Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 34---VOL. 15.

TEXAS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized at San Antonio Last Week-Valuable Work Accom-

plished by the Couvention. Last week's Journal gave the proceedings of the first two day's session of the Texas Irrigation convention, which in point of representative attendance and enthusiasm displayed, was probably the best industrial convention ever held in the state. Distance cut no figure in the attendance of delegates, who one and all, were vitally interested in the subject under consideration, for in the language of a number present, the time has arrived number present, the time has arrived when the majority of the people of the semi-arid region "have got to irrighte, or bust." And the eagerness with which every grain of information was seized and discussed, and the close at-tention maid to the reading of the difention paid to the reading of the different papers before the convention, showed that they meant what they said. There were present a number of practical irrigators who told the convention what it had done for them, making in some instances land that was bought for \$2 worth \$100 per acre, and producing as high as \$500 worth of product per acre each year. There was no questioning the good results of **trrigation**, but the practical applica-tion of it was the knowledge that a majority of the delegates were after. The conservation of storm water, ar-tesian wells, windmills, the damming of streams, the use of steam and gasoline engines for pumping, syphons, hydraulic rams, and every known method was discussed as applicable to different sections, all of them good, but the principal drawback to ir-rigation was soon discovered to be the laws in effect in this state on water rights, and to the end of preparing to convince the legislature of the state of the necessity of a more favorable law was the work of the convention directed

Beside the business of the convention, the citizens of San Antonio entertained the delegates - right royally, sparing nothing in their arrangements for the pleasure and comfort of all present.

As stated last week, valuable papers were read by E. T. Dumble, state ge-ologist, Prof. Schulz, and Gen. Clark of Fort Worth, and the following committee on permanent legislation was appointed: F. M. Clark, chairman, of Fort Worth; Hon. J. H. Reagan of Palestine, Prof. E. T. Dumble of Austin, Maj. C. E. Dutton, W. D. Horna-day, J. L. Slayden, J. D. Wneiply, Gen. J. H. McLeary of San Antonio, H. Sayles of Taylor, P. H. Swinden of Brown county, William Cassin of Zav-alla county, and John B. Hawley of et Wort

Following was the committee on bylaws for a permanent 'organization: W. G. Kingsbury of Kendall county. William Payson of Bexar, G. Bedell Moore of Orange, W. R. Robertson of Llano and J. A. Buckner of El Paso. The feature of the second day's session was the reading of a paper on "Irrigation Laws," by Maj. C. E. Dutton of the United States army, a very scientific and well posted gentlemen, who covered the ground set forth in the title of his paper in a masterful way. The committee on by-laws and per-manent organization reported as fol-

the propriety of merging the geological department with the irrigation depart-

That should they find that it is impracticable to secure this department at present, then they should procure additional appropriations to fully tain and render the geological department more effective and to enable said department to collect and distribute all the information possible.

Resolved, that the committee on legislation be and are hereby instructed to obtain all the information available from the members of the convention or others attending it as to the needs and capabilities of irrigation for all parts Texas, - and memorialize the legislature with a view to obtaining an appropriation for a hydrographic survey of the state.

Lieut. Chatfield of the United States army read a very interesting paper on the benefits of irrigation on the lower Rio Grande, which was closely ttended throughout Mr. Sayles of Abilene introduced the

ollowing resolution, which was adopted unanimously: Whereas, the people of Western Texas

have been brought to realize from sad experience that the rainfall of Western Texas is too uncertain and too uneven distributed for the country ever to come safe for agriculturists without rrigation, and,

Whereas, the lands of Western Texas are rich and the topography of the ountry such as to render the storage of the rain waters practicable, and in addition there are in certain sections many running streams and in other sections abundant supplies of water near the surface of the earth from which adequate supplies of water can be obtained for irrigation; and,

Whereas, there are some 19,000,000 acres of state school and university lands within that portion of West-ern Texas where farming can never become certain without irrigation, and there are millions of acres of land that belong to the people of Texas within the same district, that are now and will forever be unprofitable as farming lands without irrigation; and,

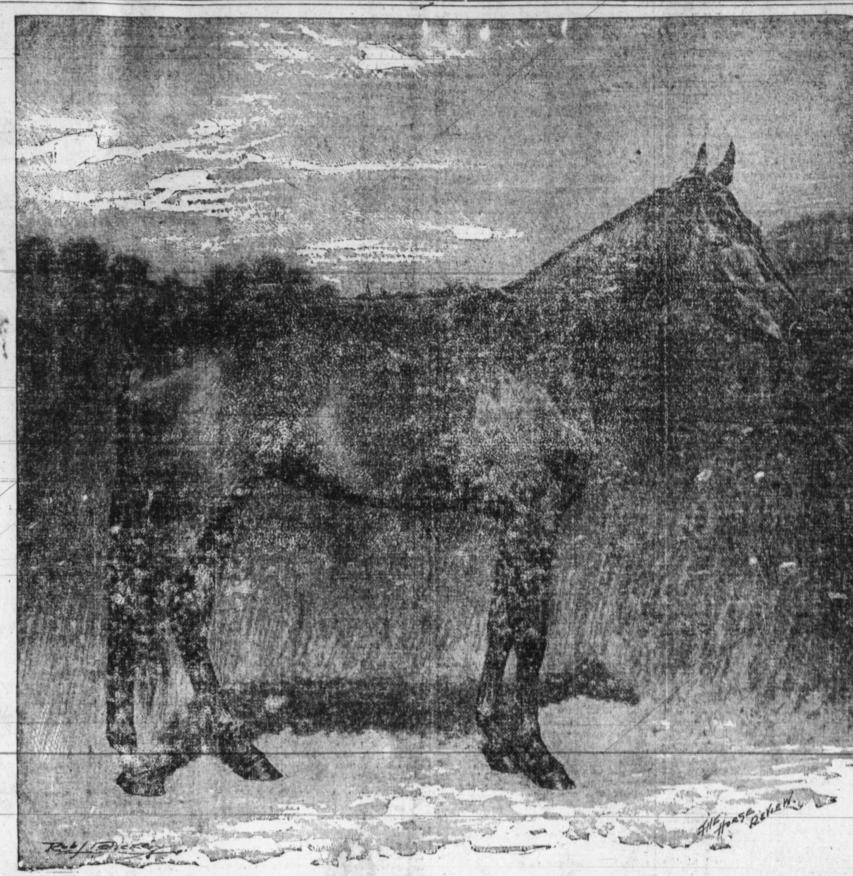
Whereas, land values in Western Texas have been greatly depreciated and thousands of homesteads ruined by the uncertainty and in many sec-tions the absolute failure for many consecutive years of crops, thereby ren-dering the settlement and development of Western Texas impossible, we rec-ognize that there can never be happy and prosperous homes in the rural dis-tricts of Western Texas without irriand that all that has been gation, gained by many years of hardship will be lost unless the condition of the farmers can be improved; therefore, be it Resolved, that we, the people of West-

ern Texas, earnestly urge the early passage of such laws by the next legislature of Texas that will encourag immigration enterprise in Western Texas, to the end that the thousands of homesteaders in the West may be enabled to continue upon and enjoy their little homes. That the school and other public lands of the state of Texas be made inhabitable to the people and of value as a heritage to the children of Texas. That the depletion of the state treasury may be checked and all values in the West be preserved and enhanced

A paper from H. Scougall, a civil of what irrigation has telling done and may do for Mexico, was read, and after the disposal of minor resolutions and routine business the delegates present went into permanent organization and elected Gen. Clark of Fort Worth president. Gen. J. H. McLeary of San Antonio and C. C. Pierce of Laredo were elected vice-presidents. Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio was elected secretary and J. N. Brown was elected treasurer of the associa-The nomination of vice-presidents of the different congressional districts were then made as follows: Second district-B. H. Norsworthy. Eighth district-C. H. Silliman.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.



ELROD [1:07 HALF MILE], THE CHAMPION YEARLING OF 1894.

fine farm one and a half miles from town. I accepted an invitation of the town. I accepted an invitation of the major to take a seat in his buggy and take a ride out to his daisy farm (a name he has given it, and I want to say it has the proper name; it surely is a daisy. He has 150 acres in trees, pears, plums, and peaches; twenty acres in strawberries, 20 acres in sweet potatoes, 10 acres in onions, tomatoes, radishes and turnips. 5 acres in cabradishes and turnips, 5 acres in cab-bage, 5 acres in English peas and snap beans. I noticed the tomato vines were loaded down from a bloom up to ripe tomatoes; peas and beans same way. We examined the Irish potatoes planted the last of September, potatoes planted the last of September, which had as fine potatoes as ever grew in any country (have a specimen of one). The major has some 300 ban-ana plants 2 years old, and fifteen acres of Cape Jessamine, which yield him a handsome profit. He ships these flow-ers to all the large cities in the United States. He showed me some cuttings of figs which was marvelous. He cut the limbs off last February and stuck them in the ground about six inches long when in the ground; now some of them are over six feet tall. I counted 25 full grown figs on one of, these 25 full grown figs on one of these limbs. There seems to be some prop-erties in the earth here that will pro-duce a growth in fruit trees that I ercles in the sarth here that will pro-duce a growth in fruit trees that I have never seen anywhere else. I no-ticed the growth on pears, plums and peaches over seven feet long, this year's growth. Trees here two and three years old are larger than trees in California five and seven years old. After wandering over this beautiful farm for two hours or more, the ma-jor led the way to his comfortable mansion and brought forth some of the finest wine I had ever had the good fortune to taste before in life, some of his own make. This wine is now about 18 months old, made out of strawber-ries. When this wine was six months old he entered it in Galveston for a prize and competed with several grape wines. The strawberry carried off the prize, a siver goblet. Maj. Durant is a true type of Southern chivalry and hospitality. He has lived in this coun-ty something over 30 years, and I might add is one of the live real estate men of the town.

men of the town. I took a spin down to Arcadia, the next station below Alvin about eight miles. This is the home oil the big-hearted generous Dr. Tolar; he has an office at this place and Alvin also. The doctor has a beautiful home of forty acres, all set in pears, plums, peach and other fruits and flowers. He has a handsome, residence, and all out-houses, barns, etc etc. I spent three or four hours with him very pleasantly, and I desire to thank him, Miaj. Du-rant and others, for kindness, shown me while in Arcadia and Alvin. Now men of the town. rant and others, for kindness shown me while in Arcadia and Alvin. Now as to game and fish, it is superb. There are thousands of ducks, and the finest fishing I have had in a long time. Red fish, sheephead, perch, bass and cat. This field of sport is drily out about five miles from Alvin, but I am not going to tell where, for I yount to come back down here in January and not going to tell where, for I want to come back down here in January and have a good time. On Sunday I did not go to. church, it was not good church going weather. It is no one's business what I was doing Sund.y. While out fishing I said to Mr. Har-ness, "What kind of dad gasted mov-quitoes are these, they are as large as flys?" He quietly replied, "They are the common summer fellows only with their winter clothes on." To say the their winter clothes on." To say the least of it my landlady feasted me on fish and good fat ducks last night and

lety shall be known, and styled the Texas Irrigation Associadomicile at San Antonia The object of this association shall be ourage the development of practical irrigation in the state of Texas by meetings, discussions and by the gathering and dissemination of such data, facts and statistics as will tend to the promotion of this great factor of our common prosperity, and especially to labor for the establishment of such international convention between the United States and the Republic of Mexico as shall determine and quiet the important question of the great Grande water supply on the der of Texas and the Northern states of Mexico.

This association shall be formed by citizens of Texas who may subscribe to this constitution and by-laws.

The officers of this association be one president, two vice-presidents for the state at large and one vice president for each congressional district, one secretary and one treasurer. The association shall meet on the first Tuesday in December of each year at 10 o'clock a. m.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the association when pres-ent and shall be elected for one year ent and shall be elected for one year use of a simple bucket or can placed in on the first day of each regular annual an open place. He suggested that sev-

The duty of the two vice-presidents for the state at large shall be the president and preside over all meetings of the association in the absence of the president.

congressional district vice-presi dents may organize such local irrigation societies within their respective districts as may become necessary for the promotion of the cause or irrigation, preside over the meetings of such societies and secure as far as may be necessary the organization of county societies and see that all important transactions of such district and county societies are reported to the state

dation. The society shall keep a correct rec-ord of the proceedings of all meetings

of the association. The treasurer shall keep all moneys of the association and pay the same out only on the order of the finance mittee

The election of all officers shall ocon the, first day of each annual meeting.

The president shall appoint a standing committee of at least fivo persons, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the governors and commercial or-carizations of those states of the Mexan Republic which lie on the border of Texas looking to the organization of interstate international irrigation association for the purpose of arriving at a definite knowledge of what is necessary in order to a just and intelligent settlement of the Rio Grande water question and to urge upon their respective national governments the speedy adoption of such an international convention as shall settle that question in the interest of all con-

The third day's session of the convention was replete with interest to the delegates, as the convention got fown to solid work. Resolutions troduced were referred to committees,

mong which were the following: Resolved, that the legislative committee is requested to frame and try to have passed by the legislature of Texas a bill to create and maintain an irrigation department by the state of Texes. That said department should composed of practical irrigators, incers and geologists, and the duty of the irrigation department shall be make all necessary surveys, gauge all streams, gather all information per-taining to irrigation and distribute the same to the people of the state. That said committee shall consider

Ninth district-L. T. Lawlen. Tenth district-Heber stone

calities.

Eleventh district-N. G. Collins. Twelfth district-A. F. Dignowity. Thirteenth district-Henry Sayles. The fourth day's session of the vention was taken up principally with the discussion of resolutions and the general routine of closing days of meet-

ngs of this kind. James Donaldson of San Antonio addressed the convention on the subject of "Rain Gauges," recommending the eral farmers in each county construct gauges and report to this convention the extent of the rainfall in their lo-

Gen. McLeary made a short address, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred by selecting him for chair-man, and the co-operation given him in

discharging his duties. He urged the delegates to go home and make a practical application of the principles and theories advanced during

the convention. Gen. Clark, from the committee legislation reported the progress of the work of that committee. The committee had come to the conclusion that three things was necessary: 1. The condemnation of land for irrigation ditches and waterways; 2. A guaranteed protection for the man who builds a dam or con-structs a ditch will not have the fruits of his labor taken from him by another person cutting a ditch or building a dam just above him; 3. The aggrega-tion of sections of land. The commutee will meet at Austin-during the first week of January and press the passage by the legislature of a law embodying the remedies proposed. Gen. Clark urged each delegate when he returned home to use all his influence to aid the committee in having the law passed. On the adjournment of the convention the Texas Irrigation association was called to order. The time and

place of the next meeting was fixed at San Antonio on the second Tuesday in November each year. The committee on by-laws made the following report, which was adopted: "1. Each person shall pay a fee of \$1

on his becoming a member of this asso-ciation. But no person shall become a member except upon written appli-cation accompanied by the fee of \$1, and after being duly elected by a majority vote of the executive committee during the vacation or by a like vote

of the association when in session. "2. The president, two vice presi dants-at-large, scorptary and pressurer shall constitute the executive committhe duty of preparing the basic of the an-nual needing and shall meet upon call of the president. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

"3. There shall be a finance commit-tee composed of three members ap-pointed by the president, and no member of this committee shall hold any other office in the association.

"4. In the case of vacancy in the office of president, the vice sident in

the order elected, shall act as president to serve until the succeeding annual Other vacancies may be filled by the executive committee. 5. Funds paid to the treasurer

shall be used only for necessary expenses duly authorized by vote of the finance committée. "6. Order of business: 1. Called to order by the president.

2. Roll call. 3. President's address. 4. Reading minutes of previous meet-

5. Report and recommendations of executice committee. 6. Treasurer's, report.

7. New business. . Election and installation of officers. 9 Unfinished business.

10. Selection of time and place for next annual meeting. "7. This constitution and by-laws shall not be amended except by an annnual meeting and then only by a

two-thirds vote of the members. The entire proceedings of the convention, as well as the papers read, will be published in book form, 10,000

copies of which will be issued and distributed. Th's book should be in the hands of every man living in Texas west of the 100th meridian, and any-body else interested in irrigation, as all of the papers read were valuable. By sending to Edwin Chamberlain at

San Antonio copies can be secured as soon as ready.

JEFF WELBORN IS BLUE.

He Does Not Regard Manufactures as Desirable Under Prevailing Con ditions.

New Boston, Tex., Dec. 8, 1894. Editor Journal:

"Let us counsel together."-Texas Stock and Farm Journal of December Instead of these giving the farmer mar-

This is O. K., but a fire-eating, free trade Democrat like Governor Northern is surely tangling things when they get off on the strain he does in the letter you publish in the above-headed ar-ticle from the Southern Cultivator. He makes it appear that it is the lack of manufacturers that causes the great scarcity of money. The thoughts for December in the same Cultivator: "We see commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, Hon. R. T. Nesbit runs on the same strain. Then brings figures to show the South is less in debt than any other section of the country, and the manufacturing states of New England are in the worst condition. The indebted ness being from 10 to 15 to 1 in favor of the strictly agricultural South. Then to prove the healthy condition of Georgia agriculture, he shows that the average size of the Georgia farm has run down from 401 acres in 1850 to 188 acres in 1880, and 147 acres in 1890. He fur-

ther says "the South as a rule has bread and to spare, with grain and forage sufficient to sustain her live stock, etc. But the low price of cotton, he claims, leaves every farmer in debt. Therefore, despondency rules the hour, and the agricultural year of 1894 closes in gloom.

seems that the much-talked-of 'variety farming" does not bring prosperity, with cotton at low water mark. Although farmers here sold off their lands, still we are in debt, and no money to buy anything. This rounding the corners with the

ary for

"South must have manufactures" to build up agriculture by such men makes things seem out of joint. Because a high protective tariff alone can build up manufacturing interests at the South. Free trade would kill what we

her is seen raise of closer of close bor is secured at starvation prices, can time, or until Deember.

succeed or perish.

to local agriculture.

any thinking man suppose for one mo-ment that under such conditions that load lots from Kansas and Western the South could with everything new, Texas. They pay less than one-third ties to behold. I bought one of him, raw, high-priced labor compete with freight per car usually charged. There a cross of B. B. red and Irish gray, is no way possible to sell them corn or which is to be shipped to me later. I anything else except we take the whole find the farmers in this immediate Manchester? No, gentlmen, either get in to the protectionist party or let your was born and reared to believe all men missary. It's all a barter business or born equal before the law, and that the protecting of one class against another

no go. This is not the only manufacturing was robbery of the deepest dye. This or other business, that does this watered fight commenced in 1824, and must consucceed or perish. and only farmer hurt by them. But 90 per cent of the business of the country is Gov. Northern's letter would be at so done, and every farmer is hurt by

home in Boston or Bridgeport, Mass., but not at the South, where we have been raised to believe so different. If they could make the Southern voter believe what they write is true, the South would go solid Republican in the south of the so believe what they write is true, the South would go solid Republican in a cash basis all around, and absolute free trade. This would bring every-1896, because every line is strictly in harmony with the Republican party, thing the common people have and anything but true Southern Dedown more than half, and would make mocracy or the South's best interest. four cent cotton as remunerative as ten cent cotton under the present mort-They see the whirlly-burly suckhole the party has run into and in their gage or barter business that forces them to buy things that could be raise grabling around they have struck this manufacturing straw. It seems that the dilapidated condied at home, and to pay more than 100 per cent for the privilege and humility, tion and desperately morgaged states of the New England farmers should be and going over production prices under existing banking laws there is no pos-

factory, etc., and every farmer raised his own supplies at home. Yours truly, his own supplies at home. JEFF WELBORN.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Journal Traveler in a Trip Southward-A Fine Country. Alvin, Texas, Dec. 10, 1894.

ket for his produce at remunerative prices, they make it harder for them to sell anything, and take his labor in Editor Journal,

After leaving Valley Mills I stopped at several towns on the line of the Guif, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad. At the spring and summer, after the farmer has fed them all winter. In 1890 one of these lumber companies did me Rogers, seventeen miles south of Tem-pie, I spent one day. There I met a hearty welcome by J. M. Reed, W. J. more harm than the complete inunda-tion of my farm by the overflow of Red Strawn and others and made river in May. When we had cleared up the debris, opened up the ditches,put new acquaintances and secured a good list of subscriptions. Stock water from up our fences, and got the land planted over after the overflow with labor at \$1 cash, per day, this mill company opened up at \$1.25 per day, pay once a

list of subscriptions. Stock water from Valley Mills, south along the line is reported quite scarce. I next pulled up at Cameron, which is a handsome place of some 4000 in-habitants. Here we had the pleasure of meeting W. R. Dickenson, D. B. Worcester, W. M. Hill, G. W. Chap-man and several others, who are now readers of the Journal. Leaving there, we pulled up at Caldwell, where several month. They boarded the hands at 50 \$7.50, minus \$2.50, leaves \$4 per week, and this was paid in trade at their commisary. When the first month was out nearly all of our old hands came back, but here was nothing for them to do. we pulled up at Caldwell, where several of her enterprising citizens enrolled their names as readers of the Journal. The crop was gone, except what my brother, myself and four trusty hands Among them was John McCowen, Oliver & Stokes, R. Struwe, Garvin & Morton, J. B. McArthur, H. C. Ewell and some others; I have forgotten their names. From there we next landed in Lyons, one of the liveliest little bergs I have been in for a long time.

There is more business done here than any little town in Texas. This is the first town in Texas I was ever were in poor condition to the hands begged and prom-ta 75 cents a day for Janu-bruary, and \$18 per month and April. and \$20 per the crop was laid by. But ded the \$1 per day as soon and postoak flats were dry tet the timber out the last c gave the \$1, then they to get the farm hands), ness, even the railroad secdid not meet some one I knew be-

he sees one. His chickens are large; he has the B. B. red, the Carolina Tar

Heel and Irish Grey. They are beauneighborhood are raising some very fine hogs. Mr. Radford has about 300 head on his farm and ranch, some eight miles from town. Capt. Adams informs me that nearly every one m this diggins raised his own hogs and

hominy. I met more intelligent ne-groes here than any place I have visited; several of them subscribed for the Journal, which I think is a move in the right direction for them. Several of them said to me: "I am done with politics. I want a paper that will bene-fit myself and family." Several of these negroes own good farms and are good business men. I noticed they drove good teams and seemed to be prosperous farmers, Mr. Radford has paid out about \$150,000 for cotton this

From Lyons we pulled out for Brenham, the county seat of Washington county, where we met Col. D. C. Giddings, L. J. Lockett, Fred Fisher, J. H. Muse, S. B. Pier, Armstrong Bros., R. E. Chatham and a number of others, Brenham is a nice little city of 7000 or 8000 inhabitants. I saw some fine corn and hogs here. Col. Giddings informed me there was a great many fat hogs in the county for sale, and no buyers so far for them. Some of the enterprising buyers for the Fort Worth nackery can make a good hit by striking Washington county for fat hogs.

Now, here I am at Alvin, where many old friends extended me the right hand of fellowship, among them, Dr. Alf, H. H. Tolar, Fletcher Harness, Griffin Bros., R. H. Griffin, Dr. N. J. Phenix and many others. Dr. Tolar and McGinty are land agents and doing a good business. Anyone desiring

any information, about lands in that locality should consult this firm. The doctor informed me that this was the doctor informed me that this was the original McGinty, and that the many reports about McGinty being dead many years ago was all false. Dr. Tolar once said in his paper, the Col-orado Clipper, this: "If a man had plenty of good clothes for himself and family, plenty to eat, plenty of money, out of debt, a good house to live in and a good horse and buggy for his wife, a good conscience, that was next to heav-en; but if a man was busted, hungry, ragged, in debt, no credit, his family sick and no home, if that ain't hell, what is it?" This is a very nice town of 1500 or 1800 inhabitants. The mer-

chants seem to be doing a rushing It has fine railroad facilities: Eight passenger trains each day to Galveston and Houston. Galveston is dis-tant'29 miles, Houston 24 miles. People living here can run down to Galves-ton any day, do their shopping and back home the same day. This is the home of peace, the land of fruits and back home the same day. This is the home of peace, the land of fruits and flowers. I traveled extensively in the state of California last summer and I want to say, I didn't see anything in California that would excell the vege-tables grown here. Tomatoes, cab-bage, turnips, radishes, beets and all kinds of garden truck grown to perfec-tion here, and as to strawberries, blackberries, grapes, pears, peaches, plums, etc., they cannot be surpased anywhere, and what surprised me most was that all kinds of vegetables grow here all the year round. There is being shipped out daily car loads of these vegetables. I never saw such cabbages grown anywhere. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Maj. G. W. Durant, who owns a

this morning. For the present I will bid you adieu. C. C. POOLE

THE DALLAS WORLD BEATER. Western Horseman.

The contemplated greatness of the Electioneer-Sprite family was a source of great pride and satisfaction to Senator Stanford. Sprite was a sister blood to the great Nutwood, being by Belmont and out of Waterwitch, one of of Pilot, Jr., and the sage of Palo Alto reckoned, and that correctly, Sprite and Electioneer mated, that would produce one of the greatest trotting families in the known world. Sprite has three performing foals by Electioneer, namely, Sphinx, 2:20 1-2; Egotist, 2:22 1-2, and Slight, 2:28 1-2. She also has one foal, Spey, by General Benton, with a regrd of 2:25 1-4. But it was in the next generation that the greatest results were looked for from the Electioneer-Sprite family, and certainly ex-pectations are being fully realized. Sphinx, 2:20 1-2, the oldest of the fam-ily, has twenty-four standard perform-

ers, and Electrite, the youngest of the family, outranks both his older brothers as a sire of extreme early speed. Electrite really began his stud career in 1892, when he was purchased by Mr. Henry Exall and placed at the head of the stud at Lomo Alto farm, Dallas, Texas. His showing as a sire is phonomenal. The trotting horse world knows that Electrite is the sire of the world's champion yearling pacer, Elrod. 1:07 (race record, half mile), the most phenomenal colt that has yet appeared but this is not all. Out of ten now one year old, (all he has) ber Elrod, he has Astolfo, record, half mile trotting, 1:17; trial, 1:12: Electrophel, trial half, trotting, 1:14: Electroyna,

trial half, trotting, 1:15, and of th others all have shown quarters in from 38 to 44 seconds. This is truly a wonderful showing,

early speed, extreme speed and uniform speed.

VALUE OF PURE-BRED SIRES. Farmers generally do not fully appreclate the value and benefits of grading up to pure-bred sires. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives some practical examples and says: "My first ventures in the use of good males were so profitable that I long ago decided that I could not afford to use any oth-

er. For fifteen years I have used noth-ing else but full blood males, either er. owned or rented. "The use of a Shropshire ram added

"The use of a Shropshire ram added one-third to the value of this year's flock of lambs," said Mr. Hill, as we stood looking at seventy-five black-faced half-bloods. Standing at one side of a five-agre field, every one could be distinguished by its extra size. Every buyer within twenty miles was bound to have them, and a considerable ad-vance was offered for them as a result of the competition. We not only re-ceived added weight or value, but also make g.market producing something a make a market producing something a little better than the average.

ould save from the 500 acre wreck that had already cost us several thousand in The cause of the return of the hands was, those who held off to get cash at the end of the month were turned off. Those who took up their wages at the commisary found out they paid regular mortgaged-farmer credit or everything. The next year, course, we were in poor condition to and the hands begged and promised to work at 75 cents a day for Januand February, and \$18 per month March and April, and \$20 per month until the crop was laid by. But they demanded the \$1 per day as soon as the pine and postoak flats were dry enough to get the timber out the last of May. We gave the \$1, then they must have the mill price. The mills were paying cash this year (but only

have. Water freights are nothing. Freight from Liverpool to any South-tern port is less than land freights in-land to the small town of same state. With so many millions invested and the same line of farm morigage credit. Anyone wanting some pure bred chickone month to get the farm hands). Every business, even the railroad sec-

cents a day, or \$3.50. Six days' work,

sufficient evidence to prove that manu-factures without a cheap and full volsible hope for a cash business, even if every county had a cotton, factory, hat ime of currency is very detrimental As stated in my last article, it seems have tasted every sweet and every biller connected with Southern agri-culture. No county in this country can surpass Bowle (my county) in lumber manufacture. As I said, a large lum-Some Mention of People Met by a. ber manufacturing company is located in my vicinity, the same of Crosstles.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

CATTLE.

C. Alexander, the banker and cattle king of Paris, Ky., has just sold for shipment to Paris and Loudon for Christmas beef. 55 head of Durham averaging 1800 nounds Mr. Alexander received \$60,000 for his

Posted dattlemen of Wyoming and ntana say in the Journal's exchanges from that country, that the beef crop will be 25 per cent less next year than it has been this. The number she cattle in that country is said to be very limited.

Heavy rains have fallen over a greater part of Northwest Texas within the coming just in time to help the wheat crops, and to not do damage to the grass, which, by this time, is cured perfection. Never has there been a re favorable set of conditions for the to perfection. Never has there stockmen, and their stock is going into the winter in fine condition,

The shipment of feeders from Kansas City to the country last week were 297 cars, against 359 cars for the corresponding week last year. Posted men say that this falling off is due to the scarcity of feed in the contiguous country, and that the demand will be hter, comparatively, as the season advances.

Godair, Harding & Co., in their market letter to the Journal of this week, express the opinion that Texas feeders will get better prices than they did a year ago. With better prices, cheaper feed, better cattle being fed, it does look like there will be some little money in sight for the feeders.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: Receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine division last month were 34.217 cattle and 4342 calves, against 40,844 in October and 61.599 in November, 1893. Outside quarantine last month about 11,000 head were received, so that the total for the month was about 45,000 head against 78.000 a year ago. The receipts for the year to date foot up 356,156 head, a decrease from the same period of last year of 269,000. The guarantine division now closed until next February.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal sounds note of warning when it savs: The late boom in the cattle market last or peter out according to whether shippers and farmers let well enough alone or decide to deluge a good thing to death. The general demand for cattle is fairly good, but there are a good many bearish factors at present. The cold storage houses are not only full storage of poultry and game, but also of ordinary beef put up some time ago. Vast amounts of cheap range beef are always stored away and packers at this tolerably independent unless supplies are kept within bounds.

The cattle imports, in the last two months have amounted to 6000 head, almost entirely from the state of Chihuahua, a few coming from the state of The shipments north will con-Sonora. time for two more months, and alto-gether, the cattlemen soy, will aggre-gate some 15.000 to 20.000 head. The and are being shipped to the winter pastures of Northern New Mexico and Central and Eastern Texas, where the fred is good. In the spring the stock will be sent into the markets for will be sent into the markets for staughter in good condition, Fred Fred Fenchler is busy shipping cattle, and a few days expects to bring in 1700 head .- El Paso Herald,

A telegraph special from Colorado. Tex., says: A great many beef cattle uniformly good condition. Some prices paid being \$20 for a, lot of extra

from February 15 to November 80, from February 15 to November 30, both inclusive. from the safe districts of Texas west of the quaranthe line, to Colorado. Montana. Wyoming, North and South Dakota. 69.000 eattle, and to and South Dakota, 69,000 eathe, and to Kansas 84,098. Those that went by the trail are: To Montana. Capitol Syndi-cate company. 10,000. and Western Union Beef company. 7500: to Kansus, Quinn Bros., 1200, and Roberts & Sum-mers, 1800, a total of 20,500, the re-mainder, 122,500, bring beach mainder, 132,598, having been shipped by rail, Revnolds Bros. of Albany, Tex., by a special permit of the sec-retary of agriculture, shipped 2500 cattle to North Datest cattle to North Dakota. The ment of cattle from the northern part about the Panhandle will continue until about the 10th. but there will be ship-ments from along the Texas Facific until December 20."-Drovers Tele-

TERMINAL CHARGE DROPPED. A meeting of the general managers of the Western lines was held in Chicago Tuesday to consider an advance in rates on live stock from Western points Western to Chicago. The motive for the advance was a recent decision of the courts, declaring the \$2 terminal charge by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, illegal. The Atchison contended that

he charge was made compulsory by the stock yards company, and that they had nothing to do with the matter. The courts held that the charge must be dropped and the Atchison has been the only road carrying stock to the yards which has not made this charge of \$2 per car. The other roads were anxious to have the rates put in such shape that they would cover the \$2 which they would be compelled to go without as soon as some other cus tomer brought a test case against them. shipm After a long discussion it was found that the rates would not stand an ad-

vance at the present time and the matter was left where it was when the eting convened. All the other roads will in a short time drop the switching charge, as their business will drift to the Atchison if

they do not. That road has been for-bidden by the court from making the charge and is carrying stock into the yards at \$2 less than any other line.

A CHANGE WANTED.

At a call meeting of the Midland cattlemen Wednesday night of last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the undersigned s men that whereas all portions of West Texas have been visited for several years past by a succession of disas-trous drowths, and the grazing capacity of lands has been largely di-minished thereby; and, whereas, the heavy losses of live stock of all kinds in these portions of the state occasioned by such drouths and the low prices of all the products of the live stock industry has seriously embarrassed all who are engaged in the busi-ness, and whereas the present price of 4 cents per acre fixed by law for the lease of school lands is in view of the situation and condition more than the stock industry can pay, it is the sense of this meeting that the legislature should reduce the rates of lease from 4 to 2 cents per acre, believing as we do that such action by the legislature would greatly relieve the prostrated condition of the stock industry from which the state derives a large pro-portion of its service for the support of its public schools, and that it would greatly increase the almonth and crives, S. L. Mooney, A. J. Hartgrove, T. J. Mullmix, J. T. Pemberton, T. C. Ma-Elroy, S. E. Cowden, W. E. Connell, Geo. E. Cowden, D. W. Brunson, Bart F greatly increase the amount so derived, Simpson, T. B. Carrington, A. F. Crowley, S. H. Holloway, W. H. Cow-den, T. J. Martin, C. C. Johnson, Tom Waddell, Frank Divers, R. S. Benson,

THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

A. S. Hawkins.

Early last week fire started at the Early last week fire started at the head of the Frio, in New Mexico, pro-gressing steadily eastward, burning the grass almost entirely off the counties of Palmer and Castro, a large port on of the south haf of Deaf Smith county, of the south haf of Deaf Smith county, are being shipped from here and are grass almost entirely off the counties sales are made at the yards, the best of the south haf of Deaf Smith county, the northern half of Bailey and Lamb steers and shinned the fat cows to Kanfine cows and \$21 for steers. The Coral- | counties and extending a short distance | sas City and Chicage Stock company of Sonora, Mex., into the southwestern part of Rand II county and the western part of Swi her county. Among the unfortunate ranchsteer cattle for winter pasturage, the es are the VVN ranch and the Spring Lake division of the XIT, which were burned entirely out, and the Escabar'a division of the XIT, where two large pastures were burned. Ray Bros., Blackburn & Bells, the O, the S, and Service & Tunnell lost sixty tons of hay which they had put up in Deaf Smith county. There are many others who have sustained serious losses, but reports of the progress of the fire are slow in coming in. One man who came in from that district was so excited that he declared he saw a straight line of fire a hundred miles long and that was traveling about ten miles an hour There was no district in the Panhandle or the plains country where the grass was better or higher than in the district just burned, and the loss of it is a severe blow to the stockmen. would not be so bad were it not for the fact that it takes several years for grass in this country to do well again after having been burned. The gra burned was the best, so stockmen say, that the country has had for forty years, it being so high and thick that many of the small stockmen of the district were mowing it and putting up large quantities of hay.--Amarillo ion. Northwest.

Will Ellis are to be congratulated upon making such a fine sale. The brothers, after a few months' vacation, will prob-ably take charge of their old ranch on South Concho and stock it up next year.

It is the general opinion of stockmen that stock of every description will go into the winter this year in better condition and with better prospects for winter range than at any time in the last ten years.—San Angelo Standard. Al Garrett is in after supplies and reports that he is dipping his entire

flock of sheep at Pecos City. J. D. Earnest bought 1500 head of 1s and 2s at private figures, and placed them in Taylor Brown's pasture.

Connel & Pemberton sold to Tom. Waddell 60 steers for feeders at good figures. Mr. Waddel has now gone to. Weatherford where he will make ar-rangement to feed them during the winter.

Tom Carrington bought 500 mixed cattle of F. F. Flint at \$10, and are, perhaps, the best cattle sold here in many moons.

Quinn Bros shipped 300 head of fat stuff to St. Louis this week. W. L. Cranfill sold 30 head of steers mentioned last week, to A. F. Crowley at good figures. A. F. Crowley shipped 1 car of cows

A. F. Crowley shipped 1 car of cows and 1 of calves to St. Louis. John Scharbauer shipped three cars of calves and six cars of cows to Chi-Jim Parks shipped two cars of horses

to Eastern markets. The L. F. D's have ordered seventyfor 2000 steers to leave here five on the 5th of December. Cowden Bros. are coming in Wed nesday with several cars of cattle for

Fields & Harrington ship two cars of fat cattle Saturday. W. A. Sample of Dallas is here buy-

ing several cars of fat stuff for Dallas butchers. County Clerk Beyer of Garden City, Joe Schooler, of Colorado City. and are here looking into the stock busi-ness. Mr. Schooler is receiving the Simpson & Robertson cattle, bot ight some time ago of Quinn Bros. and Carrington.

J. M. Daughtery shipped twenty cars of beef cattle to St. Louis. Townsend & Crowley shipped a car of bulls and stags to Winfield Scott at

Brownwood as feeders. Frank Divers sold to Don Bell, of Colorado, 220 cows at good figures.-Midland News. Tom Shaw, the Runnels county stockman, was here Monday receiving a bunch of cattle put up by George Mapes. We understand that Mr. Shaw has leased George Vaughn's fine pas-true north of Paint Rock three miles, and will place the cattle there-Concho Herald. Walter Mullen returned Tuesday from Kansas City, where he had been with five cars of his fat cattle. He was not overly well pleased with his sale of same. Owing to the depleted condi-

tion of he market and superabundance. of poultry, the price was considerably -Ballinger Banner-Leader. Ritter & Trotter of Water Valley sold their fat steers to M. Z. Smissen for \$11.50 and their other yearlings to H.

Q. Lyles for \$8.50. J. B. Wilson of Dallas bought from Jim Currie 330 head of feeders at \$19 and a car load of bulls and stags from W. H. Collyns at \$12. Rappleye, Williams & Knapp sold

their fat cows to M. Z. Smissen at \$12 and a lot of hulls and stags to M. Z. Smissen and H. Q. Lyles at \$12 to \$17 50. Dr. J. T. Dickey of Coke county, bought two car loads of horses from Tom Gentry, Wm. Hiler and W. H. Tom Gentry, Wm. Hiler and W. H. Gollyns and started East with them to trade for cattle.

It is reported that John Lovelady was offered \$1000 profit on the fat cows he has been buying at Amarillo and Colo-

rado, but preferred to ship.

We must adopt some system in our horse breeding, and raise what the market requires. Already there is a scarcity of heavy draft horses with an increasing demand for the heavier classes, and just when we began to get our grade draft mares bred up to the desired weight and size, the depres-sion set in, and the fall in prices of horses of all classes caused farmers to lose courage and sell off the mares, or breed a cheap light horse which destroyed the work of years of grading up; not that any other class of orses or other stock was more profitable, or that grain paid as well, but the lack of courage and ambition to go on breading high class horses has resulted thus fatally to successful horse breeding is now plain and has filled the country with millions of light orses.-Western Agriculturist.

DALLAS RACES.

Dallas, Texas, had a matinee race meeting Saturday, which drew a large crowd, who paid \$1 each to see the flyers. The first number was a gentleman's road race, with five entries, and was won by J. W. Villbig's roadster in less than a 3-minute clip. The second race was 2:13 trot, purse \$200, best three in five, with Aunt Deillah, Strontia and Electrion entered, Aunt Deltlah won three straight heats, the first in 2:28, and the two last in 2:18 flat, each. The event of the meeting was the match be-tween Joe Patchen and Ryland T. The greement was that Joe Patchen was to puil a four-wheel wagon, but owing to the inability to secure one, a bike was used, which caused the monetary side of the match to be declared off Jos Patchen had it all his own way, win-

ning three straight heats, finishing the last in 2:09, which lowers the state record of 2:11 made by Symboleer. The track was said to be very slow. The fourth race was a half-mile dash, with Sallie Z., Frank James and Linden Boy

entered, the horses finishing in the order named. The meeting was very suc cessful from every standpoint.

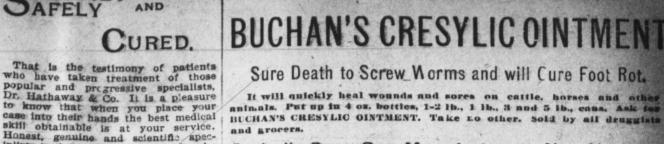
STAY IN TEXAS.

George B. Pidcoke, who left some time ago for the eastern part of the state, where he expected to sell his orses, returned last week and reports that he found no country better than, the Panhandle. He went directly to Paris, Deport, Texarkana and other points in that vicinity. Owing to the protracted drouth water is very scarce and he drove his horses from four tc ten miles for water over roads where the loose dust lay a foot deep. From Texarkana he went through Oklaho-From ma. Being unable to sell them there for only about half what they would have brought in the home market, he shipped them to Mississippi, Tennesse and Georgia. For abject poverty he says the old states is the place. Ac. cording to his graphic account fourfifths of the cotion sold at Atlanta is hauled in one bale at a time, in old broken down wagons, drawn by one mule, blind in one eye and can't see cause. and so poor that he could have hung his

hat all over them. The farms are small and unfruitful that they and the farmers so, poor would stand all day to talk hard times all right inside of twenty-four but would walk of at the mention of buying a horse. Mr. Pidcoke decided "Ait couldn't vas" and says he literally gave his horses away and came back in disgust .- Amarillo Champion.

BREEDING THAT DOES NOT PAY. The writer in the National Stockman save he writes on the above subject for two reasons: First, occause, at the present time it is far easier to say what cause.

breeding does not pay than to say what breeding does pay. Second, it see as I have used wheat for horses for necessary to call attention to, much unprontable bre. Ing of ho.ses. It will may be given to aborting. The certainly be admitted by all who have been breeding horses the past three or four years that the greater part of the business has been unprolitable. In every community where horses are abortion. I have always watched mares, and if I see one loose in her hundreds of dollars have been lost.

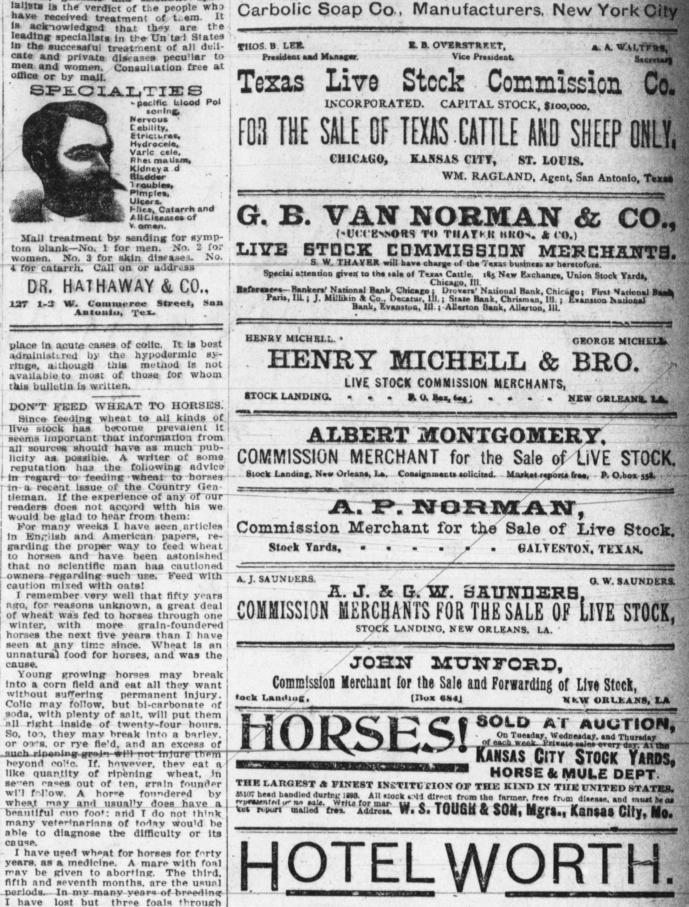


V. amer

this bulletin is written.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

STANDARDFOR THIRTY YEARS.



MAIN STREET, FROM SEVENTH TO EIGHTH, *bowels. I at once give her a pint of clean and sound wheat, mixed with two

CITY

Colle

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE

SAN ANTONID, TEXAS

NALAMO

IUDINEDI

OPEEDILY HORSES AND MULES. OAFELY

have leased the immense Jumbo pasture and are shipping in 7000 head of first four trainloads arriving this week. is understood that another large company of Northern Mexico have arranged pasturage for 6000 head and will begin shipping shortly. The fall sea-son has been exceptionally fine in this section and the range is all that could be desired. Ice has only formed twice and range grass has cured up like hay in the stack

The prairie fires now ranging over the plains north of here are a warning to the people of this part of the country to burn their guards and take evry precaution to prevent the are king destroying the fine grass that it is your good fortune to have. Don't be careless because you have plenty of grass, for it is such negligence that loses fortunes and ruins thousands. If uo guards are burned, or not a sufficient number to protect this grass, a fire driven by a roaring norther can swoop wn onto you and leave your cattle to starve. The cattle in north of here will probably drift to this grass anyway, and it will be hard enough on you with the present good grass, to get through the winter all right.

Hard times are caused and brought on by negligence to we have in times of plenty. Men howl about unjust legislation, which live times out of ten the rub comes from mis-management and extravagance in times of plenty. See to the guards.-Texas Press-Leader.

W. D. Jorden, inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is stationed at Quanah. Tex., says there is a shortage of cattle in Texas, and when asked his reason for so thinking, said: "My personal knowledge of the number of cattle on the different ranges, my business for several years having caused me to travel extensively over the range country. There has been a better demand for young has been a better demand for young cattle during the fall than there has been for a number of years. The Goodnight calves sold the other day at \$14 per head to H. W. Cresswell, to delivered next spring. The number of cows shipped to market this year is about 25 per cent less than last year. I do not look for many cows to be shipped to market in 1855, from the fact that the demand for bulls from range cattle owners is better now than It has been since 1886, and which shows that it it is proposed to go to breeding up again, which has not been kept up on account of the depression in the cattle business. My report, which I have fust filed with Mr. Dean, shows there were shipped and driven

Leather gets hard and old fast enough; to keep it new and soft, use Vacuum Leather Oil. It saves half the money spent for leather. It's food and life to leather. oge, worth is a fair trial-and your money back if you want it-a sweb with each can. For pamphiet, free, "How to TAKE CARE OF LEATHER." Send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rothester, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

Kearney and Lee Mayes were in the city Saturday delivering 200 fat cows which Kearney sold to M. B. Pulliam at \$10.50 a head.

W. H. Collyns, the Sterling county cattleman, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Collyns sold 150 head of steers, 3's and up, for feeders, to J. A. W. Bardwell of Ellis county at \$21 per head; to W. B. Lewis, Coleman county, for feeders, 200-head, 3's and up, for \$23; to M. Z. Smissen of Sterling county 100 fat heifers and cows at \$11.50.

J A. W. Bardwell of Ellis county bought from Will Foster of Sterling 50 head of feeders, 3 and 4-year-od steers, at \$20. Ed Mey, manager of the B. J. Whil-

lams ranch, shipped two cors of steers to the Williams ranch in Navarro county last Wednesday. Everything he shipped was seal fat.

C. Jones of South Concho, who recently bought 600 head of cattle in Kerr and Kimble counties, was in the city Tuesday.

Ansen & Verner received 470 steers ait San Angelo from Cameron Wednes-day, via the Santa Fe. Mr. H. Verner bought the cattle and came up with the shipment.

J. D. Rawls is in East Texas trading horses for cattle and expects to arrive in a few days with several carloads of the latter.

W. H. Collyns bought from J. S. Dodson of Santa Anna 350 2-year-old steers at \$12.50; from J. S. Harper of the same place 200 2, 3 and 4 year-old steers at \$13, and 100 yearlings to 4's from Taylor & Brown of C leman county at \$10,50. All the above catt's are to be delivered at Mr. Collyns' ranch in Sterling county at the above figures. Godfrey Miller, late of England, bought Eilis Bros.' fine ranch and herd of cattle on Kickapoo, in Sistcher coun-

of cattle on Kickapoo, Schleiche . county, for the smooth sum of 20,000 cool American dollars. The ranch comprises 23 leased sections of land, nicely improved, and from 1800 to 1900 head of grade cattle. The Standard hopes that Mr. Miller will make a large profit on

his investment. Messrs. Joe, Henry and

L. C. Dupree sold 100 head of bulls to Ross of Baird at n. t. and 100 mixed steers to Kearney Mayes at \$10. L. C. Dunnee bought 75 bulls from Alvin Campbell.

Pulliam & Johnson bought 400 3's and 4's, steers from Sam Hendorson of Monard county at *04 per head. They shin. ped them to Dublin to feed on cottom seed Thursday .- San Angelo Standard. Stock of all kinds are looking well on the plains. Tens of thousands of tons of sorghum

has been actured gothered and stacked on the n'ains this fall. So far this sesson there has not been

single cold snell and as a cons cattle are in an excellent condition to pass through the winter. The T Anchor meonle are turning their attention to fattening stoors plone. They have sold off their cows and exnext from this time on to purchase calves and yearlings and run them

until they are three years old and then shin to market. The famous Fouring Pan ranch has senal ant of existence. Mrs. W. H. Puch of Chinago, has taken the nate A land, which amounted to shout 150. 000 scres with the erontion of elation sections, and Col. Flwood of Elwood, Til. has taken al of the nottle in forelosure of mortgage .- Amarillo Champ-

> THE NATIONAL EXCHANCE. The National Live Stock exchange met in St. Louis on the 7th inst., and

besides the transaction of routine business adopted a memorial to the pres dent urging an improvement of the consular service, and urging present inadequacy of pay as the principal rea-

son for inefficiency. A committee report recommending the establishment of a board of arbi tration on each exchange, before which all trade disputes shall be brought for adjudication and providing that any member who shall fail or refuse to member who shall tall or refuse to permit the board to pass upon dis-putes before allowing them to go into the courts, shall be suspended or ex-pelled, was voted down by the ex-

change. A proposition to change the dates of quarantine against southwestern cat-tle as now existing (February 1 to December 1, and to March 1 to November 1) was defeated principally as being likely to interfere with efforts to secure the raising of existing foreign embar-goes. The matter of distribution of free copies of market papers by com-

mittee men, was referred to a com-mittee instructed to report at the next annual meeting. The railroad pooling bill now being discussed in congress was indorsed. The afternoon session was almost

entirely consumed in a discussion of the right of the national live stock exchange to interfere in the differentlals on freight rates west of the Mis-souri river, in the interest of Texas cattle growers. This was finally set-tled by referring it to the executive committe with instructions to make a report at the next annual meeting. The next annual convention will be

held in Chicago. The following officers were elected for The following onders were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Thompson, Jr., of Chicago, president; Chas. W. Baker, of Chicago, secretary; Levi B. Dowd, of Chicago, treasurer.

These all succeed themselves: Vice-presidents-John McCoy, of Kan-

sas City, Joseph G. Martin of Omaha. W. J. Broderick of St. Louis, William Hines of St. Louis, G. W. Simpson of Fort Worth.

The City National bank at Quanah has failed.

If the business is carried on as li has quarts of nice heavy onts. This I feed for three days, same quantity at night been in the past the loss will continue to be great. Only a very small per and morning, and save the foetus or cent of horses now in our country will foal. sell at a remunerative price.

COLIC TREATMENT.

should be well bedded with straw.

with a large syringe canefully intro-duced and in quantities of about one

gallon. This may be repeated at inter-vals if it is rejected. In cases of ex-

cessful treatment:

In case of scours in a suckling foal] The reason for this is largely due to a pint of wheat flour in a half a the fact that the breeding stock has been inferior. Too many farmers have pailful of water, then give to the mare to drink, and inside of forty-sight hours the foal is all right. I treat all ills in been breeding small, indifferent mares -mares for which they could find no market. They have tried to make these otherwise unprofitable mares the suckling through its mother's milk. With old stallions for forty years] have fed wheat mixed with oats, one nart to three wheat makes a pool bring profit by breeding them. The re-sult is they have increased the number bright cost, puts on fat and makes of their unprofitable horses. No one should expect a good salable animal wise lazy. Wheat in any form except good bran from a mare that herself has not the leading characteristics of the type of is the worst possible food for horses used on the road, or in any way except animal he desires to raise. No one should expect a first-class driver from a road mare. When there was a deat slow work. Tike corn it is heating and fattening, making fat in place of mand for draught horses farmers were muscle. I have known many farmers breeding all kinds of mares to draught feed canaille or wheat middlings, stallions. Now since the demand is and their horses were always fat, but more for good drivers they are breeding draught mares and all others to

were almost invariably shortened. The term "grain founder" and "sig road horses. When we cease to breed founder" were often ann'ied to hore thinty-five and forty years ago. Th mares that should not be bred at all, The when we breed in line of a certain type. worst founder brown is groin foundar when we turn a deaf ear to misrepre and wheat is the orain to cause it. The sentations and exaggerated statements horse so foundered may not fall in the of many stallion owners, when we breed the best road mares to the best enle. hut may retain a heautiful lookor soreness a nevioular thouble when it road stall'ons, and the best draught mares to the best draught stallions, we simn'y wheat foundar. shall not have a large number of horses that cannot be sold for a fair price, I would not huy a borse at any price

which has been fed liberally on wheet while prowing: but the colt which had freedom of the oat hin as often as he One of the experiment stations has chooses to go to it from the time he weg wegned until fit for mark will h dealt largely with this subject on horses and mules, and give their sucsound and enduring-a good one to buy.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

Some methods of treatment are applicable in all forms of colic. These may be mentioned here in order to save Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular epetition, the symptoms and special and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. treatment being given along with the form to which they apply. Horses atpostals answered. For sale by all t-class Druggists everywhere. H. tacked by colic (as well as most of their diseases) should be placed under first-class Druggists everywhere. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, cover, best in a close large and close-ly boarded loose box, the floor of which Fort Worth, Tex.

a rule, except in cases of considerable ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM

distention of the abdomen, it is need-Palo Pinto. Tex., Nov. 28, 1894. Stock and Farm Jurnal, Fort Worth less to attempt to prevent them from rolling. During intermissions walking Texas: exercise is beneficial, except in very

Gentlemen: I received my machine cold or wet weather. The body and on the 21st, and have tried it and am limbs should be well rubbed with wisps of nay and when the limbs are cold a well pleased. I must admit that I was agreably surprised when I saw the machine and saw how nicely it fid its little turpentine may be rubbed into them. Generally injections into the recwork. I regard it as good as any matum of tepid water with a little scap are in order. These injections are made chine sold in this country. I am more than pleased with it.

I. S. EADES.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is

treme violence or abdominal extension one of the oldest and best known something may be attempted, by the makes on the market, and our name is aid of the halter and abundance of litput on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to ter, to prevent the animal from fatally injuring himself until internal remehandle them if the old name were used dies can be administered. In some forms of colle relief is obtained by ap-plying blankets wrung out of hot Thousands of these machines are sold yearly by agents at from \$20 to \$30 more than we ask for them.

water (not hotter than can be easily tolerated by the hand) over the abdo-When we sell a Stock Journal Sewmen. These must be kept in place and ing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us e covered by a blanket and must be changed before they become cold and the skin rubbed dry when they are dis-continued. In the way of internal remedies little can be recommeded as applicable to all forms of co'lo. Ania club of subscribers and let us you the machine, for we then get 3" constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live mals suffering from extreme colic often brow themselves down violently, and paper.

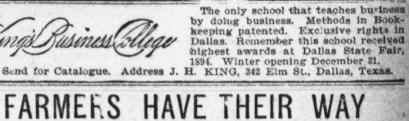
Look up the Stock Journal Watch advertisement. \$1.50 is a small sum to when the abdomen is distended there then danger of runture of howels and stomach. In such cases morphine is the best and quickest calmative which can be used, and it is seldom out of fect time.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Newly and handsomely furnished and well appointed makes it second to none in the South.

W. P. HARDWICK, Proprietor.

Eight departments, eight large, elegantly equipped rooms, thorough instruction and moderate rates commend this college to students, male and female, seeking a practical education amidst pleasant and attractive appointments, and in a delightful, healthful climate.



WHEN THEY WEIGH ON JOURNAL SCALES.

Eccause Journal Ecales Are Always Correct.

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

This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector.

just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she be no guess work in cookery. When she curacy may be no guess work in cookery. When she curacy may be no guest a pound and when a recipe calls for are all steel and connections all of half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it exactly.

With this scale in the house short wights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good house-wife will be able to know in advance

Pounds.

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

Tois scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are scaled with U. S. scal, so that absolute ac-curacy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a ounly of iron that is strong enough quality of iron that is strong enous

actly. It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the home. Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, with one years' subscription to Journal, \$3.59. Capacity of the scales. This is the gest scale bargain ever offered a we expect to sell a thousand of the during the twelve months of our or tract. Price on board cars at F Worth, with one year's subscription Stock and Farm Journal, \$5.



THE FARM

WHAT THRIFT CAN DO.

W. A. Henchliffe, living near Mexia was in town Saturday with some of his one chickens. In conversation with a ier reporter he stated that he had of the county fair for \$27.50, premium money awarded him for his exhibits at the recent show. He also secured the following special prizes: \$25 cook stove, \$12 oak bedstead, \$2 worth of coffee and \$2 in cash. Prizes were awarded him as follows: Five varie-ties of chickens, Jersey cattle, Jersey grades best wellows ust received a check from the secretary es, best yellow corn, best white best cane seed, (Golden Drip) white meal, best German millet, corn, shelled oats. A number of prizes awarded unexpectedly to Mr. were awarded chliffe, and could easily have been won by others had they made any ef-fort to obtain them.—Mexia Courier.

CROPS THAT PAY.

rne low price of cotton means that a change must be made by planters if a profit is to be realized in 1895. This is especially true of planters with small holdings who cannot afford to compete cotton raising by the use of improved machinery. At present prices there is no staple crop offering more money than tobacco growing. New England farmers raising cigar leaf claim there is a good living in the businesss when leaf sells at 25 cents per ound. A planter in Richmond county, . C., has raised tobacco for six years and in 1892 sold leaf for \$1 per pound. A radiroad engineer in Texas raised twenty-five acres of the weed, and now has a contract for it at 50 cents per pound. His expense in raising the twenty-five acres was \$1500 and the crop will yield 10,000 pounds. Another crop that offers inducements is the raising of large, choice onlons. Poultry raising and egg production are profitable: Choice dairy butter always brings remunerative prices and does not im-noverish the farm. Planters should poverish the farm. seriously consider whether it pays to 5-cent cotton, and if other offer better inducements make a beclaning with such area as can be carefully and properly attended .- Exch-

WIDE TIRES.

The Good Road's spirit of progress has impressed the value and necessity of wide tires upon all classes of roads vehicles. Teamsters, merchants and manufacturers in towns and cities are adopting wide tires because they find the loads haul easier and the streets wear smoother and better.

Wide tires are imperative on the good roads of France; then how much more important upon our soft dirt roads. A writer in Good Roads says:

In those parts of the country where stone does not abound, and the most available road material is prairie mud -the first, best and cheapest relief is to tires, next, put in underdrains and keep the road well shaped Such a road, properly looked after, comes very near being right for sparsely settled prairie country, and up. enough for anybody, but it is absolutely necessary to use wide tires, and what is implements which he is required more it is profitable to the user, in that operate; that if he possesses good judghe can haul double the corn out of the field that he could have hauled with with a very much larger load, even he is the only user of wide tires over that road, and as soon as the flatfooted wagons become general, it is and manifests a good stock of not necessary to spend one-half the sense in regard to the vari unt keeping up even a common dirt

road With proper drainage and wide tires. a long step is taken in the direction of coing to town in the spring and fall. Few localities are so low that drainage is not practical, and even in the lowest "bottoms" a road, properly raised, with suitable side ditches and cross tiles. will be in good shape most of the time, but no such road can stand narrow tires. Get proper highways as soon as possible, but get wide tires now. The meanest road is made better, a fair road is much improved, a soft road is kept smooth, a good road is left so, a hard road is made harder. a smooth road is made smoother, a rough road is leveled, all roads last longer. larger loads can be hauled, larger wink accounts can be maintained, better profits for the farmer, better prices for the consumer, better nature will prevail, and better citizens are made by the use of wide tires. Therefore get wide tires first, and good roads will be easier of attainment.

prosper, is their own lack of intelligent study of their own situation and how to get out of it. There is not enough thought, enough study, enough read ing, in a word, not enough mind, brains, intellect, used in this farming business. Millions of dollars are wasted, after they have been laboriously earned, just because farmers will not use the mind God has given them in study and earnest effort to learn how to save these wasted values. The farmer's hands are hard enough, heaven knows. He works day and night, and slaves as no other man slaves to success by dint of hard labor." The above from an exchange, it is rather a strong statement, but in the main, and unfortunately, it is true. There are thousands of farmers who will not read the papers devoted to their interests, and if they do, express contempt for the suggestions they find therein. Agricultural editors in most instances are practicul men, selected for their fitness for the positions they occupy, and if not they deduce conclusions from the experiences of their practical contrib-

utors. Of couse, there are instances when matter will appear in the columns of stock and farm publications, which, though applicable to one section of the country would, if followed out, play havoc in another, and in consequence the agricultural editor comes in for a lambasting from men who are ever ready to pick a flaw in any plans suggested. The old saw: "Convince a mah against his will," etc., applies in these cases. But the campaign of education goes on; the few who do continue to read up and improve their methods are the men who make farming and stock raising pay, and the more papers of the class of Texas Stock and Farm' Journal there is taken in any community, the better the stock and the more prosperity, big barns, plenty of feed, home production for home consumption, and it is these improved methods that develops the prosperity those gleaned from the experience of who have been entirely successful.

FARMERS AND COLLEGES. It has often been urged that in order to make the work of the agricultural colleges effective in the education of farmers, a preparatory course in agriculture should be enforced before the student should be allowed to take up the academic or literary part of his studies. And in order that this may be effectually done, it is urged that the real agricultural department be moved from the literary or finishing institute. With but few exceptions, when a farmer's son arrives at th state agricultural college he is derided by his fellows if he announces a deter mination to devote his attention to ag-ricultural study, and he soon succumbs

and falls in line, taking up the branches that qualify him for a clerk business man. A writer in the Journal of Agriculture has sized up the situation pretty carefully, and says: The idea prevails among a large num-

ber of people of various trades and professions and, unfortunately, among many who call themselves farmers. worry, that the farmer doesn't need an edu cation; that most any kind of an education, or even none at all, is good enough for him; that if he be reason ably skillful with the various kinds ment in regard to the time to sow and the time to reap; that if he be able with a keen eye to discriminate between

a good animal and a poor one; that if he knows how to feed his animals hungry and water them when thirsty sense in regard to the various and complicated operations of farm life; Texas. that that is sufficient; that a "college education" is unnecessary. But this is a great mistake. The farmer to be a thorough master of his profession re quires a broader, more extensive and more varied education than any other

To those

of the trade he seeks to supply. He should also understand accounts commercial law. should

should likewise under-The farmer stand the wants of the people who con-sume his products and know how to keep his accounts and understand the laws governing commerce, And, fur-ther, he has to deal with the soil, and to thoroughly understand it must be able to analyze it and determine its chemical constituents. He has to deal with plants, and should, therefore, understand the nature and require-ments of those plants. He must know what elements any particular plant will take from the soil, and knowing the constituents of the soil he is able to determine whether or not that plant. will thrive. He has to deal with va-rious kinds of stock, and should know their nature, their habits and their anatomical organism. Knowing the proportions of the various elements that enter into the animal organism, and understanding the proportion of ele-ments as supplied by various kinds of feed, he is enabled to determine what combinations of feed will produce best results. These and many other branches of special knowledge are required of the farmer who would thoroughly fit himself for his profession. So, we we repeat it, that the farmer who is thorough master of his profession requires a broader, more extensive and more varied education than any other line of business.

Where shall the farmer acquire this special education? Undoubtedly, our agricultural colleges are the proper places for that kind of instruction. But strange as it may seem, farmers' sons seem very little inclined to desire that kind of instruction. This is especially true of Missouri. Probably one reason of this is the fact that Missouri's agricultural college being connected with the state university, and the vast majority of the students taking academic and professional courses, and agriculture and the agricultural course, through ignorance concerning its dig-nity and importance, being held in derision, many who would take the agricultural course, were the college separate and removed from the university, by the force of sentiment drawn

into the other departments. Another reason is that the necessity for such knowledge is not appreciated even by farmers themselves. We hope the time will hasten on the importance of scientific knowledge as applied to agriculture will be fully realized and our agricultural colleges wil annually turn out their just proportion of graduates who will apply their acquired knowledge to practical farming and compel

the world to recognize the dignity of the agricultural profession which its importance demands.

FOR THE HOLIDAY VISIT. That solid standby, the Southern Pacific railroad, is making the very low rate of one fare for the round trip for all Southern points, tickets to be sold December 20, 21 and 22, 1894. Agents at

all stations on the lines will sell you through tickets and check your bagage clear to your destination, saving you Elegant day coaches, will be run through without change. First-class Pullman buffet and tour-

sleepers for those desiring them, Making close connections in both di-rections with the G., C. & S. F. railway at Rosenberg, and the H. & T. C., M., K. & T., H. E & W. T. and I. & G. N. railways at Houston.

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

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

THE OLD FOLKS. AT HOME Are expecting you to spend the holidays

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL

PROFIT IN GOATS.

Our friends in the morocco trade have often informally discussed the feasibility of raising goats" in the United States. There are vast tracts of land west of the Mississippi unsuited for agriculture, but admirably adapted to the propagation of goats and not unlike in climatic conditions to the here-ditary home of that hardy animal in Asia and northern Africa. It has been found that in the dry climate of Texas and the Pacific slope goats flourish abundantly, and in southern Arizona some attention is being paid to raising Angora goats. The silky hair of this breed is valuable for mohair, but the common short-haired goat yields a better skin for tanning. This year there have been sharp advances in goatskins in the hair, and the importers are demanding the new rates with considerable firmness. The American manufac turers of morocco have almost absor stopped the importation lutely French kid. There are many firms in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities who produce glazed kid of better quality and for a lower price than the French manufacturers can set it down at our seaboard. Unfortunately the raw skins are all imported. That our

domestic manufacturers are able to successfully compete with their French rivals, although so much further removed from the supply of raw material, is highly creditable to their ability and enterprise, but the fact remains that goats should be raised in our own country. There is no skin to compare with that of the goat for making leather for ladies' shoes. Calfskin is fine. but tender and immature. The kangaroo would be a formidable competito of the goat but for the high priceofthe skins, resulting from the comparative scarcity of the animals. Goatskins are fine in texture, but tough and durable If a domestic supply of green salted or even properly dried goatskins were obtainable our tanners could make much better leather. Imported skins are badly taken off and the curing is often crude. In the tropics it is neces to spread a poison cure upon the skins to prevent the attacks of insects. This poison is imported at considerable

expense and distributed from the ports by the traders into the interior. The problem of goat culture in the United States is contingent upon the use of goat's flesh for food. Every one knows the milk is nutritious, but there is a general ignorance of the value of

the meat. In the countries where goats abound their flesh is the principal article of consumption. There can be no sensible reason why mutton should be considered edible and goat's flesh unfit for food. There would seem to be an opportunity for individual or corporate nterprise in the introduction and propagation of herds of goats in the southwest. Of late there has been discussion of the cultivation of canaigre for tan ning in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. We suggest that the capitalists engaged in canaigre culture add the goat to their scheme. They would then be in a position to supply norocco manufacturers with two kinds of raw material .- Shoe and Leather Re-

A BETTER TONE.

In sizing up the wool market the Boston Weekly Advertiser, among other things, says: "The trade has shown a falling off the past week, which no doubt was partly due to the holiday. The demand, however, shows a quiet tone, and prospects point toward a slow business during the balance of the

view.

year. The woolen mills are generally busy, however, and considerabe wool Are expecting you to spend the holidays with them, and the Southern Pacific The trouble is that huyers are undetermined how to act in regard to purchas-ing wool. Prices are low, and many (Sunset Route), the shortest, quickest

clearly. Manufacturers had all the advantage in taking early spring orders, from the fact that their foreign competitors were unable to make deliv. es until after January 1, which was too late for the clother's use, but on the heavy-weight sale there will be no handicap from this cause, and will we to be free, open competition for the business. Fleece wools are yet quiet, although

medium grades are meeting with a fair call. For XX and above, Ohio fleeces, about 19c is the nominal price while X and above ranges about 1c less. Delaines continue slow at 19@20c for Ohio, while Michigan cannot be sold above 17@18c. Dealers are quoting about 16@16 1-2c for X Michigan, with sales below the inside price. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces continue quiet, with unwashed 1-4 and 3-8 blood wools in good demand and steady. Pueled wools show a better movement in A supers, with the general market quiet but steady Territory wools are quiet, but fine medium grades are in fair demand in a quiet way. The range quoted for choice fine medium and fine territory wools is yet on the basis of 33@35c scoured for best strong stap e lots, with the range lower as to quality. Texas wool continues in quiet demand, with the best 12-months growth spring on about the same basis as choice t r-ritory grades. California wools are meeting with a slow sale. Oregon wools are quiet, but the best lots sell at about the same price a choicest Montana grades.

The call for foreign wools has been less active, but prices hold about Australian wools that were steady. brought in on low. freight rates and at low prices, can be bought on spot be low the cost to import on the present market. Some business is doing in these goods, but buyers are acting with caution. Other foreign fine woo's are meeting with little attention. Carpet wools are quiet, with the demand limited to small purchases.

The Southern Pacific Sets the Pace Fastest on Record.

2 1-2 days to Los Angeles, Cal. 3 1-4 days to San Francisco, Cal.

On November 1, 1894, the Southern Pacific will inaugurate their new train, "Sunget Limited," with a complement of Pullman's most luxuriously appointed cars, consisting of Composite cars "Golden Gate" and "El Capitain," each embracing baggage compart-ment, barber shop, bath room, cafe, smoking parlor and library, modern double drawing room sleepers "Pase Robles," "San Ardo," "San Lucas" and San Vicente," dining cars "Del Monte" and "Castle Crags," gems of pa-latial perfection, in which meals will e served a la carte. This magnificent train, vestibuled

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

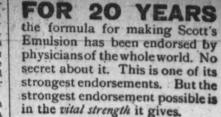
Francisco. Connections will be made at New Oreans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all lines diverging. Special attention is called to the fact

that the finest passenger service b tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will thus be inaugurated by the "Sur set Limited" over the famous Sunset Route.

No extra charge whatever will be made for passage on this train in ad-dition to regular first-class unlimited, imited, single or round-trip tickets, beond the regular Pullman charges for sleeping car accommodations, as charged on regular trains, For further information, circulars,

time tables, etc., apply to J. S. SCHRIEVER,

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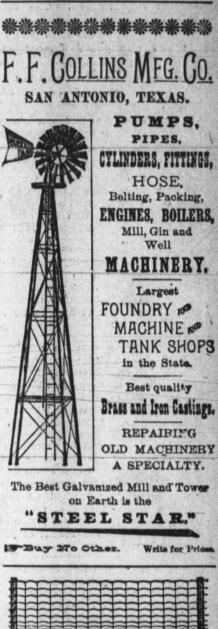


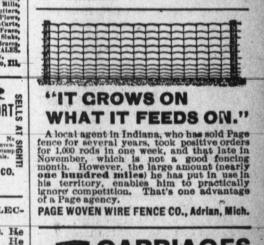
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CARRIACES



A STRAIGHT TALK.

It is one of the greatest delights of our life to see any section of our common country thrive and prosper. There are thousands of farming sections where the farmers are discouraged and have sagged back into the rut of dull indifference. It seems almost impossible to rouse them up. It is hard to get these men to see that the first great difficulty to be removed before they can

who have not thought seriously on the subject, that will seem to be an ex-travagant assertion, but the facts in and best line to all points in the Souththe case will confirm the statement

east, will sell tickets, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, good for return 30 days, from date of sale, at ONE FARE for Let us compare some of the require-ments of the various lines of business. the ROUND TRIP. Agents at all sta-tions can furnish tickets and check There are certain general q alifications that are necessary to success in any baggage through to destination. Ele-gant day coaches will be run through line of business, to the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer and the professional man alike, such as strong common sense, good judg-ment and an extensive knowledge of human nature. The merchant must specially study the wants of the peo-ple to whom he expects to make his sales. He must also know where and how to buy the most and best goods for his money. He must understand keep-ing accounts, which necessitates a rea-

sonable knowledge of mathematics and Texas. sonable knowledge of inathematics and language. The banker needs specially to know the ability of his borrowers to make payments, or in other words he must know what is "good paper" and what isn't. He must thoroughly understand accounts and commercial law. The manufacturer, besides understanding the details of the manufacture of his product, must also be acquainted with the source from which he draws his raw materials and the requirements

without change. See that your ticket reads over the Southern Pacific, and see New Orleans, the metropolis of the South. For rates, maps,-time tables and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or L. J. PARKS, Asst. Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas. W. A. REINHARDT, Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston,

Remember.

Holiday excursions to all points in the Southeast will be sold over the Texas and Pacific railway, at one fare for the round trip, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894; limited for return passage to 30 days from date of sale. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,

well-informed operators express opinion strongly that the present low range of quotations will not prevail. again. This is how they feel, but at the same time they are not prepared to go in and purchase heavily, as they are aware that things have had a practice

of late years of running contrary to general expectations, and they are not prepared to take much risk. Values for wool have not been materially changed in any line, the quiet demand not having sufficient eff ct on the market to harden prices, notwith-standing the firmer tone abroad. It is doubtful if manufacturers show any

disposition to buy wool b yand meeting their actual wants, until after the first of the year, when they can know more certainly how badly their business will be crippled by the foreign competition. That they will have to make a lower

price for goods than they were forced to accept when spring orders were booked, is not thought will be the case, Journal and the Breeders' Gazette but they have the fear that such may be the outcome, and are not disposed to tie themseves up with the raw material until they see their way more publishers at Chicago, Ill.

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

> Breeders' Gazette. The price of the Breeders' Gazette,

which is the standard breeders paper OUR of this country, is \$2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the pubhunting minerals. B. G. STAUFFER, Hurrisburg, Pa. both twelve months for only \$2.50 Copy of Gazette may be seen at this office, or may be had by addressing the

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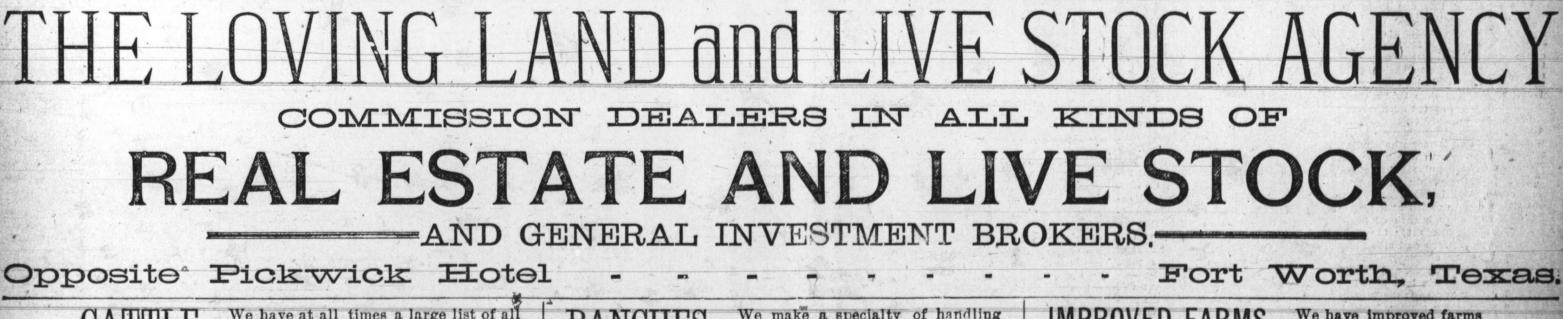
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CATTLE We have at all times a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. We make a specialty of buying and selling feeding steers and contracting for the future delivery of any required number or class of cattle. Our extensive acquaintance and correspondence with buyers, together with the large list of cattle constantly on hand and for sale, enables us to make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through our agency.

HORSES AND SHEEP We handle in large lots all kinds and classes of live stock, and make a special feature of horses and sheep. The former in lots of not less than 200 and the latter in flocks of not less than 1000.

We make a specialty of handling RANCHES ranches of all kinds, with or without the stock, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.

WILD LANDS We represent over a million acres of wild lands in Texas, We represent over a million, New Mexico, Arizona and the Republic of Mexico, suitable. for speculation, ranching or colonization purposes, We have among these some rare bargains.

We have a few rare bar-STOCK FARMS gains in improved stock farms, containing from 2000 to 10,000 acres each. These are especially suited for fine stock or feeding farms, and will be sold very cheap.

IMPROVED FARMS We have improved farms of all kinds, sorts and sizes. and can no doubt suit anyone wanting a good farm or comfortable home.

CITY REAL ESTATE We have a large list of desirable improved and unimproved resident and business property in the city of Fort Worth to which we invite the attention of those wanting to make safe and profitable investments of this kind.

EXCHANGE We give especial attention to exchanging land for city property, real estate for live stock or vice versa.

Believing that we can mae it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us, we respectfully solicit their patronage.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON. MANAGERS.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY ----BY-----The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 607 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick FORT WORTH. - . TEXAS. SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 A YEAR

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

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 or money order. \$1 to pay for one year's subscription from the date hamed.

Subscribers who desire a change of address will please give both present and future postofilce.

One of the things that the present congress should give its early attention, is the government seed division, which Secretary Morton has declared to be a worthless adjunct to his department.

A good New Year's gift would be a year's subscription to Texas Stock and Farm Journal. If you send the name in now it will insure its reaching whoever you want it sent to by the first of the year.

Obristmas will soon be on hand. Make it a day of joy for everybody the farmers have received for cetton around you, and especially the little this year, as a rule they are in better folks. The hard times are with us al- condition financially than for years way; Christmas comes once in a year; past. This is not due to cotton raising, quit talking hard times and have one but to the enormous yield of that and genuine good old fashioned holiday.

A good way to put in some of the long winter evenings will be to write yields, and while few farmers have anyand tell Texas Stock and Farm Journal how you grow your most success- year's work, they have, by niggardly ful crop, or your method of stock economy and hard labor, been able to Modern sc ence has demonstrated that raising. Do not fear that everybody take care of their obligations. After a large proportion of human disease else will adopt your special plans, but all, it is quite likely that this year's exgive investigators the benefit of your experience.

Read the article on "Farmers and Colleges" in another column, and if heretofore expended on cotton, will, you are a farmer decide right when applied to a diversity of crops, now that you will see that your son will with farm live stock attachments, bring not lacor under the disadvantages of returns that will make them independ-not having an equal show with the man ont of a system of case, and Dr. James Law, a veterinanot having an equal show with the man ent of a system of credits and mortwho has an education. If he decides to gages. follow your occupation he will need it fully as much as in any other walk of life.

The horse has laid another hold on the affections of man by yielding from tion, to meet and instruct him what his blood a preventative for diphtheria. they want and expect him to do in the The application of this new discovery next session of the Texas legislature. has, it is said, proved a success in In response to this call one or more Paris, France, where experiments have meetings have been held, at one of been going on for some time. If this which resolutions were adopted asking

counts found that the total cash recelpts from the fair amounted to \$109,- the semi-arid portion of this great 391.52, which, after the payment of run- state, in more instances than dreamed ning expenses, left a balance of \$37,of by the wildest advocate or irrigation 085.03. The financial success of this at the present time. All movements of worthy institution should be a source of gratification to every citizen of Texthis one has started out very auspicas, for it insures the going on of the iously. The convention which met in good work it has been doing for the San Antonio last week was comprised state at large since its incention. After of representative men, each fully alive paying a large amount of outstanding to the importance of irrigation, and willing that its application might be debts new officers were elected for next made general. There was little of loyear as follows: Guy Sumpter, presicalism in the deliberation of the body, dent; J. B. Adoue, treasurer; Claude the prevaling sentiment seeming to be Cour, secretary. With renewed encouragement the association will at a desire to see all of the semi-arid belt once begin preparations for a greater under the benificent touch of irrigation. and grander fair than ever, and Texas The real work of the convention, however, is yet to be done. With the pres-Stock and Farm Journal expresses the ent laws as regards water rights on the hope that unlimited success will crown statute books of the state there is little their every effort.

encouragement for individuals or cor-According to a Washington newsporations to invest in irrigation propaper correspondent the secretary of jects, on a scale commensurate with the interrior is opposed to the opening the existing needs. The lack of protecup of the Indian Territory lands for tion afforded them deters any but infree settlement. There is a bill before dividual irrigators operating on a small congess to the effect that all lands not scale, and while too many of these aleady settled, shall when subject to can not be had, it is imperative that disposal, be put up and sold to the large concerns with sufficient capital highest bidder. If this act passes, it to build big reservoirs and put imwill be a severe blow to the boomers. mense areas under ditch, be encouragwho will then likely settle down and ed. The length of time and the extry to make a living by working. The pense connected with putting individpassage of this bill would hasten the ual tracts of land under irrigation will admittance of the entire Territory to prevent the poor man from investing statehood, a consumation that will be in that direction, while if large areas be a happy solution of the vast amount included, there will be no trouble in of trouble occasioned by that part of securing settlers. The framing of a this country. The bill recently introlaw to meet the exigencies of the duced asking congress to unite the case is a delicate and weighty problem, and the committee appointed lands of the five civilized tribes and make thereof the Territory of Indianby the recent irrigation convention have before them a difficult task. In ola, would be a useless standing off of what should really be done, i, e. the the meantime individuals, small farmers, can in more ways than one aradmission of the entire Indian Terrirange to artificially water a few acres tory as a full fledged state.

with the assurance that a hundred Despite the ruinously low price that fold returns await their energy in this direction. MORE SCARE THAN HURT. The report of the president of Cornell university for the present year contains a valuable review of the recently estab-lished New York State Veterinary col-

other crops. The cotion yield has Leen much heavier than for years, the corn and other feed crops have made heavy Flower showed the need of such an in thing to place to the credit side of next stitution and its great value to the live perience will prove a blessing to the other-animal food. Among these may farmers of Texas and the South. Cul- be mentioned tuberculosis, diphtheria, tivating the best land on earth, they glanders, hydrophobia, tetanus, mlikwill find that the same amount of labor sickness, pyaenia, erysipelas, gangrene

Asiatic choiera, etc. Of these the most dangerous to the human race is tuber culosis, and every animal is a possible disseminator of the infection. ian of wide experience, thinks 5 per cent of all the dairy herds are affected. In herds actually infected he has found the max mum of diseased to be 98 per

In one of the western legislative discent and the minimum 5 per cent. tricts of this state, the recently elected

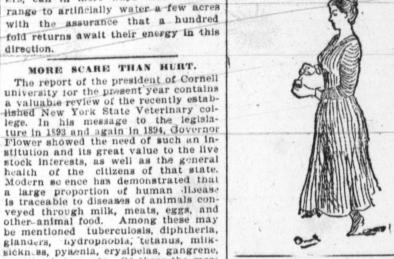
"From the animals, and especially representative has called for his confrom cattle-oftenest through milk and stituents, irrespective of party affilliameat-tuberculosis is conveyed man," says Cornell's president. "It is the most deadly single disease which attacks the human family. Chofera, vellow fever and smallpox occasionally invade our borders, and they create universal dismay; and war, plague and famine suddenly decimate paric-

simply exist a possibility for the genagricultural products can be applied to eral farmer to grow a profitable crop of potatoes each year from a commercial point of view, but there are other reasons for his giving some systemati attention to the growing of the potato. Ordinarily potatoes make a first rate this kind must have a beginning and cheap stock food. It adds a variety to the ration. The crop is always a good thing for the ground on which if is grown. Heavy grain and grass crops always follow a well cultivaled crop of polatoes

SLADE IN ARKANSAS.

In Another Scrape With a Board-Bill Attachment-Among the Moonshiners.

Ozone, Ark., Dec. 2. Say, I've got to nave a wilness. I want you to find out some one down there in Texas who knows me pretty well but who can't recollect anything about my domestic affairs. A lady up here wishes to correspond with some respectable acquaintance of mine and I can't for the life of me think of any and who would be discrete in telling what they know. I've got to prove an alibi so far as matrimony is concerned. 've just got to do it to get away from here decently. I have been sick at a little hotel in the mountains here for several days and satan, who is always having things his own way with me, has arranged it so that my nurse has been a dreamy eyed sweet, in-nocent country lass with neither guile in her heart, no bile in her liver, nor frills on her skirts. When I look at her trim figure and fair face various kinds of sensations chase each other around my carcass, and I feel like shedding my skin like a snake and coming out a young man full of hopes, aspirations and frolicsomness. In my state of feverishness and the semi-unconscious condition in which her presence constantly kept me, I no doubt said many things which I should not have said, and left unsaid things which I should have uttered in big letters. I do not remember all the



things I have said, nor all those I have lefit unsaid, but this morning my nurse's mother, the landiady of the pleasant little hotel, came to me and said unat Fidela had concessed to ha the state of mellowness in which mine and Fidelia's affections had melter into since my short stay there, adding that she had daughter's we fare to

much at heart to interfere with serious affairs like this, and that if I could prove up my claim to a good character and pay my hotel bill, she would let true love take its own course. Sh added incidentally that a drummer who once came courting in this little town and who got his case pretfy far advanced on the court calen-dar and was discovered to hav a wife and five children, had the mis

dersigned knowing anything good about him and being able to keep mum about anything indifferent or bad that ru-mor may have circulated, and also being able to certify that he is not mixed up in any amoying or entangling matrimonial aliantes, will please communicate with the aforesaid underengued authority."

When 1 get some answers to the of my character, the ideal being this, that if I can make her think about to capture a good average sonn-law, she will trust me to go down to the railway station before paying my board. I am satisfied that a presen attempt to stroll down the boulevard with my grip in hand would result in war and rumors of wars.

If the above notice should happen to" meet the eye of any person who don't know anything to my disadvantage, I shall be glad to be allowed to refer to them for my standing in soclety.

In my present debilitated state of hearth and nnances, my imagination is not much on the imagine, and your readers will have to be satisfied this week with a truthful picture of the scenes of this great country. Civilization is making great inroads into this wilderness of original sin and ignor-ance and the old settlers who have so long stood as a barrier to the intro duction of painted liquor, mixed clean sairts. tailor-made drinks. clothes, imitation diamonds, expensive language, and other species of civilization and refinement are being planted with pleasing frequency. Those old with pleasing frequency. fellows who still cling to camp meetings. white corn whisky from the mountain gulches, last year's shirts, and the Arkansas language as she is spoke, are fast disappearing before the burnished dudes who tollow the advent of railroads with cigarettes, weak lungs and delicate build of voice. I met one of these old-timers the other day as I was taking a stroll through the hills a few miles from this little town. He was seated upon the trunk of a fallen tree with a long flintand-steel-lock rifie across his knees. His pointed chin whiskers were glued together with tobacco juice, and of the color of the solled night-shirt of the

canvassed ham. I held converse with him thus: "Hi, thar, stranger!"

"Howdy do?" was my reply as I pro-ceeded to walk by a few yards from "Say; got a chawterbacker about

yer? "Certainly," and I produced a speci-

men of my favorite brand, approached and offered it to him. He looked at it and then at me and remarked: "Hain't goin' no furder in that direc

ion, are ye?" "Weil, yes, I thought I would." "An' I think you wouldn't."

"Why?" "Don't use right kind o' 'baccer.'

"What's that got to do with the way I'm going to walk?" Whole heaps!"

"Explain." "Don't need no explainin', 'cept them

baccer ain't got no business in tother gulch over thar.' "What kind of tobacco should I use oray, to be allowed to walk where

vish in this country?" "Stranger, the counter-sign today ar long green.' an' when I axed you fer a haw, ef you'd brought out a twist like this you mout a moseyed along whar you darn pleased," and he produced sample of what he called "long green, a twist of tobacco leaves freshly stripoed from the stalks.

"What's to hinder me from going where I please, anyway?

"They ain't nothin' to hinder you from gittin' to the top of that little knowl thar." Then he patted the long barrel of his gun significantly, and added

"'Member. I ain't makin' no threats."

CATTLE

W. L. Lyon, one of the inspectors o the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association recovered two carloads of mixed catt e at Wellington, Kan., one day this week, forty-five head of which were stol n from Qualls & Wood, members of the association in Okłahoma. The balance The balance were the property of different Okla-homa cattlemen. One day last week seventy-four head of cattle stolen fro n Atascosa county were discovered on the yards at St. Louis, fifty of which were recovered. By a mistake in tele graphing the brands, two nty-four head were allowed to pass, and consequently were lost. The owners of this bunch are not members of the association.

TO BUILD UP

both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, get Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a wasted body and a wrecked sys em. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor, Cures nervous and general debility.

All diseases of lower bowel, including rupture and pile tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HARPR'S MAGAZINE in 1895.

The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will begin in the De-cember number, 1894, and continue to November, 1895. Whoever may be **FOR SALE.**—Registered Hereford Bulls. Ore Car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high-grade Hereford cows and helfers. Also phre bred Foland China pigs. Prices to, suit the mes. Address, M. R. Kennedy, Taylor, Tex. one's favorite among English novelists, It will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Sim-pletons may be expected ao arouse en-HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS thuslasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby-the most successful story of the year, Another All from imported prize winners. leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Seur Louis de Conae her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American writers will present the story of the Maid or Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first

FOR SALE I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Durne-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern Papers. Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

volume of Harper's Magazine will c tain four l'lustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the Magazine a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners, Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January number the first chapters A Three-Part Novelette, by Richard Harding Davis-the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Com short stories by popular writers Complet is wears bile shirts an' chaws store ontinue to be a feature of the Maga-

zine. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROS-PECTUS.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the number for June and Decem-ber of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each-by mail, post-Title-page and Index sent on apblee plication.

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nont, Kent County) or A. W. Hudson,

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2) SHROPSHIRE On hand and for sale

be true, this is one of the most impor- him to frame and work for the pasoverlooked, the now much-abused horse ample worthy of emulation. Usually, should some in for his share of thanks. In the heat of political strife incidently

Now that canaigre is taking such a the people want passed or repealed, is hold in the West, a contemporary sug- lost sight of, and the legislator is given gests that there would be a good pro- the office because he happens to be the fit in Angora goat raising in the same standard bearer of this or that polocalities. Angora goat hair brings a litical party. After he gets the office high price and goat skins enter very he goes to the legislature with no well and largely into shoe manufacture, and are defined idea of what his people need, of canaigre better than the heavier is of little good to the section he repleathers. At present nearly all of the resents. By doing as this gentleman goat skin used in this country is im- has, he is made aware of just what is hear from some of its Western readers to his constituency for his failure to who have tried goat raising, as to represent their interests. whether or not they consider it profitable.

In an exchange of large circulation, been given to the printer and in the an advertiser announces in display type next issue, the Journal hopes to be that he will give a \$500-span of horses able to present its readers with a rebest bushel of corn, freight prepaid,up interesting and instructive. From priunth March 1, 1895. Of all the bunco vate advices it can be authoritatively games seen lately this one certainly stated that the message will show that takes the cake. And despite the fact there has been a falling off in the that no guarantee, reference or evidence number of acres of state land under of reliability goes with this scheme it lease from over 9,000,000 two years ago. is quite probable that 5000 suckers will to in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 at at the present price will be worth \$2500 the extended drouth have caused this to him. It seems strange that a first- falilng off, and the forthcoming report class journal would accept such adver- will urge the reduction of the lease tisements.

his business is the man who succeeds. terest be exempted for three years from It requires more genuine skill to se- the time of the first purchase, that belect live stock thoroughly adapted to ing the time necessary to obtain a title. surounding natural conditions, and crops which can be raised at a profit, than does any other branch of business. The requirements for the successful growth of crops and stock are as different as the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and unless a man be thoroughly in love with his work and willing to give it the benefit of all the skill he can master, he had better turn his attention elsewhere.

The establishment of a central horse market at the Fort Worth stock yards should receive the encouragement of every dearler and horse raiser in the state. It is the plan to have private sales daily, and auctions once a month ander the direction of a thoroughly competent man, one who has been raised up in the business, so that those having horses to sell need have no fear in consigning to this market. By fear in consigning to this market. By the purchase of such lands would be a too little attention. It is just as easy concentrating horses at this point, doubtful investment. The report and with good methods to grow a full crop buyers from the country and cities contiguous will naturally come here to an interesting document to the people matter to grow potatoes that are genmake their selections, which will of West Texas. manifestly be to the advantage of both buyers and sellers. Dealers from a number of the large Southern cities speak favorably of the establishment of a market here, and promise to give At their patronage.

The stockholders of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition met in Dal- | which in three years changed Colora-

to election, the question of what laws

The report of the commissioner of declaration of Governor-elect Culherson

price from four to two cents per acre. The report will further 'recommend The stockman or farmer who studies that in the case of actual settlers, in-First purchase time is specified to prevent repurchase, which would be cheapsome time. Another plan suggested in the report is to reduce the amount of interest on the total purchase price commensurate with the amount necescary to obtain title. The report will not recommend a reduction in the purmissioner believes the lands are worth

sold, and that with the return of prosperity they will find ready purchasers at that price. In this, Texas Stock and Farm Journal differs with him. The bigger part of the state lands now on the market are fit only for stock raising, taking all the way from ten to twenty acres to a cow, and in proportion for sheep, and even at \$1 per acre the purchase of such lands would be a

The day of irrigation farming, as well as irrigation gardening, in Texas, is just now dawning; the story of its its previous use, fertilizing materials accomplishment will be told within a accomplishment will be told within a used, and cultivation given. Of course few years by countiers thousands of the time and manner of planting are dollars in the increased output of agricultural products. The magic power las Tuesday, and after casting up ac- do's chief industry from minerals to dryness. Another thing, there does not

stricken nations; but all these hot causts of human life taken together are tant medical discoveries of the age, sage of a law reducing the selling insignificant when compared with the and while the scientists must not be price of state lands. Here is an ex- constant and uniform havoc of tuber-This white plague of the culosis. North, as it has been aptly termed. Is always present and always active: and its frightful provalence may be inforred from the fact that in New York state every eighth person dies of it; in New York city it carries off between 5000 and 6000 persons annually, and in most cities from 30 to 50 per cent of the nonmation contract it at some period of life "

to

stock interests, as well as the genera

is traceable to diseases of animals con

Were this inprunge used by a person said to yield to the tannic properties and consequently his work, too often greatest confidence is not remarked—such as the president of Cornell-it would Hkoly ne considered consettanel. ing from such an emboart authority it challenges consideration. There is not oported. The Journal would like to expected of him, and is accountable a state vatorinary college in the United States outs'de of New York and here in Texas, where the time etects interests are so great, and millions upon millions of dollars are invested in the hus. inner almost no attention has been the general land office of Texas has noted to this important question, Acida from the Importance to the public health such an institution would no doubt prove of special value to the breeders, dairymon and owners of the away to the person sending him the sume of that document which will be great hands on our Western plains. If a voterinery college can be established in New York with such vast bonesta to the general public, then the conditions are even more immerative that a cimilan colloge be fostered and estabhe an anartime time in view of the

to lon off all possible expense to send him a bushel of corn each, which this time. The general depression and state to urge such an undertaking, but these forts chould domand the attention of the legislature.-Gazette. While Cornell's president is probably might in the mater, veterinarians in Texas say that little or no tuberculosis exists among Texas cattle, and assign as the reason, that there are few dairy herds in the state, and cattle used for milking are not housed and pampered to the extent that they are susceptible to drafts and consequent colds as are the herds of the eastern er where interest has accumulated for states. Texas atmosphere is not encouraging to the microbes which create tuberculosis, and Texas people can continue the use of milk without much fear of contracting disease. Texas has a live stock sanitary commission composed of men capable of looking after chase price of state lands, as the com- the condition of the herds of the western plains, and while there can be no 32 per acre under the terms they are doubt that a state veterinarian is a good man in his place, there is no imperative demand for the creation of such an officer just yet. When big dairy herds, like they have in New

York get common in Texas, it might be well to appoint a state veterinariun, but just now the good that he could overheard a remark his daughter had but just now the good that he could do would be very little. Potatoe growing by farmers is given erally and comparatively sound as to, grow those that are afflicted with some one of the various forms of potato dis-ease. It all depends largely upon the manner of soll selected for the crop, more or less essential factors. Also facilities for irrigating the crop will

invariably insure a crop, no mett w what the conditions of weather as to

fortune to have his lifeless remain picked up in the suburbs with various and sundry gunshot wounds disfigurdirection. ing the otherwise handsome features of the defunct lover.

My case of spooning came about naturally enough. Circumstances took advantage of me when I was in a weak state of body and mind. I had been off my feed for a meal or two when one evening the dreamy-eyed damsel hereinbefore mentioned, stepped into my room with a pleasant smile and said kind.v: "You must be unwell?"

'Indeed, physically speaking, I am a little rattled." "I guess I'll just give you some medicine-sav they have to hold me when they give me quinine-will we have to hold you?" "I know of no one who cares enough whether I take medicine or not to undertake such a job." "Well, that's sad-I'll care for you

that much. If you'll take it right nice I'll give you a great big dose of quinine. "Give me a kiss instead of the quinine.

"No, no; that's the very worst thing vou could have for a fever-big dose of quinine is what you need." Conversations something like this, became more frequent than any doc-tor would think necessary between patient and nurse, and sometimes conversation would vary from the above formula guite materially. One evening the old gentleman, the the meek-eyed father knocked at the door of my room and



ase she gratified some wish of mine

think I want to go any further in that . I thought you wouldn't. You

see they ain't much knowed about that country over than an' if it should so be that that is a 'still' over thar-mind I ain't sayin' thar is-but, if they should



be, you wouldn't want to be the one to

ind it, now, would you?" "No. indeed, I wouldn't. I wouldn't want to hear of it for at least a year afterwards. Come to think of it I am tired, and I will walk back the way I came right now."

"Now, stranger, yer talking sense-y, have you got a cymblin with you?" "I don't know what you mean." say,

"I don't mean nothin', 'ceptin' if you had it you might find a place whar you could git it filled with stump water. don't mean nothin', he continued, 'cep-tin' I ain't goin' to tell you whar that stum is about ten feet behind me whar sets a gourd filled with warnut (walnut) juice. If you had your cymblin' along yer might fill it with es good old mountain dew es ever runned out o them cliffs."

"Oh, I see." "Wal, you can walk by that stump ef you want to an' if you leave a quarter fer the widows an' orphans on top the stump, an' hep youself to what ye find, thar'll be no questions axed an' the you leave will find its way to-to place." money you lesy the right place."

"Just then a pecultar, shrill whistle was heard down the mountain side, and my talkative mountaineer was on his feet in an instant.walking slowly and carefully, stooping over and peering through the sumach bushes, holding his an' go to bed. Stranger, you son of a gun, come in my room an' put your long gun rendy for action. I vanished in a direction opposite to the one whence the whistle came. I had gone only a short distance when I heard the report of a gun-nothing more. chops to my ruby lips, durn your skin, can look you in the face in the morn-This coarse remark led me to believe

trated circular about Fort Worth pack-ing house and stock yards. erows circing around a clump of bush-Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, es near where I had talked with the made about not being able to look me untaineer. squarely in the face next morning it

Next Saturday, the Herald, a paper published at Clarksville, an adjacent railroad town, nublished the following:

under discussion. It was after we had thus been found out that the girl conrailroad town, publiched the following: ALARMED. The friends of ex-Deputy United States Marchal John Harvey are se-riously anomed at the continued ah-senceof that sentleman, who left here last Tuesday for a hunt in the mounthus been found out that the girl con-fessed to her mother that she was not triffling with my affections, and that we were "two hearts that beat as one, and a couple of souls without a single thought." The old lady seeing how serious things had got to be, has contains north of hare. The fact that it cluded to look me up in the com-mercial reports and if I am found to defective, and that hints of a moon-shine distillers in the mointains have also reached here, do not tend to re-assume the friends of that very popular be a good risk, she intends to work off this girl on me. I have promised to furnish her the address of a number of Sunday solidol superintendents, preachers, bank presidents, etc., with gentlemen whom I am on terms of great intimacy. Now what I want is for you to run this

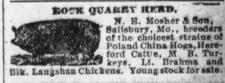
gentiemen. Tam sincerely of the onlinion that the friends of Mr. Honvey have erave essues to be alarmed at his absonce and if he has any loved ones at home they have Notice .- Anybody knowing the unmy sincere sympathy. SLADE.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM Kaufman, Texas. Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire wine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular eeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us. The Fort Worth Business College relies not on "blow and bluff" about value of equipment, capital, etc., but on thoroughness of course of study, its standing with the business community and the endorsement of its thousand o successful graduates throughout the South.

DAVID BOAZ.

Fort Worth, Tex.

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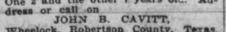


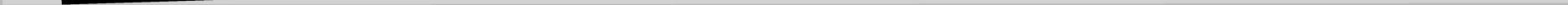


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HOUSEHOLD.

LAND OF "PRETTY SOON."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. a land where the streets are I know all-paved

things which we meant to achieve. walled with the money we meant It is

to have saved. And the pleasures for which we grieve. The kind words unspoken, the prom-

ises broken,

And many a coveted boon Are stowed away there in that land

somewhere-The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible

fame Lying about in the dust. And many a noble and lofty alm Covered with mold and rust. and oh! this place, while it seems so

near, Is further away than the moon, Though our purpose is fair, yet we never got there— The land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic

Is strewn with pitiful wrecks, land

And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand Rear skeltons on their decks.

It is further at noon than it was at

dawn. And further at night than at noon; Oh! let us beware of that land down

The land of "Pretty Soon."

and scalded hands.

Agriculturist.

market.

and St. Louis.

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ern railroad is the shortest and hest

line between points in Texas and Mex-ico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH,

and Dallas, via Hearne.

IN THE KITCHEN.

If the range be wiped carefully with brown paper, after cooking greasy food can be kept bright with little diffi-

alty. Stoves and ranges should be kept free om soot in all compartmen.s. logged hot air passage will prevent any oven from baking well. A clean, tidy kitchen can only be secured by having a place for every-thing and everything in its place, and by frequent scouring of the room and

If every iron pot, pan, kettle or any

itensile used in the making of food be washed as soon as emptied, and while still hot, half the labor will be A hand towl and basin are needed

kitchen for the use of the every ook or the house-worker.

Cinders make a very hot fire-one articularly good for ironing day.

Unless dish towls are washed, scald-d and thoroughly dried daily, they become musty and unfit for use, as loes also the dishcloth. No articles in kitchen use are so

the dishc'oths and dishtowls: and in used, is a greater comfort than anywhere else. Put a teaspoonful into the water in which the cloths are; rub soan on the towels. Let them stand a half hour, then rub them out tho-roughly, rinse faithfully, and dry outclear air and sun, and dishors in loths and towels need not look dingy.

Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the A clock in the kitchen is both useful and necessary. quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis To scatter the brick over the scourng board on to the floor, to leave the pain in the bottom of the scrubbing

and to spatter the black lead or stove polish on the floor are wasteful, slaternly habits. If your coal fire is low, throw on a

ablemoonful of salt, and it will help t very much.

the To have your sadirons clean and putsmooth rub them first with a plece of ing wax tied in a cloth, and afterward scour them on a paper or thick cloth trewed with coarse salt.

A thin coating of three parts lard If you want to buy live stock of any nelted with one part rosin applied to kind or class: stoves and grates will prevent their If you want a farm big or little in ating in summer. Texas:

To beep starch from sticking to irons ub them with a piece of wax. Pumplin seeds are very attractive to



ABSOLUTELY PURE

POULTRY.

quiet until he arrives. If there is no fracture or displacement of bones, but only excessive swelling about the joint, bathe the injured member in as hot water as possible. Bathe for fifteen By the time another issue of the Journal reaches it readers the state poultry to thirty minutes, renewing the water show at Galveston will have been held. occasionally and applying with a sponge. Then wrap the injured mem-ber in strips of flannel saturated with There are a great many people in Texhot water and cover with dry cloths. Do not use the sprained member until recovered. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain. For bleeding from the nose, hold a sponge saturated with cold water to nostrils and nape of the neck. In case this does not succeed, the bleeding can be stopped by vigorous action of the jaws. If a child, a wad of paper him to sell the product of his pens as may be placed in the mouth and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the taking of premiums at shows of this the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. which to build advertisements which will attract the attention of intending To ease rheumatic pains boil a few purchasers. Many a good chance has potatoes and use the hot water in which been lost by not entering to get a good they were boiled. Dip some cloths in, wring out, and apply as hot as possirecord, and it is a fact that some of the obscure breeders raise some of the best ble. A small vegetable press, such as are retailed for 25 cents, is excellent to birds. Therefore, do not stay away be-cause you fear that some of the older wring out hot cloths. It saves time or better known breeders will take off all the prizes. The judging will be ab-In case of a cut or jagged wound smoke the wound with burned flannel solutely fair, and if your birds possess the merit, you will get the prize. Have your fowls in proper condition and take them to the Galveston meeting of the on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar. Sprinkle a little sulphur over the wound, and tie up with bandages, and it will heal imstate association. Especially does this to those who have not tried for a apply mediately. A very dangerous wound, made by a sewing machine needle, record anywhere. Those who have attended the shows know the value of where the needle fragments were found them and will be present. The midto have been bent almost double continental poultry show at Kansas City will begin on the 17th, and from against the bone, was cured in this manner. The danger of loek aw and the extreme pain were entirely re-moved by holding the injured finger present indications it will be the biggest poultry show the world has ever seen. How the blood would course in a true fancier's veins to be present and see and arm over the smoke of woolen cloth burned over the coals.-American the vast number of beautiful speci-mens that will be on exhibition there.

The poultry editor wonders if, like the piano dealers at the world's fair, all of the fanciers who exhibit at Kansa City will claim to have carried off the sweepstakes prize? Perish the thought Poultry men would not descend to such methods.

Every cold snap interferes with the egg supply. At such times make the house a little warmer and sunnier, and add to the food that which is a little stimulating.

The early chicks will make the early layers when eggs are high next spring In good warm quarters they will be-gin business in mdwinter and keep it up, if properly fed.

Every year the people are learning Facilities for feed, water and rest in more and more the value of eggs as an article of diet, and are healthier in con-sequence; but production is not keep-Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo ing pace with consumption in the egg

There is better health among roving fowls because they get the food which is best for digestion, and get the nec-essary grit to help the gizzard do its work. We should make this a study and profit by it.

Filthy drinking water is a frequent source of disease in fowls. Tin vesels are better than wooden ones for poul-try to drink from, for the wood ab-If you have anything to trade for

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Clover or alfalfa will supply all the lime the hens require, and as a work grower and albumen producer, alfalfa and clover contains 11 per cont. while corn contains only a fraction over 10 per cent. The clovers are therefore superior to corn or wheat pound for pound. As a flesh forming nitrogenous food corn contains 80 per cent of heat elements, and alfalfa or clover 26 per cent. There is nothing that is a more The hay may be fed dry, but the bist way is to prepare it in the afternoon, cutting it line, not more than one-lalf inch in length. Scald it in a tub or bucket by pouring boiling water over unite. it. Throw a piece of old carpet or gunny sack over the tub to retain the

steam, let it stand all night, and in the morning it will still be warm and pos-sesses an odor that will almost tempt you to eat it yourself. To every burketful of cut hay add one quart of wheat bran and a half ounce of salt. Feed

in a trough and give them all they will ear. Each hen will walk away when she has eaten all she wishes. One bucketful prepared as directed above will feed thirty hens, and perhaps more, as engaged in poultry raising, and if will feed thirty hens, and perhaps more, a fair number of them ship birds to Galveston, the show will be a credit to other green food will be required. A Agriculturist. First, because there is a greater demand on the system; second, the heavy feeding of a ration rich in protein will cause a much greater growth of the udder. Here is the fatal the state. The show will be a creater to grand success, and the writer heard it said several times by farmers present: "I wish now that I had entered some clover or hay of any kind should be cut point. There is no danger from fever when fed up to calving time if such of my birds in competition. I know very short, not over one-half inch long, my birds would be successful in this class." Nothing that a pourtry raiser can do will be as beneficial in assisting clover cutter which does the work to be come crop bound. I use a Webster clover cutter which does the work to be come for the minutes it can be foods as bran, clover, hay, silage and the like are used. It is corn that does most of the mischief. The cases are very rare where any attempt at milkclover cutter which does the work to perfection. In two minutes it can be ing should be done up to time of calv-ing. The udder should be made to grow attached to a table or bench and it will class, as it affords him a nucleus around | cut either green or dry feed. It weighs as large as possible. The blood being filled with milk-producing elements only twenty pounds.

There is no substitute for cut hay, and balanced with a small quantity of grain the heat and warmth of the body is secured and the elements of cgg-production provided. Being buiky it is easily.digested, and the hens do not get over fat, and as a consequence, lay better.

And again, lime for the shell cannot be secured form oyster shells, chalk. marble, etc., all carbonates of lime be-ing unsoluble and only fit for grit. The lime in clover or alfalfa has already been prepared by nature and every one hundred pounds of hay that is digested mediate use. No material that cannot be dissolved and pass into the blood and through the blood into the egg is not fit for egg food. As a result of this I say by all means

would profit by this will have them, but \$3 invested in building paper for lining stables will pay more than 100 use alfalfa or clover hay. It means cheaper food, more eggs, eggs that will per cent profit in milk returns. who cannot take so much trouble to hatch more chicks, less loss and more profit for the farmer, poultry man and develop the milking qualities of the helfer would better have her come in everybody that keeps hens for profit or pleasure. Handley, Tex. A. G. FOWLER,

ABOUT BROODERS.

Chicks should not be removed from the incubator until perfectly dry, when they should be placed in a brooder, the temperature of which should register 90 aegrees for the first week, 85 de-grees for the second, and gradualy aiminishing until about 70 degrees is reached. Draughts are sure to prove

fatal, and too much heat will cause leg weakness. More than fifty chickens should never be kept in one brooder. On the floor of the latter there should be at least two inches of chaff and sand, through which finely cracked corn and wneat should be well mixed, so as to give the eded exercise by scratching. For the first twenty-four hours the chicks require no food. They should then be given the yolks of hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs. The next feed may be colled oats or bread crumbs moistened with scalded milk. After they are once well started, they should have a variety of food, and as much as they will eat up clean. They should be fed as early as possible in the morning,

and their breakfast should consist of some soft food, such as mashed potatoes mixed with corn meal. In a couple of hours they may be

fed again, this time with cracked corn or crumbled corn meal cake and wheat





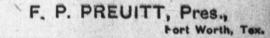
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In the spring that she may be supplied with abundance of proper food. This is just the opposite of my practice, but I say for those who will not give the best care to the helfer in fall or winter they should not allow her to come fresh at that time. This is the only means of maintaining or mainer the stordard

HOLDING UP MILK.

the calf to follow the cow, as it keep

the udder milked out, and distention is prevented. Feed very light on hay and

a little bran for a few days, gradually coming to full feed in a week. There

is no danger of fever with the first calf, it is said. I have never seen a case. I think it is not necessary to mention warm stables, for those who

who

An Otsego county, New York, reader of the Country Gentleman takes no stock in the idea that qows "hold up" their milk. See what he says; There are some very strange notions in the minds of dairymen in regard to

the cow; perhaps most common is the belief that a cow can by her own willpower yield or not yield her milk. Only a few days since, while talking with a dairyman about the Jerseys, he said "Yes, they are certainly a superior butter breed, but I do not think so much of them as I did before having experience with them. I never say such a breed for not giving down their milk. I had one in particular that troubled me so much in this way that I finally dried her off and made beef of her!" When asked if ch made beef

of her!" When asked if she was not naturally a rather nervous animal, he said she was the most nervous .cow he ever owned, and further, that when she had a mind to give down her milk right along, she was a rouser.

lone by the same person.

Now these seem to be very small

environments a special study. I have come to the conclusion that if I do all

Now, here is a question that can be very easily answered by any dairyman if he will stop and look into the matter. Has a cow any more will-power

of maintaining or raising the standard of good cows.

anything else; bave mice and trans baited with them will bave soon destroy this little pest. To insure a good light wicks must be changed often as they soon become

clogged and do not normit the free pasceipisage of the oil. Sooking wirks in vineslowgar twenty-four hours before placing 3.90:In lamps insures a clear flame. \$3.000 One of the best ways to prepare a stocknew iron kettle for use is to fill it with \$1.90clean notato peelings boil them for an

Honour or more, then wash the kettle with marihot water: wine dry and rub it with a saledittle lard: repeat the rubbing for half packa dozen times after using. In this way

novenee lable to occur in the use of a few kettle.

When laid aside knives or other steel molements should be slightly oiled and wranned in tissue paper to prevent their meting. A salty atmosphere will in a short time ouite ruin all steel ar-tioles unless some such precaution is

To test nutmers prick them with a pin, and if they are addd the oil will stantly spread around the nuncture. nod the oil will in-Mice in stoves when smoked is read-iv pleaned by taking it out and theohly maching with vinegar a little diluted. If the black does not once let it soak a little .- Mary Porter Langley.

CUT THIS OUT.

In a scattered country neighborhood, where it is impossible to summon a physician quickly, the medicine chest is an absolute necessity. It should be well arranged, so that everything and snything may be found without delay. And it must, most emphatically, be out of the reach of children. Every housewife should learn enough of hysiology and disease to prescribe imple remedies for ailments and acci-dents, though this should never prevent her from sending for a regular physician when she has reason to suset serious illness.

Another point to be avoided is indisate dosng. In the closet where medcines are kept, there should be a supply of bandages, lint, sponger and As soon as any materal gives t should be promptly replaced, or result in serious inconvenience. country a mother is the most often called upon to dress cuts, insect bites, etc., and in addition to this she familiarizes berself with the proper tment of sunstroke and drowning dents. A few simple remedies are

The trrible pangs of whitlow or felon are cut short by the application of intensely hot water. Have the water as hot as can be borne, place the finger in and keep renewing the hot water for several hours.

A large portion of all cramps and pring can be relieved, by water of proper temperature and intelligently opplied.

In case of burns from acids or alkalis, use cold water freely, as every ap-plication, will tend to dilute them and ider them less liable to injure the

In case of a wound where there is sonsiderable bleeding, use cold water applications freely. For bruises, the immediate application of cold water, or some evaporating lotion—such as camphor or weak tincture of arnica— is the best treatment for alleviating suffering and hastening the absorption of blood.

When a sprain occurs, lose no time in attending to it, however trivial it may appear. Ascertain whether there there has been a fracture or disloca-tion. If so, send for a physician as soon as possible and keep perfectly

If you want a big tract of farm land to parcel out or colonize; If you want a coal mine or a gold mine; If you want coffee land in Mexico:

If you want fruit or garden land on the Texas coast:

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ble for mixed farming and stock raising: If you want to figure on irrigation

schemes that will pan out the same way they figure:

If, in short, you are in a trading humor, write, or better still, call n Cla-rfdge & Payne, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

0. . . Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now The 'Rock Island' Route' is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and ar-riving in Denver at/7:45 second morn-

ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-mer, call on your nearest ticket agent, mer, can be your nearest theket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "5" ver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

Cars. Purchase your Unkets the "The Great Rock Island Route, and get full J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth. Texas.

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warrant it to be all right and to run all right too. It is American made, quick right too. wind, quick train, and a good time-A delay of ten minutes has keeper. cost many a thousand times the of one of these watches. See adver-tisement elsewhere, send \$1.50 to Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and get a watch fre by return mail. We throw in a chain and charm.

Holiday Excursions to the Southeast

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

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

it damp, heavy, sour, and often in a wery unwholesome condition. Pure water cannot be had in an old filthy. wooden trough. The vessels must be washed inside and outside often, to be sweet and clean.

POULTRY FIGURES.

According to the census the United States produced \$17,000,000 dozens of eggs in 1892. According to these fig-ures our annual egg product amounts to \$100,000.000. If to this be added the poultry sold we shall obtain a pretty high figure, one authority places it at \$300,000,000. So here we have a standard of value in poultry that the great political ple eating frauds of today cannot, lower, change or debase to serve the great and powerful money centers of the world, as this useful food supplying industry is so distribut-ed throughout the world in the hands of the honest masses that it is im-pussible for the money sharks to col-

lect it in any commercial center that its value may be lowered or enhanced to suit their purposes. It beats ten times in profit four cent cotton, cent beef, or thirty cent wheat. Poulfru does not fall in value when the fall in silver lowers the price of beef, cotton and wheat, as its value is fixed and Wall street or London cannot and control or change it, for it is the standard of pold or silver, as murchasor always more than willing to pay in cold for first-class thorough-\$10

bred birds .- Oklahoma Farmer. VALUE OF GREEN FOOD A Practical Talk from a Standpoint

of Experience.

Editor Journal. The matter of feeding clover, alfalfa, hermuda or any kind of hay is as bene-ficial for a hen as it is for a cow. The man who would feed his cow grain and no hay, expecting her to yield large quantities of milk would be con-sidered deficient in the knowledge necessary to secure from his cow all that she is capable of giving. At this enlightened day the farmer feeds his soil with special fertilizers for particular crops, and separates his beef-producing breeds from his milk cattle, and draws a distinct line between the wool-producing and motion sheep. He leeds his soil and his stock for special purposes, but leaves his hens to derive from grain that which it does not contain and without which his hens are

unprofitable. But the poultryman progressed to a considerable extent when he made us of the bone mill, and his profits were further increased when the hens were housed in comfortable quarters for win-ter. And now the poultryman has dis-

covered that he can no more feed his hens on grain alone than he can his cows, and he also finds that it will be only one-half the expense to feed hay and grain to hens than grain alone, with more eggs and his hens in better

ondition as the result. The hens often fails in providing shells for their eggs, especially if fed on grain alone. Why is this? Simply on grain alone. Why is this? Simply because over 100 grains of lime is need-ed for each egg in order to produce the shell, the bone of the chick, etc., and as 1000 pounds of wheat or corn contains less than a pound of lime, the hen can-not secure the lime from that source. Just think of it. One must feed a ton of wheat in order to furnish lime for ten dozen eggs, and yet the hens are condemned because they cannot pro-duce something from nothing. Fortunately we have learned that the

best food for poultry is hay, aifa.fa, red or white clover being the best, but any kind, corn fodder, meadow or any kind of hay is better then rone.

wheat screenings. A head of cabbage should be hung where they can peck at it. At night the feed should be cracked corn and other hard grains soaked in water. Meat should be given three times a week-about half a pound chopped fine to fifty chicks from one to three weeks old, after which the amount may be increased.

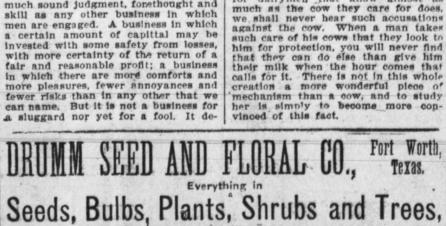
Small chicks should be fed every two hours during the first week, every three hours during the second The and after that three times a day. point to be aimed at is to induce the young birds to consume the greatest possible amount of food, by which means they grow and mature very rapidly. Fresh water should be kept by them all the time and occasionally boiled milk is given them. Chicks should remain in the brooder at least six weeks, and much longer if the weather is co'd and unfavorable. The incubator-hatched chicks pos

sess the great advantage over those brought into the world in the natural way of being free from lice in the bethis handling and feeding should be ginning, and in order to maintain this immunity it is essential that the things to be done, and yet I will safely, I think, assert that in every single in-stance where cows have made such famous milk and butter records, these brooder be kept sweet. Everything should be cleaned out once a day and fresh material put in its place Warmth, exercise, ventilation and and cleanliness, together with plenty of easily-digested, nitrogenous food, are very things that I have mentioned have been followed out most carefully requisites of successful brooder the management.

DAIRY.

these things to perfection, a cow can THE IDEAL COW AND RATION. The man or woman who engeges in keeping Jersey cattle as a money making business should clearly understand and at no time overlook or forget the fact, says the Jersey Bulletin, that when rightly practiced it ranks among the highest branches of agriculture and requires for its succesful prosecution as much sound judgment, forethought and skill as any other business in which men are engaged. A business in which a certain amount of capittal may be invested with some safety from losses, with more certainty of the return of a fair and reasonable profit; a business in which there are more comforts and more pleasures, fewer annoyances and

a sluggard nor yet for a fool. It de-



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er milk production than an engine has as to how much power it will produce? What is a cow? Simply a machine, and, like any other machine, she will do just what she is made to Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have an exceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep on hand a few choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. do by skillful handling. We can, by careful and judicious breeding, produce a cow that will have the power or ca-pabilities of doing almost, if not quite, twofold more than another. So after Tackaberry Bros., Proprietors. once having bred an animal up to cer-tain possibilities, we have only just begun with her, and must keep in mind always the fact that there are several THE REAL PROPERTY more very important things to be at nore very important things to be at-tended to. The first one will be the matter of proper food, and in the quantity she is in the habit of as-similating; next will be her surroundings. These must be such that she can always be comfortable, clean and in pure air. She must be handled quietly and gently, so that she will En 1214 State A Laz never become nervous or excited. She must have a complete system of regularity in time and manner of handling and feeding, and as much as possible

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Texas

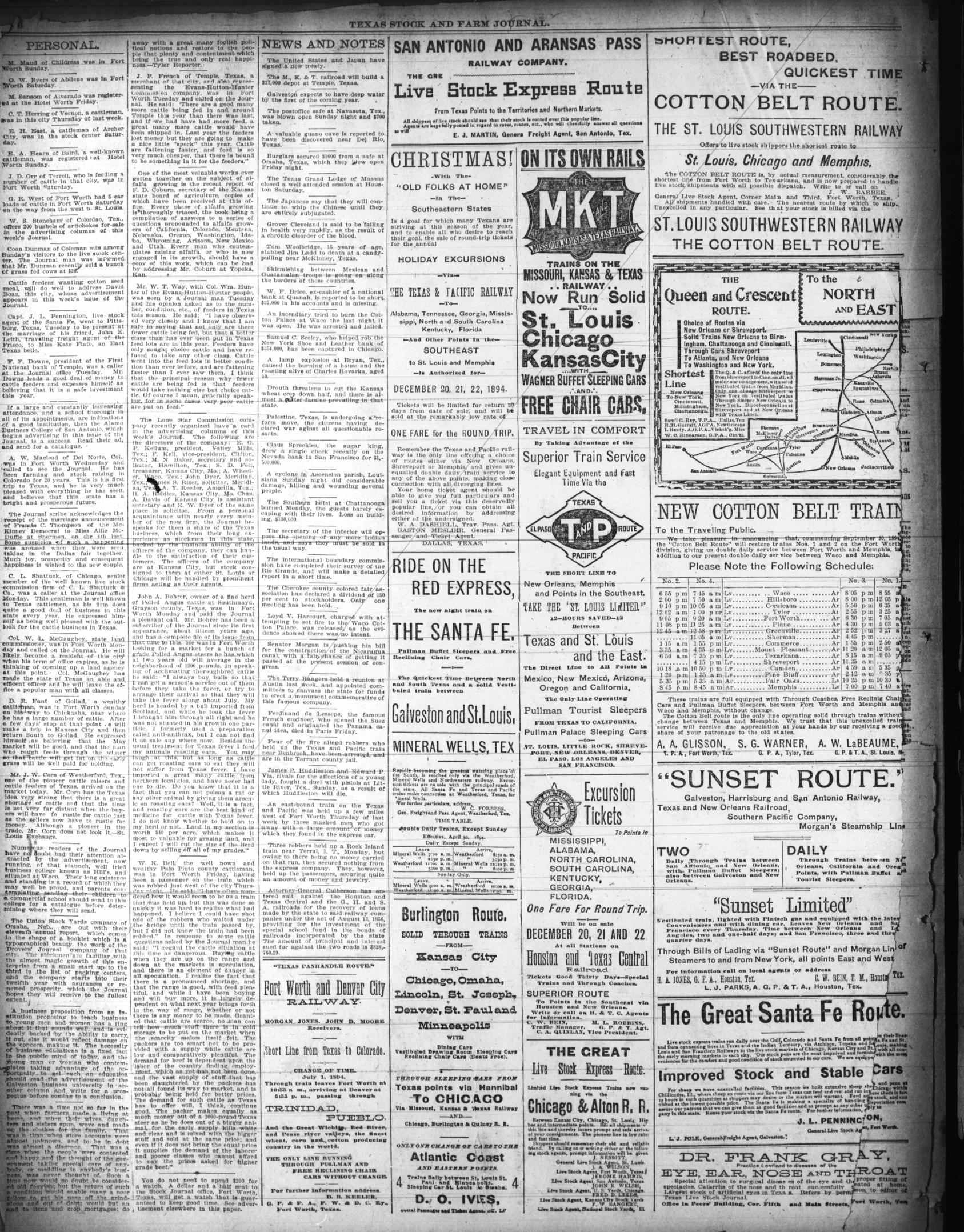


CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES. The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, enslige cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, -Quaranteed the Best wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn or cotton see-all faster than any machine BURTON

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg, Ft. Worth, Tax

P. EUBANK





W. S. Stoneham of Colordao, Tex., offers 200 bushels of artichokes for-sale in the advertising columns of this veek's Journal.

Worth Sunday

Worth Sunday.

Fort Worth Saturday.

Coon Dunman of Coleman was among Sunday's visitors to the live stock cen-ter. The Journal man was informed that Mr. Dunman recently sold a bunch of grass fed cows at \$20.

Cattle feeders wanting cotton seed meal, will do well to address David Boaz, this city, whose advertisement appears in this week's issue of the Journal.

Capt. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, went to Pitts-burg, Texas, Tuesday to be present at the marriage of his friend, John E. Leith, traveling freight agent of the Frisco, to Miss Kate Flato, an East Texas belle.

F. F. Downs, president of the First National bank of Temple, was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Downs lends a good deal of money to cattle feeders and expesses himself as believing that it is a safe investment this year.

If a large and constantly increasing attendance, and a school thorough in all of its appointments, are indications of a good institution, then the Alamo Business College of San Antonio, which begins advertising in this issue of the Journal, is a success. Read their ad, and send for a catalogue.

A. W. Macleod of Del Norte, Col., was in Fort Worth Wednesday and called to see the Journal. He has been farming and stock raising in Colorado for 20 years. This is his first trip to Texas, and he is very much pleased with everything he has seen, and believes that this state has a bright and prosperous future.

The Journal scribe acknowledges the receipt of the marriage announcement of Francis C. Thompson of the Mc-Kinney Democrat to Miss Allie Mc-Duffie at Sherman, on the 4th inst. Some suspicion of such a happening was aroused when they were seen taking in the Dallas fair together. Much toy, prosperity and consequent happiness is wished to the new couple.

C. L. Shattuck, of Chicago, senior member of the well known live stock ommission firm of C. L. Shattuck & was a caller at the Journal office

Monday. This gentleman is well known to Texas cattlemen, as his firm does quite a good deal of business in this state every year. He expressed him-

self as being well pleased with the out-look for the cattle business in Texas.

Col. W. L. McGaughey, state land commissioner, was in Fort Worth Mon-day and called on the Journal. He will likely, become a resident of this city when his term of office expires, as he is thinking of opening up a land agency at this point. Col. McGaughey has made the state of Texas an able and efficent officer and he will leave the office a popular man with all classes.

D. R. Fant of Gollad, a wealthy cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way to Chickasha, near where he has a large number of cattle. After a few days' stop at that point , e will make a trip to Kansas City and then return South to Gollad. He expressed himself as believing that the May market will be good, and that the n.an who rough feeds through the whiter so that cattle will get fat on the early grass will be well paid for holding.

Mr. J. W. Corn of Weatherford, Tex., one of the pioneer cattle raisers and cattle feeders of Texas, arrived on the market today. Mr. Corn has the Texas idea very strong that there is a great shortage of cattle and that the time is not very far distant when the buy-ers will have fo rustle for cattle just as the sellers now have to rustle for money. Although a pioneer in the trade, Mr. Corn does not look it.—St. Louis Exchange.

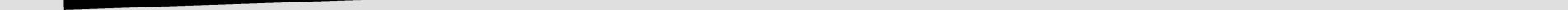
Numerous readers of the Journal have no doubt had their attention at-tracted by the advertisement, now running, of that staunch, well tried business college known as Hill's, and situated at Waco. Their long existence and standing is a record of which they may well be proud, and parents conmay well be proud, and parents cor templating sending their children to a commercial school should send to this college for a catalogue before deter-mining where they will send.

The Union Stock Yards company of Omaha, Neb., are out with their eleventh annual report, which comes in the shape of a booklet which is a typographical beauty, the work of the Drovers' Journal overs' Journal dompany of that y. The stockmen are familiar with almost magic growth of this enterprise from a small start up to the third in the list of packing centers, and the company starts into their twelfth year with asurances or renewed prosperity, which the Journal hopes they will receive to the fullest extent.

A business proposition from an in-stitution proposing to teach business to young men and women has a ring about it that sounds well, and is evi-dently backed by the ability to carry, it out, else it would reflect damage on the concern making it. The necessity of business educations is a fixed fact in the public mind of today, and the young man or woman who contem-plates taking advantage of the op-portunity, to get such an education ortunity to get such an education hould read the advertisement of the Galveston business university in another column and write for a pros-pectus before coming to a conclusion.

There was a time not so far in the past when farmers made a living at home, and when their wives, daugh-

tone and out of debt: would but an anteed to keep good time. See adver-ant to liens and crop mortgages: do, tisement elsewhere in this paper.



MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The report of this market was una-voidably reft out of last week's issue of the Journal. The features of last week's market were the heavy increase in the supply of hogs, which has light-ened up considerably at this writing, with prices from 5 to 10 cents off. Not a great many hogs or cattle are exa great many hogs or cattle are ex-pected from now until after the first of January, when there will doubless be renewed activity among the shippers. An inquiry instigated by the stock yards shows that this market has consumed 55,000 hogs this year up to this time, while Kansas City claims to have received 56,000 head of Texas hogs. It is probable that Indiana Territory hogs were included in the Kansas City re-nort Dallas has received 22 000 hors port. Dallas has received 22,000 hogs-quite a respectable showing.

This week's hog market closed 5 to 10 cents lower. Top hogs, $$3.90 \oplus 4$. Mast hogs, \$30@3.25; light hogs, \$2.75@3.20. Cows in good demand at \$1.60@1.80; extra fit cows \$1.90@2; hulls \$1.90@ extra fat cows, \$1.90@2; bulls, \$1.20@

Representative sales, reported by F. Butz & Co., were as follows: HOGS.

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 1 cow
 18.00

 10 bulls, average 1122
 1.40

 SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS.
 M. L. Trout, Valley View, Tex., hogs.

 J. P. Daggett, Tarrant county, cat

tle. M. Pace, Bellvill, hogs.

G. T. Crimp, Tarrant county, hogs. G. A. Richards, Blum, Tex., hogs.
G. A. Richards, Blum, Tex., hogs.
Seitz & Sloven, Rhome, Tex., hogs.
T. M. Clayton, Tarrant county, hogs.
G. H. Dorathy, Tarrant county, hogs

J. C. Bentley, El Paso, cattle, B. H. Starr, Grabevine, Tex., hogs. A. M. Farmer, Rockwall, Tex., hogs. A. M. Farmer, Rockwall, Tex., hog J. W. Grant, Marietta, Tex., hogs. M. Jackson, Bartlett, hogs.

- Onal's, Hillsboro, Tex., hogs. C. Mitchell, Tarrant county, hogs. NOTES.

J. C. Bentley of El Paso had 385 head of Mexican cattle on the yards during the week, 300 of which he sold to Syd Webb of Bellveu. Terms not learned.

The remainder were taken by the Packing house for slaughter. The Corrallitos cattle company had a train load of Mexican cattle on the yards, which they offered for sale, but yards, which they offered for sale, but not finding a buyer at the figure asked, \$4.55; fair to medium, \$3.40@4.00; feed-

shinped them to Kansas City. N. P. R. Hatch of Chicago, serretary of the Fort Worth Stock Yards and @2.25. Paating commany, accompanied by his wife and haby boy, came in Tuesday for a two weeks' stay. This is his first visit to the state. and, of course, is will heavy on sale; good heavy, \$4.35@4.45; good medium and mixed base of 1000 medium and mixed

F. H. Evans, the Omaha cattle buyer, is feeding 125 head of mixed cattle on the stock yards property, and they are matter an fair would be the stock of the stock putting on fat rapidly. He is also feed-ing 469 choice hogs, as fine-looking a bunch as can be seen anywhere. He bought them in car load lots along the line of the H. & T. C., and is feeding them shelled corn and soaked wheat.

They are doing well.

for the Texas trade is much im-proved. Both receipts and demand are likely to be light until after the holidays, but with the advent of the \$6.82 1-2: dry salt meats boxed shoul-ders, \$5.12 1-2; longs, \$5.87 1-2: ribs, \$6.00. shorts, \$6.12 1-2. Bacon, packed shoulnew year we anticipate a good supply of feed cattle. shorts, \$7.00. Receipts-Flour, 3000; wheat, 7000; corn, 43,000; oats, 16,000. Shipments-Flour, 5000; corn, none;

of feed cattle. So far only one lot has arrived. They averaged 1110 pounds, and brought \$4.25. It is very probable that Texas feeders will get better prices than they did a year ago. The better the cattle are the easier they will be to sell, and with cheap feed they certainly ought to be made fat ats, 30,000; wheat, none. New York, Dec. 12.-Cotton-Net re-eipts, 1358: gross, 3295; forwarded, 2586;

sales, 315; spinners, 215; stock, 108,536. Total today net receipts, 55,886; exports to Great Britain, 7756; to the continent, 14,313; stock, 1,186,533. Consolidated net receipts, 222,780; exports to Great to be made fat. Among the sales of the week were 234 steers .: 907 Britain, 51,187; France, 31,900; to the continent, 75,447. Total since September 130 steers 50 steers 1004 1: Net receipts, 4,249,290; exports Great Britain, 1,251,343; to France, 387,940; to the continent, 1,082,775. 148 cows 2 1 4 65 steers 925 63 fed steers1111

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 12.-Cotton steady. Middling, 5 1-4c; sales, 2159 bales; receipts, 14,485; exports, 3688; stock, 307,647. supplies have helped the market and brought it somewhat out of the dark-Root crops are best preserved through the winter by being kept in the dark, at a temperature but little above the freezing point, and if kept fresh, they nes. The lambtrade also advanced, but during the past few days has de-clined a little. During the week 1380 head of Texas sheep were sold at \$2.85. They were shipped from Wyoming, but were strictly grass fed. A string of 2060 Mexican lambs, averaging 50 lbs., must have plenty of moisture. These conditions are not very num rous nor very difficult to obtain, yet phey are all

sold to a feeder at \$2.60. Native sheep sold at \$1.00@3.59; lambs, \$2.00@4.35. GODAIR, HARDING & CO. NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

mand.

to 3c.

to \$9.

t 1-4c.

3 3-4c.

out change.

oss, 2 to 2-14c:

Bulls, 1 1-4 to 1 3-4c.

Good fat calves, each, \$8 to \$9.

Ouachitas, 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c.

HOGS.

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

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Dec. 12 .- Cattle-Receipts,

New 'Orleans, Dec. 8.-After an ir-regular and unsett'ed market, the early

JOSEPHUS ON A JAUNT. part of this week, and with light ar-rivals since the close on Monday, the

crops.

From the Black Land to the Timmarket Friday and today showed an improved condition, and an advance in values, especially for calves and yearber-Terrell, Kemp, Mineola and Tyler.

Tyler, Smith Co., Tex., Dec. 11. lings. Beeves, cows and heifers closed Dear Journal:

New York Cotton.

Galveston Cotton.

important. It is simply an approxima-

tion of the conditions under which root

crops are grown that best preserves them through the winter. The house

cellar is not the proper place for root

firm; good calves and yearlings in de-There is no material change in I fear that I am not just exactly the condition of the hog and sheep market. On hand at the close of sales in trim for letter writing today, but as Beef cattle, 294; calves and yearlings I am down on the bill for a long wind-98: hogs, 147; sheep, 703. TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. ed letter for this week's paper, I'll make the attempt and will ask, in ad-Good fat beeves; per lb. gross, 2 3-4 vance, for the pardon of your readers Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4 to 2 1-2c. Good fat cows and heifers, per lb for the infliction imposed upon them.

inere's something in the atmosphere down here "in the brush" which makes me leel queerer than is my usual wont, Common to fair cows, each, \$8 to \$13 nence 1 say 1 am not in trim for Writing an interesting letter. nowever, I'll say that I left Fort Wolth last Friday morning bound for Terreil. Met our good triend, sam Sherwood of Hyan, I. T., at the depot Common to fair calves, each, \$5

Good fat year'ings, each, \$10 to \$11. Common to fair yearlings, each, \$6.50and we journeyed together. Sam is good company and we had quite a long Good fat corn fed, per lb. gross, 4 to talk on various topics while on the road. He is well posted on the many Common to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-4 to questions which vex the cattlemen of today and can tell almost as much

about the general conditions of the busiless as anyone else. When I talked him on the "shortage" question he cast upon me a withering

look of contempt and said: "Young man, you have got too much sense to believe that a cattle shortage does or ever will exist. You are running around all the time and you are cer-tainly able to se every where plenty 2500; shipments, 600; market strong; of cattle. Of course there are not so many now as formerly, but there are plen.y to supply the demand, and they won't be alarmingly short for several

ers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.05@2.75; Texas steers. \$3.55@3.75; light, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$1.70 years, anyhow, and I feel perfectly safe Hogs-Receipts, 6800; shipments, 2000; in saying that I will never live to see market firm; strong and 10c higher; a shortage in the cattle supply. I have never yet met a cattle buyer whose money would hold out as long as did the cattle and hever will."

I knew he was right, but I wanted him to express himself and I said that in the sections I had visited it was hinted that the Territory people would not be able to get as many cattle this

year as they wanted, and that for this reason it was generally believed that higher-prices would prevail. Sam fav-ored my observations with a smile this

handles a good many cattle and gives a good report of the country. Says the farmers have all done well this year horts, \$6.12 1-2. Bacon, packed shoul-ers, \$6.25; longs, \$6.75; ribs, \$6.87 1-2; and, everything taken into considera-tion, he thinks the prospects of his

section are the very best. Terrell is a rattling good town, is solidly built, has a good country around it, and its two railroads, the

old reliable Texas and Pacific and the Texas Midland, together with the North Texas asylum for the insane, and the enterprising citizenship makes it a good business sown.

General Passenger Agent Reid of the Texas Midland told me that his road was now running the finest pas-senger train in the state, and that while it only run from Ennis to Green-ville, there was not a better equipped road in the state. This was a little hard for me to believe, but I was fully

convinced when I went to Ennis. I never saw such fine passenger coaches in Texas, and a smoother road is not found anywhere.

From this you will see I have made a little run out of the way. I did it that I might eat Sunday dinner with my kinfolks in Waxahachie. I didn't go direct to Ennis from Terrell, but changed cars at Kaufman and spent Saturday with Dodge Mason at Kemp. Mr. Mason (expect I ought to call him colonel") is cashier of the Kemp bank, is a cattle feeder and dealer, and is a first-class business man and a joll; good fellow. He is feeding 1000 cattle on meal near Kemp. I saw them, and they are doing fine. Mr. Mason has been reading the Journal for fourteen

years, and can't get along without it. He told me that the farmers in his section had done remarkably well. Kemp does lots of business, ships cattle, cotton, etc., and is one of the busi-est little towns in the state. And while it is a little place, there are lots of very nice people there. In fact, they are awfully nice. Mr. Mason gave me an introduction to Kemp's elite society by sending me down to a rainbow party Saturday night, and you should have seen me stitching aprons (and my fingers.) I enjoyed my visit to Kemp so much that I'm ready to go back there again. Sunday morning I went to Waxa hachle via Kaufman and Ennis, and that night found me in Dallas. Monday morning I boarded the old reliable Texas and Pacific and stopped at Mineola yesterday afternoon. F. Guy Pay of Fort Worth, state agent for Streets' Western stable cars. was on the train with me and-but I won't tell about it. It's something very good, and if you want a good laugh, get him to tell it. At Mineola I met Mr. S. R. Bruce of the merchandise firm of S. R. Bruce & Co., and president of the bank of Mine-ola. He says Wood county is certainly the poor man's paradise. Lands are cheap and good, and can be obtained very easily. Farmers have done well and are contented.

and are contented. On my way to Tyler I met Mr. J. T. Mecoy of Swan, Tex., but formerly of Kentucky. He is a practical farmer, and horticulturist. Says this is the best fruit country in the world, and is good enough as a farming country. He cold me everybody in his section was prosperous, and that he had no fairly complaint to make

Also met H. C. McFarland of Tyler. traveling representative of Connally & Mansfield, gin and implement men. He reports Fast Texas farmers in prosperous conditions.

Here I have met Mr. L. T. Jester, eashier of the Tyler National bank. who save this section of the country is in good shape from a farming view, though the stock interests do not amount to much.

I go to Palestine tonight over the In-ternational and Great Northern, the boss road of East and Southeast Texas. You will hear from me again soon, when I get over among the whispering pine and cypress trees, probably from Colmesniel. Thine,

P. S .- By the way. I for



tomer. Write us. STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY Room 173, New Exchange building, U. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

Don't fail to write to the Fort Worth Business College for their beautiful catalogue.

Every Day in the Year

ern Nebraska citles, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line. The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up

Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

> J. C. MCCABE, G. T. & P. A.

OUR SEWING MACHINE

Worth.



EVANS-SNIDER-EUEL CO.,

Livestock -- Commission -> Agents,

WM. HUNTER, Fort Vorth, Manager for Texas. We make a special feature of the Texas trade,

Liv. Stock Commission Merchants

UNICH STOCK YARDS, ago, Ill

NATIONAL STOCK TARDS, Ratt St. Lonis. III



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The horse market spoken of a week or two ago will soon be established. Mr. Short, the manager, is on the Mr. Short, the manager, is on the ground, and in a short time expects to have everything under way.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Dec. 12 .- Cattle-Receipts, 4200; shipments, 1700; market slow but steady; Texas steers, \$2.25@ 3.90; Texas cows, \$1.65@2.10; beef steers, \$3.00@5.75: native cows, \$1.25@3.70; ockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.50; bulls, \$1.90@3.00.

Hogs-Receipts, 7800; shipments, 700; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, \$4.10(~1.45; heavies, \$4.30(@4.50; packers, \$4.25(@4.50; mixed, \$4.10(@4.40; lights, \$3.75@4.10; yorkers, 4.00@4.10; pigs. \$3.80

Sheep-Receipts, 2400; shipments, 500; market slow. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the

Kansas City Stock Yards Co.'s herse and mule department, report the market during the past week as showing more activity than for some time past, both in attendance of buyers and re-Prices, however, showed no perceipts. ceptable change for the better, except on the extra smooth Southern mares and geld'ngs. Draft horses continue to sell at ridiculous low prices. There is little or no demand from the East as yet ,and the only class that bring anything like a fair price in the way of an Eastern horse is the extra actor and they must have p'enty of size and fin-Prospects are that there will be a good, steady demand from now on, but there is but little encouragement for little encouragement forfeeders to hold for better prices. Rough thin and old horses are hard to sell at any price. Anything in the way of a plug horse sold from \$7.50 to \$15.00. The Southern buyers all claim that they must buy horses cheaper or go out of

the business. MULES.

There is a little better feeling in the market on all stock with quality mule market on an stock with quarty and finish. Prices, however, have not reacted any. Plug mules, rough /and agey, sold for almost nothing, but good 15 to 15 1-2 hands, with plenty of quality, find a ready market.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Stock Yards Chicago, Dec. 12. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex:

Cattle-Receipts.16.000; market steady ve steers, \$3.50@5.00; market steady teers, \$3.50@5.00; cows. \$1 2:00 50. Texascattle receipts nominal; fed ixes quotable \$3.50@4.25; grass aprs, \$2.50@3.00; grass cows, \$2.00@ Texas

Sheep-Receipts, 13.000. Market a quarter lower than last week. Good Taxas muttons, \$2.50@2.85; commun,

Hogs-Receipts, 32 000. Market 5@10c igher. Bulk, \$4.20@4.50. TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM, CO.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1894. The demand for Texas cattle during the past week has been good and all that arrived were readily disposed of that

rood prices, but not especially higher celpts last week were about 4100 ad, against 5000 the previous week. everything quickly, and prices were very satisfactory. The supply of nacattle was moderate all week and ded a large proportion of Christthe week were in demand. The mar-kets all over the country seem to be glutted with choice cattle, and some good enough to sell for \$6.50 early in the week could not be sold at the close at \$6 On the other hand the \$5. On the other hand, the com-n and medium cattle have sold ich better, and therefore the outlet

New Orleans Produce.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Dec. 12 .- Wool-Quiet with-

tive mixed, \$2.40@2.75; sheep and lambs, \$2.90@3.25; lambs, \$3.85.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 12 .- Hog proter a moment's thought: lucts very dull. Pork-12 7-8c: lard, refined tierce.

5 1-4c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 3-8c; sides, 6 3-8; bacon, sides, 7 1-4c. Hams-Choice sugar cured, 8 3-4@ 10 1-4c. Rice-Ordinary to good, 3 1-2@4 1-2c

Coffee-Rio, ordinary to fair, 17 1-4@ 19 1-4c. Flour-Quiet; extra fancy, \$2.60@2.70; patents, \$2.40@3.00.

Cornmeal-Dull at \$2.20

Bran-Steady at 71 1-2@82 1-2c. Corn-Steady; No. 2 sacked, white, 50c; mixed, 52@53c; yellow, 54@55c. Oats-Firm; No. 2 sacked western, 37 @37 1-2c; Texas, 39@40c.

Hay-Firm; prime, 14@15c; choice, 16 @16 1-2c. Sugar-Quiet and steady; open ket-

tle, prime, 2 3-8c; fair to fully fair, 2 3-16@2 5-16c; common to good comyears mon, 2 1-8c; inferior, 1 7-8c; centrifugal, plantation granulated, 3 5-8c; off plantation granulated, 3 1-2@3 9-16c; choice white, 3 5-16@3 3-8c; off white, 3 1-8@ 3 1-4c; gray white, 3@3 1-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-16c; prime yellow clarified, 2 15-16@3c; off yellow clarified, 2 3-4@2 7-8c; seconds, 1 5-8@2 11-16c. Molasses-Open kettle in good demand; strictly prime, 25c; good prime,

17@18c; good fair to prime, 13@15c; com-mon to fair, 12c; centrifugal, dull; good stuff. He said: prime to strictly prime, 5c; good common to fair. 4c: inferior to common, 3c.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12 .- Wheat-Slow but steady; No. 2 hard, 57c; No. 2 red, 57c; rejected, 46@47c; sample sales, f. o. b., Mississippi river, No. 2 hard, 59 3-4c; No. 2 red, 57c.

Corn-1-4c lower; mixed, 41 1-2@41 3-4c; No. 2 white, 43 1-2c. Oats-Firm; white, 30@31c; No. 3

white, 33c. Rye-Firm; No. 2, 49c. Flaxseed-Dull; \$1.38@1.40. Bran-Higher; 48@49c. timothy, \$8,00@9,50 Hay-Easier: prairie, \$7.50@9.00 Butter-Dull and weak; creamery, 16 @21c; dairy, 13@15c Eggs-Weak; 19c. Receipts-Wheat, 13,000; corn, 33,000; oats, 500.

Shipments-None.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cotton— Steady; middling, 5 3-16c; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 7600 bales; shipments, none; stock, 57,700 bales.

> St. Louis Produce. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12 .- Flour-Quiet,

steady. Wheat-Strong, nominally 1-8c higher.

No. 2 red cash, 52 3-4c; December, 53 1-8c; January, 54c; May, 56 5-8@ 54 3-4c.

Corn-Higher on estimates for mixed cash, 46 1-4c; December, 46 5-8c; January, 45 3-4c; May, 47 1-4c.

Oats-Firm, higher; No. 2 red cash, 30 1-2; December, 31 asked; May, 32 1-2 @32 5-8c. Sales of Minnesota at 54 1-2c. Bran-Strong, 61c east track sacked. Flax seed-\$1.40; clover seed, good to choice, \$8.40@8.50; timothy seed, \$4.75@

Hay-Steady, unchanged. Butter-Dull, depressed, choice to fancy separator creamery, 10@21c; choice dairy, 16@13c. Eggs-Weak, 19c. Corn meal-\$2.05@2.1 Whisky-\$1.23.

better prices; not much more, but just a trifle. This is caused by the abunlance of idle grass and will hold good f we are favored with good seasons in he spring. I don't think we are going to have any boom, but I do think that the silver lining to the dark cloud which has been over us for the past ten years is now coming round to we can see just a corner of it, whe and if the wind don't shift it back, we

may get to see it all before many Now, Sam didn't tell me to put him down in print for saying all this, but I'm sure it's no secret. There is noth-ing but good, sound logic in his talk

and he evidences a disposition to be fair and right in his belief and to give the yearling contractor a show, for which he should receive credit. There were several questions about which I wanted him to express himself

so I asked him about this season's fed "From the best information I can get there will be fewer meal fed cat-

tle this year than usual, more corn, seed and roughed cattle. The meal men, usually, will get it where the chicken got the ax-just below the jaw. Other feeders will make some money. I want to see them all make money, but don't believe they can. Some of the meal men will make money, but lots of them will drop a good big wad."

"Will the importation of cattle from Mex'co cut any figure with the Texas trade?" I inquired, and if you could get the full benefit of the "no" he save ne, you would know all about it. About this time we were near Terrell and Dink Chisholm of that place found us, and to'd us that the cattle in Kaufman and adjoining counties were in good shape and doing well; that they were not scarce and that some few contracts, small ones, had already been made at about last spring's prices, Arrived at Terren. Mr. Chisholm con ducted us to the hotel and then did the right thing by courteously showing us around town, introducing us to the people and showing us where to get lemonades, etc. I soon discovered that he and Sam wanted to visit a sick man in the country, so I left them and called on Judge J. O. Terrell, attorney at law, and of the firm of Terrell, Harris & Hardin, owners of one of the most famous Jersey herds in the South and breeders of fine swine. The judge was the acme of politeness, and said to me that his firm was much en-coù aged by recent busin ss. As readers Corn-Higher on estimates for to-morrow, closing 1-4@1-2c up. No. 2 & Hardin usually take all the premiums in sight at the Dal'as fair and anywhere else they exhibit. Another very successful Jersey breed-er at Terrell is J. D. Gray. Mr. Gray

has been living at Terrell for twentyfive years; was former'y in the cattle business big, but his herd now numbers just ninety-eight head. He makes more money with this herd, however, than the West Texas ranchman who has 9800 head. I met D. A. Crow of Crandall at Ter-

rell. He is a butcher and cattleman. Says there are plenty of cattle in Kauf-man county, and they are rood ones. C. O. Whitman of Terrell is a breeder Cotton ties-65c, Bagging-5 3-4@6 1-2c, Pork, standard mess jobbing, \$12.25. Lard, prime steam, \$6.70; choice,

time as knowing as the look he gave about how bad stuck Dodge Mason is me before, was withering, and said, afon his pet railroad, the Texas Trunk, which operates from Dallas to a dis-tance of about sixty miles. He says, "Well, its just this way. There are

and I know it's true, that the Trunk is the best little road in Texas: that it treats its customers in the best posplenty of cattle and there's no use of anybody's attempting to excite the people by telling them that cattle are scarce. But the indications are a shade sible manner, and that as a cattle road better and I know that cattle are it can't be beat. He says when he wants to ship from Kemp he loads up worth as much as this season as last, and when the train sets over the first rise about a mile from fown that he and it may be will bring just a little knows they are almost in Dallas.

> Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomason's eve water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

HOLIDAY RATES TO THE SOUTH-

On December 20, 21 and 22, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas raiway will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Southeast at one fare for the round trip, good to return for thirty days from date of sale. Through coaches and chair cars will leave the principal stations in Texas on December 20, and run through without change to Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga and other import-ant points via the Texas and Pacifio

and Iron Mountain routes, For further information apply to any ticket agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway.

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

> Tex.; M. N. BAKER, Secretary and Solicitor, Hamilton, Tex.; S. D. FELT, Treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.

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SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

Withers & McGehee of Lockhart and San Marcos have just shipped 1000 beeves to New Braunfels to be fed. They got them from Capt. Guy Borden and they were loaded at Kansas City. They are an extra good lot.

I had a few of the items in this department on the irrigation question in the San Antonio Daily Express, but thinking they might interest Journal readers give them this week.

Our 'steamed contemporary has decided that after all there will not be so many cattle fed in Texas this winter. There is hope for papers or people capable of changing their minds. The evolution may be slow, but there is hope.

It is so seldom that I see an item in the country papers calculated to inwith them, that when I ran across the following interviews with farmers in the Seguin Enterprise I fell all over

them. Here they are: Wm. Stein, New Berlin: "I will plant cotton as much as before, because it is our dependence for a cash crop. will plant as much corn as before. I have found that I could make more with molasses and bacon on the farm than any other small crop. Molasses is easily made at small cost and means cash for work If every farmer will try this they will find molasses-making a good thing. By planting pie melons in the corn crop, a useful feed is obtained; it can be fed to hogs, chickens, cattle, and even horses will eat them with relish. Dairy cattle, few and good, help table accounts wonderfully. I don't believe in planting wheat, cats or rye in our neighborhood; it has had a fair trial. Hogs can easily be raised with pie melons, etc., for home use and hand hire. I believe that hogs, how-ever, can be raised for market by-planting ple melons and finishing them

up for market on a little corn. Mr. J. W. Franks, Cottonwood: "I will plant less cotton and more corn next year and will raise more sorghum and sweet potatoes. I will sow some oats for feed, but have never found small grain a good cash crop. I will raise my own meat, as every one ought Our smoke houses ought to be to do. kept at home. Milk, butter and eggs, with the help of a good garden, ought to run the table for a year. Pumpkins and kershaws ought to be raised to fatten hogs so that not so much corn is used. There are really but two cash crops in the country, the first is cotton and the next mules." M. Anderson, Cottonwood: "I am

going to plant more corn than ever I did before, though every one must plant enough cotton to pay cash expenses and taxes. In my country small grain cannot be depended upon as a cash crop. Every farmer ought to raise his own meat. Kershaws, pumpkins, etc., can raise good hogs without depending entirely on the corn crop. There is good money being made in watermelons ... Every farmer ought to have a

good garden every year." F. A. Anderson, Lower Mill Creek: the situation and to treat it fairly which they did. If this is worth any 'I have always planted my land half in cotton and half in corn, and won't change. Cotton is always cash, and I run my farm so that this cotton cash is clear. Every one ought to raise lots hogs. There is plenty of feed be sides corn to raise them on. Corr means butter, eggs, chickens and small store accounts. I believe that farmers sell too much cotton seed. It can be used as dairy feed to better advantage, and this means plenty of milk for hogs. Let the whole object of farmers be to make their cotton crop clear cash. 'Live at home and board at the same place,' as the saying is. If every one farms with the above objects, they will do well." M. J. Durham, Durham Pottery: will plant less cotton than before and more corn. I am going to fence a pasture on the river and go into raising hogs for market. Will raise pumpkins, kershaws and sorghum to raise them on and finish fattening with corn. Sweet potatoes is a good crop in our country, if the merchants will find us a market The Seguin market is too soon glutted." Mr. John B. Buchanan ran a "sap" excursion into San Antonio last week, and the wonder of the week is where on earth and how on earth he got all earth and how on earth he got all those country people. If "Buck" ever runs for office the other fellow will have to go out of town with a whalin' majority or he's "shore" gone. He above the forks of the creek and some of the city dudes, with little pointed toes, little cutaway "close," little cigahad dead oodles of fun watching country go by. That's all right, boys, but be careful or some o' them "yaps" may come to town and trade you out of every cent your daddy leaves you. They the most good. are not only better than they look, but a darned sight smarter. And if Sam Jones right, and I am afraid he is, that this country is going to Heligo-land in a good many ways, if it is saved at all, the country people will have more to do with its salvation than everybody else put together. I have contended for years that it is in the interest of the state as well as the owners of prival lands alternating with state sections, reat these lands be made solid bodies by an exchange of sections. I have shown in print how these alternating sections prevent the state from leasing her sections and how they prevent the private owner of the odd section from improving his land. And this irrigation meeting sug-gests another reason why these lands should be blocked solid. The ranch of Capt. A. E. Shepard in Buchel county, affords a good illustration of what I job of diging post holes. mean. There is a valley several miles wide and with a black soil several feet deep, bounded on either side by hill ranges, broken by gorges entering the valley. There is one point where a volume of storm water hundreds of yards wide and three feet deep has been seen to entry the valley. A dam tickets December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, at sufficient to hold this water would back it off the captain's land upon posback it off the capitain's land upon pos-sibly parts of two or three state sec-tions. Now, the question is, whose water would that be? If this sets you to thinking, my object is attained. Easly's solicitude as to where in Heena the waler is to come from is shared and through connections. by a good many people who know a good deal more about water than does possibly, our friend Easly. And while everybody knows that there is not water enough on the earth or under the earth to irrigate one acre in ten of who are all water enough on the earth or under the earth to irrigate one acre in ten of Western Texas, here and there over the country is a "water crank" who, the country is a "water crank" who, in his own way, is solving the question as to how some of the land may be ir-gated. One may have a sub-firigation scheme another a ditch, and another a pump in well or stream; but in one way or knother some grand results in a small way have been shown. And if these people are here and could be pre-valied upon between learned dissertawhere a hearty welcome awaits them. All lines sell via the Cotton Belt Foute, the only line with double daiy trains from Texas to Memphis and return without change.

tions to put in a few words edgewise about how they obtain and use the water it would doubtless afford a character of information that a great many people are hungry for. The man who wants to buy a hundred or two hundred acres and the man who wants to sell the land to him, wants to know how the party of the first part can live like a white man on the hundred or two acres. They know he can't irrigate all, but would like to know if he can irrigate enough of it to save him when a dry season precludes a crop of cotton, grain or grass.

Do you know that some of these West Texas lawyer politicians are so unfa-miliar with the blessed beverage that "sparkles in the sun-beam, is distilled in the dew-drop and treasured in the mighty deep," that they would hardly recognize a rivulet if they should meet it in the road? Not long ago one of them was here and a new comer was asking him about his section—the character and price of land, etc. The talk developed the fact that the lawyer had resided in that section several years, and when Mr. Newcomer, among other things, asked him about the character of the "drinking water," was paralyzed at the reply: "By George I never thought to taste it." While this circumstance may not have much connection with irrigation, it may in a measure account for the incredulity of a few people as to whether there is much water in Western Texas or whether it makes much difference if there is or

not. Do you think we have a legislature competent to wrestle with a new irrigation law? State legislation is largely dominated by Central and East Texas. Do you think our new Western mem-bers are of a character likely to have much influence upon the people from the "piney woods" and "black land belt?" Did you think of this when you voted for them? Do you know that about half the trouble West Texas has had in securing consideration to which she is justly entitled, has arisen from lack of proper presentation and advoy of her claims? Well, I believe just that. While the "piney woods" people may be a little too slow we have bored with such big augurs out west here, that I am afraid, in times past, we have been just about as much too fast. With time and space I might give a few specifications, but will only say, n a general way, that too many of our Western Texas representatives have gone to Austin with such lofty contempt for the East Texas view of state policy that the very manner their presentation and advocacy of our claims had the effect to prejudice against us influences that under other conditions might have done us good Having on one occasion, in company with a delegation of leading West Texas stockmen, visited Austin in the interest of a measure for the benefit of Texas, I was greatly impressed West with the kindly and interested consideration shown us, even by men from whom we expected no missideration at all. And while our mis-sion was successful, in the methods by which success was ecured, there was not, from the firt to last, a thing suggestive of lobby as the term is usually understood. On the one hand were men who thoroughly understood their wants; and who, withal, were and earnest in the belief that their section was entitled to that for which they asked. On the other hand their claims and reasons therefor were treated with the utmost consideration by majority of the East and Centr Texas members, who evidently appr clated the honesty of purpose of the petitioners and who, be it said to their credit, showed a desire to understand

they are welcome to it. We have a good many people in gate if they only knew how, and; therefore, while appreciating to the fullest extent the very able manner in which the subject has been discussed in the congress drawing to a close, and while realizing the great stimulus that it must give to the irrigation idea in Western Texas, I would have been glad had there been more of interchange of ideas and experiences regarding the practical work of irrigation. However, as showing that I by no means under-value most of the discussions that have been had, and especially of the papers that have been read, I should egard the failure to preserve the same a printed form, as a loss that could be ill afforded. Stil I have no doubt that it would have been a matter of great interest and benefit to many to have heard how Henry Rogers, ten miles west of town, is right now revel-ling in such luxuries as cabbage, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, roasting ears and other truck as a result of a sub-irrigation experiment. I am moreover sure that the modus operandi by which Col. L. G. Collins of Duval county pro-duced these mandarin oranges would have been interesting and likewise that old "water crank" from Gonazles and other counties could have told us som interesting and valuable things. True, they might not have greatly interested those who know all about irrigation, but would have doubtless interested and possibly encouraged a good many

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"OLD STATES."

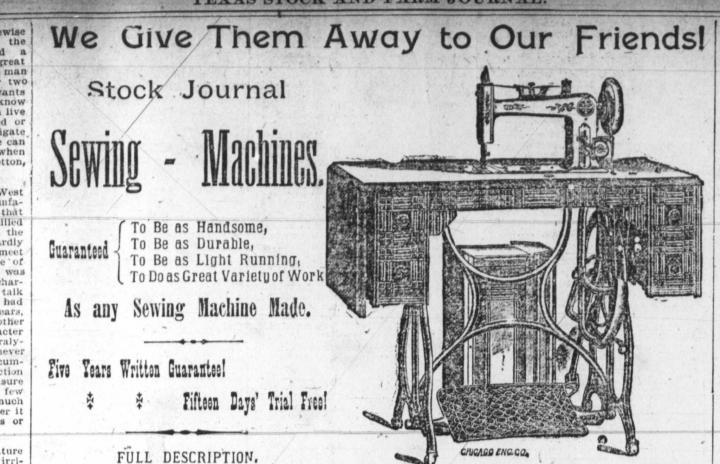
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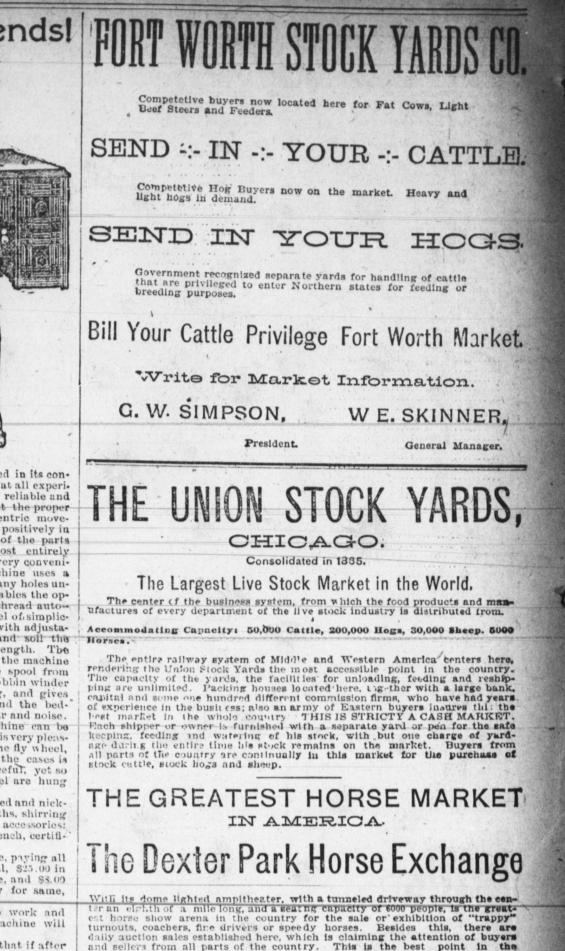
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stockmen, and whose opinion is that it is only a matter of time when they MORE THAN PLEASED. will again be Texas stockmen. There facination about Texas ranch Strawn, Tex., Nov. 26, 1894. life that people never seem to get well

Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Gentlemen-I am more than pleased I am afraid we will have to import with the Journal sewing machine. It is all you represent it to be, and I

some irrigators before we can have much irrigation in Texas. However, a few might be developed from the will advise all my friends who desire a sewing machine to buy the Journal raw material at hand. I know a few machine and get your valuable and instructive paper free. Yours truly, MRS. O. L. YORK. old-time dogy chasers who take to it all right, but as a rule I think they would regard the undertaking a good deal as the average cow boy would a (Note-The Journal machine is not the ordinary newspaper premium ma-chine so widely advertised at from

\$15 to \$20, but is a machine built for HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE the regular trade, and always satis-See description elsewhere. Price, fles. For the holiday excursions to the old delivered, with four drawers and leaf and all attachments, with Journal 12 months, \$22. PUBLISHERS.) states, the Cotton Belt Route will sell

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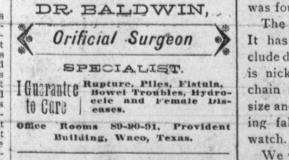


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