

TEXAS

LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

NO. 31.

Campbell Commission Co.,

(Successors to THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.,)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.

Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

C. C. FRENCH, Representative, Fort Worth, Tex.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis
T. B. Patton, T. F. Timmons, Dick Forsythe, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. B. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

E. M. HUSTED, President, Banker. DAVID WRIGHT, Vice-President. THOS. B. LEE, Manager. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

Incorporated. Capital, \$100,000.

:- Texas Live Stock Commission Company. :-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,
for the sale of Texas Cattle and Sheep only.

Write for special market report of Texas Cattle and Sheep. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

W. H. GODAIR. CHAS. E. HARDING. A. G. GODAIR. F. J. GODAIR.

Godair, Harding & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.
P. O. Box 558, Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. No agents or rebates paid.

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
STOCK LANDING, P. O. BOX, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HOTEL PICKWICK

Rates \$2.50 Per Day.

GEO. C. HUDGINS, Proprietor.

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

TEMPLE HOUSTON. J. V. MEEK.

HOUSTON & MEEK,

Attorneys at Law, Fort Worth, Texas.

Office in Powell Building, Room 12. Will practice in all the state and Federal Courts of Texas

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards,

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their Stock is Billed Directly

—TO THE—

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

ALLEN GREGORY.

H. H. COOLEY.

L. R. HASTINGS

GREGORY COOLEY & Co.,

Commission Dealers in Live Stock.

Rooms 58 and 60, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.
The pioneer house in the Texas trade, Personal attention given consignments. Business Solicited.

Sam'l Scaling, St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. Tamblin, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
East St. Louis, Ill.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARD
Chicago, Ill.

Robert Strahorn.

—Established 1861.—

Jesse Sherwood.

R. STRAHORN & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Tex.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER.

H. D. ROGERS.

A. CRILL.

Alexander, Rogers & Crill,

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION - MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

A. P. NORMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

STOCK YARDS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

J. & C. FISCHER
 HAVE MANUFACTURED
OVER 90,000 PIANOS,

(MORE THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKER.)

—MORE - POPULAR - THAN - EVER.—

Will A. Watkin Music Company,
 269 Main Street, DALLAS TEXAS.
PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, &c.

Do You Ship Stock?

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

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

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

We are are talking of that favorite line

Santa Fe Route.

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

W. H. MASTERS,

General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex.

J. L. PENNINGTON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex

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 a vantage 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, Old Postoffice Bldg., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

C. M. STONE, Ticket Agent,

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.

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.

SAM J. HUNTER.

SETH W. STEWART.

IRBY DUNKLIN

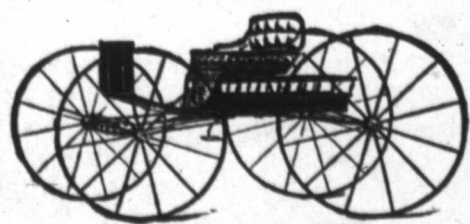
Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Fort Worth, Texas.

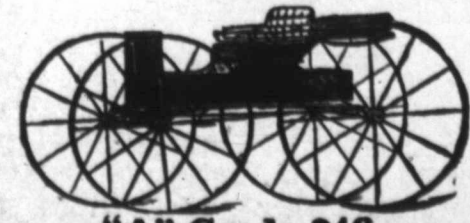
500 MAIN STREET, OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.



"A" Grade \$35.

ALLIANCE GRANGE LEAGUE.



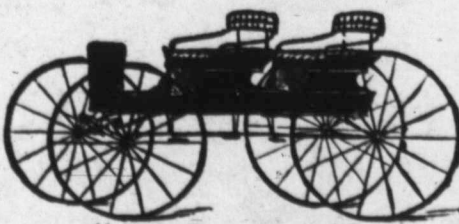
"A" Grade \$46.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have You Seen Our New Catalogue for 1892?

It contains more valuable information to the page than any catalogue you ever saw. We can't begin to tell you about it in this small space. Send your name and P. O. address and get one free. You will be surprised and pleased at what you get. We're Headquarters for everything on Wheels:

BUGGIES, WAGONS, SURRIES, ROADCARTS, HARNESS, SADDLES.
 SALESROOMS AND FACTORY: Sycamore and Canal Sts.,



"A" Grade \$40.

UNION PATRONS. F. M. B. A.



"A" Grade \$72.50



"A man works from Sun to Sun."

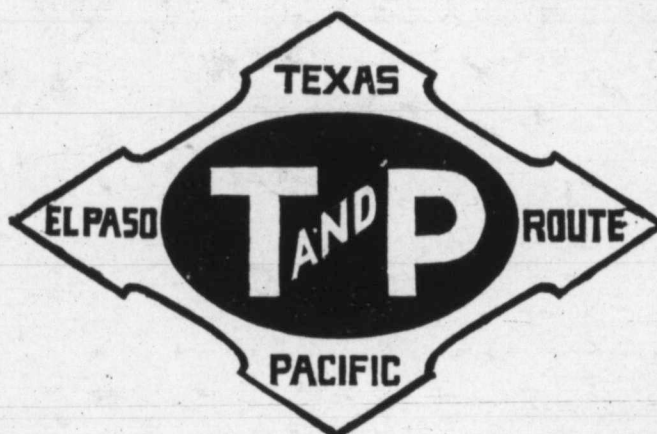
But a woman's work was never done"

Until **CLAIRETTE SOAP**

came to her ken, And now she's through before the men.



N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. CLAIRETTE SOAP St. Louis.



CHRISTMAS

—WITH THE—

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

—IN THE—

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

is a goal for which many Texans are striving at this season of the year, and to enable all who desire to reach their goal, the sale of round trip tickets for the annual

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

—VIA THE—

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY

—TO—

Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Florida

—AND OTHER POINTS IN THE—

SOUTHEAST

to St. Louis and Cincinnati

—IS AUTHORIZED FOR—

December 20, 21, 22, '92

Tickets will be limited to return 30 days from date of sale, and will be sold at the remarkable low rate of

One Fare For The Round Trip.

Remember the Texas & Pacific Railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis, and gives unequalled double daily train service to any of the above points, making close connection with all diverging lines.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned.

C. P. FEGAN, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Ag't, G. P. & T. Ag't, Dallas, Texas.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

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, timetables or other information call on, or address

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

W. D. LAWSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

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

A. FAULKNER, G. P. & T. A., E. B. PARKER, A. G. P. A. M., K. & T. Ry. System, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, November 18, 1892.

No. 31.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.
JOSEPH L. LOVING, Associate Editor.
HARRY L. OLDHAM, Treasurer.

Office of Publication 1008 Houston
Street.

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS DEPARTMENT,
Rooms 54 and 55 Hurley
Building.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth Texas,
as second-class matter.

Correspondents must not expect us to acknowledge the receipt of letters containing remittances for subscriptions. The receipt of the JOURNAL is a sufficient notification that the money has been received.

Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

Subscribers requesting a change made in their address must not fail to give the name of the postoffice at which they have been receiving the paper as well as the name of the office to which they wish it sent. This is very important.

All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

The label on the paper will show the date to which the subscription is paid. Please note this, and if figures are not changed within two weeks after remittance is sent, please inform us at once of that fact.

The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

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

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

Give Us a Lift.

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

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

Please "give us a lift."

Our San Antonio Office.

The JOURNAL has again opened a branch office in San Antonio and will in future be able to supply its readers in Southern and Southwestern Texas with all the local live stock and agricultural news from that section of the country. Mr. Ford Dix, a practical stockman, formerly of Duval county, and who is familiar with the live stock and agricultural business, the people and country generally all over the southern part of the state, will have charge of this department.

The San Antonio branch office of the JOURNAL is located in room 1 at 306½ Dolorosa street, where the friends and patrons of the paper are requested to call and make themselves at home.

Under the efficient management of Mr. Dix the JOURNAL confidently expects to make its San Antonio department an important and prominent feature of the paper.

Our Household Department.

The friends of the JOURNAL among the ladies and especially the wives of our agricultural readers have quite recently asked the JOURNAL to open and publish regularly a household department devoted exclusively to the interest of the ladies and their household duties. This request has not heretofore been granted on account of our inability to secure the services of a competent lady to take charge of and edit the department referred to. This difficulty no longer exists. The JOURNAL has, it is glad to be able to state, secured the services of Miss Florence A. Martin of Dallas as editor of the household department, and will, under her management, make it a permanent feature of the paper.

Miss Martin is not only a finely educated and accomplished lady, but is also thoroughly familiar with this kind of work, she having in the past filled similar positions on other leading agricultural and family newspapers.

The JOURNAL asks its readers to call the attention of their wives and daughters to this department, and thus assist us in interesting them. We want to make the JOURNAL equally interesting to the ladies in the future, and to that end ask them assist Miss Martin in making the household department a success.

For Western Cattle in the Markets.

The press of the plains continues to talk about the reduced number of cattle in that great grazing region, and still the greater part of the liberal supplies crowding into Chicago consists of plains cattle. Natives are in a decided minority, and if receipts from the West, Northwest and Southwest were to be shut off it would be discovered that market stocks would be cut down more than one half. Texas is figuring very largely in these shipments, and seems to be the one source of supplies upon which the grazing districts farther north can make draft endlessly, and which overreaches the calculations of statisticians with un-failing regularity. Is there such a thing as exhausting the cattle resources of Texas?—National Stockman and Farmer.

The resources of Texas will never be exhausted. At the same time the fact

cannot be successfully contradicted that the number of cattle in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico have, within the past two years, been reduced in number fully 50 per cent.

Learning to Use American Corn

[Sioux City Herald.]

Teaching the denizens of European countries how to use, and the advantages accruing from the use of American corn is now the allotted mission of Charles J. Murphy, who has spent the past eighteen months in a campaign of education among the citizens of the different nations on the continent. It must be remembered that the natives of those countries were until recently woefully ignorant as to its nutritious qualities. The instruction which they are now receiving has already borne fruit in an increased demand for corn and is bound to enlarge this demand just as rapidly as the people learn of the valuable qualities of our corn.

As proof of his statement that this country has been recompensed tenfold for the few thousand dollars spent in this work of education, Mr. Murphy states that "more than twenty mills are grinding corn in Germany, that a large quantity of maize meal is being used to thicken soups, gravies, etc., that fine maize flour is being used by German bakers for cake and pastry and that a bread composed of two-thirds rye and one-third corn will probably be introduced in the German army as a permanent ration."

He also points out that other countries besides Germany are interesting themselves in this movement, and expresses the belief that "with generous assistance from our government" American corn will have a foothold all over Europe in two or three years, the result of which would naturally be that the price would be considerably raised. An expenditure of \$25,000 he says is necessary if this desirable end is to be attained, and he maintains emphatically that the money could not be better spent.

Sample Copies.

Parties receiving sample copies of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL are requested to give them a careful perusal. If they are, or ever expect to be interested in live stock or agriculture, they are urged to favor us with their subscription and become regular readers. If those into whose hands a copy of the JOURNAL may fall should wish to buy or sell any product to, or in any way deal with the stockmen or farmers of Texas, they are assured that the JOURNAL has no equal in the state as an advertising medium among the class of people referred to. To either class of customers we are prepared to give full value received.

The Best Advertising Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any class or kind of real estate or live stock should make their wants known through the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It is the best medium in Texas through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of the state. Advertisers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

Subscription Reduced.

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

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Silos the Things for Texas.

BAIRD, TEX., Nov. 17.—I had the pleasure to-day of a personal inspection of the silo recently built near this city by Capt. W. C. Paurel. It is an octagon shape, 31x31 in diameter. The walls are 26 feet high. It is of course, air tight.

This silo will hold 400 tons and cost to construct a fraction over \$400. It is now being filled with sorghum, which is first-cut into lengths of about three inches with a cutting machine. From this it is carried by machinery and dumped into the silo from the top. The ensilage when made is taken from the top of the heap through small doors, which open into a flue or pass-way leading to the ground below.

I am fully satisfied that any and all green feed raised on the farm can be used to best advantage by being first made into ensilage. So believing, I shall have more to say on this subject in future. In this way sorghum fodder, corn fodder, millet, barley, alfalfa, Johnson grass, pea vines and every green product of the farm can be converted into good food for stock and fed much more conveniently than in any other shape.

Train is coming and I must close. Will have more on this subject next week. GEO. B.

Three Months Free.

All new subscribers sending us a year's subscription any time during the remainder of the present year will receive the JOURNAL until January 1, 1894. All renewals for yearly subscriptions expiring after October 1, will be extended to January 1, 1894. In other words those who subscribe and pay for the paper now can get it for fifteen months for the price of one year. Now is the time to subscribe.

Sample Copies.

We have for several weeks been sending out a large lot of sample copies of the JOURNAL. Those receiving these copies are requested to give the paper a careful perusal, and favor us with their subscriptions provided they find it worthy of their patronage.

When the hens stop laying give them a start by changing feed.

Select the pullets that looks like your best hens did at their age.

In selecting a number, try to have them as uniform as possible.

Never select a rooster for breeding with a drooping or "ewe" neck.

Gas tar will effectually destroy all kinds of vermin in the poultry house.

See that the yards are well drained; do not compel the poultry to tramp around in mud and water.

From the number of cows which have been marketed the past few years one would suppose the source of production was being curtailed. But we have a big country, and there are many cattle left on the farms and ranges.

CATTLE.

Beef cattle that are a little extra always sell at the prices.

It is just as easy to convert the products into good beef as a lower grade.

The beef animal should be ready to market when the dairy animal is at her best.

Often a few cattle can be kept with profit, when a large number would prove expensive.

Whenever there is a drop in prices it is the lower grades that feel the effects first and most.

When cattle are turned into the stalk fields be sure that they have plenty of salt and water.

Pouring cold water into the ears will often relieve choking cattle by making them shake their heads violently.

To a considerable extent the chance of profit in winter feeding of cattle now lies in the making of something unusually good.

If any of the feeding steers are not thriving well market them as soon as possible. Do not waste feed on unthrifty animals.

Beef cattle are raised for the carcass, and the animal that will give the finest carcass at the lowest expense will be the most profitable.

The particular breed of cattle is not so important as the merits of the individual animals, as there are several good breeds of beef cattle.

The best proof that some money is made in growing good cattle is the fact that the men who handle that class are not complaining.

Whether or not cattle can be purchased and fed during the winter depends largely upon the supply of feed and especially that of roughness.

There is no profit in keeping cattle and half starving them. Profit lies altogether in growth, hence the greater the growth the greater the profit.

Profit is the aim with the farmer in feeding cattle, and this can only be obtained by raising and maturing the best animals possible of whatever breed is kept.

It costs no more per pound to raise a steer that will weigh 1800 pounds than it does one that will only weigh 1100 pounds, yet the heavier animal will bring from one to two cents the most per pound when ready to market.

Only a certain high grade of beef cattle is in demand for export. It pays to export only the best. Calling attention to this a writer says that our export beef trade is a matter that has grown up almost wholly within the past fifteen years, but in 1890 it amounted to more than \$33,000,000 for live cattle and about an equal sum for beef products. If we are now compelled to find a market for this surplus among ourselves, within ourselves, it would seriously upset prices. The more we can increase this market, the better our prices will be for all cattle. But to increase it, especially the exportation of live cattle, we must produce cattle of better quality. Not 6 per cent of the cattle now received at principal markets are of the quality demanded for export. If there were more of the proper class, more would be exported, and the entire market would respond to this relief with a higher level of prices.

The careful inspection of live stock in this country, intended for export, is fully justified. When England shall be convinced that this inspection is perfect and reliable, it will result in great benefit to our livestock interests.

The question of admitting cattle has just been up again in England. A cablegram from London states that a deputation from Deptford waited upon Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, and urged him to repeal the prohibition against the importation of live cattle. Mr. Gardner replied that through the operation of the prohibition, England was almost the only European country that is free from the foot and mouth disease, and he was, therefore, compelled to refuse to grant their request.

The decline of ranching has thrown thousands of poor cattle on the market for several years. Ten years ago foreign capital was eager to go into cattle companies on our western ranches; the idea of owning thousands of cattle on our free ranges seemed most attractive, but the experienced manager soon got the capital and the capitalist got the experience. When once we get rid of these large ranches of scrub stock our herds will improve and cattle breeding and feeding will again be profitable, and already the best class of high grades pay well to produce and they sell readily for the export trade and for our city markets; choice beef commands high prices because it is scarce. There is a bright future for beef cattle feeders who have high grade and pure bred cattle of the early maturity and superior quality that commands the best prices.

John Clay, in a recent issue of "Live Stock Report," speaking about the way English butchers have of passing off American beef for British, says: "A Scotch newspaper of late date is very much exercised over the importation of American beef, and the habit which the butcher on the other side of the Atlantic has of passing off our goods as genuine British feed. To avoid this evil, which is of their own making, it is proposed to brand or ticket every American quarter, roast or boiling bit which is exposed for sale. In fact, a vast army of men or women will be employed to keep the butchers of the United Kingdom in the straight path. That it will make any difference to the sale or consumption of our products is scarcely to be thought of. Beef is a staple article. It is like potatoes or wheat, and it sells on its merits. The American product has been so long on the market that the British public have learned its value. It does not command the highest price, but it ranks well, and our best American bullocks sell alongside the ordinary draft from an English or Scotch farm. "And what for no!" as the dwellers along the banks of the Clyde say. We have cattle of as good quality, as far as breeding is concerned, as can be found in English vales. We have an endless supply of feeding stuffs. Our blue grass pastures are not as rich and luxuriant as the old grass of the Midlands, but they are far above the average grass fields found on a British farm. From the lack of the root crop we cannot get that extraordinary winter finish which places British beef above all rivals. But we are approaching it since we have come to use linseed cake and mill feed in such abundance. The American feeder need not fear the above plan, even if it were practicable. It would only be another means of advertising his goods. As we send only our higher class beef from this side to our English cousins, we can afford to have it marked with the dignity of a brand or ticket. It will speak for itself."

"To the man who judges merely from the condition of the market at the present time," says the Kansas Farm Journal, "and from the experience of cattle growers for the past few years, the outlook for cattle is anything but encouraging. Feeders and farmers have, as a general thing, been doing a losing business on cattle for two years, and now, when many who presumed to be well posted have predicted a rising market, prices are down to the lowest notch. The man who has ordinary cattle must almost give them away, while he who has better ones, although

receiving much higher figures than are paid for the common run, has generally put them in a prime condition at a cost so out of all proportion to the selling price that he too must suffer loss. The shortage which all prophets have maintained must come as the ranges are gradually lessened in extent does not seem, on the face of things, to be any nearer at hand than it was eight years ago. And yet it is nearer. The immense floods of cattle—steers, cows, heifers, bulls and calves—of all conditions, from prime fat to skin poor, that are being thrown upon the market at the present time can mean nothing else than that the ranges are being gradually depleted of their stock. It must be a practically unlimited supply that could stand the drain of the past two years without having its power of turning off increase considerably diminished. If merely the increase were being marketed, there would be small hope of any betterment in prices until the demand increased materially, for the supply from the permanent stock on the ranges would be a constant one and would serve to hold prices down. The fact is, however, that everything is going. The lessened supply has not been made manifest yet, for the reason that the breeding stock has been coming along with the steers, but the breeding stock must soon begin to run short, which will directly result in shortage of steers also, for the marketing of each cow lessens the future supply of steers by the number that she might have raised had she remained upon the range. How soon this condition of affairs will result in a change for the better is impossible to say. There are other things that must be taken into consideration in determining the future of the cattle trade. The number of cattle on the farms of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and the other Western states has rather increased than diminished during the past few years, and the supply of steers from these farms is enormous. The fact that there is but a small margin of profit on each animal, or possibly none at all, seems to have no influence on the number of steers that are raised. Every farmer must have a certain number of cattle to pasture off his waste land in summer and to eat up his rough feed in winter, and this number he will keep, whether there is any particular pay in it or not. The supply from this source will be a constant one and will serve to retard the coming of the shortage which has been predicted.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by MISS FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 152 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

Recognizing the need of such a department, the management of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, have, with their usual magnanimity, decided to celebrate the Columbian year by establishing a household department. As it incurs an additional expense, it is to be hoped it will meet with the favor it deserves. If the experiment proves a success, our department will be a permanent one in the paper. Our letter box is open. Write us upon matters pertaining to home. Let us make our department interesting, thereby showing to the managers that we appreciate their efforts to please.

I shall do all in my power to have our corner a permanent one; but remember I need co-operation. Your hearty co-operation is what I ask.

I think that a household department is a necessary adjunct to every paper that a farmer or stockman

receives. In many instances he takes only one paper; and it is but just that she who earns her living as hardly as does the husband should have that to read which will accelerate and assist in the expediency of her work just the same as her husband.

I said "the farmer's wife earns her living as hardly as does her husband." This is not only true of the farmer's wife, but of every good housewife, whose duties are so constant and whose responsibilities are so great that she must always be at her post lest the machinery stops. Her labors are generally more arduous, more incessant, more variable and more exasperating than those of the husband. The uncompleted tasks pursue her until complete repose is not attainable.

Not long since I read an able article written by a woman having a profession by which she earned a competency independent of her husband. She said: "I claim that the woman's work in the house is as important to the community as that of the man outside, and deserves as much credit and establishes an equal claim for fair wages." Even so. Most husbands are, I dare say, willing to credit their wives with all that is due them. Certainly it is the duty of the wife to care for and watch over her dominion. Were it otherwise the leakage would be so great that there would be neither profit nor cheer. So it is not exactly a question of wages, for surely every wife can have what her needs require. What then does she care for wages? Is not the husband and wife both working to attain the same end?

There are so many who do not know how to "dove-tail" their work. There are so many who fret and worry, and work so hard and accomplish so little, whereas a little brain work and less manual labor would accomplish so much more and there would not be so many tired feet, so many aching hearts and so many dizzy heads. Were we to stop and count how many birds we could kill with one stone, and kill all at once, how many more leisure moments we would have. The great secret of good and efficient housekeeping, as in everything else, lies in system, and with system there must be unity to avoid friction.

For Housewives.

Chili sauce—Twelve large ripe tomatoes, four ripe medium-sized peppers, two large onions, two tablespoons of salt, two tablespoons of sugar, one tablespoon of ground cinnamon, three cups of sugar and vinegar. Mix all and boil one hour.

A very nice relish may be made by cutting a small hole in the top of a large tomato and filling with chopped cucumber, onion, cabbage or cauliflower and the tomato taken out. Serve on a lettuce leaf with mayonnaise and parsley chopped with onion; add vinegar.

China silk very often improves with washing. If the iron is put directly on the silk it will make the material stiff and glossy, and in time crack it. Ironing while wet is especially desirable with silk handkerchiefs, or white silk of any kind. It keeps the silk from turning yellow, as it will surely do if allowed to dry before ironing.

A Savory Stew—Take some bones of beef, which have some meat remaining on them, break into small pieces, put in a pot and cover with cold water. Boil and skim, season with salt, pepper and a little allspice. Boil slowly for one hour, then add two turnips, two carrots, two heads of celery, two onions and one potato chopped fine. Skim out the bones, cut the meat off in small pieces and return to the gravy.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A flock of well fed and well cared for scrubs is preferable to the same number of half-starved purebreds.

One of the facts that cannot be too often repeated is the importance of a clean skin for health and wool growing.

Because the price of a first-class ram seems high, many are tempted to use a lower grade in breeding and make a serious mistake.

A good quality of wool can not be obtained from sheep that are permitted to grow poor two or three times a year, and are in good condition only when the season is favorable.

The change that is now taking place in the sheep industry in this country—a change from a wool to a mutton basis—is one that will give it permanency. The sheep boom has come to stay.

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

Sheep will suffer for a long time from exposure to a single severe rain. The hair and skin sometimes remain wet and moist for days afterward, and thus skin diseases are bred. The wool is injured also, as impure matter is absorbed through the skin pores. Cleanliness is as essential as shelter and food.

Some people are inclined to look upon sheep breeding in this country as a makeshift by which they may secure some profit from poor lands. In England the sheep is regarded as an important factor in a system of intensive farming. Why should not the people in this country take the same view of the matter?

If the value of the wool is considered, the cross with a Merino ram will be 50 per cent more valuable than the cross of a mutton breed. The fleece will be heavier and the quality will be finer. And in rearing lambs for market to be fattened in the fall this cross will easily make \$1 or \$1.50 more than the other.

On a farm one of the cheapest as well as one of the best ways of building up a flock of sheep is to select the best of the ewes and breed to full blood ram of a good breed—one that is best adapted to your locality and the purpose for which you are keeping sheep. Keep on selecting the ewes, purchasing a new ram every two years, in order to infuse new blood.

One of the drawbacks to sheep-growing in Arizona is the awful simooms which cross that territory at times, carrying such vast quantities of sand through the air that human and animal life is often endangered. We remember one instance in 1878 when 1800 head of stock sheep grazing near Williams and owned by the Dagfis brothers were entirely buried and lost in a simoom.

The demand for good mutton is steadily growing, and we do not believe there will soon be a change in the other direction. Flockmasters may safely make their calculations upon this basis for a long time to come. But to produce the best mutton we must raise our standard for feeding and housing; give the sheep the best feed we can procure and careful shelter in inclement weather.

The following remedy for the scours is recommended by a sheepman: Prepared chalk, one ounce; catechu, four drachms; ginger, two drachms; opium, one and one-half drachms. To be

mixed with half a pint of peppermint water and bottle for use. Shake well and give a lamb a tablespoonful twice a day; a grown sheep twice as much. Give dry feed such as wheat bran and crushed oats.

An Australian journal in the course of its discussion of the interests of that country in connection with the world's fair calls attention to the significant fact that "New Zealand, though not actually exhibiting, is sending a wool expert to report upon the requirements of the American wool trade and to attempt to discuss the wool duty question with those manufacturers on the other side of the Pacific who are working for its removal."

There is five times as much profit in mutton as in the fleece. A sheep may be fed for one-seventh of the food that an ox requires, and will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day for the first 280 days of its life, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 600 days it will make nearly a half pound a day. Such sheep will net 6 cents a pound at the farm; but such sheep, too, having a large carcass, will have a large fleece in proportion.

Australian wool production is now the great factor in determining the world's supply and market values in other countries, and the indications are that competition from this source will continue to grow more serious. Previous to 1830, Australia had no place amongst the wool producing countries of the world, her total clip in that year amounting to only 2,860,000 pounds. In 1880 the product had increased to 400,879,240 pounds—a growth which under ordinary circumstances would have effectually swamped any competing production. No wonder the world's prices have declined under this enormous expansion.

Here is something about the the profits of sheep keeping: In December, 1887, B. J. Holcomb, of Foster county, North Dakota, bought in Wisconsin 250 sheep, which cost him, with freight, \$625. From this flock he sheared in 1888, 1700 pounds of wool; in 1889 2500 pounds, and in 1890 and 1891 brought him \$700; that of this year is estimated to be worth \$450, making a total of \$1150 realized from the wool clip. In addition he has sold 105 head and slaughtered for his own use twenty-five head. He has sold wool and sheep from the original flock and increase amounting to nearly \$2000 in less than three years. His original flock of 250 has now increased to 314 sheep and 110 lambs.

Now that American mutton is to be allowed entrance to the feeding and finishing pastures of Great Britain, it behooves sheepmen to see that they produce the kind of meat called for by this mutton-eating people. They know what mutton is. The dressed carcass must weigh more than the average of our sheep do when they leave the farms in gross weight. They want meat; not bone, size of chop, loin, leg or shoulder; not the long, lank, bony chops and joints so often served to customers here. Put the Down ram to the common American sheep and breed them up for a few years and the product will be commendable and doubtless acceptable to any meat eater the world over, especially if they are kept in good growing condition by proper feed and care from the time they are lambed until shipped for their destination. The trouble is, however, that the best muttons will be culled and shipped to England and the poor thin ones relegated to the butcher shops of America.

To answer the question in a general way, how long a sheep should be kept, we would say as long as it is profitable. This, though, is dependent upon the purpose for which sheep are kept and upon the breed. When wool growing was the sole intention and purpose of keeping sheep, the Merino was the most profitable sheep, because it gave

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

larger fleeces and more valuable wool and its longevity was an important characteristic. Not infrequently a Merino sheep was profitable at ten, twelve and sometimes greater age, both for lambs and wool. It is now quite evident that errors and damages were done in breeding sheep at such extreme ages. At this time, when intense sheep raising is practiced, a better plan is to dispose of sheep as soon as they reach their best commercial value. This may be at three years or three months, and again at three weeks old. The market value determines the best time to sell the surplus of the flock. When the time comes that there is the most clear profit, whether it be a lamb, a breeding animal or a mature mutton, that is the best time to sell it. There need be no no false ideas on the question; it is purely, simply a matter of financial economy to be decided by circumstances and market prices. It is a false notion to keep a sheep as long as it lives; until there is no profit in it; until it dies of old age. Some breeders make it an unvarying rule to put everything off at four, some at five years old, and thus keep the flock young. It may be well to follow some such rule, but that rule should be in accord with the above; the time to sell is when there is most money in a sheep.—Correspondence Live Stock Indicator.

The relative price of mutton to cost of production is much higher than other meat, unless it is poultry. This clearly indicates, says a Minneapolis daily, that the demand for good mutton really exceeds the supply and that there is still room for the profitable breeding and feeding of good mutton sheep. Mutton breeds are growing in favor in the Northwest, and, with the advent of good meat in the markets, the taste for mutton is growing. No flesh is more nutritious and no animal is cleaner or lives on more wholesome food than the sheep. In the city markets the demand for high quality of mutton is constantly on the increase, and commands an advance of two to four cents a pound over the poorly fed, old mutton that formerly was dealt out to everybody who called for mutton at the butchers' stalls. Good mutton can, no doubt, be as cheaply produced as beef, and with mutton breeds it will hold its place against the best of beef. These mutton breeds, like the Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns, have been brought to perfection by high feeding, just as the Shorthorn has been made a superb animal by generations of stall feeding, and to keep up the high quality, they must be fed liberally. They have good appetites and large bodies and cannot live and grow fat and tender on what would keep a wool producing Merino in good condition. Fortunately, in the Northwest there is no lack of feed, especially rough feed, and appetite in live stock is no objection. The machine which will consume and convert the most food into salable flesh is the best. Dainty stock is not wanted, but there is a call for rustlers with good appetites. These mutton breeds, when liberally fed, give good returns and buyers are always at hand.

The Value of Sheep to the Farmer.
Thomas D Baird in Ohio Farmer.

Considering all the advantages of sheep, it is doubtful if any other stock is so valuable to the farmer. Yet we

find a great many farms without a single sheep. A farm with a good flock of sheep on it is much easier kept clean than without; in fact, it is almost impossible to keep a farm free from weeds, bushes and briars without sheep. Many a rough, worn-out or neglected farm may be brought up and made paying land by raising sheep. One case I will mention:

A man bought an old, worn-out farm. One field of it lay on my road to my town. The land was poor, but the man put a good fence around it, sowed it in grass and turned a flock of sheep on it. The first year it looked like starvation to the sheep, but they lived and did well. Perhaps he fed his sheep some. The field after the first two years was entirely freed from bushes and briars. The fourth year it was planted in corn, which yielded on an average forty bushels per acre. I am satisfied the wool and mutton paid all expenses and brought up ten acres of land from ten bushels of corn per acre to forty. His sheep were always clean and free from burrs or anything to injure the wool, and he never lost one by straying off or by dogs. It seems to me when a farmer can thus easily turn the weeds, bushes and briars of a farm into excellent manure and at the same time have them converted into mutton and wool, it is certainly a good thing.

I know from the above case that sheep will thrive and get fat where cattle would almost starve. They also scatter their droppings regularly over the field. By the simple means of a portable shed which can be moved about and under which the sheep will readily congregate, the poorest spots may be made fertile and the whole field, by frequent and regular changes of the flock, may be thoroughly enriched.

The farmer must bear in mind that while the sheep will convert weeds, bushes and briars into valuable plant food, wool and mutton to be of most profit must be well cared for at all times; but this additional food and care works to the profit of the farmer in two ways—it not only insures a good and profitable growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable.

The demand of the manufacturers will likely never decrease and a ready market will be found at good prices at all times, so that wool growing will be one of our most valuable farm industries. Sheep of the Southdown breed, perhaps, are the best for wool and mutton. With this breed it must be remembered that wool is a product, the same as fat, and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth and that of fine quality. There are two reasons for so doing—you have more wool and you get better prices. It is said by some who profess to know that a properly raised sheep, between the ages of three and five years, makes the best mutton. I had been used to eating young sheep, and on eating a bit of choice lamb I quit eating mutton until I was requested to fry a piece of a fat five-year-old Southdown. It was fine. Turnips are a cheap crop to raise, and when fed freely to sheep, with their other feed, make the best, juiciest and tenderest of mutton. There is a great deal in slaughtering and dressing mutton to make fine flavored meat. The sheep should be well bled and dressed as quickly as possible.

SAN ANTONIO.

Thanks are due Jerome Harris of the Chicago and Alton-railroad for favors and to H. O. Skinner of Street's Stable Car fame, for introducing us to a "whole lot" of stockmen we did not know, and also for other favors.

Bart Mitchell of San Marcos, came in on the International and Great Northern railroad Wednesday morning and left the same afternoon for Marfa to look after his ranch interests in that country.

Charles Barnard, stockman from Sabinal, came in last Wednesday and will circulate among his numerous friends here for a week or ten days. Says grass is good in his section and stock looking fine.

J. H. David, of mule fame, came in last week from his fine ranch near by, but was in too big a hurry to talk to us. Something connected with the result of the election—hey, Jim?

Don Lazaro Pena, of Pena, Duval county, a prominent and wealthy stockman, is in town. Has had a bunch of horses on this market for a week and finds it very dull and unsatisfactory. Says there is improvement noticed in everything since drouth was broken.

We noticed on our streets last week the pleasing countenances of Don Bernardo Garza and son, Ygnacio, of "Rendado" ranch, Zapata county. Report their range and stock in first-class condition.

Don Manuel Cadena, a well-fixed stockman of "Palito Blanco" ranch, Nueces county, was in attendance at Federal court last week.

Mr. R. W. Andrews, the pleasant and genial general passenger agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, says for our editor and manager to quit calling him colonel.

Col. G. W. Fulton, Jr., of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company, went north over the International and Great Northern on the 10th inst., in the interest of his company.

S. M. McBride, one of San Marcos' most prominent attorneys was in the city last Friday.

L. P. Williams, a successful stockman of Dimmitt county, was to be seen on our streets last week.

F. B. Swift, the young and handsome ex-treasurer of La Salle county, perambulated the city pavements about three days and a night or two last week.

Don Alejandro Gonzalez, a portly and wealthy stockman of Palito Blanco, attended Federal court last week.

Mike Carrigan of San Diego visited the city during the week. There was something on Mike's mind, he would not talk.

Julian Palacios, stockraiser and merchant of Concepcion, Tex., is here involuntarily. Federal court did it.

We acknowledge a pleasant call from W. L. Darlington, the big, good looking stockman from Taylor. Says he must have the JOURNAL and "planked" down his \$1.50 to make it come; cautioned us to remember him weekly. Claims to have the finest of spring and summer range in Williamson county, but says it is no good for winter and contemplates moving some stock to the old Allee pasture, near Pearsall, now owned by his brother Ben.

Capt. Jas. McNeill of the Rangers, stationed at Alice, was called to the city last week to the bedside of a sick child. He returned to headquarters Friday, his child being much improved.

S. B. Moser, a thriving business man of the growing town of Alice, is in the city. Says he has had the dengue and came up here to get well and get something to eat, both of which he can do here, but this does not speak well for Alice.

M. J. Barlow, barker and merchant, of Cotulla, was to be seen here last week.

John J. Dix, the veteran surveyor of Southwestern Texas, came up last Saturday to straighten up some land entanglement for Francis Smith & Co.

Mr. Dix favored this office with a pleasant call. Come again, captain. your kind are doubly welcome.

Will Norris, Shropshire sheepman, of Alice circulated among his friends here for a day or two.

Jess H. Pressnail, a successful cattle handler, returned home from the Territory recently. Says the outlook for cattlemen is promising.

Lina Cuellar is here from Skidmore, interpreting for the Federal court.

W. H. Jennings is back from the Territory in a happy humor, judging from his looks.

Bethel Copwood, lawyer of Laredo, was seen here last week.

Ira M. Johnson is back from the Territory. He says cattle must go up and make the men who handle them also go up financially.

Sam Camp came in from the Territory a few days ago. In an interview he said it was getting cold up there; grass had been killed by frost; no more cattle would be shipped from there till spring; cattle are now falling off, and if feeding is not commenced pretty soon it will take some time to replace lost flesh. He stayed with us a day or two and left for his ranch above Kerrville, where he expects to remain some time.

T. B. Applewhite, a farmer of Earle and former cowman of Pearsall, was in yesterday. Says he is anxious to sell his farm and go back into the cow business—there is a good time coming for the cowman. Had you not better combine both, Mr. Applewhite, rather than abandon one entirely for the other?

J. M. Vance, breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle and agent for the De Laval cream separator of San Antonio, made us a "pop call" yesterday afternoon. Popped right in, then popped right out; did not give us time to see him, much less get acquainted with him. We could not recognize him now should we meet him on the street. Come again Mr. Vance when you have longer to stay. Get acquainted with us; we are the clever sort.

G. B. Withers of Lockhart, who is feeding a lot of steers at Texarkana came in last night, on the hunt for a few more feeders. Left this morning for Twohig where he expects to make a trade with the Swift boys who have about 100 good ones. Mr. Withers honored this office with a short call, come again.

D. A. T. Walton the popular and efficient sheriff of Bee county, stopped off here Monday on his way to Austin. It is rumored that Mr. Walton is or will be an applicant for the position of United States marshal of this district under the new administration. May you be successful is all the harm we can wish you.

Eugene Green of First national bank and Ike Wood of Wood & Williamson, clothiers, of San Marcos are in the city. Leave to-night.

C. M. Swift, stockman, J. M. Ramsey a hustling farmer, and Sam Clark the gentlemanly postmaster, all of Twohig, are in the city "courting."

A. Y. Allee, an ex-cowman of Pearsall, now lives in the city and is proprietor of the Central hotel, where all his friends and acquaintances may find him, and get treated only as any one cowman knows how to treat another. Success to you, Mr. Allee, in your new venture.

Jerome Harris left to-day for the Beeville country in the interest of his road. He expects to ship out two trainloads of cattle from Beeville for R. W. Rogers & Co.

C. S. McCloud of Bedford, Iowa, here with some nice driving horses, favored this office with a pleasant call to-day. Of the clever sort. Come again, Mr. McCloud.

Some housekeepers say they make jelly from the skins of peaches, but it would be impossible to do so if the peaches are properly pared. The skin of the peach can be loosened with the point of a knife and then drawn off like a glove, so that none of the peach itself is wasted. It is cheaper to use the small, hard fruit for jelly.

A Bit of History.

The Citizen, published at Eddy, N. M., has the following bit of history relative to the murder of one of the pioneers on the Texas frontier. The sad affair referred to occurred over twenty-five years ago, but is still, no doubt, well remembered by many whose pleasure it was to know and love the big-hearted and honored citizen who, at the time referred to, lost his life at the hands of the red rascals, who were then and are now the pets of our general government. The circumstances, as published by the Citizen, are incorrect in some of their minor details, but are in the main true. The Citizen says:

Jonathan Burleson, who resides in the Sacramento mountains near the head of the Penasco, in Lincoln county, about one hundred miles northwest of Eddy, was in town this week for the first time since its existence. He last crossed the town site six years ago, when he removed his home from Lampasas, Texas, to the Panasco. Mr. Burleson has a memory stored full of interesting incidents in the early history of Texas and New Mexico, and one which bears intimate relation to this neighborhood, which he tells as follows:

In the spring of 1866, he started with a drove of cattle from Lampasas, bound for Fort Sumner, New Mexico. At old Fort Concho, now the city of San Angelo, he was met by Capt. Oliver Loving, from Parker county, Texas, with cattle for the same destination. With the latter was a young man named Charles Goodnight, an orphan who had been reared under his care, and acted as his assistant. Coming through this valley, camp was struck just below the Black river, and leaving his companions, Capt. Loving started with one herder to go to the Fort in advance, and make arrangements for the reception of the cattle. When at the point in the river opposite here, now known as Loving's Bend, he was attacked by the Apaches, who surrounded him. Resorting to a favorite trick with them, they gradually crept nearer to him, using large rocks which they pushed before them while lying flat on the ground, thus protecting them in a measure from harm. Finally Capt. Loving had an arm broken by a shot and was unable to fight any longer.

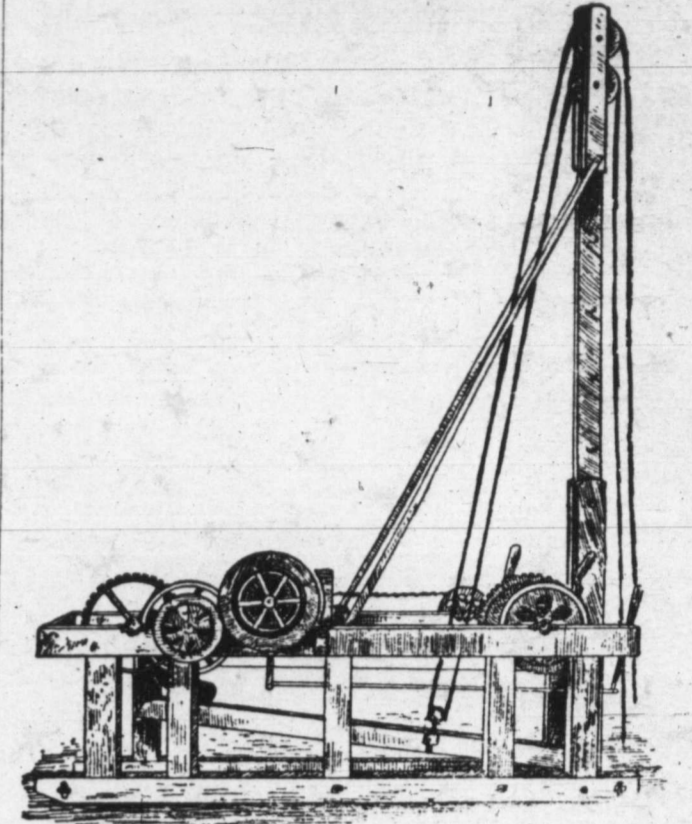
Night coming on, he embedded his revolver in the river, where it was afterwards found, to prevent the Indians from obtaining it, and told his companion to float down the stream under cover of darkness, and reach the camp, saying he would do the best he could for himself, but did not expect to live. The man escaped as directed. Capt. Loving, apparently deranged from the effects of his wounds, wandered four or five miles above here, to a point near the turning of the old road leading to Bosque Grande, and lay under a hackberry bush, where he was found two days later by a party of Mexicans, and carried to the Bosque Grande settlement, only to die there a few days later. In his memory the place where he made his last fight was called Loving's Bend.

Charles Goodnight, his companion and protegee, is now a wealthy ranch owner in the Panhandle of Texas. A traveling correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a few months ago, in a series of sketches entitled "Through Texas" described nothing more interesting than his visit to Goodnight's ranch, with its tame buffalo, elk and numerous curiosities.

Buttermilk yeast—Take enough buttermilk to scald one quart of cornmeal, make the batter as thick as you would your sponge; let it cool so as not to scald your yeast; add one pint of flour, one and one-half cup of good yeast, then let it rise three or four times; stir in meal enough to spread thin, and then dry it in the shade.

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

The Moore Iron Works Company,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



City office—Hendrick's building, Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

MANUFACTURERS
Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business. Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

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.

A MAN

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



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.,

The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, LINCOLN, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA and LINCOLN, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route,

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

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information apply to any Coupon Ticket Office, or address

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

RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

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

SAFETY GUARANTEED

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



SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT.

Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses men could not hold with the old style bits.

Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials of the truly marvellous work this bit has done.



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

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 once.

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.

WANTED—FOR THIRD UNITED STATES Cavalry, able bodied men of good character—Headquarters Third U. S. Cavalry, Fort McIntosh, Tex., November 14, 1892. The Special Regimental Recruiting Officer, Third United States Cavalry will arrive in Dallas about November 25, 1892, to remain 60 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 he has served honestly and faithfully three years he is entitled to a furlough for three months with the privilege of discharge at the expiration of the furlough. All soldiers receive from the government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothing, bedding, medicine and medical attendance; information concerning which will be given by the Recruiting officer. There are post schools where soldiers who so desire can acquire, free of cost, a fair English education. Whenever a soldier is honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment or on account of sickness, his travel pay is ample to carry him to the place of enlistment.

GEO. A. PURINGTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Third Cavalry, Commanding.



SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—TO—

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St.

Paul and Minneapolis

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO
THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.

THE BEST LINE FOR
NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS.

AND ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

A. C. DAWES,
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

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

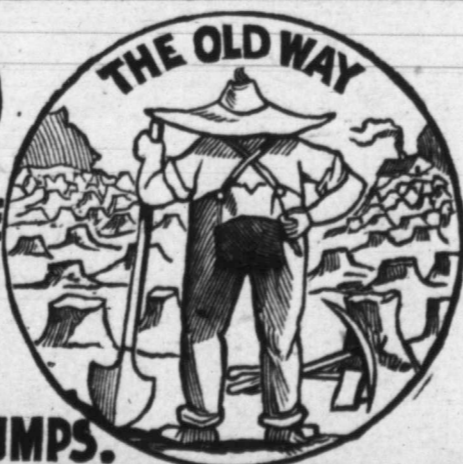
Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

Fine Playing Cards.

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



WHAT'S THE MATTER? FARM COVERED WITH STUMPS.



HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE
Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an ordinary grub in one and a half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. You can not longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Clear it, raise a bountiful crop with less labor and recuperate your old worn out land by pasturing. It will only cost you a postal card to send for an illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. Address the Manufacturers,
JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.

WE ARE ALSO THE LEADING
Merchant Tailors!

Washer Bros

—THE LEADING—

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers

Opposite Hotel Pickwick, Fort Worth.

A full line of Stetson Hats always in stock
Mail orders solicited.

Opinions of Stockmen.

A reporter of the Kansas City Times recently interviewed several of the live stock commission merchants at the stockyards on the outlook with the following result:

L. A. Allen of L. A. Allen & Co. said: "I think the cattle market will improve. Prices now are considerably higher than a few weeks ago. All the Western ranches have cut down breeding stock and herds, a large number—over 500,000—of cows and heifers have been marketed here this year, making a large per cent of the receipts. This thing has been going on for three or four years throughout the Western country, and there will be a shortage of cows and heifers on that account, and of course a shortage of the steer supply. While this has been going on the demand, consumption and distribution of meat has greatly increased. Refrigerator cars and cold storage have made it possible for all Americans to become beef eaters, as well as Europeans. That supply of beef must be kept up, whether at a low or high price. The consumption of beef is simply enormous to-day—an amount undreamed of ten years ago. Up to this date fewer feeders have been bought for winter feeding than usual. This is especially so with the small feeders, who didn't do well last season. On account of better feeding we may expect better prices this winter and next spring for fat cattle and that will likely continue on through next year. The wet weather of last spring killed and drowned a large per cent of young pigs. The good prices paid for hogs during the summer months induced many farmers to let go their hogs before fall feeding, and consequently there cannot be an over supply of hogs this fall and winter, and prices will no doubt be pretty well maintained. Sheep have been good property for three or four years, and will likely continue to be so for several years to come."

Frank Cooper of Offutt, Elmore & Cooper said: "Our opinion is that we shall have a strong market during the coming winter and spring on all desirable offerings of beef cattle and on hogs. We believe, from diligent inquiry, that there is only a fraction of either on feed this year that there was last. On the other hand, the demand was never stronger than now. It is a matter of astonishment the facility with which the enormous daily offerings are disposed of and at strong prices. The supply will be light, because the beef producers of the country have been discouraged at the continued heavy losses of late years and will try their luck this year at selling their corn and roughing through their steers. Among our customers we sometimes hear the remark, 'I would not winter feed cattle this year if some one would make me a present of them.' They generally mean it, too, and all to a man are determined that they will either buy their feeders dirt cheap or not at all, and who will blame them. Yet this may be just the year to feed. The signs are that way."

McCoy Bros. & Bass said: "Last season was a disastrous one for cattle feeders generally. Feeding cattle were high, prices of corn were stiff and fat cattle low. As a consequence very few of them made any money. That fact will keep a good many from feeding

this season. The farmers, we find, have rather high notions of corn and a great many are rather disposed to sell than to feed. As compared with last year we do not think that over 75 per cent have gone to the country for feeders, or that over that percentage will be fed. This fall, however, stock and feeding cattle are very low; corn we do not expect to see average above last year's prices, and good results will follow. We do not anticipate much higher prices this fall, but we expect to see good, stiff prices next spring and early summer. In our opinion this will be one of the years in which to feed cattle."

W. A. Rogers of Rogers & Rogers said: "We look for a shade better prices the coming season over last on all fed cattle. This will be especially the case on good dressed beef and shipping grades, as the demand for good beef is on the increase and the number fed will be less, owing to the unsatisfactory results of the past year or two; and as the feeder has laid in his supply of cattle at low prices, he ought to realize a small profit where he lost money last year. We have always noted that the years stockers and feeders were high there never was any money made in feeding. That alone was a fair index that there would be a good supply of fat cattle. With low-priced stockers and feeders and fair-priced corn and a good prospect for hog product we cannot see any good reason why the feed lot should not be profitable this season."

Cassidy Bros. commission company said: "We are of the opinion that there will not be as many cattle fed in the West this season as during 1891, for the reason that losses sustained last year drove many feeders out of the business, and that corn is too high above the views of feeders. If corn should come down there may be an increase in the business as the season proceeds. As to the future, we expect cattle to advance during the remainder of this season and next, and expect a larger demand for cattle in this market on account of our increased facilities for handling them. I think hogs will continue to bring more money than they did last year for the reason that there are not so many hogs in the country."

How's This!

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

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, 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

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

AGRICULTURAL.

Make the farm attractive in every way possible—good fences, clean, well-cultivated fields, good roads, and the buildings in good repair and well painted, so as to look neat and clean.

One of the advantages in manuring broadcast, instead of in the hill, is that the plant roots, in reaching out after their needed nourishment, will also find more of the moisture that is quite as much needed. If confined to the narrow space called a hill they would find but little moisture there.

One of the quickest ways of increasing the value of a farm is to build a good road to it. Besides adding to the worth of the farm, you increase the profits of farming by reducing the cost of transportation of products to market. It costs more to get the farm products to the railway station as a usual thing than to ship from the station to market. A good road would reduce this cost.

There are very few farmers who can afford to be interested in any business but their own. Agriculture is a business which demands undivided attention. That is why we rarely see a merchant or professional man succeed in it, although in other matters he may be a very competent business man. If you have surplus money to invest, place it where it will be safe and earn a fair interest without demanding much attention, or employ it in making the farm better and more productive.

The farmer who lives most nearly independent of the storekeeper is the one who will come out with the best surplus at the end of the year. The first thing that one should aim at is to produce everything needed for family sustenance. With the expenses reduced to a minimum, it becomes comparatively easy to save something, even if crops are small and prices low. And it is at just such times that the man who "lives out of the grocery" finds that farming don't pay.

Rural improvements should commence by removing the regulation fence that encloses the square pen of a yard exactly fronting many a farm dwelling house. Next enlarge and grade a lawn that will allow the planting of several of the largest shade trees, such as the maple, elm, linden, with occasional shrubs, promisciously distributed, following nature as near as may be, instead of planting in regular distinct lines.

It is not often the case that farmers use coal ashes yet in enough quantity to be of account, but those near enough to the cities and large towns will begin to find it, in many cases, getting more profitable to use the cleaner and more comfortable coal stove to some extent. When coal is used the ashes are worth saving for several purposes, notably the floor of the fowl house. They are also useful as a mulch if spread around young apple and pear trees for a circumference of a few feet. This also protects them from the attacks of a borer, which attacks the tree at the collar and works its way upward. If wood ashes can be mixed with the coal, or even leached wood ashes, it is to help to enrich the soil also.

The public spirited farmer who breeds improved stock takes the lead in every community, and such men are a great benefit; they set the example of improving their stock that others seeing their good work do likewise; they may go elsewhere and buy other breeds and bring competition, but that benefits all improved stock breeders and as the breeds and breeders increase the community advances and the stock generally is improved, the farms and barns are improved, scrub stock is driven out and prosperity is increased as the improved breeds become the rule rather than the exception on the farms of the community. No work brings so sure prosperity as improved stock.

DAIRY.

A poor cow is a dead weight which will drag a man to the bottom of the slough of despond.

Better buy your milk and butter of the neighbors than to keep a cow that will not pay her keeping.

The poor cow is not to blame for being poor; she is so by birth and breeding, and can't help herself.

Educate the buttermaker and slaughter the poor cow if you expect to make any money out of dairying.

Short pasture makes a short yield of milk unless supplemented with a grain ration and plenty of fodder corn.

Do unto your cows as you would have them do unto you. If you are stingy with feed they will be stingy with milk.

There is hope for poor buttermakers, as they can be educated; but for poor cows there is none, as they cannot be made over.

There is no grain equal to oats for feeding to calves, and mixed with ground corn there is no better food for milch cows.

It may seem a little out of season for weeding, but it is just the season of year for weeding the poor cows out of a dairy herd.

As well expect to reach the top of a flight of stairs by climbing up two steps and falling down three as to expect to make any profit on a poor cow.

The farmer who has his cows come in this fall will receive a just reward for his business foresight by getting a high price for butter this winter—providing the butter is well made.

"The melancholy days have come" for the cow whose master thinks it is all right for her to sleep out doors on cold, frosty nights, and to rustle around in the cold fall rains in search of food.

The axiom "A penny saved is worth two earned" is practically illustrated by feeding unthreshed oats to cows and calves. Try it once and you will never waste time, money and labor in threshing oats.

Of course, after milking your cows all summer you know what each can do, and whether you are milking her at a profit or a loss, so you will have no trouble in telling which ones to sell to the butcher.

It is easier to keep a cow up to her regular flow of milk with a little feed than it is to bring her back to it after she has shrunk off it, with a good deal of feed. This is an instance where "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—Correspondent Farm, Stock and Home.

Whether it is actually necessary to give the cows salt is a question we do not care to discuss at present, but if it be decided that the cows shall be salted, then it is better to do it in the right way. Some dairymen put the salt in the cows' feed, some give them

dry salt once or twice a week, while some keep a lump of rock salt within their reach all the time, and this is the best way. When cows have access to salt at all times they will never eat too much of it and it is cheaper to supply them with rock salt than with salt in any other form.

Enlarged knees on cows are due to kneeling or slipping on hard floors. Veterinarians sometimes treat the swellings by tapping at the lower edge to allow the contents to leak out, but most of them advise leaving the swellings alone. A cow may carry one of these bunches several years with no apparent inconvenience. The contents have a fatty appearance, and the bunch really makes a cushion that protects the joint. Cows should have a softer bed to lie on than a hard, bare floor, then there would be fewer such knees and possibly less abortion, as this may be caused by slipping or falling upon hard floors.

There is quite an expensive business done in supplying dairymen with cows, says the National Stockman and Farmer. A large number of dairymen do not grow their own cows, but depend upon buying them, and cannot always get the kind they want. There are men who understand the breeding of cattle but do not care to engage in dairying; it seems to us that some of these men should breed cows specially for the use of dairymen. A breeder who gives his whole attention to the business, who makes a specialty of growing milk or butter cows, would, we think, make much more money than he would by growing steers. A good cow is worth more than a good steer and will sell for a much higher price if the right customer can be found. There is no doubt that the customers can be found, and why should not this be made a paying business? There is also a good demand for family cows; many families keep a cow or two for their own private use and it is not an easy matter for them to find the kind of cows they want; the special breeder, we have alluded to would be able to supply this demand. These cows bred for sale to dairymen and families need not necessarily be pure-bred, but they should be high grades of the milk and butter breeds, and great care should be taken by their breeder to use only the most prepotent bulls. A breeding establishment of this kind should be located either in a dairy district or in some locality that has good facilities for cheap transportation.

The Claude News reports a light snow last week. The same paper also says Armstrong county expects to double its usual yield of wheat, and says the whole Panhandle country will do likewise.

There were received during 1891 at the ports of Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, London and Southampton from the United States 750 cargoes, consisting of 314,838 cattle and 10,550 sheep. From the cargoes of which these animals formed a part 4565 cattle and 184 sheep were lost at sea, 218 cattle and 12 sheep were landed dead, and 273 cattle and 6 sheep were so injured as to necessitate slaughter being resorted to at the place of landing.

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

TANSY PILLS!

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



We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOS free**, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will **STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.**
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, **VON MOHL CO.,**
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NO HATCHER MADE

Can show better results
Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 228 chicks hatched at one time, with a 200 capacity **Reliable Incubator.** Hundreds of testimonials. Inclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. Address **THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.**

J. J. INGE, C. E. BUCHHOLZ.

INGE & BUCHHOLZ,

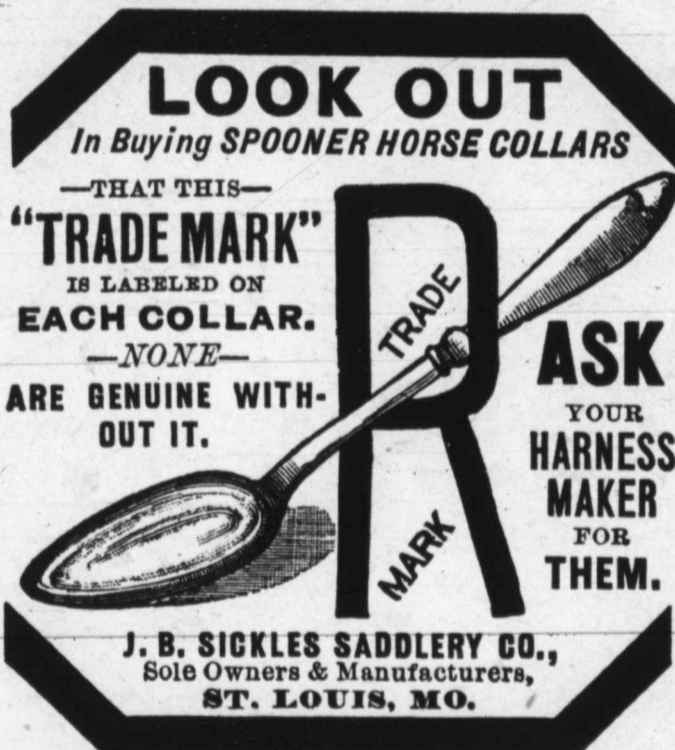
Real - Estate - and - Live - Stock

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

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)

Practical - Hatters
From the Eastern Factories.
No. 344½ 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.



LOOK OUT
In Buying **SPOONER HORSE COLLARS**
—THAT THIS—
"TRADE MARK"
IS LABELED ON
EACH COLLAR.
—NONE—
**ARE GENUINE WITH-
OUT IT.**
ASK
YOUR
**HARNESS
MAKER
FOR
THEM.**
J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,
Sole Owners & Manufacturers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Be Happy While You Live, for You Will Be A Long Time Dead

To Be Happy Buy a
DANDY STEEL MILL

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

STOCK FARMING.

Breeding can be made successful by working to a purpose.

Any kind of live stock will depreciate in value when their rations are cut short.

Scrubby stock are often sacrificed in order to sell at all, and more particularly is this the case when prices are low.

It is not advisable to make a radical change of food too suddenly. Remember this when you want to change your feed and avoid haste.

If growing stock is carried through the winter only to come out next spring weighing less than now, wintering will be a profitless operation.

The possession of the best possible stock, vigorous and healthy, is a matter of great importance to every farmer that keeps good stock.

A good stock farmer, one who knows what he is doing and understands his stock, will always be able to breed a better animal than he can buy.

Scrubs will give a return of loss when on the same feed and given the same care and attention that would give a good profit if bestowed on animals of good quality.

About the farm, and more particularly the stock farm, the most expensive feature noticed is waste. A good motto to follow would be, "Willful waste makes woeful want."

Good and permanent results in breeding are never accomplished by accident. Even if a good animal results, it has not the power of reproducing its own good qualities with any degree of certainty.

Hay and feed will melt away very rapidly, now that cold winds have begun to blow. See that it goes only into good, young animals, and you need not care how fast it melts, for they will pay it all back.

The poor stock often makes a bad market for the better stock. To sell only the good stock would in a great measure relieve us of bad markets, for a good, marketable animal always brings a good price.

Corn is the best flesh-forming food among all the grades. It is consequently well suited for fattening animals, but for producing growth and for working stock there must be such food as will build bone and strengthen tissues.

It is a very easy matter to overstock, especially at this time of year when dry feeding must be depended upon. Be sure your feed is sufficient to feed feed all your stock. If you are in doubt on this point dispose of some of the stock.

Those who have decided to give their stock good feed and good care this winter should look the stock over now and decide which will not be likely to pay for them. Almost every farm has some "scallawags" on it that ought to be culled out.

To keep less stock but better, to more profitably consume the farm crops, and to always keep plenty of feed on hand to tide us over a short crop, is one of the lessons that we have been taught by the recent depression of live stock, now happily over.

Other things being equal in two animals the one which is the best feeder will prove the most profitable. If animal should be larger than the other and the two equal in other respects, the larger one would consume more feed only in exact proportion to its size, thus there would be no waste. In fact, there is no waste in feeding

until an animal has taken on all the flesh it will. After that time is the time the waste begins and the animal should at once be marketed.

Heavy draft horses, large, handsome coachers, high grade beef animals, well-bred dairy cows, and hogs and sheep bred up for quality, and the early maturity that characterizes all the improved breeds of live stock—these are the standards to work toward in order to find profit in stock growing.

A long list of the products of the farm, which can be held for better prices would not include the live stock. Remember this and when your live stock is in the proper condition to market dispose of it, and our word for it, under ordinary circumstances, you will not have cause to say the markets are bad.

The line breeding theorists, who ignore the model form, is no nearer success than the breeder of individual merit who ignores good pedigree. The skillful breeder who has the courage to buy the best sire regardless of price wins success; hence it is that when long lineage of good pedigree is found with superior individual merit such animals command high prices from the most skillful and intelligent breeders; then it pays to breed that kind, we might say regardless of cost, and by judicious weeding out maintain the high standard that good pedigree and good form command in all countries where improved stock is bred.

This is the age of specialties. The farmer who breeds stock and devotes the farm to the best interest of stock feeding and breeding will win success, while the farmer who has no faith in stock tries grain and the crop fails, or if a full crop is raised the price is low. He then tries fruit with like results; his farm gets poorer while the stock farmer enriches his lands and with good stock his pastures and liberal feeding keep the stock growing day and night, good and bad seasons. Live stock is the most profitable and reliable, especially for our great stock breeding country. True there are times of depression, but in any decade live stock is the mainstay of agriculture in all civilized countries. Our cities and the cities of the world must be fed and clothed, and wool, meat and dairy products are necessities that command good prices for high class quality of which the markets are not half supplied.

We all know that much more and a very much better class of live stock could be kept with profit by the majority of our farmers than they now have, says the Indiana Farmer, and the system of heavy cropping and selling off nearly all the grain, hay and straw from the farm, and putting nothing back, practiced by so many farmers, is entirely wrong, and it is only a question of time when these farms will not produce enough to pay the taxes on them. The breeding of all kinds of live stock in this country, especially of animal possessed of the higher qualities and the best breeding, should be encouraged in every way. The up grade of sheep and the dairy has been attained on the line of the improved breeds. The hogs, too, have been quite universally improved, and scrubs have given place to high grades and full bloods of the various improved breeds. Cattle and horses must follow the established law of improvement, when the farmers learn the necessity of breeding only pure bred bulls and stallions they will then insure the success of stock raising on the farm. The grade sire of any and every kind is a delusion, and a sire as the father of scrubs is a step backward from full blood sires.

Cheapest Food for Stock

A prominent Ohio stock farmer who has been in the business for forty years and who has used all kinds of feed,

gives well cured corn fodder preference over any and all other coarse feed.

In a recent article in the Journal of Agriculture, he says: I have found that I can winter a full-grown cow or horse, on the fodder from an acre of good corn, and the cost of saving this acre and putting in the barn is usually less than half a ton of hay would sell for, and when hay is high, less than a fourth of a ton. As an example of the economy of corn fodder compared with hay, I will give the figures of last year's crop: I grew twelve acres of corn. It cost me \$18 to have it put in shock at 6 cents per shock of 120 hills each. To husk it and bind the fodder in bundles cost 8 cents a shock, or \$24 for the 300 shocks, but from this we deduct 3 cents per bushel for husking 500 bushels of corn, which reduces the net cost to \$9. It took three days for two hands and a team to put this fodder into the barn, which at regular wages for such work would be \$10, making the entire cost of this fodder in the barn \$37. We wintered six horses and four cows on this and from September 1 to March 1 (six months) did not feed a pound of hay. By the first of March the fodder was gone, and in the following six weeks this same stock ate hay that would have sold for more money than all the fodder had cost me, and were not in as good condition as when we made the change in food. To get the very best results from the corn fodder, it must be

WELL CURED AND PUT INTO THE BARN EARLY,

and be fed in a warm stable in racks or mangers so arranged that none of it will be wasted. If fodder is left in the field until midwinter or spring, and then fed on the ground with cattle tramping over it, it usually does not pay for handling. It should be cut about the time the ears begin to glaze—which is usually from the middle of August to the middle of September. Set the shocks up firmly and tie the tops so they will stand, and just as soon as the corn is dry enough for the crib husk it, bind the fodder in medium sized bundles, and store it at once in the barn. I have proved by many years' observation that corn can be cribbed about three weeks earlier from the shock, than if left on the stalk without cutting. I usually crib all of my corn in October, escaping cold and snow which so often trouble in November. I have never had any trouble with the fodder

HEATING OR MOLDING IN THE MOW, except when carelessly put in too soon after a rain. I feed it in a wide manger with the animals on each side, the floor of this manger is only a little higher than that on which they stand, and is boarded up so that the stock reach down for the fodder, and so cannot get any of it under their feet to waste it. The blades, husks and thimbles are all eaten, leaving the stalks perfectly clean. My barn has a basement; the stables are below, and the fodder is lowered through a chute located just under the edge of the hay bay, and directly over the manger, so that when the fodder is dropped down it falls where it is wanted. The manger is six feet wide, and horses and cattle standing opposite cannot reach each other across it, but can pull the fodder from the center. There is a door at the end of the manger next the barnyard through which the waste stalks are carried each day and scattered. Managed in this way they are soon broken up by the tramping of the cattle and mixed with the manure, and give no trouble, but are an advantage, as they help keep the yard clean and absorb the liquid. Counting that my horses and cattle would have eaten only twelve pounds of hay each per day, my \$37 worth of fodder saved nearly eleven tons of hay—or to be exact—21,600 pounds, and I sold the hay for \$10 a ton.

Orange Judd Farmer reproduces the article from Journal of Agriculture and comments as follows:

It may not be practicable for owners of large farms in the West to build ordinary barns for storing fodder, but a

cheap shed such as are erected for hay can be easily provided. The shocks may be allowed to remain in the field until the corn is husked, after which the fodder can be put under shelter immediately. Unless this is done its feeding value is greatly lessened, since in re-shocking after husking much of the well preserved interior is exposed to the weather, bleached and rendered unpalatable and largely indigestible. The fodder can also be carefully stacked on high dry ground and covered with canvas or boards and thus be well preserved. It need not necessarily be fed in the barn but mangers in lots are often quite satisfactory. During very dry weather or when the ground is frozen solid, feeding in the open field or pasture can be practiced without much loss.

The JOURNAL can only say that stock farmers in this state will not be slow in recognizing the value of this feed and will no doubt in future give more attention to curing their corn fodder.

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

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 Sedalia Pullman Sleepers and Drawing-room Cars between Houston and Austin and Houston and Fort Worth.

LOCAL TIME CARD—IN EFFECT MAY 22, 1892.		GOING NORTH—ARRIVE.		GOING SOUTH—LEAVE.	
STATIONS.		No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Denison	6:30 a.m.	8:40 p.m.	11:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Sherman	6:15 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	7:07 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
McKinney	6:31 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	9:38 a.m.	8:24 a.m.	8:49 p.m.
Ar—Dallas—Lv	4:30 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:41 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Lv—Dallas—Ar	5:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	6:40 p.m.
Fort Worth	7:00 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	10:53 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Garrett	5:58 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	5:58 a.m.	11:48 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
Corsicana	7:30 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	11:45 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
Waco	12:10 p.m.	12:10 p.m.	12:10 p.m.	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
Hearne	2:45 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	2:05 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Austin	7:30 a.m.	10:32 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	3:15 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Brenham	10:15 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
Houston	7:10 p.m.	7:06 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
Galveston	7:10 p.m.	7:06 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
New Orleans	10:55 a.m.	7:06 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
Leave.	Leave.	Leave.	Leave.	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.



DEHORNERS

Newton's lately improved patent dehorning knives, revolving and sliding shears, each one making a draw cut. Cuts perfectly smooth. They do not fracture the head nor horn; causes to heal quick.

No. 1 Revolving Shears, - \$6.00
No. 2 Sliding Shears, small, 8.00
No. 3 Sliding Shears, - 10.00

Each one fully guaranteed. Any one can use them. Now is the proper time to dehorn cattle.

H. H. BROWN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. B. Pumphrey of Taylor was here on Tuesday.

W. E. Cobb of Decatur spent Thursday in this city.

Eugene Miller, the Aledo cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

G. T. Oliver, the well-known Mexia cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, was among the visitors in the city Tuesday.

W. A. Poage, a well-known cattle feeder and dealer from Waco, was mixing with the boys here Tuesday.

E. B. Carver, representing Cassidy Bros. & Co., came in Tuesday morning to visit the Fort Worth people.

L. W. Krake, the affable representative of the National stock yards, East St. Louis, is in the city.

C. L. Ware, the "Denver" live stock agent, was whooping for Hogg in the procession Wednesday night.

Doc Clisbee, the Panhandle representative of the Texas live stock commission company, was here on Wednesday.

Perry Hermonson, a leading stockman and farmer of Denton county, was among the visitors in Fort Worth on Wednesday.

J. L. Harris, the well-known Wabash live stock agent, whose headquarters are at San Antonio, visited Fort Worth this week.

Col. Seth Mabry of Kansas City, who owns a large herd and ranch in Southwest Texas, was here on Tuesday en route to his ranch.

J. M. Shelton, whose home is in this city, but ranches in Wheeler county, is here. He says cattle are in good shape in the Panhandle country.

Col. J. O. Talbott of this city left on Thursday morning for his Tom Green county ranch. He says he may buy some cattle while away.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin, banker, cattleman and land owner, and one of the influential citizens of Erath county, was here on Wednesday.

H. G. Bedford, formerly of Castro county, but now of Knox, was here Wednesday. He gives very encouraging reports of his section.

Pat Dolan of Fort McKavett, Tex., has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL offering steers for sale. The attention of cattle buyers is called to same.

R. C. Sanderson, of Big Springs, Tex., advertises a ranch for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Sanderson is a reliable man and will treat you right. Write to him.

Col. Wm. Hunter, manager in Texas for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, came in Tuesday night from a business trip of a few days' duration. He gives favorable reports from all sections.

G. B. Bothwell of Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of imported American Merinos, offers for sale a choice lot of large, heavy-shearing Merino rams in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Cattlemen visiting in the city from to-day until next Wednesday are invited to attend the Art Exhibit given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at the hall on Main street near Fifth street. Some very fine paintings of

live stock can be seen there, besides you can get all you want to eat.

John H. Belcher, the prominent cattleman from Henrietta, came down last night and went to Dallas this morning on business. Ed. Carver is chaperoning him, so, of course, he won't get in trouble.

Francis Smith & Co. of San Antonio, one of the most reliable and trustworthy land firms of the state, advertises a fine ranch for sale in this issue. Attention of prospective investors is called to same.

Dr. J. P. Rice of San Antonio, proprietor of the Riverside stock farm, can furnish those who desire to "plant hogs" with registered Poland China stock. See his advertisement on another page.

T. J. Allen, representing the Kansas City stockyards, was here on Wednesday. Mr. Allen commands a large patronage from Texas shippers, and, like the yards he represents, is deservedly popular with all.

Capt. W. R. Moore, the well-known cattle dealer and feeder of this city, returned Wednesday from Albany. He has just delivered about 1000 head of cattle. Reports Shackelford county flourishing.

John K. Rosson, the popular Frisco live stock agent, came in from Colorado City Tuesday night. He reports large shipments of cattle from that part of the country, and says his road is "strictly in it."

Charles W. Jones of Brownwood left Monday over the Fort Worth and Rio Grande for his home in Brownwood. He spent several days here on cattle business. Mr. Jones will feed about 500 steers this winter in Nolan county.

Tobe Odem, the popular solicitor for Messrs. McCoy & Underwood, live stock commission merchants, spent most of the week in the city. Tobe is popular among the cattlemen and does a good business for the firm.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene came in last Saturday and left almost immediately for San Antonio and other Southern Texas points. Clabe gives encouraging reports from all the country he has seen from the Territory to Abilene.

Attention of live stock men is called to the live stock notes to be found in the Fort Worth budget of the Dallas News. The News is the greatest daily in Texas and the friend of everyone, and recognizing Fort Worth as the cattlemen's headquarters, has a special live stock reporter here.

Messrs. Seabrooks & Skaggs, Beeville, Tex., offer for sale in this issue a 150,000-acre ranch in Live Oak and McMullen counties. This property can be bought at a bargain, and those contemplating the purchase of farm or grass lands may find it to their interest to correspond with these gentlemen.

C. C. Mills, a prominent ranchman from Round Timbers, Baylor county, was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Mills says he is satisfied that the hard times for cattlemen are about over and that next year will find them all making money. The condition of range and cattle in his section is good.

W. H. Godair of the firm of Godair, Harding & Co., the well-known live stock commission merchants, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Godair is a banker and cattleman of San Angelo. He is much encouraged at the prospects for better times in the cattle business. He is on his way from San Angelo to the Territory.

J. W. Barbee, live stock agent of the



SANITARIUM HOME ASSOCIATION.

By our new and painless treatment. Absorption of Electro Medicated Vapor, we positively cure blood diseases, viz: Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancers, Catarrh, Consumption, Liver, Kidney, Skin and Nervous Diseases; perform operations in surgery after latest improved methods for Inguinal Hernia (Rupture), Piles, Fistula, Strictures, Hare Lip, Cross Eyes, Club Foot, etc.; correct and cure Spinal Curvature. When duly notified, feeble persons will be met at train by an assistant. Patients received at all hours, day or night. Drs. PETIT, MORGAN & CO., Special sts. No. 513 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



St. Louis Southwestern, (Cotton Belt route) returned yesterday from a southern trip, and says the cattle feeding business is "way up;" there is still some demand for feeding cattle. It seems that every one wants to buy, and those who now have cattle are unwilling to let them go. Mr. Barbee reports everything as being very encouraging.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county ranchman, was in the city Tuesday night. Mr. Bell has recently bought several hundred fine steers, which he will feed on his ranch this winter. His last purchase was that of 500 steers from L. Hearn & Sons of Baird, Tex. These are said to be an extra good lot of three and four-year-old steers, for which Mr. Bell paid \$16.50 per head. The cattle will be shipped to-day from Baird to Strawn.

W. C. Henderson of Tarrant county was in Fort Worth last Saturday with a graded shorthorn steer raised by him which weighed 1830 pounds gross. This animal was looked upon with wonder by large crowds, and was certainly a credit to Mr. Henderson. Northwest Texas can always do a little better than any other section, and Fort Worth and Tarrant county always lead.

E. D. Farmer, the well-known and well-to-do Aledo cattle feeder, was in the Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Farmer will feed cattle again this winter. His success in this branch of the live stock industry has been attributed to carefully feeding the best cattle money could buy. His steers always weigh as much if not more than any other steers and never fail to bring top prices. If Texas had more feeders like Mr. Farmer hard cattle markets would seldom be encountered.

Hon. Thomas C. Andrews, cattle dealer, capitalist and politician, after the excitement and hard work attendant upon electing his ticket, has gone to Brownwood on a pleasure trip. He expects to regain some lost flesh while away, and his friends say he carried with him a suspicious oblong box which emitted a peculiar rattle, supposed to contain his winnings on the election.

George Beggs, the efficient representative of R. Strahorn & Co., live stock commission merchants, came in Wednesday night from Colorado City. He reports several large shipments of cattle from that point, among which were 1200 steers shipped by C. C. Slaughter to Chicago, via St. Louis; one train by the Llano company, billed same way, two trains by the Magnolia company. Says these were all fine cattle and in good condition. Mr. Beggs says grass and water are now better in the Colorado country than for the past ten years.

W. H. Featherstone of Henrietta, a prominent cattle dealer, was a visitor in Fort Worth yesterday and paid the JOURNAL office a call. He reports his county as being in a flourishing condition. Mr. Featherstone had some heavy grassers on St. Louis' Tuesday market that topped the market for that class of cattle, but only brought \$3.10. These cattle one week since would have brought fully \$3.40, or possibly more, thus showing a gain of 30 to 40 cents off.

Felix Mann, the well-known Menard county cattleman, after spending sev-

eral days in the city, during which time he sold 2000 two-year-old steers to J. B. Slaughter of Colorado, left on Monday for his ranch. Mr. Mann gives encouraging reports of the range and cattle in his country, and looks for good markets next year. He will feed 1000 heavy steers this winter on alfalfa, Johnson grass and cotton seed. He has the advantage of some feeders from the fact that he raises most of his feed on an irrigated farm owned by him.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas. Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

The eighty-sixth volume of Harper's Magazine will begin with the number for December.

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.

Deming, N. M., Headlight: No rain has fallen here in a week. The streets and roads are in excellent condition—there is no dust, and the atmosphere is clear and bracing and the temperature during the day that of September in the more northerly localities. The nights are cool with a little frost, but not uncomfortably cold.

In the matter of fiction, Harper's Magazine for December will be particularly attractive. There will be stories by Constance Fenimore Woolson, Eva Wilder McGlasson, Ferdinand Fabre, H. C. Bunner, Charles G. D. Roberts, Brander Matthews, Owen Wister and Thomas Nelson Page. It will also contain a play, "Giles Corey, Yeoman," by Mary E. Wilkins, and a charming Oriental tale in verse, "Nourmadee," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Pumpkin seeds are largely used for the purpose of expelling tapeworms from the bowels. To accomplish this purpose the patient should take no food for twenty-four hours other than pumpkin seeds and milk, eating the seeds freely when hungry. At the end of this time a dose of castor oil should be taken.

Grass stains are obstinate, but soft soap and baking soda will generally overcome them. Wet the stain, rub it freely with soap and soda and let it lie a short time before washing. Wheel greases on wash dresses can be removed with soap and water. If the spot is pretty old wet it first with kerosene oil.

When the shape is correct do not fear to select the largest and heaviest pullets.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

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

Very little or no change at all is reported for the local market. Prices are about the same, with some demand for good fat cattle and hogs. For fat heavy steers the packing company pay \$2.25@2.50; cows, \$1.25@1.50; calves, \$2.25@2.50; hogs, \$4.65@4.70.

Receipts have been fairly good, mostly wagon hogs.

The packing company has been busy slaughtering about 3000 sheep, which have been on feed at the yards.

The demand for good stock continues somewhat better than the supply.

The packing company always pay Chicago prices less the freight for all the stock slaughtered by it.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 17. }

Cattle received at this market on Monday were generally very poor, and most all grades sold correspondingly bad. The better grades, however, were firm. Receipts of cattle, 9000; 24,000 hogs and 6000 sheep. Hog market opened strong and closed weak, average prices paid showing little change. Sheep market was slow; the lamb trade was lower.

On Tuesday the offerings of cattle were again very poor, with receipts numbering 19,000. Good to choice natives sold higher; native cows were steady at the decline of the preceding day. The offerings of Texas cattle were small, the best sales of steers brought from \$2.75 to \$3.25; cows, \$1.90 @2.10. Hog receipts were 38,000 head, and the market was lower. Sheep and lambs sold somewhat better than on Monday.

Wednesday's market is reported by Drover's Journal as follows: Cattle receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 3900; market dull and lower, except for best natives; prime, \$2@2.80; westerns, \$3@4.25; stockers, \$1.75@3.10; cows, \$1@2.75. Hogs, receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 7500; rough and common, \$5.10 @5.35; packing and shipping, \$5.35@5.55; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.50@5.70; picked light, \$5.50 @5.60; light, \$4@5; market 5c lower. Sheep, receipts, 9000 head; shipments, 2200; lambs lower and sheep steady;

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

DO YOU RAISE BUY STOCK? FEED SHIP

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

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

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

natives, \$3.75@5.25; westerns, \$3.85@4.60; lambs, \$3.75@5.

Receipts of cattle here this date, 15,000 head; shipments, 5100. Choice cattle were strong, but others were lower. Best natives, \$5@5.75; others, \$2.80@4.75; Texans, \$2@2.85; stockers, \$1.75@3; cows, \$1@2.65. Hogs, receipts, 24,000; market was steady to lower. The sheep market was dull to lower.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Nov. 17, 1892. }

This has been a rather dull week on Texas cattle, the market ranging from 10 to 40 cents lower. Native cattle were also sufferers in the decline, and, in fact, the market generally was lower on all kinds and classes of stock.

Monday's cattle receipts were 3085; 5256 hogs and 360 sheep. Native cattle were just barely steady and native grassers generally lower, while Texas cattle were generally lower. Buyers have taken things easy and bidding was slow, so business has dragged. Good hogs were 10 to 15 cents lower, common 15 to 25 cents lower. Buyers insisted to-day on a big reduction, and as there was no way to avoid it, they got it. The sheep market was steady to strong. Receipts were small and no good sheep were noticed.

Tuesday's receipts were as follows: Cattle, 4249; hogs, 5147; sheep, 575. Good native shipping steers were again about 10c lower; native butchers, cows and heifers were 10c to 25c lower. Texas cattle were very dull and prices were dull on all classes. Cattle in this division did not arrive in good time. The buyers were again slow in bidding, and it was late before business was closed. Prices were 10c lower than on Monday. Good hogs opened steady, but closed weak and lower. Sheep market steady to strong, with better receipts than for several days.

Wednesday had 7200 head of cattle, 11,400 hogs and 1300 sheep. Fair to good native steers sold at \$3.00@4.50; choice, \$4.65@5.10; medium to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2.10@3.50; cows, \$1.20@2.25. Market was usually steady. Hog market usually lower and sheep market firm.

Cattle receipts to-day 5100 head, shipments 2800; fair to good natives steers,

\$3.30@4.50; choice, \$4.65@5.10; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.10@3.00; good Texas cows, \$1.90@2.25; market steady. Hog receipts 6000 head, shipments 4400; heavy, \$5.30@5.60; packing, \$5.00@5.45; light, \$5.20@5.35; market better. Sheep receipts 1400 head; shipments slow; natives range \$3.00@4.60.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Nov. 17, 1892. }

As has been the case in the other markets during the first four days of this week, Kansas City has had a rather poor market. The cause of this is mainly attributed to the poor quality of the stock offered.

The Drover's telegram reported on Monday: Cattle, receipts, 8500; weak except for fancy \$5.25 steers; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.50@5; cows, \$1.05@2.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.15@2.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@3.65. Hogs, receipts, 3000; 5@10c lower; tops, \$5.40; bulk, \$5.20@5.35. Sheep receipts, 1600; dull; muttons, \$4@4.15; lambs, \$5.50.

This market had 11,504 cattle on Tuesday. Stale cattle were numerous in the yards, and the fresh receipts were large. Good corn cattle were steady and not very plentiful; medium cattle were quiet; a big run of common to medium cows also characterized the market that day. The supply of range cattle was heavy, and buyers took advantage of the situation and had things about their own way. Good range feeders were in demand, but rough stockers were dull. Hog market was active, with something over 12,000 head in the yards. Good hogs were steady, while light and common were lower. Sheep receipts were good and prices were unusually good.

For Wednesday the market is given about as follows: Cattle receipts, 8000 head; shipments, 4400; the market was dull and cattle steady, others weak and feeders active and strong. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.20@4.70; cows, \$1.25@2.30; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@3.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.50. Hog receipts, 9000 head; shipments, 600; the market opened steady to 5c lower and closed strong; all grades, \$4.75@5.42, bulk, \$5.25@5.35. Sheep re-



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 500; market unchanged.

Cattle receipts at these yards to-day 5900 head; shipments, 5200; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.75@4.70; cows, \$1.15@2.90; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@3.20; market quiet and unchanged. Hog receipts, 5700 head; shipments, 800; all grades, \$4.60@5.50; bulk, \$5.35@5.45; market opened 5c higher and closed 10c lower. Sheep receipts, 1900 head; shipments, 400; market steady.

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Wool—Receipts, 7000 pounds; shipments, 61,000. Market entirely unchanged. Demand keeps up for bright wool, but very little of that grade offered.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 17.—Receipts to-day, 398 sacks:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.				
	This day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts.....	146,711	351,907	2,044,178	1,949,508
Shipments....	365,995	558,751	1,891,389	2,119,679
Sales.....			13,991	359,000
Stock.....	341,246			1,116,924

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

Harper's Magazine for December will be a superb Christmas number, richly illustrated, and containing an attractive variety of stories, poems, and descriptive articles especially adapted to the demands and tastes of holiday readers.

The following letter from the secretary of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a fitting testimonial of the merits and humane power of Dr. L. P. Britt's automatic safety bit:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 28, 1892.
Dr. L. P. Britt, 37 College Place, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—Inclosed please find postal money order No. 37,747, for which send me two five-inch driving bits same as last ordered. I have given the bit one trial. I used it on a confirmed puller that required two strong men to drive, they alternating as they became exhausted. After a few efforts the animal succumbed, and I could drive him with slack lines. Yours truly,
NATHANIEL HUNTER,
Secretary.

See advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL.

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.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

It sounds big to hear of fast horses bringing such large prices, but the cost of producing such stock must be taken into consideration when the profits are estimated.

While so much has been said about the record breaking on the turf the past season, the honest, plodding plow horse which has added a mile or two to the distance he has been able to draw a heavy load or a plow in a day has not been heard of. The owners of work horses which break their records should appreciate them at least.

The value of a horse can be greatly increased by training. This applies to horses for ordinary purposes as well as to those which are to be used in racing. A well trained carriage or buggy horse is worth double the money that another horse of the same breeding, style, etc., is. There is nothing that the owner of a horse can do that will pay better than to take the time to train his horses well.

The National Stockman and Farmer gives the following as a description of an improved horse stall, the merit of which consists in its simplicity. In the center of the stall—a large box stall—a pit was dug eighteen inches diameter and three feet deep; into this was put cobble stones, the size of a horse's foot, until they reached the top. Three large, flat stones were added, which just filled the top of the pit. A wagon load of ground limestone was spread round the outer edge of the stall, and raked toward the center, giving it a gentle slope in this direction. Over this was spread two inches of yellow clay, well tamped. The stall, when thus completed, has the appearance of an oval dish, and carries the urine from either horse or mare to the center of the stall and into the pit, where it gradually soaks away into the ground. There is no opening in the bottom of the pit, and therefore no bad odor comes back into the stable, as often occurs where a drain pipe is used to carry off the urine. Another advantage in this stall is the shape, which more nearly fits the horse while lying down, and requires less straw for bedding.

Starting for a drive with an acquaintance, I noticed that his spirited young horse was so anxious to go as to be scarcely manageable. Before we had gone a quarter of a mile he stopped at a water-trough and allowed the animal to drink unreasonably. At once all the spirit vanished; he became a tame driver, and for miles had to be urged with a whip, being as uncomfortable as he appeared and more so than slight thirst would have made him. This folly I have often seen committed by men at work in the field. Too much water (to say nothing of other drinks) would unfit them for activity during an hour or two because of depressing fullness. On a long overland carriage drive with my wife, she thought it hard not to let the horse drink largely every mile or two, but at the end of the first day she changed her opinion. Sweating profusely he could scarcely be urged out of a walk. Following days with reasonable drink and light hay rations except at night, he proved himself a different horse. Drivers ought to remember that a horse cannot derive nourishment from food or drink while in motion, and that these things only cause misery after the momentary gratification of appetite. The strength must be accumulated or fat laid on while at rest, and it is economical of both to give the horse but little food and only a swallow or two of water frequently while performing his duty. Arabs of the desert, the world's best horsemen, never feed except at night. Their beasts are universally noted for soundness of wind and limb, fleetness and good disposition. This is not con-

sidered cruelty, but kindness, and their horses are treated with extreme humanity in every other way. Use reason with the horse, both on the road and in the stable. While he is idle don't let him eat more than two hours at mealtime. Horses that eat all the while soon become diseased or useless.—New York Tribune.

Whether a farmer is raising horses for the market or for his own use the matter of the value of the stock should be taken into consideration just the same. The horses on a farm may be worth \$500 and they may be worth \$5000. The one set of horses may be able to do almost the same amount of work as the other, and when a farmer has to buy his outfit in this line and pay the cold cash for the same there is possibly an excuse for making the investment light. But when breeding and raising horses, either for home consumption or the markets, is to be considered, there is no plausible argument to be put forth favoring the production of the cheaper class of horses; except, perhaps, the difference of a few dollars in the service fee the cost of production is the same. Granting that a cheaper set of horses might be able to do the work as well, the matter of valuation is of the greatest consideration even if there is never a transfer of the stock made. The matter of being worth \$500 or \$1000 more on account of raising good instead of poor horses is quite a consideration, even if it is never transferred from the valuation of your personal property to your bank account. Viewing this matter from a reasonable and business standpoint there is little or no excuse for a man who cares to better his condition financially or any other way for breeding common horses. It is wonderful though how many who ought to know better go right on year after year producing stock that pays very poorly for its raising if indeed it pays at all. The country is full of scrub stock and the markets are crowded with the same kind, with but few buyers even at comparatively very low prices. There is but one way to remedy this matter, and that is to breed right. As long as like begets like if you breed to a scrub stallion you will get a cheap colt, for owners of first-class, well-bred horses cannot afford to cut their prices in competition with the mongrels and scrubs that are to be found in nearly every neighborhood. If breeders of horses, or rather farmers who breed horses, would but study their own interests and then act upon their judgment there would be but few low grade stallions to be found in a few years.—National Stockman and Farmer.

The distillers at Peoria, Ill., have been taking advantage of the low price of corn to increase the output of their plants to a very large capacity. The officers of the whisky trust report that they have not only increased their output at Peoria largely, but have also started up some of the Cincinnati distilleries, which have been closed for some time, and the Calumet distillery at New South Chicago.

CAUTION.—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. Nope other genuine.

Quannah Chief: The following is a list of the cattle shipments from Quannah for the past week: John Ledbetter, to National Stock Yards, Chicago, six cars cattle; Young Bro.'s to Denver, Colo., four cars of sheep; J. T. Spears, to St. Louis, ten cars cattle; R. Eddleman, to Chicago, seven cars cattle.

The many uses for bread crumbs and dried bread must be kept in mind so they may be utilized instead of wasted. They may be used in bread omelets, in meat balls for soups and stews, in bread dressing, in bread pancakes and puddings, and for breading chops and croquettes.

— THE BEST IN THE WORLD —

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of tobacco, that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, and being in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, we spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

When in want of the best; ask for

Bull Durham.

Sold everywhere. None genuine without the Trade Mark of the Bull on each package.

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



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



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. NESBITT.
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex. J. A. WILSON.
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex. JEROME HARRIS.
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. JOHN R. WELSH.
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. FRED D. LEEDS.
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill. F. W. BANGERT.

The highest price of wheat for the year, in twenty-eight years, has been reached in April six times; August, four times; January, February, May, June, July and December, three times each; September, twice, and October and November once. The lowest price has been reached five years in August, four in December and October, three in February, two in January, March, April, July and November and once in June.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

— AT —
LOW RATES
— VIA THE —



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS

— OF —
TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

LAKES AND WOODS

— OF —
WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN and MINNESOTA.

— TO —
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,

PROMINENT SUMMER RESORTS

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

R. M. CARTER, W. H. WINFIELD,
Traveling Passenger Agent, General Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX. TYLER, TEX.



This Trade Mark is on the best
WATERPROOF COAT
in the World!
Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

SWINE.

Continued high prices for hogs are adding many dollars to the wealth of the farmers who have stuck to swine as a farm product.

The first of November last year brought about a decline of close to 75 cents per cwt. in prices for hogs. The top price was about 4 cents per pound.

Do not let the pigs burrow under straw and manure piles, as they will when given a chance, as they become over-heated and more liable to disease.

The acid contents of an old swill barrel is not necessary to produce sweet healthful pork. When you have learned this fact you have taken the first step toward learning how to keep and feed pigs in the pen. The others will then follow in due time.

Are you pushing the fall pig to stuff his hide with good strong bone, muscle and solid meat that he may withstand the rigors of winter, and grow at the same time. When the wintry blasts strike a thin pig it is a big job to lay on meat and make him grow. If he is not growing, he is losing you money.

If lean pork is desired we must begin to cultivate the grazing hog, and for this purpose the Berkshires are among the good animals that can be obtained. The disposition to exercise must be encouraged, and the diet, besides grass and clover, must be made to consist largely of flesh-forming foods.

Director D. G. Curtice of the Texas experiment station reports the results of a long series of experiments in feeding cottonseed to pigs, from which he comes to the conclusion that there is no profit whatever in feeding cottonseed in any form to pigs, whether the seed be boiled roasted or ground. The ground seed seems to have produced the worst results, causing the death within six to eight weeks of a large proportion of the pigs to which it was fed, and especially of the medium and small sized shoats. The boiled seed was less injurious, but roasted seed was almost as fatal as the meal. These pigs were fed alongside of similar pigs which had corn instead of cottonseed, and the confed pigs remained in perfect health. The symptoms produced by the cottonseed are described as follows: The first sign of sickness, appearing in from six to eight weeks after cottonseed meal is added to the ration, is a moping weakness of the animal with loss of appetite and tendency to lie apart. Within the course of twelve to thirty-six hours, often within the shorter time, the animal becomes restless; staggering in his gait, breathing labored and spasmodic, bare skin showing reddish inflammation, sight defective and both the nervous and the muscular symptoms feeble and abnormal in action. The fatal cases all show "thumps"-spasmodic breathing, and in many instances the animal will turn in one direction only—following a fence or building wall, so closely as to strike his nose against projections in a vain endeavor to push outward in that one direction which he tries to take. If no fence or building intercept him he may travel in a circle—large or small according to the mildness or acuteness of the malady in his particular case. When exhausted by his efforts the animal drops down suddenly—sometimes flat upon his belly, sometimes dropping on his haunches with his fore legs well apart to keep from falling over—almost always with the evidence of more or less acute internal pain. At death a quantity of bloody foam exudes from the mouth and nostrils.

A young boar must never be stinted in food; until he is a year old he should be kept growing as rapidly as possible, consistent with health and vigor, but at the same time, he must not be allowed to get too fat. Let him have all

the food he will eat. If he gets too fat reduce the quantity, but not quality of the food. It is here that a little more judgment and experience would do good, as a person who has kept none but common pigs is very apt to think that his thoroughbred boar is getting too fat, as the roundness and general symmetry of the body with the comparatively small growth of bone and offal parts leads him to believe that the pig is not growing as fast as he should. If he is getting too fat, which in the case assumed is not probable, the better plan is to turn him out to grass, or to a stubble field. What he needs is exercise and an abundance of good, plain food. Where one pig is injured from over feeding a dozen are stunted in growth from want of a regular and abundant supply of good, plain food. There are persons who, when they buy a thoroughbred pig, think it should live and grow on a smaller quantity of food than a mongrel, and the consequence is that the animal goes back, and the purchaser then begins to grumble and growl against pedigree stock, but let him give the animal the same amount of food as he would his mongrel bred one, and he will then see the difference and be well satisfied. With regard to what age a boar should commence work the JOURNAL would suggest that on no account should he be allowed to serve until eight or ten months old, and not then unless well grown and at that two or three sows are enough for him. Do not let him tax his strength or check his growth. One service, if properly performed, is quite sufficient, and to allow more is mere waste of the strength and energies of the boar, and, in some instances, injurious to the sow. When a boar is full grown he will not require rich food; but he should be allowed enough to keep him in good health and vigor, and should always have enough to fill his stomach. Of course if heavily worked he should be fed accordingly.

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

HORTICULTURE.

Keep all dead or faulty limbs out of the fruit trees.

Rosin and tallow make a good covering for wounds in the trees.

Too much pruning is as bad as too little, and both extremes should be avoided.

One of the best remedies for the moulding or rotting of grapes is to make the trellises higher.

Small trees are less injured in transplanting and generally do better than larger, older trees.

While salt is beneficial to fruit trees, care must be taken not to apply too much or it will kill the trees.

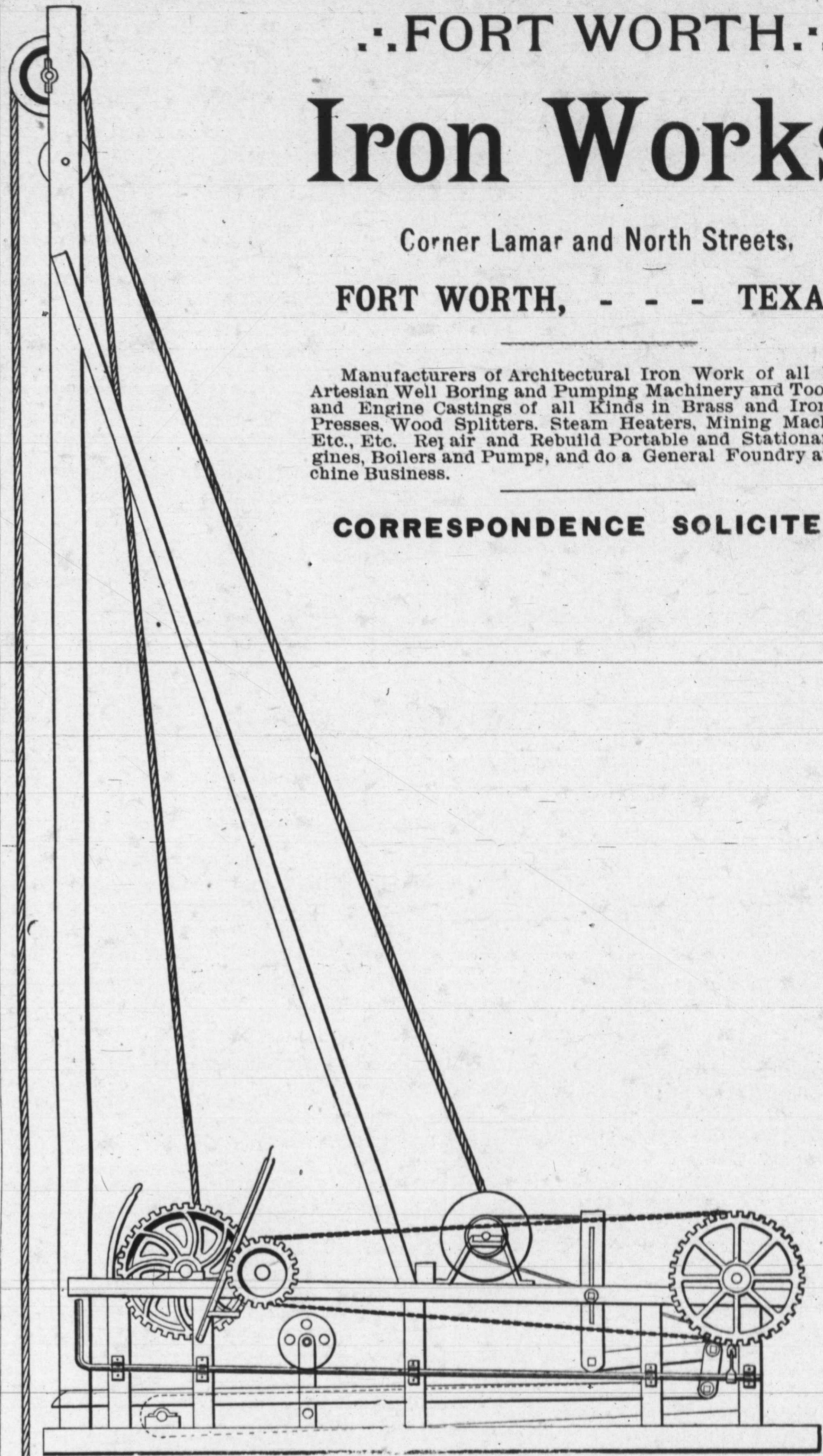
The protection necessary to keep rabbits from injuring the trees should be applied now as soon as possible.

All kinds of fruit trees, and especially peach trees should be headed low and all branches that grow out long and slim should be cut back.

The daily use of fruit helps materially to make the people independent of the doctor, but the cheapest and best fruit is that grown on the farm.

When the fruit and vegetables are stored in the cellar, good care should be taken to afford good ventilation until cold, freezing weather sets in.

To keep up a good supply of small fruits it is nearly always best to plant two or three varieties of each kind so



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

that one will follow another in ripening.

It is a mistake to think that peach trees will do best on a thin soil; if the trees are to make a vigorous growth and bear good fruit the soil must be reasonably rich.

Grafting is an old process of propagating fruit trees, vines, etc., and is best done while the stock is dormant—during the winter months.

In January, February and March of this year Americans imported 48,875 bushels of potatoes, and exported 121,561 bushels. In the corresponding three months for 1890 the imports were 1,025,071 bushels, and the exports 52,998.

Budding is a method of propagation adopted in summer and fall. The peach, plum and apricot—the stone fruits—seem to take kindly to this method. While the sap is flowing freely no difficulty will be experienced, though this period will not last long, as dry weather checks the flow of sap. In budding the bark should slip easily. Another favorable period usually occurs in the fall, after heat and the drouth is broken by rains in August and September.

..FORT WORTH..

Iron Works,

Corner Lamar and North Streets,

FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

Manufacturers of Architectural Iron Work of all Kinds, Artesian Well Boring and Pumping Machinery and Tools, Car and Engine Castings of all Kinds in Brass and Iron, Hay Presses, Wood Splitters, Steam Heaters, Mining Machinery, Etc., Etc. Repair and Rebuild Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers and Pumps, and do a General Foundry and Machine Business.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System)

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

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

N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

-FAST FREIGHT LINE.-

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

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Nov. 15, 1892.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The election is over and everyone is settling down to business again. Times are very dull and but few immigrants are coming to the West.

Alfalfa sowing is still going on and farmers are in fine shape for a good harvest next year.

Mr. White, a prominent citizen of Fayette county, has located in Pecos and will make it his future home. Mr. Hines, a prominent farmer of Ellis county, has also located in the Pecos country and both of these gentlemen have brought fine stock with them, Jersey cattle, horses and hogs. A few more such settlers will give our county an impetus which will be of lasting benefit to the Pecos valley.

Weather fair and crops good.

J. J. I.

WEEKLY LETTER.

The Chicago Market for Texans the Past Month Has Had an Upward Tendency—Lots of Calves.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 15, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Reduced supplies of Texas cattle during the past month has gradually strengthened prices and given a buoyancy to the trade that it has not enjoyed since early in the season.

Within the past ten days no important changes have occurred, though the trade has exhibited an upward tendency and values for all desirable stock has been on a very satisfactory basis. Texas calves have been coming very freely, in fact a very large part of the receipts lately have been of this class and generally of inferior quality, which caused them to sell badly. However, during the past week prices for calves have improved considerably, and are selling now 50@75c per 100 higher than a week ago.

Last week's official count in Texas division was 13,411 head, against 17,012 the previous week and 20,500 for the corresponding week last year. Fully half of the Texas cattle now coming is consigned direct to slaughters, so that scarcely enough steer stock has been sold lately to establish a fair range of quotations. Supplies so far this week have been light and values remain steady with good to choice Texas steers selling at \$2.75@3.30; poor to fair, \$2.30@2.60. Texas cows are selling largely at \$1.75@2.20 and calves, \$2.50@4. A year ago Texas steers sold at \$2.20@2.90, largely at \$2.50@2.75.

Native cattle have declined since a week ago fully 40c on common and medium stock, while choice cattle sell at steady prices. Steers are quotable at \$3@5.60, cows and bulls, \$1.10@2.75.

Sheep—Receipts of sheep are still very common and prices about the same as they have been for some time. The week's receipts included a number of 72 and 76-pound Mexican feeders at \$3.75@3.80. Fed Texas sheep are selling at \$4.30@4.50; grass westerns, \$3.80@4.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

A Pilgrim's Travels.

CLAUDE, ARMSTRONG COUNTY, TEX.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

This day finds your correspondent almost in the geographical center of the famous Panhandle country. Lovely little Claude, beautiful in name and location, is situated immediately on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, 3400 feet above sea level and is the county seat of Armstrong. It is the entrance to the great staked plains or Llano Estacado, a section of country formerly known as being a part of the great American desert.

This county, though organized only

three years ago, is already assuming all the airs of a WELL REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

Last year the farmers of this county threshed some 60,000 bushels of wheat; already they have sown as much as 12,000 acres and are still sowing. In addition to the wheat crop they will have thousands of acres in barley, rye, and oats.

Preparatory to the small grain crop in prospect there is being erected in this town an elevator and a flouring mill of 100 barrels daily capacity.

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

is profitably conducted in this county.

Biven & Bloomer shipped East today sixty two-year-old mules that were grown and fattened on the mesquite grass of the prairies.

Stock that receive any sort of attention are fat and sleek.

H. A. M. Blim shipped from Good-night station to some point in East Texas a lot of mares that he proposes to put on the market.

Commissioners' court of this county is now in session, with a brand new judge and a brand new lot of commissioners.

B. C. McCaleb, the efficient and gentlemanly county treasurer, who is serving his third term, informs me that the county is in good financial condition and the farming population not much in debt.

Dr. T. J. Birdwell of this city tells me that he has wintered a herd of thoroughbred Jerseys through two winters and they have done well.

One thing needful to farmers and live stockmen in all this Panhandle country is the knowing more of the new and improved methods of farming. Those who have read the TEXAS L. S. AND FARM JOURNAL are now correcting the mistakes of the past and are pleased with the new order of things. They begin to see how important it is to adopt such methods as are suitable to the soil and climate rather than adapt the country to old methods long since worn threadbare.

Of these improved methods and their paramount importance to West Texas we will have more to say at another time.

A PILGRIM.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The fall races at the Waco driving park begun on last Wednesday and continued three days.

McMullen county stockmen are jubilant at their prospects of getting through the winter, as a result of the heavy rain that fell there recently.

According to telegraphic reports from San Antonio the party of Gen. Dyrenforth and Professor Ellis, government rainmakers, will be assisted by twenty privates and three officers detailed from the post there for the purpose. The experiments will be begun probably to-morrow on the government target range.

The State Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' association annual race meeting will begin Tuesday, December 6, continuing five days, at the grounds of the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition. In addition to the association stakes there will be running, trotting and pacing purse races, and an opportunity to give horses time records.

A Washington, D. C., special to the Dallas News, under date of Nov. 15, says: The census office, in a bulletin issued to-day, gives statistics of population in 1890 by color, sex, etc. The Texas features of the bulletin are summarized as follows: Total population 2,235,523; whites 1,747,935, colored 489,598, males 1,172,553, females 1,062,970, native born 2,082,567, foreign born 152,956.

The sixth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural

Colleges and Experiment Stations begun at New Orleans, La., on the 15th inst. About 150 delegates were present, including most of the prominent educationalists and agriculturists of the country, but especially of the South. Proceedings were opened by an address by Governor Foster on behalf of the state and Mayor Fitzpatrick for the city. Col. William Preston Johnston of Tulane university also made a brief address. The convention was in session until to-day.

Colorado Clipper: It rains now in the Colorado country when the people are not looking for it. Several fine rains have fallen here during the past ten days, and farmers have taken advantage of the same to break lots of land. The outlook for another year is quite encouraging. Kellogg, McCoy & Rumny shipped fourteen cars of cattle on the 5th and eighteen cars on the 6th. The Tahoka Cattle company shipped twelve cars on the 6th. J. M. Williams shipped one car on the 6th. Nave McCord Cattle company shipped twelve cars on the 7th. A. B. Robertson shipped seventeen cars on the 7th.

San Angelo Standard: West & Sweatman of Navarro county shipped from San Antonio Wednesday 500 head of four and five-year-old steers which they lately bought in Atascosa county at \$18. These cattle will be fed at the oil mills in Corsicana. W. H. Godair, president of the Concho National bank and member of the well-known commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago, arrived in the city Tuesday to spend a few weeks. He will ship a carload of fat cows to Chicago Saturday. He tells the Standard he is looking for 1000 head of two-year-old steers for which he will pay \$11. N. P. Briant, an old wool grower, who has been in the business in Maine and Wisconsin for forty years, and who moved to Texas about a year ago called this week. He is sheep raising in Schleicher county and resides in this city. Now, that Cleveland is elected, he will go into the business more extensively, as he says his experience teaches him that high tariffs always depress the business and he always received better prices for wool under low tariffs than he ever did under high ones.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 9—Goodnight & M, Goodnight, 332 cows, 787 lbs, \$1.95; 25 bulls, 1096 lbs, \$1.20; Palo Blanco C Co, Springer, N M, 24 steers, 746 lbs, \$2.40; 54 cows, 786 lbs, \$2.20.

Nov. 10—M C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 23 steers, 1055 lbs, \$3.35; G M Thompson, Englewood, Kan, 197 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.65; 86 steers, 734 lbs, \$1.60.

Nov. 12—T G Clatton, Springer, N M, 26 steers, 765 lbs, \$2.35.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Nov. 10—G Freed, Kansas City, Mo, 33 calves, 445 lbs, \$1.80; 11 calves, 340 lbs, \$2; R M Dickinson, Haskell, 73 calves, 247 lbs, \$3.62; 76 calves, 249 lbs, \$3.62; Thomas & Co, St Louis, Mo, 70 calves, 264 lbs, \$3.62.

Nov. 11—Johnson & J, San Antonio, 324 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.40; G Freed, Kansas City, Mo, 25 steers, 930 lbs, \$3.10.

The recent rain in Southwestern New Mexico was too late in the season to do the grass any good, and it was not heavy enough to start the mountain streams so that stock could go into the mountains for feed. The outlook for stock is anything but encouraging.

TERRITORY NEWS.

Some Arizona cattlemen say that it is only a question of cars, not how many cattle will be shipped to California and Nevada. Cattle are in splendid shipping order and will be turned on to California and Nevada just as fast as cars can take them there.

The governor of New Mexico has issued the following proclamation declaring the stock quarantine off:

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 7, 1892.

Whereas, Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, by proclamation issued September 26, 1892, has officially declared that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Now, therefore, I, L. Bradford Prince, governor of New Mexico, do hereby rescind all previous proclamations issued from this office relative to pleuro-pneumonia, and the quarantine heretofore established by said proclamations is hereby dissolved.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,
Governor of New Mexico.

New Mexico Stock-Grower: The weather throughout the Territory during the past week has been perfect. There have been no storms, and at times it has been even disagreeably warm. The recent rains and snows put the range in good condition, and the prospects for stock passing through the winter without any serious losses are now very favorable.

J. R. Lincoln, superintendent of the Antelope Springs Cattle company, Valencia county, states that since the recent rains cattle are picking up in flesh and there is plenty of grass and water.

There were good rains in portions of Sierra county last week.

The Wabash Cattle company of Arizona, is shipping stock to pastures near Longmont, Col.

Wilcox, Ariz., Stockman: D. W. Morris of Fort Worth, Tex., live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, was in town Monday. He came to interview our cattlemen on the advisability of placing their stock on Texas pastures, of which he claims an abundance. Texas, he says, is short 50 per cent on cattle, and grass was never better, which can be obtained at from 15 cents per head per annum and up. He agreed that any cattlemen who wished to see the country before shipping, his road would furnish round-trip transportation free. We heard of none in this section who have decided to take advantage of this offer.

W. H. McKittrick arrived from Bakersfield last Saturday morning, leaving for his ranch the same day. He will ship two train loads of his cattle to his Bakersfield ranch as soon as cars can be obtained, which are now somewhat scarce with the Southern Pacific company.

The Folsom Springs, N. M., Metropolitan:

F. D. Wright came down from Trinidad Wednesday evening and went out to his sheep ranch. He is making preparations to decorate his sheep by attaching crape to their tails, all owing to the result of the election.

C. G. Myers shipped four cars of cattle to south Omaha last Tuesday.

Charles Springer was in the city Thursday and shipped 600 head of cattle to the Kansas City market.

F. D. Wright started a trail herd of about 600 herd of cattle to La Junta, Col., the first of the week, from where they will be shipped to the Kansas City market.

I. J. Morgan came down from his Johnson Mesa ranch Monday evening. He says he had been snowed in at his place the past week. On Friday, the 21st ult., snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches and for a week the range stock suffered for feed.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Breeders' Directory.

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



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

G. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI, Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

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.

H. C. STOLL, Beatrice, Nebraska. Breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Essex Swine. Parties wishing superior stock would do well to get my prices. Write and mention this paper.



HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

PLANT HOGS.



Write your wants to J. P. RICE, breeder and shipper of Registered

Poland China Hogs, San Antonio, Texas.

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.

A. B. Hughes HARDIN, MO.,

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

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

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Breeders' Directory.

REGISTERED

PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

SHORT HORN BULLS

Registered and Grades.

For Sale and Exchange for Stock Cattle.

Breeders of Pedegreed and Graded Short Horn Cattle. Ranch address,

The DURHAM CATTLE BREEDING CO., Durham, Borden County, Tex.

FOR SALE.

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

SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

The - George - West - Ranch,

Of 150,000 acres in Live Oak and McMullen counties is for sale at a bargain. Admitted by all who have seen it to be the best beef pasture in the state; well watered and good grass; or will sell an interest to experienced cattleman. Write for circulars and maps. Also large tracts of desirable grass and farm lands in other counties. Write to SEABROOK & SKAGGS, Land Agents, Beeville, Texas. Mention this paper when you write.

TWO

HERDS OF JERSEYS.

6 Head of HEIFERS, 8 Months Old.

6 Head of HEIFERS, 12 to 16 Months Old.

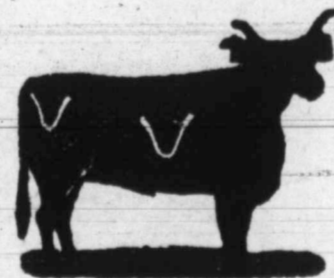
All of the best Tennessee breeding, and the Older ones bred to my best TORMENTOR—KING KOFFEE Bull. Just the right age to ship safely and cheaply by freight to any state. All will be registered in A. J. C. C. Herd Register and sold low to close partnership.

W. GETTYS,

ATHENS, TENN.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

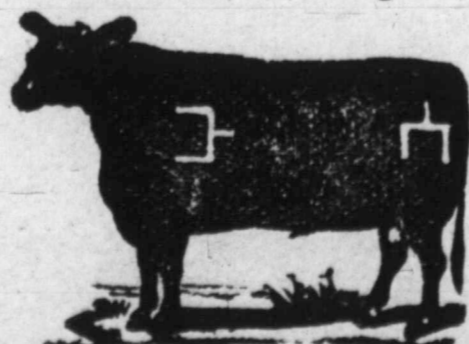
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

Breeders' Directory.

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scottish Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hand of customers have won at fairs all over the state

Send two cent stamp for catalogue. **J. G. McREYNOLDS**, P. O. Box 25, Neches, Texas.

FOR SALE.

77,000 Acres.

A fine well fenced and watered ranch, 12 miles south of Haymond, on the Southern Pacific Railway. Price \$35,000, 1-10 cash and 1-10 annually to approved purchasers. Also a good stock ranch of 36,000 acres about twenty miles north of Uvalde, Price \$28,000. FRANCIS SMITH & CO., Loan Agents, San Antonio, Texas.

Ranch For Sale!

Ranch in Howard county, Texas, consisting of 15 sections of land; enclosed; good improvements; 600 head of high grade cattle; horses, mules, etc. Can be bought at a bargain. Address for particulars, R. C. SANDERSON, Big Springs, Tex.

Steers For Sale!

I have for sale 400 one, two, three and four year old steers. Will sell 150 of the largest alone. 100 steers suitable for market. For terms, etc., write to PAT DOLAN, Fort Davis, Texas.

Steers Wanted.

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

Hereford Cattle for Sale.

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

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

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.

Cattle Feed.

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

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR

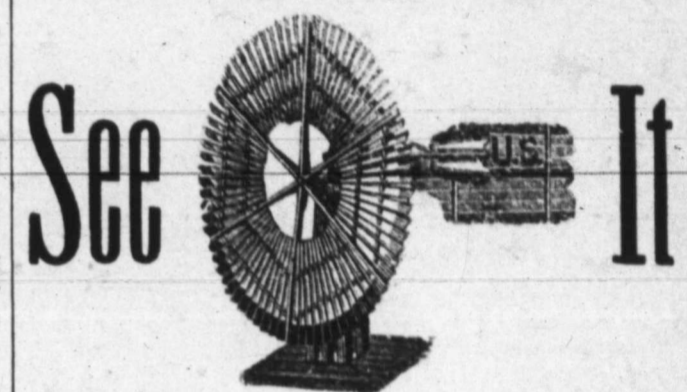


W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Address nearest office for terms. Viseland, N. J., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal.

Best Utensil in the universe.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard **Wind Mills** EUREKA

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

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

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

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co., Corner Throckmorton and First Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.

Connecting the Commercial Centres and rich farms of

MISSOURI, The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of

KANSAS, The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of

NEBRASKA, The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of

COLORADO, The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of

ARKANSAS, The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands of the

INDIAN TERRITORY, The Sugar Plantations of

LOUISIANA, The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of

TEXAS, Historical and Scenic

OLD AND NEW MEXICO, And forms with its Connections the Popular

Winter Route to ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA,

For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or

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

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

JOHN. P. MCSHANE,
President.

W. A. PAXTON,
Vice-President.

J. C. SHARP,
Sec. and Treas.

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

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,
General Manager.

THE
UNION - STOCK - YARDS,
Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

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

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

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

N. THAYER,
President.

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

JAS. H. ASHBY,
General Supt.

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

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

THE FORT WORTH HOUSE.

Texas Printing and Lithographing
COMPANY,

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

LEGAL BLANKS AND COUNTY RECORDS

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

WELL MACH'Y All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil,
Mining, Ditching, Pumping,
Wind and Steam: Heating Boilers, &c. Will
pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of
1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.
also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

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

THE

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,900 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	17,48		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE,
General Manager,

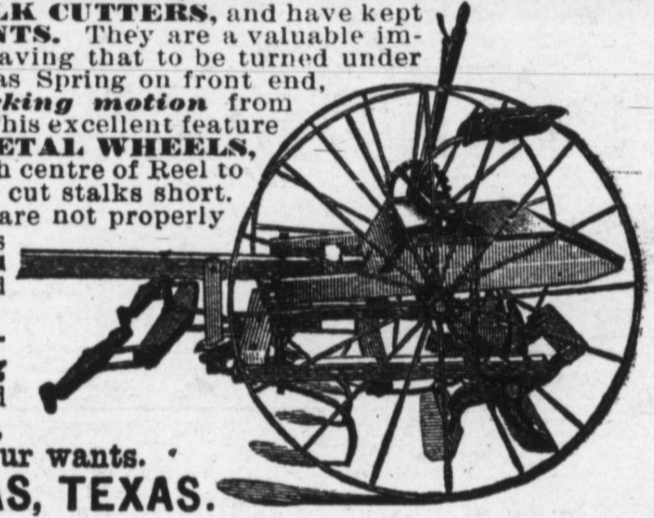
H. P. CHILD,
Ass't Gen'l Mang'r.

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer,

E. RUST,
Superintendent.

THE
New CANTON STALK CUTTER

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



Furniture,
Furniture!

A full and complete line at very low prices for cash. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we are the leaders in designs and prices.

FAKES & CO.,

Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.