stock in proportion to the service that he requires, and the matter of care and feeding can be easily arranged.

An Ohio man says: I have fed cornstalks for nineteen years, and have very little patience with any system of farming that wastes the corn fodder. In this section there is occasionally a field of corn frost-bitten and left uncut, and I would not give 50 cents an acre for the good an animal can get from it as it stands in the field, brown and dead and tasteless. It makes me tired when I read inquiries as to profits from men who makes a creature's hide do duty as a shed, and its stomach serve as a stove.

It is always best to feed stock of all kinds as economically as possible, but it is very rarely the case that it can be considered good economy to save in the feed at the expense of the growth, and it costs double to make up for lost gain what it does to secure additional gain on a thrifty animal. Hence it will pay to take a little pains, to feed sufficient, and the condition of the stock must largely determine the amount that should be given. With fattening stock in nearly all cases more grain is needed, giving at each meal all that can be eaten up clean and making up a sufficient variety to keep with a good appetite. With growing animals, at least until severe weather sets in, roughness will answer, provided, of course, that it is of a good quality. Generally roughness is cheaper than grain and should be used as needed. It is often the case with growing and breeding animals that a small feed given them night and morning will keep them in good condition, while if they must depend upon the pasturage alone, they will gradually get thinner. With all stock it is easier, as well as more economical, to keep animals thrifty than to allow them to run down and then attempt to feed up.

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.

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL.
HENRY MICHELL & BRO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
STOCK LANDING, P. O. BOX, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JAMES R. ROBINSON. ARTHUR SPRINGER
Robinson & Springer,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building. FORT WORTH, TEXA

The International Route,
International and Great Northern

RAILROAD.
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to all Points. The Direct Route to
MEXICO via LAREDO.
Pullman Buffet Sleepers between San Antonio and St. Louis without change.
Train leaving San Antonio 6:00 p. m. has through sleeper for St. Louis, via Iron Mountain Route, also Kansas City via Denison.
Train leaving San Antonio 5:45 a. m. makes through connection for Shreveport, Memphis, St. Louis and beyond.
Train leaving San Antonio at 9:55 a. m. has through sleeper to Laredo, connecting at Laredo with Mexican National railroad for City of Mexico.
THE BEST LIVE STOCK ROUTE to Northern markets. Shipments for Chicago given advantage of St. Louis market. Shipments of ten cars and over will be run through SPECIAL. Through bills of lading to all points.
W. C. RIGSBY, Ticket Agent. C. M. STONE, Ticket Agent,
Old Postoffice Bldg., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex. I. and G. N. Depot, San Antonio, Tex.
HOMER EADS, Commercial Agent, Old Postoffice Bldg., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.
J. E. GALBRAITH, General Passenger Agent, Palestine, Tex.
D. J. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Palestine, Tex.

WOOD & EDWARDS, YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

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

Houston and Texas Central R'y
The All-Steel Rail Line. Double Daily Trains each way. No. 2 Fast Mail, Denison to Houston. Through Buffet Sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis via Denison and Sedalla. Pullman Sleepers and Drawing-room Cars between Houston and Austin and Houston and Fort Worth.

LOCAL TIME CARD—IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1892.		GOING NORTH—ARRIVE.		GOING SOUTH—LEAVE.	
No. 13.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 14.
Denison 6:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Sherman 6:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	8:20 p.m.	3:25 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	3:25 p.m.
McKinney 6:21 a.m.	11:36 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	4:40 a.m.	9:28 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
Ar-Dallas-Ly 4:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Ly-Dallas-Ar 9:00 a.m.	8:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:40 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
Fort Worth 9:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	4:28 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Dallas News Special 5:58 a.m.	5:58 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	11:48 a.m.	9:35 p.m.	11:48 a.m.
Waco 7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Hearne 2:45 a.m.	2:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	1:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	1:00 a.m.
Austin 7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Brenham 1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	4:32 p.m.	9:35 a.m.	4:32 p.m.
Houston 8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	10:32 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Galveston 7:10 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	5:35 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	5:35 a.m.
New Orleans 10:45 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Leave.	Leave.	Leave.	Arrive.	Arrive.	Arrive.

Elegant Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2. Through tickets to all points.
A. FAULKNER, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Houston, Tex.
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.
Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service BETWEEN TEXAS POINTS AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR. PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

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, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.
C. H. BOARDMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.
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TWIN CITY EXPRESS.

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

The BURLINGTON is "in it" and as usual AT THE FRONT. Fastest time and best service on record between St. Louis and the Twin Cities.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and all equipment the latest. Every meal en route served in elegant dining cars. Commencing May 30th the "Twin City Express" on the Burlington Route will leave St. Louis daily, at 10 a. m. Superb service and quick time, together with natural attractions which rival the celebrated Hudson river scenery, combine to make this not only the best, but the only route for Northern tourists.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Major W. V. Johnson of Colorado City, was here Sunday.

W. R. Curtis, the Henrietta cattleman, was here Tuesday.

Dave Godair went west yesterday, en route to his Jones county ranch.

J. M. Justiss of Itasca, a prominent cattle feeder, was in town on Wednesday.

Alvis Belcher, a well-known cattleman from Henrietta, was in the city Monday.

C. W. Kelly, a prominent cattle feeder of Hunt county, was in the city yesterday.

W. Atwood, horseman, of Colorado City, brought in a lot of mares the first of the week.

H. C. Babb of Decatur was in the city Wednesday evening, en route to the Indian Territory.

J. D. Birdwell, the popular sheriff of Howard county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. H. Shelton of Hill county, well known among cattlemen, visited the cattle center on Tuesday.

W. S. Powers, a cattleman of Sweetwater, was mixing with Fort Worth friends on Wednesday.

Sam Davidson, the Henrietta cattleman returned from Hot Springs Monday greatly improved in health.

Charley McFarland, the cattle feeder and celebrated rabbit hunter of Aledo, was in the city Thursday.

J. W. Boyle of Denver brought down two cars of Montana mares, and sold to Texas people the first of the week.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kans., who feeds several thousand steers every winter in Texas, was in the city Tuesday night.

J. W. Davidson, a prominent Colorado county cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. He reports plenty of rain and lots of grass in Colorado.

H. H. Halsell, the enterprising Decatur cattleman, spent yesterday in Fort Worth. Mr. Halsell has 1000 fine feeding steers for sale.

A. A. Chapman, president of the First National bank of Dublin and largely interested in cattle in Buchel county, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Burnett returned from their bridal tour through the East on Monday. Burke looks as sleek as a race horse, says he never felt better.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, the man who is supposed to pick up a net annual profit of \$20,000 every year in the cattle feeding business was in the city Tuesday.

Charles Coppinger, formerly of this city, but now a well-to-do ranchman of Scurry county, was in the city yesterday. He says the country with him is in good shape.

Theo Schuster of St. Joseph, Mo., who has large cattle interests in Sterling, Hockley and other counties, was in Fort Worth yesterday morning, en route to the Panhandle.

Jno S. Andrews, the well known cattle feeder of this city, returned from Haskell county Tuesday, where he bought several hundred good smooth four and five year old feeding steers for which he paid 2 cents per pound, delivery to be made at nearest shipping point.

W. H. Godair of Godair, Harding & Co., of Chicago, was here Monday. Mr. Godair thinks there will be a material improvement about the middle of November.

Geo. W. McDonald, cattleman and merchant of Palo Pinto, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. McDonald says his county was never in better shape than at this time.

A. T. Mabry who lives at Grandview but ranches in Howard county, near Big Springs, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Mabry is a firm believer in the future of the cattle business, and will, barring accidents, yet be a millionaire.

S. J. Wilm, a well-to-do stockman of Morgan, was in the city Monday. Mr. Wilm says there are fewer cattle in Bosque county than for many years. He reports good crops and fine grass.

E. A. Hearn, a well-known and well-to-do cattle dealer of Callahan county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night, returning from the Indian Territory, where he recently delivered to F. J. Hall of Gainesville 2500 two-year-old steers.

John Kritser, a well-known cattle dealer of Taylor, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Kritser says Williamson county has better crops, more cotton, more grass and more of everything except cattle than ever before.

J. C. Avery, a well-to-do stockman of Ector county, was in the city Monday. He says they have had plenty of rain in his locality, and that grass is good and cattle doing better than for several years.

A. M. Lasater, an old time pioneer cattleman of the Keechi Valley, Jack county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Lasater says there is more grass in his section than has been in ten years before. Crops are good and everything plentiful except money.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur passed through the city Wednesday night, en route to the Osage Nation, where he goes to ship 7000 stags now being pastured by him in that country. The firm of D. Waggoner & Son now have 45,000 steers on their range in the Comanche reservation.

P. R. Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, was in the city Tuesday night en route to his pasture in the Indian Territory. Mr. Clark is one of the hardest workers in the state. He deserves to succeed as he no doubt will. He certainly has the best wishes of the JOURNAL.

J. D. Jeffries, manager of the Tongue River ranch in the Panhandle country, was here Monday. Mr. Jeffries says there is a large strip of country through his, the Matador, Pitchfork and Espuela ranges that is still very dry and suffering very badly for the want of rain.

Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, Tex., has a few more of those extra fine well bred Merino ewes and bucks that he will sell for less than one-half their actual value. Those wishing to improve their flocks or new beginners who want to start on first-class stock should correspond with Col. Haynie.

P. C. O'Loughlin of Eolian, Stephens county, passed through Fort Worth last week with a train of cattle bound for the Northern markets. The cattle belonged to the firm of O'Loughlin Bros., and is the third shipment they have made this season. The firm of O'Loughlin Bros. seem to be doing well and are contented with their cows.

E. F. Ikard, formerly of this city, but now of Warren, Greer county, spent most of the week in Fort Worth. Capt. Ikard has leased a large slice of the Comanche reservation, and is now prepared to furnish pasture for several



SANITARIUM HOME ASSOCIATION.

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



thousand cattle. Those wanting to arrange for pasturage in the best grass country in the United States should correspond with Capt. Ikard.

L. F. Wilson of Kansas City, who owns a large cattle ranch near Wichita Falls, is in the city. Mr. Wilson, like many other Texas cattlemen, is long on grass and short on cattle. He can, therefore, furnish pasturage to other parties for 3000 to 4000 cattle.

D. E. Sims, a prominent stockman of Concho county, was in the city last night, returning from the Indian Territory. Mr. Sims says the Texas cattle in the Indian Territory are getting in fine condition, but are, as fast as shipped, meeting with a very dull poor market.

D. W. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, was married at Groesbeck on Wednesday to Miss Irvie Morgan of that place. The happy couple are now making a bridal tour to Denver, after which they will make Fort Worth their home. The JOURNAL and Mr. Morris' many friends wish him and his newly made wife a long, happy and prosperous life.

O. J. Wiren, who at one time was one of the best known and wealthiest cattlemen in Western Texas, suicided at El Paso on the 18th of this month. Mr. Wiren formerly owned one of the largest cattle ranches in Western Texas, located about forty miles north of Colorado City. Mr. Wiren failed in the crash of 1885-86. His reverses in business and dissipation are supposed to be the cause of his rash act.

F. L. Ide, the well known sheepman of Morgan, Tex., advertises a car-load of the G. A. & R. I. Page rams. Mr. Ide selected these rams in person which insures each animal to be strictly first-class. Mr. Ide is not only one of the most successful breeders and best judges of sheep in Texas, but is also a correct reliable business man, with whom it is a pleasure to do business. Those wanting good rams should write him at once.

P. C. Welborn of Handley, this county, was in the city Tuesday with a lot of grade Duroc-Jersey ten to twelve months old pigs. They weighed 300 pounds average, and found ready buyers among the local butchers. Mr. Welborn breeds pure Duroc-Jersey pigs, and can at all times supply those who want pure bred pigs of one of the best breeds in existence. Mr. Welborn also has pure bred Holstein-Frisian cattle. Those wanting extra fine pure bred hogs or cattle see Mr. Welborn's stock before purchasing.

Attention is called to the large display advertisement of the great Texas State fair and Dallas exposition which appears in this issue of the JOURNAL. This enterprise is one most deserving of the patronage of every citizen of the Lone Star state, since it advertises the better advantages the resources of our state than anything ever gotten up. The association has spared neither pains nor money in its efforts to give the people the grandest display this year ever before seen, and to judge from the premiums offered and the attractions advertised, no one will be disappointed. The JOURNAL wishes for the enterprise unbounded success.

Walden's Texas Business College. AUSTIN AND FORT WORTH. THE GREAT PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH.

Educates young men and women for business and profit. Course of study embraces Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and English. Teachers, course of study and equipments unsurpassed. 700 pupils will attend these popular schools next year. Call at the college or write for beautifully illustrated catalogue. Boarding Department. Address, L. R. WALDEN, Pres., Austin; C. E. WALDEN, Principal, Fort Worth.

Ontario : Veterinary : College,

Temperance Street,

Toronto, Canada.

Most complete veterinary college in America. Session begins October 19; fees moderate. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S. Principal.

Is Business Dull?

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

Secretary C. A. Cour will take pleasure in sending premium lists, catalogues, programmes, etc., to all applicants. You cannot afford to miss this fair.

B. F. Cobb, the well-known Clay county cattleman, was in the city last night.

W. K. Bree, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, who owns one of the best, most productive and conveniently arranged ranches in the state, is in the city. He reports his section of the country as being in fine condition.

C. C. French, of this city, the Texas representative for the Campbell Commission Company, returned yesterday from Ballinger. He says the country is looking good and live stock are in fine condition. Mr. French while gone sold 300 bulls to Mr. L. P. Alexander, who will feed them on cotton seed at Monroe, La.

Messrs. J. H. McFarland of Chicago and L. P. Dunn of Kansas City, who occupy the positions respectively of secretary and treasurer of the Campbell commission company are spending a few days in the city. These gentlemen it is understood are preparing to make liberal advances to responsible parties to assist them in feeding or otherwise carrying their cattle through the winter. Their firm is financially able to render material aid to the cattlemen of Texas, and will no doubt build up a large Texas trade that will prove materially beneficial.

Aged Steers Wanted.

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

The Boston market on Texas spring wool for last week was quiet and sales were small in the range of 16 to 20 cents per pound. Fall Texas wool has not yet commenced to move.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Sept. 30, 1892.

Ruling prices for the week ending to-day are about as follows: Top steers, \$2@2.35; good cows, \$1@1.25. Fair demand for fat cattle of above classes, but half fat and thin or trashy stuff is not wanted and cannot be sold at any price.

Quotations on fat hogs weighing 200 pounds and up, \$4.50@4.60. The packing company will pay above prices for a good number of fat hogs of this weight, but the same rule applying to half fat and trashy cattle also applies to the hog market.

STOCK YARDS NOTES

Farmer Bros. marketed 72 fat cows Wednesday; sold to packing company. Packing company bought 3000 head of sheep at Colorado City; delivered this week.

D. A. Riddle of Caddo, I. T., had one car of hogs on the market; sold to packing company.

Camer Bros. of San Angelo had 135 cars of cattle at the yards this week, on the way to Territory.

E. M. Daggett bought 250 feeders in yards this week.

S. A. Hatcher received 450 feeders at the yards this week from Meridian.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 29.

The receipts of cattle for the four days of the week ending to-day have been as follows: Monday, 23,000; Tuesday, 11,500; Wednesday, 21,500; to-day, 17,000. These unusually large receipts have had a tendency to cause a further decline on all grades. Last week was the banner run of Texans, which is being followed by very heavy receipts so far this week; consequently we are getting entirely too many of this class of cattle, especially of the class that are now, as a rule, being offered. To-day's market is from 10 to 15 cents lower than last week, with prices about as follows: Best Texas steers at from \$2.50 to \$2.75; fair to common Texas steers, \$2.15 to \$2.40. Best Texas cows are selling at from \$1.75 to \$1.85; med-

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, \$200,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

ium to fair cows, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Canning and trashy stuff at from 80 cents to \$1.25.

Sheep—The sheep market has held up fairly well during the week. Receipts to-day, 10,000 head, with prices ranging from \$3.75@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs, 23,000; rough and common at from \$4.90@5.10; prime heavy butcher's stuff, \$5.45@5.65; light, \$5.25@5.50. Market closed from 5 to 10 cents lower.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
Sept. 29, 1892.

Cattle receipts so far this week have been as follows: Monday, 5302; Tuesday, 4284; Wednesday, 5900; to-day, 3400. The run on Texans has been large through the week, while the quality has been inferior, and not, as a rule, what was wanted. The market has declined from 10 to 15 cents during the week. Best Texas steers are now bringing from \$2.60 to \$2.75, best cows from \$1.60 to \$1.85. Common canning stuff is selling as low as \$1 to \$1.25. The calf market holds up fairly well and are selling at from \$6 to \$8 per head.

Sheep—Receipts for the week—Monday, 1731; Tuesday, 1705; Wednesday, 3500; to-day, 500. Market steady at from \$3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts for the week—Monday, 2304; Tuesday, 5442; Wednesday, 5000; to-day, 2600. Prices ranging from \$5.00@5.40. Market closes 10c higher.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Sept. 29, 1892.

The cattle market opened this week with unusually large receipts, the run on Monday amounting in round numbers to 10,000. A large percentage of these were Indian and Texas cattle. The supply being largely in excess of the demand resulted in a dull market and general decline all along the line.

Tuesday's receipts were still larger, amounting to 10,200 cattle and 675 calves. The receipts on Wednesday were again over 10,000. To-day they were 8800, making the total receipts for the week so far the largest ever known. The market, as a rule, low and dull throughout the week, otherwise it is not materially changed. Best Texas steers are selling at from \$2 to

\$2.40, common and inferior steers \$1.75 to \$2. Best Texas cows from \$1.50 to \$1.70. Canners from \$1 to \$1.25. Good calves at from \$5 to \$6 per head.

Sheep—The receipts of sheep for the first three days of the week run from 900 to 1000 each day; to-day, however, the receipts were increased to 3300. The mutton market has ruled fairly good throughout the week at an advance of from 5 to 10 cents over last week's quotations. Good muttons are bringing from \$3.75 to \$4, a few choice lots running as high as \$4.50.

Hogs—The receipts of hogs for the week were as follows: Monday, 2472; Tuesday, 8524; Wednesday, 7500; to-day, 6900. The market advanced from 5 to 10 cents in the forenoon, but lost the gain before closing in the afternoon. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.35; bulk of sales at from \$5.10 to \$5.25.

Galveston Wool.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 29.—Wool market closed steady at 1@1 1/4 decline.

Grade	Spring, twelve months' clip	Today	Yesterday
Fine	17	@18 1/2	18 1/2 @19 1/2
Medium	17 1/2	@19	18 1/2 @20 1/2
Spring, six & eight months	25	@20 1/2	19 1/2 @17 1/2
Fine	16	@17	17 @18 1/2
Medium	12	@13 1/2	12 @14 1/2
Mexican improved	11 1/2	@12 1/2	11 @13
Mexican carpet	7	@11	7 @11 1/2

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 29.—At the wool sales to-day 10,850 bales of a fair quality were offered. The attendance was good and the competition for the best grades of greasies, scoured and cross-breeds was well sustained. The series will close October 12.

Following are the sales in detail and the prices:

New South Wales, 400 bales. Scoured, 3d@1s 2 1/2d; do locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1d; greasy, 4d@9d; do locks and pieces, 4d@7 1/2d.

Queensland, 200 bales. Scoured locks and pieces, 10d; greasy, 4 1/2@7 1/2d; greasy locks and pieces, 5@6 1/2d.

Melbourne and Victoria, 300 bales; scoured, 7 1/2d@1s 5d; scoured locks and pieces, 8 1/2d@1s 10 1/2d; greasy, 5@8d.

South Australia, 5200 bales. Scoured, 8d@1s; scoured locks and pieces, 7 1/2@10d.

West Australia, 18 bales. Greasy, 5d. Tasmania, 100 bales. Greasy, 6 1/2d@8 1/2d.

New Zealand, 3800 bales. Scoured, 7d@1s 4 1/2d; scoured locks and pieces, 6 1/2d@1s 3d; greasy, 4 1/2@9d; greasy locks and pieces, 3 1/2@4 1/2d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1900



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.

bales. Scoured, 8d@1s 2d; greasy, 4@6 1/2d.

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Wool receipts, 12,000 pounds; shipments, 20,000. There were some sales being made on private terms, but open market entirely unchanged, both in tone and price.

San Angelo Wool sales.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., Sept. 29.—Nearly a million pounds of wool has been marketed here this fall. Sales to-day foot up 150,000 pounds, of which 100,000 pounds was purchased by the representatives of Biernstock & Co. of Boston at 14@16c.

New Orleans Market Report.

Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing, 1

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	2022	1735	667
Calves and Yearlings	2287	2204	550
Hogs	887	506	383
Sheep	566	511	192

Cattle—Good to choice beeves per lb. gross, 2 1/2@3c; common to fair beeves, 1 1/2@2 1/2c; good fat cows, 2@2 1/2c; common to fair cows, per head, \$6@10; calves, per head, \$4@8; yearlings, per head, \$6@10; good milch cows, per head, \$25@35; good attractive springers, per head, \$15@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 5 1/2@6c; common to fair per lb gross, 4@4 1/2c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per lb, 4@4 1/2c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.25.

Large arrivals of beef cattle, calves and yearlings since last report. Trading has been fairly active. At close to-day there is a full supply of all classes left on hand. Values weakening and poor stock very dull.

Hogs quiet and weak. Full receipts of sheep; no inquiry and quotations are weak.

The Devil's River News has the following to say of an enterprise which the JOURNAL'S readers are already familiar with: William L. Black of McKavett is making another effort for the advancement of West Texas. He proposes opening a meat canning establishment about December 1. This is a move in the right direction and the News is satisfied that those in favor of home markets and supporting home industry will give all the assistance possible to the enterprise. This is naturally a great stock country, and if the Range meat canning company can supply the wants of West Texas in the canned-meat line, it will be a great saving to Texas. If they supply the country with lard, bacon and hams, to say nothing of the other goods, you can easily see the advantage to be derived.

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

It is best not to give a colt any solid food until it is three or four months old.

For horses which are not worked so hard cornmeal and bran in equal parts makes a good ration.

It is not the amount of food consumed, but that digested, which keeps the horse strong and plump.

The horse that wears a cruel bit attached to an over check-rein, has an owner that hasn't a bit of humane feeling.

Thirteen minutes is the fastest time in which a horse has ever trotted five miles. Lady Mac holds this record, which was made in 1874.

If you can spare the horse let him have a few days run in the pasture. If you can do this and want to add to his enjoyment, take his shoes off.

You will find the horses will rest much better during the night if you clean them up well in the evening. A good night's rest means better work the next day.

When the colt is first hitched to a wagon don't give him a load that requires any effort to move. The foundation for many a balky horse has been laid in this way.

It is a pathetic sight to see tired horses standing over untasted food waiting the convenience of their keeper to receive a few swallows of cool water. Put yourself in their place.

In the horse heaven there will be no cruel checking, but very few blinders, only scientific shoeing, no docking or other painful mutilation, no bad roads or brutal drivers. Maybe the horse prays: "Thy kingdom come on earth as it is in heaven." At all events he has abundant reasons therefor.

A heavy draft horse sells in our Eastern markets for an average of at least 50 per cent more than a fair to good driving horse. It goes without saying that it does not cost anywhere near 50 per cent more to produce, so that no argument is needed to show where the most profit lays.

The fame of Kentucky as a horse-breeding center has penetrated even to far Japan, a number of fine animals having been purchased there by an agent of the Mikado's government. It pays to get a reputation for a specialty established for a given district. The buyers come direct to that center.

Hanover is admitted to possess the most uniformly good breed of horses of any country in the world. The explanation of this probably lies in the fact that the government long since lent its encouragement to breeding, establishing a government stud as early as 1735. The Hanoverian cavalry is the best mounted of any military force in Europe, the horses being large, hardy, strong and courageous. It furnishes a striking example of the result of thorough and persistent work in breeding.

He who treats his horse as he treats himself will not make many mistakes. What man, after a hard run on a hot day, would jump under a shower bath? Some men have tried it and have died. Yet men have been known to turn the hose on a heated horse, or dash cold water over him, and think they were doing him a good turn. Everybody knows how refreshing it is to bathe the face in cold water, when heated, and to rinse the mouth, but to use it too freely over the heated body is a very dangerous experiment.

The following piece of advice, called from some unknown quarter, gives a

good hint to those who contemplate purchasing a horse: Always have him led down a deep or stony decent at the end of a halter, and with no whip near. Many horses when brought out of the stable are excited by the presence of strangers, and become still more so at the sight of a whip. A slight lameness may therefore be momentarily overlooked by the horse himself, just as a man, under strong excitement, will sometimes forget a sore foot. Leading the horse down a slope will show any defect in his forequarters, and running him back will develop any weakness that may exist in his hind legs. Horse sharpers know these facts, so if the horse is in the least affected, they generally avoid a hill when showing off to a probable purchaser.

French breeders pay attention to the development of long distance trotters, horses that can keep their gate for 10 or 20 miles at a stretch. The nearest we come to this is in our road horses, and for that we are not breeding very steadily toward a distinctive purpose. There is more practical utility in such animals than in mere short distance trotters, and we believe it would pay to give closer attention to producing them. Next to draft horses there is no class for which there is a better demand at paying prices than for good roadsters. The claim that very heavy draft horses are not well adapted for use upon the paved streets of the cities is amply refuted by the number employed in every city in Europe. In Liverpool, London and Paris are found the largest horses in the world, and the great traffic of those centers could hardly be handled without them. Our American cities are rapidly improving in this respect, but thousands upon thousands of good draft horses must yet be grown to take the place of the many light ones still in use. There is plenty of room in this line for the good breeder.

How's This!

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

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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

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

The manifest disposition of ranchmen all over the northwest to "quit she cattle" will certainly either largely diminish the output of beeves or greatly stimulate the traffic in Southern steers. We have very few breeding herds of any size left on Northern ranges and these are being rapidly cut down this year by shipments to market. A radical change in sentiment as to the profits of range breeding has come about among cattlemen during the past three or four years, founded on experience as to the percentage of calves dropped and raised. [Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX.

LADIES

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

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Both Sides of the Question

should be looked into. And when this is done the intelligent smoker uses BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

DAIRY.

The cow sets us an admirable example—she never blows her own horn.

Milking should be done with the greatest regularity. An hour's time out of the way is harmful to the cow every time.

You should study the market in which you expect to sell, and in this way determine which is best to sell, milk or butter.

Sell your customers good butter and butter that will keep and you will have no difficulty in keeping old customers and in getting new ones.

Special customers for very rich milk will pay special prices, and you will make more money from them than by selling average milk to a larger number of customers.

No one breed is fitted for all kinds of dairying, notwithstanding some breeder may tell you so. Decide what kind of dairying you want to follow and buy your cattle accordingly.

If you wish to form a dairy herd to procure a large yield of milk for sale by the quart or gallon, use a pure bred Holstein-Friesian or Ayrshire bull of a good milking family.

Prairie Farmer:—The dairyman should have a good well. A good well is one in which the water comes in at a depth of forty feet or more. If beneath the bed rock, at whatever depth, so much the better—the water is sure to be pure—and in dairying, as in drinking water for the family, purity is the essence of goodness. Hence do not neglect to have deep, pure water. It will pay not only for your family and milking cows, but for the stock generally.

The cow's teats that crack and bleed should be carefully dried after milking and then every part of each crack touched with solid nitrate of silver. The nitrate comes in the shape of small pencils or sticks which before using should be sharpened to a fine point so that the deepest part of the cracks may be reached. After using the nitrate cover the cracks with a little benzoated oxide of zinc ointment, this to be carefully wiped off just before each milking. If the nitrate of silver is not obtainable a finely pointed crystal of sulphate of copper may be used.

OUT OF TEXAS TO THE NORTH

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

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A MAN

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E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

SWINE.

The best drink for a boar is pure water.

Think twice before you kill the old reliable sow.

There is a continual war to wage with lice on swine.

The pig's tail is his pulse, therefore never cut it off.

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

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

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

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

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

One reason why some farmers fail to furnish a variety is that it is too much trouble.

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

More pounds of meat with less labor can be secured in the fall than at any other season.

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

Hogs may be fattened very rapidly on cooked roots, such as turnips, carrots, potatoes and the like.

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

Next to the Jersey Red, the Poland China breed is considered to rank highest in regard to hardiness and ability to resist disease.

Care for the fall litters well, they are sure to bring prices next summer. From now until cold weather they ought to grow a pound a day.

A pig should make a pound a day for every day of its life. If it does this it is ready for market at any time after it is six months old.

For the summer market heavy weights are not wanted. Six or eight months should be sufficient to make all the growth desired.

If the pigs have been kept on short rations all summer you can not turn the corn crib into them now with much profit. Better sell for feeders—if you can find anyone to buy.

The man who has a lot of hogs ready for market now will be able to take up a note easily; a little thinking will bring this about almost any year.

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

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

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

Worms frequently prevent hogs from making the gain that they would otherwise do. If given free access to salt and ashes at all times they will have no trouble from this source.

Charcoal is a corrective for the digestive organs, and a box of it should be kept in the hog lot. Then, when overfed or suffering from constipation, the animals will at once avail themselves of the remedy.

It may be a question in this part of the country whether it will pay to feed wheat to hogs, but wheat middlings are profitable feed, and it is computed that at 5 cents for pork 70-cent wheat can be fed.

Farmers rarely think of comfort for their hogs, and yet but few, in any animals on the farm appreciate comfort as much. No live stock will repay the farmer so quickly or so well for the little attention that gives comfort as hogs.

Feed grain upon a clean floor, or upon a fresh spot of ground, each day. Water at clean troughs or from running streams. Keep fattening hogs free from filth, as you would from poison, and avoid disease.

When beginning to fatten do not put the hogs on full grain ration at once. Commence with a light feed, and increase gradually until they have all they will eat up clean; never more than that under any circumstances.

It is a well settled fact that no single feeding material will supply all the elements of nutrition in the proportion which will secure the best gain at the least cost. We know this—and practice it in everything except hog feeding.

The Irish cottager calls the pig "the gentleman that pays the rent." He will deserve the title every time if you will give him the proper chance. Fear of the pork-barrel never deters him from turning food into money to the best advantage he can.

If you watch the markets you will see that hogs usually command a good price in July and August. To grow them for sale at late season the pigs should be farrowed in late autumn and have such winter feeding—as will keep them growing.

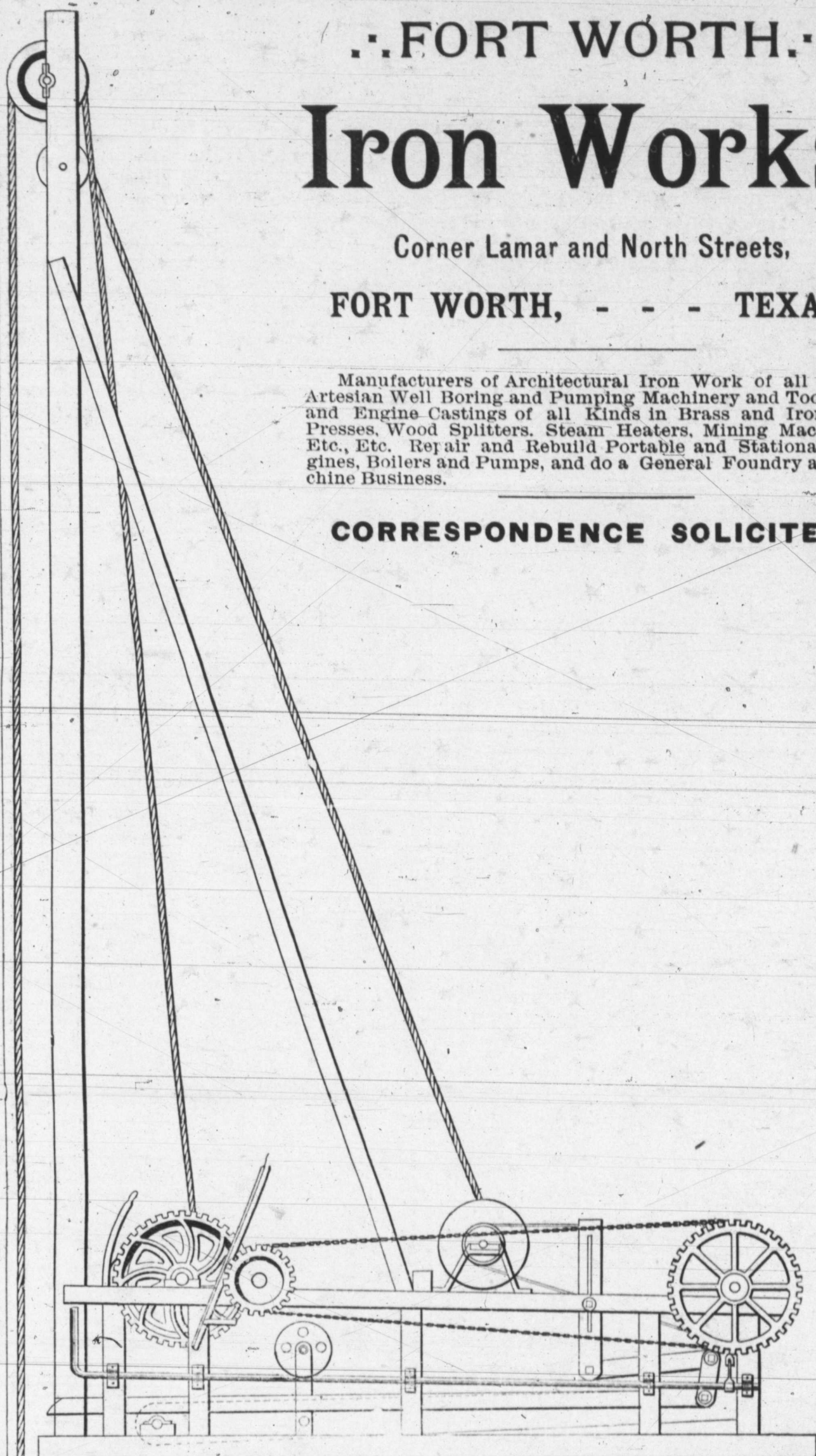
Measure the number of your brood sows by the available grain you have, calculating that each sow will raise seven pigs. Overstocking is bad practice, even if one has the hard cash to buy grain or feed, because feed may go up and pork down.

The farmer who has had an occasional bunch of nice hogs to turn off this season has not been so very unhappy over the results. Hogs are something of a success as scavengers, but the prejudice is a reasonable one that objects to eating their meat. It is not good and wholesome enough for the human stomach.

Select your young brood sows now from the early litters and give them a variety of food. Care for your old brood sows that you intend to retain; note their time of heat now and set it down and figure twenty-one days from each succeeding period, and you can determine just when to serve your sow.

Those having no pig pens on their place will find it a good plan to set two forked poles in the ground, lay another one across them and slant other poles against the cross-piece, covering with straw at threshing time. It will give a better shelter to the pigs than allow them to burrow in the straw stack and possible smother.

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



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

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at Home.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

Refers by permission to editor of TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sales of Registered and Graded Devons.

SAN ANTONIO TEX., Sept. 22, 1892.
Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

We shipped to-day to McAllen & Young of Hidalgo county, Tex., 18 young Devons, both registered and graded, making 49 head in all we have sold this year. The demand for Devons is growing faster than we ever dreamed of, for only three years ago we had hard work to sell any at all.

A. Y. WALTON, JR. & CO.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Sept. 27, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Pecos is to have a fine hotel in the near future.

Work will commence on the Pecos Valley railroad soon, and continue until completed to Albuquerque.

Farmers are doing well this fall in securing good stands of alfalfa, and there will be several thousand acres sown in the vicinity of Pecos this fall. Stock doing well.

J. J. INGE.

From Lubbock County.

LUBBOCK, TEX., Sept. 22, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Inclosed please find \$1.50 to pay for the STOCK JOURNAL another year.

Lubbock county has come out wonderfully since the severe drouth early in the Spring. To use a Stock Journal phrase, we are long on grass and short on cattle. The calf crop is short all over this section of country.

Wishing you and the STOCK JOURNAL a long life, I remain your truly,

R. C. BURNS.

Proclamation—Eradication of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Office of the Secretary.

To all Whom it may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the quarantines heretofore existing in the counties of Kings and Queens, state of New York, and the counties of Essex and Hudson, state of New Jersey, for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, are this day removed.

The removal of the aforesaid quarantines completes the dissolving of all quarantines established by this department in the several sections of the United States for the suppression of the above-named disease.

No case of this disease has occurred in the state of Illinois since December 29, 1887, a period of more than four years and eight months.

No case has occurred in the state of Pennsylvania since September 29, 1888, a period of four years within a few days.

No case has occurred in the state of Maryland since September 18, 1889, a period of three years.

No case has occurred in the state of New York since April 30, 1891, a period of more than one year and four months.

No case has occurred in the state of New Jersey since March 25, 1892, a period of six months, and no case has occurred in any other portion of the United States within the past five years.

I do therefore hereby officially declare that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

Done at the City of Washington, D. C., this 26th day of September, A. D. 1892.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,
September 24, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Receipts of all kinds of stock the past week have been fairly liberal and

make a very respectable showing compared with the week previous and the corresponding week last year. The record is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	2,0512	20,874	10,123
Receipts last week	11,333	21,646	8,041
Same week last year	16, 89	16,685	11,817

Notwithstanding an increase in the cattle receipts this week compared with last of over 7030 head and compared with a year ago of about 4500 head, the market has experienced no particular noteworthy change either for better or worse. In fact, the trade has been monotonously steady throughout. As usual, at this time of the year, the market has been but indifferently supplied with good beef cattle, either natives or Westerns, but the avidity with which the few choice bunches were snapped up and the very respectable figures they brought showed how strong the market really was on this class of stuff. Corn-fed natives have sold readily as high as \$4.90@5.10 and there have been plenty of Western cattle here that brought from \$3.50 to \$3.80. In general prices were well maintained on all desirable offerings. On the other hand, with such liberal offerings there was a natural tendency to neglect the common and inferior cattle, and holders of this class of stuff reported the market more or less dull and unsatisfactory all week, although prices show little or no change compared with a week ago. The feelings throughout has been rather firm than otherwise.

Supplies of butchers' stock and canners have not been overly large considering the heavy receipts, and for this reason the trade in cows and mixed stuff has been tolerably active and satisfactory. Prices have shown a de-

their unequal distribution throughout the week has also tended to make the trade unsatisfactory. Local houses all want good muttons, and prices are quotably about the same as last week.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives	\$3.50@4.50
Fair to good Westerns	3.25@4.15
Common and stock sheep	2.50@3.25
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs)	3.50@4.75

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Write a Weekly Market Letter for the Journals Readers.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Last week's receipts of Texas cattle eclipsed anything in the history of the trade. Arrivals in Texas' division alone amounted to 37,268 head and fully 4000 head came in that were not recorded in quarantine division. Besides supplies of Western reached 22,000 head and natives numbered some 31,000, making the week's supply 94,000, or second to the largest on record. Naturally enough there was a sag in the Texas market, and with the advantage all in buyer's favor sellers were obliged to make liberal concessions, which amounted to 15@25c during the week. It is well to note that during the same period natives declined as much as Texans and Western cattle dropped 25@40c. So far this week's receipts have been quite heavy and a further decline has been registered of 10@15c. The meat channels are all full and there is not much hope for relief until the surplus has been worked off, and when this will be is problematical, to

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

cidely firmer tendency, and while not particularly high yet are very fair considering the time of year and the general quality of the offerings. Old thin cows are still selling at very low prices, the supply being as usual during the summer and fall far in excess of the demand.

The stocker and feeder trade has been very active and the volume of trading large. Prices have shown no particular advance, but considering the excessive offerings, the manner in which prices have been maintained has been highly satisfactory to owners. The season for feeders was late in opening this year for various reasons, but now that it has fairly opened the prospect for a good lively trade is very flattering.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.75@5.10
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	4.30@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@3.80
Fair to good Texas steers.	2.25@3.25
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.25@2.75
Poor to medium cows.	1.00@2.00
Fair to choice native feeders.	2.50@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.	1.75@2.50
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.00@3.00
Veal calves.	2.00@4.25

Hog values have been very uneven, but in the main prices are but a shade easier than last week. Eastern packers continue to buy but sparingly, but this demand, together with the moderate receipts, tends to hold prices up to a respectable figure notwithstanding the bearish onslaughts of the packers. Sales to-day were at from \$4.87@5.30; the bulk at from \$5.05@5.30.

Sheep—Receipts have been liberal enough, but the quality has been more or less objectionable to killers, while

say the least. Our reports from the Territory are to the effect that large numbers of cattle are to be marketed yet this season from that section, and as the time is getting short we can't help but predict heavy supplies. Owners will endeavor to rush the cattle in before the frost kills the grass or as soon after as possible, because the sap and nourishment being largely destroyed, the cattle will soon show the effect. Prices are now fairly good and with a fair demand there is not likely to be much further decline. Let the cattle come. Sales of steers range from \$2.20@3 for poor to choice, with bulk 850 to 1050 lbs at \$2.40@2.75.

Cows have been selling very well considering the receipts. Fair to good cows have sold quite freely at \$1.60@1.80, and common canning stock at \$1.40@1.60.

The calf trade has been very good, some choice 150 lb Texas calves selling up to \$5.20 during the past week.

No sheep of any consequence have arrived from Texas this week. The market remains about steady, but is dull for all common grades. Texas sheep are quotable at \$3.25@4.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

In most sections corn will require a week or ten days yet to put the crop out of the way of all danger from frost. While there will be a considerable shortage even under the most favorable conditions, there seems corn enough assured in the aggregate at this writing to prevent any special scarcity. Certain localities will have a very short crop, but a total probable yield of 1,600,000,000 bushels will go a long way toward satisfying all ordinary demands. —Breeder's Gazette.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Rich and Beautiful Country, Etc., Etc.

VICTORIA, TEX., Sept. 22, 1892.

I wrote you from this place yesterday, but as "copy" is usually in demand around the JOURNAL office, suppose you will be able to make room for this also.

This is my first visit to Victoria; have been here two days, and am delighted with the country and in love with the people.

The days are not uncomfortably warm, while the nights are cool and splendid. I find no difficulty in sleeping soundly from 9 o'clock at night until 7 the next morning.

Victoria county is one of the prettiest counties I ever saw. It is splendidly watered by the Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers and numerous small but clear living streams of lasting water. The entire county is dotted over with beautiful groves of oak and live oak trees, not only furnishing delightful shades for live stock, but greatly adding to the beauty and picturesqueness of the county. Victoria county is not a low, flat, swampy county like some of the southern counties, but is a high, dry rolling prairie, combining rich soil, beautiful scenery, delightful climate and all the essentials to a healthy and prosperous country.

Victoria is the home of many of the wealthiest and best known cattlemen in the state, among whom I may mention Tom O'Conner, Jim McFadden, Tobe Woods, the Welders and various others.

The country between Houston and Victoria is a level flat block of prairie. The soil is black and apparently rich and productive. The grass is as fine as I ever saw it. Cattle are looking well. In fact, I saw quite a number of strictly thick fat steers and cows, good enough to go on any market. I was surprised to find cattle so comparatively scarce and to see among those here such a large percentage of steers. Capt. F. C. McReynolds, manager of the Texas land and cattle company, who owns a 20,000-acre pasture in Wharton county, told me that out of 34,000 head owned by his company only 3000 were she cattle. Geo. W. West of Live Oak county has between 15,000 and 20,000, all steers and spayed cows. McFadden & Son have 18,000 steers. Tobe Woods runs an excellent steer pasture. Shanghai Peirce, the largest and wealthiest individual land and cattle man in all Texas, is changing from a breeding herd to a steer ranch, and so on all through the list. The writer has known for some time that Northern Texas, the Panhandle especially, was being converted into a steer range, but was surprised to find that the pastures of Southern Texas which has heretofore been regarded as the finest breeding country in the world, were being in a great measure used for steers exclusively. If Northern, Western and Southern Texas is to be used for steers exclusively, then the question very naturally arises, who is going to furnish the steers? GEO. B.

[N. B.—This was intended for last week's JOURNAL, but was received too late for publication in that issue.]

ASST. ED. JOURNAL.]

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.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

NECHES POULTRY FARM.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



CHERI (27-23)

Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

REGISTERED

PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.

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

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VETERINARY COLLEGE.

(Chartered by the state)

For catalogue address J. H. WATTLES, D. V. S., 310 East Twelfth Street.

FOR SALE.

Hereford Cattle for Sale.

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

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 1; 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.

FOR SALE.

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

A CARLOAD OF CHOICE RAMS.

I have just arrived with a carload of choice rams which I personally selected from the herds of G. A. & R. I. Page, East Bethany, N. Y., which are pronounced by good judges to be as fine a lot of rams as ever was shipped to Texas. They are very large boned, well made and extra heavy shearers. I have handled these rams for the past three seasons and they have given the best of satisfaction. Parties desiring to improve their flocks will do well to inspect this lot of rams. FRANK L. IDE, Morgau, Bosque County, Tex.

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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.

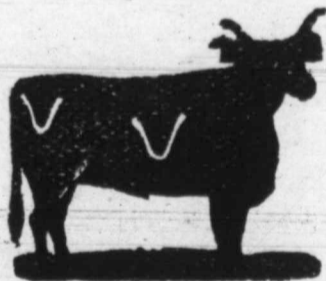
JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

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. LIGHTWOOD, 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.

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

200 head choice graded steers, one-half dehorned, also 500 head graded hogs, all ages. Apply to A. W. KOOCK, Fort McKavett, Tex.

PASTURAGE FOR 3000 CATTLE.

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

TO EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE.

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

PASTURAGE.

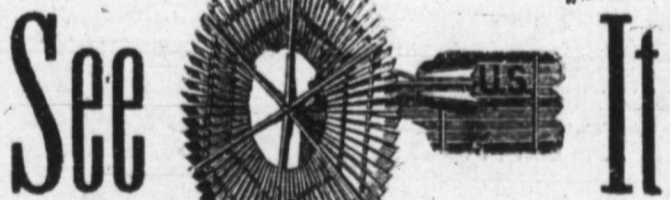
I have a 150,000-acre pasture in Baylor county, one inclosure, Little and Big Wichita rivers and tributaries running through it; no cattle on it since March; grass fine. I want to take 4000 head of cattle to graze. Terms low. LUKE F. WILSON, Wichita Falls.

WANTED—FOR THIRD UNITED STATES

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

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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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6,000 SHEEP,
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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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

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Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

Cattle	3,250,359
Hogs	8,600,805
Sheep	2,153,537
Calves	205,388
Horses	94,396
Total number of ca.s received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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THE

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

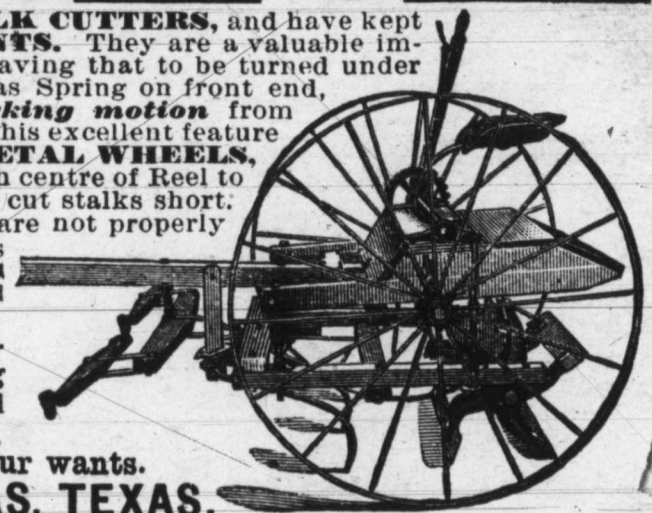
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,483		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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



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