Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

Capt. H. Specht of Iowa Park, Tex., last week shipped a carload of fine broomcorn to Dallas. It was put up in neat, compact bales and the commis-sion men to whom it was consigned think it will bring from \$100 to \$110 per ton. Capt. Specht says that the soil of Wichita county will produce half a ton per acre, which at \$100 per ton, would be a very profitable crop. The cultivation of broomcorn requires about the same amount of labor as Indian corn, and it can be grown with much less rain than the latter.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas department of agriculture, requests the Journal to state that the editions of the reports of the Kansas state board of agriculture devoted to Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals, and "Alfalfa Growing," are entirely exhausted, and that no further requests for them can be honored. Insufficient funds for printing is given as the cause. This is very much to be regretted, as these two reports are of immense value to all interested.

Mr. Benton, who owns the upper farm on Spring creek, seems to be the "boss" potato raiser. He dug and put up 1400 bushels of sweet potatoes. On one acre, planted early, 600 bushels were made. One hill is said to have ced a bushel, after two potatoes, weighing ten and seven pounds re-spectively, had been taken out. This is no fish yarn, but straight goods. Compare that with your cotton crop, will you, and see the difference in favor of the potatoes.—Sherwood Rec-

Is it best to pay children for work done on the farm? Yes, deceidedly it is best. Unpaid drudgery is almost sure to drive the young people away from the farm. Nothing will put busi-ness into a boy like earning a little money. We have seen the plan tried in several families and nothing but good has resulted. Children should be paid by the job, never by the hour.

Do not oblige them to save their
money; they will soon learn to do so of
their own accord. Offer them good interest as an encouragement to save. If they are paid at all liberally they should be expected to provide their own clothing and incidental expenses, but not until the sum earned is considerably more than sufficient for these The boy who is thus gradually taught to manage his own affairs and to provide for himself will probably stick to the farm, but if he doesn't will be a success at any business and the girl who is thus trained will become the sort of a wife whose husband prefers to entrust her with the family pocket book.-Exchange.

The advisability of raising horses, cattle and sheep in large numbers in the West and South has of late years been questionable. Prices are low and apparently are not going to advance rapidly. The price of land had advanced making it necessary to get larger returns than formerly. But if stock raising on a large scale is a doubtful problem there certainly can be no mistake in every farmer keeping some od animals of all kinds. The produc tion each year of a first-class colt or two on the average farm, ranch or plantation will yield a profit. Bear in mind just be good ones which are no to raise than scrubs. Then some cattle, blooded or good grades, will pay if not in production of meat by keeping up the fertility of the soil. Dairy farm ng is probably now more profitable than any other kind, and in localities adapted to it should always be considered. Although the sheep industry is not now popular it is certainly true that most farms of 160 acres can with profit flock of from 30 to 50. They can live largely on what other stock refuse or cannot get at. Mutton will always sell and the price of wool may go up. Hogs are now a good investment and can usually be depended upon. Our Southern farmers have a great advantin their mild climate, and except in the hot belt can compete with any part country in stock breeding and raising.-Exchange.

We have made it a point to inquire of many farmers as to their intentions regarding cotton next year, and the aner almost without exception is, either that they will not plant any, or that they will reduce the acreage. The long heads say this undoubtedly is the part wisdom. Whether the low price come from "overproduction" or trouble is explained by the law of demand and supply—one thing is cer-tain: Whenever there is a short crop the price always goes up, and whenever there is a large crop the price al ways goes down. There is another selfevident truth; the man that has plenty of corn-in his crib and home made bacon in his smoke house will never be forced to go into rags as five-cent

otton compels him to do.
One trouble about reform here, and been frequently alluded to, is his: Whenever it is generally just this: Whenever it is generally understood that the farmers are going o reduce their acreage, too many of conclude they will take advantage of the fact, and so put in as large a crop as ever, and thus for want of co-operation, the old result takes placecrop and little prices. Another uble is, that the price of the staple always advances about planting time, and that tempts the farmer to pitch for

a big crop again. In this confection, we rejoice that the Alliance of Texas is waking up to the importance of making the cotton erop a surplus one, as a means of re-lieving the farmers of the distressing lition under which thousands of its nbers now labor. Instead of workpolitical ends, how much better for the farmers of the country is this co-operative policy by which they can fill their pocketbooks, educate their ren, and relieve thousands of the grind and drudgery entailed by the tyranny of "king cotton."—Burnet Bul-

FARMING A GOOD BUSINESS. When you go into a discussion of great question: "Does farming ?" you shold not forget to credit farm with the living expenses of family. Many who are inclined to

look upon the dark side of things or it this, but it is a decidedly important item and has a vast bearing on the on a well conducted farm where as far as possible, derived directly om the land, the cash value of this nele item should be placed at not than four hundred dollars. That what it would cost the merchant or chanic, in town, who lived equally of even a very modest town, the figure will go much above which we have named.

year upon his total income, not a what he has saved above the

farmer should do the same if he wishes to arrive at a just calculation of what his farm has yielded.

The trouble is that the farmer too often seems desirous of making his occupation look as poor and contemptoble as possible, in comparison with other means of livelihood. The farmer

ought to be the proudest man on earth because he is the most independent in his business, working honestly for what he gets, selling his goods at their market value, and for just what they appear on their face to be. No shoddy goods are offered, no bargain sales advertised, to make people think they get his products for less than their true worth, no gambling or speculating or buying of bankrupt stocks and so coining money from another man's

misfortunes. Take all these things into consideration, and say what you honestly be-lieve—that your business is a good one.—Rural Canadian.

MUTTON FOR THE HOME.

Whatever may be said of the present prospects for sheep as a commercial venture, there is one aspect of sheep husbandry in relation to which no farmer can ever make a mistake, says the Homestead, and that is the keep-ing of a sufficient number of the right kind of sheep to provide an abundance of good, wholesome meat for the use of his own family. There is no time like the present for the wide-awake farmer to secure a dozen or more good sheep of one of the mutton breeds, the increase of which will supply his own table at a lower cost and in a more satisfactory way than it can be done, with any other of the domestic animals. If it is not written that man shall not live by hog alone, it ought to be, and any farmer who once adopts as a part of his bill of fare a regular and frequent use of good lamb and mutton of his own raising will be so satisfied with the practice that he will never abandon it. Sheep of the right never abandon it. Sheep of the right kind were never so cheap as now, and the cost of a small flock for the purpose indicated will be almost nominal. As compared with other live stock the carcasses are small, and there is only a small part of the year when a healthy family cannot consume a lamb or a mutton while it is yet fresh, or if this be too much for them, an exchange with a neighbor is never hard to effect. There is further advantage in this, that the sheep industry will re-vive before a great while and become one of the most profitable, commercially, in the not distant future, as it has been in the past. The farmer who retains or purchases a small flock now will not only supply himself with good meat for his own table, but he will be accustomed to the management of sheep, and when the good times for the golden book some graph here.

during the whole time he has had it. AN OBJECT LESSON.

One of the most prolific, yet withal, sensible writers on general farm topics in Texas is the gentleman known as Dick Naylor. In a recent communica-tion to a Northern exchange, he says

over, have a small flock to start with

that has cost, if bought at the present prices, very little, and has paid its way

the following: That an agricultural crisis is at hand for the cotton growers of the South can not be denied. It is just as imposto sell cotton for four and a half cents a pound that has cost him five cents a pound to produce as it is for a merchant to continue in business when he has to pay five cents a yard for calico, and sells it for four an a half. Unfortunately the majority of the Southern cotton growers are not as progressive and thoughtful as they should be. They have been so long under the thraldom of King Cotton that they would feel as if they were guilty of treason should they entertain for a moment an idea of giving any portion

of their labor to other products, A well-informed, practical gentleman of my acquaintance, who lived near a neighborhood of all-cotton men, asked one of them why he did not plant less cotton and more potatoes, cabbages and turnips. The other re-"Simply because we can not get any money out of anything but

"Follow me," curtly responded the first gentleman as he walked into a "Mr. Hoven," he said, addressing the proprietor, "will you please tell me how much money you have paid that German truck farmer, Emil Marzbacher, during the last twelve months for

cabbages, turnips, potatoes, peas, etc?" Mr. Hoven could not answer the question without some investigation, but referred my friend to the bookkeeper. After carefully examining the books had been paid by this merchant alone over \$700 in one year. He sold to several other parties large amounts was found that the German farmer also. Of course this was quite a revelation to the cotton farmer who was wearing himself out to no purpose, while the shrewd German truck grower was steadily getting richer each year.

There is no prospect whatever that the price of cotton will advance until there is a marked decrease in the production. Good prices are never realized on a glutted market. Manufacturers no longer buy up large lots to store away, because they know full well that there is no probability whatever that they can not buy at as low or lower figure next spring or summer as they can now. It is the most inconsistent practice in the world for farmers who live in a country where such a great variety of crops can be grown as in our Southern states to devote their entire energy to a single crop: The time is at hand now, when a change of pro-

gram must be made. THE MARKET GARDNERS.

During the present agricultural depression the market gardners have had rather the best of the bargain, and they have suffered probably as little as any other class of farmers. The reason for this is not so much that there is no profit in the business, but that the market gardeners raise such a variety of farm produce at all sea-sons of the year that the failure of one or two does not ruin them. In fact, they calculate generally upon one or more vegetable crops turning out either poorly or in such abundance that there is little money in the sales. For instance, during the past season cab-bages and potates have both turned out very poorly as a rule, and while there is a moderate profit in each the results are not by any means very flat-tering. Onions have not been extra, although better as a rule than either

former. But these three crops are after all only a small part of the market gardener's list. If he makes a good profit on all of the others, and nothing on potatoes, cabbage, and onlons, he is still making a good living. Lima beans, early peas, tomatoes, green corn, cucumbers, and all other vegetables

combined go to make up his list, and he is pretty sure to make some if not most of them pay.

Another feature of market gardening is that the season is made very long. Beginning in the spring long before frost is out of the garden he starts early vegetables under glass, and by the time the general farmer is plowing his soil for seeding, the market gardener is harvesting his first crop. This early crop is almost independent of adearly crop is almost independent of adverse weather and drouth, and if the market prices are good he realizes a fair part of his income very early. Later the regular field crops come, one following another in rapid succession. If one crop turns out poorly it is turned over for a later one

Finally, the fall gardening is carried well up into winter. Spinach, late lettuce, radishes, turnips, squashes and late vegetables are all planted so that they will occupy the land as late as possible. From the three seasons, early spring, midsummer, and the market gardener is sure to make money, and in this respect he is made more independent of bad sea-

To a certain extent the grower exclusively of wheat, corn, or cotton might learn a lesson from these truck gardeners. It is not well to put all the eggs in one basket in farming, as we are learning very emphatically every few years. By diversifying our crops we not only make more certainty of profit, but we tend to prolong the growing season.—Prairie Farmer,

DECEMBER CROP REPORT. The December crop report of the United States department of agriculture relates principally to the average farm price of the various agricultural products on the first day of the month. By farm price is meant the price of product on the farm on in the nearest local town or railway market. The average price of corn is shown to be 45.6 cents per bushel, which is 9.1 cents higher than at the same time last year, and 6.3 cents higher than for ten years prior to 1890, and 4 cents higher than from that time until now. The average price of wheat is 49.8 cents per bushel, the lowest price in the past twenty-five years, and is 32.9 cents less than for the ten years, 1880 to 1889, and 22.1 cents less than the average for the four years 1890 to 1893. The average farm price of oats show to be 4.1 cents higher than at this time last year, barley and buckwheat both showing increase over last year's prices. The average price of hay is \$8.35 per ton, while last year it was \$9.18. Tobacco shows a falling off of 1.1 cents from last year, and pota-toes a falling off of 4.5 cents from last years price. The average plantation price of cotton, as shown by the degolden hoof come again he will be ready to take hold, not as a novice, but as one having a working knowl-edge of the business. He will, more partment reports, on December 1, was 4.9 cents per pound against 6.99 cents for the same date last year and 8.4 cents in the year 1892, a decline from the prices of these years, respectively, of 2.09 and 3.5 cents per pound. The lowness of this price is without pre-

The condition of winter wheat on December 1 averaged 89 against 91.5 in the year 1893, and 87.4 in the year 1892. In the principal winter wheat states the percentages are as follows: Ohio, Michigan, 92; Indiana, 86; Illinois, Missouri, 92; Kansas, 73; Nebraska, 76; California, 92. The returns of cor-respondents of the department make acreage of winter wheat sown last fall 103 per cent of the final estimate of the area harvested in 1894, which 23,518,796 acres. A figure larger than the preliminary estimate given out in June last, which upon further investigation was found to be too low. This preliminary estimate, therefore, makes the area sown for the harvest of 1895, 24,224,000 acres.

SWINE.

Mr. G. H. Mason, a Collin county farmer had a load of hogs at St. Louis one day this week which topped the market, and sold for \$4.65. The National Live Stock Reporter says: "The state of Texas will make a great repuwhen such hogs can come to market in larger numbers." They will be there good and strong within a very few years, besides supplying the home packeries with plenty of the same material.

The best pork is, of course, that made from pigs under a year old. It also the cheapest. Quick growth and early maturity are essential in securing the largest profit. It should be the aim to furnish such food as produce muscle to the greatest possible extent. Nothing can make up for a stunted growth during the first three or four months. It is not desirable to produce fat at first, but to give such foods as will make growth and keep the digestive organs in good

working order. A pig at its birth should way about three pounds. At the end of the first month the weight should have increased to fifteen, and it should continue to grow until at the tenth month it has attained a weight of 300 pounds. That is, if it is kept so long, but the most profitable hog is the one marketed when seven or eight months old. The cost of pork is 50 per cent greater if made in the tenth month than in the fifth month in food consumed. Quick returns and quick profits should be the aim of the swinebreeder. He should remember that this is one of his great advantages over other branches of stock-breeding, where the returns only come in after years of waiting. From the time the pigs are brought into this world until they are sold they should be fed liberally so that they may grow rapidly. The more quickly they mature the better meat they pro duce, and, consequently, the better price. It usually pays best to kill pigs by the time they weigh 150 pounds and

from that up to 200 pounds. Experiments have shown that after the animal has reached a certain degree of fatness the cost of proportion to gain is increased. Besides neavy hogs sell at a considerable dis count. Four hundred-pound hogs are unprofitable because the last two hundred pounds cost more than the first two hundred, and the ham of the big, coarse, heavy animals will bring less per pound than the small hams. Small hams are always at a premium as is

streaks of fat and lean. MISTAKES AND DISAPPOINT-

MENTS.

Sometimes we make mistakes in the management of our swine that we discover in a short time. Again, through wrong judgment we may be years in learning where we have been at fault. These mistaker break in on and cut These mistakes break in on and cut down the profits. It strikes us that if the pig growers were as anxious to know they have made mistakes and how to rectify them, and succeed under adverse circumstances, as the potato growers are, there would be much less complaint in regard to these things. Somehow we have falled into the way of thinking that any man can

grow hogs, that our way of manage-make is in not giving the matter clo ter so well in hand that we cannot

make mistakes. Probably the greatest mistake we all make is in not giving the matter closer attention. We accept the fact that the pig is a hustler, especially a hungry one, and in consequence, give other and less valuable stock attention for the fact that t tion first.

In the matter of caring for breeding stock we make mistakes, and conse quently are often disappointed. The sows do not breed as close together as is desirable, to have an even hogs, or else the boar is a failure. Last summer we bought a young boar for use this month—November—and now at the 20th of the month, when went to use him, we find him if no account. This is the first time we have been so seriously disappointed we have been growing pigs. We thought to give him good care, but probably have for the first time overdone the matter in this direction.

We have grown Berkshires, pure, for years, although we have not registered. We like them because they have done well for us. Now if our sows are bred at the present time we must use a male of some other breed, and we may not be able to secure one of pure breedng, as there are no breeders of purebred stock in this section. And besides just now all males are in use on their owners' farms. We are wide-awake to the fact that

it is a mistake, although one in almost universal practice, to depend on a young and untried boar for all the work of the season. Yet the custom or practice is hard to correct, for it is inconvenient to keep two males on the farm while the younger is being

brought into use.

Again, the mistakes of breeding lows too young and too small is often made. Young sows that will weigh but little over 100 pounds are bred, and with keep given till farrowing time, will not weigh 175 pounds. We sometimes see sows heavy in farrow that will not weigh this much, and we hear from the owners of these, oftentimes, bitter complaint in regard to their sows not doing well, and they never seem to know or understand

what is the matter.
Usually when things do not turn out well we can find some cause or reason, if we set ourselves diligently at work to know what is or has been wrong. Some mistakes can be easily seen and not have to look very far Others may take a long backward. time to find out.

The time to sell is always a matter

of much concern, and one which is very easy to be mistaken about. Parties here last fall sold small hogs as high as 6 1-2 cents per pound, and are now in high glee that they did so well, while the buyers are questioning where their profits in feeding them will come in. Twice we have started out with a lot of pigs to feed for a certain market; both times we sold a little sooner, and did not do as well as if we had fed till the time set. I ast spring our pigs were a little later than we wished, and we concluded to feed till November 1, as the market usually has not fallen off much till about or after that time. But this year it was different. At this writing, Nohave sold at \$4.40, and two days ago we could have had the same price and were ready to let them go but when the buyers called to see them we were necessarily away from home. Now we will hold for another week along with another party that has a lot of high quality that the shippers want, to go with ours, to make a car load. These hogs will pay us well for feed consumed at the prices now ruling, but had we sold as stockers or light weight shippers, late in September or early October, they would have given us very high prices for food consumed. Now, at the weight they have reached, 250 pounds, they are costing us too much for the gain they are making. Men that feed for heavy weights think they are "mighty nice," which we are perfectly willing to admit, but to our

These are matters that come into our work as swine growers. Many of them can be correted as regards breeding and management, but probably no seller can reach the highest price of the year every time he sells.— John M. Jamison in Ohio Farmer.

TARRANT COUNTY HOG SHOW. To the man who thinks there are othing but scrub hogs in Texas, the Mail-Telegram's hog show at the Yards Saturday would have been a revelation. The Mail-Telegram is an afternoon paper published in Fort Worth, and along early in the year its editor began preparations for a monster hog contest, to take place some-time in the winter, and that they made a success out of the affair goes without saying.

To the Mail-Telegram is due the thanks of Tarrant county and all of Texas for inciting interest in fine hog raising, and as said above, the hogs in the pens at the time of the contest would have been a credit to any county in any state. A large crowd was present, and it seemed that every man present was willing to back what he knew about the weight of hogs with money, as a consequence of which the bets were numerous. The breeds shown em-braced only the Jersey Reds, Berk-shires and Poland-Chinas, or cross breeds of these classes, but they were as typical a lot of hogs as the most ardent swine breeder could wish to see,

One of the features of the show was "Papa" Haile's pen of pigs, 13 weeks old, every one a beauty, and no one better than the other. The Stock Yard's gang guyed Mine Host Haile cifully when he went into hog raising with some hogs he picked up from ship-ments into the yards, but there is not one of them now but what would like to own an interest in the nucelus of a swine herd which now grunts merrily

around the hotel. Of course the point of general interest was as to who would get the premiums, which were to be awarded to the possessors of the best hogs, weight and age considered, the hogs to be Tar-rant county raised. There were twelve dozen porkers on exhibition, averaging over 300 pounds.

Of course the principal interest was centered in the premiums, which were to be awarded to the possessors of the best hogs, weight and age considered.
All of the hogs entered in the contest averaged over 200 pounds, and were under one year old and were raised in county.

The judges were J. S. Loving, J. M. Tannahill, James J. Wright, W. O. Robinson and J. W. Putnam. The merits of the hogs entered were so evenly balanced that it took the judges some time to make their decisions, but finally the awards were announced as follows: For best 12 hogs raised in Tarrant county this year, first premium, R. Boaz; second premium, T. D. Hovenkamp; third premium, D. W. Roland; fourth premium, P. C. Welborne. For best 6 hogs, C. C. Husted. The entries were: 12 hogs, T. D.

Hovenkamp, 3540 pounds; Bowles Bros., 3830; P. C. Welborne, 3690; W. F. Dea-con, 2770; R. Boaz, 3920; C. Ma-oney, 3170; Mrs. Frank Ball, 3400; D. loney, 3170; Mrs. W. Roland, 3700. Six hogs, C. C. Husted, 1680; Mrs. Ball, 1370; Mark McLaughlin, 1550; E.

S. Billings, 2200; L. Burson, 930 The list of premiums is as follows:

First Premium.					
E. J. White \$ 25.0	0				
Fort Worth Daily Meil 25.0					
Texas Brewing Company 25.0	5.1				
W. H. Ward (White Elephant). 25.0					
John P. King	200				
James F. Moore 10.0					
Charles Scheuber 10.0	0				
A. A. Green, manager Equit-					
able Life Assurance Society 25.00					
Polk Bros. (Polk stock yards) 25.0	0				
Smith & Thrasher, (Cabinet sa-					
loon)					
C. I Dickenson & Co 10.00					
Fort Worth packing house 25.0					
B. B. Paddock 25.0	0				
C. H. Silliman (Land Mortgage					
bank of Texas) 25.00					
W. B. Harrison 10.0	37.7				
Adam Euless 10.00					
F. W. Ball 10.00					
rete Currie (Currie's Place) 10 0	0				
Texas Livestock and Farm Jour-					
nai 10.00	0				
mal 10.00 Mrs. Mary A. Moore 10.00	0				
2 To 1 Land 1 St.					
Total to date \$350.00)				
Second Premium.					
Fort Worth Implement company-					
Avery plow, 10-inch steel beam					
Washer Bros. (Mammoth Clothiers					

One \$25 suit of clothes, to be selected by the winner.
Sandwich Enterprise Co.—One fourshovel Climax Rider cultivator, worth

George Ellison, (Ellison's greenhouse) \$25 worth of tree shrubs and plants. Fort Worth Coal Co.—Two tons lump Third Premium.

H. L. Bottoms — One-half dozen shirts made to order, valued at \$12. Lebel Wine Co.—Five gallons frome Lebel Wine Co.—Five gamons nome grown wine.

Drumm Seed and Floral Co.—Ten bushels Jerusalem artichokes.

Eitelman Bros. will shoe winner's team for six months with steel shoes.

Cox & Langever will furnish material and paper and decorate winner's parlor to the value of \$25.

Fourth Premium.

Fourth Premium. Mokaska Manufacturing Co.-One 100 lb. case Mokaska package coffee, worth \$24.50.

Best Half-Dozen. Panhandle Machine and Implement Co-12-foot U. S. Wind Mill, worth

The awards were made according to weight and age, and in arriving at their decisions the judges ascertained the aggregate weight of the hogs first, then the aggregate age of the bunch by days and the bunch showing the best record in weight per day was given the

As will be seen the hogs of Messrs As will be seen the hogs of Messrs, Bowles Bros, showed greater weight than any other dozen hogs, but this was offset by their age, which aggre-gated considerable more than the other bunches which won prizes.

wember 23, shippers will load hogs bought at 14.30 and under, per 100 of Ed Billings, a half-dozen, which pounds. One day last week we could showed an aggregate weight far great-

Mr. Pete Wellborn had as pretty bunch of Duroc Jerseys as could found anywhere, but they did not weigh up with the Jersey Poland-China and Berkshire in-breeds. The same can be said of the Poland-Chinas and the Berkshire thoroughbreds.

It should not be forgotten that the above premium list is the largest ever offered and paid for the same number of hogs in the United States; and for having paid it, Fort Worth and Fort Worth people are entitled to the credit No fair premiums, no swine breeders association anywhere have offered such premiums as were paid out at the Fort Worth stock yards Saturday afternoon; and it is to be hoped that it will be a long time before the good results of this contest cease to be felt.

The packing company bought all the exhibit hogs, paying \$4.25 per 100 pounds, and thus enabled the contest ants to go home with a good roll greenbacks in their pockets-more than they could have got for seven bales of cotton. The winner of the first premlum, as stated above, received for his dozen hogs-packing house price and premium, the handsome some of \$496.60. A neat Christmas present, indeed.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A rather funny story come through the medium of a local paper from Springfield, Mass. A butcher in that town was the owner of a valuable dog, which was greatly admired by a local eigar manufacturer. The trade was struck up whereby the butcher traded the dog for a box of cigars of the very best quality made by the manufactur er, called the "Senator's Delight." butcher wishing to hold his dog and still secure the cigars, procured a similar looking dog of a mongrel breed, and had his hair dyed and turned it over as the simon pure article. The cigar man made a special box of the rankest stock in his shop and branded it "Senator's Delight." The exchange was made and all went happy as a marriage bell for a few days. The butcher then began to present the cigars to his best custom They smoked them and promptly transferred their matter than their matter than the cigar man took his dog and went out hunting, and came back with the dye all washed of the dog's hair. In the meantime, the butcher had hired an expert to perform an autopsy on one of his cigars, and thus revealing their true contents. The cigar dealer is now about to sue the butcher for trading off a bogus dog, and the about to institute a counter suit for the loss of his customers through the distribution of clgars, and both the men are finding out that dishonesty don't pay, even in Massachusetts.

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM Palo Pinto, Tex., Nov. 28, 1894. Stock and Farm Jurnal, Fort Worth Texas: Gentlemen: I received my machine

on the 21st, and have tried it and am well pleased. I must admit that I was agreably surprised when I saw the machine and saw how nicely it did its work. I regard it as good as any ma-chine sold in this country. I am more than pleased with it. I. S. EADES.

lies not on "blow and bluff" about value of equipment, capital, etc., but on thoroughness of course of study, its standing with the business community and the endorsement of its thousand of essful graduates throughout the

SHEEP AND WOOL

THE SHEEP OF THE WORLD. The American Wool Reporter is com-piling a report of the number of sheep in the world for its forthcoming American Shepherd's Year Book, and American Shepherd's Year Book, and some figures from advanced sheets of this work have been made public. In some of the greatest wool growing countries, notably Australia and Argentine Republic, there has been a considerable falling off in numbers of sheep during the past few years. The estimates of the total number of sheep on the globe are summarized as follows:

Grand divisions.

18,227,000 of Australasia's total. In Af-18,227,000 of Australasia's total. In Africa the main sheep countries are Cape of Good Hope with 16,793,000, Algeria, with 9,475,000, and Orange Free State with 6,620,000. In Asia British India has the bulk of the sheep, but Turkey in Asia and Asiatic Russia have 10,660,000 and 13,443,000 respectively. tively.

WOOL EATING.

The habit of wool eating, which occa-sionally appears in a flock, seems related to the feather eating which so frequently annoys poultry growers. It seems to be a deprayed appetite ather than a disease, and is difficult of treatment medicinally. It usually occurs first in one or a few individuals and then spreads through the flock, and the progress of the trouble indicates to our mind some defect in keep or management, or some lack in food ele-ments which the sheep tries to supply, much as hogs, when kept under cer-tain conditions, will eat down a brick or even a stone wall. The spread of the infection may be due to immita-tion, but we suspect that it is rather owing to the flock being kept under like conditions, and therefore, subject to the contraction of a similarly de-praved appetite. The disease or habit is said to be quite common on the ranges, where it is thought to be con-tracted in times of scarcity of feed and continued afterwards, when the cause removed, merely as a matter habit. The first step in remedying it is to isolate the sheep that have it see that it may not spread among the others. Treatment after that is on two lines, one on the theory that it is a craving for something that the sheep, under the conditions which it is kept, does not got. On this theory it is cusdoes not get. On this theory it is cus-tomary to place before the sheep where they can have constant access to it a mixture of equal parts of powdered chalk and common salt. This, it is said by those who use it, effects a cure in about two weeks. The other method proceeds on the idea that wool smearing the fleece with a preparation unpleasant to the taste. A mixture commonly used for this purpose, and one which we have found quite eff-

A BIG SHEEP STEAL

The story of how one of his herders stole over 3000 head of sheep, which he shipped to market and realized thereon a few days since, is told as follows in the Rawlins (Wyo.) Republican:

cacious, is cayenne pepper and lard.

"The bunch of sheep which were driven off consisted of 3056 matured wethers, which the owner intended to market about this time. They were ranged sonthwest of Rawlins, Southern Wyoming and Northern Colorado all summer, and Mr. Edwards had given instructions that they be headed toward Rawlins for shipment from this point early in December. He supposed the sheep were in the vicinity of Rawlins until one day he received a telegram from the herder of the bunch saying that he was stranded in Kansas City. Telegraphic communica-tion with the herder soon explained the situation, and Mr. Edwards "boarded" the first train for Kansas City, wrere he found that J. M. McClain, who he had left in charge of the sheep, had driven them to Rifle, Colorado, from which point he shipped them to Kansas City, where he sold them to Scaling & Tamblyn, a commission firm. McClain received a draft in payment for the sheep, after which he gave the herder the slip. For some reason he got scared and was afraid to present the draft to a bank for payment; instead, he disposed of it to a broker at a discount of \$500."

Mr. Edwards secured the sheep or their equivalent in cash, hence the only loser is the commission firm who purchased the sheep of McClain. this instance the only real sufferers was the well known commission firm of Scaling & Tamblyn. It seems unjust that they should have to lose money, when they were innocent purchasers and something should be done to prevent the recurrence of such crimes By adopting some simple rule of identification such happenings could be avoided, and no honest man would ob-ject to having himself identified as in the case of check cashing at a bank, while it would prevent the rogue from getting in his work.

TEXAS WOOL GROWERS MEET.

Possibly never before in the history of San Angelo was there a larger and better representative gathering as that at the meeting of the Wool association of Texas which took place last Tuesday at the Pickwick hall. Fully two hundred sheepmen were present and at 2 o'clock President R. F. Halbert opened the meeting in a few Halbert opened the meeting in a few appropriate words, explaining the object of the meeting and the importance that the actions taken by those present would possibly have on the future welfare of the sheep and stock industries of Texas. A motion was then made by the first vice-president. Dr. J. B. Taylor, that the by-laws of the association be read. Next came another motion from the same gentleman that the membership fee be made \$1 and annual dues 50 cents. Forty new names were then added to the list of membership and the real business of the meeting proceeded with, the reports of the various committees appointed at the last meeting being called for. The report of the committee appointed to fort of the committee appointed to fraw resolutions in regard to land leases and purchase laws was read by the secretary, Mr. Max Mayer,

To the Texas Wool Growers association: We, your committee appointed Our guarante to draft resolutions on the land ques- See full desc

tion in Western Texas, beg to report

as folicws:

A fifteen years experience of stock raisers in Texas, west of the 100 meridfan has proven beyond all doubt that that section of the state is unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and that the prices demanded for lease and sale of state. state lands during that period have been more than the sheep and cattle interests can bear under average con-ditions. We therefore recommend the following:

following:

1. That the lease of school university lands west of the 100 meridian be placed at a minimum price of 2c per acre, leases to run for five years, but lands to be subject to purchase, as provided in Section 2.

2. All school lands west of 100 meridian to be open to purchase at \$2 per acre in thirty annual installments with interest at 2 per cent per annum.

with interest at 2 per cent per annum and taxes to be levied only upon the and taxes to be levied only upon the purchasers equity in the lands provided that any party purchasing lands already leased and enclosed, shall pay the lessee a reasonable price for any improvements on such lands, and shall be obliged to fence off said lands so purchased from the remainder of pasture so leased.

ture so leased.

3. That on all present purchases of school lands at \$2 or over, the interest be reduced to 2 per cent with taxes upon equity in lands only.

4. The interest on lands purchased at \$1 per acre be reduced to 4 per cent.

5. That in the interest of the school fund of the state, and in justice of those who rent or purchase school lands, we demand that heavy penalties be assessed against any and all persons who enclose and monopolize state school lands without paying lawful rental therefor. rental therefor.

rental therefor.

WM. TURNER, Chairman.

The report of the committe appointed to draw resolutions on the scalp laws was then called for, but it was found that said appointed committee had not come to any understanding and consequently no report was made. It was then proposed by the president that the several sections of the resolution on the lease and land laws should be discussed. Mr. Long, a spectator and representative mutton buyer, asked who of those present could vote, and was answered that none but members of the association had that right. Business proceeded and Mr. Geo. E. Webb moved that sections 1 and 2 of the resolutions be adopted. Mr. Joseph Tweedy then made an able speech in favor of the motion, and it was seconded by Dr. J. B. Taylor and carried by a unanimous vote. ried by a unanimous vote.

It was then moved by Mr. Joe Tweedy and seconded by Dr. J. B. Taylor that section three be adopted. Car-

ried.

Moved by Dr. J. B. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Webb that section four be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geo. E. Webb and seconded by Mr. Jos. Tweedy that section five be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. T. Bishop and seconded by Dr. J. B. Taylor that motions on the whole resolutions be adopted—unanimously assented to.

Upon a motion then made by Mr. Jos. Tweedy that the chairman appoint a

Tweedy that the chairman appoint a committe of three to draw resolutions on the scalp law question, the following were appointed by the chair: Joe Tweedy, Dr. J. B. Taylor and Jno. Kennedy. A few minutes of unofficial recess were then taken, at the end of which

dent the following resolutions concern dent the following resolutions concerning scalp laws:

This committee demands, that whereas it is believed that the annual loss of all kinds of live stock in this state is increasing rather than diminishing in spite of all efforts hitherto made to suppress it, therefore we recommend that a scalp law be passed by our state legislature giving a bounty of \$5 for coyote, wolf and panther scalps, said bounty to be paid by this state from a separate fund to be raised by special tax to be levied on cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and goats.

sheep, hogs and goats.
We also recommend that the Live Stock associations of Texas join with similar associations of other states in petitioning the United States congress to enact a national scalp law as we helieve that the states exists. we believe that the states acting sepa-rately never will succeed in exterminating such wild animals of this country as prey upon the live stock interests. We believe that the loss from the ravages of these animals in one year will amount to nearly if not quite as much

as the cost of their entire extermina-tion. J. B. Taylor, chairman; Jos. Tweedy, Jno. Kennedy, committee. It was moved by Sol Mayer and sec-oned by Mr. Joe Tweedy that these resolutions be adopted. Carried. The motion was made by Mr. Joe Tweedy that when the present meeting adjourn, the next neeting should take place in San Angelo on the first Tuesday in June, 1895. Motion seconded and

After teh reading and adoption of the above resolutions and motions, the meeting proceeded to the election of new officers, and the following were

Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Antonio, president; Sol Mayer, Sonora, first vice-president; Joseph Tweedy, San Angelo, second vice-president; Geo. Richardson, San Angelo, secretary; Geo. E. Webb, San Angelo, treasurer. The association then selected San An-

gelo as the next meeting place and the first Tuesday in June, 1895, as the date of the meeting.
The following members were

The following members were present: R. F. Halbert, president; Robt. J. Winslow, J. G. Murphy, C. N. Rutherford, G. B. Jackson, Sol Mayer, S. E. Couch, Joe Thiele, John Moll, Chas. W. Hobbs, Capt. Turner, E. Blanchard, W. D. Jones, Jas. Weddell, J. W. Knapp, Dr. J. B. Taylor, Geo. Richardson, W. T. Bishop, John Kennedy, A. B. Sherwood, Sidney Bremner, Pete McKinley, Julius Dauer, John Carragher, H. W. Laging, Joseph Tweedy, H. S. Ellis, E. T. Comer, Frank DeLashmutt, H. H. Mitchell, H. McKenzie, Geo. J. Bird, Max Mayer, Geo. E. Webo, B. C. Jackson.—San Angelo Enterprise.

MORE THAN PLEASED Strawn, Tex., Nov. 26, 1894. Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Gentlemen-I am more than pleased with the Journal sewing machine. It is all you represent it to be, and I will advise all my friends who desire a sewing machine to buy the Journal a sewing machine to buy the Journal machine and get, your valuable and instructive paper free. Yours truly, MRS. O. L. YORK.

MRS. O. I. YORK.

(Note—The Journal machine is not the ordinary newspaper premium machine so widely advertised at from \$15 to \$20, but is a machine built for the regular trade, and always satisfies. See description elsewhere. Price delivered, with four drawers and leaf and all attachments, with Jomonths, \$22. PUBLISHERS.)

Representative Broderick introduced his bill in congress recently to restore the tariff on cattle imported into this country. The bill provides that there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all cattle more than 1 year old imported from foreign countries, \$10 per head; 1 year old or less, \$2 per head; ovided that this act shall not change rules under existing law as to cattle imported specially for breeding purposes or temporarily for the purpose of exhibition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association. It is not likely that the bill will pass at this n, if at all.

All things taken into consideration the Texas cattle feeder will be in better shape than he was a year ago. Feed is very much cheaper and the gain from source will more than offset the advance that buyers had to pay feeding steers. Another thing to the feeders' advantage has been the remarkably good weather. In some places it has been too dry and water was scarce, but at most of the feeding points everything was favorable for a successseason. The cattle are said to be doing very well and by January quite a number will be in good marketable shape. Prices promise to be better than last year so that prospects this season are much in feeder's favor. It is claimed that the number fed will be about the same as last year.-Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Live stock journals should be given a pretty fair lump of credit for having color craze in cattle breeding. It is an easier matter to detect errors and flaws in a man's judgment and acts at a little distance than it is to one who becomes entangled with his fellows in the mad whirl of business transactions. Perhaps, too, a man may be able oc-casionally to see the folly of his way, but there are few that have the nerve to follow out their better judgment in the face of a popular clamor for that which they would be glad to discard. Since the live stock papers have seen fit to apply themselves to the task of rattling the dust from some of the old dry bones we have evidence of a material softening of old prejudices among cattle men. The unbroken line of ancestry that constitutes pedigree is an all important consideration, and it is such a one as can never excuse the foolhardiness of a deliberate attempt to throw aside or in the background an animal that fulfills every requirement except perhaps the idle whim of a set of breeders as to color. It is about time that we were well past some of the dangerous rocks in breeding circles.—Exchange.

The Clifton farm at Dallas, Tex., has fust sold to O. G. Parke of Kyle, Tex., the grand young Holstein bull Artis Eva's Netherland Jewel. This bull is registered, but he is on the advanced registry, and comes from a rate prevailed. A case of that kind of advanced registry ani-His mother, Artis Eva's Netherland, was an eight-gallon cow at 3 years old, and at that age made a record of 18 pounds and 10 ounces of but-ter in one week on the Clifton farm. Col. James F. Miller of Gonzales,

Tex., has just purchased from the Clif-ton farm at Dallas, Tex., six young Holsteins as an addition to his Holstein herd at Gonzales. They consist of the bull Treasure Nierops, registry No. 19,947, and the bull Nierop's Jewell registry No. 19.947, and the helfers Jewel's Maud 2d registry No. 35,870, and Adela's Clifden, registry No. 35,-25.863, and Miss Jewel registry No. 33,-

These are grand animals and the kind of stock to buy to breed from. They are Texas bred, and their ancestry upon both sides form a long line of advanced registry animals. Col. Miller seems to appreciate high breeding.

ONE MAN'S VIEWS. A posted cattleman who asked that

his name be not used for fear that it might be inferred that he was attempting to bear the market for his private gain, had the following to say Journal writer one day this week: The cattle market is finding its level now, and cattle are cheaper than they were a month ago. I mean the range market. There has practically been nothing to warrant the figures which have been asked and given for cattle, espec-lally for spring delivery. The shipping markets have been only nominal, with the supply fully up to the demand in point of numbers. Cattlemen as a rule are easy to get excited, and I think they have been a little bit rash in some of their speculations, and if they are not careful they will get caught on the short side. Many of them are operating on borrowed money, at a good rate of interest and with a late or hard season next spring they will suffer severe

them to go slow." SOME CHANGES.

losses. The best business policy is for

An industry was revived today that sed to be quite extensive, that of buying hogs on this market for Old Mexi-co. Morris & Butts, who, until about years ago, were regular buyers for the Mexican trade, launched into the business again today. They today got ten cars of hogs, all of which were heavyweights.

Last year there were plenty of cattle in Texas on which to feed cotton seed meal, but the meal was too high. This year there is plenty of cheap meal, but the cattle are too high. As to the number being fed this season, E. P. Bomar of Gainesville, says: "Last year I fed 10,000 head, and at present time am feeding 5000 head, just one-half, and the proportion will hold good throughout the state among the large cattle feeders. There will be a good many cattle roughed in Texas, but the full feeding will not be 50 per cent of 1893-94. Not many will feed a second when the first are fattened, as

was the case in previous years.

Iowa, that great corn state, has at last been invaded by cottonseed meal. James E. Lee of this city, general live stock agent of the Rock Island, who is feeding nearly 350 head of cattle on his farm in Louisa county, lowa, says: "I have been feeding my cattle on cottonseed meal for the past forty days, and the average gain per head for the first

Vacuum keeps boots, Leather shoes. Oil and harness

soft, tough, new-looking, and longlasting. Keeps the water out of

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "How to TAKE CARE OF VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

thirty days was 100 pounds. I divided them into three bunches equally. To the first I have fed cottonseed meal and the first I have fed cottonseed meal and cut straw, eight pounds per head daily, at a cost of 8 1-2 cents; to the second bunch I fed cotton seed meal and corn fodder, 7 pounds per head daily, at a cost of 9 1-2 cents and to the third cotton seed meal, corn cob, shock and all ground together, six pounds per head daily at a cost of 18 cents, and I have discovered no difference in fattening qualities between the high and low priced feed. I have hogs following the cattle, but it is too early to tell what effect the feed will have on them."-

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCARE. Those perturbed souls who have imagined that the cattle industry is on the brink of destruction through the swift ravages of "out breaks" of that terrile and dangerously contagious disease, tuberculosis, will do well to console themselves, after their flights of fancy, with a few grains of fact. At the packing centers of this country 2,270,000 animals were slaughtered from May, 1891, to March, 1892, and only 2 per cent were found affected with tuberculosis.

The industry is not quite on the verge of extinction when only twotenths of one per cent of 2,500,000 cattle are found more or less affected with this disease.

It should be remembered, however, that these were market cattle, and for the most part had not been subjected to the confinement frequently accorded dairy herds, so that it is altogether probable that a higher per cent of af-fected cattle would be found among herds which have been maintained under conditions favorable to the spread of the disease.

But we are not anywhere near a failure of our milk supply through the ravages of this disease. Our herds will likely suffer more from the "ravages" of "vets" in search of jobs than tuberculosis. That this disease is tuberculosis. That this disease is communicable when the conditions are favorable, that is, when a diseased or enfeebled state of the system permits the germs to find suitable nutriment and grow, does not admit of doubt. That it's a contagious disease, as smallpox and cholera are contagious, is so rankly false and absurd that we perfectly amazed to see some entists assume such position even by implication. Let us have a little sense and much less nonsense from the "scarchead"

BRODERICK MISTAKEN. Waco stockmen are opposed to the passage of the Broderick, bill by congress, which seeks to reinstate the \$10 a head tariff on cattle coming in from that country. The Dallas News correspondent elicited the following opinions from stockmen at that point: E. J. Ashburn said: heard of the Broderick bill introduced In the house restoring the tariff duty of \$10 per head and the reasons assigned for offering that bill. I do not think the reasons are good. duction to \$2 a head enabled quite a number of Texans to bring their cattle back across the Rio Grande. These were not to be called Mexican cattle They were healthy Texas stock, which were moved into Mexico to get grass.

rought back while the McKink was that of Henry J. Caufield, who sent his stock cattle over several years ago, at the commencement of the dry period and got caught by the \$10 import tax. After the \$2 rate went into effect he began, with other Texans, to move his cattle, which are true Texans, back across the Rio Grande, and he is still moving them. It is this move-ment, probably, that has produced the impression that heavy movements of Mexican catle were in progress. I do not think there is anything in it. The return of all the Texas cattle from

They increased greatly and could not

the bucket to affect prices. for Mexican cattle they will never take the place of Texas beef in the market. All dealers know Mexican They sell from 50 cents to \$1 below the market mostly to canners.' Mr. Henry J. Caufield, who is moving 8000 head of cattle, brought back to Texas from Mexico to, the Jumbo ranch, entertains the views expressed by Mr. Ashburn.

Mr. A. Wheeler said: "Mexican cattle are coarse and bony. They are taken by canners at low prices. Texas beef has nothing to fear from cattle of Mexico. I have no confidence in the continuation of the improvement in It arises, I think, from local For instance Texas emerged causes. this year from a dry period of ten years duration and the present being a wet year the grass roots after the long rest put up grass the like of which was never seen before. The big pastures were bare of cattle which had been scattered under the protracted depression, from all causes, and the cattlemen this year wanted stock to eat up the high, green grass. They went about buying everything on Feeders and stock cattle sold all over Texas way up above the market. Such reactions always occur. Mealfed cattle are selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75, but I do not think the promises of sixty days ago are fully realized. But the outlook is comparatively bright. The pens in the Waco district are full and feeding is going on industriously. The shipments from feeders pens will begin in January, and the fat catle from Texas pens, sleek from plenty of hulls and meal, have nothing to apprehend from the rawbone stock of Mexico, that can not shown as dressed beef in any mar-

Other cattlemen who say the \$2 rate will not hurt the interest are Jack Pancake of Coryell, Walstein Bowman of Hill county, and W. A. Poage of Waco. Mr. Poage said: "The syndicate mentioned, which has been or-ganized to bring over Mexican steers will do better business in bones than

They do pretty well cooked and

A PANHANDLE CONVENTION. Delegates from the various counties composing the 102d representative district, assembled in Amarillo on December 15 in response to a call made by Hon. W. B. Plemmons, representative-elect, for the purpose of making known to him what legislation is de-sired by the people of the district. Organization was effected by the election of John Hoffer of Armstrong county as chairman, and Robert Cole of Foard county as secretay.

On motion all persons present were recognized as members of the conven-

The chair appointed Hon. J. N. Browning of Donley, John T. Haynes of Hale, J. L. Elbert of Hardeman, Frank Lester of Carson and S. K. Hallam of Deaf Smith on the committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention as to legisla-tion required in the interest of this section of the state to promote its de-

velopment. The committee reported as follows: To the Hon. John Hoffer, chairman of the convention: We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to report the follows resolutions and recommend their adoption; resolved
1. That this country is permanently

suited for stock-raising and that the interest of the state can be best subserved by the passage of a law ence aging the development of it for that purpose. That this can only be done by reducing the price of lands to \$1 per acre, and that interest upon the un-paid purchase maley should not ex-

ceed 5 per cent per annum. Resolved, 2. That the lease price of school and other public lands should be reduced to 2 cents per acre, with suitable pro-visions looking to the protection of the actual settler and small stock farmer.

3. That more effective laws should be enacted to suppress and prevent the burning or defacing of brands of live stock. Respectfully submitted, J. N. Browning, chairman, Frank Lester, John T. Haynes, J. L. Elbert, S. K. Hallam.

The resolutions were adopted. The following resolutions submitted by the committee were also adopted as a request that our representative sup port the measures therein suggested,

Resolved that our representative be instructed to introduce a bill looking to the patenting of school land under any act in quantities of 20, 40, 60 or 80 acres within a radius of three miles of any town of 100 inhabitants or more, or in tracts of 40 acres or any multiple thereof not exceeding 640 acres in any portion of the county.

Resolved, that our representatives are hereby requested to support a bill for the repeal of the "valued policy to support a bill for the safe con struction of buildings of various classes in cities, and to support a bill for a fire inquest law to investigate fires of suspicious origin.

The Dallas News, Fort Worth Ga-Fort Worth and San Antonic zette, Live Stock Journals were requested to publish the minutes and resolution of the convention, and the press throughout the 102d representative district especially, and the state generally, requested to copy the same

SEEMS THAT HE'S PLEASED. Zulu, Hansford Co., Tex., Dec. 15.

Editor Journal: Within fine \$1 and continue Texas Stock and Farm Journal to my adderss. It is the best paper for the cowman published in Texas. Cattle are doing splendidly, fat and sleek-range in fine condition. No cattle changing hands, and best of all, no norther yet. And ain't this glorious weather for Texas. Wishing you continued success, I am yours truly. CLATE McCREA.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS. Johnston, Allison and C. J. Buckland sold 165 3s and 4s to M. B. Pulliam, of San Angelo, at \$17. They are now delivering them.

scientists on the subject .- Breeders' S. E. Townsend is buying bulls and stags for shipment to Broonwood for Winfield Scott. Charley Quinn and L. O. Dunn came in with several cars of mixed cattle from the east, where they traded horses

for them. Littlefield Cattle company are here with six train loads of cattle for shipment to Northern markets. A. F. Crowley bought two train loads the L. F. D.s, which he shipped out this week .- Midland News.

Messrs. Louis L. Farr and Ira G Yates returned Thursday from a to East Texas with six cars of cattle or which they traded horses.

B. C. Jackson sold 150,000 pounds of ool last week to Halfin & Prestridge at prices ranging from 6 to 7 cents. He also sold some heavy T. P. wools at from 5 to 5 1-4 cents. This closed out all the staple he had on hand. Sol Mayer shipped twenty-two cars

of cattle to market Sunday .- San Angelo Enterprise. Chas, Schauer bought 200 steers and ows from Maj. DeBerry of Sonora, at 39. \$10 and \$11. They were delievered at his pasture four miles below Ozona this

Joe Thiele and Henry Breding were in the metropolis Monday. Joe is look-ing for range to move several thousand of his choice mutton in order to have hem in first-class shape for the early spring market.

Ben Bendeley of Juno sold fifteen steers to John H. Ryburn of Irion coun-Mexico will not amount to a drop in ty, at \$19 per head. Jeff Mills has gone to raising hogs.

G. W. Whitehead & Sons sold 350 steers and delivered them at San Anlast week to John Ryburn, the circle 6 man, at \$19 a head. Hector McKenzie has 5000 mutton at the Broome ranch fattening them for the spring market .- Ozona Courier.

Anson & Verner sold 700 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers last week to - -Lewis of Coleman county, for \$20 a

Feo. L. Abbott bought from F. Maye & Sons, 700 fat cows at \$10 per head. They were shipped Sunday night to Godair, Harding & Co., at St. Louis. Mr. Abbott also bought for the Dublin Cotton Seed Oil company 1000 3 and 4year old steers, from F. Mayer & Sons, or corporation. delivered at San Angelo, February 1, You will read at \$20; also forty-five bulls at \$10.

IN AND AROUND CATULLA. The Condition of Stock, Sales and Opinions. Catulla, Tex., Dec. 17, 1894.

Editor Journal: I thought a few lines from this counmight be of interest to your readers. Stock of all kinds are in fine shape. Most all the cattle are fat. There is no feeding being done out here this year. A great many feeders have bought and shipped East to feed. There have been several cattle sales lately. Col. J. H. Bentley sold his cattle to Maj. T. A. Coleman for \$55,000. Allen Bros. have also sold 1600 head of cattle to Mr. Sauls of Cotulla, spring delivery. Capt. A. Armstrong has been buying several large lots of cattle lately. learn from Capt, S. V. Edwards, association inspector, that he expects a very heavy shipment from this county

in the spring.
Dr. J. B. Taylor is expecting to ship out a big lot of cattle right soon. Dr. Taylor is one among the best cow men in the West. He seems to know exwhen to buy and when to sell. I see that Capt. T. E. Turner, manager of the House ranch, is in the city. He says the House cattle are doing well. H. Jennings shipped in twelve cars of cattle a few days ago to be put on his ranch in this county. Bill is a rustler.

I saw Jno. R. Blocker and F. M. Shaw, from Dimmit county, here a few days ago. They have bought several large lots of cattle within the last few Well, I will stop here, and if I see this in your paper I will write again.

IT'S A CURIOUS WOMAN Who can't have confidence in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is a tonic for tired-out womanhood, a remedy for all its peculiar ills and ailments—and if it doesn't help you, thre's nothing to pay. What more can you ask for in a

medicine?

The "Prescription" will build up. strengthen, and invigorate the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. In "female complaints" of every kind and in all chronic weaknesses. and derangements, its the only guar-anteed remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired-out or suffering woman, she'll have her money back.

Nothing urged in its place by a dealer, though it may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation,

billiousness, indigestion and

IRRIGATION.

WINDMILL IRRIGATION Mr. Joseph E. Arsenaux of Swisher county was elected delegate to the state irrigation convention and left last Sun-day week, returning Saturday. He took with him some specimens of Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions which were grown by irrigation in this county, and which attracted considerable attention at the convention and were quite an advertisement for the

Mr. Arsenaux is enthusiastic on the subject of irrigation and believes in time it will bring about wonderful results in the Panhandle. Along the creeks, conons and valleys, he believes in storm-water storage reservoirs, but out on the plains wells and geared windmills will have to solve the lem. Mr. Arsenaux is one of the leading members of the Swisher Cunty Irrigation association, which is accom-plishing considerable good by setting people to thinking on the subject.

There is no doubt that one acre well irrigated and cared for in this county will grow more of any kind of a crop than five acres without irrigation will. In fact, the advantage is almost in-

comprehensible to people who have never seen the results of irrigation.—

Amarillo Northwest. WHAT IS BEING DONE. The legislative committe appointed by the recent state irrigation convention at San Antonio, has before it a very arduous task, the accomplishment of which will mean much for the good of West Texas. Before anything in the way of irrgation on a large scale can be done in this state it will be necessary for the present laws to be changed, and to this end has the committee mentioned gone to work. The ommitte is composed of the following well known gentlemen: Gen. F. Clarke, of Tarrant, chairman; Hon. J. H. Reagan, of Anderson; Prof. E. T. Dumble, of Travis; Mr. J. L Slayden, of Bexar; Mr. Wm. Cassin, of Zavalla; Hon. W. O. Hutchinson, of Hays; Mr. J. D. Whelpley, of Bexar; Hon. J. H. McLeary, of Bexar; F. A. Swinden, of Brown; Mr. Henry Sayles, of Taylor; Prof. Jno. B. Hawley, of Tarrant; Maj C. E. Dutton, U. S. A., M. A.; W. D. Hornady, of San Antonio, secretary. Gen. F. M. Clarke, the chairman of the committe, has formulated the fol-

lowing letter, which is being sent out to the people interested in irrigation, who should respond with alacrity: The state irrigation convention held at San Antonio, December 4-8, 1894, was attended by 164 delegates from fiftynine counties, representing nearly the entire semi-arid region of Texas. assemblage contained past and present members of the state legislature, judges, irrigationists, land owners and practical farmers—all interested in the subject of irrigation. The proceedings embraced addresses from gentlemen prominent in matters pertaining to irrigation, and general discussions upon the subjects. It was concluded by the convention that, to render possible the prosecution of irrigation enterprises, involving the construction and mainte-nance of irrigation works, some changes must be had in existing legislation, so as to permanently establish certain rights, and assure to capital investing in irrigation enterprises proper protec

To the accomplishment of such ends a permanent legislative committe was created, consisting of the gentlemen whose names appear at the head of this communication. These gentlemen are pledged to the performance of such labors as will, if possible, place upon our statutes the necessary laws. The ommittee will assemble at Austin at the time of the meeting of the general assembly, and work unremittingly to secure the desired ends.

Some expenses must necessarily incurred. Existing laws have to thoroughly studied; complete digests of court decisions and opinions must be comparisons between the present vague and imperfect laws of Texas bearing upon irrigation, and those of other states have to be made; printing and correspondence and other proper matters must be provided for The gentlemen composing the committee are mostly men of eminence in their respective professions, and contribute their valuable time and very valuable experience and knowledge without compensation for the general good.

The committe confidently hopes to secure laws equitably providing for the condemnation of water-ways; the fixing of priority rights of water appropriation, and the acquirement under proper conditions of tracts of state lands for purposes of irrigation in larger quantitles than 160 acres to the same person

You will readily perceive that the labors of this committee are in the di-rect line of your interest. The committee, at its last meeting, requested its chairman to take such steps as would secure funds essential to the proper and legitimate functions of the committee. With such object in view, I beg to ask at your hands such financial aid as, in the consideration of your interests, you may deem proper to contribute. All contributions will be promptly acknowledged and recorded. Remittances should be made by express or by postal order, or check, made payable to the chairman of the committee Very respectfully, F. M. CLARKE, Chairman.

Lock Box 146, Fort Worth, Texas.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS The state of Kansas has never been considered even a semi-arid region un-til the last few years, when the fact that it is was forcibly impressed upon the pocketbooks of the owners of the drouth-stricken farms. An irrigation convention was held in that state last month, and as a result of that convention thousands of acres of land that have until the last few years produced a good crop by means of the natural rainfall are being put under ditch. The outcome of all this enterprise will be most advantageous to the state of Kansas, and it will not be long before she will again take rank as one of the greatest agricultural states of Union, and it will have come about through the agitation of the irrigation question. The climate of Kansas possesses qualities that are extremely ob jectionable that irrigation will change, though it will have a beneficial effect upon all natural conditions. Texas is without such drawbacks, as her cli-mate is perfect, and with an intelligent system of irrigation prevalent through-out all sections of the state where it needed there are no bounds to her desirability as a place for homeseekers

There was one point that was brought into great prominence in the proceedings of the Kansas irrigation conven-tion that it may be well to call attention to and that is the fact that where in the past it has been considered advantageous to control large bodies of land, that in the future it would not be the size of the tract that would constitute its value, but the degree of im provement existing thereon in the shape of a plentiful supply of water. A cor-respondent writing from that state, in speaking of the work of the conven-

tion, says:
"A considerable portion of the program was given to relation of actual results attained by irrigation by wind-mill and ponds in Western Kansas. These were in some instances truly surprising. The little patch moistened by the water pumped by a windmull has meant the sustenance of the setSPEEDILY AND

CURED.

That is the testimony of patients who have taken treatment of those popular and progressive specialists. Dr. Hathaway & Co. It is a pleasure to know that when you place your case into their hands the best medical skill obtainable is at your service. Honest, genuine and scientific specialists is the verdict of the people who have received treatment of them. is acknowledged that they are leading specialists in the United States in the successful treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women. Consultation free at

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 127 1-2 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.

present and eagerly looked to some means of permanent water supply There was, of course, much repetition of the old arguments on irrigation and recital of its history, but there was also much practical, level-headed discussion of present and local conditions and a unanimity of opinion that the state must give irrigation more attention in order to secure best results Formerly it was thought that only the extreme West needed it, but now Central Kansas is taking it up. Hundreds of acres, in counties as far east as Dickinson and Geary, are being put under ditch this fall, and will be ar-tificially moistened for the first time next season.

The convention was very sensible in its demands. The resolutions were a plea for a geological survey of the state at government expense, estimated to cost \$25,000, in order to determine the possibilities of general irrigation, but in the meanwhile individual effort was strongly urged. Every farmer was advised to put in a windmil and irrigate an acre or even less with the assurance that the result would prove rich return on the investment. State legislation was also asked for. Irriga-tion syndicates, which are being formed by capitalists to secure large tracts of Western land and settle thereon new immigrants to the state, received little encouragement at the convention. While by buying up mortgages cheap and securing title land can be secured at little cost, there are other things to be considered. No extravagant price are going to be secured for land at once, as some anticipate. There is too much land. Irrigated farms will not consist of more than five or ten acres, and ten men can easily settle on a quarter section, indeed attaining better results by such close settlement. This alters the whole aspect of the matter. The speculator of today must not go on the theory of his predecessor in the '80's, who traded on an enhancing valuation and sought to secure all the land he could. He must, on the other hand, plan to increase the production rather than the acreage. The work put on the Western lands is what will make them valuable henceforth, not the Express.

The International Route. The International and Great North

ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis: Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austitn, Taylor

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and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, J. D. PRICE,

A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business trip to Colorado this sumor pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "F'ver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full

value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,

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Its printer is one of the "unprac This is a new departure, try us. Subscription price 50 cents per year. It reaches more buyers in the Souththan any of the first-class journals, therefore the best advertising me-

dium. Sample copies free. SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL,

Holiday Excursions to the Southeast. On December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, the International route will as usual have on sale holiday excursion tickets to the Southeastern states, including St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Call on hourest ticket agent for information. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

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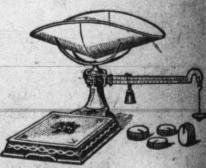
A farmer needs an accurate and handy scale for weighing goods he buys and produce he sells, as much, though probably not as often, as the merchant The high price of decent and reliable scales have kept them out of the reach of the average farmer. Our success in placing before our readers exclusively the only really first-rate, good-as-arry-made sewing machine, as low as the cast iron premium machines, induced us to undertake to see what could be done in the line of scales. After negotiations extending to every considerable manufacturer in this country, we are in a position to offer two sizes of scales that fulfil every requirement in capacity or accuracy, at prices that cannot be duplicated except at a loss of money, even by the manufacturer.



This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector. With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance ed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she the means at hand of weighing it ex-

It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the

home, TR Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, with one years' subscription to Journal,



No 2 Journal Scale, 1-4 Oz. to 24 Pounds.

This scale is equal in capacity to the

regulation counter scales of the grocer The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 just how many pounds of butter she is pounds, and the platform from two sending to town, how much each dress- ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute ac curacy may be depended upon. In wants a pound, she will know how to this scale, as in No. 1, the bearing get a pound and when a recipe calls for are all steel and connections all of half or quarter of an ounce, she has quality of iron that is strong enough to sustain many times the weighln capacity of the scales. This is the bli gest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of these during the twelve months of our con tract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription t Stock and Farm Journal, \$5.

HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting of the Journal. Give age features of the Journal, stating color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addresse directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other secure prompt attention. All other quiries should be addressed to Texas ock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

It is said that the Arabs have two methods of estimating what will be the height of horses. By the first a cord is stretched from the nostril over the ears and down along the neck; this distance is compared with that from the withers to the feet. The colt will grow as much taller as the first dis-tance exceeds the second. By the other method the distance between the knee and the withers is compared with that from the knee to the coronet. If it had reached the proportion of two to one, the horse will grow no taller.

Every year the Christmas edition of The Horseman is looked forward to by every lover of the horse with fond ex-pectation, for in it they know they will get something good, but they were little prepared for the magnitude, beaugeneral excellence which characterized this year's number. It would take a column of space to do the edition full justice, but as everybody buys It and can see for themselves what it is. nothing more will be said, only that it is the best Christmas edition of all the papers published in the interest of that noble animal, the horse.

educating colts to show action, the English use the bitting bridle to secure the head in the position desired. They turn the colts out daily into large paddocks, where the loose straw is at least two feet deep, and where they are followed by trainers who keep them trotting. The exercise is continued at regular intervals until colts acquire that stylish fold of the knee and lift of the hock which always pleases. Once in a great while horse is found whose action is naturally easy and attractive, but the great majority must be taught to be showy in their movements.

WATERING HORSES.

A writer in the American Horse Breeder takes exceptions to an article that has been very extensively circulated in the agricultural press, advising watering horses before feedgives what he considers a better method:

'I have made the horse a study through life, his wants through sickand health, have owned and fed not a few; and can safely say there is not one horse in fifty that will drink in the morning before feeding any time of the year, and not one in a hundred will do it in cold weather. I have tried it and know what I say to be true, our benevolent friend to the contrary. There is any amount of horse advice nowadays, nine-tenths of which is given through hearsay. As I said above, I have selected the horse for my study, have cared for him, have treated him through life, and found the most successful modus operandi is to always have plenty of water before him. By having plenty of water horses can at all times get I find comparatively few troubled with that dreaded disease 'colic,' which in many, many cases, is produced by imprudence, especially in watering. It may be said-horses after taking a swallow or two of water will then spill the remainder. There is no need of that. It is very easy to place a of that. It is very easy to place a bucket in the corner of the stall and secure it by nailing a latch across it to keep it in the stable, and your rses will always be ready for use. When horses are treated in this manner they drink less, and always keep in

better shape.' RIGHTFULLY INDIGNANT.

In political circles Mayor Pingree of Detroit, has been for some time—at least in the state of Michigan-a personage noted for eccentricity, and outside the City of Straits his peculiar mental characteristics have been given a somewhat more explicit name. In his official capacity as the chief municipal officer of Detroit he undertook to solve certain problems connected with the dispensation of charitable relief to the city's poor, and to that end had the old Hamtramck race track and grounds ploughed up, planted to potatoes, and gave the Polish poor a chance to cultivate the same on a co-operative plan easy it too lengthy to be here detailed. In paper.

furtherance of his scheme he sold by auction on the grounds of the Detroit Driving Club and during the meet-ing there last July a driving mare alleged to be of the Wilkes family-though her pedigree as given by the Detriot daily papers was a laughable one and devoted the proceeds, three hundred and fifty dollars, to the payment of his share of the expense incurred in the cultivation of Pingree's potato patch. Having thus disposed of one member of his stable the beginning of winter found the worthy mayor still possessed of a pair of carriage horses, and reaching the conclusion that it would be cheaper to get rid of them and buy a new pair in the spring weather, he chloroformed

than carry them through the cold sent them to the rendering tanks. The city of Detroit owns from seventy-five to one hundred work horses, used in the parks and streets, and now Mayor Pingree proposes to kill the whole lot, dismiss the caretakers, shut up stables and buy new horses in the spring. This, he contends, will affect a great saving, as it will cost more to keep the old horses over the winter than it will to buy new ones when the proper time arrives. In the shoe and leather industry Mr. Pingree was a pronounced success; as an economist, political and municipal, in the broad and narrow sense of the term, he has carved a way by which a great problem may be solved. In America, more than in most countries, enormous numbers of laborers and artisans obtain work only in the summer, and eke out an existence in the winter as best they can, often at the public expense. Why should not they be all put painlessly to death in the late autumn, and their places filled in the spring? In the eye of the law it is a crime to kill one's fellow-man, but a man may take his horse's life, if he so desires, with impunity. Nevertheless, to wantonly de-stroy serviceable horses is inhumanity of the most inhuman kind, with not

Every Day in the Year. The "Great Rock Island Route" runs

he does .- Horseman.

even the famous tenet of the Jesuits

to recommend it. There are many farmers who would gladly take the

animals as a gift or pay a small price for them—in no case is there any neces-

sity for slaughtering them. The plan was devised in the unhealthy brain of

a demagogue, a brain diseased and warped by an insatiable longing for

notoriety, which, if it cannot be obtained legitimately, must be had at the ex-

pense of many brute lives. Mr. Pin-gree deserves the unqualified censure

not only of the entire press of the country, but of every man who loves

the horse for what he is and for what

a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast

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The Fort Worth Business College has not been affected by the hard times as have the other schools of the state, the attendance being largere than for a number of years past.

You do not need to spend \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894. The Stock Journal Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Texas:

Dear Sirs-Will say that I got the sewing machine and am well pleased satisfaction in every respect. Will advise those wanting a machine as well as a good stock paper to correspond with you. Yours respectfully, W. C. MASON,

President Kemp Fark President Kemp Bank.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us a club of subscribers and let us give you the machine, for we then get 32 constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live

HORTICULTURE.

The much dreaded San Jose scale has traveled east and is now to be found in Virginia, Maryland, New Jer-sey and New York, and doubtless, in other states, where its presence has not yet been reported. The scale is the worst insect pest of deciduous trees on the Pacific coast, where large amounts of money have been spent in the effort to exterminate it, and it is predicted that in the East it will prove a more dangerous enemy than the Colorado beetle unless taken promptly in hand.

The scale has been found on pear, apple, peach and quince stock in several nurseries, some of which are undoubtedly centers of infection. serymen should put all stock through a vat of kerosene emulsion and every fruit-grower should send to an entomologist samples of any scale insect he may find on his tree.

LOOK OUT FOR BORERS.

Now is the time to make a search for the borers and eject them from the trees. There are other pests that may be looked after at the same time, as the tent caterpillar, whose eggs may be found on the twigs ready for hatching in the spring. These are to be looked for on those trees where nests were made in the last spring, and when found should be cut off with the prun-

ng shears and burned. The borers, newly hatched, will not have penetrated far into the stem and may be found near the bottom, where the dust made by the sharp teeth of the larvae will be found. A little digging with a small, sharp gouge will bring the grubs to light and thus prevent a whole winter's damage by the insects in boring further into the trees. -American Farmer.

PROTECTION AGAINST RABBITS. Young orchards are often irreparably damaged by rabbits. When sorely pressed by hunger during the winter, the snow covering up their accustomed food, they will eat the bark on young trees. Owners of young orchards should take pains to prevent this, for there is nothing more disastrous to the life and future usefulness of the tree than have the bark injured. The only effective way of preventing it .n places where rabbits are numerous is to wrap something about the tree for a distance of two or three feet from the It has been recommended to cover the trunk with some wash which would be distasteful to rabbits, but nothing of that nature which would ot also work an injury to the tree has as yet been found to deter the rabbit when hard pressed. A coating of fresh blood has in some cases been ured such ssfully, but this material can not always be obtained and it is too readily washed off, and the same is true of lime, glue and similar substances. The nature of the wrapping material is of little consequence, if it answers the purpose. Straw or hay may be wound into rope which is wrapped about the tree from the ground upward. In like manner corn stalks may be cut in lengths of about three feet, arranged about the trunk and tied in place. Lath can be used for the same purpose, and I believe there is a patent wrapper made of lath, tied together with wire. The cheapest grade of muslin may be torn into strips and wrapped about the trunk. But perhaps the cheapest material is a coarse grade of gray wrapping paper, such as is usually found in hardware stores. This paper

PRACTICAL POINTERS.

sas Farmer.

is cheap and it lasts as long as it is

wanted-that is, until the following spring.-Professor Georgeson, in Kan-

While the following, in some instances, is a bit far-fetched, in the main it is good advice, and is reproduced from Nurseries and Orchards: Use best surface soil for filling in; work it carefully among the roots. Never let pure manure come in contact with roots—place on the surface. As soon as there has been soil enough put in to somewhat cover the roots, pull the tree gently up and down, causing the earth to jolt into every hole and cranny, then fill in earth, pounding it down tightly as you fill it in, not waiting until it is all in. The great secret is to guard against leaving air spaces around the roots or under the prongs, and to pound and press the soil as firmly as in setting a post, takprevent baking, etc. If planted as di-rected, staking will never be required,

and your trees will live and grow during the dryest season. In spring, after frost is out, quickly go over all fall-planted trees, and tramp or pound the earth solid, for frost will have loosened and draw your rees, and if left they may die. Prune newly-set trees in spring late winter, after danger of severe freezing weather is past; but, if possible, before

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

the buds swell. Cut back peach trees leaving no side branches, except stubs about one inch long. The same for mall apple trees and other trees, but if larger trees are used, cut back 3 to 5 of the best branches to less than half their length, the lower branches less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go up, leaving the central trunk or, leader longest, and cut out entirely all other branches; every branch ought to be at least 8 inches from the one next above it. A young tree allowed to make an acute fork or sharp crotch, will split down in heavy bearing. Pruning should be done every spring before buds swell don't cut and slash "whenever your knife is sharp." Pruning is too often made a butchering process.

Cultivate young trees or plants in potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, tobacco or vegetables; corn will do; skip the hills loser to trees than eight feet, and give trees twice as much cultivation as the corn gets—or ought to get. Even then

some hoeing will be necessary.

Mulch the ground around trees or bushes with coarse manure, straw, grass, sawdust, tobacco stems or tanbark, about six inches deep, for a space two feet wider in diameter than the roots extend. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature. our experience is that constant, deep, clean cultivation, keeping the soil fine is dust, is better than other mulching. Don't let grass and weeds grow.

Watering on the surface during sum mer, as usually done, does more barm than good. scoop out a hole enough to hold three gallons, a foot or more from the tree; fill with water; when it soaks away fill it again: In one hour or so rake the hole full of loose soil to prevent baking and evap-oration, and—you have helped the tree. If you irrigate, don't use much water, and don't depend on water taking the place of cultivation.

Rabbits are easily kept off by screen vire around the trees or any kind of paper (except tarred), straw, corn-stalks, grass, weeds, etc. Trap gophers or give them poison-put it in bits of apples or potatoes, and drop into their

Corn-stalks cut two feet long, split or unsplit, then set or stuck around the tree and tied top and bottom with the tree and tied top did willows or binder twine, will, if well tied, stay on three years, and will keep tied, stay on three rabbits. Also will off borers, mice, rabbits. Also protect the tree from sun-scald. Stalks put on this way seldom ever get tight, and will never hurt the tree; as the tree grows the stalks dry up and dust out, leaving but a thin she'l. Another -Wash trees every fall with a solution of half bushel stone lime, one

pound glue, one pound copperas. Borers often injure trees soon after planting; to prevent, wash trees in May with a strong soap-suds or a solution of soft soap; repeat once or twice during June and every June after-

wards Also, where the woodpecker abounds ask him to help you. As soon as frost is out in spring, clear away the soil a foot or more all around the tree and about two inches in depth. The woodpeckers will get every borer. The soil can be gradually worked back in cultivation before midsummer. This plan has been successfully followed for more than thirty years with apple, peach and

THE PECOS VALLEY

As It Appears to a Stranger-What Irrigation Has Done for That Coun-

Roswell, N. M., Dec. 8, 1894,-Sinse my last letter describing my impressions of this valley I have had leisure to look further into the conditions here and find somethings that interested myself and believe on account of it will interest your readers. "The Pecos Valley" would seem to signify a moderately sized section of bottom lands, circumscribed by bluffs or hills within a mile or a few miles of the stream as its central line. This definition fits

most valleys with which I am acquainted, but not the Pecos. From Pecos City, Tex., where the Valley railroad starts out to penetrate a country that has so long been de-voted almost wholly to stock raising, all the ninety miles to Eddy runs through a very-level country, comparatively near the bluffs on the east, but this level plain stretches out in many places to the westward without an in-tervening hill to the foothills of the

mountains many miles away, and can better be described as a vast plain rather than a valley. North of Eddy, with its well-kept farms around it, that are supplied with water from the great dam a few miles above the city, the country becomes broken and the hills are poor and rocky. Where these rocky hills press closest upon the stream on both sides is the well-chosen site for the great storage dam that holds in check a vast lake several miles long and covers thousands of

acres with water.

This point would seem to check the prospective, as the beautiful valley seems to be lost here, but a few miles further on the country improves, and

on both sides of the railway are as prettty valleys as one could wish to see. All the lands up to this great dam are supplied with water for irrigation by the "Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company," and both the land and the water are sold by the company to settlers. The land being valuless without water to irrigate, is sold with perpetual water privileges which said privilege is conveyed at the price of ten dollars per acre along with the land, but I understand a contract also goes with the sale that the purchaser shall annually pay an additional sum of \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre for the water used as a fund for keeping

up the canals and ditches.

This company has a charter from the government granting them control of all the water in the Pecos river and its tributaries not heretofore appropriated and carried out by irrigating ditches. This gives them nearly all the valley except about Roswell and above, old settlers have many private ditches and some splendid lands under them. These private water rights are now in great demand for the reason that a farmer or fruit grower prefers to have and control his own water and mend his own ditches rather than pay a yearly rental anl have it doled out to him by company's agent.

There is already some grumbling from the settlers that bids fair to breed strife and litigation.

but very little of it will greatly retard the settlement of the country.

I noticed a new source or wealth is being worked in the valley from Pecos City north nearly to Eddy. A species of dock that the Mexicans call "canaigre," I believe, but which look very like the common sour dock that grows nearly everywhere, is being gathered for tanning purposs. Great stacks of the rusty, black roots are piled up at Otis, and it is said a plant is to be established there to grind and extract the valuable essence for sale to the tanneries of the world. Reports that I have not tried to

verify have it that a great leather firm in Scotland has tested these rooots and report that they will take a thousand or more tons per year, provided the cost does not exceed forty dollars per ton delivered in Scotland. As the stuff grows spontaneously, the only cost is the digging, and this inviting price will soon eradicate the original plant. Its cultvation is now being tried at more than at one point in the valley, and may turn out to be as great a crop as the fruit of Roswell and vicinity. The only trees of respectable size to be seen in this country is the omnipri-sent cottonwood. About seventeen years ago the first experiment in forestry was made at Roswell. A citizen tied a bunch of cottonwood switches to his saddle and carried them there. These were stuck in the ground along the sidewalks of the town and grew apace until now they are great trees. When the seeds from these ripen the moist sides of the ditches suited them and all ever the place where protected from the ravages of the town cow, they grew readily and the neighboring farmers all went into tree culture. The old ditches are everywhere fringed with them, and many "timber claims" are now held by virtue of the growing qualities of this tree.

Hagerman City, some twenty miles south, is laid out for future greatness as a metropolis and every street is marked by young cottonwood trees, that in a few years will beautify the plot whether the people come to enjoy their pleasing shades or not. So tenaclous of life is this tree that limbs from four to six inches in diameter are stuck in the ground and by generous watering have put on a growth of limb from three to six-feet in length past season.

Nature claimed this vast area as a dusty waste for untold years, but inquisitive man has learned the value of the water that has so long rippled in unbridled haste to the seas, and by vagrant water was all that was needed to make their land yield all the cereals and grasses, the fruits and the flowers, that bless the temperate zone. Millions of acres of virgin soil that cannot be irrigated now lays unoccu-pled at government price, while these valley lands under ditch are selling at \$25, and every day's train brings prospectors here to inspect and to buy. J. H. DILLS.

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While wool is low, selling now at just about the cost of production, the report of prices on December 1st just sent out by the statistical division of the department of agriculture, show that wheat and cotton have declined more than wool, and that, too, without any special tariff influence.

Before the days of the discovery of microbes and bacteria in everything eatable and drinkable, the people eat everything they wanted and lived to good old ages. In this advanced age of tuberculosis, appendicitis, and microbes, the people are eating anything they can get, and from the best information attainable there has been no marked increase in the mortality rate or cutting down of the average span of life in consequence.

One of the interesting fights in the present congress, will be the attempt that the beef kings will make to have sugar put on the free list, which if done will result in the embargos now in force against American beef being raised. It is a battle between beef and sugar, and as the former industry is backed by as much if not more capital than the former, beef should win. When Havermeyer comes in contact with such men as Nelson Morris, Armour and Swift, he will find that he has met formen worthy of his "steal."

This is the time to work out in your own minds what it is best to do in the way of crop diversification for next year. The farmers are confronted by It demonstrated clearly what can be a grave problem, the successful solution of which is a deal more difficult than the financial muddle the country is now salvation. Good business judgment is - more of a desideratum just now, than all of the theories that could be soun out from this time until doomsday.

The Stock and Farm Journal propounds the following query: What would you plant and how would you manage to make the most money out of a 50-acre average Texas farm? and asks its farmer readers to give their opinions and experiences along this line. What is meant by an average Texas farm is one which is under cultivation with the usual number of outhouses, etc., and on such land as characterizes nearly every part of the state. Discussions on this subject will make every interesting reading just at this time, and the Journal hopes that there will be no hesitancy in sending contributions. From the experiences of practical farmers are the best lessons in agriculture learned, rather than from the theories of the uninitiated.

Texas is coming to the front as a pork producing state, but as yet is far from raising the number of hogs she should, in communication from Mr. Skinner of the Fort Worth packing company, in the market department of this issue. it will be seen that 215,000 head of hogs have been shipped from Texas to outside markets this year, while it is estimated that the state has paid out \$21,000,000 for pork products in the same time. The experience of a practical hog raiser, given in the same article, shows that hog raising pays, and at is a matter of wonder why the farmers of the state are slow in developing this profitable industry. Until Texas raises at least enough pork for home consumption, she will remain in a dependent condition on the other farming states.

The success of the irrigation movement now agitating the people of the semi-arid section, is dependent on favorable legislation and education in the opportunities of 'irrigation. The principal obstacle in the path of the adoption of irrigation is found in the prevailing idea that nothing can be made unless big plants can be put in and hundreds of acres put under ditch. While this is a to be hoped for consummation there is a great deal more in small individual irrigating plants than is generally supposed. There is a living in five acres of good land properly irrigated, and if more of this work was done on a small scale it would be but a short time until there would be no such question asked, as to where the water is to come from to put on the

The state department at Washing-

land.

do not cease, measures will be adopted by the president for the protection of American commerce under the authority of the act of congress empowering him to stop the importation of goods from countries that persist in such discriminations. One of the chief offenders in this respect is Spain, and for that reason that country was selected as a point of attack. This notice will doubtless have the desired effect on all of the countries now placing embargos on American products, and especially those which have been raising a senseless objection to American beef, as they are in a large measure dependent on the United States for the consumption of the output of their factories.

At a meeting of representative citizens of the various counties composing the 102d repressentative district held at Amarillo one day this week, a resolution was adopted instructing the representatives of that district to introduce a bill looking to the patenting of school lands under any act in quantitles of 20, 40, 60 or 80 acres within a radius of three miles of any town of 100 population or more, or in tracts of 40 acres or any multiple thereof not exceeding 640 acres in any portion of the county. While the last provision of the resolution given might afford an opportunity for abusing the stockmen, the first part is a very sensible and pertinent recommendation. It would encourage small holdings, which could easily be paid for and improved, and would do much toward building up a system of stock farming beneficial to the towns and the stock interests at

Texas Stock and Farm Journal wishes each and every one of its readers a merry, prosperous Christmas, with all of the good cheer attendant possible to the lot of man. For the week to come it trusts that there will be no retrospective or perspective thoughts enter your minds, but that for the time being the joy of the moment will be entered into, and whatever of care there may have been through the year so rapidly slipping away will be laid aside. There is much to make us all happy if but the bright side be allowedto come to the top. For once in the year be happy, which can best be done by making those around you glad. Christmas is the children's particular day of days, and while the festivities of the occasion should be largely for them, remember those who are older, and whose hearts would beat with youthful joy at being remembered as in the time gone by.

The Tarrant county hog show, under the auspices of the Mail-Telegram, full mention of which is made in the swine department of this issue, was a credit te that paper, and to Tarrant county. done in swine raising in Texas, an industry which should receive more attention than at present given it. Nothin. In a general way, extremes should ing incites an interest in any kind of be avoided, for through extremes the stock raising more than shows of this \$14 to \$18 for their 2-year-olds. acpresent conditions were brought about class , where nothing but blood, and a cording to size and grade, they will not No specific panacea for the remedy of knowledge of the requirements of the be wise if they refuse to sell. Conexisting circumstances can be sugegsta stock shown stand any chance of prize servatism should prevail in all busied from any source, and the farmers winning. If the merchants and the ness, and any thing of a boom nawork up contests of this class, not alone in hogs, but in every class of live stock, it would do more toward making the people of the country independent of the single idea of cotton raising than all of the preaching that could ever be done. Texas is naturally the peer of any of the states as a hog raising country. In the principal hog raising states there are but about five months in the year when pigs can be farrowed in safety. There is no month in the year in Texas in which it is unsafe, which of itself is an immense advantage. amount of money paid out by the farmers of Texas each year for bacon and lard is incredible, and until this condition is changed there can be no prosperity among them. Let there be more and better hogs, and there will be more of the money that Texas makes kent at

The agricultural journals in the

wheat region are telling the farmers the same thing told to the cotton farmers by the press of the South. Here is the way one excellent paper puts it: "The outlook for the wheat-grower is black indeed, but it surely is not the part of wisdom for him to ignore the truth or the part of friendiiness to conceal it from him. The situation can only be met by a general reduction in acreage and a considerable increase in yield per acre. Our farmers must learn to attain the yield which prevails in the more civilized countries of Europe. instead of lagging among the more backward. Our pitiful thirteen bushels to the acre must be increased to eighteen or twenty, and our wheat acreage reduced from 36,000,000 or \$7,000,000 acres to 20,000,000." And it is not the part of wisdom for the cotton farmer to ignore the truth of his real condition. Cotton can be, and doubtless is, raised cheaper in Texas than in any other part of the South. Less labor is required, and the ground needs no artificial assistance in the way of fertilizers; yet there has been no money made in cotton raising this year. Observant men predict for the farmers a period of hard times during the year to come. It is a difficult thing for any class to break away from, a system of living-making into what would be practically an untried field, yet, when the exigencies imperatively demand such a change it can be made. If ever there was a time when an emergency existed, it is now, and among the cotton farmers of the South, and, while the transition from slipshod to intensive farming may be slow, it is bound to come. Those who are first to recognize this fact and take advantage of the offered opportunities will be the first to profit thereby.

AN HONEST PLEA.

From all over that part of Texas ton has sent notice to the Spanish gov- lying west of the 100th meridian, erument, which means to all the na- comes the demand for a reduction in tions of the some that if trade dis- the lease and selling prices of the nations against the United States | lands owned by the state, and if the coming legislature heeds the cry of a people who need assistance, they will certainly provide laws to that end. The Texas wool growers in convention assembled have asked for such a reduction, the state irrigation convention made a similar request, meetings have been held in a number of countles for the sole purpose of petitioning the legislature to that end, the press of the semi-arid regions have joined in, and representatives have been instructed to work for the enactment of measures that will afford the relief sought. This unanimity of expression is not the result of greed, nor does it emanate from a desire for special protection or encouragement to the people of the industries of the section from which it comes, but is rather an earnest request from a people, who under the untoward conditions which have so long prevailed, anr unable to either buy or pay at a price fixed when prosperity

The granting of the wishes of these people would be a good business move on the part of the Texas legislature. for as shown in Texas Stock and Farm Journal last week, the number of acres of state land under lease has fallen from approximately 9,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres in the last two years. How infinitely much better, from a business standpoint, it would be for the state to lease 9,000,000 acres at 2 cents than 4,000,000 acres at 4 cents. The number of forfeitures among purchasers of state lands, unless relief is given them will be much greater than they now are a condition which should if possible be prevented, both for humane and business reasons.

Standing as the entire west does to day in the shadow of a recent long lasting depression, it is but a just demand that it's people makes of the law-makers of the state, and nothing but turning a deaf ear to an honest plea will prevent them from granting the needed relief.

CATTLE VALUES. There is a disposition apparent among catlemen in Texas at the present time, and especially in the eastera part of the state, to be a little wild on prices. While from a number of favorable conditions they can reasonably expect cattle to be high next spring, there is nothing in the present than to hold their cattle at unwarranted figures.

At the present time this is being generally done, and more particularly in the case of yearlings and 2-yearold's, for spring delivery.

Usually the best market for the ages mentioned north of the quarantine line, s afforded by the Montana buyers, who in a short time will be in the state making contracts for spring delivery, and while Texas Stock and Farm Journal would like to see the cattlemen of Texas get big prices for everything they have to sell, they can by holding too high, scare the buyers from the Northwest off. To be specific, the Journal believes that if the Panhandle cattlemen are offered from the cattlemen to carefully consider what is their best interests and act

The day of fortune making in a single deal is past, and the cattle business in common with every other is conducted on a close margin, besides it must be remembered that 'Texas does not contain all of the cattle in the world. If prospective buyers can not get what they want here, with a living marginal chance, they will go farther west, and even into Mexico for their supply.

The foregoing relates principally to the cattle that can be handled by Northwestern buyers, and while this tendency to wildness is apparent all over the state, it is more pronounced in East Texas, where \$8 and over is being asked for yearlings for spring delivery, with older cattle in proportion. Under the well understood obstacles which render the handling of cattle from that section by the western buyer, risky to say the least, together with their prevailing inferority, the figures mentioned are too high, and if their owners expect to get rid of them they will find it necessary to drop

What is said here is offered with the best interests of the entire cattl trade uppermost, after a careful survey of the situation from every standpoint.

SLADE IN ARKANSAS. He Attends a Methodist Conference and Gets in the Penitentiary.

State Penitentiary. Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7. No one will perhaps be much surprised to read the above date line. I am not surprised to be here myself. I keep all kinds of company. I am just from a Methodist conference here and I will disappoint some of my acquaintances by informing them that I am not wearing stripes, and that I am only here as the voluntary guest of Superintendant McConnell. Before I go on to write of this and other places I have visited, allow me to rise to a point of personal privilege. I have been censured for my conduct in getting mixed up in a midnight entanglement with a raccoon, a dog, a landlady and a Kansas book agent of the feminine gender, and I desire to state right now with my hand on my herat that when I went in my robe de nuit to get a drink of water, which was situated near the book agent's door, that my motives were as pure and my intentions as upright as if this Kansas book agent of the female variety had been my own mother-in-law. I saw this to silence the voice of slander which is ever ready to pursue an unprotected male forced to travel over the country carrying with him his character, his sacred honor and an oil gripsack filled with linen more of less solled. I recall with regret careless remarks that I myself have made about some homeless drum-mer who, perhaps in the exuberance of youth appeared a little too gay for prudence, and I have shuddered afterwards at the thought that a slight re-

mark of mine might have forever stain ed the character of some innocent trav-eling man. Being thus careful with the tender characters of my fellow men ask that my own reputation be handled with the same gentle solicitude and regard for its liability to fall to pieces. Handle it as if it were marked "This side up with care."

But to return to my subject allow me to call your attention to the fact, which if you have been reading the daily news of about even date hereof, you are already familiar with, namely, that we have been having a Methodist con ference at Quitman in this state. That I was presnt and took part in a few of easier proceedings is due entirely to the fatality, or lack of luck which is always leading me into error and subsequent punishment-which is always nolding out golden opportunities getting into misdemeanors. That wa were both great writers of epistles is not the only point of resemblance between me and Paul, if you will excuse the familiarity with which I speak of the gentleman without calling him Mister. Like him, when I would do good evil is always present, and in my case always seems to present by far the best prospects of fun. On the occasion of which I write, all the way rom points in the Indian Territory to Conway, Ark., Methodist preachers had een getting on the train en route to conference at Quitman. They were to travel overland from Conway to Quitman. Being a passenger on the same train, I of course, associated with this select company. Of course I could have gone into the smoking car and joined the unassorted company there. But no for once I would avoid evil company and listen to the converse of the wis and good, and here is what came of my good intentions:

"I believe I have not the honor of your acquaintance, sir," said a good brother by whom I crowded myself beside in the only seat in the car which did not already have two occupants. "No, sir, I fear not," said I with great humility, "for in this assemblage of good men I find myself much to my regret a total stranger.'

"And where might you be from?" "From Texas."

"Not a brother of our faith, I judge y your appearance." My good brother do not judge hastily by appearances. You ought to know that down in that somewhat benighted country we men of the cloth are not so rechersche as you of effete Arkansas, and if my clothes do resemble a cross between those of a brigand and a cowboy more than a wedding garment, I ech you judge not hastily-nay, I see you are still incredulous. Allow me then to explain the absence of my Bible and hymn book, and my pistol and bowle knife by stating that these useful articles of our faith are in the bag; gage car with my luggage.

"Inded, and what part of Texas are you from? "Fort Worth." "Yes, I have heard of the town.

Brother Blank"-naming a well known preacher of your city)-"lives there. Do you know him?" "Yes, well-he's a sort of a side

partner of mine." 'You are his assistant. I presume."

"Yes; we assist each other." "Brother Williams here with us is an ld friend of Brother Blank. He will

e glad to meet you." Now here is where evil presented itself just as I would have done goodor rather just as I would have come on to this city and attended to my business. When I began to converse with the good brother I only meant to "josh" him a little and go on about my business but suddenly visions of free and unlimited yaller legged chicken at the ratio of 16 to, 1 arose before me and I became a changed man. I resolved on a diabolical scheme and proceeded to earry it out. I was introduced to Bro. Williams as an assistant of his friend Bro. Blank of Fort Worth, and then to the entire gang of gospelers as a Texas preacher, and was given a hearty d Bro. Williams how much his friend Brother Blank of Fort Worth wished to attend this conference; how he was detained at home by his work and sent me, how he hoped 1 would meet Bro. Williams, and what all I should tell him. Thus time passed pleasantly until we reached Conroy where we left the cars and found that the brethren of Quitman had made ample arrangements for our transportation overland in vehicles of all classes neluding wagons, hacks, etc. journey to Quitman was made without incident and immeditely upon our arrival there the task of assigning us temporary nomes pegan. It seems that I was about the only preacher who had not notified the committee of an intention to be present, but it was not long before I was booked to board with Sister Hensley, a fat and plous lady noted for the hospitality of her roultry yard. temporary homes began. It seems that

Methodist fried chicken was upon the table in the most orthodox style with brindle gravy accompainment. The good lady occupied one end of the table, I the other, a red-headed boy one side and some smaller children the other side.

for the hospitality of her poultry yard.

Supper came on apace, the real old

still Susie, set up straight there John Henry-don't turn over your plate yet-ask the blessin' Bro. Slale." This was more than I was prepared for, Somehow I had expected to be cared for in company with some other preacher, make the long faces and do the serious talk for us both. wouldn't do to weaken now, so I hung down my head like I'd been doing something mean, and as well as I can remember, got off the following "grace:"

Lord help us to indulge in these table luxuries. Bless this widow wom-an, these red-headed children, the chicken and the gravy. So mote it be, hoping these few lines may find you and yourn enjoying the same great

Somehow I was aware that I was saying awkward things, but it wouldn't do to stop. If I did I would be a goner, sure.
"Marm, is that the way they say

grace down in Texas, you recon? "Hush, son." "I will-but say, if I was to start

out to shoot preachers, this man wouldn't be in much dange."
"Hush, I tell you."

'Yes'm, but he's a dandy preacher, sure enough." I was rattled, and I could not help feeling that the red-headed imp was possessed of judgment beyond his years. But if my "grace" was a failure, I you should have heard the family prayer I built that night. prayed for everything including the red-headed boy and his defunct father. praved I hoped that the sad loss of the father and husband would be the eternal gain of the sorrowing widow and red-headed orphans. The more I prayed the worse I got mixed, and the more I got mixed the longer and louder I prayed. The red-headed orphan I was praying for snorted out a time or two, and when I said "amen." I noticed that his mother was setting on him, hold-ing her hands over his mouth. The hardest thing I ever tried to do was to end that prayer. I just couldn't find a quitting place. Neither could I find anything to say, It ended finally—just how, I do not know, but I finally quit, and the red-headed boy was released. Playing hypocrite is the hardest work I ever undertook. I was all the time making remarks which attracted attention to was all the time making remarks which attracted attention to was all the same and attention to was all the same and attention to was all the same at the same and attention to was all the same and th tracted attention to me and I began to feel quite uncomfortable and home-sick. To complete my misery, on the first day of the conference, a long list of appointments for services were read, among which was the startling an-nouncement that "the brother from

Texas would conduct services that night. That settled it, I arose and

"Brethren, I am forced to resign." "What did I understand the brother from Texas to say?" "I can't follow suit-you'll have to excuse me.

"Perhaps the brother will be kind enough to make his meaning a little 'I weaken-I lay down my hand, so

to speak." 'Will not the brother oblige the congregation with a sermon tonight."
"Sorry to say I can't ante-I've got to go home—just got a telegram that all my folks are dead, can't be here tonight—impossible,leave my hand out,

Good-bye." Then you should have seen me leaving. I feel guch more at home here in the penitentiary, than I did in that Methodist conference, and the next time I play hypocrite I hope I may be SLADE. sent here for good.

HE LIKES THE JOURNAL. Meridian, Tex., Dec. 15., 1894.

Some months since that rustling old level head, C. C. Poole, was in my town and insisted on my subscr.bing for your paper. Being a native of Texas, and having been raised on the farm, I had often wondered why some competent man or firm did not publish proper farm and livestock journal Texas. As soon as I read your Journal, I saw that you were filling wonder to me the bill, and now the wonder to me is, why all our farmers especially are t reading the paper. It certainly supplies a long-felt want, and considering the price-only \$1.00 per year-for weekly papers, in each of which there is nore good reading matter-useful information-than is to be found in many ordinary newspapers in a year. Every farmer can afford it. While it treats fully about livestock, how to manage cattle, hogs and sheep, it also treats fully as to poultry. It also has a fully as to poultry. It also has a column devoted to housekeeping, cook ing, etc. In fact, it has interesting and useful reading and information for the husband and wife and the boys and girls. If the boys in Texas would read your paper there would be more suc-cessful and better constructed farmers and stockraisers, and if the girls would read it, we would have better cooks. and housekeepers. Another feature, which I was surprised to find, is the reliable weekly market reports. On the whole, it is the best, most complete and useful paper of the kind I have, yet read, and I am so impressed with its general adaptation to present conditions, especially in Texas, that I instructed Bro. Poole to send me any spare copies you might have on hand and I would distribute them among our farmers in Bosque, who, I think, will need only to read a copy to be-come subscribers. In speaking of Bro. Poole, I have to admit that he sold me nicely on that "Lost Dog" of his, so that I had to go around and introduce him and get another subscriber for the Texas. Stock and Farm Journal as a "set-up" on the joke. But I did not mind that, especially after Bror Poole told me how to plant shade trees. I think I shall have him to come down and address our people a corral and distribute your Journal between subjects. With best wishes for the success of your great paper, al-

low me to subscribe myself, you friend, N. R. MORGAN. NEWS AND NOTES.

Robert Louis Stevenson, a famous author, is dead. The woodworkers of New Orleans are out on a strike.

The Graham, Tex., jail was damaged by fire one day this week. Mount Ranier, a Washington volcano is in a state of active eruption.

child on a train near Paris, Tuesday. It is rumered that the Rock Island

allroad will be extended to the gulf. A large roller flour mill burned at

Wichita Falls Tuesday. Loss, \$25,000. The Midland fair was a pronounced success, and will be repeated next

The Japanese army is marching on China's las't stronghold with an army 72,000 strong.

Large numbers of immigrants from

points in Georgia and Alabama are arriving in Texas. Waxahacie has received 50,000 bales

of cotton up to date, as against 39,000 the whole of last season. Secretary Carlisle will likely be a can-

didate for president of the United States at the next election. A Mexican smuggler rigged up a bal-

loon to help him across the Rio Grande with goods. He was captured. The Waco Cotton Palace came within

\$7000 of returning the original invest-ment, besides paying all expenses. The house committee on banking

and currency have adopted the Car-lisle plan for the revision of the currency.

Eugene V. Debs, the noted labor leader, has been found guilty of contempt of United States court, and sentenced to six months in fail.

President Cleveland has again gone fishing, this time on the coast of South Carolina, where he hopes to get rid of his rheumatism.

A \$50,000 plant will be put at St. Jo, Texas, to work the large asphaltum deposits found there, which are said be very valuable.

The first dirt was thrown Saturday on the extension of the Missouri, Kan-sas and Texas railroad from Henrietta to Wichita Falls.

The Mexican congress is considering the holding of a big international exposition at some city in that republic in the near future,

Pile Roddy of Antlers, I. T., a cat-tle buyer for a St. Louis commission firm has disappeared, and his friends believe he has been murdered. While a Jamestown, N. Y., farmer was attending the funeral of a relative, robbers killed his wife and daugh-

ter who had remained at home. feredHrweR HfSHRDLU VBGKQPJF Ex-Governor L. S. Ross has been appointed on the Texas railroad commis-

The Equal Rights association of Texas, composed of women who want suffrage, has two presidents, the first president having refused to resign.

The long drouth which has pre-valled in Northwest Texas has been broken, by a good rain, which will be of immense benefit to the wheat.

Sam Evans, alleged to have confessed to being implicated in the Ben-brook train robbery, was released un-der a \$250 ball at Fort Worth Saturday.

Lavigne will not be held responsible for the death of Andy Bowen

coroners' jury having decided that his death.

The noted Head mob cases have been disposed of in the Fort Worth courts, both of the defendants having been acquitted.

John Huntington, a book keeper in a Council-Bluffs, Ia., bank, shot two men who were questioning him about a supposed shortage in his accounts, and then killed himself.

Preparations are being made all over the South to honor the 100th anniver-sary of the birth of Georgia Peabody South's benefactor, which occurs February 18, 1895.

R. D. Wellborne of Henrietta cre ated a sensation in Chicago Wednes day by shooting two men, neither one seriously. It is thought he was intoxicated at the time of the shooting.

Andý Bowen, a noted pugilist, was killed by a knockout blow delivered by Kid Lavinge, at New Orleans. Friday night. It is thought this will put an end to prize fighting in that

The Louisiana, East and West Central Texas railway company has been granted a charter by the state. It is proposed to build a road from a point on the Red River in Louisiana to Fort

Thoms T. Jelks, a toy peddler during the session of the Cotton Palace, died Sunday from blood poisoning, resulting from a bite on the thumb from J. Perry, a lightning rod agent, with whom he had a fight.

"Scorpion Charley the Bug Charmer" a liniment vender, let one of his rattle-snakes bite him at Terrel Saturday, and came very near dying from the re-sult of the bite. He forgot to extract snake's fangs, and his liniment did not work.

MARRY THE GIRL-SOMEBODY. Mr Editor:-I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes-washed and dried perfectly in ONE MINUTE. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear \$3000 year. By addressing J. H. Nolen, 60 W. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio, any one can get particulars about the Dish Washer, and do as well as I am doing Talk about hard times; you can soon pay off a mortgage, when making \$10 a day, if you will ONLY WORK; and why won't people try, when they have such good opportunities?

For Sale or Exchange. BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS

MAGGIE R.

FOR LEASE. The Union Pacific Railway company have upwards of 2,000,000 acres fine

range in Kansas and Colorado to lease on favorable terms. Address C. J. COLBY, General Agent,

918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. FOR SALE At Cleburne, Texas A fine saddle stallion and standard-bred Jack. They are both extra fine animals, each

years old, guaranteed all right in every respect and offered for sale for no fault or blemish. The stallion is registered in the National Saddle Horse Register No. 641; is from the very best saddle families, a beautiful black, 16 hands high, of superb style and form, and goes all the gaits. jack is 14 1-2 hands high, standard, heavy bodied, and a fine breeder. For reference I give the names of people I have sold saddle stallions to in Texas: M. W. Cabaniss, Reagan; L. P. Byrd, Winkler; R. C. Spinks, Crockett. Go to Cleburne and see the stock. They are in the care of W. A. Browing in the barn of Mr. Wiley Bishop, county clerk of Johnson ty, Texas. Or address me at Milam. Gibson county, Tenn. W. C. BARHAM,

Minglewood Stock Farm.

ATTENTION, CATTLE FEEDERS. I can deliver cotton-seed meal in car lots to any part of Texas, New Mexico or Indian Territory cheaper than the DAVID BOAZ cheapest. Address Fort Worth, Tex

200 BUSHELS

of artichokes for sale at \$1.00 per bushl, f. o. b. Colorado, Tex. Address W. S. STONEHAM.

FOR CALT The "Half Circle 10" ranch and cattle, on Duck Creek in Kent County, Texas: 100 sections fenced in five pas tures; living water; splendid grass and shelter; about three thousand cattle 9000 stock. Apply for price and terms

to F. P. Shultz, at Ranch, (P. O. Clair-mont, Kent County) or A. W. Hudson, Colorado, Texas.
COOKSON & SHULTZ. FEEDERS, ATTENTION. We have for sale 500 head of mixed

and 4-year-old Steers. All Hereford and Durham grades. Address

JOHNSON GRASS SEED. For fresh, well-cleaned seed address W. H. STRATTON, Cleburne, Tex.

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some tim-ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre.
For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send
for my list of lands for sale and Illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.
S. M. SMITH,

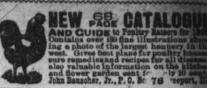
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS,
Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record
in American Berkshire Association. Corres-

FOR SALE. One hundred head of good, well-bred yearling and weanling mules. Also two Texas-raised, pure bred blak lacks with white points. Stand 15 hands high, guaranteed in every way. One 2 and the other 7 years old, Aress or call on

JOHN B. CAVITT. Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas. BREEDERS DIRECTORY.



J. D. CALDWELL Brownwood, Texas. Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Black Langshan Chickens.

Wm. O'CONNOR. Taylor, Texas. Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. reeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of berbreeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm.

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

Registered and Graded HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported prize winners.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FOR SALE BY W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas,

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. FOR PRICES WRITE TO

P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas. SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Percherons and French Coach Stallions A fine list of which are for sale.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE—From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. Hadnburgs. Fowls, \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting, POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicted. R. A. Davis, Morit, Texas.



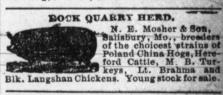
39 SHROPSHIRE RAMS On hand and for sale

On hand and for sale after October 1, is84. Large size, fine quality, prices rock bottom. Send for new list, just ready. Carloads, both sexes, a specialty. Large size and oldest flock in Wisconsin. Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep heep and I will send you free a choice collection of stock pictures. Oregon, Wis, is on main line C. and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from Chicago, Ill. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, Oregon, Wis.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM

Kaufman, Texas. Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire wine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular i eeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett,
Proprietor, Baird, Texas. The oldest es-L Proprietor, Baird, Texas. The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the State. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 89. R. A. CORBETT.



FOR SALE. 850 4 and 5-year-old steers in the spring, 300 1-year-old for spring delivery. high grade Hereford bulls. Also pure-bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. M. R. KENNEDY,

Taylor, Texas. 75 BULLS. 75 I have for sale 20 pedigreed calves; also 30 high-grade bull calves and 25 high-grade yearlings past. W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

> E. E. AXLINE. Breeder and Shipper of

Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo. Mention this paper.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE. HAVE the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for atalogue. A. W. HOPKINS,
Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS World's Fair Blood.

Choice helfers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51185. Three yours bull, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull. King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pur. Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splen did individuals with gilt-edge pedi-grees. Apply at once and state what

Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn. POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,

Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine, Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the follow varities: Cornish Indian Games:

varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are for 13. No fowls for sale this fall State agent for the Monitor Incubato and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breede of registered Poland China. Swine Texas raised young stock for sale Texas raised young stock for Correspondence solicited and sa

HOUSEHOLD.

FEEDING BABIES.

Theresa Stoddard Fancher. Theresa Stoddard Fancher.

Many mothers find they must feed baby, besides giving them the breast, and indigestion is often the result. This may be known by the passages from the bowels being more or less speckled with small, white chunks, ranging in size from a very small seed to (in bad cases) as large as beans. Spiting up sour milk, also, shown this; sweet milk simply indicates on overloaded stomach. Now, this is all very easily remedied, and without going to the doctor, either. For each half-pint bottle of milk you fix for baby put in a bit of common baking soda, about n bit of common baking soda, about the size of a grain of wheat—a little more or less as you may find needful. Do not skim the milk unless you se to skim more cream into it. not water it, lime water or anything else besides the soda, unless you sweeten it a very little, for which you must use granulated sugar or sugar of milk. think it best without the sugar, my-

The bowels will become regular, baby will quit fretting and put in its time as nature intended. So said an old doctor, who was very successful in his practice among baies and their mothers, and so I have

found it in my experience.

If the indigestion exists when baby is nursed entirely, as it often does, try giving the soda two, three or four times a day in a little milk. It is cheaper than paying a doctor 50 cents for a bunch of powders, composed chiefly (or entirely) of soda, with directions to nurse at regular hours, which we all know enough to do, and give a powder every four or six hours.

A SORRY SIGHT.

It is a sorry sight to see so many thousand on thousands of young men in our country preparing for themelves a life of misery, want and dependence for their later years especi-ally, by their evasion of the farm and mechanic's shop. Education and some literary pursuit is what they are after; some easy plan in the shade, as they hope. Instead of taking the harder places which become easier to them and assure their independence and probable affluence as the years pass, they take the road of flowery ease, they take the road of house, are where after a time, unless they are geniuses and recognized as such by the world, every step grows more difficult until the end is misery and horrible dependence. Surely the vast mafority of youth love independence and can have no suspicion of what they are providing for themselves by seeking what they call the higher educa-tion, and forming sedentary habits, unfitting their minds and bodies for-ever for good, wholesome bodily labor. To be ordered about; to bow before fears and uncertainties; to live from hand to mouth; to tremble; have finally no bit of earth to call on's own, ex-tept, perhaps, a cot on a twenty-five foot town lot, if lucky, is the certain-fate of ninety-nine hundredths of such young men. Years wasted at hard la-hor in service of others, with no hope of betterment, and then at fifty, soon reached, powers of endurance and mind failing when the demands grow heavier, See on the other hand; sup-posing the least success, the case of him who has chosen the field, the farm; twenty or thirty acres all his own and

twenty or thirty acres all his own and cultivated thoroughly by a routine that has become habitually easy. Food, warmth and clothing assured, and, as a matter of course, all his own; not a soul on earth to order him to move on; honor, love, obedience, troops of friends; a noble independtroops of friends; a noble independence. Oh, that the young could only tealize it. How, then, they would shun the places they now deem so desirable. Look around and ask who are the men of age that now live at ease in comfort and who are the poor old dependents and how they became such. Invariably these last are those who squandered the golden years of the golden y young manhood by seeking clerkships, offices, easy places, instead of going to work to build up a home on land of their own. Despise not the day of small things, saith the wise man. Aim to accomplish that one small thing, a home that will support you by your own exertions. Then if better things, greater things come to you all is well. Beware of that mounting ambition that overleaps itself and falls on the other side.-Oregon Statesman.

FIVE GOOD RECIPES.

Bread .- Scald one cup of milk, turn it into a bowl, add one teaspoonful of sugar, salt and shortening; stir until the salt and sugar are dissolved and the butter melted, then add one cup of water. Dissolve a half a yeast cake. and when the milk in the bowl is luke-warm add the yeast and sufficient flour (about three and a half cups) to make a batter, which will pour quickly from a spoon; beat until the batter is light and smooth and full of bubbles. This should be done at night, and the batter should stand in a room of about 65 degrees until morning; it should then light and covered with bubbles to make a soft dough, and knead, using as little flour as possible, until the dough does not stick to the hands, and is soft and velvety to the touch. Let it rise again until it is double its bulk. When the dough is light enough it should come away from the bowl without sticking. Mold as quickly and as lightly as possible, without kneading again, into loaves. Put in greased bread tins, individual ones preferred, and let rise again until light. It should rise about thirty minutes this time; bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes.

Wheat Bread,-Scald one cup of milk; turn into a bowl; add one teaonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one of salt and one cup of water; lukewarm, add one-half of yeast cake, which has been dissolved in a half cup of lukewarm water. Stir in heat until light and smooth. Let rise over night. In the morning when light, add two or three curs add two or three cups of flour or enough to make a soft dough. Knead and be careful not to add too ich flour in the kneading. White ur can be used for the kneading if desired. Let the dough rise until it doubles its bulk. Shape it into loaves, put it into a greased bread tin, let rise again and bake forty-five minutes in moderate oven. Baked Apple Pudding.—Take nine

rge tart apples; pare and core them hole. Place them in the bottom of a large deep dish and pour round them a very little water, just enough to keep them from burning. Put them in the oven, and let them bake half an hour. In the meantime mix three tablespoon-fuls of flour with one quart of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of mixed e. Beat seven eggs very light, and stir them gradually into the milk. Then take out the dish of apples (which by this time should be half baked) and fill the holes from which you took the es, with brown sugar, pressing down nto each a slice of fresh lemon. Pour the batter round the apples; put the dish again into the oven and let it bake another half hour, but not long enough for the apples to fall to pieces, as they should when done, be soft throughout, but quite whole. Send it

aroughout, but quite to table warm. — Beat well together Lemon Cream. — Beat well together thick, sweet cream and

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

Baking

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Squeeze the juice of the lemons into a bowl; pour the cream upon it, and conto stir it till quite cold. Serve it in a glass bowl or in jelly glasses.

coanut Cake,-Three cups white sugar; one cup butter, creamed together; half cup sweet milk, white of ten eggs; half teaspoonful soda and one teaspoonful cream tartar (both sifted with the flour); four and a half cups flour; flavor with essence of bitter almonds; ice with whites of three eggs and one pound pulverized sugar; bake in layer tins and fill between with grated co nut, sweetened. Sprinkle top thickly with the cocoanut.

THE FUTURE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW The other day I actually heard what seemed to me a new idea in connection with the mother-in-law question, and it dealt this time with the daughter-in-law. Two women, good, kindiy, true-hearted mothers, were discussing the future daughter-in-law. The eider of the two was in trouble, for her only. boy was soon to marry a young woman who the mother knew would never make him happy. She felt that he was leaving the mother love for another which was only the poorest, emptiest imitation of what she had given him from babyhood, and yet she could do nothing to avert what she knew would

be a loveless, unhappy future.
"There is nothing more I can do or say," she said to the younger woman.
"I have talked to Ben and advised him and told him what I knew about Nels. lie, but it is no use. She is a giddy, frivolous, vain, flirting, heartless little thing, and she cares nothing more for him than just that he can give her a comfortable home and let her cease earning her own living. But it has all been of no avail, so he must discover his own unhappiness."

"If I had been in your place," said the younger woman thoughtfully, "I should have taken a different way to try to change his mind."
"What would you have done?" the

other woman asked, rather impatiently. "Now, there is little Dan. Supposing he should ever want to bring you home a daughter like Nellie. How would you try to convince him that he was spoiling his own future?"

"I'll tell you. I've thought of this question many a time because I know may face me in the future. If Dan should come to me and tell me that he had chosen some girl for his wife, I would show him that his happiness was mine, and that I was willing to take her to my heart at once. Whether I knew her well or not, I would invite her to my home for a good visit, not for a few days, but for a month or so. Then-if she was a thoroughly good, nice girl, in the quiet of our home life she would show the sweetest, most lovable side of her character. If she was not the sort of girl I should choose to make my son happy, I would never say one word to him about it. I should trust to his own good judgment, for the quiet home life which would bring out the sweetest traits of a good girl's character would also search out the flaws and imp fections in the character of a girl who was selfish and vain and heartless. You understand I am not looking for perfection in any one. I mean that if there is anything about her that would make me afraid to entrust my boy's hapiness to her I should hope that he would be as clear-sighted as myself, and that some day he would realize his mother a wise woman even if she did not resort to nagging and be my plan and I fancy in the end it would be the most effective.—Elliott.

SMALL THINGS.

Remember the day of small things is a most important and appropriate motto, and should be adopted by all housekeepers, particularly those who are just beginning, for after all, much

depends on the way one begins.

The position occupied by each and every housekeeper is one of trust, and the money to be expended is trust money, and to a certain extent should looked into, the why and wherefore of every business transaction known.

In no part of the house is waste carried to such an extent as in the kitchen. It has been demonstrated many times that there is much truth in the old saying, "A woman can throw out faster with a spoon than a man can throw in with a shovel," and 'tis high time some-thing was done to revive interest in home affairs—a new leaf turned over, a beginning all over again with re-

newed interest and energy.

In the good old days of long ago the mistress carried the keys and "gave out" so much of all that was required for each meal, but today few take the time, and fewer still have the inclination to follow in the footsteps of the well for the trouble in carrying them

dames of yore. The music of Esther Summerson's keys, as the jingled through "Bleak House" will ring in the ears of house-keepers' for ages to come, reminding them that the cares and responsibili-ties of housekeeping fell to the lot of one of Charles Dickens' most charming heroines.

There is a general tendency toward woman's emancipation from all that pertains to the subject of home. Just what the result will be remains to be seen, but already straws show which way the wind blows. Young women are independently earning their own living, the divorce courts are full and overflowing with cases of incompatibility of temperament, and the ex-ceptional cases who are happily mated are flocking to notels and boarding houses, or are engaged in light housekeeping in some flat on the "oil stove

basis. A doing away with the old things— the good old times, when there was on place like home, and in the home the

Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife, Their sober wishes never learned to stray; Along the cool, sequestered vale of

They kept the noiseless tenor of their

With an eye single to their husband's One reasor, perhaps, for the negli-gence of housekeepers is due to the fact that there are more—and larger cities—and along with the cities came the credit system, which has wrecked more homes (not to mention the mer-chants) than any other established cus-

om.
It encourages extravagance in all Lemon Cream. — Beat well together or rather allows one self to send, and have charged, to a convenient grocery store every necessary article for home use, at all hours of the day, little or no heed is paid to the amounts, or how long things last, so that in the porcelain lined skillet, and set over how long things last, so that in the end the management of the house more

take it off and stir it till nearly cold. heavily than where it should properly

rest-with the housekeeper. People are economical because of the old and oft-tested adage: "Economy is the road to wealth," and 'tis practiced at the sacrifice of comfort and health. but the small economies have no immediate results, and attract little attention, but regardless of that it is the small leaks that drain the pockebook in the kitchen, the laundry-all through the house

'Tis said a French family could live comfortably on what an American family would throw away. Let the housewives look to their lau-rels and learn from our more frugal

neighbors their most important imation—economy.

LULA E. McENTIRE-CLARK.

POULTRY.

If the hens stop laying at this season of the year, a change of feed for a few days will often start them into ousiness again. Always and with any variety of hens variety in feed brings the best results. Remove any diseased fowls from the flock, that the rest may have no possible chance for contagion Scaly legs is especially contagious, and a single fowl affected by it, if let to run with the rest, will soon contaminate the whole of them.

Nearly if not quite all species of fowls se the dust bath. They choose a spot of fine, dry soil and scrape little holes, where they pulverize the dirt until it is reduced to a fine dust. In this they roll and shake their feathers and allow the dust to penetrate to the skin. appears that in some way this is deleerious to the parasites which infest the plumage or the skin. It has been said by some naturalists that as all insects breathe-not through the mouth

warm-blooded animals do, but through little openings in the skin situated in rows along the side of the body—the particles of dust close these openings, so that parasites die of suffocation, as quickly as a quadruped would if held under water. This has been denied by some scientists, who say that these holes are defended by a very delicate but effective apparatus that makes it impossible for any foreign matter to enter, no matter how minute it may be. Be this as it may, I know wild birds take dust baths whenever the weather and the state of soil permit. Nature is a good guide, and whether the dust bath is for the pre

vention and absorption of effete matter which has become too odorous. whether it acts as an insecticide, is certainly advantageous to fowls or they would not use the dust bath. say that the careful poulttry-keeper will provide dust boxes for birds, filled with fine dust, coal ashes, thoroughly dried and mixed with insect powder It makes but little difference which of these varieties of soil you use; the principal part is to have it clean. is, not a highly manured soil, but a comparatively fertile one is preferable. The next qualification is that it must be perfectly dry .. - Albert F. Firestine.

A MISTAKE.

Too many otherwise good breeders waste their time and talent in trying to originate new breeds. If they would turn their well-meant efforts to im-proving some of the seventy-odd breeds we now have, it would be better. Of course, a worthy new breed is to be welcomed, but no one but a genius or a fool is likely to originate anything new and worth having in the poultry line. Select your best birds and breed from then alone, and thus improve your stock. Cross breeding is deterioration in 99 cases out of 100, with poultry as

MATE IN DECEMBER.

Mate your fowls now by putting them with an old cock whose moulting is about over—a harem of pullets that be so regarded, inasmuch as each and will be coming to maturity in January, all expenditures should be carefully and let them come to egg production naturally and in company with this old bird, commends a writer in Ohio Poultry Journal. You will not be troubled then with infertile eggs. Also mate up your hens with a well grown cockerel, and let them come to mating in a logical way. The hens will not come to laying all together, and will each in turn come to complete mating with the male, and the results will be gratifying.

gratifying.

The best results I ever had were from a cock I had kept in cellbacy till after he molted, mated with fifteen well grown pullets. Nearly every egg hatched, and every chicken that lived to be four days old lived to maturity.

It is my helief that virgin gooks now. It is my belief that virgin cocks pay over one season in celibacy. One wants a set of houses and runs to put them in as soon as they are eight to ten months old. Not more than two will run to-gether without tearing their plumage all to pieces. I am inclined to the belief that they will be in far better demand and bring a reasonable price commen-surate with the expense in care, to summer them over. Their chickens will be hardy, and grow rapidly, and feather out early and strong.

FRESH MARKET BONES.

As food for poultry nothing is now prized more highly among progressive poultrymen than perfectly fresh mar-ket bones, cut up each day, in addi-tion to the usual food rations, says a writer in Poultry Keeper. This elegant food supplies nearly, if not every, element of the complete egg, as well as the formation of bone, muscle and feathers of growing chickens. Fresh bones from the market cost but a trifle. They should be obtained fresh each day. Their value is due to the perfectly fresh animal food which they contain, along with the other elements not found in sufficient quantities in corn and wheat. It has been proved that green cut bone will often in-crease the egg yield from 50 to 100 per cent; it also will stimulate the fowls during their moulting period to such an extent that the flocks do not suffer as formerly in this trying time. The juices and gristle in the fresh bone contain, in a digestible form, large quantities of nitrogen, which is absoquantities of nitrogen, which is absolutely demanded in forming the new quills and new feathers; therefore, in moulting, this nitrogen, when fresh bones are fed, is drawn from the foodigiven to the fowl instead of being drawn from the peserve force of the fowl, which takes her strength, stops her from laying, and makes her prone to disease. We are sure that the practical and economical farmer or poultryman of today, who looks well at cost, will utilize a material for poultry which brings in the end the greatest profit. We have used the granulated bone and paid a good price for it, but by using a bone cutter we got meat,

gristle, oil, fat, fine bone and granu-lated bone all in one operation. The lated bone all in one operation. The sharp, hard pieces of bone act as grit. The fine bone helps to make the shell, and the other half or two thirds of and the other half or two thirds of ordinary market bones is rich, nour-ishing food, forming the feathers and flesh of the fowl, and the interior of the egg in abundance. We advise all of our readers to look carefully into these new methods of feeding, as they come up, and understand them for

THE VARIOUS USES OF TAR. Poultry raisers seem to have failed to learn the value of tar. It is valuable in many ways, says C. W. Norris in the "Epitomist." I am led to believe that to tar the fence around the poultry house, instead of whitewashing, will be much better. It will contribute largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from storm and time. It is in the poultry house that the value of tar is the greatest, for it conduces greatly toward healthfulness. When makes its appearance, would advise, first, a thorough cleaning of the house, next, an application of tar on all the joints, cracks and crev ices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of fresh whitewash prop-erly applied. The tar absorbs or drives away the taint of disease, and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not offensive, in fact many people like healthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you have tarred the house. A neighbor of ours was once troubled with chicken cholera, and by adopting the above, in connection with emoving the affected fowls, he soon put a stop to its ravages. A sma'l lump of tar in the drinking water suppled to the fowls will be found beneficial It is also very beneficial to the human system in case of consumption, bron-chitis and severe colds.

DAIRY.

In England they have screwed the milkman down to the point where it is easier to be honest than to cheat. A quart milk bottle has been devised with a graduated scale blown into the glass, with the words, "average," "good" and "very good." Cream will rise on the top of the milk to one or another of these words. Thus the customer will at least know whether he has got his due quanity and whether the milkman is giving him skim milk or watered milk,

Determine in your own mind the amount of butter a cow should produce weekly to pay for her food and the lapor of caring for her. Subject each animal to an individual test and dispose of all those failing to come up to mark. Let the trial be a fair one and see that proper rations are given. Equal parts of wheat, oats and corn makes a fairly good milk ration. If a small root ration can be added, the yield of milk will be more satisfactory as a rule. Shelter the animals from the cold and wet by battening the cracks or lining the stable with tarred paper Make a good article of butter, put it up in attractive shape and brand it so that it may be easily recognized.

The farmers of Massachusetts are very much disturbed over the action of the cattle commissioners of that state inspecting animals with tuberculin and destroying those which are found diseased, paying agrording to the statute, one-half of their value for milk or beef in a state of health. Meetings are being held all over the state, stitions are being circulated and reso-tions adopted. The movement is de-punced as a fad; test for tuberculosis lutions adopted. a fake. Such things can undoubtedly be run in the ground by a lot of W. Williams & Cocranks, and it seems from all accounts Fort Worth, Tex.

that the movement is being prosecuted in the Northeastern states in an alto-gether uncalled for and foolish way. The Massachusetts farmers are talking of organizing armed bodies to resist the cattle commissioners' deputies, the cattle commissioners' deputies, who in a number of instances are young students just out of school, without the experience and practice which should give weight to their

LEAKING TEATS.

The cause of leaking teats is the very The reason why a cow is a hard milker is that the sphincter muscle which closes the opening or duct of the tent at the bottom is too tense or nard, and will not yield sufficiently to the gentle pressure of the hand of the milker

Sometimes it is caused by lack of sufficient space in the duct of the teat which leads from the cistern above to the opening below. The leaking, then, is caused by this muscle not being strong enough to withstand the down-ward pressure of the milk from the ducts above. Sometimes the loss is considerable, and the remedy not very

It is doubtful if any permanent remedy can be found for it. A temporary preventative, and one not at all difficult of application, is to smear the teats of a leaking cow with photograph s' coilodion as soon as she is milked. bottle of collodion may be kept in cowshed (always well corked, or i will evaporate very soon), and a small quantity may be rubbed over the teat and on the end of it with the fin-

The collection contracts considerably as the chloroform evaporates from it and practically form a tight bandage around the teat, which compresses the When, as is sometimes the case a cow will lose two or three quarks of milk a day, it may pay to use this remedy.—Cable.

DIRT IN THE BUTTER. ' The Elgin Dairy Report says: The

fermentation or souring of cream is caused by bacteria. These are plants that can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope. They multiply amazingly fast when kept at the proper temperature. Among plants that can be seen without any microscope there are certain varieties which call weeds. If weed seeds are in the soil they grow as well as the good seed which we plant. The same thing is true if the microscopic plants, bacteria. There are some which we are as anxious to keep out of cream as we are to prevent the growth of weeds in a corn field, and there are others which are at present considered to b in producing a fine flavor in butter. Dirt is the source of most all "bad" bacteria which find their way into milk, cream and butter. If everything was clean through which the milk passes, from cow to caddy of butter, it would be a comparatively easy matter to plant a pure culture of bacteria in cream and get that ferment alone, or in large execess over all others; but, like the weeds in good soll, we have to contend with bad bacteria, which grow up and choke the good seeds and all the superior qualities thereof. If great care were taken to keep the cows clean, the milker clean and the milk dishes clean, there would be a gerater certainty of producing a high-flavored and high-priced butter, because there are fewer weed seeds in clean milk and cream.

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PERSONAL.

Charles McFarland of Aledo was in

E. T. Comer of San Angelo was in Fort Worth Saturday.

T. J. Christian of Comanche, a cat-Swearingen of Quanah was D. D. Sunday's arrivals in Fort

G. S. White of Quanah, a well-known cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday.

Hon. T .J. Martin of the state sanitary commission was in Fort Worth from Midland, Monday.

Thos. Trammell, a well-known and popular cattleman from Sweetwater, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

Tom A. Atkinson, a well-to-do and rominent cattleman of Henrietta, was in the Texas stock center Sunday.

Wade Atkins, banker and cattle feeder of Bowle, Tex., was registered at Hotel Worth in this city Monday. "Cowboy" from far-off Cotulia tells

of what his brother catlemen are doing in a letter this week, which is pub-lished elsewhere. Sid Webb of Bellvue, who has been purchasing quite a number of Mexican cattle, which have been shipped to the

Fort Worth yards, was here Tuesday. The Union Pacific railway company offer some Buffalo grass range lands in Kansas and Colorado for lease in the "For Sale" column of this week's Jour-

E. A. Hesetline of Hornelsville, N. Y., wants to buy a small herd of antelope. Can any of the Journal readers supply him? If so address him as

N. R. Morgan, a member of the legal profession, evidently has a very high opinion of the Journal by the way he talks in his letter, which appears in another column.

J. C. Matthews of Waco tells the Bournal readers in the advertising col-ums of this week's issue something of the merits of Germania, a medicine for the blood and nerves.

T. P. Weathered, a Hillsboro cattleman, was in this city Wednesday. Eaid he is not feeding any cattle this vinter, having sold off all of his 3's and 4's, but is roughing a bunch J. H. Dills, a special correspondent

for the Journal, has quite an interest-ing letter in this week's issue, telling of the Pecos Valley, and what he saw on a recent trip through that garden spot of Texas. One of the Journal's valued contributors, Mrs. Lula E. McEntire-Clarke, has an interesting communication in the

sehold Department of this issue, which can be read with profit by every housewife in the land. W. Webb is a correspondent of the right sort. He covers many points of interest to all of the Journal's readers.

Read his letter this week and join the Journal in the hope that he will not keep silent so long a time in the fu-Among the cattlemen who were in Fort Worth Saturday, whose presence was discovered by their being registered at Hotel Worth, but who were not

of Abllene, E. Fenlon of Midland, E.

Sugg of Sugden, I. T., and M. S. Swearingen of Childress, Mr. Victor Anderson, traveling representative of the "Sydvestern," Kansas City, was in Fort Worth one day last and made the business office of the Journal a very pleasant call. Mr. Anderson is an old resident of Texas, and was very much delighted in get-ting back to his old tramping grounds. He expects to be in the state for some six weeks or more, traveling in the in-terest of his paper, which is a very popular one among the Scandinavians all through the South.

D. B. Gardner came in from his ranch in Stonewall bounty, Friday. Said catle were looking fine with grass in abundance. "I see there is some talk of injuration." of irrigation in Texas now. I think it should be encouraged by everybody, cattlemen included. In the part of the country where my ranch is situated, there is plenty of land susceptible to irrigation at small expense, but I do not know what effect the gypsum and croton waters would have on crops. I think that cattle are going to be high next year, but there will be no boom. Prices will improve gradually as the demand grows but there will not be any scramble for cattle in my opinion.

Ed. Carver was a flying visitor to Fort Worth Friday, but stopped long enough to tell of D. Waggoner of Decatur having shipped a car of high grade 2-year-old steers to St. Louis, the average weight of which was 1189 pounds, and which brought \$4.25 on Friday's St. Louis market. Said he: "This is about the most forcible sermon that could be preached on the subject of breeding up. Just think of the difference of those steers at 2 years old and the average Texas steer at 4 or over. If there is to be any money made in cattle in the fu-ture it will be on better grade cattle than the present average."

Ed East of Archer City, a wealthy cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday from a trip over in East Texas, where at different points he has a large number of cattle on feed. He said: "I exepct to make a little money of feedings their warms." out of feeding theis year. Feed is cheaper than it was last year, and I am putting some cattle on feed every day or two, most of which are in pret-ty good condition as a starter. I look for cattle to be higher next spring than they are now, by a couple of dollars anyhow." When asked if he was not feeding more cattle than any other man in the state, Mr. East said: "I have been so busy looking after the pattle I have, that I have found no time to inquire what anybody else is doing, but I am feeding quite a good

John Gamel of Mason county, a cattle and hog ruiser on a big scale, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He has 1400 acres of pasture down in that country, nearly every bit of which is thicket. Mast is plentiful in this pasture, d besides cattle Mr. Gamel has a vast and besides cattle Mr. Gamel has a vast herd of hogs, which, as a result of turning thoroughbred stock among them, are showing some pretty good grades. He said: "I never feed my hogs a bite, and about every three years, when the mast grop is particularly good, I go hog hunting and ship out all the fat porkers I can tink. I get a great many great big hogs, and as they are self-supporting there is some money in them."

Gib Rowden of Wichita, Kan., was in Fort Worth Tuesday shaking hands with his friends, having come in from a trip up the Denver road. He said: "I look for cattle to be pretty high next year, if there are good spring rains, insuring a grass crop, but there is nothing in the present market or the state.

With the stock business would make this the most prosperous section of our state.

Turn on the light, Mr. Editor, and keep the ball rolling. Don't wait to see what the legislature will do for us. Legislation is needed, and must be had to encourage and protect irrigation on a large scale, wherever large bod-

future outlook to make East Texas yearlings worth \$8 for spring delievery. I undestand that is what the East Texas fellows are asking, but they are excited if they think they will get it. The demand for young cattle, of good grade, is, and, I think, will be pretty strong, and if a man handles the "whickerbills" that East Texas usually has to offer it will be because he are get them. future outlook to make East Texas offer it will be because he can get them cheap. I have not bought any cattle right lately, and don't know that I am in the market for any now.'

M. B. Pulliam, a wealthy cattleman of San Angelo, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way home from a visit to a large number of cattle he has southwest of Amarillo in the Pan-handle. Mr. Pulliam has made quite a number of extensive deals this season, and is regarded as a shrewd successful cattleman. He said: "Cattle are being held a little too high just now, for the market. If the market would advance 25 or 50 cents the present prices would be all right. Cattle are now bringing about \$2 more than last spring, and I expect they will be about that amount higher than now, by next spring. We are receiving out at San Angelo every day shipments of cattle from East Texas, which do well from the start. The grass is very fine and as soon as you turn one of those dogles on it he begins eating, and does not run around much like the natives. Consequently they do well. They put about 35 of them in a car when they are shipped, but after they are out there about 10 days 25 of them would fill a car. The native western cattle are finer than I have ever seen them at this time of year, and will go through the winter in splendid shape.

Barnett Gibbs, who despite the fact that he is interested in coal mines to a great extent, keeps in pretty close touch with the cattle market, and had the following to say to a Journal man Saturday: "I believe cattle are going up, and that by next year they will be fully as high as in the days of the boom. I believe that the price now asked for range cattle is unwarranted by the market, and is probably caused by the cheapness of feed and the quality of grass in the country. But you will cattle have held their own this year, and if it were not for the stringency and hard times which have prevailed cattle would now be bringing good figures. There is not, in my opinion, much money to be made by feeding for this season's market, but by rough feeding through the winter, so as to be in good shape for the spring grass, there will be some money made. I am not feed-ing anything for this winter's market, but have a number of steers that are being roughed through, and by May I expect to get a pretty good figure for

M. R. Dungan, a farmed of Johnson county, near the Tarrant county line, was a caller at the Journal office Tues-day, where he ordered the Journal to keep on visiting him. While in the office he was asked concerning what the farmers in his neighborhood intended. doing next year relative to planting cotton. He said: "In a great many in-stances the acreage will be reduced fully two-thirds, while others will plant none at all. I belong to the class of farmers known as the renters, and we are all very anxious to be allowed to leave the class of the class of farmers known as the renters, and we are all very anxious to be allowed to leave the class of the class of farmers known as the renters, and we are all very anxious to be allowed to leave the class of the cla plant a little more corn and small grain so that we can raise some stock. come of the landlords will allow this privilege next year, while others insist on having as much cotton planted as ever. When a landlord makes the change from cotton to corn and small grain, it dispossesses fully half of his tenants, as one man can cultivate double the number of acres of cereals that he can of cotton. Renters are jumped on by the agricultural papers for moving around so much, but in nine cases out of ten he is compelled to move. If he shows a desire to raise live stock he likely interferes with the landlord, and the same thing applies to feed for any more than just enough animals to make his crop. The great need of this country is to induce the landlords to cut up their large hold-ings into small farms, which could be bought by thrifty energetic setlers.
There are too many big farms and too few small ones for the farmers to be prosperous. At may rate there will be prosperous. At any rate there will be there has been this."

J. J. Squier, president of the Inter-state National bank of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Saturday, from where he went to Quanah to look after some business. The bank of which Mr. Squier is president lends a great deal of money in Texas on cattle and, according to that gentleman, they are willing to place more. To a Journal representative he said: "Texas is the pest state in the Union today, and above every other state is the home of cattle. She has her 'Sunday chothes' on this year, and will continue to come to the front. I believe that cattle are going to be high next year, but not like they were some years ago. I be-lieve the market will improve in a short time, and that feeders will make some money. Business of every class, these days, is done on a close margin, and cattlemen cannot expect to make a fortune out of a single deal in a day, as in former times, but they must be content with a reasonable return on their investment. One thing we notice is, that Texas is sending in better cattle every year. The old idea that because a steer comes from Texas he is all horns and scrubby is rapidly out, as we see numbers of good cattle in the yards from Texas. Going back to the price of cattle, I think it will be governed in a great measure by the export trade. If the ports are all opened, and there is a good demand for extra fine cattle, Texas will supply the American market demand with her best stuff. Taking everything into consideration, I think the outlook for the state generally, and the cattle business particularly, is very good."

AN INTERSETING COMMUNICATION Irrigation Knowledge Needed-The Movement of People and Live Stock. Baird, Tex., Dec. 17, 1894.

Editor Journal: I have not burdened the Journal with notes, news items and free advice for several weeks, and feel like I ought to several weeks, and feel like I ought to contribute something, if only the local happenings about us, in exchange for the information, entertainment and other benefits I so regularly extract from your well edited paper.

I have watched with especial interest your papers of the lynighting about 10 cm.

every move and suggestion along that line. Our county is especially well adapted to irrigation, being made up of hills, valleys, ravines and large streams of lasting water, and we ought to be able to irrigate a large proportion of our best lands at a very reasonable cost.
All we need here is a few enterprising,
public-spirited men with get-up enough
to read the Stock and Farm Journal, risk a little money to start up the en-terprise, and demonstrate to the public what can be done; and within three or four years, with irrigated farms of 10 to 100 acres each, which in connection with the stock business would make

ies of water can be conserved and distributed over large bodies of land, but in many instances on a smaller yet sufficient plan, the farmer or stockman may proceed to business without wait-

ing to see what the state or any one else will do about it. I understand that Mr. Sam Cox. who lives ten miles north of Abilene, making a big success irrigating with a large size wind mill. We would like to hear from Mr. Cox or Mr. Sayles of Abilene for him, with any figures, results and suggestions that would be of benefit to others.

Our people generally have the impression that it requires so much water and so much expense in collecting and distributing it that it will not pay to irrigate except along running streams, and will read with interest any reports of experiments and results.

Live stock interests are in excellent shape in Callahan county. Cattle high and scarce, and goodly numbers being brought in from South Texas and Louisiana. Some steers are being fed for market, but feeders are moving very cautiously, mostly feeding cotton seed cake on the ground in pastures. A considerable number of horses have been shipped from this county east. Some were traded for cattle in Eastern Texas and Louisiana, while others were sold on time, thus thinning out our unprofitable horse stock to make room for

W. G. Crowder and W. A. Hinds, two of our most enterprising and successful cattlemen, are fencing a new pasture six miles north of Baird, having recently bought several section of land Webb & Webb. Mai. G. E. Nelson is in Southern Tex-

as looking for cattle.

Real estate in Baird and in the country about Baird has been changing hands lately, something like old times. W. R. McDermett, our former county treasurer, lately bought and moved to a very fine stock Switch, east of Baird. farm near Vigo Webb & Hill and other Shackelford county parties lately received several thousand cattle at Baird. They were bought in Southeast Texas, unloaded

at Baird and driven to Shackelford county pastures. Our county surveyor, M. R. Hailey notice that while every other product who has a very fine, well improved has been slow sale at reduced figures farm in the postoak lands south of Baird, says he has abandoned cotton and will try hogs, fruits and seeded ribbon cane (whatever that is) for a change. This is a step or two in the right direction. Now if Mr. H. will invest in a wife, a Jersey cow and a game rooster, I will guarantee him suc

> T. J. Patty, who has been engaged in merchandising at Baird for the past year or two, closed out his business and left for Sherman last week. Mr. Patty is a good citizen, and we regret very much to lose him, and wish him abundant success in his new home man ever made a better record as an upright, Christian gentleman, or enoyed more fully the respect and confi-

The Methodist church people have just completed and furnished a handsome new parsonage, and their pastor, Rev. W. W. Dormon, late of Scottsboro, Ala., will move into it this week From the way our church and Sunday school people are bustling around, it looks like Baird will have a bigger

dence of our people.

A. G. WEBB. Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-scn's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges. Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71, P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas, References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President Ame-

rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company. HOLIDAY RATES TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

On December 20, 21 and 22, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Southeast at one fare for the round trip, good to return for thirty days from date of sale. Through days from date of saie. Through coaches and chair cars will leave the principal stations in Texas on De-cember 20, and run through without change to Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga and other import-ant roints via the Texas and Facilio and Iron Mountain routes. For further information apply to any ticket agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John aflair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

I am well pleased and shall do all I can to circulate your paper. John J. Adams.
I cannot do without your valuable paper.-G. T. Becknell.

Fort Worth Steam Dye Works and Scouring establishment, 202 Houston, Fort Worth, Texas. Goods by express promptly attended to.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior qual-

Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD. .

PUEBLO And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pease river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry. Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions will

E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

TRAINS ON THE

St. Louis

By Taking Advantage of the

Elegant Equipment and Fast

Time Via the

PACIFIC

and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED.

Texas and St. Louis

12-HOURS SAVED-12

The Direct Line to All Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona,

Oregon and California,

The Only Line Operating

Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-

PORT, NEW, ORLEANS, DENVER,

EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND

MISSISSIPPI,

KENTUCKY.

GEORGIA,

FLORIDA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

One Fare For Round Trip.

Will be on sale

DECEMBER 20, 21 AND 22,

At all Stations on

Houston and Texas Central

Railroad

Tickets Good Thirty Days-Special

Trains and Through Coaches.

To Points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans.

Write or call on H. & T. C. Agents for information.
C. W. BEIN,
Traffic Manager.
C. A. QUINLAN, Vice President.

THE CREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higber and intermediate points. Bill all shipments vishis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

SUPERIOR ROUTE

ALABAMA.

and the East:

Excursion

To Points in

New Orleans, Memphis

Chicago

CHRISTMAS! ON ITS OWN RAILS

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME" -In The-

Southeastern States

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

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

-Via-

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY

Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina Kentucky, Florida -And Other Points in the-

SOUTHEAST to St. Louis and Memphis

-Is Authorized for-DECEMBER 20, 21, 22, 1894.

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

ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP.

Remember the Texas and Pacific railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis, and gives un-equalled double daily train service to any of the above points, making close nnection with all diverging lines. Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned.

W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. GASTON MESLIER, General Pasenger and Ticket Agent DALLAS, TEXAS.

RIDE ON THE **RED EXPRESS**

The new night train on

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for ineral Wells.

We C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE. Souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday

Effective, April 30, 1894. Daily Except Sunday.

Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 a. m. Weatherford 11:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS -FROM-

> Kansas City __TO__

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

Dining Cars
Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars
Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

WITH

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

-AND-Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE UNANGR OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast AND EASTERN POINTS.

Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minheapolis.
Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES. meral Passonger and Ticket Agent. SU. LO

SHORTEST ROUTE.

BEST ROADBED.

QUICKEST TIME

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on J. W. BARBEE, All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE



COTTON BELT

To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

/								
No.	2.	No.	4.		No	. 3.	No.	1.
6-55	p m	7 45	a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
2 00	p m	7 50	a m	Lv HillsboroAr	8 00	pm	12 05	p m
9 10	pm	10 05	a m	Lv CorsicanaAr	5 50		6 35	
2 02	a m	1 00	p m	Lv	2.55		3 25	
9 05	p m	9 20	a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30	pm	7 05	a m
1 08	pm	I1 25	a m	Lv Plano Ar	4 30	pm	5 03	a m
2 45	am	12 58	pm	Lv GreenvilleAr	2 52	pm	3 27	a m
		11.05	a m	LvAr	4.45	p.m		
1 15	a m	1 55	pm	Lv CommerceAr	1 55	p m	250	a m
3 35	a m	4 35	pm	LvAr PleasantAr	11 20	a m	12 05	a m
6 50	a m	7 35	pm	LvAr	8 15	a m	9 05	p m
		4 15	pm	Ly Shreveport Ar	11 25	a m		100
0 18	a m	10 50	pm	LvAr	4 59	a m	5 35	p m
1 20	p m	1 35	a m	Lv Pine Bluff Ar	2 12	a m	2 35	p m
5 35	pm	5 35	a m	Ar	10 25	p m	10 30	a m
8 45	p m			ArLv				

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train

service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states. A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tylor, Tox. G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, Texas and New Orleans Railroad.

> Southern Pacific Company, Morgan's Steamship Line.

TWO Daily Through Trains between San Antonio and New Orleans, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers; also between Galveston and New

DAILY

Through Trains between New Orleans, California and Oregon Points, with Pullman Buffet and Tourist Sleepers.

"Sunset Limited"

Vestibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas and equipped with the latest Conveniences and with dining car. Leaves New Orleans and San Francisco every Thursday. Time between New Orleans and Los Angeles, two and one-half days; and San Francisco, three and three-

Through Bills of Lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan Line of Steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For information call on local agents or address H. A. JONES, G. F. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. BEIN. T. M., Houston, Tex. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St., Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, IR., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is in nished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and cassure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON.

L. J. POLE, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

DR. FRANK GRAY.

of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

J. NESBITT.

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

J. A. WILSON.

Live Stock Agent, Fort World, Texas.

JEROME HARRIS,

Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

JOHN R. WELSH.

Live Stock Agent, U.S. Yardt, Chicage.

FRED D. LEEDS,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

F. W. BANGERT,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Special attention to surgical diseas es of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal. Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Ten

As indicated in last week's report the supply of hogs was rather light this week, the approach of the holidays having conveyed the impression at prices would be off some. The ntrary has been the case, however, the market being 15 to 25 cents higher at the close of this report than last week. The hog show was quite an event in stock yard circles this week and its good results will be felt all over the state, as well as in Tarrant

values are about as follows s, \$4.00@4.15; light killers, \$3.80@ stock hogs, \$3.50@3.80. Mast hogs, \$3,00@3.50, with the demand strong for tops, and tailing off to the mast stuff. Cattle values are: Steers, \$2.25@2.50; feeders, \$2.00@2.50; cows \$1.50@2.00. Mexican cattle continue to arrive at the yards. Last week 364 head of Mex-Texas, shipped in from Chihuahua, were scid to Syd. Webb of Belvue at \$18 per head. They were 3's and over, and were fairly graded cattle. J. C. Bentley of El Paso had 280 head on the yards one day this week, which were offered, but not receiving his price, all but one carload sold to a local feeder, were shipped on to Kan-

Among the sellers of hogs on this week's market were: B. F. Wilcher, S. R. McLean, W. C. Jern'gar, A. Beck, T. Giles, J. D. Farmer—Alex-Fuller, P. C. Wellborn, G. W. Pow-Hand, R. Boaz, M. McLaughlin, E. S. Billups, I. W. Itil, Bawis Rros., J. Freund, J. P. Jack, W. K. Whited, R. W. Pryor, Withers Bros., G. W. Helm, G. L. Harris, all of Tarrant

t. F. Makimerich, Holland, Tex.; A. H. Bradley, Tioka, Tex.; A. J. Tucker, Nocona, Tex.; G. Heiselman, Iowa Park, Tex.; Jerry Burnett, Denton, county, and J. W. Johnson, Sulphur Springs, Tex., were in with hogs this

Boaz & Childress, Tarrant county; J. C. Bentley, El Paso; G. L. Harris, Tarrant county; T. B. Merritt, Shilo, Tex.; H. Russell, Henrietta, Tex.; were among those who sold cattle.

W. H. Carter, J. M. Denson, C. K. Ryan, R. S. Willis, H. P. Lipscomb, W. F. Williams, J. P. Daggett, I. W. 12. Lewis Eurson, W. G. Deacon, C. deney and T. D. Hove Karap were additional hog sellers. F. H. Evans, stockyards; W. J. Logan, Librare, Texas; — Harper, Mexico, sold cattle.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.-Cattle-Receipts, 7300; shipments, 3100; market steady for cows; others 5@10c lower. steers, \$3.15@3.65; Texas cows, \$1.55@2.60; beef steers, \$2.80@5.50. Hogs-Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1200; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of

Sheep-Receipts, 3300; shipments, 200;

sales, \$4,00@4.25.

market strong and active. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co.'s horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as showing less activity than for some time this on. Southern buyers are mostly re maining at home for the holidays. There was quite a heavy run of stock, mostly of the cheaper grades, such as street-ers and the common farm horse. Most all nice, smooth Southern mares, 850 to 1100 pounds, that were young and well broken, sold fairly well, but still a lit-tle off from last week. Anything like a nice actor, a fancy driver or a well matched team suitable for carriage, were in strong demand and sold for rather improved prices. The prospects are that there will not be very much trading until after the holidays. Rough, thin, and old stock were draggy, and sold remarkably low. Southern buyers all clammor for finish and say they must have them well broken single and double. From now on anything like and chunks, smooth and well broken.

MULES. There was quite a considerable activtty in mules with quality and finish. Prices, however, are unchanged.

first-class draft horses from 1500 to 1800

pounds, and well broken, nice drivers and roadsters will be the most sought

after and bring the best price.

CHICAGO LETTER. Chicago, Dec. 17 .- Arrivals of Texas

cattle nowadays are remarkably light. In fact it is the season of the year when grass cattle are scarce and a little too early for the fed cattle. Just at present however, the demand is not heavy and it is fortunate that not many cattle are coming. The demand for common to medium native stock has been improved a little lately on account of this short supply from the Southwest, yet there is not the backbone to the trade which dealers like to see. Reports from Texas indicate that the number of cattle being fed in Texas this year will be about equal to last year. A few loads have been received here alreadythis season, but regular runs are not expected before the middle of January. By that time it is generally thought that the demand for cattle will be better and if the fed cattle are reasonably fat the prices ought to be good. Since it all depends on supply and demand and both these are uncertain, it is hardly safe to prognosticate what condition the trade will be in thirty days hence. During the past week about 1800 cattle arrived from Texas, against 1500 the previous week, and 000 a year ago. Among the sales of week were the following:

319 cows 676 \$2.25 48 steers 877 86 helfers 698 cows 812 The sheep market has improved con-

siderably lately. The demand has been quite good and with moderate supplies the trade has shown a tendency to im-

Exporters are taking a good many heavy sheep, which has helped the market some. Sheep sell at \$1.50@3.50; GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Texas Stock and Farm ournal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Worth, Texas.
Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts 17,000. The market has declined 25@35 per cent the past three days. Bulk native steres, \$3.50@4.50; ancy grades 5@6 cents per pound. Butcher stuff much lower, bulk 1 3-4@2.1-2 cents per pound. Texas receipts light; grass steers \$2.50@3.00; cows \$2.00@2.25; bulls \$1.50@1.90; fed Texas steers \$3.50@4.25. Sheep receipts 17.000. \$3.50\(\pi_4.25\). Sheep receipts 17,000. The of wheat chops, worth 75 cents per 100, market is a quarter lower than last \$2.50\(\text{g}\) 20 bushels of wheat, worth 40 eek; good to prime mutton \$2.50\(\pi_3.15\); cents per bushel, \$8; 20 bushels of corn, common to fair \$1.50\(\pi_2.25\). Hegs—Re- worth 35 cents per bushel, \$7. Total,

ED. E. DISMUKE'S FRENCH NERVE PILL

Is a positive cure for Failing Memory, Lost Manhood, and all veryous Troubles.

It restores strength and vitality in the old and infirm and is a specific for all Nervous Troubles following LaGrippe or any wast-

Price \$1.00 per box: 6 box s for \$5.00 postage prepaid to any address. Send postal note: postoffice order or stamps to

ED. E. DISMUKE, Box 696, Waco, Texas.

ceipts 37,000. Market 5 cents lower, bulk \$4.30@4,60. The demand for beef and mutton very light, and no improvement expected until after the holiways. TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—Cattle-Re-ceipts, 2500; shipments, 700; market slow; low grades easier; native steers, heavy, \$4.00@4.10; 1000 pounds and below, from \$3.85 down; Texas st heavy, \$3.75; light, 2.25; cows, \$1.75.

Hogs-Receipts, 7100; shipments, 16(0) market quiet; fair to heavy, \$4.40@4.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1600; shipments, none. Market slow but firm; native mixed, \$2.50@2.75.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1894.—With a falling off in the receipts of all classes of cattle during this week, and there being a fairly active demand for desirable qualities, the market steadily improved. and values took an upward turn.

There are very few Texas cattle of any class left on hand; those left over are mostly poor to medium Mississippi and Alabama cattle. No inquiry for sheep; supply full and quotations weak The hog market is again heavily supplied, and in an unsettled condition. On hand at close of sales: Beef cat-229; calves and yearlings, 142; hogs, 469: sheep, 770.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Good fat beeves, per 1b. gross, 2 3-4 to

Good fat cows and heifers, per lb. Common to fair cows, each, \$8 to \$14. Bulls, 1 1-4 to 1 3-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$8 to \$9.

Common to fair calves, each, \$5 to Good fat yearlings, each, \$10 to \$12: Common to fair yearlings, each \$6 to

Good fat, corn-fed, per lb. gross, 4 to Common to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-2 to

SHEEP. Good fat sheep, each, \$2 to \$2.25. Common to fair, each, \$1 to \$1.50. ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Cotton Movement.

New York, Dec. 19. Cotton-Net re elpts, 1774 bales; gross, 6856; exports, Great Britain, 4037; continent, 996; for-warded, 3527; sales, 55, all spinners; stock. 109.044.

Total today: Net receipts, 47,559 bales; exports, Great Britain, 27,658; France, 10,717; continent, 6455. Stock, 1,202,341. Consolidated: Net receipts, 238,611 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 155, 745; to France, 32,229; to continent, 34,-

Total since September 1: Net receipts, 4,607,160 bales. Exports, to Great Britain, 1,468,638; to France, 422,-428; to continent, 1,134,421.

New York Cotton. York, Dec. 19.-Cotton-Spot closed dull and unchanged. Sales, 55

Cotton futures closed steady. Sales 102,600 bales. January, 5.51; February, 5.55; March 5.60; April, 5.65; May, 5.69; June, 5.74; July, 5.79; August, 5.84; September, 5.87; December, 5.45.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 19.—Cotton— utures steady. Sales, 21,500. December, 5.15 bid; January, 5.16@5.17; February, 5.25@5.26; March, 5.35@5.34; April, 5.36@5.37; May, 5.41@5.42; June, 5.46@5.48; July, 5.52@5.53; August, 5.66@5.58; September, 5.59 bid; October, 5.82 bid

New Orleans Spots New Orleans, La., Dec. 19.—Cotton— Steady; middling, 5 1-8c; low middling, 4 7-8c; good ordinary, 4 5-8c. celpts, 11,617 bales; gross, 12,761. Exports, coastwise, 3650. Sales, 6650.

salveston Cotton.

Galveston, Dec. 19—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 5 3-16c; sales, 332 bales; receipts, 11,392; exports, 39,473; stock, 254,-

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Cotton—Quiet; sales, 1400 bales. Middling, 5 3-16c; receipts, 6300 bales; shipments, 5200 bales stock, 22,300 bales

St. Louis Wool. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.-Wool-Quiet and unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

Boston, Dec. 19.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade;

The market is quiet, with a little more demand for medium and coarse wools. This need not excite any uneasiness, as the present time is the time most manufacturers are taking count of stock. The market is fairly steady at current prices. Rates are so low that holders generally will not change until something new turns up. Users of stock admit wool is low enough. The trade is looking for reasonable business after New Year. The sales of the week amount to 1,367,000 pounds domestic and 468,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 1,835,000 pounds. against a total of 2,464,200 less for the previous week, and a total of 1,799,000 less for corresponding week last year. Sales since January 1, 1894, amount to 139,833,785 pounds, against 122,065,000 pounds a year ago. The sales in Philahave amounted to 832,500 pounds.

> SOME PORK POINTERS. Fort Worth, Dec. 19, 1894.

Editor Journal: I inclose you the following clipping, taken from Texas Farm and Ranch, written by Mr. E. A. Paffrath of Ver-non, Tex., and headed "Cheap Pork:" In a recent issue of your paper, I see where Dr. Stell, of Paris, claims that pork could be produced at a cost of cents per pound." As the people of

this country are beginning to appreciate and look more properly after 'their hogs, I think it would be well for men of practical experience to let the public know what they have done, and what others can do in this line. I wish to give my experience with a litter of

I have a good grade sow; on the first day of May, last, she brought me thirteen pigs: ten lived, and have never yet been hungry. From the time of their birth I fed the sow all the green sor-ghum she would eat, together with some milk and slop. As soon as the pigs were old enough to eat, I fed them to themselves, and have kept an ac-count of all they have consumed, which is as follows: Three thousand pounds of wheat chops, worth 75 cents per 100, \$22.50; 20 bushels of wheat, worth 40 cents per bushel, \$8; 20 bushels of corn,

\$37.50. In addition to the above I have fed them the kitchen slop from a small family, some milk, and plenty of green sorghum. Now for the interesting part of the article: On November 15 I sold three hogs, on foot, weighing 600 pounds for \$24. On November 26 and three hogs. for \$24. On November 26 sold two hogs, weighing 530 pounds, for \$19.08. Have five on hand now that will average 250 pounds each, or 1250 pounds gross, mak ing the ten head weigh 2380 pounds. If the five on hand will bring the same price as the last two sold (\$3.60 per hundred) it will make ten pigs bring me \$88.08, at a cost of \$37.50, or a little more than 1 1-2 cents per pound, gross. It wish to add that this same sow has brought me 34 pigs inside of 12 months, raising 27 of them.

I would like to have you say through the columns of your paper that I think Mr. Paffrath's suggestion for practical men of experience to let the public know what they have done in the way of raising hogs, is a most excel-lent one. The hog question is one of vital import in the creation of a large packing and live stock center in the state. The cattle are an assured thing; any packer realizes that he will have no trouble in securing all the catle of all classes that he would need, but the grave question is, can they secure hogs enough? In order to find out just how the hog business is developing in the state, I sent a message to each of the live stock markets that receive hogs from Texas, and on summing them up I found 215,000 hogs in round numbers had been marketed from Texas in

If the farmers of Texas could be made to realize what there is in hogs and what hog raising means to the state they would engage in it more

Such articles as Mr. Paffrath's is certainly in the right direction to bring about this knowledge; especially is it of great interest to know that so much money can be made from hogs on a low market; had Mr. Paffrath been experimenting for a \$5.50 market as we had a short time ago, instead of a \$3.60 market, you can readily see what a greater amount of money he would have made than he did, although he made enough to satisfy any

I therefore trust that all interested in the state's prosperity will not hesi-tate to give their practical experience in the production of hogs. If any should fear to let it be known how much money there is in it in the fear that there might be an overproduction, I will say to such a one that it has been estimated that \$21,000,000 in pork products was consumed in Texas in 1894, and they can readily see that this business in itself will take at least four packing houses to handle it, each of necessity killing 1000 hogs a day. There is plenty of stock hogs in the state that can be bought very reasonably, and there are thousands of range mast-fed hogs which if taken up in sections where there is plenty of grain, would bring about this improved

prosperous packing condition.

The packing house in Fort Worth is on the market for all the fat corn-fed hogs that will be shipped here, and I trust that the good work will go on rapidly until such time as packers will find the necessity of congregating here to be able to handle a business of such magnitude right at home. The demand must continue as the population of the state is constantly on the

Thanking you for your kindness in handling this, and asking you to touch the matter up from time to time through the columns of your paper, I remain, yours most respectfully W. E. SKINNER. General Manager.

JOSEPHUS IN THE PINES.

He Tells of People, Cattle, the Railroads and the Country-A Christmas Hint. Franklin, Tex., Dec. 18, 1894. Dear Journal:

After writing you last week from Tyler, I went to Palestine. About the irst man man I found in that place was my old-time friend and schoolmate, Charles L. Robinson, now at the head of the mercantile firm of Robinson & McMeans. Of course our meeting was one of pleasure and it only required about an hour for us to discuss the ten years which had passed since we were school boys together, and get down to the realization that those times were past, and that both of us had business to attend to, which was even then requiring our attention. As this thought struck us, Mr. H. G. Ezzell, of the Palestine Cotton Seed Oil mill, happened along and Charfle turned me over to

I went with Mr. Ezzell to the office of the will, where I met his father, Mr. P. W. Ezzell, general manager of the This gentleman told me that the farmers in the country tributary Palestine had raised more cotton this year than usual; the acreage was greater, and the yield per acre larger. He also stated that the corn and other crops were good, and, altogether, even in face of the fact that cotton was more of a losing crop than ever before, the farmers had done fairly well and had made a living and been enabled to meet most all of their maturing obligations.

The oil mill and its product are the especial pride of the elder Ezzell, and he is perfectly at home when talking meal and hulls. He claims that meal is the greatest feed in the world, not for beef cattle alone, but for all kinds of stock as well. He is a practical dairyman, and has a Jersey herd of which he is justly proud, and says he has been experimenting with the meal as a milk producing feed, and declares that, when correctly proportioned with roughness and other feed, it increases the flow of milk at least a gallon per day. He says meal can be fed with other feeds at the rate of 1 1-2 or 2 pounds per day from the time of calving until the cows go dry; that such a feed will increase

the flow of milk as stated, and keep the cow sleek and fat all the time. Mr. H. G. Ezzell came in just here and showed me over the mill, and it is certainly a fine plant. The machinery is all of the finest, and the mill has run night and day without interruption since opening. During this time it has worked 2400 tons of seed, has shipped out twelve tanks of oil and been furnishing feed for about 2000 beeves and all the milk cows and home stock in that section. Still it's not a big con

Geo. A. Wright, president of the First

National bank, and also occupying the same position with the oil mill at Pal-estine, is with his partner, Mr. Kimble, feeding 1000 cattle at his farm near Palestine. He drove me out to see his cattle, and I must say that I was most agreeably surprised at the quality the steers I saw. He told me in advance that his steers were all natives of that and the adjoining country, and naturally I expected to find a big lot of little, dried-up, piney-woods dogies. What was my surprise, however, when I found his cattle to be a nice, smooth lot of steers, way above the average for East Texas, and a herd that, in my judgment, will weigh 1075 or more in market. Mr. Wright also has 300 big market. Mr. Wright also has 300 big steers that he bought down on the Lou-islana coast. These had just been put in the lots, and had not as yet begun to eat, since they could not find any salt grass to pasture on. These steers are the best coast cattle I ever saw, and

ought to feed out 1150 pounds.
Talking about weights, Mr. Wright
has one on me. He had a day or two
before my visit to his feed farm bought an immense ox, a native of Anderson county, one that had been there about seven years, and had bought him by weight. He pointed him out to me and

asked how much he weighed. His was the biggest frame I had ever seen, but being poor and off at a distance, I didn't think, he would-weigh ever 1500 pounds. I only missed him 390 pounds. Mr. Wright had paid \$37.80 for him, and at 2 cents per pound. Will he mak more than \$25 on him, do you think? T. Frank Smith of Crockett and Edward H. East of Archer, have 1580 head of steers on feed at the Palestine mills. All of these cattle were brought there from their Archer county range, and are beauties. They are taking on the big tallow in a most pleasing manner, and will be hitting the market at an early date. I can't see why on the present market Messrs. Smith & East should not make a big bundle out of them.

"What kind of devilment are you up to now?" was the gracious salutation of our good friend T. Frank Smith, as I was performing my ablutions in the notorious hotel Pickwick, at his town of Crockett. "I suspect you are up to something mean, and if it was your daddy instead of you I'd swear to it." By this time I had gotten several handfuls of red sand out of my eyes, ears and mouth, mopped my face with the excuse for a towel, and entered a pro-test that my visit to his town was purely legitimate; that my intentions of the best, and that I wasn't my daddy (not quite), hence was up to no devilment. Frank accepted profuse apologies, extended the hand of good fellowship and proceeded to introduce me to the big guns of the

At the head of this list was W. E. Mayes, capitalist, land owner, stock-man and farmer. Mr. Mayes is one of the old settlers in his section, is an old soldier and is a genial gentleman whom I was glad indeed to know. He has almost retired from both the cattle and banking business and insists that he don't want to handle any more cattle. J. T. Evans, Sr., one of the most prominent stockmen of Trinity county, was in Crockett and after an introduction to him he was awful glad to see me, saying that we had been friends always, since he was a warm friend of the Journal's and would not be without it. Mr. Moore of the First National

bank was very cordial and intimated that nothing was too good for me unless it was his bank roll. Gosestt is a well-to-do stockman and farmer who lives in the coun-

Smith & East have 2000 steers or feed there and they are only a "mid-dling" lot, except for a few hundred very good ones. These gentlemen have notified the mills at Palestine and Crockett that they want all the meal and hulls they can sell them and they will continue to feed so long as the feed stuff lasts.

Frank Smith was receiving 1800 one and two year dagies to deliver to Geo. Simmons when I was there. I blieve George was to receive them today. I understand he paid \$8 and \$10 for them Continuing down the road about thirty-five miles, I encountered a branch of the M., K. & T. at Trinity, which runs through the pines east from Trinky, sixty-eight miles to the town of Colmesnell. Being always a little partial to the Katy, I visited Colmesneil and Corrigan, the two most thriv-ing and prosperous towns on the road. This stretch of road is an almost con-tinuous sidetrack built purposely for handling lumber and as a saw mill is located every two miles, it certainly does haul lumber in untold quantities. The lumber interests of that section are great. At Colmesnell the Southern Pacific has a branch road running from that place to the main line at Beau-mont. At Corrigan, the Houston, East and West Texas, from Houston to Shreveport crosses the Katy. I changed cars at the latter place and paid a visit to Livingston, county seat of Polk

county.

Polk county is a good farming and stock raising country. Mr. E. S. Fitze \$5.75. has a fine stock farm there of which 1000 he is justly proud. All through this \$7.50. piney woods country are a good many cattle and I want to say to the readers of the Journal that the heretofore strong prejudice existing against brush at \$13.25. and piney woods cattle should be modified in a great measure. True they don't compare with Panhandle country cattle or even Central Texas, but they are good considering everything and if anyone will just take a fair and un-biased look at them I am sure they won't want to call me a lunatic.

And the pople all through this country treat a fellow so nice that he can't help but like the country. I am under obligations to all the people I have met, for not one has accorded me anything but cordiality and hospitality.

And the railroads, well-they're all right. The International runs two trains a day each way and so does that little branch of the Katy. The South-ern Pacific from Colmesnell to Beaumont has an excellent train service and the Houston, East and West Texas, (called the "Narrow Broad-guage" for short), is a dandy. Of course the International and Great Northern is the big road in this part of the state, and well it may be. A stranger getting off at Palestine, either night or day, naturally wonders where all those passenger trains come from. He can see one each from Houston, Laredo, Longview and Mineola, and all of them are International trains, too. It's a great system, even if it is operated exclusively in Texas. Since it seems that I won't be



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borrow one of Claridge's soeks and hang it up in a prominent place at the Southern hotel in San Antonio on the night of the 24th. wise is said to be sufficient, and I'll hope you are all wise as I am needy.

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FEEDERS. 600 4s, tops of 2000, in DeWitt county, can be delivered at any time; price 700 to 1000 in Comanche Reservation,

tops of 2500, will weigh 1100 average Immediate delivery at Beaver. Price \$26.50. 1000 near Chickaska, on the Rock Island, tops of 2000, will average 1000 pounds. Immediate delivery at Cuck-

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(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal office, opposite South-

ern Hotel, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

W. C. Wright and G. E. King of the Taylor country last week bought 1000 good beeves from C. B. Lucas of Gollad county, price not available. Mr. Wright on the same trip got a trainload of beeves from Geo. Reynolds of Nucces country, which he says are bet-Nucces county, which he says are better than the Wade beeves which he purchased some weeks ago. In fact, Wright says, they are the best lot of Texas steers he ever saw. This is a good deal for Wright to say.

Nat Powell was here the other day from his Goliad county ranch. Had just sold Pleas Butler twenty head of good bulls for \$1000. Says we are getting out a great paper. W. C. Wright of the Taylor country says the same thing.

Hume Bros. have been buying 4's and over in Uvalde and Medina counties, paying \$16 to \$20. They got a good string from Rothe Bros., Medina county, at the latter figure, and have received about 2000 head altogether.

Henry Rothe, Medina county, was a caller at the new Journal office this week. Says that while the farmers need rain, cattle are doing better than if it had rained. Mr. Rothe thinks the newspapers have about overdone the hog boom, as evidently they have got-ten so many to raising them that this year they are worth less than half what they were before the "plant-more-hogs-and-less-cotton" racket was started. He thinks the best way is for each producer to use his own judgment as to what will sell and grow that thing. While they may miss it sometimes, in a general way, it will cause diversification of products and the tendency will not be so much to overdo certain things.

Colonel C. W. White of Waco is here. A good many of his stockmen friends throughout the state are urging him for a position on the state livestock sanitary board. His character, standing and experience in the stock business eminently qualify him for the po-.....

A few of these items were written for last week's Journal, but overlooked in the sending.

Mr. St. John, president of the Mer-cantile National bank of New York City, exploded a bomb shell among the gold bugs last week by giving the house banking and currency commit-tee to understand that if Mr. Carlisle had paid out silver to the raiders of his gold reserve, as he had a perfect right under the law to do, he would have saved all this foolishness that has resulted in wreck of business and starvation to labor. He furthermore gave them to understand that it is not yet too late to settle the currency question by placing silver where the fathers of the republic placed it. Hurrah for St. John! A few more cracks like that and the west and south may make him president. Such sentiments ming from a banker and an Eastern National banker at that, are truly re-

of Colonel C. W. White for member As I understand it, the endorsement the state livestock sanitary board, by leading stockmen of Texas, is not for the reason that they have the least objection to Major W. J. Moore of Galveston, whom he would replace, but it seems to be the understanding the friends of both gentlemen, and I believe most of the leading stockmen of Texas know and are friendly to both of them, that Major Moore never desired the position, and cares mothing about it now. As he has made a most efficient member, I hope this is true, if Colonel White secures the ap-

Jolly Tom Moore of the Llano country is here and makes the Journal of-fice his headquarters. He is buying "cut-back dogies"—cattle he says, that nobody else will have, just for con-trariness. As Tom is lucky, as well as contrary, I'll bet on the outcome, just for contrariness. I am a little contrary myself.

A good many of the fellows are going to get their meal cattle off early. and if they have luck, look out for some lively fanning 'round for second lots.

I was one of the first, in fact, am not sure if I didn't start the "plant hogs' racket, but judging by the price of late there must have been most too many hogs planted. I'll tell you some good things to plant now, and they are sorghum and grade calves. If you have a lot of labor lying 'round doing nothing and it isn't good for much else, you might raise some cotton seeds. They'd better raise cotton seeds than worse. If we had enough bankers like St. John of New York city even the might get to be worth some-

Cattle trading has been very quiet the last few days, the little done being mostly in small lots.

Uncle Bill Hunter of the Evans-Hulton-Hunter Co., is here, and is well pleased with the market outlook. Says the markets are getting some Texas fed cattle at prices that leave a little profit for the feeders, and that after the holidays, the prospect is favorable for even a little better prices. Owing to the half fat condition of the cattle when they went on feed, at least 30 days feeding has been saved, which, together with lower priced feed and a little better market than last year, will give the boys a show for some account sales a little more to their liking than

..... Col. George R. Barse of Kansas City, col. George R. Barse of Kansas City, of the live stock commission firm of George R. Barse & Co., who has been here for several days, left for home last week. He renewed many old acquaintances beside making many new ones, and seemed to greatly enjoy his visit here and left with a favorable opinion of the San Antonio country in general, and the old Alamo town in particular. Like all the commission people I have talked with, he takes a people I have talked with, he takes a hopeful view of the cattle outlook.

Col. Bennett and Sol West are home col. Bennett and Sol West are home from a trip to the Jackson county ranch, which they say is dry, but there has been no frost to hurt the grass, and the cattle are doing well. Farm operations, however, are somewhat retarded by the continued dry weather.

Some one writing to Farm and Ranch says that the only time he ever had cattle hurt by running on a sorghum field was after they had been eating live oak acorns. It must be that there are some things that do not mix well with sorghum in the man of old. well with sorghum in the maw of old

A When the good humored controversy between the Journal and Jeff Welborn began, I was inclined to think at first that the Journal was showing things

up as they should be, while friend Wel-born was getting them down about as they are, with some pretty good rea-sons why there is not much chance for improvement until there is a change in our business and monetary systems. But when, in his last he proposes more cheapness as a remedy for our troubles and fails to see how manufeturers will help us, why, right there is switched off from Jeff. Fact is, cheapness is mostly what is the matter with us, and may the Lord deliver us from any more of it, and especially unless we can have cheap money along with cheap everything else. If everything keeps on getting cheaper, except the almighty dollar, the few people who have the latter, will soon own the earth and the fullness thereof, and the balance of us will be working for them. Most people who have been howling for cheapness seem to have enough of it, and indeed our friend Welborn is about the only man I have heard of lately, who cries "more yet."

I will have to give the country papers credit for taking some interest in the irrigation convention, and to do so affords me great pleasure.

Up North they plow wet or dry, and pulverize the clods afterwards. But out here in Western Texas, the ground must be just so, or the plow don't go. A good many farmers wait too long before they begin, anyhow.

If the Ikards of Clay county can grow a thousand pound steer in a year on grass and oats, don't it look like other people down this way could grow them in three years, on grass and a little sugar cane.

Jim McCutcheon of the Alpine country shipped a lot of fine young bulls out to the ranch a few days ago. I know of several parties who would buy good bulls if they knew where to

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With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the dis-ease. Catarrh is a blood or constiutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular pre-scription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucuous surfaces. The perfect commucuous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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170 head of small blocky steers at

700 fours and over, an extra good lot, that can stay where they are till spring.
700 extra good big steers, mostly

\$16.50.

850 steers, a little under size, but a good lot for the money. 900 fours and over, mountain cattle, and worth the money asked for them. 1000 fours and over, on good grass and lots of them good enough for the

market now. 1600 to be cut out of 1900; a good lot, and half fat. 2000 fours and over, a thousand of which will weigh 1000 on grass, right

2200, an extra good lot that are coming four. They are all in one mark and brand, and would feed out first-class. They are half fat and taking cific railroad, is making the very low on "taller" every day 1000 good cows, at \$9. They can stay where they are on good grass till spring if desired.

4000 grade sheep, 1600 muttons in the lot, at 75 cents per head. 4000 godd, heavy shearing sheep, 1300 muttons in the lot, at \$1.20. This is a bargain. 2200 high grade sheep, 1300 wethers

in the lot, at \$1.10. These would be a bargain at \$1.25. 1500 sheep, a good lot, half wethers, at \$1.25.

800 heavy weight ewes and wethers, good lot to feed, at \$1.25. If interested in anything in this list write us for particulars. We have some cheap ranges for lease and sale.
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Pacific will inaugurate their new train, "Sunget Limited," with a complement or Pullman's most luxurlously appointed cars, consisting of Composite cars "Golden Gate" and "El Capitain," each embracing baggage compart-ment, barber shop, bath room, cafe, smoking parlor and library, modern double drawing room sleepers "Paso Robles," "San Ardo," "San Lucas" and "San Vicente," dining cars "Del Monte" and "Castle Crags," gems of pa-latial perfection, in which meals will be served a la carte.

This magnificent train, vestibuled throughout, lighted with Pintsch gas system, the most perfect of modernly appointed passenger trains, will leave New Orleans once a week, every Thursday, at 8 a. m., reducing the time 60 hours, or 2 1-2 days, to Los Angeles, and 77 hours, or 3 1-4 days, to San

Connections will be made at New Orleans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all lines diverging. Special attention is called to the fact

that the finest passenger service be-tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will thus be inaugurated by the "Sunset Limited" over the famous Sunset No extra charge whatever will be

made for passage on this train in addition to regular first-class unlimited, limited, single or round-trip tickets, be-yond the regular Pullman charges for For further information, circulars, time tables, etc., apply to

J. S. SCHRIEVER,

Traffic Manager, New Orleans, La. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Ter S. F. B. MORSE, G. P. & T. A., New Orleans, La.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME Are expecting you to spend the holidays with them, and the Southern, Pacific (Sunset Route), the shortest, quickest and best line to all points in the Southeast, will sell tickets, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, good for return 30 days, from date of sale, at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Agents at all sta-tions can furnish tickets and check baggage through to destination. Elebaggage through to destination. Elegant day coaches will be run through without change. See that your ticket reads over the Southern Pacific, and see New Orleans, the metropolis of the South. For rates, maps, time tables and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or L. J. PARKS,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas. W. A. REINHARDT. Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, We Give Them Away to Our Friends!

Stock Journal

To Be as Handsome, To Be as Durable,

To Be as Light Running, To Do as Great Variety of Work

As any Sewing Machine Made.

Five Years Written Guarantee! Fifteen Days' Trial Free!

FULL DESCRIPTION.

The STOCK JOURNAL SEWING MACHINE isone possessing great merit. The combination embodied in its construction is the result of 25 years' experience in manufacturing and selling machines. Nothing that is at all experimental has been allowed to creep in, thus insuring to the buyer that the features of this machine are reliable and durable. The greatest care has been exercised in making the construction extremely simple, and yet the proper proportion of parts to give strength and easy running qualities have not been overlooked. It has an eccentric movement causing the shuttle to travel in a circular course, a noiseless double four motion drop feed, operated positively in a very simple yet unique manner, and it is the only feed motion ever invented where the movement of any of the parts does not exceed the length of the stitch. The advantage in this is striking, as wearing of the parts is almost entirely done away with. The length of the stitch is regulated by a thumb screw in front of the upright arm; a very convenient place for the operator and it can be regulated so as to make a very long or short stitch. The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock stitch. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper tension is reliable, and is fitted with a liberator, which enables the operator to remove the goods without danger of bending or breaking the needle. The take-up handles the thread automatically and requires no change in sewing heavy goods with a long or short stitch. The shuttle is a marvel of simplicity, is self-threading, carries a very large bobbin and is made of the finest of steel. The needlebar is round with adjustable steel bearings packed above and below with felt, which retains the oil so that it does not run down and soil the thread or work. The needle is self-setting with short blade and large shank, which gives the needle strength. The machine is fitted with a loose hand wheel which enables the operator towind the bobbin without running the machine and the work need not be removed, nor is it even necessary to unthread the machine, as, by removing the spool from the pin and replacing it with an extra spool, the bobbin can be again filled with thread. The automatic bobbin winder is so reliable that an imperfectly wound bobbin is impossible. The arm is high and correspondingly long, and gives plenty of room for handling all kinds of work. The head of the machine is firmly hinged to the table, and the bedplate is in-laid or counter-sunk into the wooden table. It rests on rubber cushious, which absorb all the jar and noise. Ail the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel and carefully hardened and so fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed without injury or danger of getting out of order. The general design of the machine is very pleasing, and great care has been taken to have the japanning and ornamentation of the highest character. The fly wheel, all of the bright parts, together with the under parts are polished and nickel plated. The material used in the cases is either black walnut or oak as desired, and the trimmings are all nickel-plated. The stand is light and graceful, yet so proportioned as to give it great strength. It is nicely finished throughout and both treadle and drive-wheel are hung on adjustable steel centers, and it is mounted on four nickel plated castors.

The attachments furnished with the Stock Journal Machine, are made of the best steel; highly polished and nickel plated and include the following: Ruffler, tucker, binder, underbraider, four hemmers of assorted widths, shirring plate, quilter, thread cutter, foothemmer and feller. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories: One dozen needles, six bobbins, sewing guide, guide screw, oil can filled, large and small screw drivers, wrench, certifications. ate of warrantee good for five years, and fully illustrated instruction book.

There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us \$22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, \$25.00 in we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and \$20.00 to pay for same, and \$8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid. NOTICE: All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the machine will

be sent as proposed. The above description tells all about the machine. We can add nothing to the description after saying that if after fifteen days trial it fails to do any work done by any family sewing machine you may return it to us and we will refund you every cent you have paid on it. Remember that we cannot send the machine C. O. D. for the reason that we pay cash in advance for them. If you have any doubt about us carrying out our contract you might inquire of any bank,

Express Co.. or business man in Fort Worth. Sample machine may be seen at our office STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

FOR THE HOLIDAY VISIT. rate of one fare for the round trip for all Southern points, tickets to be sold December 20, 21 and 22, 1894. Agents at all stations on the lines will sell you through tickets and check your bagage clear to your destination, saving you

Elegant day coaches will be run through without change.
First-class Pullman buffet and tourist sleepers for those desiring them. Making close connections in both directions with the G., C. & S. F. railway at Rosenberg, and the H. & T. C., M., K. & T., H. E & W. T. and I. & G. N. railways at Houston.

For rates, maps, time tables and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or L. J. PARKS, Asst. Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston,

Texas. W. A. REINHARDT, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston

Texas.

Breeders' Gazette. The price of the Breeders' Gazette, which is the standard breeders paper of this country, is \$2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of that execlient paper we are enabled to offer The Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeders' Gazette both twelve months for only \$2.50. Copy of Gazette may be seen at this office, or may be had by addressing the publishers at Chicago, Ill.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE

"OLD STATES." For the holiday excursions to the old states, the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, at one fare for the round-trip, limited good to return within thirty days from date of sale, to Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Bris-St. Louis, Cairo, New Or-and a large number of leans other points. If you anticipate paying your friends a holiday visit, write to us and get the lowest rates and through connections.

Nothing will be spared in the way of fast trains, extra equipment, and sure

connections to make your trip an enjoyable one. Write your friends in the old states who are all anxious to make their home in this land of good things, to get ready and come back with you, where a hearty welcome awaits them. sfeeping car accommodations, as All lines sell via the Cotton Belt Foute, charged on regular frains.

All lines sell via the Cotton Belt Foute, the only line with double daily trains from Texas to Memphis and return without change.

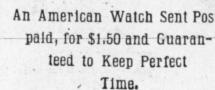
S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

tion of the standard works published. It has required months of patient labor and intelligent research to make up the list of the best books published on subjects covering points of great in-terest to rural readers. It is no trouble to find voluminous treaties on any and every subject, but to wade through them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical ex-perience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its work, See another column.

Remember.

Holiday excursions to all points in the Southeast will be sold over the Texas and Pacific railway, at one fare for the round trip, December 20, 71 and 22, 1894; limited for return pas-sage to 30 days from date of sale. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SENTS 14 KARAT PLATE.





THE NATIONAL MFC. & IMPORTING CO... 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



DR BALDWIN. Orificial Surgeon

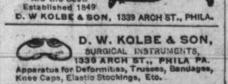
SPECIALIST. I Guarantee Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Howel Troubles, Hydrocele and Female Discussion

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Dr. N. Wallerich - THE DENTIST. Teeth without plates; painless dentistry. All work warranted. Office—Cor-ner Houston and Second streets, Fort

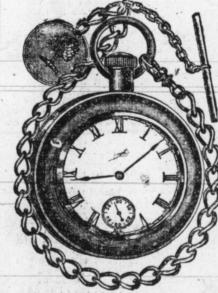






NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

We will send you one postpaid for \$1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. Fort Worth, Texas.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders.

SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE.

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information. G. W. SIMPSON.

President.

W E. SKINNER.

General Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO:

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and man-efactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from. accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, the ther with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures this the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTY A CASH MARKET, Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock with but one charge of yards. keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yard-age during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fire drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER,

JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO, T. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

Secy, and Treas, D. G. GRAY,

JAS, H. ASHBY, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. Gen. Supt. Asst. Supt. The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

R. G. KNOX, Vice President.

IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and the Export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893 Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City	956,792 249,017 360,237	10,125	569,517 872,385 71,284 15,200 458,869		99,758

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager, E. RUST, Superintendent.

J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders Sent to the Country in 1893,

RECEIPTS FOR	NINE	YEARS:	
1885 Cattle.	Hogs. 130.867	Sheep. 18,985	Horses
1886144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	1,011,706	VOICE SAN LAND TO THE PARTY OF	3,201
1889 340,469	1,283,600		5,035 7,596
1889	1,206,695 1,678,314	156,185	5,31
1891	1,462,423		8,59 14,26
1892	1,435,271		12,26

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year,

W. N. BABCQCK, General Managera