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## MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Livestock.

Special to the Journal. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Aug. 18.—There has been a big supply of Texas cattle on this week's market. The total receipts Monday were 16,000, of which about 3000 were Western rangers and about 4000 were Texans. A few choice Dakota steers sold as high as \$4 @4.10. The highest price, however, paid for thorough Texans was \$3.15. Bulk of steers brought \$2.50@2.85, while some of the most desirable cattle sold not much different; the bulk of the cattle sold 10c lower. The day's prices, however, were still 25c higher than a week ago and the movement was fairly active to the end.

On Tuesday the receipts were only 3500 head, 1000 of which were Texans. The market was active and strong to a shade higher. Some canning cows sold 40@60c higher than at the extreme low point of the season.

On Wednesday the receipts increased to 16,000, of which 4000 were Western rangers and 3000 were Texans. The market was irregular, generally speaking, but steady on Texans.

On Thursday the receipts were 14,000, with a good sprinkling of Texans. The market ruled dull and lower. The offerings for the entire week have been liberal, considering the unsettled state of money matters. There were 6000 more cattle than a week ago, and the run included 4000 Texans and 3000 Western rangers. The offerings of fat cattle were small, while of grassy and rough natives there were more than were wanted. The better grades ruled at fully steady prices, while the cheaper grades were hard sellers at uneven prices. The bulk of the coarse and green cattle sold lower in competition with the fair rangers, which declined 10@15c. The cattle market is really good and will continue so if receipts are kept moderate. Anything like big runs will be attended by bad breaks in prices.

Top Texas steers sold to-day at \$3.30, bulk of good grassers, however, sold at and around \$3.00. A great many are not up to the requirements and drop in and around the \$2.75 notch, while rough, half fat ones go as low as \$2.40@2.60.

Top Texas cows \$2.15@2.25, bulk \$2. Good to fair cows \$1.75@1.90, canners \$1.40@1.50. Bulls and stags \$1.60@1.85, calves \$4.00@4.50 per one hundred pounds.

The hog receipts have been for the week as follows: Monday 29,000, Tuesday 7500, Wednesday 18,000, Thursday 21,000. The hog market has been very irregular during the week. Monday it was 10 cents lower, Tuesday it was 15 cents higher, Wednesday it went up again, this time from 15 to 20 cents higher. Yesterday, Thursday, buyers again had matters their own way, and pulled prices down 20 to 25 cents. Tops are now bringing \$6.10, bulk of sales at from \$5.40@5.65.

Sheep have made a good showing this week as to numbers, but rather bad as to prices. On Monday the offering amounted to 14,000, on Tuesday to 12,000, on Wednesday 15,000, on Thursday

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10,000. The market has been dull and dragging with a lower tendency all the week. Texas muttons, even if good, are only worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred pounds.

**Kansas City Livestock.** Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., August, 18, 1893.—The market this week has under the circumstances, held up remarkably well. Prices, while better than last week, have not been the best, but the remarkable part is that salesmen have been able to dispose of all at any price. Monday we had 6888 cattle and 650 calves. Tuesday the receipts increased to 8874 cattle and 800 calves; Wednesday 7000 cattle and 650 calves; Thursday 6800 cattle and 500 calves. From these receipts it will readily be seen that the bad markets did not keep back cattle shipment. In fact, the money stringency has, in spite of the bad markets, had a tendency to flood the market. Banks and commission merchants want their money. The fact is they need it, and in many instances they must have it, and the only way the cattlemen can pay up is to ship out their cattle, good or bad, and let them bring what they will. In this connection a word of commendation is due to the liberal manner in which the livestock commission merchants have dealt with their customers throughout the country. Of course the commission man has in a great measure been at the mercy of the banks, and when the bank absolutely and unequivocally demanded their money the commission merchants were compelled to insist on prompt payment from their customers this was the only means whereby they could meet their obligations with the banks. While the banks, to save themselves, have, in a few instances, compelled the commission merchants to appear, perhaps, a little over-zealous in the collection of their advances to the cattlemen, yet in many instances they have, at great risk to themselves, stood like a bulwark between the banks and the cattlemen, and in this way obtained extensions and other accommodations by which the shipper was enabled to bridge over and keep his cattle on the range during bad market, and thus avoid making a great sacrifice.

Monday's market was active and from 15 cents higher on good Texas steers and cows. One lot of wintered Texas, weighing 1218 pounds, sold on Monday at \$3.40. Several lots of top grassers sold at \$3@3.15. Top cows brought the same day from \$2@2.15.

Notwithstanding the heavy receipts Tuesday the market on good Texans advanced another 10 to 15 cents. Top grassers sold as high as \$3.40, several bunches going at \$3.50.

On Wednesday there was a general decline. It was more noticeable on natives than on Texans. A few sales were made early in the day, but a slight decline later; however, salesmen had to take off from 15 to 20 cents to enable them to do any business. \$2.90 was the highest price paid for Texas steers and \$2.70 the highest paid for cows on Wednesday.

On Thursday the market was slow, with a still further decline of 10 to 15 cents. The decline of Wednesday and Thursday about offset the gain on Monday and Tuesday, thus leaving prices at the close of business on Thursday about where they were at the

opening on Monday. The market on Texas cattle at the close of business yesterday was about as follows: Best grass steers, weighing 1000 pounds and over, \$2.80@2.90; fat 900 to 950-pound steers, \$2.60@2.80; light and common steers, \$2.35@2.50; best Texas cows, \$2 fair to good cows, \$1.75@1.90; common stuff and canners, \$1.40@1.60; calves, \$6@7.50 per head.

The hog receipts for the four days ending Thursday, were: Monday, 1416; Tuesday, 5453; Wednesday, 7670; Thursday, 11,000. The hog market has been uneven and irregular all the week. Bulk of sales are being made at from \$4.85@5.50.

Receipts of sheep Monday, 1330; Tuesday, 2537; Wednesday, 1162; Thursday, none. While the run has been light, the supply has exceeded the demand and prices have been low and unsatisfactory. Prices of good muttons range from \$3@4 per hundred.

**St. Louis Livestock.** Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, Aug. 18, 1893.

The cattle market is of course not good. No body expects it under the circumstances. On Monday we had 7223 cattle on these yards. This would have been a good run even in good times, but more especially was it a full supply when business generally is paralyzed by a money stringency. Fully two-thirds of Monday's receipts were Texas and Indian cattle. They were nearly all in at the opening of business and presented a good average in quality for grass cattle. In addition to the liberal supply on this market Chicago reported 5000 Texans, and 5000 rangers, Kansas City having 6000 cattle including 3000 Texans. The market here was lower. Good cows and heifers and steers which were good enough for Eastern shipment held up better than medium cattle. The general run of steers sold 15 to 20 cents lower, cows were steady to 10 cents lower, and calves were 25 to 50 cents per head lower.

The market was active to the close and nearly all the cattle were sold.

On Tuesday the receipts were as usual, light, amounting to only 3776, which was, however, quite equal to the demand. A large proportion of the receipts were Texans and Indians. The market opened very slow. Salesmen tried to punch the market up and asked high prices compared with Monday. The response was not very willing and although there was some gain it was not much. Calves sold strong. Bulls sold strong and a good many cows and steers sold strong to 10 cents higher.

Wednesday's receipts were reasonably light which was fortunate indeed for the shipper. The entire receipts were only 3540 cattle of which 88 cars

were Texans and Indians. The steer market was steady and active, and the cow market was strong and 5 to 10 cents higher. Calves were steady to strong early in the day but dragged on the last few loads.

Notwithstanding the receipts on Thursday were only 2500, (all of which, however, were Texans and Indians) the market declined another 10 cents. So far this week this market received 371 car-loads of southern cattle, against 350 car-loads during the corresponding period last week. Chicago shows an increase of 11,000 cattle, and Kansas City also shows an increase. The change in values during the past few days is not so great as would have been but for the light run last week, which caused active buying on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Prices of steers are now about 10 to 15 cents than late sales last week, but cows are selling stronger. Canners are in better demand than heretofore.

Calves are selling at from \$6 to \$8 per head. Bulls, stags and oxen at from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Top cows and heifers are bringing \$2 to \$2.15. Good fair cows, from \$1.60 to \$1.90; canners, from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Top Texas and Indian steers, good weights, from \$3 to \$3.15; fair to good steers, \$2.60 to \$2.90; half-fat common stuff, \$2 to \$2.25.

The receipts of hogs for the past four days of the week were 8625 Monday, 3122 Tuesday, 2745 Wednesday, and Thursday 3000. On Monday the market was from 10 to 15 cents lower, on Tuesday it rallied and went 15 to 20 cents higher. On Wednesday it plunged about and in spite of the hard times made another advance of 15 cents on light and 5 to 10 cents on heavy hogs. Yesterday (Thursday) was another good day and scored an advance of 20 cents on top hogs. Bulk of sales yesterday were at from \$5.70 to \$6; tops at \$6.

There were no sheep on sale Monday. Tuesday's market opened up with 21,36 head. Among these was one lot of 75 Texas muttons, weighing 77 pounds, that sold at \$2.85. There were 1800 fresh arrivals on Wednesday and 1000 on Thursday. The sheep market yesterday was lower than on Tuesday. The sheep averaged 25 cents lower and lambs were about 50 cents lower. This means that the market is 25 to 35 cents lower on good sheep and lambs than it has been heretofore. Previously when the market was at the lowest point good sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75, but now good sheep sell at \$3.35 to \$3.50 and medium lambs sell at \$3.25. The sheep market may be correctly reported as the lowest of the season, in fact, it will take a good memory and a long connection with the sheep traffic to remember a worse sheep market than the one we have now.

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## CATTLE.

With a growing appreciation of the value of good beef cattle in this country has come also a higher estimate of the Herefords. A thoroughly posted and unprejudiced breeder of beef cattle will tell you that they have almost no competition in the matter of producing fine, juicy meat. They have been bred for nearly 200 years for the special purpose of producing good beef, and to-day they justify all the pains which have been spent on them. When crossed upon native stock they leave the impress of their good qualities to a very remarkable degree. This fact has become known to our Western ranchmen, where the quality of prepotency in breeding stock is much needed, and the Herefords are the most popular of any breed among those buyers. The improvement of a herd within two or three years, through the introduction of Herefords, is so decided as to show to even a careless observer.

Texas Farm and Ranch thinks horns on cattle are dangerous and useless appendages that should be removed. It says: "During the week the papers have reported no fewer than four serious accidents to persons in Texas, and certainly one and probably two deaths from goring by Jersey bulls. It is stated that one of these unruly beasts a few days ago caused the president of the Texas Press association to climb for safety, and he now contends that, at least to a man up a tree, it looks like horns ought to go. Dehorning may not cast out the devil that is in the bovine male, but the operation will render this devil comparatively harmless. Horns are not only dangerous to persons, but to property, as horned cattle use the weapons freely on each other, often to their permanent injury. Especially when crowded on cars or vessels for shipment, damage and loss from this cause are liable to occur. Hornless cattle are comparatively harmless; they ship better and cheaper, and feed better. The process should be applied indiscriminately to cattle of all sorts, whether blooded stock or scrubs; those who object to fine stock being dehorned would soon come to terms and recognize the logic of facts. The cry of cruelty is an arrant fraud, for every horn removed prevents a great deal more suffering than is caused by the operation. Let the horns go."

### Origin and History of Jersey Cattle.

By professor Thomas Shaw of Ontario Agricultural College.

There are several good reasons for believing that Jersey cattle are descended from the Normandy breed of the adjacent continent. The two most prominent of these reasons are the contiguity of the two countries, and the resemblance which the breeds bear to each other in point of conformation, and in other respects. It would be an unnatural supposition to conclude that cattle would be taken to Jersey from countries far away when they were kept on the mainland, and but a little way from the Jersey shore, in those early centuries when the intercourse between countries was very much less than it is at the present time. It is thought, too, that at one time the channel between the island and the mainland was much narrower than it is at present. Although Jersey cattle differ considerably from those of Normandy now, at the same time they resemble them much more nearly than any of the purely English breeds, and the difference is no more than should be looked for when we consider the difference in care and management given to the two breeds.

Many centuries have elapsed, however, since the Normandy cattle were first brought to Jersey, and, indeed, since they have ceased to be brought to Jersey, for the importation of cattle of any kind to that island has long been forbidden. For a long time past the cattle even of Guernsey and Alderney have not been allowed to come to Jersey. What led the people of Jersey to enact such a law may seem somewhat strange, but whether the motive was good in itself or supremely selfish, good has, doubtless, been the outcome. It enabled the Jersey breeders the more quickly and the more certainly to intensify the dominant characteristics of this most famous dairy breed than could have been done but for such exclusion.

The island which has given the Jerseys to the world is very small, being only about 11 miles long and 5½ miles broad. It may be said, however, to be wholly given up to dairying, to the production of dairy cattle for home use and for export, and to the growth of early fruit and vegetables. The climate is admirably adapted to these purposes; owing to its moistness and to the absence of extremes of heat and cold. The moisture favors the growth of good pastures, and the system of tethering when the cattle are on pasture, so common in Jersey, tends to conserve the pastures to the greatest possible extent when these are eaten off rather than pastured.

Jersey cattle are now famous the world over, although, like as it is with other breeds, they are more popular in some countries than in others. They stand high in favor in Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, and in the United States and Australia, and they are now numerously kept in various other countries.

In England they have not obtained the same footing relatively as they now occupy in the United States. This is only what we might expect. In a country which originated so many famous breeds of cattle, we would not look for a foreign breed to get the same recognition that would be accorded to breeds which had become famous there before the introduction of the latter. They are, notwithstanding, high in favor with that class who only keep one cow, and owing to their beauty they have long been looked upon as an adornment to the parks of noblemen.

In the United States, in point of numbers, they undoubtedly stand first among the pure breeds of dairy cattle. There are also very numerous, and for dairy uses they stand high in favor in a majority of the states of the Union. The first importation was made into the United States in 1815. For some time their introduction was very gradual, but during the last quarter of a century, their increase and distribution have been phenomenally rapid.

The American Jersey Cattle club was organized in 1868. Since that date attention has been given to the registration or pedigrees, and in 1885 the recording of official butter tests was also undertaken. Jersey cattle clubs have also been established in England, Australia and the island of Jersey, and pure bred animals of this breed are now being registered in all these countries.

The high membership fee of \$100 adopted by the American association sometime ago has probably hindered the extension of the breed in no small degree. Many persons, doubtless, would have engaged in the work of breeding Jerseys but for this barrier. The registration fee of \$25 charged during recent years on animals imported from Jersey has still further interfered with the extension of the breed on this continent.

The outlook, nevertheless, for the future of the Jersey is very hopeful. In the great dairy contest in Chicago, they are in the thickest of the fray, and it is expected that they will give as good an account of themselves there for butter production as they have in many previous contests.

### Cattle in Montana.

A Montana exchange makes some startling statements in regard to the losses in that country during the past winter and early spring. It says:

"The round-up, composed of the Milner, Home Land, Kohrs, Bloom, Slaughter and Bear Paw Pool outfits, together with representatives from other owners, began work on June 5th in Valley county at a point south of Glasgow. After working five days Milner and Spurgeon became convinced that it was useless to continue the work any further, so far as calf branding was concerned, and had they been working alone, would have quit at that time. The only reason they continued any longer was to give the outside representatives a chance to gather their cattle on that range. After working for three weeks in Valley county, they worked a couple of days in the strip between the Little Rockies and the Missouri river and then disbanded. The branding by corals in Valley county this season by the figures kept by the round-up was shown to be but 12 per cent of what it was a year previous. There were no calves whatever, except very young ones which came since the storm in early April. All the fall and winter calves were literally wiped out in March and April. Milner attended all the round-ups in that section, and it is his opinion, as ascertained by Spurgeon, Survant and other cattlemen that the loss of breeding stock since last fall was 80 per cent; of yearlings it was about 50 per cent, while the loss of steers was merely nominal, from 12 to 15 per cent. Small stock owners who are residents on the range territory state that the greatest apparent loss occurred in April and was caused by the storm of April 6, which finished off thousands of cattle which had been weakened by the long winter.

Reports from the round-ups indicate that the calf drop will be very poor indeed. Between the hard winter and the wolves the increase in the herds has been almost nothing. The lack of calves will not be felt for several years. But at the end of four years it will be shown in the number of cattle on the range, unless it is overcome by large shipments of Southern cattle. It is not probable, however, that those who were finished off in winter will be replaced in the near future. The direction for some years to come. Only two large herds have been brought into Montana this season, and it is not known that there are any more on the road. Few people are in the cattle business realize the immense damage the wolves are inflicting on the cattlemen. One big grower has lost during the last year 1,000 calves killed by wolves. This means he has lost \$10,000 this year; but that does not cover his entire loss. It is fair to say that 700 of these calves, had it not been for the wolves, would have lived to be three years old and then they would be worth \$2,000. This is the view, and the correct one, the cattle growers take of the wolf pest.

### To Prevent Horns.

The horns, when quite young, can easily be prevented from growing by applying to them either caustic soda, or one of the many preparations mixed for that purpose. The United States department of Agriculture has issued the following directions with this object in view:

Mix fifty parts caustic soda, twenty-five parts kerosene oil, and twenty-five parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture should then be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. In applying, the calf should not be over three weeks old, five to twenty-five days being the proper age. With scissors clip the hair around the embryo horn, exposing a spot about the size of a nickel. Hold the calf securely and drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the horn, and with the end of the rubber cork rub it in thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn then the other until each horn has been gone over three or four times. The rubbing should be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface skin immediately around the horn. Care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over a large surface or run down the sides of the face. The mixture must be carefully and thoroughly applied; if used carelessly the embryo horn may not only be killed, but the face of the calf be disfigured. This method is not only less cruel to the animal, but it is said, leaves the head in better form than when dehorning is practiced in the old way.

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### HORSE DEPARTMENT

The financial stringency does not appear to affect the betting at harness meetings. It is a remarkable fact that race meetings are better attended during the years of monetary panics than in any other. The probable solution of the fact is that men seek relief during such crises in their favorite amusement.

France and Germany use up a good many horses every year for food. We have a great many animals in this country which might well go for that purpose, being of slight value for anything else, but we are afraid that even should Americans take to horseflesh they would demand the very best, as they do of other things. There is a steady demand for good horses at prices which will pay the producer well. When you find a man who says there is no profit in this branch of stock you may be pretty sure that he is not producing good special purpose animals.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated August 1, says: The managers of the Stanford estate have decided to dispose of over 1000 horses from the Palo Alto and Vina ranches, and retain only a nucleus from which to continue the work of breeding fine horses inaugurated by Senator Stanford. All the get from Electioneer and his family, of Nephew, General Benton and other strains are to be placed under the hammer. Four or five places have been decided on to begin the sale. They are at Sacramento, Lexington, Ky., New York and Chicago; at times ranging from next month to a year. The principal reason assigned for the sale is that the horses have accumulated so fast that the farms will not sustain them.

The improvement in the speed of the trotting horse is not due solely to the bicycle-wheeled sulky. That has been an element of value, certainly, but is far from being the only element. If anyone doubts this he has but to read the catalogues of the great breeding farms, and to observe how closely they have been for years sticking to the text, "like produces like." The ultimate speed of the trotter is, as yet, by no means attained, and fifty years from now it is more than probable that it will not have been attained. We have no more right to conclude that no horse will ever beat Nancy Hanks' mark of 2:04 than we had to conclude that Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:14 would never be broken. There are many things hidden in the womb of the future, and the ultimate speed of the trotter is one of them.

Eden the infertile mule has been known to develop milking qualities, says an exchange. The late J. B. Evans of Reit Fontien, Cape Colony, the well known breeder of Angora goats, has recorded an instance that came under his observation. He saw a mare milk relieved of her milk by her attendant while being put up on her journey at a stable in one of the towns in his district. The mule, in fact, was, when at home, suckling a foster colt, the produce of a mare. It was stated by the owner, and told by immediate neighbors, that each year as the mare foaled out on the "veldt" the mule would adopt the foal and drive its mother away, and do all to attempt the young one to suck. For several days the foal was reduced to semi-starvation, but ultimately continual irritation of the mule's udder had the effect of stimulating a full flow of milk.

A contemporary says: No two horses, no more than two men, are precisely of the same temperament, and behave alike under the same circumstances. It is said that "there is a key to every horse's mouth," and it has been remarked with equal truth, "There is a key to every horse's temper." It is certain that severe punishment, when administered to a disobedient horse, generally makes him still worse, and confirms him more than ever in his bad habit or vice. More can be done by kindness than by harsh treatment, although a judicious need of

punishment is sometime necessary and suggests itself as the only remedy for insubordination. But all depends upon knowing your horse. What will cure one horse will completely spoil another. Different horses require different treatment to make them tractable and obedient. The lymphatic and nervous, the stubborn and irritable, whether man or beast, should not be treated alike; yet this is the too common practice of ignorant horsemen. Great tact and judgment are required to educate some horses—to know how to humor the wilful idiosyncrasy, inspire confidence in the timid and soothe the feeling of the fretful. All this can be done, however, by careful study of the particular horse's individual characteristics. However difficult the task may be, it is well to remember "There is a key to every horse's temper."

### How to Judge a Horse's Age.

The foal is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the foal is twelve days old, and when the next four assert themselves its age will be about twenty-eight days. The corner teeth make their first appearance when the foal is eight months old, and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the age of a year. The two-year-olds have the kernel—the dark substance in the middle of the crown—ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the permanent (or horse) teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nippers. At five years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders, far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tushes, which mares very rarely do. Before the age of six is arrived at the tush is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tush itself becoming more round and blunt), and at six the kernel, or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a different color in the center of the tooth. The tushes have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, tending to a point and the extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth. At seven years the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four corner nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares, but the black still remains in the center of the tooth, and is not completely filled up until the animal is eight years old. As he gets on past seven the middle teeth begin to wear away. At eight the kernel has entirely disappeared from all the lower nippers. It is said to be "past mark of mouth." There are indications, however, after this age, which will enable a very shrewd observer to guess very closely at a horse's age, but none can be relied upon by observers.

The sheep is one of the small farmer's best servants. It not only produces wool and mutton, but it keeps his fields fertile with manure, and no farmer should be without at least a small flock.

A Suffolk ewe was shown at the Royal show the past season which had five living lambs at her side twelve weeks old, all her own, and having had no other nourishment than that supplied by the dam.

**M**akes Leather soft and strong and durable—Vacuum Leather Oil; 25¢, and your money back if you want it. Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store. Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

### STEPHIENS COLLEGE For Young Women. COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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### \$5 to \$15 per day, at home, setting LIGHTNING PLASTER and putting jewelry, watches, etc., in repair. No charge for gold, silver or metal. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents. Write for directions. H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

### FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY. If your local dealer does not keep Paddock's Angler's Outfits send stamp for catalogue to Paddock & Co., 126-127 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Subscribers for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. **Beats Two and Four Legged Howlers.** A Colorado man bought a mile of Page fence to protect his sheep from wolves. After three years trial he asks for price on ten miles. Eastern men howl about dogs killing sheep. We stake the Colorado man against the two legged howlers, and the Page fence against the four legged ones. PAGE WOMEN WIRE FENCE CO., AQUILA, MISS.

**SHEEP AND WOOL.**

The big, thrifty lambs will sell readily and handsomely. It is a wonder more don't go into it.

If the ewes are kept too fat before lambing they will secrete too much milk, and this will cause caked bag.

Keeping sheep over-fat at any time is injurious, and should always be avoided, and especially the breeding animals.

Professor Henry shows by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to produce the same gain with pigs of about the same age.

There never has been a time when the sheepmen of the West have been so stringently compelled to make a choice as to what will be the prime motive in growing sheep as at this time. Wool has tumbled in price to an extent unknown for years. Partisan papers are not helping matters much by their wise (?) remarks to the sheep growers of the West. In their attempts to assist the sheep grower in his business they rather make matters worse. The man who has about made up his mind to purchase a few sheep will read what they say and give the contemplated enterprise up till the situation becomes more settled. Their course has not only frightened many of the present growers of sheep, but has kept many others from embarking in the business. Wool is very low in price and it may not be any higher soon. The price of good mutton, however, keeps up well, notwithstanding the fact that many sheep are placed on the market poor in flesh, having been sent in anticipation of the further depression of the wool growing industry. Many sheepmen are selling out and will quit the business because of the low price of wool. They force their sheep on the market and sell them for less than their real value in order to effect a sale at all. When the sheep business again looks up, as it is bound to do, they will buy again at a higher price than that for which they sold. We would advise sheep owners who do not expect to quit the business entirely, to hold on to their flocks, buy the best mutton rams that can be had and continue in the business of growing mutton. It will pay.

**Cleaning Wool.**

An Ohio grower in the Farmer's Voice says: The wool grower will never receive proper, just treatment from the buyer until we either form some sort of an organization through which we can fix a price upon our own product, or the wool is scoured before it is sold. Washing wool on the sheep is nonsense, and we are all aware of the danger there is to the animals and the washer. But what are we to do? If we do not wash the buyer will dock us unmercifully. I am fully in accord with the sentiments of a recent writer in the Ohio Farmer who says that he thinks there is now no other one thing possible that would so much help the woolen industry as to establish the custom of scouring at the centers of production rather than of consumption. The scouring mill in this case would be to the flockmaster what the milk tester is to the dairyman. It would be the Merino breeder's best guide. Even careful flockmasters have very indefinite ideas as to what style of sheep will really produce the most scoured wool. To get breeders to thinking in scoured pounds instead of pounds in the natural condition would, I think, tend greatly to improve our wool-producing flocks. Still further improvement would be wrought could breeders see their clips graded and then each fleece divided into its classes before being sold, so that they might learn the relative values of the different parts of the fleece. A few ounces, then, below the knees would not seem so important, nor would the great folds on neck and body which increase the surface but insure an unevenness of fleece that puts it into a second or third class. The horse is now valued by the number of points he will score, the cow is valued for the number of pounds of butter she will make, the steer for the relative amount of first-class steak, and wool ought to be valued for the amount and grade of cloth that it will make. It must be so. The Columbian exposition gives opportunity for a conference between growers and manufacturers. A friendly discussion on preparing wool for market from the two points of view would be of inestimable value to the industry. Some radical changes must be made. They can be made only through an understanding between grower and manufacturer and an agreement by both parties to have regard for the new methods. The writer thinks that the time is ripe for this change. Manufacturers would be benefited by it because it would give a definiteness to their transactions. Guessing has no place in the wise business man's transactions. And deception and grasping greed should have none. Business should not be a game of securing advantages. To add value should be the object of all business operations. Acquaintance does much to promote fair dealing. The Exposition offers opportunities that should not be disregarded. Let the wool grower's associations invite manufacturers to confer with them and arrange to give the agricultural press a full report of the conference, and the way is easy for the reform needed. The lamb butchers, by their united action in discouraging the market of ram lambs, have shown what can be done in effecting reforms. Let manufacturers announce that hereafter wool will be bought entirely by the scoured pound, and it would radically effect the methods of putting up the fleeces. It does seem to me that the suggestions I have quoted are valuable. We have been talking against washing sheep for years, and nothing has come of it and nothing will come of it. We must wash or scour.

**SWINE.**

Better allow the hogs the run of the orchard in good season rather than allow the fallen fruit to go to waste, as is often done.

The larger part of the swine feeding should be done in the latter part of summer or early fall if the best gain for the amount of feed consumed is secured.

The best quality of meat is secured from a pig and not from a hog. Therefore we should crowd our pigs from birth so as to get them fit for market at the earliest possible age—six months.

It hot summer weather the next best thing to green pasturage, melons and roots for hogs, especially if they be fat, is good and abundant shade. The right sort of trees in the right sort of place makes the very best shade for hogs.

When you are compelled to keep your swine penned up, if you expect them to thrive as they should, you must see that they get some green food daily. In winter artichokes, turnips and the small potatoes should take the place of grass and clover.

The older the pig grows the more food it will take to make a pound of gain. This is the strongest possible argument in favor of feeding off early, and yet we presume some men will continue to think they cannot properly fatten their hogs—until they are a year and a half old.

The complete ration for a hog must contain a large amount of sugar. It may not be generally understood that our common field corn is somewhat lacking in this, but it is true. Sugar corn comes more nearly to supplying all needs, and if this is made the basis of the ration there is little trouble in keeping the animals in good shape. If we would devote a field to this and use it solely for the hogs, it would probably pay as well as any one item on the farm.

Jno. T. Baker of Salesville, Palo Pinto county, asks for the following information, and requests answers through the Swine department of the JOURNAL: Which will make the most profitable pig for this country, the offspring of a pure bred Poland-China sire and dam or that of a pure bred Berkshire sire and dam, or a cross between the two? Answers and opinions from experienced hog men will be appreciated.

To make any profit from hogs kept through the winter they must be wintered cheaply, yet not so cheaply that the food given will not enable them to maintain steady growth. To accomplish this desired end the ration must be studied carefully. Good ensilage is one of the best things to help carry them through in good shape. The proper ensilage for hogs is corn ensilage, properly prepared and gathered. It must be sweet and well eared. Sour ensilage is injurious to any animal, and is likely to promote internal disturbances which will lead into disease. Well eared ensilage is essential because the nutrient contained in the ears is just what the hogs need for winter sustenance. Do not try to keep them in condition merely on a lot of green, watery ensilage, for it cannot be done. Prepare to feed them well or not at all.

**Breeding From Immature Stock.**

By N. J. Shepherd.

Breeding from immature stock has a tendency to gradually degenerate offspring and to gradually deteriorate their vitality, size, growth and development. An investment made in a poor pig, or a pair of pigs—a sow and a boar generally warranted not to be akin. The purchaser is anxious to get results from his investment, and in consequence an attempt is made to make sires and mothers out of animals that should be devoting their food and strength to growth and development. Especially when breeding to improve, it will pay to give the animals good treatment during growth, and then breed only when reasonably well matured. Care in this direction will aid materially in securing a much better and more vigorous offspring. The growth made and the condition of the animals should determine when it is best to breed. Generally a boar can be used for service before a sow should be bred to bring a litter of pigs. If of a good breed and given good treatment, a boar may be used to some extent for service when six months old, taking care to limit the number of sows and to be sure to give a good rest between each service. Generally a sow should be fully eight months old before she is bred. This will allow her to farrow her first litter when a year old; but in a majority of cases it will be better to allow her to be older than to attempt to breed her younger.

If the quality of the pigs is to be maintained, vigor must be bred into them, as it is not possible to add anything to it after they are farrowed. And while the effect of breeding immature animals may not show in the first generation, yet if followed up, will soon prove a serious matter. Of course it is necessary to breed some young animals, but care should be taken to have them well matured. In nearly all cases, however, if the hogs are kept in a good, thrifty condition, sows that have farrowed two or more litters of pigs, and boars that have proved themselves good breeders, will bring better pigs, all things considered, than younger animals. And when a pair of pigs is purchased with the idea of securing better pigs on the farm, it will nearly always pay to wait until they are well matured before breeding them. While it is an item to get results from any investment as soon as possible, yet it is but good economy to do this at the risk of all real future improvement, as is so often done with good breeds of pigs.

**POULTRY.**

It is the early chick that catches the big price. It catches it whether as a broiler or a winter layer.

If you have wheat of your own growing you can, at present prices, afford to be pretty liberal when you run it through the fanning mill and let the pile of tailings get pretty big.

If you can find a lot of wheat that is off grade from sprouting or from having too many foul seeds in it, it will pay to buy it for feeding to poultry; it will be cheaper than to buy screenings.

Packing eggs and holding them for a higher price we have never considered as part of the legitimate business of the poultryman. His business is to furnish absolutely fresh eggs for the market. Speculators may do the other, if they wish.

In most parts of the country fresh eggs and fine butter have both commanded good prices all through the summer. This does not indicate any overproduction; in fact, there is plenty of room for others in these avenues of production.

The hen confined in a yard may not lay so many eggs as the one that has free range, but all the eggs she lays are counted while many of the eggs the range hens lays escape observation except by dogs, cats and other animals.

The eggs laid by hens that are confined can be guaranteed to be of a certain age, but the stolen nests found in the barn or stable contain eggs of an uncertain age. The aged egg maketh the customer to withhold his custom, while the fresh egg endeareth him unto the seller thereof.

Hens confined in yards will nest some kind of meat in summer as well as in winter, for their catch of bugs is limited; pork cracklings make the most convenient meat feed and probably the cheapest. The houses will need watching this hot weather to see that they don't get full of lice; kerosene emulsion is a good thing to use, spraying it all over the inside of the houses and on the floor.

When eggs are sold off the farm it is simply a change of the forms of the food consumed. A bushel of wheat, which may not sell at a profitable price in market, may be converted into eggs that are in demand. It is, after all, but the selling of the wheat in another shape, the hens being the mediums, or agents, for manufacturing eggs from other substances. If the farmer can get a higher price for one article than he can for another, he gains the difference; but it will not pay him to keep stock that does not give good returns for the food consumed.

Eggs may be taken in most all diseases

and almost all times. If the stomach revolts against them, they may be beaten and with the addition of half a glass of cream and a little sugar, may be given raw; but if the patient prefers them cooked, they should be boiled for three hours (of course we would not recommend all persons going to restaurants to have their eggs boiled three hours, nevertheless they are better for the system when so cooked—they require it as much as meat), when they become very crumbly and may be easily picked to pieces by the patient, and will not resist mastication, insalivation, deglutition, digestion, or assimilation, half as much as if only boiled a few minutes. In the latter case the albumen is only coagulated and the gastric juices act very slowly on it, and sometimes not at all. The bluish-yellow color of the yolk of a hard-boiled egg is due to the sulphur it contains, and has a beneficial rather than a deleterious effect upon the system.

Breeding animals should have a large pasture lot, the larger the better. It will tempt them to take plenty of exercise. A sow that takes no exercise will not farrow as strong and hearty a litter of pigs as the one that has had her daily exercise as she roamed over her pasture lot.



**Saved Her Life.**

Mrs. C. J. Woodbridge, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it straining. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Prompt to act, sure to cure

*Clairette Soap*  
*is the best kind made for*  
*General Household use. It is*  
*pure and economical, and*  
*will not injure the finest*  
*fabric. For sale everywhere in*  
*the United States. Made by*  
*A. N. Fairbank & Co., St. Louis.*

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SOLID TRAINS with Pullman Buffet Sleepers from Chattanooga to Dalton, Rome, Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville and St. Augustine.  
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**Future Delivery of Cattle, Sheep, Etc.,**

**SPECIALTIES.**

**Correspondence from Both Buyers and Sellers Solicited.**

**GEO. B. LOVING, MANAGER**



You have noticed that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with Strictly Pure White Lead.

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well. Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they are standard and well known—established by the test of years:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier" For any color (other than white) that the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealer in your neighborhood. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., Broadway, New York. St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

The Texas State Grange Fair of 1893, at Mcgregor, Texas, OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1893 AND CONTINUES EIGHT DAYS.

We have 400 acres of beautifully located black land enclosed. Our 1000 stockholders live in all parts of the State. We intend to have

Every Day a Big Day! and we extend a cordial invitation to all to be with us. We promise to spare no effort that will make your stay both PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

JAS. L. RAY, President, Mineola, Wood County. N. STALLWORTH, Marlin, Falls County. CHARLES F. SMITH, Treasurer. W. P. WITTI, Supt. and Secretary.

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BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS FORM COLLINS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. IF YOU WANT TO BUY AN INSTRUMENT, EITHER ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN OR FOR CASH, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies, WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER? You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT SAVINGS. Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to

R. B. PARROTT, General Manager. WACO, TEXAS. STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Gentlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. This JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

O. L. York, formerly of this county but now a well-to-do ranchman of Palo Pinto county, is in the city.

C. S. West of Corsicana wants to trade some real estate for live stock and also wants to buy 500 feeders. See his "ad" on "For Sale" page.

A. D. McGehee, a well-to-do stockman of San Marcos, Tex., who also has cattle in the Chickasaw Nation, was here Tuesday. He reports good rains in Hays county.

Col. Wm. Hunter came down from the Territory the first part of the week and remained over one day in the city. He says everything is moving along smoothly in the B. I. T.

D. W. Godwin of the well-known cattle ranching firm of J. S. and D. W. Godwin, is again engaged in the live business in this city. His place of business is at the old stand, corner Third and Throckmorton streets.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, returned yesterday from St. Louis and Kansas City. The cattle market, he says, is improving, but money matters terribly "onsarten."

C. O. Hervey & Co., stationers and printers, have always on hand a full line of plain and fancy stationery of the best quality and latest design. Remember the place, 612 Main street, ground floor, this city.

Col. Jno. W. Baster of Dallas, who was at one time manager of, and who is a large shareholder in the Continental Cattle company, was here yesterday morning en route to the Panhandle.

S. H. Cowan, the attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, has bought the home of Judge R. E. Beckham on Hill street, and will at once remove his family to and become a permanent citizen of Fort Worth.

Thomas Bell of Fort Grant, Ariz., renews for two years, and says: "I owe for six months' subscription, enclosed I hand you postoffice money order for \$3, will pay you for two years as I am well pleased with the paper."

E. W. Miller, of Aledo, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Miller had the "tail end" of his cotton seed cattle on the Chicago market Wednesday. They brought \$3.10 per hundred. He is preparing to feed another big string this winter. Mr. Miller has never failed to make money in the feeding business.

H. T. Keenan, livestock agent of the Burlington, is not spending a few weeks recuperating on John Slaughter's "Good-nighing farm" near Colorado City as reported, but is going about attending to business as heretofore. He was in Fort Worth Sunday and is apparently well.

Don's Improved Saddle company of Houston, have an illustrated ad. in this issue of the JOURNAL. They manufacture the celebrated Don's Improved stock saddle which is just now having a big run all over the state especially among stockmen. Readers of the JOURNAL should write this company for full particulars and prices before buying saddles.

A. P. Norman, the popular live stock commission merchant of Galveston, has an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Norman is a staunch friend and patron of this paper, and being thoroughly honest and reliable richly deserves the patronage of our friends and readers.

Homer D. Rogers of the live stock commission firm of Godard, Harding & Co. of Chicago and St. Louis was here Tuesday morning en route to Midland, Texas. It is unnecessary to add that Homer D. is as energetic and obliging as of yore, and has lost none of his erstwhile good looks and winning ways.

Judge J. W. and Miss Florence Colton of Young county, who have for several months been engaged in making brand books for the Cattle Raisers' Association, returned home last Sunday. Both the judge and his estimable daughter are experts in making brand books, and as such have rendered much valuable aid to the association.

The Western Land and Livestock company, who owns one of the largest and best ranches on the plains, offers to take from 3000 to 4000 cattle to pasture. Those wanting a good safe place where they can graze a few thousand cattle for the winter should write the above concern, addressing them at Lubbock, Tex.

Ben Tiller of Arkansas, who is largely interested in cattle in the Staked Plains country and who is also intimately associated with the management of the new packing house deal, is in the city. Mr. Tiller says (and he claims to speak advisedly) that just as soon as the financial troubles are settled and money becomes easy, the new company will begin operations on a large scale.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City was here yesterday. He says it has only rained in spots on his range. Says immediately around his headquarter ranch it is still dry as a powder house. Mr. Bush will not spend much of his time on the ranch the remainder of the season; he has at last determined to get married, and will in future devote his entire time and attention to that important duty, until his purposes have been accomplished. Here's a good chance for some old maid or widow; no objection to a little needy cash.

Col. J. S. Godwin, Fort Worth—Haven't been to my ranch in Jones county in three weeks. The boys write me that they have had splendid rains and that everything is as green as a wheat field. I am not mixing around much with the boys now. Times are too hard. I manage to live and save up a few dollars every day out of what would have been foolishly expended a few years ago. Yes, sir; times have changed, and we too must change and mend our ways or quit business.

John S. Andrews, Fort Worth—I have shipped out all my steers. Struck some pretty hard markets. I, however, made a good fair profit, but not so much as I expected. I was offered and refused a clear net profit of \$10,000 long before my cattle were ready to ship. I ought to have sold, it was a better offer than I ever got afterwards. Don't know whether I will feed again this winter or not, it all depends on the money market.

I haven't tried yet to get any money and want until times get better.

The following Texans had cattle on the St. Louis National Stock yards Monday, viz: Ward and Hansell Wichita Falls, T. J. Lewis, Coleman, Sam Lazarus, Sherman, J. W. Campbell, Myra, H. R. Martin, Comanche, J. M. Daugherty, Abilene, A. W. Hudson, Colorado, Love-lady and Ryburn, San Angelo, J. P. Morris, Coleman, C. W. Merchant, Abilene, H. R. Bratt, W. B. Worsham and W. H. Featherston, Henrietta, Sam Cutbirth, Baird, Baylor Land and Cattle company and C. W. Word, Wichita Falls, W. Warren & Co., Ringgold.

Rolla C. Burns, manager of the Western Land and Livestock company, of Lubbock county, was here Tuesday. He reports abundance of rain on his company's range, also over all the country between Lubbock and Albany. He says there is now an abundance of grass and cattle are fattening very fast. Mr. Burns says that on account of the long drought and uncertainty of the seasons that the plains country has proven rather disastrous for the exclusive farmer, and that many of them are now leaving. Milo-maize and sorghum are the only sure crops in that country. These make splendid feed for animals, but won't do to raise babies on.

Frank Houston, the well known cattle feeder of Bellevue, passed through Fort Worth yesterday morning returning with his family from St. Louis. The occasion was a sad one indeed to the Houston family. A few weeks ago the two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Houston, aged respectively 13 and 15, went to St. Louis to visit the family of Mr. George Scaling. They were then in perfect health, the youngest, however, was stricken down about ten days ago with typhoid fever, and before her parents could reach her, she had breathed her last and her white-winged spirit had taken its flight to an upper and better world. Her death occurred on Monday. Her remains were interred on Tuesday Yesterday. This is a sad blow to Mr. and Mrs. Houston, in which they have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Deafness Can't be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHEVYNE & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

The Galveston Market STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEX., August 15, 1893.

Your valuable paper of the 11th instant, full of information pertinent to the live stock interests of this state, has just had my careful perusal. While we are just now feeling the evil effects of the general stringency in the money market, still on the whole, the outlook for the cattle raiser on the coast is decidedly favorable. A marked decline in receipts of live stock during the opening spring months was noticeable, prices were more satisfactory, and the market more active than I have known it for years. During the month of July a reaction set in, and shippers commenced crowding the market with a lot of inferior stuff, which dealers found difficulty in disposing of at ruinously low prices. For the past two weeks receipts have been quite light, and the result has been better prices. That the number of cattle in this coast country has materially diminished, there is no doubt. We can feel it here very perceptibly. But few steer cattle come to this point for sale—our receipts being principally confined to cows, (not good at that) yearling and calves. For the latter two classes prices have been better the entire year, than previously, an advance of from a half to one cent per pound, having been maintained. I predict a good early market this coming winter, and a scarcity of supply. There will be some feeding done this winter on the island, which is not desired as it has a tendency to lower prices on the market.

Yours very respectfully, A. P. NORMAN.

Work for workers! Are you ready to work and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

Texas is justly proud of her university. It is a home institution, and offers advantages equal to any to be secured in foreign schools. Read the advertisement in this issue of THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Stock and Feeding Farms. We have several splendid good black waxy, sage grass, pastures and stock farms for sale cheap. These lands are just the thing for feeding or fine stock farms. They are located in Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson and Parker counties and contain from 800 to 8000 acre each. They are now offered at much below their actual value and on easy terms. Address, GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, Fort Worth, Tex.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies. New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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

WOOD & EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturers and Repairers. No. 944 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. 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.

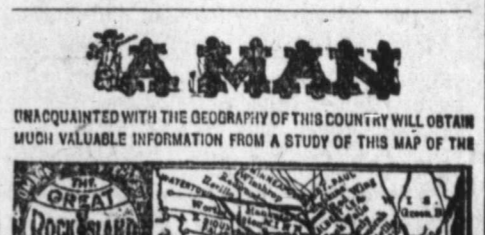
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TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS, TO THE LAKES AND WOODS, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA, TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL THE PROMINENT SUMMER RESORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company. A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, Traveling Pass Agent, Gen'l Pass Agent, Lines in Texas, Ft. Worth, Tex. TYLER, TEX. E. W. LABEAUME, General Pass and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.



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 Panhandle, 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 Portland, 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 detailed information apply to any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE COMING FENCE will be made of galvanized wire, they say. We have it now. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address, KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Trzvezow, County, Ill.

World's Fair Visitors. An intending visitor to the coming World's fair at Chicago need have no fear as to the possibility of securing satisfactory accommodations, at reasonable rates, at either the many hotels or residences listed in a neat pamphlet entitled "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair," compiled at a great expense and published by a trustworthy Chicago firm. This book contains a list of about 9000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the fair, viz: May 1st to October 30th; gives their names and addresses, number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full page, large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the attending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent, at your station, copies of this work, which may be obtained at 50 cents per copy. S. G. WARNER, Cotton Belt Route, G. P. A. O. A. CARRIN, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main St.

World's Fair Rate. Those contemplating a trip to the World's fair should not fail to read the advertisement of the Fort Worth and Denver in to-day's paper. By this route privileges for stopping at all of the Colorado summer resorts can be had and the rate considering the route is remarkably low. Read the ad.

Subscribe for THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS. ENGLISH BRAND.

The only Genuine cure for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married (either sex), and Despondency, all of which follow in the trail of youthful Errors, Imprudence, and Excess. I positively guarantee these PILLS to do everything I claim for them—so strong is my faith in them that you can return them if they do not help you.

To introduce these PILLS I will send post paid a large One Dollar Package which ought to be sufficient to cure any case of Debility, for only 20c., enclose ten two-cent stamps in a letter with your address written plainly, and you will receive the PILLS by return mail.

With the positive assurance on my part that you will never regret the day that you came in possession of this priceless remedy, whose influence besides restoring the Vital force, extends itself to the intellectual faculties, elevating the emotions, dispelling the banes of life and restoring its blessing. Read the following testimonials as to whether I am curing the people or not:

"The trial package of Nervous Debility Pills you sent me done me so much good that I thought I would send for more of them." JOHN WATFINKS, Collington, N. C. "Send me some more of those PILLS as you sent me done me so much good that I thought I would send for more of them." JOHN WATFINKS, Collington, N. C. "I received the medicine, think it good; will order some more." JOHN WIENKS, Broadlands, Ill. "I received your medicine and am very much pleased with it; it has helped me already. Enclosed find money for another package." T. M. ANDERSON, Westville, O.

\$500 REWARD will be paid for any case of Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married of either sex, and Despondency, that I cannot cure.

Now after reading the above if you have any doubt about me or my medicine do not send, but if you really want to get cured I can and will guarantee to cure you. I have been a Practicing Physician for a great many years and during my experience I never came across quite as good a remedy for Nervous Debility as I offer here—it is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered and if I was a younger person I would advertise it everywhere at \$1.00 a Package, but getting along in years and having already made a fair size fortune in my medical practice, I have no desire now to get rich. All I care for now is to see how many people I can cure, so that they may enjoy this life. Now remember that for a short time longer I will send you One Large Package of these PILLS, if you will wrap up two dimes and send to me within ten days after you receive this paper. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you at once.

Will I be successful, or do you prefer to remain a lifelong sufferer? Enclose two dimes in your letter, and send at once to

Dr. A. H. SMITH, AVON, N. Y. and you will receive a large One Dollar Package by return mail.

REDUCED RATES —ON THE— KATY.

St. Louis and Return, - \$23.10 Hannibal " " - 22.60 Kansas City " " - 18.65 Chicago " " - 29.85

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W. H. WINFIELD, City Ticket Agent.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 can be made working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., Richmond, Va.



HOUSEHOLD.

It is like living in a den of snarling animals to live with a person who has an irritable temper, writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox in an article on "The Destroyers of Domestic Edens," in the February Ladies' Home Journal.

The Country Home.

All of us are interested in the best methods of farming. We work and plan to make money. A chance to make a dollar attracts our attention in a moment.

How cheap a thing shade is! Trees may be had for the asking in most sections of our country, and yet what poverty of shade trees is to be found around a large per cent.

Nothing can equal native forest trees for the lawn. No need of wasting money on rare and costly varieties. Nearly all of our rapid growing varieties will answer the purpose of the home-maker well.

The humblest cottage may have its well-kept lawn. This is not a difficult thing to secure. There is no excuse for piles of rubbish in the house yard.

When there is a time for their care, flowers are a pleasure. They give an air of refinement to the home. A few beds of hardy varieties can furnish a profusion of flowers, and there are few that do not enjoy their presence.

The easy chair, the hammock and the swing belong under the trees. Why should they be so nearly confined to the homes of the town people? Who earns the hour's rest in the afternoon more than the farmer's wife, and who earns a pleasant evening, resting under the trees, more than does the farmer's family?

DAIRY.

Over and over it needs to be said that only the best bulls obtainable should be used. Good bulls of any of the dairy breeds can now be bought at reasonable prices.

While the feeding and breeding of the cows are important, no less important are the handling of the milk and the making of the butter. To get the best results the best methods of work should be used.

One advantage the dairyman has over the ordinary farmer is that he has money coming in every week. The man with cash buys for cash and buys cheaper than if he bought on credit.

It is asserted that the milking machine is a success. It may be that its mechanical construction and action are all right, but we have not yet seen evidence of its practical value that can lead us to recommend it to our dairy friends.

It is quite true that the Jerseys do not produce as much milk as some other breeds, yet we think that any one who is selling milk will suffer no loss if they have a few of them in the herd, if for nothing more than to supply color to the product.

There is one lesson a good many dairymen have not learned, and that is that the most profitable herd is the one that is always improving; it should be better this year than last, and better next than this.

One man finds more profit in a silo than by curing his fodder; another may make as much money with dry feed exclusively. Still another may have no silo but grows roots; each one must determine which practice is the best for himself and not let his judgement be warped by enthusiasts.

This is a time for specialties. In every line of business the man who has a good specialty stands the best chance of success.

A profitable specialty in the live stock business, and one that is not overdone, is the breeding of high class dairy cows for family use. In every town and village can be found buyers who are willing to pay exceedingly good prices if they can procure really good cows for home use.

If you keep cows at all, be sure to keep good ones. These are the only sort which pay. Any cow which can give a milk or butter product worth \$100 a year is pretty sure to be a valuable addition to the farm or dairy.

No dairyman can buy such cows as he wants. The breeding and rearing of the best cows is a skilled art, and an apprenticeship is required for facility in it.

One of the great advantages in milking cows and selling milk, cream or butter is that it is a cash business. This is an advantage that is especially felt during times like the present when money is close and hard to get.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

HORTICULTURE.

Onions will be ready to harvest this month. Cut off the tops and let lay in the sun a day or two and then spread out in a dry place.

Money spent in putting out fruit trees will repay you in two ways—in their product, within a few years, and by increasing the value of the farm from the day they are planted.

As soon as the leaves are off trim the old wood out from the currant bushes. Then dig about them, and give them a good application of manure. They will repay you for this work next season.

Never kill a bird unless you are absolutely sure it does more harm than good. An insectivorous bird will destroy from 200 500 insects a day, and if these remained alive they would do more harm than the bird could possibly accomplish.

When the season has been hot and dry and the young orchard has been mulched in good season, it will often be advisable to remove the mulch the latter part of this month, in order to prevent a too late growth, as a late growth is often seriously injured by freezing weather.

The man that takes care of his pennies will also take care of his dollars. Wastefulness is the cause of failure with many farmers. Make the most of little things. Let nothing go to waste. Do not let your berries dry on the bushes or apples rot on the ground.

Don't plant trees near your house; it will make an unhealthy habitation of the best of houses. The sun should have free access to the house all day; a very shady house is apt to be damp and mouldy.

The orange was first planted in Southern California by the San Franciscan fathers, soon after they established their first mission in the state at San Diego in 1769. Around Los Angeles the golden fruit was clustered, and a few outside orange growers proclaimed that the soil and climate in that section, as to the requirements of citrus and semi-tropical fruit trees, could not be surpassed.

Plant a Fruit Garden. Every farm should have its fruit garden of from one-half to a whole acre, just as it has a kitchen vegetable garden.

We need a thoroughly drained piece of land. Fruit plants will not do well with wet feet. Generally sloping land with an exposure to the south and the east is best if that can be had, but the main thing will be to secure a piece of ground on which the water will not stand.

The land should be in corn or potatoes one year before the fruit is set out, in order that the ground may be mellow and free from sods. It should be well fertilized and ploughed as deeply as possible.

The shape of the garden should receive attention. It should be two or three times as wide. This will give long rows to cultivate, which is a great saving over the short rows, where so much time is lost in turning the horse. If we have a garden of an acre, it may be 400 feet long by 109 wide, or a half acre, 300 feet long by 72 feet wide; while a quarter acre is 175 feet long by 45 feet wide.

The rows should be marked out running north and south. This will give the greatest amount of sunlight to the plants, for without light little can be hoped for in the way of fruit. The lines may be drawn 8 feet apart, for we do not want to crowd anything. This will give us wide rows and leave a little space besides.

Leave a space of 10 feet or more at each end to be sowed to grass, on which the horse may turn when cultivating the ground.



L. ZABEL, AGENT. Successor to J. B. Askew, and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, Etc. 103 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Send for catalogue and prices.

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FAT PEOPLE To reduce your weight SORELY use Willard's Obesity Pills and lose 15 pounds a month. No injury to the health. NO STARVING. They build up and improve the general health, beautify the complexion and leave NO WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 84 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: "Three bottles of your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 225 pounds to 150 and I never felt better in all my life."

HAVE YOU SEEN COLUMBIA? It is the new high-class Magazine. At half price! Of the old monthlies. Each number complete in itself. Contains A Striking Novelette, Good, Short Stories, Travel Articles, And interesting miscellany. 15 cents per copy. \$1.50 a year. Send ten cents for sample copy to Columbia Magazine Co., Troy, Ohio. Liberal Terms to Agents.

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WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE. Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co., and Union Pacific System. Have you heard of the wonderful loop route to Chicago and return? The Fort Worth and Denver City railway, in connection with the Union Pacific system (The World's Pictorial Line) have inaugurated a series of excursions to the World's Fair, giving purchaser ticket via this route, with stop-overs at the various water points in Colorado. In other words, you go from Fort Worth to Trinidad, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Denver, remaining there until the heated term in Chicago is past, then go on to the World's Fair, returning via the Chicago, Burlington and Missouri railway through Hannibal, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, thus covering entirely different territory going and returning. Round trip rate from Fort Worth \$60, which includes all privileges accorded you by other lines.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars. The Best Sleeping Car Service in the world. Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company.

THE KATY REACHES from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Wazahachle, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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BOOKS FREE! To further increase the popularity of the Cotton Belt Route, and properly present to the readers of this paper the advantages of that line to Chicago and the World's Fair as well as to the East and Southwest, arrangements have been made with one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, which will enable them to send any one or more of the following valuable books to any address by mail free, on receipt of 12 cents each in stamps to cover postage and packing.

20. Dream Life.—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell). 19. Cosmopolis.—By Paul Bourget. 18. Beverages of a Bachelor.—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell). 4. Was it Suicide?—By Ella Wheeler Wilcox, one of this writer's best works; 112 pages; author's portrait. 8. Poems and Verses by James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye.—Prose by Nye poetry by Riley; illustrations; 250 pages. 3. An English Girl in America.—By Talulah Matteson Powell. A most charming account of the experience of an English girl in America. 7. Sparks from the Pen of Bill Nye.—192 pages. 12. People's Reference Book.—699,999 facts; 256 pages. 9. Martha Washington Cook Book.—323 Pages; illustrated. 13. Health and Beauty.—By Emily S. Bouton. Just the book for constant study, and especially adapted for both sexes. Containing rules which if observed insure health and beauty; 288 pages. 14. Social Etiquette.—By Emily S. Bouton. A thorough discussion of this essential study. Can be read by many to great advantage. "Manners make the man." 288 pages. 17. Looking Forward.—An imaginary visit to the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; illustrated; 250 pages. Always ordered by Number not by title.

Cut this card out, mention this paper, mark the books you wish, enclosing 12 cents for each book, mark your envelope "Book Department," and send with your address to: E. W. LA BEAUME, G. P. & T. Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

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THE T LINE To New Orleans, Memphis, And Points in the SOUTHEAST. TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12 HOURS SAVED.

Between FORT WORTH, DALLAS and ST. LOUIS, and the EAST. The direct Line to all Points in MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Dallas, Fort Worth and St. Louis, New Orleans and Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco. OFFICIAL TIME CARD, FORT WORTH UNION DEPOT.

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We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Bummerlands. For full information address: D. S. KEELER, G. P. & T. W. & D. C. R'y, Fort Worth, Tex. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. U. P. R'y, Omaha, Neb.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT AMERICAN BOOK ON LIVE STOCK. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, —AND— SWINE. By GEO. W. CURTIS, M. S. A., Director Texas Ex. Station and Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

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RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. The number of sheep annually killed by dogs is something appalling. It is said to exceed 700,000, with a value exceeding \$3,000,000. And how much are the dogs worth?

6000 Sheep Wanted. A customer of ours wants 6000 good sheep, will pay one-half cash balance in good No. 1 coin land at a low valuation. Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East.

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Table with 6 columns: Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, No. Cars. Row 1: 8,571,798, 197,576, 7,714,485, 2,145,079, 86,998, 309,931.

Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4,000 horses. The entire system of all the Railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country.

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Returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., the only line giving you the privilege of going one route and returning another. The cheapest because it affords you the greatest amount of pleasure for the amount of money expended.

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will be made by the above route, going via Union Pacific and returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., a continuous trip over the most romantic country in America, with stop over at pleasure in Colorado.

Full particulars of the route and the numerous points of interest is given in our "Summerlands," mailed free. For further information, address N. S. DAVIS, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, or C. D. LUSK, Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, at residence, No. 2002, corner Main avenue and Macon street, under management of FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., August 16, 1903. At Driscoll, last Saturday, while on my way to Alice, I was way-layed by R. G. Almond and without any warning ordered off the train. Taken by surprise and being unprepared I quickly obeyed.

Next day being Sunday the forenoon was quietly spent indoors and after dinner Bob had his grays hitched up and took me to Alice, where he took the evening train for Corpus where he will be about a week in attendance on commissioners court being one of them.

I found Alice to be slightly dull, for although this is the acknowledged dull time of the year. Notwithstanding that fact Mosser and Prensall have opened up a banking establishment, in an exceedingly neat little house built for the purpose, not on a large scale but large enough for present needs.

L. G. Collins has enlarged his warehouse and in addition to his stock of well and windmill machinery has put in a large and select stock of furniture. Tom treats us all right when we go to see him. These two new features are evidences of commendable enterprise in the gentlemen who inaugurated them.

Jas. F. Scott of Alice, one of the big cattle handlers of Nueces county, returned home Sunday evening from "down in the sand." He says it is awfully hot and dry, and there is not anything in particular that he knows of to induce a man to go. Mr. Scott, however, looked and acted the picture of good health and good humor.

R. E. Ricks, a hustling stock farmer of Mineral City, was in Kennedy Saturday, and upon being questioned displayed a willingness to tell what he knew that was very pleasing to the news gatherer.

Dick Jones, the popular butcher of Kennedy, was around among the boys and when the word "hog" was mentioned he was all attention. Later developments proved that he would buy a few and feed them, provided he can get them right.

Cyrus B. Lucas, an old patron of the JOURNAL, who says he would not try to handle stock without it, and one of the most prominent men of Berclair accompanied by his amiable wife and two interesting little children, a boy and girl, went to Rockport Saturday for a couple of weeks rest and recreation.

Victoria, where they went a few days ago. While away they delivered some calves they had sold and then put in their time branding those remaining. Says the calf crop with them is very good, much better than they expected, although last year was not a bad one and their cattle were in a good thrifty condition the whole season through.

Alonso Millett came in from his ranch near Millett station, on the I. & G. N. railroad, Thursday. He says there has been plenty of rain in his section, in fact, all the way from Cotulla to Derby, but in other places it has been in spots, and they have not had enough, what they want is a regular old-fashioned trash-lifting, general rain.

G. C. Schnelzer, a new young stockman of this city, who has recently associated himself with G. W. Saunders, the veteran commission man of this city, and Will McDonald, another young stockman of this city, who is a wide-awake trader in the live stock commission business at the Union Stock Yards here, arrived Friday night with a string of fat cattle from the mountain district, west of here, which he put on to this market.

George and Ike West arrived in the city Tuesday from George's big live oak county ranch. The report is that things look lovely in that section. Grass the finest kind, though a little dry, and cattle all sleek and fat. George will rest up here a few days when he will again "get a move on him."

A. D. McGehee of San Marcus, a successful stockman and feeder, in a letter to this office says: "Have just returned from the Territory, where I have been for the past two weeks. Good rains there, grass good, and cattle doing well."

If half a dozen subscribers would write me this much news every week, or every other week even, the stockmen would have a better paper than they are now getting.

New Orleans Market Report. Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Sales, On hand, and various livestock categories like Beef Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Table with 4 columns: Good fat grass beefs, Common to fair cows, Good fat calves, etc., with prices per lb. gross.

Mothers, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of child bearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother.

For every case of catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay \$500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, or you're paid.

Live Stock Laws of Texas. All the laws now in force in the state of Texas, relating in any manner to the live stock interests of the state, have been compiled and published in book form, by Vories P. Brown, editor of the Texas Stockman and Farmer, San Antonio, Texas.

The work contains upwards of one hundred pages, is absolutely correct and a copy should be in the hands of every person directly or indirectly interested in the live stock and farm industry of Texas. There are forty-five chapters, or articles in the work containing upwards of three hundred articles, relating in one way or another to the live stock interests of this state, the whole has been so perfectly arranged and indexed that any one who can read can readily find, in a moment's time, any law now in force, relating to these interests, hence, there is now no reason why any one should remain ignorant of the law relating to the live stock or farm interests of Texas.

Cattle Wanted.

We have a surplus of grass and water, and can therefore furnish splendid pastures for 3,000 to 4,000 cattle. Our ranch is on the plains, in Lubbock County. Our fences are good and grass unsurpassed.

Wanted—Cattle.

I have about \$2,500 worth of improved and unimproved Corsicana property unincumbered and title perfect, that I would trade on a cash basis for either steers or dry cows. I also want two good feeders. Would prefer to buy on time. Have the finest of grass, plenty of water, and can get all the feed necessary and give the best of security.

STEERS FOR SALE.

1,000 Steers 3 years old and over in good flesh. For prices and further particulars, address G. G. WALKER, San Saba, Texas, or L. L. MOORE, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FEEDERS WANTED.

We want 1000 strictly good, smooth, well-bred Steers for feeders. Will buy in lots not less than 100. Don't want anything that won't weigh 900 pounds.

In answering this advertisement be careful to describe fully and accurately the cattle you offer, naming the lowest price. Address, S. & H., care Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

We have among the list of feeders we are offering for sale, one extra good lot of 200 that are four years old, and 150 that are three years old. Improved Mitchell County raised cattle. Will sell the two classes separately or altogether. Address, GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas.

Two Valuable Stock Farms for Sale IN MENARD COUNTY.

1,600 ACRES in each. Both well improved and having all necessary labor-saving tools and farm machinery, with teams, etc., for working 125 acres, now in cultivation. Splendid grass, seven miles running streams and water power to raise enough water to irrigate 50 acres rich valley land. Irrigated lands sell here at \$50 to \$75 per acre.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Thoroughbred English bloodhounds for sale; trained for running a man, also trained for running bear, cat, wolves, deer, etc. Also young untrained dogs constantly on hand. They have no equal for sheriff's use. Each dog guaranteed. Address, L. S. HUGHES, Eagle Lake, Tex.

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST, 512 1/2 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

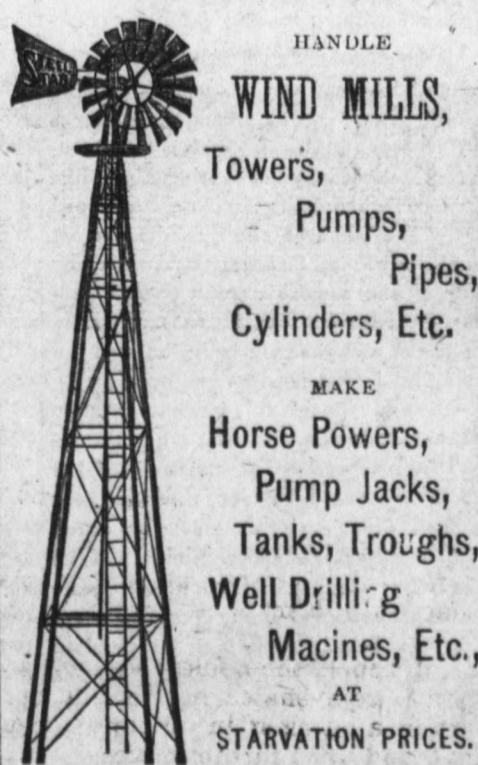
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F. F. COLLINS M'FG Co., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HANDLE WIND MILLS, Towers, Pumps, Pipes, Cylinders, Etc. MAKE Horse Powers, Pump Jacks, Tanks, Troughs, Well Drilling Macines, Etc., AT STARVATION PRICES.



Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

R. R. Claridge of San Antonio, Tex., trades all over the United States and Mexico. If you are interested in buying, selling or exchanging real estate in any Texas city; or in ranches, farms, pine lands, fruit lands on the Texas coast, live stock of all kinds, write him. Address R. R. Claridge, San Antonio, Tex.

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, Texas.

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

THE VALLEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Game Chickens. STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TEIKRELL, TEXAS.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahatchie, Texas.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds. M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poltry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Cocker and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poltry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

MATADOR LAND & CATTLE CO. (LIMITED.)

Additional brands: MARK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGHTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.

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

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$17; 300 three and five, Parker county, at \$30; 400 three, Comanche county, \$17; 300 four, Comanche county, \$20; 450 three, Brown county, \$18; 300 four, Brown county, \$18; 500 two, McCulloch county, \$12; 500 three, McCulloch county, \$16; 500 four, Tom Green county, \$17; 800 four, Tom Green county, \$20; 2500 three, four and five, Tom Green county, call at office for price; 600 three, Mitchell county, \$18; 600 four and five, Mitchell county, \$23; 500 three and four, Mitchell county, \$20; 300 three, Knox county, \$18; 300 four, Knox county, \$20; 200 three, King county, \$20. Have listed in addition to the above a good lot of one and two-year-old steers and a few good herds of stock cattle. R. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Fort Worth, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX.

Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Carload of two and three-year-olds, out of half Hereford and half short-horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

IMPROVED FARMS.

In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 650-acre tracts, adjoining each other, partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1903. CROPS GO WITH LAND. For the price of \$8 and \$7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, balance on time. M. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas. FRED HORNBRUGH, Manager.

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