

THE FARM

At the request of the Governor of Mississippi... THE FARM... Every intelligent farmer knows the wonderful improvement that has been made in live stock.

SEED CORN. Every intelligent farmer knows the wonderful improvement that has been made in live stock. Our fine Short-horns, Herefords, and Polled Angus...

BETTER EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT. Never before has the interest in the education of young men by farmers been so great as at present.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. On February 19th the Texas State Swine Breeders' association meets at this place and will continue in session three days.

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THE FARM. The farm, but, in their anxiety for gain, push out to larger fields, or some distant land, where only a few of ten they would have been happier and wealthier men had they put that same life and energy on the farm.

SEA ISLAND COTTON. There has been considerable experimenting done in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi with Sea Island cotton, and it has been found to yield plentifully on the South-east coast...

DIVERSIFIED FARMING. The Different Soil Products Which Pay Better Than Cotton. Fulkner, Tex., Dec. 22, 1894.

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SHEEP AND WOOL. Only within a few years has it been deemed practicable for American export sheep to a country famed for centuries for its fine production of mutton...

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CATTLE

The special review of the year at Kansas City or Omaha did not reach the Journal office in time to be noticed in this issue...

F. H. Evans, who is feeding cattle and hogs at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, reports the sale of thirteen steers...

Chicago Drivers Journal: A telegram from Mrs. H. C. Mallory, Taylor, Tex., announced that her husband, Henry...

Ed Lemmon of the Sheldahl Cattle Company spent this week in town, and says he finds steer stock very high in Texas...

W. H. Cresswell at \$11 a head—about \$2 above the price of last year. Cresswell has been buying these yearlings for a couple of seasons for his ranch...

Ed Titus of the Santa Fe, while in Mexico was much surprised when he first saw the Mexican hog, which instead of having bristles, is covered with a fine white down...

Association Meetings: The Texas Live Stock Association, D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, president, George B. Loving, Fort Worth, secretary...

CATTLE IN MONTANA: The future of the cattlemen of Montana looks well. At present the stock all over the state are in splendid condition...

Everybody's Shoes should be kept oiled with Vacuum Leather Oil. It saves money—the shoes last longer...

THE YEAR AT ST. LOUIS: Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the year 1934 amounted to \$68,467,477...

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is in the home slaughter of cattle which caused the largest percentage of arrivals to be sold and slaughtered here. The year 1934 was not noted for extraordinary prices...

Not the least cheering sign of this fiscal season is the fact that the cattle Nelson Morris is so sure that the price of cattle will advance that he will sue to feed 20,000 to 40,000 cattle for him this winter according to his contract...

MEAL IN OTHER STATES: As an evidence of the interest being shown in the development of cotton seed meal feeding to cattle, the following articles from the Manufacturer's Record is given...

On account of the depression in all lines of business, especially in the districts where the great body of the public lands are located...

ED. E. DISMUKE'S FRENCH NERVE PILL: Is a positive cure for Falling Memory, Lost Manhood, and all Nervous Troubles. Restores strength and vitality in the old and infirm...

THE YEAR AT CHICAGO: Chicago received 2,975,528 cattle during 1934, which was 174,000 more than was received in 1933...

PROPER TALK: There seems to be a difference of opinion among the Panhandle people in regard to the reduction of the lease price of state lands...

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THE STOCK INTERESTS: The people of San Antonio will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that in Presidio county from October 3 to December 2, 1934, 28,400 animals...

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SPEEDILY AND SAFELY 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...

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 127 1-2 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex. Mail treatment by sending for symptom blank—No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women...

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STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS. BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City. THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. R. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. VALPERA, Secretary.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY. CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS. WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

G. B. VAN NORMAN & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY, COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK. Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. Box 958.

A. P. NORMAN, Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock. Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN MUNFORD, Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock. Stock Landing, (Box 684) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HOTEL WORTH. MAIN STREET, FROM SEVENTH TO EIGHTH FORT WORTH, TEX. Newly and handsomely furnished and well appointed. makes it second to none in the South. W. P. HARDWICK, Proprietor.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT RESTAURANT. 308 and 310 Main St. W. H. WARD, Prop. EVERYTHING IN SEASON. The Only Complete Restaurant in the City.

DR. SMALL, Specialist. Cancer, Tumors, Dropsy, Asthma, Nervous Diseases, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh, Strabismus, and all other Private Diseases. Treated Successfully.

FARMERS HAVE THEIR WAY WHEN THEY WEIGH ON JOURNAL SCALES. Because Journal Scales Are Always Correct.

The International Route. The International and Great Northern routes are the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado. Leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m. arriving in Denver at 5:45 a. m.

No. 1 Journal Scale, 1-4 O. to 25 Pounds. 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...

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 to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, 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 addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. A letter inquires should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

Heaves is one of the most common diseases the horse is subject to. It is analogous to asthma in the human. The reason heaves is caused of an inflammation of the lungs, which causes the structure of the lung tissue is altered and the air cells are more or less permanently dilated and ruptured. By proper feeding and certain treatment, if not very bad, an animal can be rendered comparatively useful, but cannot often be permanently benefited.

A PATHETIC STORY.

Bessie was a horse familiar to all Waterbury by sight, if not by name. She was the Saturday Contributor to the Waterbury American. She was always driven double, and behind the pair was often seen one of the most prominent professional men of Waterbury end of her husband and several happy children.

Bessie was lately sold to make room for a horse that better matched the other of the pair, and was taken to another part of the city. She had been a pet of the family and their children considered her at home over her departure. She, too, had fond memories of her old friends, as the result showed.

On one of the recent stormy nights the wife was awakened by the sound of hoofs on the concrete driveway leading toward the barn. She awoke, called her husband, but he did not hear anything and grunting that it was imagination, went to sleep again. Not so the wife. She lay and thought about it until she couldn't stand suspense any longer, and being a brave woman, she dressed and went to the barn in the storm and dark. The lantern was at the barn, she went in the dark. Stepping up to the barn door to open it her foot touched something that felt like flesh, and started by the thought of robbers or murder, or she knew not what, she fled back to the house. There she sat a long time thinking it over, until she heard a horse's whinny, and then she fixed up a light of some kind and went back to the barn. There lying across the doorway was the light of a pelting storm, evidently suffering with cold, but conspicuously happy at being home again. Help was summoned, but Bessie died there in the following day. Investigation showed that she had broken out of her new home and had made her way back to the old one to die. There is some mystery about it, and whether she broke loose in the pains of illness or of homesickness, is not plain. But it is a pathetic story of animal feeling, and the family is almost heartbroken over it.

NO HORSES NEEDED.

The way the horse is being supplanted is the following: dispatch sent out from Kansas City one day last week: A horseless carriage went skimming along the smooth asphalt of Fourteenth street, in the vicinity of Cherry street, today, fulfilling Mother Shipton's prophecy: "that carriages without horses shall run," and terrifying two negroes who saw sparks and apparently sulphurous flames issuing from underneath. The vehicle was an electric carriage of Kansas City invention and manufacture.

With the exception of one used during the World's fair, this is said to be the only electric carriage in the United States, although some similar ones are used in the old world. The machine works perfectly. A speed of eleven miles an hour was obtained.

The carriage is about the size of an ordinary vehicle. One seat holding three persons fills the front, and another one that will accommodate a similar number faces to the rear. A storage battery composed of five series of five cells each, furnishes a current of 67 1-2 amps, and the cells are arranged in three tiers beneath the seats.

The wheels are of wood with India rubber cushions on the tires. The hind wheels are three feet 2 inches in diameter, have a tire 1 1/2 inches in diameter and range 26 inches in diameter and 5 inches wide. Power from the battery is communicated to the flange by a

rawhide friction pulley, revolving from 650 to 1000 times a minute, and is capable of being elevated or depressed at will by the driver by means of levers on the places his feet. The steering is done by a toothed segment and pinion attached to the axle of the fore wheels and handled by a steering post, manipulated by the driver with his hands. The carriage can make quick short turns. The storage batteries will run the machine about seven or eight hours. The machine weighs about 6000 pounds, and is quicker and lighter than the European coaches.

DALLAS FAIR RACES.

Col. John N. Simpson, director in charge of the racing department of the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition, that will open October 19 and close November 3, 1895, has completed the following program of guaranteed stakes, amounting to \$20,000, exclusive of the stakes, prizes and special to be programmed later, which, he says, will make the total amount offered \$50,000.

Trotting stakes: No. 1—One-year-old trotting stake, mile dash, 2 in 5, \$1000 No. 2—Two-year-old trotting stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1000 No. 3—Three-year-old 2:30 class trotting stake, mile heats, 3 in 5, \$1000 No. 4—2:35 class trotting stake, mile heats, 3 in 5, \$1000 No. 5—2:45 class trotting stake, mile heats, 3 in 5, \$1000 No. 6—2:55 class trotting stake, mile heats, 3 in 5, \$1500 No. 7—3:05 class trotting stake, mile heats, 3 in 5, \$1500 No. 8—Free for all trot, mile heats, 2 in 5, \$2000

Pacing stakes: No. 9—One-year-old pacing stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1000 No. 10—Two-year-old pacing stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1000 No. 11—3:00 class pacing stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1000 No. 12—3:15 class pacing stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1000 No. 13—3:30 class pacing stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1500 No. 14—3:45 class pacing stake, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$1500 No. 15—Free for all pace, mile heats, 2 in 3, \$2000

Entries close February 15, when horses will be named and described, with pedigrees. Conditions—The above named stakes are guaranteed for above amounts only in case the rules of the American Trotting and Pacing Association, except that the old distance rule will prevail. Payment in the above stakes will be as follows: 1st, 20 per cent; 2nd, 15 per cent; 3rd, 10 per cent; 4th, 5 per cent; 5th, 2 per cent; 6th, 1 per cent. All stakes will be charged for on the day of the race. Payment in cash must be made when due, or parties will forfeit amount paid in advance. The association reserves the right to declare off any and all stakes that do not satisfactorily fall in accordance with the rules of the association, up to and including the second payment. Thirty thousand dollars additional will be offered in purse races, which will be announced later.

First-class mile track. Opportunities will be given for time records. Stables are unexcelled, for which there will be no charge.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded, 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postal answer. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

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 affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

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.

The Alabama and Great Southern railroad was held up 120 miles south of Birmingham, Ala., Monday by two masked robbers, who secured an immense amount of money.

A lamp explosion at a Christmas celebration in a small region of Texas caused the burning to death of forty-one people, about half the population of the town.

Turkey forces the Christian papers in her territory to publish lies about the recent Armenian outrages.

POULTRY.

The Mid-continental poultry show at Kansas City, which closed December 26, was a success. The premiums offered amounted to \$7000. There were entries from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, California, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and from New Mexico and Canada. It was estimated that 5000 fowls were on exhibition. These ranged in price from \$2.50 to \$100. Some which were not for sale, were valued by their owners as high as \$500. Tag fowls on exhibition were probably worth \$50,000.

ANIMAL FOOD.

Animal food is essential for both hens and ducks that are laying. Cut bone is the best material, as it always contains meat and is cheap, but refuse meat from the butcher, animal meal (ground meat) and scrap meat, pressed, are all excellent. The animal food should contain little fat. The usual ground dried meats also contain bone, and are cheap enough to be made a portion of the ration every day. The size of a duck's egg is enough to indicate that an enormous amount of nitrogenous food must be used by them when they are laying, and more especially as the duck lays an egg almost every day. It will not do to feed them mostly on grain. They require animal food, and it should be given at least once a day. A pound of ground meat, mixed with two pounds of ground oats, molasses, should be allowed ten ducks every day, or as much as they will eat, with a variety of other food also.

THESE ARE GOOD.

Chopped onions are excellent for hens and chicks, and the small onions will answer as well as the best. For hens they may be simply sliced, as they will pick them to pieces, but for young chicks they can not be made too fine. Fed once or twice a week they serve as an agreeable change from a dry diet, and the avidity with which the onions will be consumed will be sufficient proof for their value. Cabbage may be given also during the winter with benefit.

Middings (sometimes called shorts and seconds) should always be used as a proportion of the soft food. A good preparation is ten pounds of ground oats, five pounds of corn meal, two pounds of bran, and three pounds of middings, to which may be added a pound of bone meal. This mixture of ground meal, and a quarter of a pound of salt. This makes an excellent food for laying hens and growing chicks, and is not as fattening as an exclusive diet of corn meal. It is a mixture that is almost complete in flesh forming and bone making material, and is not very expensive.

SWINE.

There is a great difference in the milking qualities of breeding sows. It is a mistake to breed sows that give them all they can eat without compelling them to work for it. The ration should be composed of ground feed, and should be all they will eat up clean. It should be but half a meal, just enough to partially satisfy their hunger. If no scratching pen is added to the building, the floor of the regular hen house should be covered with litter, and among it grain scattered at noon. At night it can be broadcasted in their runs. These remarks apply particularly to the winter range, where they are not enclosed. The light breakfast must still be followed, both summer and winter, so that the fowls will still hunger, and will endeavor to scratch for more to eat. Where a hearty breakfast is given, laziness is apt to follow, and laziness never yet made eggs.

Stuffing the birds with all they will eat will make layers of fat, but not layers of eggs. It is important that a regular system be established, and that the fowls are always at work. It is the keynote of success.

GUINEAS ON THE FARM.

The Guinea fowl holds no place in the market at all, yet it is really a delicacy, more nearly approaching the wild game fowls than any other. They lay a large number of eggs, which are smaller than those from hens, but which are rich and of excellent flavor. On large farms, where the Guinea can have plenty of room, they will cost nothing, do not scratch up seeds, and are free from disease, compared with other poultry. As insect destroyers they are unsurpassed. They are always in motion and ever on the alert for grubs and flying insects. They consume a large number in a day, and if the food eaten by a flock of Guinea during a summer could be estimated it would be found that the service performed by them is of more value than that of the birds. It is useless to attempt to confine them. They are too restless and active to be deprived of liberty, and can only be kept on farms that afford them an opportunity to wander off and make their nests in their own way. If hatched with a

brood of chicks and raised with them, by giving a hen the Guinea eggs one week before hens' eggs are put in the nest, which hatches all at the same time, they will become tame and roost in the poultry house.

THE POULTRY YARD.

January and February open the hatching season with hens, as some of them become broody early in the year, while others come in later. It is the object of experienced poultrymen to hatch the pullets for next year as early as they can, so as to have fully matured before fall and to allow them plenty of time for growth. Many mistakes occur in this early hatching, and no distinction is made by some in the breeds, or, rather, the kind of pullets to be hatched. It is important that the early pullets be not only hatched early, but also kept under favorable conditions during the cold months, or a large number will be lost. The most difficult part of the undertaking is raising them after they are hatched.

Just when to hatch the early pullets requires judgment. The large breed requires more time for growth than Leghorns or other small breeds, and this fact must be considered. Pullets that are hatched in January or February may molt the first year, being in the same class with late-hatched pullets of the previous year. It is this molting that requires three weeks for the eggs to hatch. It is for that reason that attention is called to the matter. If the hatching is delayed past the first two months of the year, the chances are that no early pullets will be hatched before April.

When the early pullets are hatched in March the best laying hens should be selected and a pure bred male of the breed you prefer placed with them. The early pullets will be hatched in the first week of April for Leghorns and small breeds. But in order to get them hatched out in March the hens must become broody in February, as it requires three weeks for the eggs to hatch. It is for that reason that attention is called to the matter. If the hatching is delayed past the first two months of the year, the chances are that no early pullets will be hatched before April.

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THE HOG MARKET.

Every well posted feeder and packer believes that the rush of immature hogs to market during the winter months will result in higher prices for hog products, and consequently live hogs, during the next ninety days. The Iowa Hog raiser says on the subject: "For obvious reasons the farmers of the great corn-growing belt have been raising their hogs to market at an almost unprecedented rate. The Western packing returns for last week show an increase of 170,000 over the corresponding week last year ago. Since November 1 the total of the returns is 2,500,000, an increase of 1,215,000 over the same period in the preceding year. In the face of these returns it is almost marvellous that prices have been as well maintained as they have.

"Last year the failure of the corn crop left dunned upon the farmers, they commenced to rush hogs and cattle to market, and it was feared that there would be few left for the winter markets, but the supply seems to be greater than anticipated. Many of these hogs have been sent to market improperly fattened, and at the prevailing prices of corn, at very little profit.

"The statement was recently made by one Iowa farmer that if all his hogs had died of cholera last July he would have been better off than he is after feeding them for months. But the farmer was not the only one to be taken into consideration. The condition of things which seems most favorable to him might have meant starvation for hundreds of poor people in the cities.

"The visible marketings for 1901 numbered 2,500,000, which is set down as the highest number ever recorded in the industry. These figures, of course, do not take into account the millions killed by farmers and local buyers and packers. Last year the number was only 16,789,000. One of the best posted observers of markets predicts a turn of high prices for hog products experienced in 1882, when hundreds of packers made their fortunes. Those high prices followed a failure of the corn crop which was now as severe as the failure of last summer. The visible marketings for 1880-81 were 11,471,000. In 1882 hams sold at 16 cents and the high-water mark for hog products was reached. Last year the price of high prices comes the farmers will have but few to sell, for the scarcity of corn threatens to make a light crop of hogs for next year's marketings."

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Cavalry 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 American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madonia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM. Palo Pinto, Tex., Nov. 28, 1894. Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas. Gentlemen: I received my machine on the 25th and have tried it and am well pleased. I must admit that I was greatly surprised when I saw the machine and saw how nicely it did its work. I regard it as good as any machine sold in this country. I am more than pleased with it. I. S. EADES.

the entire population. But it was left to the enterprising people of Eastern New Mexico to develop the industry upon an extensive scale.

According to the Eddy, N. M., Argus, a company has been formed there with ample capital, for the purpose of converting alfalfa into pork. On one ranch thirty hog houses have been erected for breeding purposes. The alfalfa fields are divided into twenty-acre lots, and the most approved breeds of porkers are being imported. No less than ten ranchmen well provided with capital have entered into the business and commenced to import breeding stock, and the present year will witness the creation of a lucrative industry in a region which five years ago was arid desert. It is at present proposed to ship car loads of fat pork to Fort Worth, Tex., but it will be seen that a packing house at Roswell or Eddy will be the sequel to the new enterprise now inaugurated.

While Colorado, New Mexico and the mountain states collectively are obliged to import the bulk of their sugar cured hams, they are not the subject of Chicago, there will be no necessity for shipping hogs on the hoof from the Texas valley to Texas. Hog packing houses should be erected wherever alfalfa and barley can be produced the most profitable.—R. M. News.

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SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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Subscribers, Attention! Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for. If you find you are delinquent, please remit at once by postal note for money order, \$1 to pay for one year's subscription from the date named.

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A cattle inspector estimates that it will take three years to restock the cattle ranges of Northwest Texas. If the means restocked like they were in the early days, he is about five years short in his reckoning.

If you are a farmer, let your first work about now be directed to the preparation of at least an acre for a garden. With proper attention it will pay you better than any acre on the entire farm, unless you have another acre in garden.

France and Austria are the last additions to the roll of countries which have placed an inhibition on American beef. It has been brought about through sugar, but just watch the sugar trust get worsted when the combined best interests get to work.

The nurserymen report heavy sales in all parts of Texas this season. This is an indication that the Texas farmer is beginning to realize that this country is adapted to the growth of other crops as well as cotton. Every acre of well attended orchard is worth \$100 per year at the least calculation.

The date of the next Dallas fair has been set from October 29 to November 1. The race purses will aggregate \$50,000. The receipts and net earnings of the last fair were in excess of the St. Louis exposition, ran for forty-eight days, while the Dallas fair ran only sixteen days. This year's fair will be better than ever.

What has become of the bee industry in Texas? A few years ago there were a number of large apiaries in the state and the amount of honey produced annually counted up into the thousands of pounds. Now little is heard of this important industry. Will some of the readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal tell why this is?

Irrigation will be applied to most small farms in Texas this year, than in all the years gone by. The constant agitation of the press since last summer's drought has awakened the people to the possibilities of irrigation, and they are taking hold of the matter with commendable enterprise. Big plants are desirable, and individual irrigation will pave the way for their establishment.

The experiences and views of practical farmers published in last week's Journal was a reliable compilation of knowledge, such as can be applied with reasonable assurance or remunerative returns. Every subscriber of the Journal is urged to send in his views of the question, which was, "What to plant and how to manage to make the most Texas out of an average 50-acre Texas farm?"

The Stock and Farm Journal advises its readers to always look carefully through the advertising columns, as there are often new and useful articles introduced therein, some of which may be just what you need. Advertisements carried by the Journal are those of reliable concerns, who do exactly what they advertise. In writing them always mention the Journal as it insures prompt attention, and besides helps the Journal.

As an example of the benighted condition of Northern people as regards Southern affairs a Texas citizen is in receipt of a letter from a Northern manufacturer which asks: "Are your people so prejudiced to the North that they would not consume Northern goods, and does politics enter into your social affairs?" He wants to establish in Texas but is afraid of the conditions set forth in his inquiry.

On the 18th day of February, 1888, Texas will have been a member of the American Union for fifty years and the Fort Worth Gazette suggests that the occasion will be one worthy of memorable celebration, with a suitable recognition under the auspices of the state government, and has already begun; will not other cities in the populous district do as well? Think of the rigor of Nebraska's climate, the nakedness of many of her people, the terrible suffering they are now enduring, and give freely of that which bounteous nature has loaded your storehouses in the year gone by. The railroads and express companies will transport everything of this kind free, and the railroads will gladly place cars where they can be loaded with offerings for Nebraska's poor. A wagon load of corn from each of the cities in a neighborhood will easily load a car, and will not be missed. What community will be first to load a car? It will be bread cast upon the waters, besides being the performance of a duty between people in prosperity and people in distress.

wounds the state school fund, in this issue of the Journal. This is a weighty matter, and the Journal would like to have the opinion of others. The people of West Texas have declared for a reduction in the selling and lease price of the state lands, and next to the treasury deficit this is a most important question to be considered by the incoming legislature.

The Southern States, an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the South, published by the Manufacturer and Record Publishing Company, Baltimore, is doing more solid, effective work for the development of the South, than any publication extant. The December number has an illustrated article "Texas as Compared With the Northwest," which, while it tells only of the coast country, is lucid and forcible, and should be put in the hands of every farmer of the Northwestern States and territories.

Over in Georgia, ex-Governor Wm. J. Northern is heading a movement to send corn from Georgia to the starving people of Western Nebraska, and according to a press dispatch, is meeting with assurances of success. About the middle of January a long freight train will pull out of Atlanta laden with the silvers and golden grain, a New Year's present from the overflowing bins of Georgia to the empty granaries of Nebraska. Texas can better afford to assist those people than Georgia, and if an effort is made, headed by the right men, it will be done and on a magnificent scale.

There seems to be a misapprehension among cattlemen as to the effect of the recent quarantine manifesto issued by Governor Hogg, a few maintaining that it completely put a stop to the crossing over of Mexican cattle into Texas. Such, however, is not the case, the state quarantine being merely conjunctive with the Federal provisions in the inspection of cattle coming from an infected district. The bureau of animal industry has inspectors stationed at El Paso, Texas, and Nogales, Arizona, and Mexican cattle arriving at these points are carefully inspected. If free from ticks or other evidences of fever, they are allowed to pass, but if contrary conditions exist they are turned back. There is no Federal inspection at Eagle Pass or Laredo, and Mexican cattle can cross at those points simply upon the payment of duty.

The development of cotton seed meal feeding to cattle within practically the last three years, has been one of the most remarkable events in connection with the cattle business. Each year since its acceptance as a fattening medium, it has further decreased the use of corn for that purpose, until now the Texas steer that gets a grain of corn during his transition from a ranger to a fed killer is rare. The use of cotton seed meal by the cattle feeders has opened up a valuable avenue of home demand of a product that in former years, and since the general establishment of cotton oil mills over the South, found its way to foreign markets. Now the major part of the supply is consumed right where it is made, and used to fatten cattle, which plan leaves any profit that may accrue at home, a form of protection that meets no objection from any source. The use of cotton seed meal as a food product is as yet in its infancy. A few years back a prophecy that wheat would in time become a general stock food would have been considered chimerical. Within a few years, and under the constant research that is being devoted to everything connected with farming and stock raising, it is quite likely that cotton seed meal will prove one of the most valuable of all the food products. Certain it is that for the Texas cattlemen it fills a place that could not be supplied with any other feed, and its use is fast becoming common in the feeding pens of the North and West.

HELP NEBRASKA. "In the South the farmers have been blessed with abundant crops; their corn cribs and meat houses are full to overflowing, and there is enough to eat for everybody and some to spare. In the West, or rather in parts of it, corn is scarce, and in some places it is almost entirely absent. They cannot leave and come South at once. They must be helped where they are. Will the South, which in every hour of need has received abundant help from other sections, avail itself of the opportunity to send at least a solid train load of corn and meat to the suffering people of Nebraska?"

The above from the Manufacturers Record, should find a ready response from the people of the entire South, and especially from Texas, where better conditions prevail than in any other Southern state. There should be a spontaneous offering from every part of Texas, and before another week rolls around, car loads of corn and such other products as Texas has produced in plenty should be sent to the starving poor of Nebraska. In Fort Worth the movement has already begun; will not other cities in the populous district do as well? Think of the rigor of Nebraska's climate, the nakedness of many of her people, the terrible suffering they are now enduring, and give freely of that which bounteous nature has loaded your storehouses in the year gone by. The railroads and express companies will transport everything of this kind free, and the railroads will gladly place cars where they can be loaded with offerings for Nebraska's poor. A wagon load of corn from each of the cities in a neighborhood will easily load a car, and will not be missed. What community will be first to load a car? It will be bread cast upon the waters, besides being the performance of a duty between people in prosperity and people in distress.

TIME FOR ACTION. All of continental Europe is now practically closed to the stock and dressed beef from the United States. There is no disguising the fact that this condition has been brought about as a result of this country having been first in discriminating against the products of other countries, notably in the instance of sugar. At first the embargo placed by Germany was laughed at as a point of small moment, but now that England is practically the only country open to the reception of American beef, either live, dressed or packed, it is time that Congress should come to the relief of an industry that for years has been struggling under the weight of adversity, which has well nigh stamped it out as a business of profit, particularly to the raiser. Anything of this kind is felt directly by the raiser from the man who raises one cow up, and any move by the government looking to retaliation will only serve to make the raiser's burden heavier. This is a time when every branch of the live stock interest should be cemented in a common cause, and prompt action should be taken in seeking relief from what threatens to be an avalanche for the raisers of cattle all over the country. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is essentially a non political paper, but when the people in whose interest it labors are beset by difficulties brought about by adverse legislation, it counts on their taking action in asking for relief, and to that end believes that meetings should be held all over the country, at which resolutions in line with the needs of the people should be passed and sent to their representatives in congress without delay. This is a serious matter, and as such, should have prompt and serious attention.

SLADE IN THE TERRITORY. He Has Counted Once Too Often and Made a Mistake in Marrying a Rich Squaw. Near Salsburg, N. T., December 30, 1894. I am afraid my disposition to marry, multiply and replenish the earth has become a habit, and I have been desirous to retain about three of the best divorce lawyers to be had. It has always been a weakness of mine that no woman, no matter how beautiful or how good an appearance, should suffer for courting if she would be content with the job I would put up in that line. I never was bold and aggressive, but I was always willing to accommodate, ready and willing.

A party of us have been up here for the past several days on a camping and hunting expedition. My horse, on my shoulder and sweetly murmured: "Wart-on-the-nose, I have been moderately successful. I far more so than with more serious results than I anticipated. A few days ago we were camped in another neighborhood when nearly the entire number of us fell violently in love with a young lady who was teaching school there, and a third of the number went to receive attention from one of us as the other. This state of affairs was not to my liking, so one day while the rest of our party was busy in the woods, I was supposed to be performing the same duty, I managed to put in most of the day with the fair school marm and to do so very pleasantly. I spoke with much friendly concern about how one of us was afflicted with the habit of having fits and how it was quite dangerous to be alone with her at such times. That settled him. He never got another private interview. I was lavish in my praise and admiration for the wit and true beauty of her, and that fixed him. In my extreme friendship and anxiety for another one of my companions I begged the young lady not to mention his name, and she was badly wanted by the United States marshal to answer a serious charge and was only awaiting an opportunity to leave the country for good. In this way soon had things pretty much my own way with our fair charmer, and you should have seen the look of surprise and hatred on the boys' faces when she cut me out as she and I walked grandly by them one evening on our way to "singling" at the little school-house. They never knew just how I managed to "do" her so completely, but they gave me credit for some dark work, and held a grudge against me just the same, and that's why they have put up this sign on me, eternally to blame their skins.

My nearest neighbor here is a full-blood Cherokee, who's hasn't washed since the last time he was caught out in the rain, and who has a full grown squaw weighing about 200 pounds, dressed, and considerably less if thoroughly washed, a circumstance not to be considered seriously, and which has been a thirty odd years ago there was born to bless the union of these two happy hearts a baby girl, who was very naturally a thoughtful child, and had since she was in grass and ugliness under her face hurts her, and she is a holy terror on the face of the earth. I am willing to take a paralyzed child that water hasn't touched her skin since she was ushered into this sinful world and her nose is so big, that it makes her hump shouldered to carry it, and the end of it nearly reaches her chin. At first sight I christened her "Wart-on-the-Nose," and by that name she has since been known not only by our party but by the party who have regard it as a very chaste appellation. When she smiles it is like opening the upper half of her head as if worked on hinges, and her breath would be prominent in the slaughter pen. Old John Teumseh, her father, lives in a little cabin without door, shutter or chimney, and he has about four acres of stony land, he counts upon which he makes feeble attempts to grow roasting ears and pumpkins. So much for our neighbor and his family, and now for my own. Next morning my father-in-law approached me and I fully expected that his immediate intention was to put me in possession of at least half of the great estate. With a broad smile he said: "You John's son now."

"Yes, father."

"Yes, father, I can write your checks for you, draw your money, advise you about expending it, etc."

"What a rich old rascal old John is!" said one.

"Rich? Well I should say so. He's got thousands of head of cattle and money in Kansas City banks and Fort Smith banks and St. Louis banks—Gosh, he hardly knows what he is worth."

"And don't he love that girl of his'n. If a fellow could marry that girl he would just turn him over a check-book and he'd never know what goes on."

"Holy smoke, boys," I managed to say lazily, yet beginning to become interested, "a man would desire a duke-and-duchess brought up for life to that deformed caricature on the human species."

"That's all right, partner, but all the same she's been courted and wooed by some of the most refined and wealthy men in some of our large cities, and she has refused them all."

"Yes, and I am told that notwithstanding she has to court like a galanter knight of old. She is very romantic, and do you know that I think her rather handsome."

"That's me, but the man who wins her will have to court like a gallant knight of old. She is very romantic, and do you know that I think her rather handsome."

"I found the dusky maiden seated on a pile of dirty rags and blankets in a corner of the room scratching her head with her cheek, and her hair holding a very much damaged half of a prairie chicken, from which she ever and anon bit great chunks. I made an effort to get up, but the dusky accent said in her native language: "How?"

I seated myself beside this simple daughter of the forest, took her hand gently in mine and said: "Noble maid of the woods, fair flower of the forest, good little wart-on-the-nose, don't thy pure young heart never yearn to be strong and soldierly, and thou not like to tread in the way of the pale-face?"

"I pressed the yielding maiden to my heart, much to the damage of the borrowed white shirt I had on, and said tenderly: "My ownest little darling, didst ever love any other before me?"

"I picked up my hat and bowed myself out, and she picked up her neglected moiety of prairie chicken and resumed her work. That night the boys stuffed me some more. They declared that old John was a perfect nobleman, and that either they would be glad to be his son-in-law, or so forth and so on, until I could hardly wait for the morning to come, that I might elch my shake-off transmission and get forever shend off the shackles of poverty. With much dignity and diffidence I returned up his path the next day, and he said: "Honored old warrior, the pale-face who came among thy people, and has lost his heart."

"The white hunter is mashed on the shape of the little squaw's nose for the great chief and the white man. "You want Wart-on-the-Nose for a squaw?"

"That's about the size of it."

"I walked back to camp already feeling rich and considerably stuck up over my altered circumstances. I told the other boys and received hearty congratulations. An old minister lived near by, and the ceremony could come off at once, and I could immediately confer into my fortune. Some of the boys went to consult with old John and assist him in preparing for the wedding feast, while others went after the preacher, so that by sundown I was in readiness for the ceremony. The ceremony was simple and short and seen over with, and a motley crowd of Indians and the breeds were present to partake of the feast, to supply which my father-in-law had allowed two of his fattest dogs to be killed. My late companion, who had been my witness in the management of the fortune I had suddenly come into, wrung my hands, retired early, broke camp that night and fled into the woods, leaving my father-in-law approached me and I fully expected that his immediate intention was to put me in possession of at least half of the great estate. With a broad smile he said: "You John's son now."

Just now, you'll have to dig up yourself. "You got no money?"

"Not a sou marble."

"I don't want your blamed old mule, but since you've brought up the subject, you might just as well give me my part of the property now."

"What the deuce do you mean?"

"You John's son?"

"Yes, father, certainly."

"Why, my dear old lo-pared father-in-law, you make me feel—accept my regards to the wife and the children."

"He turned to go into the cabin, and my tender bride approaching carrying that smile of hers which reached behind her ears and said: "Pale-face's bride want pair shoes?"

"Why the mischief hasn't she got shoes to commence with?"

"I hadn't no money—such white man's wife now, an' want red dress un' little clock to wear in the pocket—want big piano."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. REAL ESTATE FOR HORSES. I have about \$6000 worth of real estate in Gonzales, Lavaca and Coke counties that I wish to trade for horses. G. H. KING, Gonzales, Tex.

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

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OUR BOOK BULLETIN. EXCELSIOR LUMBER LOG BOOK and Manual. Contains tables for calculating Scantling and Plan Measure. Also contains tables for calculating Board Measure, etc. Price, 25 cents.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Persons make a great mistake in not visiting the school officer. It has a good effect all round. Impressing the teachers with the importance of the mission makes them feel that they have the sympathy and co-operation of the patrons, and that the parents' watchful eyes follow their charges in the school-room as well as at home. The children feel that they are sent to school for a purpose, and that their mothers and fathers are interested in their learning. Go, the teachers and the school officer, be glad to see you. You won't be called on to conjugate Latin verbs or elucidate problems in English. Go, you will enjoy it.

Here is a resolution that is good for any time in the year, and it is commended to the thoughtful, earnest consideration of every member of the household. It is simply this: Tell mother everything. If anything troubles you, if anything goes wrong, if a friend has proven untrue, if someone has expressed words of admiration, in fact, anything and everything, tell mother without delay. She is the best friend you have. Her judgment is much superior to yours. She has your happiness most deeply at heart. She knows what is best, and everything she advises will be for your good. If you always go to mother you will spare yourself much unhappiness. When you are older you will always be glad that you did so. By making mother your confidant you will never get in trouble, and you never will have any injudicious acts to regret caused by girlish ignorance. Mother, with her superior knowledge and loving judgment, will know just what to do in every case, and have a remedy for every emergency. Love her and trust her fully, and you will have many things to be thankful for as long as you live.

BANGS.

Try this on your bangs if they positively refuse to stay curled. Wash them twice a week in soft water in which is one part alcohol and dry them carefully. That is about the best and safest thing to keep them from falling out. Hair dressers' molasses the fringe in diluted bay rum before curling. Use a moderately hot iron. An iron that will not get too hot will do the hair around it and let it stay there till it does not feel in the least moist, and when you release the hair you will find that the curls will be soft and fluffy.—Ex.

GLYCERINE FOR A COUGH.

A tablespoonful of glycerine in hot milk or cream will at once relieve the most violent attack of coughing. This is a simple, easily obtained and harmless remedy, and if it keeps good its name will prove to be of great value. Equally simple and quite as effective is the use of glycerine spray through an atomizer. This is applied directly to the inflamed surface, and gives almost instant relief. In attacks of influenza, colds of the head, sore throat and like trouble, glycerine mixed with three times its bulk of water, boiled and cooled is an invaluable remedy. A little practice will enable the patient to fill the lungs with the spray, and the soothing and cooling effect is remarkable. Mixed with an equal bulk of sulphuric acid, glycerine is an almost infallible remedy for throat troubles of all kinds, and being harmless, can be used by all people. It must, however, be freshly made, as it keeps but a short time after mixing.—Foreign Exchange.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Table linen should be carefully looked over before washing, as soap sets stains. For fruit stains put a small teaspoonful of tartaric acid or salts of lemon in a tablespoonful of water. Stir until dissolved. Wet the stain with it, and lay the linen in the sun an hour. Rinse out with cold water. If the stain is not removed with the first trial, repeat and lay in the sun again. Most fruit stains if taken in season can be easily removed from linen by putting the stained portion over a bowl and pouring a stream of boiling-hot water through it. But when they are obstinate, acids have to be used. For iron rust use lemon juice thickened with equal quantities of salt, vinegar and starch and soft soap. Spread this on the spot, and lay the linen on the grass in the sun. This is one of the safest methods as it does not injure the fabric. Javelle water is sometimes used when everything else fails.—Table Talk.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

Clean hard finished walls with ammonia water.
Rub whitewash spots with strong vinegar.
Rub soft grease over tar and then wash in warm soda water.
Straw matting is best cleaned with a cloth wet with salt water. Wipe dry.
If the drain in iron sink becomes clogged with grease, have recourse to potash.
Grape fruit is more popular year by year, and it is recommended by physicians as better as a breakfast fruit than the orange.

A MODERN GRANDMOTHER.

We hear a great deal about the beauty of youth, of fair hands and rosy cheeks; but we hear very little of the beauty of old age. Yet to the true observer old age has a beauty which easily vies with that of youth. It is the beauty of a life nobly lived that leaves its impression on all the lineaments of the face. The complaint has been made in late years that the old lady is passing out of existence. The gentle grandmother, who in her corner and knitted, in straight skirts and with folded kerchief, is becoming a thing of the past, is quite true. Modern methods of thought have done a great deal to prolong youth. The old age that sat in the chimney-corner and crooned, however musically, of the joys of a bygone time has properly become an anachronism in these wide-awake days. Our grandmothers grow old among us so usually that we hardly note the change. They keep abreast of the times. They read and enjoy the books of the day, because they are educated women, and their lives are not narrowed down to mere physical existence.

Old ladies of today take as thorough interest as any one in the community in the events of today. They do not live in reminiscence. Education has lifted old age above even the natural decay of the body. It is not an unknown thing today to find women of 60 or 70 taking up a course of French or English, which fill in the idle hours far more satisfactorily than knitting. We recall two women who have successfully mastered Greek since they were 70, and one of them has also

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

learned Hebrew well enough to read the Old Testament in the original. Several gray-haired grandmothers were studying drawing in the regular art classes last winter, and one in the sculpture class, with girls and boys young enough to be their granddaughters.

In every department of instruction there are white-haired women, taking the first opportunity they have had, now that their children have grown up, to acquire the knowledge they have probably always longed for. Their lives are the life of today as it should be. They are members of the community.—Exchange.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE.

Swell would like to know how to cure eruptions on the face. Answer: It is impossible to tell you how to cure such troubles unless one knows the cause. If you consult a physician, it is wise to do so. In the absence of this, try a course of Turkish baths or steam baths, or anything to induce free perspiration of the body, then scrub the surface of the skin absolutely clean. Many causes of breaking out on the face are due to the fact that the face is regularly washed with its pores are kept free. As a matter of course, this is an open outlet for the impurities of the blood, and they rush there in such quantities as to cause irritation. When it is taken into consideration that one ounce of solid matter is deposited upon the surface of the skin by the perspiration in every twenty-four hours, it is not difficult to comprehend the condition of those persons who do not take a bath oftener than once a month, or the person who does not get a full bath once in a year. It must be borne in mind that a dip in salt water or a few hours in a swimming tank do not mean absolute cleanliness. Soap and water lavishly applied and a thoroughly scrubbed surface are the only highways to a perfectly clean and healthy condition. On no account should one neglect regular and careful bathing, especially if there is any eruptive trouble on the face. Regular hot baths alone will be sufficient to cure such difficulties.—New York Ledger.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

FEDDERS.
600 lbs, tops of 2000, in DeWitt county, can be delivered at any time; price \$21.
700 to 1000 in Comanche Reservation, tops of 2500, will weigh 1000 average. Immediate delivery at Beaver. Price \$28.50.
1000 near Chickaska, on the Rock Island, tops of 2000, will average 1000 pounds. Immediate delivery at Chickasha. Price \$23.50.

HERDS AND RANCHES.

13,000 mixed stock cattle; one of the best herds in Western Texas, at \$10.
8000 mixed stock cattle, well bred, located in Western Texas, \$10.
1500 stock cattle, one of the best little herds in the state, located near Midland. A bargain.

STEER YEARLINGS.

1000 Hopkins county steer yearlings, \$7.25.
1000 Limestown county steer yearlings, \$7.25.
500 Hunt county yearling steers, \$7.75.
1000 Burleson county steer yearlings, \$7.50.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

1700 Chocho county 2-year-old steers at \$12.25.
2000 first-class, well-bred Panhandle 2's, at \$17.
4000 Lubbock county 2's and 3's, at \$14 and \$18.

COWS AND HELPERS.

1000 Burleson county cows at \$3.
1000 Milan county cows at \$2.
We respectfully invite correspondence from those wishing to buy or sell any kind or class of cattle.
GEO. B. LOYD & SON,
Commission Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

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 22 constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live paper.

HORTICULTURE.

GRAPES IN TEXAS.

A Denton county correspondent of an exchange tells of grape culture as follows: Texas raises some of the finest grapes, as it is her natural product and grows in a perfect soil. The state and in 1892 there were 1,656,000 vines, according to the census. The canes are planted in rows six feet apart and the vines eight feet apart in the rows. The holes are dug fifteen inches deep and the surrounding soil enriched with guano or manure. One-year-old vines are cut back to two eyes and the lower eye placed at the surface. Two-year-old vines should be allowed three or four eyes and two eyes set below the surface. Cut off one-third the length of the roots and spread them well. Set a stake at each vine for tying; keep the soil moist and trim the wood trimmed of growing canes so as to admit the sun freely.

HER MEDICINE CHEST.

"So you want to see my medicine chest?" Thus spoke a friend on whom I was calling. I had not seen her for five years, and in the meantime she had passed through seas of afflictions. "My husband died three years ago," she went on. "If I had known the value of my chest, his life might have been spared. He left us this small house, with a good sized yard, and I knew it would be a stern fight to bring up my three delicate children. But come and see the chest." Instead of going up stairs, she led me through the kitchen into a back porch. A large apple tree met my gaze. "If people only knew what medicine, and health-preserver, apples are, the doctors would have to sing for a living. I was a great sufferer from liver and kidney troubles, and would have been in the physician's hands this day, if money had been plentiful. Fortunately our tree bore plentifully, and as we had not much else, we ate and ate them. My little Jamie was very nervous, and bothered me by being waked. One night he insisted on eating an apple after he was undressed, and to my astonishment, he slept better that night than for weeks. So he ate them freely, and is now a healthy, noisy boy. Little Man has had influenza, and his throat was tender for months after it, and I lay her perfect cure to eating apples. In fact, I don't believe that there is a disease that these 'nature's pills' will not cure. So you see my 'medicine chest' she said, waving her hand toward the beautiful tree. "I was a sufferer, too, for I bring my rocking chair out underneath, and watch the leaves and the light shining through the branches. It's my preacher, also, for when worried and in real trouble, my tree seems to whisper words of comfort. I am going to be a missionary, and preach 'Apples!' 'I've got no hundreds of yards that might grow at least one tree, and to all young folks about to

MARRY, I say. Buy a place, however small, and the first thing you do, plant an apple tree, then eat the fruit, and be assured, the money saved from not having doctors' bills to settle, will go far to pay for the house, and the children will be healthy and not crave the 'sweets' that bring on so many ills that flesh is heir to.—Sister Gracious.

KILLING BORERS.

No sport is more interesting than the old pastime of sawing and cutting engaged in recently, says a correspondent in "The Christian." The man who was fishing with a hook without bait, and on dry land. A curious kind of fishing, you will say. But he was having excellent success and enjoyed it so much that he also became interested and joined in it. The fishing was in the trunks of little trees, and the same notes other than the post commonly known as borers, which hatch their eggs late in May and June, and infest the trunks of apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and are a very repairable injury, and in some cases cutting them off so completely that they are blown over by the winds, if the same notes other than the post commonly known as borers, which hatch their eggs late in May and June, and infest the trunks of apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and are a very repairable injury, and in some cases cutting them off so completely that they are blown over by the winds, if the same notes other than the post commonly known as borers, which hatch their eggs late in May and June, and infest the trunks of apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and are a very repairable injury, and in some cases cutting them off so completely that they are blown over by the winds, if the same notes other than the post commonly known 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PERSONAL.

A. A. Chapman was in this city from Dublin, Friday.

Capt. Wm. J. Good of Quanah was in Fort Worth Monday.

G. W. McCormick of Midland, with ranch in Gaines county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

E. G. Galbraith of Colorado, Tex., manager of the Llano Cattle Company, was in Fort Worth Monday.

A. J. Long, a well-known Sweetwater cattlemans, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He said cattle were looking fine.

Fleming & Davidson of Victoria, Tex., carrying 6000 2-year-old steers and 2000 cows for sale in this issue of the Journal.

Ed East of Archer City, Tex., one of the most extensive cattle feeders in Texas, was registered at Hotel Worth Wednesday.

L. R. Hastings of the commission house of Gregory & Hastings, also heavily interested in Texas cattle, spent a part of last week here.

The Nocona Argus came out with a special Christmas edition containing a write-up of Montague county, which has credit to both the Argus and the county.

J. W. Daugherty, a well-known Abilene stock dealer, and who is well fixed in this world's goods, was shaking hands with his friends in Fort Worth Wednesday.

S. W. Barber of Dallas, a dealer and feeder of cattle, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He regards the outlook for fed cattle as being brighter than was supposed a short time since.

Among the cattlemen who were in the stock center right after Christmas were: Syd Webb of Bellville, C. B. Donaldson, Childers, D. Carson, Esplanada and Charles McFarland, Abilene.

The Journal, acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of a very beautiful calendar, the publishers of the Texas Live Stock Commission company of St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City.

Luke Wilson of Wichita Falls was among the cattle celebrities who visited Fort Worth Wednesday. When seen he was hustling to catch a train, consequently did not have time to talk.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, an old-time and popular cattlemen, dropped in on the Journal Saturday. Said cattle are looking finer than for twelve years, with the prospects for next year as bright as could be wished.

Henry Sales of Abilene, one of the brightest members of the state bar, was in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Sales is a strong advocate of irrigation, and took a prominent part in the state convention at San Antonio.

Samuel Sealing, the senior member of the widely known live stock commission firm of Sealing & Tamblin, was a visitor to Fort Worth Thursday of last week, but escaped without having been seen by the Journal pencler.

Capt. E. P. Icard, one of the best known cattlemen who comes to Fort Worth, formerly a resident, was here Wednesday. Capt. Icard and his sons are at present located in the Comanche nation, and have a nice lot of cattle that are doing well.

R. M. Williams and Willis Copeland of Young county, both cattlemen, were in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Copeland was looking for some cattle to buy, coming two's preferred, saying that he believed there could be more made out of that class of cattle than any other.

The holiday edition of the Sioux City Tribune is a beauty and stands as a monument to the ability and thorough newspaper ability of its publisher, Jno. C. Kelly. It is a complete compendium of everything pertaining to Sioux City.

Jake DeBord and J. W. Lackey, cattle feeders from Sulphur Springs, were callers at the Journal office Saturday. These gentlemen have bought and fed a large number of cattle this season, and are in the market for more; at least they were when in Fort Worth Tuesday.

H. Windom of Baird, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. He settled in Brown county in 1885, and has lived in and around that district ever since. He is engaged in the cattle business. His herd of Texas cattle will be gone into with as much of the old-time vim as the number of cattle in the country will allow.

Gus O'Keefe, the well-known Colorado City cattlemans, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night on his way to his ranch with two carloads of grade horned bulls, which he purchased at Plano. He was in a big hurry to get back to the ranch, and did not have time to tell what he knew.

J. W. Corn of Weatherford was in the stock center Tuesday night. Mr. Corn is largely interested in the oil mill at Weatherford and has fed a good many cattle this season, and is constantly shipping out and putting on feed lots. He is a shrewd, successful business man, and a good judge of everything pertaining to cattle.

N. W. Ayer & Son, the world-wide famous newspaper advertising agents, with "keeping everlastingly at it brings success," as their motto, have the thanks of the Journal for a magnificent calendar, the equal of which is not sent out by any firm of any kind within the Journal's ken. They send this emblem of utility and art postpaid anywhere for 25 cents, and it is easily worth double.

Nat. C. Houston, formerly of Fort Worth, having been connected with the local packing company in the capacity of buyer, but more recently with the Omaha stock yards company, has returned to Fort Worth. He is located at the stock yards and will buy on orders, cattle for northern men or concerns. He regards the development of cotton seed meal feeding in the North as a valuable acquisition for feeders in that country.

Read the announcement of the Waco Female College in another column. The one great mistake made by Texas people in the educational line is in sending their children out of the state to school when schools throughout the state elsewhere can be found at home. The Waco Female College is a first-class high-grade establishment, and parents can make no mistake in consigning their daughters to the care and instruction of this worthy institution.

S. V. Hilliard of Eulogy, Bosque county, cattle buyer for C. R. Mitchell, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday, when he said: "C. R. Mitchell is putting in lots of improved stock on his Bosque county ranch. The need of this country is improved stock and diversity in farming, a condition which, when brought about, will make Texas the grandest state in the Union."

More hogs, more orchards, gardens and high grade live stock of every description is what Texas should and will have within a few years.

J. D. Earnest, a prominent Colorado City cattlemans, was here Monday. He was looking for a carload of shorthorn bulls, coming two's preferred. He said: "I am turning my attention to breeding away from the cattle line. The best investment in the cattle line. They are scarcer than most people suppose, but the cattlemen are catching onto the idea, and between now and next spring there will be a stronger demand for she cattle than for steers."

Elsewhere will be found notice of the consolidation of Stewart & Overstreet, the well known live stock commission firm of the three markets for Texas and live stock, with the Texas Live Stock Commission company. This is a happy combination, and from a personal knowledge of the firm as it now stands, the Journal bespeaks for them the kindly consideration of each of its readers. Read what they say in their announcement of consolidation, and as they are so reliable and conscientious, they will do just exactly what they promise.

J. R. Bryson of Comanche, a cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Friday and called on the Journal. He said: "I have a bunch of 4-year-old steers which I am rough feeding through for spring sale. I have them on fine grass, and give them all the cotton seed they will eat, give them the seed in troughs, but I have often fed on the grass, dumping the seed in small piles. I find that wild range cattle eat the seed better than any I have seen. About 2000 head of cattle in the feed lots at Comanche at this time, and I think as feed is cheap this year, feeders will make a little money."

T. J. McCarty of Strawn, a cattlemans, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way to Louisiana, where he was picking up some cattle, which he says are cheap in that country. He said further: "I regard the little boom in prices for young hogs being foolish and not backed up by the market or any indication of a better market. It is simply a grass boom, and, if we have a dry spring, as we had last year, cattle will drop back to their old figures. I don't see anything in the future that warrants the prices now being asked for cattle, unless, as I said before, we have spring rains, the men who are buying so extensively now will find they have made bad investments."

W. O. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the McDonald-Crowley-Parmer Co., of Kansas City, well known live stock commission firm, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He said: "While my firm has never had a great deal of business from Texas, the conditions in the live stock world are such that all the commission firms are now looking to Texas. The failure of the crops in Northern Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, has curtailed business from that section materially, while the increased capabilities of feeding and the attention that feeding receives in Texas, makes this a desirable field. Not only is this true in regard to cattle, but our market expects to get a great many hogs from Texas this year. The price of cotton seed meal is attracting widespread attention in the North-west, and with that country's usual supply of roughness, such as corn feeders, grain straw, and even corn stalks, I expect that another season will witness the use of meal in large quantities for cattle-feeding purposes."

W. D. Jordan of Quannah, live stock agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He said: "Cattle are being inspected by the National Bureau inspectors at El Paso, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz., and those which are found to be free of ticks or other insective properties are allowed to pass. Other than cattle originally from Texas there are no cattle in Mexico that amount to anything. They are all scrubby little dogs, and do not compete with even East Texas cattle. There will be an immense short of Texas cattle direct from the range, besides what were shipped to Kansas City and turned back into Kansas from the yards for feeding in the Kansas City market. The number of Texas cattle exclusive of what were taken from the yards at Kansas City, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, is 150,000 Texans in 1892, and 70,000 in 1894. Montana and Dakota got a great many more cattle than Colorado and Wyoming, a very few Texans finding their way to the two last mentioned."

Col. Wm. Hunter, who went to St. Louis to attend the funeral of his almost life-long friend and partner in business, Capt. A. G. Evans, returned Sunday. His company met while he was in St. Louis, and he was named vice-president, T. S. Hutton, to the office of president, made vacant by the death of Capt. Evans. Col. Hunter was elected to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Hutton. There will be no other changes, and the firm will continue to enjoy the confidence and patronage of the live stock shippers of the country. Apropos of the number of cattle on feed in Texas and the Indian Territory, Col. Hunter said: "The number of cattle on feed in the country is the estimate of the number of cattle that were primarily put on feed this year, but since that time cattle have been put on feed every day and the season is over, it will be found that Texas has fed as many, if not more, cattle this season than last. There are several reasons why there has been so many cattle put on feed lately. The cheapness of feed this year as compared with last year, the knowledge of the shortened supply from the North-western feeding sections, the condition of the market, which has given feeders a margin, and the publication by the Journal and other papers, of the fact that the first feed lot as compared with last year are some of the reasons. Cattle are being put on the feed lot every day, and the supply of feed is abundant. All of the mills have meat to sell, but there are no hogs, which of itself is a sure indication that a great many cattle are on feed. The Northern feeders are turning their attention to cotton seed meal, and next year will be in the market for it very early."

J. I. McWhorton of Baird, Tex., was in the Journal office Saturday. He is a banker and cattlemans, with ranches in Callahan and Greer counties, and is a thoroughly well posted and successful man, especially as concerns cattle. In the course of a conversation he said: "The present cold snap will not do cattle any damage, as it is dry, and cattle are fat. I look forward to a successful future for cattle, and believe breeding will be resumed on the old-time scale in as far as the number of cattle in the country will permit. Every day I see or hear of car loads of thoroughbred bulls being shipped to the range, and better calves are in big demand at good prices. They are scarce, though, and have to be bought in small

bunches all over the country in order to get hold of them. To be convinced that there is a big demand for hogs in cattle, a man has only to ride over the country and try to buy. There are lots of steer cattle in the country, but by next year the whip will be pretty well marketed, and at that time the man who has invested in she cattle will have shown his good judgment. I am in accord with the live stock men who say that two's are being held too high. It is a well known fact that Texas is not a first-class maturing place, consequently the best market for two's is that afforded by buyers from the Northwest, and if that class of cattle is held too high they will be forced to go elsewhere for the winter. I am feeding some steers on my ranch near Baird, and believe that the way I feed beats close pens and meal and hulls mighty bad. I am feeding old cake cracked up into small lumps, right on the pasture, with grass (or roughness). I have the steers divided into small bunches in separate pastures, and drive a wagon load of cake over the pasture, which is dumped in small piles right on the grass. The steers eat every grain of cake on the ground where it was. I give them my seven pounds a day, and they are doing better than any cattle I have seen on straight meal and cake. They do not think they will burn out like they do on meal and hulls, and fatten faster."

TEXAS LIVE STOCK.

The Number and Value of Every Class as Compared With Former Years.

Hon. John E. Hollingsworth, commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics and history for Texas, has sent Texas Stock and Farm Journal a compilation of the numbers and values of live stock in the state as taken from the tax rolls for 1893 as follows:

Number of horses and mules, 1,472,617; value, \$28,833,641; per head, \$27.02.

Number of cattle, 5,289,974; value, \$33,677,534; per head, \$6.37.

Number of jacks and jennets, 11,564; value, \$291,749; per head, \$6.49.

Number of sheep, 2,859,299; value, \$2,761,722; per head, 97 cents.

Number of goats, 230,929; value, \$166,492; per head, 72 cents.

Number of hogs, 1,433,841; value, \$2,320,112; per head, \$1.62.

It will be seen from the above that horses and mules take first rank as to value at the very high average of \$27.02 per head. It must be remembered that this valuation is placed more than a year ago, and before the bottom, fell out of the horse market. Cattle rank highest in number and second in total value, with a fair taxation per head value. The number of jacks and jennets show to be very large with a high average of valuation.

The number of sheep shows to have been at the time of rendering nearly double the number of hogs, with a nearly equal total valuation. As with horses, the taxable value of sheep was very much higher than it will be rendered for the past year.

The number of goats shows to be small, the average valuation showing them to be scrub stock in the main.

The number of hogs at the time the assessment of 1893 was taken as shown in the report is small when the per head valuation low. Quite a different set of figures will be shown in the instance of hogs when the assessment of 1894 is made.

Now for some comparative figures. In 1892 there were 217,518 more horses and mules rendered for taxation than in 1891, with an increase of \$1,047,654 head, with an advance in the per head valuation of 22 cents, which can be attributed more to an advance in the market value at the time of assessment than to any other cause.

The number of cattle rendered for taxation in 1892 were 6,337,428, a decrease of 849,454 head over the assessment of 1891. The per head valuation of cattle for 1892 was \$6.37 and for 1891 \$5.73. The decrease of 1893 from 1892 shows the enormous holding of 1,047,654 head, with an advance in the per head valuation of 22 cents, which can be attributed more to an advance in the market value at the time of assessment than to any other cause.

Jacks and jennets show a decrease of 1498 head from the number rendered in 1892, but there were 1116 more in the state in 1893 than in 1891. The per head valuation of 1892 was \$1.99 lower than in 1891, while in 1893 the average per head valuation was \$7.98 higher than in 1892.

The number of sheep in the country in 1892 as rendered to the tax assessor shows to have been 476,988 more than were rendered in 1893. In 1891 there were 705,290 more than in 1892, a very small decrease as compared with the total. The per head taxable valuation of 1892 was 46 cents higher than in 1892, while in 1891 it was only 30 cents higher than in 1892, neither an instance attributable more to breeding than to market values. The sheep assessment of the present year will all a different story in the figures on the assessor's books.

Goats show a decrease of 37,470 from 1892 to 1893. The assessment of 1891 shows there has been a difference of only 2 cents in their per head taxable valuation, 70 cents in 1891 and 72 cents in 1892 and 1893.

In the instance of hogs the state shows a creditable growth, and the tax rolls of 1894 will show when completed a still greater progress. There was an increase of 278,507 hogs in 1893 over 1892 and an increase of 566,971 head over 1891. The per head taxable valuation was \$1.45 in 1891, \$1.76 in 1892 and as shown above, \$1.62 in 1893. There has been no retrogression in breeding, and the falling off in average valuation of 1893 from 1892 was due to the number of young animals in possession of the farmers.

It is not claimed that the above figures are accurate, but they are approximately so, and taken in connection with another form a fairly good basis upon which to figure the number of farm animals in the state.

The American Bee Journal compiles the following:

"In shipping bees, C. Dadant says, in 'Review,' he would give no water, no pollen, no honey, or sealed honey. All this to avoid having the bees' intestines distended.

To shake bees off a heavy comb, hold the frame with both hands; if the comb is light, better hold it with the left hand, and pound with the right on the left.

A writer in the 'Schweizerische Bienenzeitung' says bees don't propolis their hives for warmth, but as protection against the bee-moth, closing the cracks where eggs might be laid.

To avoid cracks in casks of wax, don't let the outside cool rapidly. Cover a cloth and board over the dish while cooling, or let it stand in a stove oven while the fire dies out over night.

Gerstung says extracting during fruit-bloom is good, as returning the extracted honey to the bees cleans up extra bees brood-rearing, but the same thing is not advisable in the main harvest, as it excites swarming.

Remember, when the robbers are troublesome, do anything rather than take out of their way the thing they

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY ONE POUND OF DUKES MIXTURE

for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or 2oz. PACKAGES 5¢

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS, The new night train on THE SANTA FE.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Shortest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between Galveston and St. Louis.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

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

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast

Trains Daily between St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

D. O. IVES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. L.

are robbing, without leaving something in its place. Outside appearances must remain unchanged.

IT'S ASTONISHING how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts upon nervous women.

Even in cases of insanity resulting from functional derangements, the persistent use of the "Prescription" will, by restoring the natural functions, generally effect a cure.

For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down or overworked; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and, later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What more can you ask? Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good?"

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.

THE GRE 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 as will E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

ON ITS OWN RAILS THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY Now Run Solid To St. Louis Chicago Kansas City

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS AND FREE CHAIR CARS.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC ROUTE

THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED," 12 HOURS SAVED—12 Between Texas and St. Louis and the East.

THE DIRECT LINE TO ALL POINTS IN Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Leave New Orleans, Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, etc., and arrive at the above cities in time to catch connecting trains.

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

General Live Stock Agent, J. NEBBITT, Leas, J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas. JOHN E. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yard, Chicago. FRED D. KELLY, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Port Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

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 6:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO, And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Peace 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.

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

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SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED, QUICKEST TIME

—VIA THE— 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.

General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas. 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.

THE Queen and Crescent ROUTE. Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport. Shortest Line. To the NORTH AND EAST.

NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN 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.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

Table with columns: No. 2, No. 4, No. 3, No. 1. Rows showing departure and arrival times for various routes.

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and New Orleans.

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 your appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old dates.

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. 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 and Tourist Sleepers.

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-quarter days.

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. P. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. HEIN, 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 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 start for 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.

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at 14 hours in such quantities as to meet the demand of the market with warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price.

J. L. PENNINGTON, General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

DR. FRANK GRAY, Practice confined to diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Cataracts of the nose and throat successfully treated at home.

Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

At the close of the current year as far as this market is concerned there is little that can be said...

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The holiday season generally brings dullness to the cattle trade, and this year was no exception...

During the year the supply of Texas cattle consisted of 280,000 head, the smallest year since 1888.

The market for the past week shows a nice advance in hogs, with the supply, the majority being from local dealers and raisers.

Table with columns: No., CATTLE, Ave. Price. Rows include 10 calves, 20 cattle, etc.

PERSONAL MENTION. J. C. Smith of Tarrant county, R. J. Boyd of Cleburne, B. Morris of Tarrant county and George Abbott of Ballinger were in with cattle.

Honor & Ferguson of Cleburne, Coleman of Justice and M. S. Gordon of Menard Wells shipped hogs.

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 2. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Receipts of cattle, 15,000; market aloft, shipping and export, \$4.75@5.40; dressed beef, 3 3/4@4 3/4.

Receipts of hogs, 44,000; market 10c below that of the previous week. Sheep receipts, 100,000; market strong.

TEXAS L. S. C. CO. Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 700.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,000.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Jan. 2.—Sales of cattle showed unusual unevenness.

In sheep, while there was no quotable change in values, the condition of the market was better than for some days past.

had for \$3.50 and sales were from that figure down to \$2.50 depending upon quality.

Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; calves, 300; hogs, 40,000; sheep, 13,000.

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Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; calves, 300; hogs, 40,000; sheep, 13,000.

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IN SINGLE HARNESS.

Two Well-Known Live Stock Commission Firms Consolidate—They Tell Why.

The following communications are self-explanatory, and will no doubt be read with interest by every stockman who receives the Journal.

We hope to improve the service rendered our patrons by the consolidation which we now announce.

The Texas Live Stock Commission Company is well organized for the handling of Texas and Indian Territory cattle.

Our Texas and Indian Territory cattle business is well organized for the handling of Texas and Indian Territory cattle.

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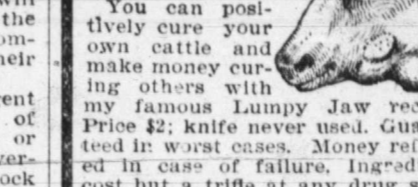
Our Texas and Indian Territory cattle business is well organized for the handling of Texas and Indian Territory cattle.

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STANDARD Live Stock Commission. CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

How to Cure Lumpy Jaw. You can positively cure your own cattle and make money curing other people's.



GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

DRUMM-FLATO Live Stock Commission Merchants.

R. STRAHORN & JO. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

THE GEO. R. BARSE Live Stock Commission Merchants.

J. F. BUTZ & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Evans - Hutton - Hunter Live Stock Commission Merchants.

WM. HUNTER, Fort Worth, Texas. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A. B. HUNT, J. W. ADAMS. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

BEN L. WELCH & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Waco Female College. This most renowned institution of learning in the great state of Texas for the higher education of women.

For Good Sales and Prompt Returns Consign Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep TO BEN L. WELCH & CO.

Commission Merchants, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., Livestock Commission Agents. The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SCALING & TAMBLYN, Live Stock Commission Merchants. National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

DRUMM-FLATO Live Stock Commission Merchants. Live Stock Salesmen and Brokers. CAPITAL \$200,000.

R. STRAHORN & JO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1861. Capital \$200,000.

THE GEO. R. BARSE Live Stock Commission Merchants. PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000.

J. F. BUTZ & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

Evans - Hutton - Hunter Live Stock Commission Merchants. National Stock Yards, Illinois.

WM. HUNTER, Fort Worth, Texas. Live Stock Commission Merchants. We make a special feature of the Texas trade.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A. B. HUNT, J. W. ADAMS. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

Edited by R. H. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal office, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio.

Allen McCoy is home from a trip to Montana, says steer cattle are very scarce in the country; that the fairs have been mostly marketed at the meat centers, and the sheep sold to feeders.

Mr. Keeran of the Victoria country says that leaving out what are held by Bennett & West and O'Brien, big steers are few in his section.

Lon Allen thinks that a Berkshire-Poland China cross makes the best range hog. The sort he raises, Felix Shaw, Dimitt county, will try the cross.

Nat Powell, the Golda county bull dealer, has gone to Missouri for a lot of young bulls.

Mr. John Shand, manager of the "Leon ranch," Bexar county, Cable & Castleman, proprietors, was in the Journal office this week. They have gotten out a very handsome catalogue of their thoroughbred Polled-Angus herd, which is the largest herd of pure bred Polled-Angus cattle in the state, if not in the South.

Texas is long on land and short on live stock just now, and some new people to come in and buy some land would be very desirable about now. Land is so cheap, too, it would seem that, considering our fine climate and low taxes, investors ought to see inducements to put money in Texas land. As the roads are more ready than ever to help, wouldn't it be a good time for Texas land owners to make an organized effort to interest outside capital in Texas land? The land buyers did us a great deal of good a few years ago, and we need them now more than we did then, as debt and low values for our stuff, make the struggle a hard one. But if we do get them headed this way again, let's not jump the price on them quite as fast as we did heretofore.

Texas is rapidly becoming a feeding as well as a breeding state.

Mrs. McMurtry of the Wichita Falls country, is down after a couple of thousand feeding steers.

Mr. Witherspoon of Witherspoon Bros., South Texas, is here after feeders. Fed and marketed already this winter, a thousand head of Rothe Bros. steers, and says they fed out well.

A syndicate has proposed to secure deep water at Aransas Pass on condition that a land bonus of \$50,000 be raised. Latest reports are to the effect that about half that sum has been subscribed in two counties. When the produce of the great lower Mississippi river valley comes through Texas to market, who can estimate her greatness?

Al McFadden says if the bulls are good enough, some dairy yearlings may be raised from tolerably common Mexican cows.

A. J. Walton, Jr., is preparing to irrigate a 250-acre feed farm for his thoroughbred Devon herd. Another year he will have nothing but thoroughbreds on the ranch.

There is now a considerable trade in Mexican cattle in the local markets. Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., sold to Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., 40 head of Mexican cattle at \$14 per head, and 349 head to another party at \$16 per head. The cattle were in good condition, and there will be a number of other shipments here for sale.

Mr. Editor: The above, from Sunday's Fort Worth Gazette does not seem to bear out a statement of yours in the last Texas Farm and Ranch. What is the matter? One of you are mistaken, evidently. — Reader, Glen Rose, Texas.

Nothing the matter, and not necessarily any discrepancy. Several years ago several herds were taken across the line into Mexico from Texas and Arizona for grazing purposes, and were caught there by the \$20 duty levied by the McKinley law. Under the present duty of \$2 per head these cattle are returning, and these are the cattle in which there is "considerable trade" in the local markets. They are not Mexican cattle, as the price plainly shows; but American cattle finding the Mexican cattle are not only few, but of inferior grade, far below that of the average Texas range stock. All the marketable beefs in Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, would not supply the Chicago packeries with "canning stuff" for a week. The writer founds this upon more or less personal observation. — Farm and Ranch.

Seems to be a case where both the party of the first part and the party of the second part are partly right and partly wrong. Cattle have been moved from Mexico to this soil that were originally taken to Mexico from this side, and then there have been Mexican cattle crossed over to the Texas side that never before set their hoofs on a foreign shore to the hard work and inclined to agree with Farm and Ranch that there are not likely to be enough Mexican cattle to come over very soon to affect adversely the American market. As to the effect in stimulating cattle growing on the other side, well, that is another question. The grass is very cheap over there; but then it is getting very cheap here.

Note cattle ad. of B. F. Darlington in this issue. He is reliable and well posted.

We were told that a repeal of the Sherman silver law would cause a return of prosperity; then, when it didn't, that the passage of a tariff reform bill would do it; and when that failed to help matters, or rather when it made things worse, we are told that currency reform is the one particular thing required to make everything right. If they would only let the country alone awhile, it might get right again.

I used to think that a headed-off and scared to death jack rabbit was about the biggest fool in the entire animal economy, but I have changed my mind. A cunning con man can give Jack a cunning con game, and he will lead him hands down for that natural dumb phoolism. John Hare knows enough to go through a crack in the fence if there is a big enough, but some of these congressional tariff-and-currency thinkers do not seem to be able to get out of the woods through an opening in the timber.

It looks bad to see a ranchman come to town alone and spend money enough to give the family, or at least the good wife, a day or two in the city. That the ladies derive pleasure from a visit

IT'S A BUSINESS BRINGER!

GEORGE STRONG, President. Wm. BRYCE, Vice-President. ROBT. DRUMM, General Manager. JAS. C. SCOTT, Attorney.

DRUMM SEED & FLORAL COMPANY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000.00. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SEED, GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE ALSO BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CUT FLOWERS A Specialty.

Stock & Farm Journal July

I saw an advertisement which appeared in your journal, last week a week ago, we had had inquiries from various points in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona - this morning received bringing an order from Arizona. We consider this unusually good advertising.

Drumm Seed & Floral Co.

to the city I am sure, Gentlemen, you will enjoy and be better men for the pleasure I will afford them. Besides you owe it to them. I know a few ranchmen who are very good to their families in this regard, and I love them for it.

Mr. John M. Campbell has bought the Fitzpatrick sheep, McMullen county, and is moving them to his Valverde county ranch.

The grass is good and plentiful in Southwest Texas yet, but in some sections the cattle are going most too far for water. But as I write this the rain signs are good, and this time of year one may bank a little on rain signs.

The other day a stockman, who had not found his horse stock very profitable the last few years, got on an electric car. He was riding under the influence of blue ruin and sugar, and looking round a moment he remarked: "Electricity runs the cars, the wheels, the bicycles, and the jacks, and the government. No wonder horse stock is in hard luck."

Big county is one of the very best counties in Western Texas, and in the matter of enterprising citizens easily takes the lead. I congratulate them upon securing the location of the new experiment station.

I know several stockmen who think it will pay to raise good calves the next few years, and who will govern themselves according to their belief. I predict that the next few years will witness great improvement in the grade of cattle in Western Texas, and the man who goes to buy for sale will be better fixed than the grower of 4 cent cotton.

A cotton picker was tried in Georgia the other day, which is said by those having witnessed the test to be a great success. Its work amazed the farmers, who say it is a wonder and a marvel to see it work so entirely. It will not be put on the market until it undergoes still further improvement.

A local dealer in well machinery says there is increased interest in small irrigation plants, mostly for the irrigation of orchard and garden plots and small feed farms on the ranches. He says the best reservoir is the best and cheapest.

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND. Some Suggestions as to Needed Changes in the Laws Governing Sale of State Lands.

From an address delivered before the teachers convention at Galveston this week by Hon. J. H. Cantelero, superintendent of education, we learn that the available school fund of the state is growing beautifully less all the time, and the next legislature will have to come to the relief of that fund in a substantial manner, very quickly.

With such a law the 30,000,000 acres of school land now dormant will soon be put to interest, and thousands and thousands of our citizens would become land owners as well as contributors to our public schools. Why should we hold these lands when they can be put to interest so easily and thus carry out the original intention of the framers of the constitution, by organic law that "these lands should be sold and the interest applied to an available school fund while the principle was to be a permanent school fund?"

The International Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico, and the principal cities of the North, East and South.

OUR SEWING MACHINE. A Bank President's Testimony to its Worth. Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894. The Stock Journal Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

new countries could most, but under the present laws, condition of sales, etc., these lands will lie dormant for the next half century. Under existing laws a man to acquire school land must be an actual settler, and must reside on and improve the land for three consecutive years, paying interest annually before he can secure any title. The conditions of sale are such that failure to pay interest, or to live on the land constantly for this period works a forfeiture of title to the school fund by this great host of forfeitures? I can answer this question, being familiar with the country and people where these forfeitures occur.

It is not because the purchaser are a shrewd class, oh, no. It is because the condition of sales are such that when a hard year strikes them they cannot occupy and meet payments, and the law does not allow them to go off and tangle for money, as the cowboy would put it, but they are forced to forfeit, and is also the reason that thirty million acres of these lands still remains unsold.

The lease fees is another drawback to the school fund, and the revenue it gives the school fund is very insignificant. The lease clause of our state land law is a great farce, which appears on its face. Four years ago the maximum in leases was reached, about 7,000,000 acres being leased at that time. Since that time it has gradually diminished until today about 3,000,000 acres will cover all the leases.

The plan that I would suggest would be to place all the school lands and asylum lands on the market for sale to any purchaser who was a citizen of Texas, at the present prices, \$2 per acre being the minimum, which is said by time at 5 per cent interest, payable annually. Sell in quantities to suit purchasers, barring aliens and corporations from purchases, and allow small purchases from \$0 to 640 acres agricultural land, and one to four sections grazing land. Allow public school lands to actual settlers on the land to pay out and stop interest any time after three years, but require purchasers not actual settlers to pay interest for ten years before being allowed to pay in. With such conditions, the tenant farmer or who is not able to go on land at once, make improvements, pay interest and comply with present conditions could buy, and by degrees make improvements while renting, so that in a few years he would be able to move onto the land and establish for himself a permanent home.

The laboring man, the professional man, railroad employes and in fact thousands and thousands of our good citizens who could not buy and hold under present conditions would become purchasers and free holders in Texas. The clerk could save up to meet interest, the same with the teacher and all classes of labor.

With such a law the 30,000,000 acres of school land now dormant would soon be put to interest, and thousands and thousands of our citizens would become land owners as well as contributors to our public schools. Why should we hold these lands when they can be put to interest so easily and thus carry out the original intention of the framers of the constitution, by organic law that "these lands should be sold and the interest applied to an available school fund while the principle was to be a permanent school fund?"

As this article is becoming lengthy I will not go farther this time, but may have something more to say in the next issue of the Journal. I would be glad to see the Journal take this question up and discuss it. We need some changes and the press is the greatest lever in bringing them about.

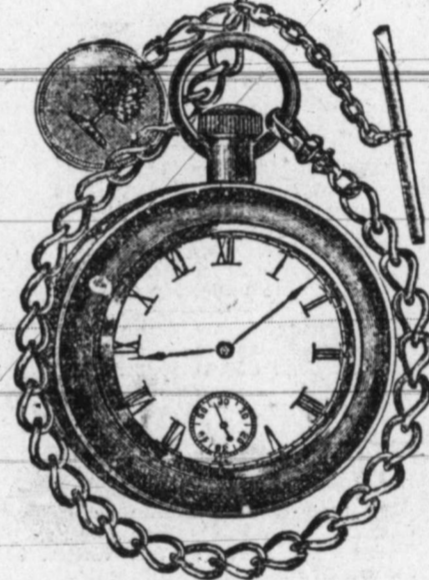
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