### THE FARM

At the request of t gover, r of ogg has apfississippi, Governo inted four delegar from each of the hirteen congressi al districts of the otton Growers Protective association-be held at Jackson, Miss., commenc-January 9, 1895. elery is not only a delicate edible,

at is always salable and a good ship der. In addition, its culture is not dif-ficult and one acre will pay better than ten planted to any other crop, with the exception of onions or small of how few farmers make to raise celery. They seem that because market garddistinct branch of agriculeen raising hay, grain and stock, waich they consider farming and "making garden" which they re farming. gard as largely the work of women and children. The care of one acre of garden judiciously bestowed, would yield far more abundant and satisfactory returns, than those ordinarily secured m forty acres of "crop." Celery, ragus, rhubarb and onions will lly at good paying prices. A little e, intensive farming and a little indiscriminate spreading and over land areas, will make the farmer ch more prosperous and indepen-

.-Colorado Farmer.

Every intelligent farmer knows the wonderful improvement that has been made in live stock. Our fine Shorthorns, Herefords, and Polled Angus cattle, and Poland-China, Berkshire, and other improved breeds of swine have been bred from the original scrubs and elm peelers. This has been accomplished by a systematic method of breeding and feeding. That corn, wheat, and other grains can be improved by the same method has been clearly demonstrated. The improvement of corn is so simple that every farmer should understand how to do , and then put his knowledge in practice. Many good farmers will pay high prices for a high bred bull or boar to improve their live stock. That is ail right, but the same farmers every year select their seed corn from the crib, or perhaps from the field, with no thought of improvement. A little forethought and some extra little forethought are little forethought. Many good farmers will pay or each ear. This can be done by pound. Deducting cost of shipment sorn each ear. This can be done by very farmer in this wise: Choose a every farmer in this wise: Choose a small plat of rich land, say one-fourth cotton would bring about 8 cents per to an half, acre, far enought removed from the other corn that the pollen cannot reach it. Make this plat very fertile that the corn may be furnished all the plant food necessary for its perfect development.—Prairie Farmer.

BETTER EDUCATIONAL ADVAN-Never before has the interest in the education of young men for farmers been so great as at present. Parents

their sons on the farm and to prepare them thoroughly for their life work they must educate them in such a way that the knowledge they will require while young can be put to a practical purposes. The dead languages and higher mathematics are an things may be learned that can be turn have an intrinsic value.

country has there been such an oppor to gratify the desire for a pracstical education as at present. The demands of the times have been recognized by those in charge of our education al institutions, and in many of the bes colleges and schools there is a general inclination toward aiding young men in the direction of the various calling in life aside from what are usually

considered the professions.

At the state colleges and universities, many of which were estensibly estab-lished as agricultural schoools, the true purposes of the institutions are being more closely apprehended and in nearly every state in the Union now the young man who wishes to fit himself thoroughly for farming can do so. To encourage those who do not care to or cannot spare years of time and large sums of money, short courses are arranged, and the cost is made as low as possible in order to enable those in moderate circumstances to get a start of our young men at present were only taken advantage of as they should be it would have a telling effect upon the future of agriculture and the profession of farming would be elevated to a degree hitherto unthought of. It would gree hitherto unthought of. It would require but little time, energy-or money for the young man of teday to not only make the vocation of farming interesting and profitable, but more highly respected as well .- National Stock-

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

man and Farmer.

On February 19th the Texas State Swine Breeders' association meets at this place and will continue in session three days. Full particulars can be had by addressing A. A. Pittuck, secretary. Dallas, Tex. This society is in first-class working condition with a large membership and live active officers. Its meetings are always well attended and the interest in the same grows as the years go on. Every person in Texas interested in swine breeding, should attend this meeting. 41'is mposed of men who grow hogs and the whole swine industry, and more can be learned in one day's attendance of such meetings than can be obtained elsewhere in years.

Now, do not fail to attend this swine meeting; in fact, you cannot afford to

miss it. There will be some fine hogs there, as Texas has fine hogs and the swine men have the very best. Do not stay away from this meeting and think you save money by so doing. What you will learn about breeds o

ogs, care of hogs, feeding hogs, etc. would pay your expenses one hundred mes over, in one year's gain and saving.
The Poultry Raisers hadea fine meet

ing in Galveston in 1894 and will do much better at their annual meeting 1895. Here is another society that come to stay and is in first-class hands for that purpose. J. G. McRey olds, Nechesville, is secretary, and will ledly give all desired information. notice of its 1895 meeting will be iven as soon as the same is determin-

The State Bee Keepers will meet in 195; being, we think, its eighteenth au-W. R. Howard, Fort Worth ship and some of the ablest experts on bee culture in the world. The Texas State Hofticultural socie

hold its ninth annual meeting ill hold its minth annual included in the last at Bowie, Texas. E. L. Huffsuccess of this society and its labors for Texas are before the public. It is for advancement for 1895.

Now, here are four societies working to collect and distribute information covering these respective industries. They are composed of men engaged in such industries. They confine their labors and discussions to such industries. Learn all you can about these indusries and you cannot fail.

Let every farmer in Texas décide me agricultural society, and fulfill the demands on him as a citizen and gain all the advantage that knowledge of his business can give.

### SEA ISLAND COTTON. There has been considerable experi-

menting done in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi with Sea Island cotton, and it has been found to grow well and yield plentifully on the Southwest ".exas sea coast and lands contiguous short time ago the Express procured good samples of the Texas growth and sent them to one of the biggest cottor brokerage firms in New York for a report as to quality, resemblance to the genuine Sea Island cotton and marketable value. In the course of a letter in regard to the samples submitted, the brokers say:

This little sample has excited considerable interest and comment. I sent on some of it to one of our Eastern salesmen, whose opinion on the subject is valuable, and he replies, to quote is own words, 'that it has no characeristic common to Sea Island except length. It is a coarse, harsh-fibered make smooth, fine yarns like Sea Islands. There are, however, a number of mills who, if they could get it in quantity, and at a price not to exceed 10 1-2 to 11 cents, delivered Boston points, could use it to good advantage, and would undoubtedly use considerable quantities of it. Your friends who raise this cotton can perhaps tell from this whether it would be worth their while to cultivate it. It should be put through a roller gin." While the results of this investiga-tion do not justify extravagant chains that have been made, they are suffi-ciently encouraging to make a thor-

made. Texas will be developed in the future on just such departures from the well worn ruts of business that have eted the industries of the state in

### DIVERSIFIED FARMING. are beginning to realize that to keep | The Different Soil Products Which

the past.-San Antonio Express.

Pay Better Than Cotton. Falkner, Tex., Dec. 22, 1894.

plant and how to manage, to make the nost money out of an average 50-acre In the first place' I have never had nuch experience in farming, though I have been raised on a farm, but ob-servation teaches me that to make arming pay a diversity of crops is deeidedly necessary. Take for instant when cotton brought a good price, quickly became the foremost crop of the Southern states and the result is now the surplus far exceeds the de-

Now for telling what I would do to make the most money out of a 50-acre field. I would plant 20 acres in corn. cashaws and pumpkins, which are both good for table us and stock feed-ing. At the proper time I would plant two acres in Irish potatoes, which when fully matured and gathered would heave the soil in good condition for planting more sweet potatoes for

late crop.
Of course on well managed farms a good stock of cattle and hogs are kept, and it is their offspring that generally bring good prices if well fed and help the farmer to "make both ends meet."

It would be essential therefore, to plant at least three acres in sorghum, two acres in field peas and five acres in Five acres should be oats. arket garden purposes, and planted in the following vegetables would undoubtedly prove very remunicative; watermelons, muskinelons, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, eggplant, pepper, souash, bush tomatees and English

peas.
Since broom corn is coming so prom-juently before the public as a paying crup, it would be well to devote at least three acres to its culture.

Few people realize how much money there is in beans, until they are asked

to pay 5 and 10 cents per pound for them in the stores, then they wonder why more attention is not paid to such a remunerative croe. There are many kinds of beans, but without doubt the bush lima is far in the lead of all others, from the fact that it is more nutritious, and bears from May until nutritious, and bears from May until frost kills the plant. A space of two acres planted, in the bush lima bean will be found quite profitable at the rat of 3 cents per pound for the beans.

Instead of planting 4 cent cotton, it would be better to plant an owner, and five acres in peach, pear and plum trees would give better returns when shown good care, than that number planted in cotton, besides, the amount of labor in the cure of an expense.

required by corton.

The prices on all agricultural products have been so unsteady it is impossible to make an estimate of th proceeds to be derived from the pro-ducts of a 50-acre farm. If the farmers of our grand country wish to prosper, they must bear in mind that colton no longer be called "king." that diversity of crops alone will show them their way clear All of the products of the soil, except cotton, can be utilized on the farm, and any sur-

of labor in the care of

chard is not one-half as much as that

#### plus always finds a market W. L. KUYKENDALL. HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM.

Written for the Journal. Do not look beyond your reach for wealth: it lies all about you. In this wonderful age of improvement you must move on in the line of march, or et your next door neighbor dig the jewels from the soil. Many of our young men are not contented with the beautiful old homestead, the green fields and

man, Fort Worth, is secretary. The the farm, but, in their anxiety for gain, push out to large cities, or some distant land, where in nine cases out of ten they would have been happie and wealthier men had they put that same life and energy on the farm. The world demands men who will

> mand not only a living but even luxuries thrown in. Nothing in this life can be gained without hard work. Be careful in choosing an occupation; start right, and the outcome will be fruitfulness. you are interested in your vocation, and are industrious, your work, even though hard, will be a pleasure.

work. The curse of our country today

is the multitude of idle ones, who de-

Try and interest your boys in your work. To do this you must encourage them in their small beginnings. Stake out one acre of land for your boy for his own use. By this I do not mean the poorest land on your farm, but the very best, and see also to commence with that it is well enriched. be apt to decide their future.
Put in something that is in demand

nd that always commands good prices. low many farmers have first-class d corn that will test 95 per cent when pla. ng time arrives? A fine grade of seed corn that your nighbors know is right in every respect will prove a very profitable investment for When you have an article to sell, give your customers value received, and cour trade is established. The same hints may be aplied to all varieties of grain. There is a good income await-ing you at your very doors; seize your grand opportunity.

There is always money to be made in growing early onions for bunching. start with. They can be planted in ows one inch apart, fourteen inches between the rows, as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Do not plant any crop until you have tion of your ground. Plow thoroughly and do not leave any dead furrows, nuless' ground is apt to overflow. If such be the case, it is best to back furrows every forty feet, leaving dead continuing this method two seasons the land will be properly ridged and will dry off quickly. This treatment applies to low land only. Harrow the ground as soon as practicable so as to pulverize all lumps, then plank one or both ways. If ground is not then in tine condition, harrow and plank

Onions from seed are one of the most profitable crops that can be pranted. They do best in a rich, light, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeed well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. They may be planted as early in spring as the ground can be worked, allowing four pounds per acre. Sow thinly in drills foot apart between the rows. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so they will stand about three inches apart, keeping the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing; take care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

the spring that the ground can be difference in your returns. four hundred dollars are often realized on this crop. One of the best early peas is the Lightning Express, and or a heavy yield and earliness they are hard to beat, as they ripen very early and are a sure cropper. The sweetest early pea for family use is the Ameriand always command the highest price vielders as the Lightning Express. Fo narket use, plant in rows three apart, sowing quite thickly in the row to a depth of three inches. From one to two bushels of seed are required to plant an acre in this way. ession of sowings about two weeks apart, fine peas may be had all sum-By giving your best attention to natd Care should be taken in having as customers desire them fresh and tender. See that the stock is clean, give good measure, and cover baskets with rhubarb leaves so that stock will present a clean and fresh appearance care and forethought you will very goods that will enable you to quickly tispose of them at the highest market price. When peas have all been marketed, plan your land and prepare for a crop of late cabbage, and thus turn

our soil to account each day of the season. One of the best little gabbages is the new Christmas King. Seed may be sown in May and transplanted to field last part of June or first of July, three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to admit of cultivating with horse cultivator both ways. This crop needs rich soil and good cultivation while growing, thereby insuring you a profitable investment. These hints, with others which will suggest themselves to you, will, I trut.

#### crown your labor with success. Rockford Seed Farm, Rockford, Ill.

The Brenham Banner says: "And speaking, of advertising, some mer-chants get at into their heads that be cause they have been here so long, and cause they have been here so long, and because everybody knows them, it is useless to advertise. They never made a greater mistake. They may have advertised thoroughly a year ago, but a new man has stepped into the ring and is doing the advertising this year, and the people have almost forgotten the old firm is in existence. As an evidence of this fact, two years ago evidence of this fact, two years ago the Republican nominees for president and vice-president were very extensive-ly-advertised and cheir names were on every man's mind. Today half the peo-ple you meet cannot yell you who was the republican nominee for president, and not one in ten can tell who was the nominee for vice-president. If you do not want the people to forget you, you should keen your name everlasting-ly before them. It is a big piece of presumption to think-the people will not forget you."

The Southern Poultry Journal Is the only second-class poultry journal in the South.

Has but one competitor on earth. editor has not been "a fancier all life," has set hens and raised h's life." chickens only nine years.

Its printer is one of the "unprace. tigh!? kind.
This is a new departure, try us.

Subscription price 50 cents per year.
It reaches more buyers in the Southwest than any of the first-class jourdium. Sample copies free.

### DAIRY.

ABOUT MILKING.

It is the last few drops of milk that distinguishes between the good and the bad milker. Not only are they the richest in tutter fats, but if all the milk is not drawn out at each milking the cow will gradually dry up. Really good milkers are scarce. The average farmer milks irregularly and hurriedly. oblivious of the fact that haste and lack of system never secures the best

results This is particularly true of the better grades of cows, as the longer the line of heavy milkers in her pedigree, the bighly and finely strung is likely to be the animal's temperament and the more sensitive to neglect or ill-usage. The cow suffers when milking-time passes and she is not afforded the needed relief; she becomes restless and t verish; her nerves are unstrung and she squares the account by disappointing the milker by decreasing her yield. same result is produced by noises and disturbances of any sort, or by the hurrying process when the milker tugs away without any regard for the distress his rough methods are inflicting upon the animal. The operation is made a pain instad of a pleasure to the cow and she is not to be blamed if she

euts it as sport as possible and dries off prematurely.

It is folly to deny cows the possessions of the pos sion of any sense. They can appreciate kind treatment as reacily as dogs or children, and will quickly respond to sympathetic handling. Each animal distinctive individuality of her own, which the milker may study to his own profit. A little gentleness and coaxing will have far more effect than application of the milking stool, use of the latter simply aggravates the trouble by frightening the cow and causes the contraction of the muscles, which should be relaxed. The good milker is regarded by his cows much as a mother is by her children. He mirks at stated hours, taking each cow in regular order and perform ing the operation gently, evenly, expeditiously and thoroughly. There is no noise, no roughness, no undue hast The animals are relieved and soothed instinctively respond in a that causes the careless milker to rail at his own indifferent yields, though he remains too ignorant or too obstinate to change his methods.

#### DAIRY NOTES.

A man that will not provide good ding for his cows is not hable to brash hith off the udder in making. Do you know how much your butter costs you per pound? A little calculation may points out better and more economical methods.

The price of the best creamery butter has advanced a little; the price the lowest grade of farm butter has remained nearly stationary.

If the cream is kept too warm and churned at a high temperature, the butter will be light in color and devoid of that fine flavor which fixes its val-

It is the first effort at reform that costs; make up your mind that you will do it and then start right in be-Peas are also money-makers, and should be planted the very first day in argue you out of the notion. Many farmers do not know from home; of cours they all thin their home made butter is good, but they have no standard of judging.

> ter and does not stimulate as good flow of milk as in other years, on account of the jex'treme dry weather while hay was being gathered. Sell your cows if you will not procura good the momenter, a trustweethy test, and h you are not willing to school your intelligence to the utmost within your power. There is no profit in unscientific work in this progressive

oughy well is very apt to be more than usually thorough in all of his opera-On the contrary, the farm who thoroughly slights one part of his bunsiness does not do thoroughly wel any part of it.
Millet is a luxuriant grower, and

Millet is a large per cent of albuminoids, which makes it espeally valuable for milk. It produce e to six tons per acre, and is easi ly cured. Try two acres next seasor on good rotten turf, one bushel o need to the acre.

The time that a helfer is allowed t

dry after her first call is droppe affects her habit in this respect all her life. It is not necessary for a good cow properly cared for to go dry long than from three to four weeks. The very best cows can hardly be dried off the inbred tendency to milk production having been developed so strongly The dairy brings a revenue wich i always cash and almost continuous. If helps maintain the fertility of the farm; its products, if good, has seldom to seek a buyer; it exhibits more vitality in times of depression than almos any other product that the farmer sells; but the average farmer studies improvements in all other lines before he takes an interest in the business of making The dairy school at Madison, Wis.

had registered ninety-five students of November 1 for the winter term, be ginning January 1, 1895. A the capacity of the school is not more than 100, the fadications are that a large number of applicants will have to be turned away. Similar reports come t us from all over the United States and Canada of the crowded condition of the schools for the next term. At Anthony Park, Minn., they obliged to hold two sessions in both butter and cheese.
Cows in milk will consume nearly 5 per cent more water than the same cows when not giving milk. The New York experiment station at Geneva, found as an average of several breeds that each cow drank 1039 pounds of water and consumed 547 pounds more in food per month During lactation the average per month was 1660 pounds drank and 77448 pounds consumed in food. The pounds of water consumed for each pound of milk produced wer as follows: Ayrshires, 4.26; Guernseys

5.07; Holsteins, 4.43; Jerseys, 5.3 Short-horns, 54 Holderness, 3.95; De nons, 4.62, making an average of 4.68 pounds. The need of an abundance of water is evident.—Kansas Farmer . CREAM RAISING.

Whitten for The Journal. • • • • Phe subject of comm raising has for the pass eighteen year attracted a good deal of attention in this and other countries. Yet while it has been pretty well understood by persons giving it special study it has confused many.

One trouble has been that many persons have each claimed to have invented an apparatus of great value for cream raising. The same persons have each developed a theory regarding cream raising that just fitted his apparatus made to fit it. Which ever way it may be you will always find each one of the self styled inventors.

#### be practiced. Such persons are quacks. Some of these persons have obtained patents on their apparatuses and othhave even thrown dust in the eyes

of the examiners in the United States patent office to the extent of getting patents on their theories, first clothing them with the dignity of "process" or system. Now the words process and system have been shamefully misused in connection with dairy matters, especially cream raising, and as a result the

dairy public has been many times unmercifully guiled. Even professors in agricultural colleges have been hoodwinked by the class above referred to. and by persons selling or representing their apparatuses and theories. As an illustration of how professors connected with agricultural colleges and directors of agricultural experi-ment stations have been misled, atment stations have been misled, at-tention is called to the fact that as long ago as 1877, many of that class were made to believe, or at least taught that submerging milk for cream raising would give better results than simply subjecting it to the Swedish system. Many of them continued that way of teaching till within a few years. It is a curious fact, however, that since the patent on submerging expired in February last, since which time those who were the owners of it during its existence have been no longer benefited by its protection, it is a curious fact I say, that since then professors and directors have seemingly lost their interest in submerging. Whereas if it has the advantages they always taught it had, they should now take the greater interest in advocating its merits, for by so doing they would be benefiting the public, instead of the owners of the late patent, which per sons and corporations they were benefiting before the patent had expired. It is true that the Swedish system of cream raising had not been brought to the notice of the American public till about one year earlier than the above date, or 1876. It is therefore quite possible that those professors, or some of them, had never heard of it, and it is equally probable, that, of those that had heard of it, some of them did not know that by the proper practice of i all the cream could be raised between milkings. But occupying the positions they did, they should not only very soon after its introduction in this country, if not before, and just what could be accomplished by it. Perhaps if there had been a patent on would not only have known all about it, but would have highly recommende it. But whether they knew it

not one of them gave it any attention, Even H. B. Gurler in his recent book, "American Dairying," which title rightly belongs to a book on dairying by an author of earlier and more ex-tended reputation, seems not to be aware of any system of deep setting, except that which calls for submerging the milk. And the only illustration given in his book of apparatus for the cans must be lifted from the tank before the final separation of the cream from the milk can be accomplished. And in order to lift the cans the operator's hands must be plunged into ice cold water. Hence it will be seen that Mr. Gurler's ideas regarding cream raising apparatus are about as to cream raising. In a later letter the history of the

Swedish system will be given, as well as rules for practicing in

### IRRIGATION.

ganized at San Antonio for the purpos of re-establishing the old Espada system of ditches, which were built about a century ago by the Spaniards. Alex Walton, Jr., is president, J. B. Shayana, vice-president, and Charles Hodson, secretary and treasurer.

One hundred men investing \$100 apiece could form an irrigation compiece of irrigable land; furnish it with pump, gas engine, fenc in! demonstrate to the world the feast bility of irrigated farming in West Texas, besides realizing at least 25 pe cent net on their investment annually and all this in Maverick county. Eagle Pass Guide.

Texas where with experiments it could be demonstrated that irrigation from artesian sources could be done on a paying basis. Within the past wo weeks, experiments conducted a Goodland and other points in Western Kansas, have resulted in the most im portant demonstrations of irrigation possibilities that have been had in the West for many years. The under Western Kansas and Nebraska and Eastern Colorado proved sufficient to provide irrigation to an immense Experiments have shown ereage. that at a maximum, cost of about \$350 a pumping apparatus can be erecte to twenty acres. Water is found i abundant supply at a depth of 180 200 feet, and continuous pumping has no effect on the volume

To become land poor at once seems move to a new country. The first thing is to purchase eighty acres to a quarter section of land. Forty acres under irrigation, properly tilled, will grow a greater quantity of produce than any 260 acre farm in the world by the rain method of farming. One acre properly during the time from March to Nov ber. Another acre will grow sufficien grain to fatten them. An acre in fruit will supply any family with plenty and have a surplus to sell. those who know how to handle them, as also does poultry. Why not try farming forty acres good, before purchasing are able to pay for land no better in vestment can possibly be made, but to go in debt for large tracts simply invites disaster .- S. A. Standard.

In a letter to the Abilene Reporter S. P. Rowlett tells something of what he did in the way of irrigation, as fol-

lows: "I see that Mr. Sayles has a letter in the Reporter on Irrigation, every word of which I indorse; but I think is much that we farmers can do while the laws are being changed to suit capitalists and the ditches are being dug. With your permission I will give your farmer subscribers a little of my

each developed a theory regarding cream raising that just fitted his apparatus. In some instances the theory has first been evolved and the apparatus made to fit it. Which every way it may be you will always find such one of the self styled inventors ter and worked it us to the ditch for feet time-

### claiming that his theory of cream raising is the correct one, and that his apparatus is the only one by which it can be paratused. Such makes a corrected and such was a corrected. doing there. It was simply wonderful.

Last spring I had the ditch I had been so careful to keep open closed up and planted corn in the low ground, so as to spread the water all over it, the sur face being almost a perfect level plane. When we had a good shower the water covered about five acres.
"Now for results. On that five acres

I raised about ten tons of sorghum-two crops—twenty bushels good corn, one and a half tons of oats in straw, fifty-one bushels (measured) dora corn, first crop, about twenty bush els second crop—as much as I had raised on every fifteen acres I had in cultivation. "In looking around I find at least one

half the farms have portions of land that could be dammed so as to hold water enough to irrigate from five to forty acres. Many others could make tanks that would store water to irrigate gardens and for stock water, thereby saving many miles of trave with stock to and from water.

"I have had the last three years good garden watered by hand with home-made pump. A good garden is worth more to a family than three bales of cotton, and will not take half th labor after you get the water. "I should like to know how many farmers in Taylor county will try and store the water that falls on their land this winter, or as much of it as they

Now, farmers, try the above, and get you pies enough to make your bacon for next year. Raise sorgnum to feed them on, as well as enough for your cows. The milk and hogs will pay you well, and next fall give the Reporter a statement showing the results of your experiments as compared with your former methods of farming.

#### SIPHON IRRIGATION.

Fruit growers and gardners have been ooking about for some practical methed of irrigating on a small scale. The drouth the past season has emphasized the need of prompt work, in order to successfully meet any future emergency. A writer in the New York rribune offers the following advice: It is always well for the gerdner to take nature into active partnership. When nature is willing to do a thing for a person, free of cost, it is poor maning condition. Grain feeding should be agement to undertake to do the work by one's own muscle power. Now for the application: A great many persons put foce-pumps into their wells, and by a great many ups and downs of the pump handle force the water over the garden. Many others, whose wells are also situated above their gardens, pump up the water and let it run by the force of gravitation down over their gardens, when all that is needed is the putting of one end of a necessary length of rubber hose into the well, making a siphon of it, and then letting nature pump the water out. Wherever the water in a well, pond or stream is high enough so that the end of a tube inserted in it is higher than the other end, the water will run up out of the well through the tube in

constant stream, if two conditions are filled—one, that the highest point in the constant stream, it is filled—one, that the highest point in the tube or pipe is nearer to the end in the water than to the other end, that is, will be a rise and fall in the value of water than to the other end, that is, will be a rise and fall in the value of stock as well as grain, writes a constitution to the Agricultural Epitomist. condition is that the tube, or pipe, but There are hundreds of gardens and small fruit plantations whose owners might take advantage of this principal of natural philosophy, to the benefit of their garden and to the great saving of their own labor. It is often the case that a pond or spring is lo-cated some distance away, perhaps, but on higher ground than one's land. It would be no small expense to pipe water from such pond or spring, if th pipe must be buried several feet below the surface to avoid frost, but a muc smaller expense if the pipe could ald upon the surface of the ground As irrigation is needed only in the sum mer, there is no reason why such water pipe should not be laid upon the surface. The idea is worth thinking over by idea is worth thinking over those who have water that is accessible in this way, and especially by those who have wells from which water could be siphoned out at no expense what

#### THE STATE OF TEXAS. In the district court, February term,

A. D. 1895. To the sheriff or any con stable of Tarrant county, greeting; You are hereby commanded that b making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to return day hereof, you summon Aleck R. Pigg, whose residence is un known, to be and appear before the district court to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the court house thereof, in the city of Fort. Worth, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1895, the same being the 11th day of February, A. D. 1895, file number being 8999, then and there to answer the petition of Sarah Jane Pigg. filed in said court, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1894, against the said Aleck R. Pigg, and alleging in sub-stance as follows, to-wit: Plaintif sues for divorce from defendant on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treat ment towards plaintiff, and plaintiff alleges in her petition that the dant is a man of most violent passion and ungovernable temper, and made it unsafe for plaintiff to live with him, and his inhuman treatment rendered their living together insupportable Therefore plaintiff prays that the mar-riage between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and declared null and void and that plaintiff be adjudged to have the custody of Bertie Pigg, the mino plaintiff have judgment for costs of suit, and such other and further re-lief as may be just and equitable.

and there before said court this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Witness, R. H. McNatt, Clerk of th district court of Tarrant county.

Given under my hand and seal of said November, A. D. 1894. R. H. McNATT.

Clerk District Court, Tarrant County,

Texas. By J. C. Branum, Deputy. Breeders' Gasette.

The price of the Breeders' Gazette which is the standard breeders paper

### SHEEP AND WOOL

Only within a few years has it been deemed practicable for Americans to export sheep to a country famed for centuries for its fine production of mutton. Good breeding on this side of the ocean and good preparation on pasturage and cheap corn have finally prevailed, and the Englishman, ever an admirer of choice mutton as an article of diet, is becoming a buyer of American sheep.

An Englishman writes that a week before the first of the lambs are expected, the first served lot of ewes should be drawn out from the others. and kept on dry gound not very far removed from the fold during the day-time, and confined in the latter at night—the same system being followed with the other lots successively when they come within a week of lambing. By following this practice the sneep get accustomed to their close quarters fore lambing commences, and, after the first night or two, settle down con-tentedly as soon as they get inside. There is thus less risk of loss being fx-perienced than there would be were the animals only introduced to the fold after lambing had actually commenced. The folds should be roomy, that the sheep do not crowd together or become too hot, and to rive the shepherd a better opportunity of carefully noticing each animal during his visit to the fold, which should take place frequently throughout the

### LITTER ITEMS.

Sheep are so well protected by their fleece that they do not require as much fat or heat producing food as other ani-

mals do. The ram in all cases must have the best of care at breeding time, husbanding his strength, an drequiring of him the least possible exertion.

There is no duliness in the busi-ness of breeding mutton sheep. Such breeds as the Shropshires and Lincolns are selling like hot cakes this winter. Lambs should have feed other than that taken from the mother after they are five weeks old, and sh some grain feed throughout the year. The ewes at breeding time should not be in high flesh, but in good thriv-

light until after the lambs have arrived. Buy common ewes to start with, if you wish, but buy a thoroughbred ram at the same time; and it is better to start with common ewes if you know nothing about the business. A loss, if

it should happen to occur through ig-norance, will not be so great. Ar Indiana farmer writer recom-mends a novel plan of making a ewe own her lamb. Put a dog in the stable with her. If the ewe is not entirely devoid of maternal interests she will defend her lamb. If she is, she will so intently watch the dog that she will unconsciously let the lamb suck. A neighbor of the writer says that of several trials it proved a success every time.

day for \$35 than it was eight years ago for \$150. Cattle a few years ago took a tumble in price. Some of our stockmen went nearly wild in hurrying up to get unloaded or out of the cattle but today these very men are just as wild to reload with cattle and some farmers have quit wheat. Now the day may come that back they will come the case with sheep. I know as well as anyone else that the bottom is out of the sheep market, both wool and mutton. My stock paper says there have been many car loads of sheep that have been shipped into Kansas City, where the owner had to put up some hard cash besides that received for the sheep to pay the freight. And why? that the day is not far off when sheep will be on their feet again, whether horses or wheat are or not. It is our loading and not stocking up; many of them have gone out of the business. The ewes have been sent—to market. Some of the ewes that have been kept at home have not been bred. but are kept until in condition to send to market. I say when the sheep stop going to market by the train load, as they are now going, and have been, then sheep will take a turn in value. Then the man that has had the grit to hold on is going to be a gold-bug, as we call him, for the ewes to stock up with have all gone to market and it will take years to restock the country again. And all this time the sheep industry will be valuable in hard cash, must have, let it cost what it will. And

#### future of sheep is very bright." THE YEAR IN SHEEP.

All that was said last year regarding the enormous supplies of sheep, the unprecedented decline in prices and the lowed as a natural sequence could be appropriately reiterated this year only with twofold emphasis. The flood of last year was but the beginning of the avalanche. Sheepmen forgot just how big this country is, but they know better now, and it would not take a lo-gician to make them believe that anything was possible in the business except good prices. This year's supply will beat the record by a nose, but a nose of 50,000 is not so bad. The 3,090,000 sheep received here in 1894 put in a straight line would reach 1763 milesalmost from Chicago to New York and back again, or from Chicago to Salt Lake City. The enormous supplies Chicago received, absorbed and distributed to the civilized world as no other atty could have done. Dissathing other city could have done. as prices were in 1893, they were discounted in 1894. The situation as to prices was one continual round of distress, disappointment and disaster to

Many gave up the struggle, and will not start again until everybody else does—when sheep are scarce and prices high. More native sheep were received than ever before. The Western ranges furnished the usual quota, but Texas ran short, as prices, except for choice sheep, were too low to pay freight. It seems marvelous that six million sheep could be handled at Chicago alone in which is the standard breeders paper of this country, is \$2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of that execlient paper we are enabled to offer The Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeders Gazette both twelve months for only \$2.50. Copy of Gazette may be seen at this office, or may be had by addressing the publishers at Chicago, Ill.

Look up the Stock Journal Watch advertisement. \$1.50 is a small sum to pay for a watch, but it gets one that looks well, wears well and keeps perfect time.

P. H. Evans, who is feeding cattle and hogs at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, reports the sale of thirteen steers fed on meal and hulls, which were fed fortysix days, in which time they took on an average of 140 pounds of flesh. He regards this as pretty fair feeding, con-sidering that the steers were in good condition when put on feed.

Chicago Drovers Journal: A telegram from Mrs. H. C. Mallory, Taylor, Tex., announced that her husband, Henry announced that her hashald, helly
C. Mallory, was dying at Hoxie's
ranch, near Taylor. "Hank" Mallory
was born in Macedon, Wayne county,
N. Y., in 1828, and came West to Hillsdale, Mich., with his people in 1857. He came to Chicago in 1860 and started in the commission business with John Wallwork in 1862. Mr. Mallory, who been out of active business since 1889, leaves his wife and two children, Charles A. and a daughter living at Fairfield, Iowa. He was one of the "land marks" in the Chicago live stock trade. His health has been poor for a number of years and he has spent considerable time in Texas, where he has three sisters. Later—A second telegram announced Mr. Mallory's death.

Ed Lemmon of the Sheidley Cattle company spent this week in town, and says he finds steer stock very high in Texas. The Goodnight calves, yearlings next spring, were gobbled up by H. W. Creswell at \$14 a head—about \$2 above the price of last year. Creswell has been buying these yearlings for a couple of seasons for his range north of the Hills, and Ed says that he has a big bunch of the finest steers he ever saw—"fine as silk." It is a notice-able fact that the Southern cattle that are brought up here when they are yearlings dovelop into very much smoother stock than those shipped in at two years old. The entire lot steers marketed this season by Mr. Lemmon averaged 1340 pounds, which is a pretty nice weight. The Sheidley company proper has 7000 or 8000 head of cattle on the range yet, and Lake, Tomb & Lemmon are now running a little more than 9000 head. Ed says there is no range in the United States that will produce as fine beef, one year with another, as the Black Hills country, and in no section is the winter loss -South Dakota Stockman and

Ell Titus of the Santa Fe, while in Mexico was much surprised when he first saw the Mexican hog, which, instead of having bristles, is covered with a woolly substance. He says the Mexican hog is a cross between the hog and the sheep. In regard to the press dispatch of a few days ago that tock yards are to be built at the City of Mexico, Mr. Titus said: "O. H. Nelson, of Kansas City, and T. H. Jones, of Pueblo, Col., have secured a concession from the Mexican authorities, permitting them to construct stock ards, which will be built on the ground adjoining a slaughtering house which is now in course of construction at a cost of \$500,000. Col. Frank Dewitt Foster, an American by hirth who has been an officer in the Mexican army for forty years and is now on the retired list Nelson and Jones in getting the con-He is a gentleman of extensive information and ever ready to extend courtesies to Americans who visit the City of Mexico. The different railroads entering the City of Mexico will unload live stock at the new stock vards, where it is expected quite number of cattle, hogs and horses will be handled and which will be shipped from the Interior of the There are now small slaughter houses and live stock are driven to them through the streets only at night, as the government does not permit their being driven in the daytime. This will be done away with when the new stock yards and slaughterhouse are completed."-Drovers Telegram.

### ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The Texas Live Stock association, D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, president, George B. Loving, Fort Worth, secre-tary, will meet at San Antonio the second Tuesday in February, 1895. The Texas Cattle Raisers association will meet in Fort Worth the second Tuesday in March, 1895.

### CATTLE IN MONTANA.

The future of the cattlemen of Montana looks well. At present the stock all over the state are in splendid condition. Without exception the ranges have been good all summer, and even now are much better than they have been at this time for years. To the good ranges is due principally the fine condition of cattle, although farmers and small stock raisers are feeding more grain and hay than ever before. Owing to the absence of snow, stock on hilly and mountainous ranges are keeping back into the hills where the grass is Cattlemen find it very difficult to round up their range cattle for this reason. As soon as severe weather freezes the little streams high up in the hills the cattle will move down on the ranges, whether the snow comes or not. Cold weather is sure to bring cattle out of the hills and mountains onto the range, where the grass is not so good. However, reports come from every sec-tion that the cattlemen anticipate very few losses from severe weather in the next few months. The stock has accumulated such an abundance of fat that they will be able to stand a scarcity of food when the range is about exhausted and covered with snow.

Should cold weather come without snow and close up the lesser waterways, the cattle in the hilly and mountain-ous sections will undoubtedly suffer before spring opens and the ranges become green again. The gray worves this year are proving

a very serious trouble to the stockmen of eastern and northern Montana. The wolves have been doing considerable damage to the stock ranging about Laurel, Park City and scores of other

In the northern part of Gallatin county, upon the Sixteen Mile range they have been appearing in great numbers. Coyotes killed hundreds of young calves and sheep, but the great gray often attack and kill the strongest The stockmen all say that some protection from such destruction should be afforded them by the enact-

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nt of a suitable bounty law at the. ion of the legislature.

ock growers of Montana are The stock growers of Montana are giving their stock better attention than ever before. The small cattlemen, ranchers and farmers who raise from ten to 100 steers for local and state markets put up more hay now for winter feed than formerly. Alfalfa is rapidly being recognized as the coming feed for all stock in winter and in a few years every stockman will have a plentiful supply of the clover. The farmers find that it pays to feed lowarmers find that it pays to feed lowpriced grain to stock. Before many years have passed long and severe winters may be encountered without the stockgrower losing a good share of his

cattle .- Helena Independent.

Not the least cheering sign of this festal season is the fact that the astute Nelson Morris is so sure that the price of cattle will advance that he will sue the Distillers' company for its failure to feed 30,000 to 40,000 cattle for him this winter according to its contract. We quote a local print: "Mr. Morris said that owing to the low price of cattle last fall, when feed was short in consequence of the drouth, and the probable high prices which the will bring in the spring, his cattle feeding con-tract with the Distillers company this year would have been a very profitable ingly takes the public into his confidence. His opinion of the trend of the trade seems to be clearly outlined in the quotation—and be it known Morris' original and so the better class sold at \$3.10 to \$3.50 only a few trains were sold at largely at \$1.00 to \$4.05. The grass course the public into his confidence, this opinion of the trend of the trade seems to be clearly outlined in the quotation—and be it known and sold at \$2.55 to \$3, and although thousands of the better class sold at \$3.10 to \$3.60 to \$4.05. The grass course the public into his confidence, this opinion of the trend of the quotation—and be it known and sold at \$2.55 to \$3, and although thousands and so the better class sold at \$3.10 to \$3.60 to \$3.00 to \$4.05. one, but as the Distillers' company was the quotation—and be it known, Mr. range was \$1.50 to \$2.75.

Morris' opinions as to the market are generally worth money to him and any one else who may be fortunate enough to share them. That "cattle are coming again" seems a conclusion justified alike by a general survey of the situation and by the actual course of the market. More "Christmas money" came out of the feed lot this year than last. That is something tangible to tie to. The inquiry for bulls is marked and prices have advanced. This is an

#### of the year.-Breeders' Gazette. MEAL IN OTHER STATES.

As an evidence of the interest being shown in the development of cotton seed meal feeding to cattle, the subjoined article from the Manufacturer's

couraging rounding up of the record

Record, is given: "The fattening of live stock on cotton seed hulls and meal is becoming quite an important feature in Southern business affairs. It promises to add mate rially to the prosperity of the South, and to enable that section not only to supply its own wants for good beef, but to ship fatted beeves North in competition with the West. The Chariotte Oil and Fertilizer company, of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. Henry Oliver, of that city, have each arranged to purchase 500 head of cattle in Texas to be shipped to Charlotte and there fattened on hulls and meal from the oil com-pany's mill. At Atlanta the Gate City Oil company and Mr. Oliver will each fatten 1000 head of steers, which are now being purchased in Texas. The cattle can be fattened on cotton seed meal and hulls at a total cost of about 10 cents a day, while it is estimated to cost at least 20 cents a day in the West and Northwest, where hay, corn and other foodstuffs are used. A market is thus furnished for cotton seed meal and hulls, a profit is made on the fattening of the cattle and a good supply of home beef is furnished, whereas much of the best beef now used in the South is supplied by Western butchers. It is estimated that there will be a clear profit of about \$6 a head on these Texas steers fattened at Atlanta and Charlotte. A few years ago Messrs, Oliver of the state at lange. A cheapening Bros. and D. A. Tompkins fattened of the state lands would result in faster about 10,000 head, and last winter over sales and consequently more settlers.

100,000 head were partly fed on hulls The decrease of the leasing price

is in the home slaughter of cattle which caused the largest percentage of arrivals to be sold and slaughtered here. The year 1894 was not noted for ex-

treme prices in the cattle trade. a comparatively few loads of cattle sold up to \$5.50 to \$6.35, and from one end of the year to another the bulk of the butcher grades of steers sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 ,and the heavier grades nearly all sold between \$4.25 and \$5 per pounds. The cow and heifer trade also kept very even and satisfactory. Few cows above canning grades sold below 2 cents per pound, and the mediun, to choice grades sold largely from \$2.25 to \$3, the extra grades selling from \$3.25 to \$4. The market was evenly balanced and St. Louis averages com-

pared favorably with rival centers. The Texas and Indian cattle trade here is the larger end of the business. This is the natural consequence of being the best located market to supply interior. The early sales of 1894 were mostly fed cattle and sales did not range very high, the best price in January was \$4.15, in February 4 cents. and only in May did a few fancy cattle bring \$4.75. In June and July the best fed steers sold at \$3.50 to \$4.20 and in December the best fed cattle sold at \$4 to \$4.25. During the grass season prices were unusually steady. The full range for grass steer cattle was \$2 to \$5.05. great bulk of all the grass steers

#### THE STOCK INTERESTS.

The people of San Antonio will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that in Presidio county from October 9 to December 8, 1894, two months, cancellations of leases on school lands amounting to 71,663 acres were filed by the commissioner of the general land of-fice in the clerk's office, while from November 28, 1893, to October 8, 1894, leases on but 11.985 acres were declared cancelled. This falling off is declared by the stockmen to be due to the depression in the stock business caused by various detrimental influences at work, the principal ones being the free hide and wool provisions of the tariff law. The free hide law has been in force many years and has wrought a commensurate havoc with the cattle busi-The free wool provision came on top of other most discouraging conditions and completed the despoiling of the country by knocking out the sheep business. Now the wild animals are increasing in numbers and what few bunches of stock are left are daily raided by wolves. It is no wonder that leases on land are being cancelled and it is no wonder either that the stockmen are in earnest when they ask for a bounty law, and they should have it, specially when the stock interests are called upon to pay it out of a general fund and the bounty will not in any way increase the present deficit of the state treasury.

The stock interests will come before the legislature this winter asking much important legislation, legislation upon the result of which the life of the industry hangs, and the state will not be doing justice to the interest that has amount of public free school land sold made Texas what she is today unless a out of leases during the year beginning kindly ear is inclined to these demands A reduction of the price of state lands, reduction in the rentals of school lands and a liberal bounty law are the laws asked and the laws that should be passed. The benefit to be derived from these measures would not be confined to the stock industry alone, but would be felt by every branch of trade dependent upon it and by the people of the state at lange. A cheapening

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and meal in Texas. Last winter several hundred head of cattle fattened in this way at Greenville, S. C., were shipped to Baltimore and sold in competition with the best stock in this market

#### NEEDED AMENDMENTS. Midland, Tex., Dec. 27, 1894.

Editor Journal: Replying to yours of December 21, in regard to the present live stock quarantine law, and needed amend-ments thereto, would say that there can be no question but that much good has already been done the cattle dustry by the enforcement of the law to date, but from my expericence the commission I am convinced that at least two amendments are badly needed in order to bring about the best possible results to the entire state.

First—The state law should be

amended as to correspond with the federal laws as to time of quarantine, and thus avoid any conflict or even seeming conflict between the two; for just so long as cattle from below the quarantine line are permitted by the state law to be driven above the line after the time fixed by the federal law for their exclusion from said territory, just so long will the federal government exclude all cattle above the line from northern markets.

Of course, if possible, it would be better for all Texas cattle to be allowed free markets at all times, but under existing federal laws this is not allowed, and is beyond our control but by enforcing the quarantine provision above suggested a large portion of Texas cattle will be granted that privilege, and, therefore, they will have been sold by the time cattle less favorably situated reach the market and as a consequence the Southern cattle will bring better prices.

Second-The penalty for violating the law should be made more severe. At present it is too often violated by parties anxious to get their cattle across the line, to whom the lowest penalty, which is generally given on pleas of guilty (\$100 fine) is a mere

nothing. these and perhaps a few minor amendments, the sanitary commission law will be of incalculable benefit to the entire state. Yours truly, T. J. MARTIN.
P. S.—No formal report will be made

by the commission. THE YEAR AT ST. LOUIS. In a general review of the year's busi-

ness at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the National Live Stock Reporter

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the year 1894 amounted to 663,-657 cattle, 1,146,925 hogs and 292,223 sheep against 756,485 cattle, 777,438 hogs and 350,041 sheep received during the year 1893. Cattle receipts decreased 92,-828 head, hog receipts increased 369,-429 head, sheep recipts decreased 57,-818 head, and the number of cars of stock received increased 2778 over the

previous year.
In common with most other markets cattle receipts at the St. Louis National Yards did not increase during the year 1894 as compared with the highest record of the market, but the receipts were greater than any other previous Wyoming and the Dakotas. A very year. The advance made by St. Louis large share of the best killing cattle

would result in renting of more land and the consequent growth of the stock industry of the state, for it would be one factor in reducing the cost of production, which must be done or else go out of the business, for there is no indication that the stock bidustry will receive any relief from congress for at least three years, and it is in doubt This is the situation and it can not be denied, for the condition of the stock interests and the market reports tell the story, so that he who runs may read.-San Antonio Express.

#### THE YEAR AT CHICAGO. Chleago received 2,978,538 cattle dur-

ing 1894, which was 154.868 less than was received in 1893. In its resume of the year's trade theChicago Drovers Journal, among other things, says: "During the year just closed the proin the production of medium and comnon horses, also cattle and sheep the same grades; the production of hogs has been the one excepcion to the com-mon rule; nothwithstanding all the setbacks that have had to be dealt with during the year, we must advise every farmer and ranchman to labor steadily in the direction of grading up or out all the old breeds of stock. About all the lots of choice cattle that have brought the top prices in the market here during the year just closed have been high grades of either the Short-Herefords or Polled-Angus. cattle of this kind are handled with strict care until they are twenty-four or thirty months of age they can be to weigh from 1100 heavy enough for any market in the world, and if they will not make money at this age they will at least lose much ess than the old scrub stock which eats full rations and never is worth much. In support of what Texas Stock and Farm Journal has all along urged, f. e. that the Northwestern ranges were being depleted, its Chicago contemporary

The cattle from the Northwestern range regions came more freely than ever before, by a narrow margin, the total being 374,400, against 370,000 in 1891. There were 60,000 more than in 1893 and over 150,000 more than in 1893. smallest run of Western range cattle during the past thirteen years was 160,000 in 1889. With all the talk of loss and demoralization in the range cattle business the past few years these figures are certainly significant.

"There has undoubtedly been a great change in the methods of conducting the range cattle business in the North-west, but so far the changes do not seem to have cut down the number of range cattle as much as might have been expected. Ranchmen, or many of them, who used to keep large breeding herds have within the past few years been sending their cows, calves and bulls as well as steers to market and depending on buying good, thrifty steers from the Southwest. This tendency to change from breeding and grazing to grazing alone has undoubtedly kept up heavy receipts from the

Northwest at the expense of supplies for the near future."
"This year ranchmen had difficulty in getting what Texas cattle they want ed, and the shortage in Texas is bound to be felt more and more in Colorado, Wyoming and the Dakotas. A very

the past season were double-wintered steers from Texas.
""Now that the cotton seed meal and corn-feeding business has developed so largely in the Lone Star state, Northern ranchmen, who depend upon young Texas cattle, will find supplies still harder to get."

In regard to the condition of the business in Texas the same paper says: "Texas and Indian cattle receipts at Chicago foot up about 384,000 head, against 670,000 in 1893, being the lightest since 1886. In 1892 Texas marketed the phenomenal number of 717,000 head at Chicago alone. In that year and since the ranches were badly depleted of female stock, and the result is plainly

read in the current figures.
"Since the inauguration of the feeding system in Texas the plan of mar-keting has been materially changed, and now an increasing number of cat-tle is marketed in the winter months instead of all being rushed to market

in midsummer. "The Texas stockman is beginning to realize that there is not so much profit in marketing the old-time long-horned grass-fattened steer as one brought up to a higher state of perfection by the aid of cotton-seed meal.

"While the demand for Texas cattle has generally been good, there has not been the advance in prices which one would expect to see after such a falling off in receipts.

"The average price was far below a year ago, the best sale of the year being at \$4.50 in June, while \$6 was reached at the high mark in 1893. The cattle most of the time were in pretty good flesh, but failed to meet with the demand which feeders anticipated. In the early part of the yearbalves were marketed in abundance, and prices were very low. The scarcity of cattle in Texas made it difficult for stockmen to secure the number of cattle they wanted for this winter's feeding. Price for stock cattle ranged mostly at \$15@ 20, but the cheapness of feed is greatly in feeders' favor. There seems to be a general desire to feed to a good finish this year, and many will feed to the limit, 120 days. Then if the cattle do not sell well it will not be because they lack quality. As to the number of cattle being fed in Texas this winter opinious differ, and the majority of esimates place the decrease from 10 to 40 per cent, while some entertain the that the number will that of a year ago. Some few fed cattle have come already, but not many are expected before the middle of Janu-

### THE STATE'S LAND.

The report of Hon. W. L. McGaughe. commissioner of the general land is now ready for distribution and contains some very interesting information. The total number of acres of state land of every description under ease and in good standing September 1. 1894, is shown by the report to be 4,9.5.725 acres, while the number of acres on which lease expired or was canceled from September 1, 1892 to the date of report was 4,556,853. The total number of acres leased from September 1, 1892 to September 1, 1894, 3,761.809, showing that 795,046 more acres were there care ed or aboved o expertion were leased during that time. The

September 1, 1891 and ending August 31, 1894, total 92,587 acres. The number of acres of land purchased under the acts of 1874 1531 1531 and 1887, which have been forfeited back to the state by reason of failure to pay interest, failure to make pay-ment of purchase price, non settlement, and conflict, runs up to the enormous sum of 1.175,346. After making a number of recommendations relative to office changes and needs, the sale of East Texas lands, and minor

amendments to the laws, .the report

"On account of the depression in all lines of business, especially in the districts where the great body of the public lands are located, and account of lit is generally conceded that there the continuous drouth for several years and the hareships incident to fronder if , the settler is in a deplo aole condition. Forfeitures and relinquishments to the state show their mability to pay interest on their obligations at the pres I advise either a reduction in the rate of interest on the obligation or an exemption from interest for the first three years after purchase until complete title may vest in them. And for these same reasons the lease rent should be reduced.

The state will derive a greater revenue by leasing her public lands at 2 cents per acre than at the present rate, for the reason that the stockmen universally declare their inability to pay a greater price and continue in the business. They also say that all lands cents per acre. • • The district and county attorneys throughout the state have been furnished statements and lists of claims upon which interest remains due and unpaid upon public free school lands sold under the acts of 1879 and 1881, aggregating a total of 806,593 acres, and the accrued unpaid interest amounting to the sum of \$488,-636 rd. A similar statement of lands sold under the act of 1883, which were attempted to be forfeited and which have since been resold under the act of 1887 are now ready to be sent out au thorizing institutions of suits for forfeiture. There are 495.111 acres of these lands located in 108 counties held by repurchase, no appropriations having een made to defray judicial expenses The last purchasers anxiously the action of the legislature to remove cloud from titles.

### PROPER TALK.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the Panhandle people in regard to the reduction of the lease se of state lands.

Some of the counties represented in the recent convention declared against reduction, while a resolution passed the convention favoring it. Our representative-elect. Hon. W. B. Plemons, belives a reduction, with proper provisions protecting the small stock farmer, yould be a beneficial thing for the people of West Texas. He favors a reduction to 2 cents and a change in the present law allowing settlers to four sections, and the leasing of large tracts to syndicates or companies would not debar the stock farmer from settling in such tracts at any time and taking four sections. If the people of West Texas fight the lease reduction, they will get nothing, for while it is reasonable to suppose a reduction in interest and possibly in the lease price can be obtained by good management, it is almost out of the question to get school lands reduced to \$1 per The Northwest believes the Panhandle people had better take what they can and not throw one good thing away because they can't get something

Of course the price of school land ought to be reduced, but how are one or two representatives from West Texas to obtain such a reduction against so many from the thickly settled portions of the state. It will take some very smooth diplomacy to get anything at all for West Texas, and if we demand too much we rillo Nortwest. much we will get nothing.-Ama-

### DANGER IN SORGHUM.

The Amarillo Champion has the following accounts of the effects of sorghum on cattle, one instance being second growth and the other cured sor-

### **OPEEDILY** DAFELY

### CURED.

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

SPECIALTIES Specific Blood Pol Nervous Debility, Strictures, Strictures,
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Mail freatment by sending for symp tom blank-No. 1 for men. No. 2 for No. 3 for skin diseases. No 4 for catarrh. Call on or address

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

the next morning three head were found dead and several others were sick, but afterwards recovered. It is thought that the change of climate, short rations during the journey, and gorging on a new kind of feed was the

cause of the loss. Mr. Snwen has lost six head of fine fat Hereford cattle in the past ten days. The cattle had been fattened on cured sorghum and were so fat that they developed disease and died. learn that the animals commenced to swell at the hock and afterwards at the throat and jaw, the respiration became labored and they died in convulsions. We 'learn that other persons have occasionally lost a steer in the same way. The editor of this paper has fed cured sorghum to both cattle and horses for the past five years and when he found an animal constipated it was given the freedom of the salt If it was a Jersey cow the feed was changed to one pint of cottonseed meal and two or three quarts of bran fed wet twice a day. We have not lost a single head of stock so far. It is said that the fat cattle that died were very constipated.'

In most instances the damage done by sorghum is through carelessness, as it no doubt was in both cases recorded above. Sorghum is a good and valuable feed, and with a due regard for its constipating qualities can be fed at any time and in any quantity.

The introduction of cotton seed meal as a feed among Northern farmers is quite a new thing and promises to become decidedly popular. The scarcity of corn in many sections and the com-paratively low price of meal is causing a good deal of inquiry into its merits, and those who have made the test seem to be very well satisfied. It is said that the best results are obtained by feeding half the regular allowance of corn and about five pounds of meal per steer. In commencing it is better to start with one pound per day and gradually increase the amount about seven pounds, thus getting the

are more fattening properties in cotton seed meal than any other feed, but on account of its richness should be toned down with some other feed. In the where the meal and hulls fed exclusively, the limit is reached in about 120 days, for the ammonia in the feed produces semi-blindness. In the North the tendency to this conplaint is not so pronounced and feeders are permitted to feed longer, though it is estimated that 100 days is long enough to reach a proper finish. At present prices of meal and corn the former is much cheaper. In other words, it is estimated that the cost of feeding meal is 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 cents per day, or about \$9 to fatten a steer, while will require about \$25 worth of corn While meal is so cheap it is a good time for feeders in the North to give it a fair and reasonable test .- Exchange.

Amarillo claims to be the largest cattle-shipping point in Texas, if not in the United States, the total shipments from that point for the year 1894 having been 3125 cars.

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

### The International Route.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis. and between San Antonio, Austitn. Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in soild trains and in the quickest possible time. -Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest agent or address
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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 arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the Fiver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full yalue for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. X.,
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The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is ghum:
"Last week we made mention of Frank Trigg receiving 100 head of graded heifers from the eastern part of the state. A few days ago he turned them into his sorghum stubble and more than we ask for them."

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Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses animals. Put up in 4 os. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb., cans. Asi BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all drugg

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A farmer needs an accurate and handy scale for weighing goods he buy and produce he sells, as much, though probably not as often, as the merchan 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 cast iron premium machines, induced us to undertake to see what could done in the line of scales. After negotiations extending to every consideral 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 th cannot be duplicated except at a loss of money, even by the manufacturer,



Pounds. This scale is particularly adapted to

the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector. With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will with U. S. seal, so that absolute be no guess work in cookery, When she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it ex-

actly. It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as bandy in the office as in the

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



No 2 Journal Scale, 1-4 Os. to Pounds.

This scale is equal in capacity to regulation counter scales of the gr The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce pounds, and the platform from ounces to 240 pounds, and are curacy may be depended upon. this scale, as in No. 1, the beat are all steel and connections all quality of iron that is strong es to sustain many times the w capacity of the scales. This is the gest scale bargain ever offe we expect to sell a thousand o during the twelve months of tract. Price on board care Worth, with one year's su Stock and Farm Journal,

### HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY. In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers

to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, tanding, and what treatment, it any, tas been resorted to. All ceplies through this column are free, When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. A Lother inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

Heaves is one of the most cammon diseases the horse is subject to. It is analogous to asthma in the human. curable diseases is that in very nearly all cases the structure of the lung tissue is altered and the air cells are more or less permanently dilated and rup tured. By proper feeding and certain treatment, if not very bad, an animal can be rendered comparatively useful, but cannot often be permanently bene-

#### A PATHETIC STORY.

Bessie was a horse familiar to all Waterbury by sight, if not by name, writes the Saturday Contributor in the Waterbury American. She was always driven double, and behind the pair was often seen one of the most prominent professional men of Waterbury and ftener his wife and several happy chil-

Bessie was lately sold to make room for a horse that better matched the other of the pair, and was taken to another part of the city. She nad been a pet of the family and there was considerable grief at home over her de-parture. She, too, had fond homesick No. 16—Free for all pace, mile heats, mories of her old friends, as the result shows.

On one of the recent stormy nights the wife was awakened by the sound of hoofs on the concrete driveway soing toward the barn. She awakened her husband, but he did not hear anything and grunting that it was imagination, went to sleep again. Not so the wife. She lay and thought about it until she couldn't stand suspense any tonger, and being a brave woman, she dressed and went to the barn in the storm alone. The lantern was at the barn, so she went in the dark. Stepping up to the barn door to open it her foot couched something that felt like flesa, and startled by the thought of robbers or murder, or she knew not what, she fied back to the house. There she sat a long time thinking it over until she or parties will forfeit amount paid heard a horse's whinny, and then she in and will only be held for that fixed up a light of some kind and went the doorway was Bessie in the pelting storm, evidently suffering with pain, but consciously happy at being home back to the barn. There lying acress nsciously happy at being home Help was summoned, but bessie died there before she could be removed. Investigation showed that she had made her way back to the old one to die. There is some mystery about it, and whether she broke loose in the pains of illness or of homesickness, is not plain. But it is a pathetic story of inimal feeling, and the family is almost

### NO HORSES NEEDED.

heartbroken over it.

The way the horse is being suppatch sent out from kansas City one

A horseless carriage went skimming along the smooth asphalt of Fourteenth street, in the vicinity of Cherry street, today, fulfilling Mother Shipton's prophecy "that carriages without horses shalf run," and terrifying two negroes who saw sparks and apparently sulphurous flames issuing from under it. The vehicle was an electric carriage of Kansas City invention and manufactors. horses shall run," and terrifying two of Kansas City invention and manufac-

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

The carriage is about the size of an ordinary, vehicle. One seat holding three persons fills the front, and another one that will accommodate a similar number faces to the rear. A storage battery composed of five series | mense amount of money. of five cells each, furnishes a current of 67 1-2 ohms, and the cells are arranged in three tiers beneath the seats. The wheels are of wood with India rubber cushions on the tires. The hind wheels, which are 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, have on their inner sides a and 5 inches wide. Power from the battery is communicated to the flange by a

rawhide friction pulley, revolving from to 1000 times a minute, and is capable of being elevated or depressed at will by the driver by means of levers on which he places his feet. The steering is done by a toothed segment and pinion attached to the axle of the fore wheels and handled by a steering post, pounds, and is quicker and lighter than the European coaches.

#### DALLAS FAIR RACES.

Col. John N. Simpson, director- in charge of the racing department of the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition, that will open October 19 and close No-vember 3, 1895, has completed the folowing program of guaranteed stakes, amounting to \$20,000, exclusive of the stakes, purses and specials to be programmed later, which, he says, will make the total amount offered \$50,000. Trotting stakes:

No. 4-2:35 class trotting stake, mile No. 5-2:25 class trotting stake,mile heats, 3 in 5... 

'3 in 5 ...... 2000 Pacing stakes: No. 9-One-year-old pacing stake, 

1000 mile heats, 2 in 3... No. 11—3:00 class pacing stake, mile heats, 3 in 5.... No. 12-2:35 class pacing stake, mile 1000 No. 15—2:12 class pacing stake,mile heats, 3 in 5

3 in 5...... 2000 Entries close February 15, when horses must be named and described,

with pedigree. Conditions-The above named stakes are guaranteed for above amounts only, money divided, 50, 25 and 10 per cent. A horse distancing the field or any part thereof, or walkover, will only receive first money. All harness races will be under the rules of the American Trotting association, except that the old distance rule will prevail. Payment in the above stakes will be as follows: Two per cent of the stake February 15, when the horse must be named: 2 per cent of stake March 15, 1 per cent June 15, 1895. Money winners will be charged per cent additional of stakes. Payment in cash must be made when due, amount. The associations reserves the right to declare off any and all stakes

to and including the second payment. Thirty thousand dolars additional will be offered in purse races, which will be announced later. First-class mile track. Opportunities will be given for time records. Stables are unexcelled, for which there will be

### Rudy's Pile Suppository

no charge

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded, 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY. Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents,

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this pa-per, is fully guaranteed to be as good customer perfectly safe.

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

railroad was held up 120 miles south of Birmingham, Ala., Monday by two masked robbers, who secured an im-A lamp explosion at a Christmas

The Alabama and Great Southern

tree celebration in a small Oregon town caused the burning to death of forty-one people, about half the population

Turkey forces the Christian papers in her territory to publish lies about the

COMMISSION

#### POULTRY

The Mid-continental poultry show at Kansas City, which closed December ion attached to the axle of the fore wheels and handled by a steering post manipulated by the driver with his hands. The carriage can make quick; short turns. The storage batteries will run the machine about seven or eight hours. The machine weighs about 2000 the form New Mexico and Canada. It was from New Mexico and Canada. It was estimated that 5000 fowls were on exhibition. These ranged in price from \$2.50 to \$100. Some which were not for sale, were valued by their owners as high as \$500. The fowls on exhibition were probably worth \$50,000.

#### ANIMAL FOOD.

Animal food is essential for both hens and ducks that are laying. Cut bone is the best material, as it always contains meat and is cheap, but refuse meat from the butcher, animal meal (ground meat) and scrap meat, pressed. are all excellent. The animal food should contain but little fat. The usual ground dried meats also contain bone, and are cheap enough to be made a portion of the ration every day.

The size of a duck's egg is enough to

indicate that an enormous amount of nitrogenous food must be used by them when they are laying, and more especially as the duck lays an egg almost every day. It will not do to feed them mostly on grain. They require animal food, and it should be given at least once a day. A pound of ground meat mixed with two pounds of ground oats, moistened, should be allowed ten ducks every day, or as much as they will eat, with a variety of other food also.

### THESE ARE GOOD.

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

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

FEEDING TOO HEAVILY. It is a great mistake to feed the laying stock heavily. By that we mean giving them all they can eat without compelling them to work for it. The

morning meal, composed of ground meal, just enough to partially satisfy their hunger. If no scratching pen is added to the building the flow added to the building, the floor of the regular hen house should be covered with litter, and among it grain scattered at noon. At night it can be broadcasted in their runs. These re-marks apply particularly to the winter season, and where fowls do not have free range. Where they are not en-closed, the light breakfast must still be followed, both summer and winter, so that the fowls, still hungry, will exercise themselves by scratching for more to eat. Where a hearty breakfast is given laziness is apt to follow, and laziness never yet made eggs. Stuffling the birds with all they will eat will make layers of fat, but not layers of eggs. It is important that a regular system be established, and that the fowls are always at work. It is the

keynote of success. GUINEAS ON THE FARM.

The Guinea fewl holds no place in the market at all, yet it is really a delicacy, more nearly approaching the wild game fowls than any other. They lay a large number of eggs, which are smaller than those from hens, but which are rich and of excellent flavor. On large farms, where the Guineas can have plenty of room, they will cost nothing, do not scratch up seeds, and are free from disease, compared with other poultry. As insect destroyers they are unsurpassed. They are alfor grubs and flying insects. They consume a large number in a day, and if the food eaten by a flock of guineas during a summer could be estimated it would be found that the service per-formed by them is of more value than that of the birds. It is useless to at-tempt to confine hem. They are too restless and active to be deprived of liberty, and can only be kept on farms

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

### THE POULTRY YARD.

are hatched.

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

Just when to hatch the early pullets requires judgment. The large breeds require more time for growth than Leghorns or other small breeds, and this fact must be considered. Pullets that are hatched in January or February may molt the first year, being in the same class with late-hatched pullets of the previous year .It is this molting that is to be avoided, as it renders the early pullets useless the first year. March is soon enough for Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks, and the middle of April for Leghorns and small breeds. But in order to get them hatched out in March the hens must become broody in February, as it requires three weeks for the eggs to hatch. It is for that reason that attention is called to the matter. If the hatching is delayed past the first two months of the year, the chances are that no early pullets

will be hatched before April.

When the object is early pullets for next year, the best laying hens should be selected and a pure bred male of diet, and the avidity with which the onions will be consumed will be sufficient proof for their value. Cabbage the other members of the flock. A dozen hens that are laying will produce more eggs than will be needed for hatching early pullets and it will give better results in hatching than when the eggs are taken from the whole number of fowls. If good pullets are desired, try the advantages of the pure breeds. A single male bird will greatly improve the character of the flock for next year. The young cockerels indiched with the pullets should be sold as early brollers as soon as they are large enough.

### SWINE.

There is a great difference in the milking qualities of breeding sows. It is on this that their value or worthlessness as breeders must always mainly depend. The sow that has not been fed fattening food while young, and that is bred early, will probably develop into a good milker. She will be large framed and long bodied. The sow that early fed with much corn will be short and fat. Her pigs will not be so thrifty at birth, and unless they soon have something more than their dam-The sows that are to farrow in March are now bearing their young. It is always the tendency at such times as this for the sow to fatten unless extra care is taken not to give the kinds of

stock breeding, considering the capital invested. While the price has fluctuated it has almost invariably been within the limits of reasonable profit for feeders. Moreover the period of immunity from general outbreaks of disease has been longer than usual—for the trouble now existing in some portions is of quite recent development. The influence of the market has been distinctly felt by breeders of registered swine who have almost without exception shared n a trade which has been very gratifying, and have been stimulated thereby to great efforts at improvement of their breeding stocks. Without attempting prophesy it may yet be said that the future seems to have assurances of a continuance of prices on a paying basis.

### ALFALFA FOR HOGS

The Pecos valley, New Mexico, al-though the youngest of the white settlements on the easetern slope of the Rocky mountains, springs suddenly to the front as a pork raising district. It was left to the settlers in the Pecos valley to discover the enormous advantage to be obtained by devoting alfalfa pasture to hogs, and converting irrigation water into sugar cured hams, and barrels of lard. The secret of wealth getting has long been known that afford them an opportunity to to the thrifty small farmer of South-wander off and make their nests in ern California, where alfalfa and bartheir own way. If hatched with a ley furnishes the bacon and hams for

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

According to the Eddy, N. M., Argus, a company has been formed there with ample capital, for the purpose of converting alfalfa into pork. ranch thirty hog houses have been erected for breeding purposes. The alfalfa fields are divided into twenty-acre lots, and the most approved breeds of porkers are being imported. vided with capital have entered into the business and commenced to import breeding stock, and the present year will witness the creation of a lucrative industry in a region which five years ago was arid desert. It is at present proposed to ship car load lots of fat pork to Fort Worth, Tex., but it will be seen that a packing house at Roswell or Eddy will be the sequel to the new enterprise now inaugaurated.

While Colorado, New Mexico and the to import the bulk of their sugar cured hams, bacon and pure lard, from Chicago, there will be no necessity for shipping hogs on the hoof from the Pecos valley to Texas. Hog packing houses should hereafter be found wherever alfalfa and barley can be produced the most profitable R. produced the most profitable.-R. M. News.

THE HOG MARKET. Every well posted feeder and packet to market during the past six months will result in higher prices for hog pro ducts, and consequently of live hogs. during the next ninety days. The Iowa Register says on the subject:

"For otvious reasons the farmers of the great corn-growing belt have been rushing their bogs to market at an almost unprecedented rate. The Western packing returns for last week shows an increase of 170,000 over the correspending week last year, and 195,000 over the corresponding week two years ago Since November 1 the total of the 1eturns is 2,890,000, an increase of 1,215,000 ver the same period last year. In the face of these returns it is almost mar velous that prices have been as well maintained as they have.

"Last summer when the failure of the corn crop firt dawned upon the farmers, they commenced to rush hogs and cat-tle to market, and it was feared that there would be few left for the whiter markets, but the supply seems to be greater than anticipated. Many of these hogs have been sent to market mproperly fattened, and at the pre vailing prices of corn, at very little

profit. by one Iowa farmer that if all his hogs had died of cholera last July he would have been better off than he is after feeding them for market. But the farner was not the only one to be taken nto consideration. things which seems most favocable to him might have meant starvation for hundreds of poor people in the cities. "The 'visible' marketings for 189 numbered 23,966,000, which is set down as the high-water market in the ing industry. These figures, of c do not take into account the millions killed by farmers and local butchers was only 16,789,000. One of the bes posted observers of markets predicts a return of high prices for hog products

experienced in 1882, when hundreds of packers made their fortunes. Those high prices followed a failure of the corn crop, which was in nowise as severe as the failure of last summer. The visible marketings for 1880-81 were 14. 471,000. In 1882 hams sold at 16 cents and other products at corresponding Beyond peradventure swine husban- prices. If these predictions come true as there are many indications they will dry has for several years been the most remunerative of all the branches of live the packers who hold their stock will make fortunes again. When that time of high prices comes the farmers will have but few to sell, for the scarcity of corn threatens to make a light crop of

#### Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON.

hogs for next year's marketings.

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges. Will treat your Horses, Cattle and

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References: M. C. Hurley, President
Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-Prestdent American National Bank; R. E. Maddox Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM Palo Pinto, Tex., Nev. 28, 1894. Steck and Farm Jurnal, Fort Worth, Texas:

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

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Wasting Diseases of Children. Scott& Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.



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A cattle inspector estimates that it will take three years to restock the cattle ranges of Northwest Texas. If short in his reckoning.

work about now be directed to the pay you better than any acre on the entire farm, unless you have another acre in garden.

France and Austria are the last adthrough sugar, but just watch the sugar trust get worsted when the combined beef interests get to work.

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

The date of the next Dalla's fair has been set from October 20 to Novemb 8. The race purses will aggregate \$50,-000. The receipts and net earnings of better than ever.

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

all the years gone by. The constant agitation of the press since last summer's drouth has awakened the people to the possibilities of irrigation, and they are taking hold of the matter with commendable enterprise. Big plants are desirable, and individual irrigation will pave the way for their establishment.

Mical farmers published in last week's raising, it is quite likely that cotton Journal was a reliable compilation of with reasonable assurance or remu-berative returns. Every subscriber of it fills a place that could not be supplied views of the question, which was, becoming common in the feeding pens what to plant and how to manage to of the North and West. make the most money out of an avtrage 50-acre Texas farm?

The Stock and Farm Journal advises its readers to always look carefully through the advertising columns, as be just what you need. Advertisements garled by the Journal are those of rellable concerns, who do exactly what ways mention the Journal as it insures. prompt attention, and besides helps the fournal.

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

On the 19th day of February, Texas will have been a member of the American Union for fifty years and the Fort Worth Gazette suggests that occasion will be one worthy of n brable celebration, with a suitable position under the auspices of the state government, to be held in Fort Worth. Texas Stock and Farm Journal heartily commends the idea and its origination by the Gazette

The figures of losses sustained the state for her school fund, through the cancellation of leases and the forfeitures of purchasers of her lands, is about as strong evidence as the legislature should wish in determining that it is necessary to reduce the sell and lease price of state lands, as well as the interest rate to purchasers. Read a synopsis of the report of the state land commissioner published else-

A South Texas correspondent offer what he concelves to be a solution the difficulties which at present sur-

nds the state school fund, in this same of the Journal. This is a weighty itter, and the Journal would like to we the opinion of others. . The people West Texas have declared for a rejustion in the selling and lease price of the state lands, and next to the treasdeficit this is a most important question to be considered by the inoming legislature. .

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

Over in Georgia, ex-Governor Wm. J. Northern is heading a movement to send corn from Georgia to the starving people of Western Nebraska, and according to a press dispatch, is meeting with assurances of success. About the middle of January a long freight train will pull out of Atlanta laden with the silver and golden grain, a New Year's present from the overflowing bins of Georgia to the empty he means restocked like they were in ribs of suffering Nebraskans. Texas palmy days, he is about five years can better afford to assist these people than Georgia, and if an effort is made, headed by the right men, it If your are a farmer; let your first will be done and on a munificent scale.

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

The development of cotton seed meal feeding to cattle within practically the last three years, has been one of the the last fair were in excess of the St. | most remarkable events in connection Louis exposition, which ran forty-eight with the cattle business. Each year days, while the Dallas fair ran only since its acceptance as a fattening mesicteen days. This years fair will be dium, it has further decreased the use of corn for that purpose, until now the Texas steer that gets a grain of corn during his transition from a ranger to a fed killer is rare. The use of cotton seed meal by the cattle feeders has opened up a valuable avenue of home demand of a product that in former years, and since the general establishment of cotton oil mills over the South, the major part of the supply is consumed right where it is made, and used Trigation will be applied to more sumed right where it is made, and used small farms in Texas this year, than in the fattening cattle, which plan leaves small farms in Texas this year, than in the fattening cattle, which plan leaves any profit that may accrue at home, a form of protection that meets no ob- was in the woods hunting, and I was tection from any source. The use of supposed to be performing the same jection from any source. The use of cotton seed meal as a food product is as yet in its infancy. A few years back a prophecy that wheat would in time become a general stock food would have been considered chimerical. Within a few years, and under the constant research that is being devoted to every-The experiences and views of prac- thing connected with farming and stock seed meal will prove one of the most knowledge, such as can be applied valuable of all the food products. Certhe Journal is urged to send in his with any other feed, and its use is fast

HELP NEBRASKA.

"In the South the farmers have been blessed with abundant crops; their corn cribs and meat houses are full to overflowing, and there is enough to eat there are often new and useful articles for everybody and some to spare. In introduced therein, some of which may the West, or rather in parts of it, corn, the main crop, was almost a total failure, and the average yield for the whole state of Nebraska was only sixthey advertise. In writing them al- bushels per acre. From that state comes reports of dire distress of thousands who are almost starving for

food. They cannot leave and come South at once. They must be helped where they are. Will the South, which in every hour of need has received abundant help from other sections, avail itself of the opportunity to send at least a solid train load of corn and meat to the suffering people of Nebraska?"

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

TIME FOR ACTION.

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

SLADE IN THE TERRITORY. He Has Courted Once Too Often and Made a Mistake in Marrying

a Rich Squaw. Near Salisaw, I. T. December 30, 1894.

I am afraid my disposition to marry, ultiply and replenish the earth nas otten me into a serious scrape, and desire to retain about three of the best divorce lawyers to be had. It has always been a weakness of mine that no woman, no matter as to her condition state of appearance, should suffer for courting if she would be content with the job I would put up in that

love making-just simply accommodating, ready and willing. A. party of us have been up here or the past several days on a camping and hunting expedition, and have been moderately successful—I far more

line. I never was bold and aggressive

so and with more serious results than I anticipated. A few days ago we were camped in nother neighborhood when nearly the entire number of us fell violently in love with a young lady who was teachng school there, and at first she seemed about as willing to receive attention from one of us as the other. state of affairs was not to my liking, so one day while the rest of our party duty, I managed to put in most of the day with the fair school marm and to adroitly poison her mind against most of my comrades. I spoke with much riendly concern about how one of them was afflicted with the habit of having fits and how it was quite dangerous to be alone with him at such imes. That setfled him. He never got another private interview. I was lavish in my praise and admiration for the wife and six children of another, and that fixed him. In my extrem friendship and anxiety for another one of my companions I begged the young ady not to mention his name publicly as he was badly wanted by the United States marshal to answer a serious charge and was only awaiting an opportunity to leave the country for good. In this way I soon had things pretty much my own way with our fair charmer, and you should have seen the look of surprise and hatred on the boys' faces when she cut 'em dead as she and I walked grandly by them one evening on our way to "singing" at the little school house. They never knew just how I managed to "do" so completely, but they gave me credit for some dark work, and held a grudge against me just the same, and that's why they have put up this job on me,

eternally blame their skins! Our nearest neighbor here is a fulllood Cherokee, who hasn't washed since the last time he was caught out in the rain, whose wife is a full-blood squaw weighing about 230 pounds dress ed, and considerably less if thoroughly washed, a circumstance not to be considered seriously. Some twenty thirty odd years ago there was born to bless the union of these two happy nearts a baby girl, who was very nat urally a thoroughbred Injun, and has since grown in grease and ugliness until her face hurts her, and she is a holy terror on the face of the earth. I am willing to take a paralyzed oath that water hasn't touched her skin since she was ushered into this sinful world and her hose is so big that it makes her hump shouldered to carry it, and the end of it nearly reaches he chin. At first sight I christened her "Wart-on-the-Nose," and by that name has she since been known not only by. our party, but also by her parents, who regard it as a very chaste appel-When she smiles it is like ing the upper half of her head as is worked on hinges, and her breath would be prominent in a slaughter pen. Old John Tecumseh, her father, lives in a little cabin without door, shutter or chimney, and he has about four acres of stumpy land half cleared upon which he makes feeble attempts grow roasting ears and pumpkins.

So much for our neighbor and his family—the old heathen son-of-a-gun! And me! What a sucker! I might have been watching the boys after the job I put up on 'em with

the school marm. The other night while seated around the camp fire enjoying after-supper pipes the following conversation took place entirely for my benefit. I have ince become thoroughly convinced; "What a rich old rascal old John is!"

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

"And don't he love that girl of his'n.
If a fellow could marry that girl he

would Just turn him over a check-

book and he'd never know what nove erty is." Hely smoke, boys," I managed to say/lazily, yet beginning to become in-terested, "a man would desire a dukedom to tie himself up for life to that deformed caricature on the human "That's all right, partner, but all the

same she has been courted and woed by some of the most refined and wealthy men in some of our large cities, and she has refused them all." "Yes, and I am told that notwith

standing her very simple man-ner of dress and deportment that she is a lady of rare refinement of mind, and as modest as she is pure and wise. I'd make love to her myself if I thought I had a ghost

'That's me, but the man who wins her will have to court her like a gallant kright of old. She is very romantic, and do you know that I think her rather handsome." "Me, too—and rich, why the man who marries her will be worth most half a

million the moment the ceremony During all this talk I had kept silent but life the Irishman's owl, had kept up a devil of a thinkin'. Half a million dollars isn't a thing to let lie around loose without trying to get it. Besides, the boys have said in my presence that laws in this country are the easiest things worked in the world. Next morning when the boys were abour ready to go on the days hunt, I complained of not feeling well and vol unteered to keep camp for the day. I think I understood now why they winked at each other as they pleasantly agree! to my offer. When they had got well off I opened the trunk of one of my friends who was built on some what the same elaborate and brat ornate style of architecture as myself and helped myself to a white shirt, a collar, cravat and his best black coat. Thus arrayed I wended my way leisurely to the tepee of the noble red man, who to my delight had gone with our party hunting, and whose wife I after wards learned was out in the bottom chopping cord wood, with the proceeds of which labor old John would soon buy self some jim jams.

I found the dusky maiden seated on pile of dirty rags and blankets in corner of the room scratching he ead with one hand and with the other holding a very much damaged half of a chicken, from which she ever and Anon bit great chunks. I made an cent said in her native language:

She deposited the portion of the de funct prairie fowl safely in the folds of her nondescript garments, wiped her mouth with her sleeve, smiled one of those great smiles of hers, and politely replied:

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

"Heap yearn, way down here," and she placed her hand on that part of her person which led me to infer that she had probably been afflicted with the stomachache. Somehow my arm stole around her waist, and I continued tenderly: "Sweet little wart-on-the-nose, the

pale face from the settlement leves you nuch and would make you his bride How about it?" She gently disengaged her hand, laid her plece of prairie chicken out of my reach, placed her cheek-yes, and her nose, on my shoulder and sweetly murnaired: "Wart-on-the-nose mashed on pale face all same like a hired man, and will be his hellyhock, you bet."

Ah, that smile, that nose, that

breath! My gorge rises at the thought of them. But wealth is sweet, and half a milould sweeten the hell broth of Mackbeth's witches. So I must push my love making to a finish before some of my companions should snatch I pressed the yielding maiden to m

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

"Got heap stuck on a nigger, but him no good—go off an' marry Choctaw squaw—me git mad like hell." "Never mind that, little princes From now on you'll trust yourself and your stuff to me, won't you, little "Me go to teepee with you now if you want to."

"No, that would not do. I must see that noble old warrior, your father, and get his consent. Tomorrow I shall ask him for your hand." "Good."

I picked up my hat and bowed my self out, and she picked up her neglected moiety of prairie chicken and recommenced biting gaps in it. That night the boys stuffed me some nore. They declared that old John was a perfect nobleman, and that either one of them would be glad to be his son-in-law, and so forth and so on, until I could hardly wait for the morrow to come that I might clinch my stupendous transaction and for ever shake off the shackles of poverty With much dignity and diffidence next morning, I approached the dirty

old savage and said:
"Honored old warriom the pale-face who came among thy people to hunt has lost his heart."

"Me no find um."
"The white hunter is mashed on the shape of the little she papoose of the great chief and would marry her? "You want Wart-on-the-Nose for a "That's about the size of it."

"Go fetch preacher—take her—good."
I walked back to camp already feeling rich and considerably stuck up over my altered circumstances. I told the great news to the boys and received hearty congratulations. An old ministralized search was a second to the ister lived near by and the ceremony could come off at once, and I could immediately come into my fortune Some of the boys went to consult with John and assist him in preparing the wedding feast, while others went after the preacher, so that by sundown all was in readiness for the ceremony.

and seen over with, and a motley crowd of Indians and half-breeds were present to partake of the feast, to supply which my father-in-law had allowed two of his fattest dogs to be killed. My late companions wished me unbounded success in the management of the fortune I had suddenly come into, wrung my hands, retired early, broke camp than night and fled the country. Next morning my father-in-law approached m and I fully expected that his immediate Intention was to put me in possession of at least half of his great estate.

a broad smile he said:
"You John's son now." "Yes, father.

"You can help John heap."
"Yes, father, I can write your checks "Maybe so John's son got dollar an

"Hurry, you get money John wants jag right now." "Really, father, I'm a little short

just now You'll have to dig up your-

"You got no money?"
"Not a sou markee."

ind her ears and said:

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

'What the deuse do you mean?" "You John's son?" 'Yes, father, certainly."

"Then go plow-make John roastingars an' pumpkins." "Why, my dear old lop-eared father i-law, you make me tired-accept my 'egards and go to the devil."

He turned to go into the cabin, and y tender bride approaching carrying smile of hers which reached be

'Paleface's bride want pair shoes!" 'Why the mischief hasn't she got to commence with?" 'Had no money-seh white man's wife now, an' want red dress un' little ock to wear in the pocket-want big

lano. Well, I must say you are modest in our demands-but wait till we can hake down the old man for some funds, then we'll fix you up a little." Our conversation was here interrupt ed by the reappearance of our father, who was carrying a very long gun in a very threatening manner. He pointed the ugly weapon directly at me and said, savagely:

"John's son go git mule an' plow right now or me shoot—go!"

If I hadn't have gone it is my firm pelief there would have been a wido right then and there. To make a long story short, John sat up on the fence with his gun across his lap and directed the process, while I plowed—yes, I plowed, and the plow hit stumps and kicked me where I'm the fattest. And my father-in-law, the patient old cuss, sat on that fence all day long with a loaded gun and watched me plow. And during the day one of my late hunting companions with the little school marm rode up to the fence and watched me plow. Then I was vexed. But this is not all. My father-in-law nas poisoned the mind of my young bride against me. He has made her hink I would run off and leave her if had a chance and so she sits up at hight with her father's gun and guards me, and when day comes the old man guards me while I plow among the

stumps. I may have made a brilliant match, out somehow I begin to doubt it. dark night when I catch my tender bride a little off her guard I mean to institute divorce proceedings and don't ou doubt it. P. S .- My father-in-law hasn't got s much as a milch cow, and wouldn't know a national bank from a cathedral. nd the only way he can get money to get drunk on is to make his squaw chop cord wood for it. S.

NTELOPE AT RANGE DELIVERY Colorado, City, Tex., Dec. 24, 1894. ditor Journal.

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espond with me. B. F. DARLINGTON, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio

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"Why, what can you want with so small a sum, father?"

"Buy um fire-water with."

"Oh, if that's your idea, go get your check book and let's draw enough to get us both a jag right."

"Hurry, you—get money—John wants S. M. SMITH

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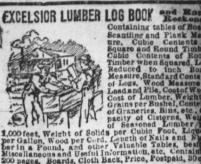
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Stock and Farm Journal, Fort worth, Tex.

### HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

#### BANGS.

Try this on your bangs if they posi-vely refuse to stay curled: Wash tively refuse to stay curled: Wash them twice a week in soft water in which is one part alcohol and dry them carefully. That is about the best and safest thing to keep them from oily matter. Hair-dressers moiston the fringe in diluted bay rum before curling. Use a moderatly not iron. An iron that will not "siz" is best. Wrap the hair around it and let it stay there it does not feel m the least moist, and when you release the hair you will find that the curls will be soft and fluffy.-Ex.

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

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

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES. Clean hard finished walls with ammo-

nia water. Rub whitewash spots with strong vinegar.

Rub soft grease over tar and then wash in warm soda water. Straw matting is best cleaned with a cloth wet with salt water. Wipe dry.
If the drain to an iron sink becomes clogged with grease, have recourse to

Grape fruit is more popular year by year, and it is recommended by physiclans as better as a breakfast fruit than the orange. Two or three spoonfuls of kerosene in

a pail of water greatly lessens the work of washing windows and mirrors. When threading a needle in a dim light, hold in such a way as to outline

a white thread against your dark gown. If using dark thread, the hand anything white makes a helpful background. Darn thin places in blankets as you

would stockings.
Olicloth may be improved in appearance by rubbing it with a mixture of a half ounce of beeswax in a saucerful of turpentine. Set this in a warm place until they can be thoroughly mixed. Apply with a flannel cloth and then rub

with a dry flannel. A MODERN GRANDMOTHER. We hear a great deal about the beauty of youth, of fair hands and rosy

complexions; but we hear very little of the beauty of old age. Yet to the true observer old age has a beauty which easily vies with that of youth.

It is the beauty of a life nobly lived that leaves its impression on all the lineaments of the face. The complaint has been made in late years that the old lady is passing out of existence. The gentle grandmother, who sat in her corner and knitted, in straight skirts and with folded kerchief, is becoming a thing of the past.

a thing of the past.

To a certain extent this is quite true.

Modern methods of thought have done
a great deal to prolong youth. The old
age that sat in the chimney-corner and
crooned, however musically, of the joys
of a hygone time has properly become of a bygone time has properly become an anachronism in these wide-awake days. Our grandmothers grow old among us so gracefully that we hardly note the change. They keep abreast of the times. They read and enjoy the books of the day, because they are edu-cated women and their lives are not narrowed down to mere physicial ex-

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

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

### **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

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

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

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE. Swell would like to know how to cure

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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

FEEDERS. 600 4s, tops of 2000, in DeWitt county, can be delivered at any time; price \$21. 700 to 1000 in Comanche Reservation

tops of 2500, will weigh 1100 average. Immediate delivery at Beaver. Price 1000 near Chickaska, on the Rock Island, tops of 2000, will average 1000 pounds. Immediate delivery at Crickasha. Price \$23.50.

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

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"Our Book Bulletin" shows a collection 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 to find voluminous treates on any and every subject, but to wade through them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical experience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its

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

I am well pleased and shall do all can to circulate your paper.-John J.

### HORTICULTURE.

GRAPES IN TEXAS.

A Denton county correspondent of an exchange tells of grape culture as follows: Texas raises some of the finest grapes, as it is her natural product and grows wild to perfection. Native wild grapes grow in all portions of the state and in 1892 there were 1,556,000 vines, according to the census.

The canes are planted in rows six feet apart and the vines eight feet apart in the rows. The holes are dug fifteen inches deep and the surrounding soil enriched with ground bone and ashes. One-year-old vines are cut back to two eyes and the lower eye placed at the surface. Two-year-old vines should be allowed three or four eyes and two eyes set below the surface. Cut off one-third the length of the roots and spread them well. Set a stake at each vine for tying; this sapport will last two years. Keep the old wood trimmed of growing canes so as

HER MEDICINE CHEST.

"So you want to see my medicine chest?" Thus spoke a friend on whom was calling. I had not seen her for five years, and in the meantime she had passed through seas of afflictions.

"My husband died three years ago," she went on. "If I had known the value of my chest, his life might have been spared. He left us this small house with a good sized yard, and I knew it would be a stern fight to bring up my three delicate children. But come and see the chest." Instead of going up stairs, she led me through the kitchen into a back porch. A large apple tree met my gaze. "If people only knew what medicine, and health-preserver, apples are, the doctors would have to sing for a living. I was a great sufffrom liver and kidney troubles and would have been in the physican's hands to this day, if money had been plentiful. Fortunately our tree bore plentifully, and as we had not much else, we ate and ate them. My little Jamie was very nervous, and bothered me by being wakeful. One night he insisted on eating an apple after he was undressed, and to my astonishment, he slept better that night fhan for weeks. So he ate them freely, and is now a healthy, noisy boy. Little Mary had diptheria, and her throat was tender

for months after it, and I lay her per-fect cure to eatning apples. In fact, I don't believe that there is a disease that these "nature's pills" will not cure. So you see my "medicine chest," she added, waving her hand toward the beautiful tree. "It's my Art Gallery, too, for I bring my rocking chair out underneath, and watch the leaves and the light shining through the branches. It's my preacher, also, for often when worried and in real trouble, my tree seems to whisper words of comfort. I am going to be a missionary, and preach "apples." There are hundreds of yards that might grow at least one tree, and to all young folks about to

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

KILLING BORERS.

No sport is more interesting than the old pastime I saw an orchardist engaged in recently, says a correspondent in "The Country Gentleman." pondent in "The Country Gentleman."
He was fishing with a hook without bait, and on dry land. A curious kind of fishing, you will say. But he was having excellent success, and enjoyed it so much that I also became interested and joined in it. The fishing was in the trunks of little trees, and the tame one other than the pests comgame none other than the pests com-monly known as borers, which hatch their eggs late in May and June, and infest the trunks of apple, peach, pear, quince and other trees, doing them irreparable injury, and in some cases cutting them off so completely that they are blown over by the winds, if their presence is not detected by the only visible sign they give—small rolls of sawdust deposited on the bark or at the base of the tree. I have frequently tried to work out these parasites, hav-ing read many times just how to do it, but in no case have succeeded until a saw it done. A stout; sharp knife, a keen, small carpenter's gouge and mallet are needed, besides a roll of fine wire. Search must be made at the base of each tree, pulling away the sod, if there is any, and examining the trunk critically from an inch inte the ground to two feet above it. When the entrance is discovered, cut out an oblong piece of the bark with the knife enlarge the orifice if necessary with the gouge and mallet; then prepare to enjoy fishing. The steel wire should not be much larger than that used for making common pins, and it should be bent at the end into a short book. The reason I have previously failed to book the game is because I used a hook that was too long. The end

of the wire must be only just turned over and bent back so that the back-ward motion will fasten into the "varmint." After a few minutes' exper-ience the fisherman can tell instantly when he has reached the wire up into

and early acquires the knack of telling when he has fastened on to his game.

The delight which thrills a good orchardist cannot be described as he experiences the sensation of gently but surely drawing his enemy down and out, the little scamp wriggling and doing his best meantime to retain his hold upon the walls of his demicile. The effort causes a distinct grating or gurgling sound, which to the orchardist is sweeter than the plash of treut in know. After the tree has been trout in brook. After the tree has been thoroughly scrutinized and a borer drawn out of every fresh hole found, the wounds should be carefully plug-"ged with grafting wax, and every scar-red surface covered with it. The sport is excellent in September, but if in-dulged earlier in the season prevents such ravages as are now seen

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FULL DESCRIPTION ..

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

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

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

be sent as proposed.

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

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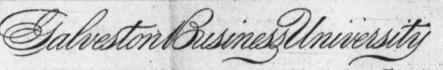
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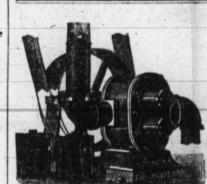
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PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is nature's best blood purifer and blood builder. By causing pure, rich blood to flow through the entire system, it speedily cures Rheumatism, Neursigia, Headache, General Debility, Dyspopsia and all nervous diseases. Por weak kidneys and Bright's disease it has no equal on this God's green earth. It is no man's made medicine. It is a product of nature and man never did or can make its equal. Sick people grow better from the first few doses. Weak and puny tolks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. BLOOD GOSES. Weak and puny tolks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. BLOOD GOSES. Weak and puny tolks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. BLOOD GOSES. THE KING CHEMICAL COMPANY, 571 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Or else buy from agents, who sell our line in nearly every town and city in Texas. Patronize reliable home dealers you know, and espescially look out for newspaper frauds North who have no authorized agents and try to sell to families direct, for all is not gold that glitters.

Never buy on open account of companies who do not take notes; you may lose receipts and have to pay twice thereby. Always give notes when you buy for each payment and save trouble. Write for our book of information for customers.

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### PERSONAL.

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

Capt. Wm. J. Good of Quanah was G. W. McCormick of Midland, with

ranch in Gaines county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. E. G. Galbraith of Colorado, Tex.,

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

was in Fort Worth Monday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among the cattlemen who were in the stock center right after Christmas were: Syd Webb of Bellvue, C. B. Donaldson, Childress; D. Carson, Es-penla and Charles, McFarland, Aledo. The Journal, acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of a very beautiful calendar, the compliments of the Texas

Live Stock Commission company of St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. Luke Wilson of Wichita Falls was among the cattle celebrities who vis-ited Fort Worth Wednesday. When seen he was hustling to catch a train, consequently did not have time to

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

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

Samuel Scaling, the senior member of the widely known live stock com-mission firm of Scaling & Tamblyn, was a visitor to Fort Worth Thursday of last week, but escaped without hav-ing been seen by the Journal penciler.

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

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

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

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

H. Windom of Baird, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. He settled in Brown county in 1865, and has lived in and around that district ever since, where he is engaged in the cattle business. He thinks that cattle raising will be gone into with as much old-time vim as the number of cattle in the country will allow.

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

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

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

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

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

S. V. Hilliard of Eulogy, Bosque ounty, cattle buyer for Col. C. S. county, cattle buyer for Col. C. S. Mitchell, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday, when he said: "Col. of improved office Saturday, when he said: "Col. Mitchell is putting in lots of improved stock on his Bosque county ranch. The need of this country is improved stock and diversity in farming, a condition which, when brought about, will make Texas the grandest state in the Union. Scale in as far as the number of cattle in the country will permit. Every day I see or hear of car loads of thoroughand heifer calves are in big demand at good prices. They are scare, though, and have to be bought in small

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

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

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

J. R. Bryson of Comanche, a cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Friday and caled on the Journal. He said: "I have a bunch of 4-year-old steers which I am rough feeding through for spring sale. I have them on fine grass, and give them all the cotton seen they will east. I give them the seed in troughs, but I have often fed on the grass, dumping the seed in small piles. dumping the seed in small piles. I find that wild range cattle eat the seed better that way. There are about 2500 head of cattle in the feed lots at Comanche at this time, and I think as feed is cheap this year, feeders will make a little money." S. W. Barber of Dallas, a dealer and

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

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

W. D. Jorden of Quanah, live stock try, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He said: "Cattle are being inspected by the National Bureau inspectors at El Paso, Tex., and Nogalies, Ariz., and those with ticks are turned back into Mexico. Those free of ticks or other nfective properties are allowed to pass. Other than cattle originally from Texas there are no cattle in Mexico that amount to anything. They are all scrubby little dogles, and do not compete with even East Texas cattle. There will be an immense shortage apparent in she cattle by the time of the next calf crop. There is a shortage of both steer and cow stuff, but particularly in the latter. The Northwestern ranges depend on Texas for their breeding ground, but they will not get as many as they want this year. There is one thing cattlemen overlook, which is that Kansas takes more cattle from Texas than the Northwestern states and territories. In 1893 Kansas took for feeding and grazing 114,000 head of Texas cattle direct from the range, besides what were shipped to Kansas City and turned back into Kansas from the yards for feeding. In 1894 Kansas got 84,000 head of Texas cattle exclusive of what were taken from the yards at Kansas City. Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota got 153,000 Texans in 1893, and 70,000 in 1894. Montana and Dakota got a great many more cattle than Colorado and Wyoming, a very few Texans finding their way to the two last mentioned."

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

J. I. McWhorton of Baird, Tex., was in the Journal office Saturday. He is a banker and cattleman, with ranches in Callaban and Greer county, and is a thoroughly well posted and successful man, especially as concerns cattle. In the course of a conversation he said:
"The present cold snap will not do cattle any damage, as it is dry, and cattle are fat. I look forward to a successful future for cattle, and believe breeding will be resumed on the old-time scale in as far as the number of cattle

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK.

Number and Value of Every Class as Compared With Former

Years. Hon. John E. Hollingsworth, com missioner of agriculture, insurance, sta-tistics and history for Texas, has sent Texas Stock and Farm Journal a compilation of the numbers and values of live stock in the state as taken from the tax rolls for 1893 as follows: Number of horses and mules, 1,472, 617; value, \$39,883,641; per head, \$27.03.

Number of cattle, 5.289,974; value, \$33,-677,634; per head, \$6.37. Number of jacks and jennets, 11,564; value, \$791,749; per head, \$68.49. Number of sheep, 2,859,269; value, \$2,-761,722; per head, 97 cents.

Number of goats, 230,920; value, \$166,-492; per head, 72 cents.

Number of hogs, 1,433,841; value, \$2,-320,112; per head, \$1.62. It will be seen from the above that horses and mules take first rank as to value at the very high average of \$27.03 per head. It must be remembered that this valuation was placed more than a year ago, and before the bottom fell out of the horse market. Cat'll

rank highest in number and second in total value, with a fair taxation per head value. The number of jacks and jennets show to be very large with a high average of valuation.

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

for the past year. The number of goats shows to be small, the per head valuation showing them to be scrub stock in the main.

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

essment of 1894 is in. Now for some comparative figures. In 1892 there were 217,518 more horses and mules rendered for taxa-tion than in 1893, with the average per head valuation \$1.68 lower in 1892. In 1891 there were 20,301 less horses rendered than in 1893, with the per head valuation 94 cents higher than in 1893.

The number of cattle rendered for taxation in 1892 were 6,337,428, a de-crease of 518,910 head from the rendiof 1891. \$5.73. The decrease of 1893 from 1892 shows the enormous footing of 1,047,-654 head, with an advance in the per head valuation of 22 cents, which can be attributed more to an advance in grade than in value at the time the assessment was made. The decrease of two years as shown by the assessmen of 1891 and 1892 is 1,566,564 head, with an increase in per head valuation of 64 cents in that time. These figures show very plainly the condition of the cattle industry when taken in connection with marketing of Texas cattle direct and from other ranges during the year

Jacks and jennets show a decrease of 1408 head from the number rendered in 1892, but there were 1116 more in the state in 1893 than in 1891. The per head valuation of 1892 was \$1.99 lower than 1893 while in 1891 the average pe head valuation was \$7.98 higher than

The number of sheep in the country in 1892 as rendered to the tax assessor shows to have been 476,988 more than were rendered in 1893. In 1891 there were 705,200 more than in 1893, a very small decrease as compared with cat-tle. The per head taxable valuation of 1892 was 45 cents higher than in 1892 while in 1891 it was only 29 cents higher than in 1893, another instance attributable more to breeding than to market values. The sheep assessment of the present year will tell a different story in the figures on the assessor's

Goats show a decrease of 37,470 from 1892 and a decrease of 52,541 from 1891. There has been a difference of only 2 cents in their per head taxable valuation, 70 cents in 1891 and 72 cents in

1892 and 1893. In the instance of hogs the state shows a creditable growth, and the tax rolls of 1894 will show when completed a still greater progress. There was an increase of 278,557 hogs in 1893 over 1892 and an increase of 566.971 head over 1891. The per head taxable valuation was \$1.45 in 1891, \$1.79 in 1892 and as shown above, \$1.62 in 1893. There has been no retrogression in breeding, and the falling off in average valuation in 1893 from 1892 was due to the num-ber of young animals in possession of

It is not claimed that the above figures are accurate, but they are approximately so, and taken one year with another form a fairly good basis upon which to figure the marber of farm animals in the state, the total valuation of which in 1893 runs up to the sum of \$79,601,350.

BEE NOTES. The American Bee Journal compiles

the following: In shiping bees, C. Dadant says, in "Revue," he would give no water, no pollen, no brood, only sealed honey. All this to avoid having the bees' inestines distended. To shake bees off a heavy comb.

hold the frame with both hands: if the comb is light, better hold it with the left hand, and pound with the right fist on the left. A writer in 'Schweizerische Bienenzeitung" says bees don't propolize their hives for warmth, but as protection against the bee-moth, closing the cracks

where eggs might be laid. To avoid cracks in cakes of wax, don't let the outside cool rapidly. Cover a cloth and board over the dish while cooling, or let it stand in a stove oven-while the fire dies out over night. Gerstung says extracting during fruit-bloom is good, as returning the extracted honey to be cleaned up ex-cites brood-rearing, but the same thing is not advisable in the main harvest, as it excites swarming.

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



Every pipe stamped Chicago

2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

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Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excur-sion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for \*ineral Wells.
For further particulars, address,
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Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

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eneral Passenger and Ticket Agent. SE. Lo are robbing, without leaving something in its place. Outside appearances

must remain unchanged.

IT'S ASTONISHING how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts upon nervous women. It's a mar-velous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance Insomnia, or Inability to sleep, spasms convulsions, or "fits," and every like Even in cases of insanity resulting

from functional derangements, the persistent use of the "Prescription" will by restoring the natural functions, generally effect a cure. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down or overworked; at the change from girlhood to romanhood; and, later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, streng-

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. What more can you ask? Is anything that isn't sold in this way kely to be "just as good?"

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Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California,

The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

### THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

## Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments v' this line and thereby insure prompt and safe seriva-of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

of your consignments. The process of your consignments and fast time.

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

General Live Stock Agent, St. Leuis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Woria, Texas
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yardz, Chicago.
FRED D. LEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kanass City Stock Yards Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards, Ill

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver Cit RAILWAY

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado. CHANGE OF TIME.

July 1, 1894.

Through train leaves Fort Worth at

10:53 a m., arriving at Denver at

5:55 p. m., passing through TRINIDAD, PUEBLO

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

THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

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

## SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will E. J. MARTIN. Genere Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tax.

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED.

QUICKEST TIME -VIA THE-

### COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

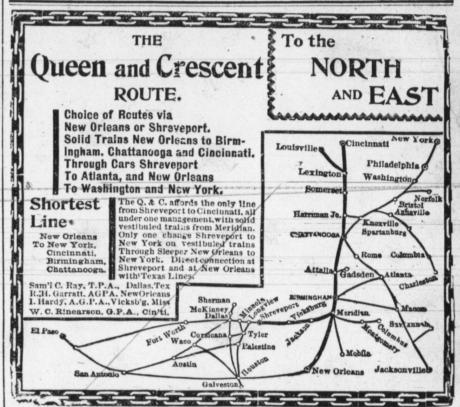
St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas.

All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship.

Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

### ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.   No. 4.				No. 3.		No. 1.	
		Lv WacoAr Lv HillsboroAr					
9 10 pm	10 05 · a m	LvCorsicana"Ar LvTylerAı	5 50	pm	6 35	a m	
# 9 05 p m	9 20 a m	LvFort WorthAr LvPlanoAr	6 30	pm	7 05	a m	
12 45 a m	12.58 pm	Lv	2 52	pm	3 27	a m	
115 am	1 55 pm	LvCommerceAr LvMount PleasantAr	1 55	p, m	2 50	A m	
6 50 a m	7 35 pm 4 15 pm	Lv Texarkana Ar Lv Shreveport Ar	8 15 11 25	a m	9.05	p m	
10 18 a m	10 50 p m 1 35 a m	Lv	4 59 2 12	a m	5 35	p m	
5 35 p m 8 45 p m	5 35 a m 8 45 a m	ArFair OaksLv ArMemphisLv	10 25 7 00	p m p m	10 30 7 40	a m	

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

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

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

## "SUNSET ROUTE."

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

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

DAILY Through Trains between New Orleans, California and Oregon Points, with Pullman Buffet and

Tourist Sleepers.

Morgan's Steamship Line.

### "Sunset Limited"

Westibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas and equipped with the latest Conveniences and with dining car. Leaves New Orleans and San Francisco every Thursday. Time between New Orleans and Los Angeles, two and one-half days; and San Francisco, three and three-Through Bills of Lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan Line of

Steamers to and from New York, all points East and West. For information call on local agents or address A. JONES, G. F. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex.

L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

## The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

### Improved Stock and Stable Cars

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

J. L. PENNINCTON.

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth. L. J. POLK, General Freight Agent, Galveston."

### DR. FRANK GRAY,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Special attention to surgical diseas es of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home, Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

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

At the close of the current year as far as this market is concerned there is little that can be said. This is by reason of the fact that the separation of the stock yards from the packing in terests has been so recent that the mar-ket has had but little chance to make Itself felt in a state so large as Texas.

About five months ago the stock yards and packing house passed into the hands of separate companies and competition was invited to make this a point of operation. Considering the time that has elapsed since then, the showing is first-class. At this time this market is patronized by a number of buyers from other states, besides the packing house and local butchers et their supply from the yards. The essertive feature of the market and assertive feature of the market, and one that will grow, is the demand for feeders, both cattle and hogs, which so far has been far in excess of the supply. Especially is this true in the instance of hogs, the competition for the purchase of stock hogs being as sharp as the seller could wish. The supply of killing hogs has all along lacked about 500 a day of being what the packing house demands, but the increased in-terest that is being shown in the swine industry throughtout the state will result in largely increased supplies. In this line here will likely be enlarged capacities within the year for the consumption of any increase there may be over the now desired supply. In a word, there is no danger in overstocking this market with hogs either

As a rule what Mexican cattle are shipped to the larger markets, are of-fered on this market, and in one or more instances it has been found more profitable to sell here than to ship on. The establishment of a general or rather central horse market, mention of which has been made in these col-umns from time to time, is an assured fact, and has only been delayed by the time it has taken the gentlemen who will be in charge, to close up his busi-nous at his present location.

The outlook for the present year is distinctly favorable, from every stand point and any advancement made in live stock market at this point will be for the good of every raiser in the state.

The market for the past week shows a nice advance in hogs, with a light supply, the majority being from local dealers and raisers. Not many cattle have been offered, especially, feeders, which have been in good demand. The following sales are representative of the market at the closing of this re-CATTLE.

No.	Ave.	Price.
10 calves, each		\$6.60
30 cattle	.819	2.00
9 cattle	.802	1.60
HOGS,		
9	.287	4.15
		4.10
	.138	3.45
62	.201	3.90
10	199	2 40

PERSONAL MENTION. C. Smith of Tarrant county, R. J. Boyd of Cleburne, B. Morris of Tar-rant county and George Abbott of Bal-

rant county and George Abbott of Ballinger were in with cattle.

W. Fund, G. W. Helm, E. L. Dunaway, J. F. Evans, B. F. Ellis, J. W. Pike, — Boaz, L. R. Ralston, J. W. Montgomery. F. H. Sparrow, H. P. Cromwall, J. L. Fortner, Mat March, W. J. Gillen, J. P. Daggett and J. F. Hanen, all of Tarrant county, sold

Honer & Ferguson of Cleburne, Cole man of Justice and M. S. Gordon of Meneral Wells shipped hogs.

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

Receipts of cattle, 15,000; market slow. Shipping and export, \$4,75@5.40; dressed Receipts of Texans about 800. Fed cattle, \$3.50@4.25; grassers, \$2.50@3.00; cows. \$1.80@2.40.

Receipts of hogs, 44,000; market 10c lower. Bulk. \$4:30@4.50. Sheep receipts, 100,000; market strong. Good to prime muttons, \$3.00@3.35; common to fair, \$1.75@2.65.
TEXAS L. S. C. CO.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.-Cattle-

Receipts, 4800; shipments, 700. Market weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, \$2.25 @3.45; Texas\_ cows, \$1.75@2.60; beef steers, \$3.00@5.25; Colorado steers, \$3.00 @4.10; native cows, \$1.25@2.50; stockers and feeders, \$1.75@3.50. Hogs-Receipts, 11,800; shipments, 800-

Market weak to 10c lower, Bulk of sales, \$4.05@4.35. W. R. Tough & Son, manager of the Kansas City stock yards company's horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as showing the effects of the holidays, there being very little done. Some little trading in the cheaper grades, but

most of this was at retail. Advices show that there is considerable stock in the country waiting to come in and there will also be quite a number of buyers on the market during the coming week. Prices, however, have not made any change for the better. MULES.

The mule market was fairly active. There was more trading than for some time. Only the smooth haired, fat and good quality mules brought anything like a fair price. Rough haired, roar ed and rough coupled mules were a drag and hard to dispose of. There will probably be more demand from now on than at any time during the past season. Shippers must select mules with quality or lose money.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.-Cattle-Recelpts, 5300; shipments, 1000. Market slow and easier. Native steers, 1200 pounds average, \$4.10@4.25; light weights, \$2.85@3.20; cows, \$2.00@3.00; Texas steers, light weights, \$2.75; cows,

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Jan. 2.—Sales of cattle showed unusual uneveness. There was good demand, both for local and ship-pers account and the supply was confirned to about 15.000 head, but the avrage prices was probably a trifle lower.
Butchers stock sold to better advantage than steers. Quotafions range as follows: Good to extra \$4.70@5.90 choice steers \$4.40@4.75; common to medium steers \$2.10@4.75 ium steers \$3.10@4.50. stockers and feeders \$2.@3.50; cows and helfers extra \$3.25@3.50. The estimates of today's receipts of nogs were about 40,000 nead and the market opened 5@10c lower. Buyers insisted upon a further reduction of 5 @15c and got it, the later market being 15@20clower than its best time Monday. Not much business was done at over 4.60. The greater part of the stuff went out of the sellers hands at \$4.35@455. for averages of more than 300. 4.55; for averages of more than 300 pounds, and at \$4.00@4.25 for ligh

weights. There was a liberal propor-tion of good prime heavy hogs and there was a few trades at \$4.65@4.70. Shippers were buyers. In sheep, while there was no quota-ble change in values, the condition of the market was better than for some The average quotation was good. Trade was active at steady to strong prices, the average being generally higher. Good to choice sheep sold from \$3. to 3.50, common stuff around \$2.50 and culls as low as \$1.25. Choice lambs sold around \$4, the outside being \$4.25. Very good lambs could be

had for \$3.50 and sales were from that figure down to \$2.50 depending upon quality. Receipts-Cattle, 15,000; calves, 300;

hogs, 40,000; sheep, 13,000.

CHICAGO LETTER. Chicago, Dec. 31.—The holiday season generally brings dullness to the cattle trade, and this year was no exception. Although receipts have been remarkably light, the demand has been of such an indifferent character that sellers have had hard work to get rid of the supplies at anything like decent prices. Only 1650 Texas cattle were received, against 3800 the previous week. half of these came direct to slaughterers' so that the number on sale was hardly sufficient to establish a range

of quotations. A few fed cattle were included in the receipts ,and they seemed to sell very satisfactorily.

During the year the supply of Texas cattle consisted of 380,000 head, the smallest year since 1886. The decrease from last year was remarkable, being something like 290,000. To be sure a large part of this number was deflected o other markets, chiefly on account of the desire of the railroads centering at Chicago to collect a \$2 terminal charge, but the greatest loss was due to the fact that not so many cattle were in Texas to ship.
Sales throughout the year have

ranged from \$1.50 to \$4.50, the bulk selling at \$2.50 to \$3.25. All things considered, the year was fairly prosperous to those who had desirable cattle to ship. During the past week some scattering sales were made at \$2.50@4.

The sheep trade has been on the mend lately, but is in such an uncertain condition that a small surplus would likely to paralyze the market. The export trade is much better than it was, and consequently good, heavy sheep have sold reasonably well, but the cor mon and medium grades are still hard to get rid of at low prices. It is hard to tell when the sheep business will re-vive, but probably not for a few months. Sales of sheep range from \$1 @3.50; lambs, \$2.25@4.25.
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 2 .- Cotton for two days: Net receipts, 5656; gross, 15,873; exports to Great Britain, 7105; to France 804; to the continent, 2017; forwarded 5881; sales, 751; spinners, 51; stock, 129, 581; total today, net receipts, 19,798; exports to Great Britain, 9634; to France 30,784; to the continent, 5317; stock, 1, 209,815; consolidated net receipts, 158, 393; exports to Great Britain, 83,932; to France, 39,384; to the continent, 37,743; total since September 1: Net receipts, 5,191,878; exports to Great Britain, 1,-747,933; to France, 492,446; to the conti

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans La., Jan. 2. cotton-Easy. Middling, 5 11-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; for the three days net receipts, 41,434; gross, 42,742; exports to Great Britain, 15,250; to France, 29,980; coastwise, 5573; sales, 8807; spinners, 1207; stock, 403,917. Futures—Steady, Sales, 22,000 bales. January, 5.06 bld, February, 5.17@5.18; March, 5.28@5.27; April, 5.28@5.38; May, 5.33@5.34; June, 5.39@5.40; July, 5.44@5.46; August, 5.49@5.51; September, 5.54@5.56; October, 5.59 bid.

Ast. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.-Cotton-Quiet. Middling, 5 1-8c; sales, 300 bales; re-ceipts, 5400 bales; shipments, 4300 bales; stock, 74,500 bales.

New York Cotton. New York, Jan. 2.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands 5 1-16d; midling, gulf 5 5-16c. Sales 251 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales 89,-700. Jan. 5.48; Feb. 5.50; March 5.53; April 5.58; May 5.63; June 5.63; July 5.78; August 5.77; September 5.80; October

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.-Cotton-Spot, fair business, prices steady, American mid-dling 3 1-16. The sales of the day were 1200 bales of which 500 were for spe ulation and export, and included 10, 000 American. Receipts since last report 50,000 bales, including 41,200 Amer-

Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady at the advance. American middling L M C January, 2 63-64 buyers, and February 2 63-64 buyers; February and March, 3d@1-64; May and April, 3 2-64 sellers; April and May, 3 3-64@3 4-64; May and June, 3 5-64; June and July, 3 6-64@3 7-64; July and August 3 8-64 sellers, August and September, 3 9-64 buyers; September and October, 3 10-64@11-64.. The tenders of the day's deliveries were 500 bales new dockets.

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., Jan. 2.—Cotton— Firm. Middling, 5 1-16c; sales, 2820; re-

ceipts, 8940; exports, 8429; stock, 281,-St. Louis Wool. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.-Wool-Quiet

and unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2,-The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: The market for fine domestic fleeces, which are in light demand, is very quiet. There is fair inquiry for 7-8 blood for cheviots and more or less business in medium wools, which are fairly firm in price. Pulled and scoured wools have been in good-request, the feature of the week, however, has been Australian, of which there has been considerable sale, there being a run on fair goods for which Australian better than anything else will give the requisite finish. A little better feeling obtained abroad, but no great improvement is anticipated unless they get heavy American orders, which is deemed doubtful. An estab-lishment of wool prices is not looked for till the March sales in London. The sales of the week amount

1,209,504 pounds domestic, 1,445,500 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,-654,950 pounds, against a total of 2,-904,300 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 1,884,100 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

New Orleans Produce New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—Hog products quiet. Pork, 12 1-4c; lard, refined, tierce, 5@5 1-8c; boxed meats dry salted shoulders, 4 7-8c; sides, 6 1-8c; bacon, sides, 6 3-4c; hams, choice sugar-cured,

Rice—Ordinary to good, 3 3-8@4 1-4c. Coffee—Quiet. Rio, ordinary to fair, 16 3-4@18 3-4c. Flour-Firmer, Extra fancy, \$2.60@ 2.70; patents, \$2.90@3.00.

Cornmeal—Steady, \$1.13 1-2, Bran—Quiet—77 1-2@80c. Corn—Easier. No. 2 sacked white, 48@49c; mixed, 51@52c; yellow, 53@54c. Oats-No. 2 sacked steady; western, 37@37 1-2c; Texas, 39@40c. Hay-Firm. Prime, \$13,50@15.40;

Sugar—Steady, open kettle, strictly prime, 2 5-16c; fair to fully fair, 2 1-16@ 3 3-16c; common to good common, 1 15-16@2c; inferior, 1 3-4@1 7-8c; centrifugal choice white, 2 15-16@3c; choice yellow clarified, 2 15-76c; prime yellow clarified, 2 13-16@2 7-8c; off yellow clarified. fied, 2 9-16@3 13-16c; seconds, 1 1-2@

Molasses—Steady. Open kettle, strict-ly prime, 18@20c; prime, 15@16c; fair to good firm, 12@12- 1-2c; centrifugal strictly prime, 11c; good prime, 8@9c; fencing.

prime, 6@7c; fair to good fair, 5@6c; common to good common, 4@5c.
Syrup—12@16c.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Wheat—
Weaker; 1-2c lower; No. 2 hard 59 1-2c;
No. 2 red 51 1-2@52c; rejected 46@47c.
Sales by sample on change f.o.b. Mississippi river No. 2 hard 58 e1-2@59c;
No. 2 red 57@57 1-2c.

Corn—Active; 1-2c higher; No. 2
mixed 40 1-2@41c; No. 2 white 41 1-2c.
Oats—Active and firm: No. 2 mixed Oats-Active and firm; No. 2 mixed

31@31 1-2c; No. 2 white 33c. Rye—Firm; No. 2 nominally 49c. Flaxseed—Dull; nominally \$1.27@1.29. St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—Wheat-Cash higher at 51 3-4c. Options lower January, 51 1-2c; May, 54 3-8c. Corn—Cash higher at 42 3-8c. Options lower. January, 42 1-4c; February, 42 3-4c; May, 44 5-8c; July, 45 1-4@45

Oats-Cash and January firm at 1-4c; May, 31 1-4c. Pork—Quiet. Jobbing, \$11.62 1-2. Lard—Lower. Prime, \$6.60; choice,

Flaxseed-Lower, 13c.

The Post's Cable. New York, Jan. 2.—The evening cost's London cablegram says: The rush for gilt-edged stocks was the feature of the markets today. Consols have broken all'previous records. The other markets were quiet and the excitement in mines shows symptoms of abating. Americans were depressed by the backdown of the Reading recon-struction scheme. The junior securi-ties were especially weak on the anticipation that the Olcott committee will impose more generous terms.

Money and Exchange.

New York, Jan. 2.—Money on call easy at 1 1-2@2 per cent, last loan 1 1-2. closed 1 1-2 per cent. Prime mer antile paper 2 3-4@4 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet, but firm. The actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88 5-8@4.88 3-4 for demand and \$4.87 3-4@4.88 for sixty days; posted rates \$4.88 1-2 and 4.89 1-2. Commercial bills \$4.86 1-2. Silver certificates 59 3-4c bid.

Bar silver 59 3-4c. Mexican dollars

NEWS AND NOTES. Itasca sustained a \$25,000 blaze Fri-

Gladstone celebrated his 85th birthday Saturday. The recent cold spell froze a negro to

death near Paris. Tex Brownwood, Tex., suffered severe osses by a fire Saturday.

their attention to rice culture. The Texas state school trustees as sociation met in Galveston last week.

Brazoria county farmers will turn

The defaulting treasurer of Hold ounty, Neb., was hanged by a mob The Southern Teachers' association

has been in session at Galveston the

week past

An Ohio preacher explained three card monte to his congregation with cards with the ease of an expert

The tariff differences existing be tween Spain and this country will, it is though, be amicably arranged. There is talk of calling an extra ses-

sion of congress immediately after the adjournment of the present meeting. A mob captured the jail at Mount Sterling, Ky., Tuesday and took Tom Blair, a murderer and hanged him to

Florida's orange crop was seriously damaged by the recent freeze, the coldest weather that has visited that state since 1835.

It is alleged that the Santa Fe rail-road will build from Fort Worth to Jacksboro to tap the big coal deposits near that place.

Terrible storms prevailed along the Irish coast during Saturday and Sun-day which damaged coast towns and shipping to a great extent. The people of portions of Nebraska

are compelled to eat prairie dogs for subsistance. The destitution among the farmers of that state is appailing. The Delavan hause at Albany, N. Y.

United States, burned last Sunday, 17 people meeting death in the flames. Governor Ross will not accept a

one of the best known hotels in the

place on the railroad commission, having been generally petitioned to remain at the head of the A. and M.

Fifteen thousand Armenians were massacred in the recent onslaught of the Kurds. This is the most atrocious butchery that the century has witness-

It is not likely that Oklahoma's claim for statehood will be considered by the present congress. New Mexico and Arizona will doubtless both be admitted as states.

The City of Mexico sustained a severe earthquake shock Sunday, caus-ing a terrible panic among the people Several buildings were damaged and the water mains bursted, flooding the

R. E. Morgan of El Paso, Texas, said be a cattleman, was found dead in a hotel room at Springfield, Ohio, No. one knowing his relatives, he was turned over to a medical college to be dissected, but a relative from Farmington, W. Va., turned up and claimed the

Six masked men held up a Cotton Belt train near Camden, Ark., New Year's day. They forced the porter to uncouple the cars and ran the engine and front car some distance ahead, when they discovered that they had left the express car and had taken the baggage car. They left without securing any booty.

THE FENCE.

The Page Woven Wire Fence com-pany of Adrian, Mich., get out a small monthly circular which they call the "Hustler." The number for November contained a marked notice calling at tention to the fact that while an enor mous amount of space in agricultural papers is devoted to dairying, sheep, poultry and pig raising, etc., etc., no a line could they find regarding fenc ing. So far as the Stock Journal is concerned, the fence matter is settled and has been for some time. There are but two fences so far as the Journal knows; one is the galvanized barb wire, a dangerous and sorry makeshift, and the Page Elastic. One is cheap to buy, but dear to own; the other costs a little more at first, but is always worth more than it costs. It

IN SINGLE HARNESS.

Two Well-Known Live Stock Comnaission Firms Consolidate-They Tell Why. The following communications are

self-explanatory, and will no doubt be read with interest by every stockman who receives the Journal:

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 24, 1894. Editor Journal:

We take pleasure in announcing that the Texas and Indian Territory busiconsolidated with the Texas Live Stock Commission Company, to take effect January 1, 1895. We have handled the business of the Texas Live Stock Com-mission Company at the National Stock Yards ever since it was organized, four years ago. Our Mr. E .B. Overstreet, who is also vice-president of the Texas Live Stock Commission Company, has had entire charge of the selling of Tex-as and Indian Terrotory cattle for our firm, as well as for the Texas Live Stock Commission Company, since the quarantine division for Southern cattle was established, and will continue in full charge of this department after January 1, 1895, for the Texas Live Stock Commission Company, assisted by the same experienced force of yardmen as heretofore.

We hope to improve the service ren-dered our patrons by the consolidation which we now announce.
The Texas Live Stock Commission Company is well organized at both Chicago and Kansas City, making a specialty of handling Texas cattle and sheep, exclusively; employing a cash capital of \$100,000 for the benefit of

their patrons. Their business reputation and standing is founded on merit; their sales ion, and our friends and patrons may rest assured that their interests will be carefully guarded in future by the Texas Live Stock Commission pany, no matter to which market their consignments are made.

Please instruct your railroad agent to make all future consignments of Texas or Indian Territory cattle or sheep intended for Stewart & Over-street direct to the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

Our Mr. E. B. Overstreet is general manager, and will have entire charge of the St. Louis office of the Texas Live Stock Commission Company. He will devote his entire time t of selling Texas and Indian Territory cattle for this company at St. Louis, and we earnestly solicit your future consignments of live stock to the Texas Live Stock Commission Company, pledging you in return a service im-proved with experience,

In conclusion, permit us to express our appreciation and thanks for past favors, and to hope that your future patronage may be given to the Texas Live Stock and Commission Company. Yours very truly, STEWART & OVERSTREET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 27, 1894. Editor Journal.

The inclosed announcement from Messrs. Stewart & Overstreet explains itself. These gentlemen have been admitted to an interest in the Texas Live Stock Commission company. It has been deemed best to consolidate their Texas and Indian Territory, business at St. Louis with a control of 2000 four-year-olds, delivered at tory business at St. Louis, with our company's, and after January 1, 1895, the Texas Live Stock Commission com-pany will handle all Texas and Indian Territory business intended for Stewart & Overstreet, not only in St. Louis, but in Chicago and Kansas City as well, or we are equally well equipped with a first-class class selling organization at each of the above markets. We solicit the future consignments of the patrons of Stewart & Overstreet, and pledge the same service that they have received in the past, and our ambition will be to constantly improve same. We are the only house in the trade that makes a specialty of, and handle ex-clusively Texas cattle and sheep. Our constant effort will be to merit the confidence and patronage of the Texas stockmen. We are striving as intelligently as we know how to make the Texas Live Stock Commission company tentment finds no resting place in the management of our company, and we DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO.



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000 The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contem plate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

How to Cure Lumpy Jaw. You can posi-

tively cure your own cattle and make money curing others with my famous Lumpy Jaw receip Price \$2; knife never used. Guaran teed in worst cases. Money refunded in case of failure, Ingredient st but a trifle at any drug store Reference furnished. Ashfal, Box 6, Doran, Mitchell coun ty, lowa.

ever striving to make tomorrow's work better than yesterday's. We appreciate and are deeply grateful for the liberal support so freely given us by our Texas patrons and friends, and shall continue to exert our most intel-ligent efforts in behalf of those who favor us with their business; and we sincerely hope to retain the business of every Texas and Indian Territory patron of Stewart & Overstreet, and pledge them in return that our Mr. E. B. Overstreet, will guard their interests in fu-ture with more zeal (if possible) than he has in the past.

Trusting that our work will secure

and merit your undivided support for the coming year, and wishing you the compliments of the season, we remain.

out of 2000 four-year-olds, delivered at Chickasha, I. T., at \$22.50. 1000 Gonzales county 4-year-olds, average 950 pounds, at \$21.50. 500 Gonzales county fours, averaging 1000 pounds, at \$22.50. 700 Southwest Texas fours, weighing

600 good fours, near Cuero, at \$21.00, Those wishing to buy feeders or any other class of cattle are respectfully requested to write or call on GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Fort Worth, Texas

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, JOURNAL ADV. PAYS. Fort Worth, Dec. 29, 189

Stock and Farm Journal: From an advertisement which appeared in your Journal less than a week ago, we have had inquiries from vaa necessity and benefit to the stock rious points in Texas. New Mexico and interests of Texas. We ask your support to that end. We are proud of the record we have already made, but content finds no results and the stock rious points in Texas, New Mexico and interests of Texas. We ask your support for the stock rious points in Texas, New Mexico and interests of Texas. New Mexico and interests of Texas. New Mexico and interests of Texas. We ask your support in the stock rious points in Texas, New Mexico and interests of Texas. We ask your support in the stock rious points in Texas, New Mexico and interests of Texas. We ask your support to that end. We are proud of the record we have already made, but contents in Texas, New Mexico and interests of Texas.



HE most successful farmers and gardener buy their seed directly from the growers; for this reason we raise largely the most risky, especially Cabbage and Onion Seed. This latter is extra fine this season. No catalogue con tains more varieties of vegetable seed, and none more of the new that are really good—see outside cover for an illustrated selection from our new special-ties, which we will sell at half rates. Catalogue free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Seed Growers, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.



The only Texas house. Organized and conducted by Texas people. A NEW COMPANY, with a reputation to make. Send us a trial consign

Waco Female College.

This most renowned institution of learning in the great state of Texas for the higher education of women. Faculty of twelve teachers, who are all specialists in their line. They form a corps of instructors unsurpased in the various departments of letters, music, art and elocution. The building is on a high eminence overlooking the city of Waco. The from a re elegantly furnished in antique oak, carpeted with brussels, lighted by electricity, and supplied with the purest artesian water. The health of the school cannot be surpassed anywhere in America. The table is furnished with the delicacies of the season. The object of the school is to develop the highest type of womanhood, mentally, morally, physically and spiritually. For further information address REV. H. M. WHALING, President, Waco, Texas.

For Good Sales and Prompt Returns Consign Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

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\$200.000

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All communications should be addressed EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL.

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Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and

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PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$850,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

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A. G. EVANS, President; T. S. HUTTON, Vice-President;

A. D. EVANS, Secretary; SAM HUNT, Treasurer.

Evans - Hutton - Hunter COMMISSION COMPANY, Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards, Illinois.--Cattle Salesmen, Daniel H. Sprecher and Joe Berry (formerly with Greer, Mills & Co.); Hog and Sheep Salesman, V. Bedford Cash. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo .-- Cattle Salesman, G. O. Keck; Hog and Sheep Salesman, Mike Steele. Also have arranged with R. Strahorn & Co. to handle our Chicago

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

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

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J. W. ADAMS.

Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing.

Represented at the U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, by the Standard Live Stock

### SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal office, opposite South-ern Hotel, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to

receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

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

Maj. Keeran of the Victoria country was in the Journal office this week. Says that leaving out what are held by Bennett & West and O'Brien, big steers are few in his section.

Lon Allen thinks that a Berkshire-Poland China cross makes the best ranch hog. That is the sort he raises. Fellx Shaw, Dimitt county, will try

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

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

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

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

Maj. McMurty of the Wichita Falls country, is down after a couple thousand feeding steers.

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

A syndicate has proposed to secure deep water at Aransas Pass on condi-tion that a land bonus of \$650,000 be raised. Latest reports are to the effect that about half that sum has been subscribed in two counties. When the produce of the great lower Mississippi river valley comes down through Texas to market, who can estimate her great-

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

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

"There is now a considerable trade in Mexican cattle in the local markets. Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., sold to Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., 450 head of Mexican cattle at \$14 per head, and 349 head to another party at \$16 per head. The cattle were in good condition, and there will be a number of the sale." other shipments here for sale."

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

Rose, Texas.

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

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

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

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

I used to think that a headed-off and scared to death jack rabbit was about the biggest fool in the entire animal the biggest fool in the entire animal economy, but I have changed my mind. A cuckoo congressman can give Jack round the corner the start and beat him hands down for that natural damphoolism. John Hare knows enough to go through a crack in the fence if it is big enough, but some of these congressional tariff-and-currency tinkers do not seem to be able to get out of the woods through an opening in the timber.

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

## IT'S A BUSINESS BRINGER!

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

CUT FLOWERS

A Specialty.\_\_\_

DRUMM SEED & FLORAL GOMPANY AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000,00. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SEED, GRAIN, HAY! PRODUCE

ALSO BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

12/29 1894 Such & Sam Journal Sur adventisent which aforperand in your formal lies them a with ago for haw had inquises from various point in Texas Him mixice and trigona this mornings mail bringing an order from Arizona. We devisides this unusually good advertising Drumm Seed & Floral Co.

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

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

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

The other day a stockman, who had not found his horse stock very profit-able the last few years, got on an electric car. He was slightly under the influence of blue ruin and sugar, and looking round a moment he re-marked: "Electricity runnin' the cars, the women ridin' bicycles, and jack-asses runnin' the government. No wonder horse stock is in hard luck.

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

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

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

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

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

Arcadia, Tex., Dec. 29, 1894. Editor Journal: From an address delivered before the teachers convention at Galveston this week by Hon J. M. Carlisle, superintendent of education, we learn that the available school fund of the state is

growing beautifully less all the time, and that the next legislature will have to come to the releif of that fund in a ubstantial manner, very quickly. The superintendent attributes some of the shortage to the failure of pur-chasers of school lands to meet the annual interest, which failure he at-tributes to the hard year, etc. We learn from statistics, that with the largest school fund of any state in the Union, the state of Texas pays less to the

maintenance of her public schools than any state in the Union. This being the facts in the case, is it not time that our law makers began to to look into the matter a little and find if possible the true causes for such a state of affairs?

With the largest school fund of any, it looks like Texas should give the best and most liberal school service of any other state. This is a natural conclusion, and of course the failure to do this is of right chargeable to our law-makers. I believe the constitution authorizes the levy of about 25 cents on the \$100 worth of property for school purposes, but this amount with the in-terest on sale of lands, interest on and lease money, together with other sources of revenue under ex-

all other sources of revenue under existing laws, will not raise the per capita sufficient to maintain a school six months in the year, as provided for by our organized law.

Then the question presents itself, what is to be done? It seemes to me that with the experience of the last few years with the laws regulating our public school lands, our incoming lawmakers might be able to make changes that would remedy present evils with-

makers might be able to make changes that would remedy present evils without much increase in taxation.

I desire to discuss some of the changes which I believe would prove of great value in swelling the available school fund. First, Under the present law from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres of the public school lands worth at the lowest valuation \$60,000,000, is bearing no interest. These lands will average with the lands of Oklahoma, and would be lought and put to interest as well as a taxation speedily if the conditions of sale were such as the class who wish to buy, the class who develop

new countries could meet, but under the present laws, condition of sales, etc., these lands will lie dormant for the next half century. Under existing laws a man to acquire school land must be an actual settler, and must reside on and improve the land for three consecutive years, paying interest annually before he can acquire any title. The conditions of sale are such that failure to pay interest, or to live on the land constantly for this period works a forfeiture of the land. During the year just closing, I am informed that the forfeitures for non payment of interest amounts to about a half million acres. While this means a loss of homes to hundreds of good honest people, it means the loss of a million dollars interest bearing paper to the school fund. Why this great host of forfeitures? I can answer this question, being familiar with the country and people where these forfeitures

It is not because the purchasers are a shitless class; oh, no. It is because the condition of sales are such that when a hard year strikes them they cannot occupy and meet payments, and the law does not allow them to go off and rustle for money, as the cowboy would put it. This is the true reason for forfeltures and is also the reason that thirty million acres of these lands still remains unsold.

The lease feature is another draw back. It retards the settlement of the country, and the revenue it gives the school fund is very insignificant. The lease clause of our state land law is a Four years ago the maximum in leases was reached, about 7,000,000 acres being leased at that time. Since that time it has gradually diminished. until today about 3,000,000 acres will cover all the leases.

The plan that I would suggest would be to place all the school, university and asylum lands on the market for sale to any purchaser who was a citizen of Texas, at the present prices, \$2 per acre-being the minimum on forty years time at 5 per cent interest, payable annually. Sell in quantities to suit purchasers, barring aliens and corpora-tions from purchasing at all. Limit purchases from 80 acres to four sections, from 80 to 640 acres agricultural land, and one to four sections grazing Allow purchasers who become actual settlers on the land to pay out and stop interest any time after three years, but require purchasers not actual settlers to pay interest for ten years before being allowed to pay out. With such conditions, the tenant farm-er who is not able to go on land at once, make improvements, pay interest and comply with present conditions, could buy, and by degrees make improvements while renting, so that in a few sears he would be able to move onto and establish for himself a permanent home.

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

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

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

The International Route.

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

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austitn. Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in soild trains and in the

quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.
Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio.
Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on near

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, J. D. PRICE.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE, San Antonio. Tex., offer the following live stock list:
150 head of grade Durham steers,

fours and over 170 head of small blocky steers at \$16.50. that can stay where they are till spring. 700 extra good big steers, mostly

\$50 steers, a little under size, but a good lot for the money.
900 fours and over, mountain cattle, and worth the money asked for them. 1000 fours and over, on good grass and lots of them good enough for the market now. 1600 to be cut out of 1900; a good lot

and half fat. 2000 fours and over, a thousand of which will weigh 1000 on grass, right 2200, an extra good lot that are com-

ing four. They are all in one mark and brand, and would feed out firstclass. They are half fat and taking on "taller" every day. 1000 good cows, at \$9. They can stay where they are on good grass till spring if desired.
4000 grade sheep, 1600 muttons in the

lot, at 75 cents per head.
4000 good, heavy shearing sheep.
1300 muttons in the lot, at \$1.20. This is a bargain. 2200 high grade sheep, 1300 wethers in the lot, at \$1.10. These would be a bargain at \$1.25.

800 heavy weight ewes and wethers, a good lot to feed, at \$1.25.
If interested in anything in this list write us for particulars. We have some cheap ranges for lease and sale. CLARIDGE & PAYNE,

San Antonio, Tex.

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 or Pullman's most luxuriously appointed cars, consisting of Composite cars "Golden Gate" and "El Capitain." each embracing baggage compartment, barber shop, bath room, cafe, smoking parlor and library, modern double drawing room sleepers "Paso Robles," "San Ardo," "San Lucas" and "San Vicente," dining cars "Del Mon-te" and "Castle Crags," gems of pa-latial perfection, in which models." latial perfection, in which meals will be served a la carte.

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

Connections will be made at New Or eans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex. Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all lines diverging. Special attention is called to the fact that the finest passenger service be tween the Atlantic and Pacific ocean

will thus be inaugurated by the "Sun-set Limited" over the famous Sunset No extra charge whatever will be made for passage on this train in addition to regular first-class unlimited, limited, single of round-trip tickets, be-yond the regular Pullman charges for sleeping car accommodations, as charged on regular trains.

charged on regular trains.

For further information, circulars, time tables, etc., apply to

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

G. P. & T. A., New Orleans, La.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used. Thousands of these machines are sold yearly by agents at from \$20 to \$30 more than we ask for them.

OUR SEWING MACHINE. A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

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

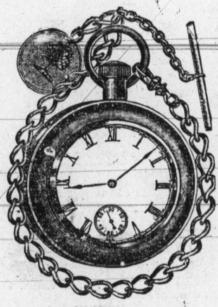
Dear Sirs-Will say that I got the sewing machine and am well pleased with it. The machine gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Will advise those wanting a machine as well as a good stock paper to correspond with you. Yours respectfully, W. G. MASON,

President Kemp Bank.

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

### NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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General Manager.

## THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars	
Micial Receipt for 1893aughtered in Kansas City	1,746,728 956,792	1,948,373	569,517 872,385		99,755	
old to Feeders  old to Shippers  otal sold in Kansas City	249,017 360,237	10,125	71,284 15,200 <b>458,869</b>			

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

The Live Stock Market of St. Lors THE ST. LOUIS

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

L. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS, T. JONES, Superintendent

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World. The center of the business system, from which the food products and man-ufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

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

### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

### The Dexter Park Horse Exchange With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the cen

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

Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. President. J. C. DENISON, JAS, H. ASHBY, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

Secy, and Treas. D. G. GRAY. Asst. Supt.

IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres-J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

# UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS: 1,011,706 1,206,695 1,673,314 1,462,423 1,705,687 1,435,271 .593,044 

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This

W. N. BABCOCK, General Managera