Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 38---VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

THE FARM

In Texas there are 57,000 men employed on farms, and yet they have never gone out on a strike or caused the state to expend one cent in using the state troops. They get on an average 13.89 per month as wages.

Cucumbers, says the American Cultivator, show extraordinary vigor when growing over small trees or are required, it is an excellent practice to have stout, bushy branches planted, on which to allow the cucumbers to run. One may get as many cucumbers from one plant so trained as from a dozen suffered to trail over the ground.

From Louisville, Ky., there comes the following strange suggestion: "Dear Sir:-Looks like the American canebrake cane and Himalaya Bamboo class of plants, about best combined forage, rainwater retained in soil, wind break and shelter yielding material furnished by nature for redeeming the American wind desplated plains from the Rio Grande to Dakotas." Come again old Kaintuck tell us just what you and are driving at. We know Texas and cane-brake cane, but admit our ignorance of Himalaya bamboo. The only part of Texas needing redemption is man, and that in a spiritual way. Canebrake cane is good for that, we know, but is not up to young dogwood sprouts by a long shot.

WINTER PLOWING.

On this subject we wish to suggest just one thought to the careful consideration of those who are thinking of breaking in winter, says an exchange; that is, that the character of the soil and the lay of the land should largely determine whether it be broken in the fall or winter or the next spring. One of the chief advantages in plowing hand in the fall is that it can usually be worked earlier in the spring than ground that is covered with a mulch of the vegetable growth of the previous In seasons like the last two, in which the drouth sot in early, it is an item of no small importance to have the crop planted just as early as the ground gets warm enough to start it to growing, so that it may have the drouth strikes it. So we believe that land that is flat, or not well drained, either naturally or artificially, and is naturally a cold and clammy soil. would be benefited by being broken in the fall, and left quite rough and un-even, so that the sun and atmosphere could spend their full force in drying, lightening and disintegrating its par-

well and sheds that water readily that falls on it needs a protection of some kind during the winter and early spring to hold that water till it may have time to seep into the earth, and prevent it running off and taking quantities of soil with it. Moreover, soil on rolling or well drained land is usually lighter and more porous and does not need the action of sun and wind so much as it needs the valuable elements carried into it by the rain, retained by the mulch. We think it well, therefore, to consider well the

be _ made to follow cotton, told him to stop. He answered: "No; mainly. In such instances it is a stigand corn will follow most any crop I paid to get hold of the rope, and I am ma upon the divilization of those of with good results. The preparation of going to pull it." So the captain hired whom better should be expected. And the soil is very important, both requir- him to guit by giving passage to St. In these cases, where only the sweat of ing a good seed bed in order to get a Louis. We have the rope, and if we will his own and his family's brow is conperfect stand and rapid and vigorous only pull, and keep ringing the beil, cerned, the renter should absolutely re-growth. The soil should be well and the men on board the ship of state will fuse to be dictated to. deeply ployed and pulverized. give passage to better and more pros-The varieties best suited to Texas are perous times. but little known, as Texas has no so- If I was lost at sea and had a combut little known, as Texas has no so-

clety devoing its work to such sub-jects. Red Rust Proof oats is a general same rule. Where are we at today? favorite all over the state for spring Echo answers, "In the fog of distrust, with no concert of action, and being led efforts will avail anything. sowing. This out made its first appeartwiggy bushes. An enormous increase of fruit is the result. In a garden It is great in yield and weight, and has tweedle de." 1 nope the Journal will keep up the een a favorite preminum taker at the

FARM TOPICS.

Could Be.

Gober, Tex., Jan. 1, 1895.

State fair. The best corn ever shown at the State set, and let us get through the wilder-State fair. fair was the Jeff Welborn variety, ness and reach the Canaan, and let us grown in Fannin county, on Red river, rest where the accacia blooms on the This corn has not been a favorite over brow of the hill. Yours very truly, Texas, and perhaps is best for bottom A. P. CAGLE.

ands. Mr. J. T. Thompson of Rockwall county has a white and also a vellow Times Are Not as Hard as They variety that possesses unusual excellence

A strawberry corn, grown by F. J. R. Davenport, of Nash, Texas, made over fifty bushel per acre in 1890 on 3-4 Editor Journal: Allow me to worry your patience with a short statement. First, I want of an inch of rain. Here is a corn for

dry lands, sure. to say that I find the Journal to be a Varieties of corn are guite numerous much better paper than I thought it in Texas; in fact, each farmer has his own ravorite. Imported varieties soon lose their identity on account of con-stitutional changes, by climate, soll, eetc. Often as many as sixty varieties was, in fact, I regard it as the best paper published for the Texas stockman and farmer. It is a welcome vis-itor at our house. The children inquire for it, and Slade's letters are very inare on display at one time at our State teresting to them. fair, and all of Texas origin and of lo-Among the Christmas presents I re-

cal growing. The time and manner of planting vaceived, one that I am very proud of. There was no name signed, nor did ries on each farm. Some plant early, others late, while others plant as the Santa Claus bring it, but it is worth its room in a nice album

spirit moves them. Cultivation, too, varies from deep plowing and in ridges to shallow plow-Jackson of Caddo, I. T., gave us a call ing and flat cultivation.

As all make corn and oats, and in the absence of statistics to guide, one is at ina 1 a loss in discussing these proceedings. This much, however, can be said with certainty. In every locality there are in the future. men who are more successful in corn and out growing than their neighbors. These are the men to follow in order to 115 attain success. Their methods should be obtained and put into general use. In every locality and on every farm a farm institute should be held this winter to discuss corn and oat growing. In this way the very best will be promoney to pay a little better figures for duced, and there is always a demand for the best. Again, this question of past, and corn brings a good price. The demand should receive home considernow seems to have an upward tendation. Every one who increases his ency. I am very much pleased to hear acreage in corn and oats should also increase his home demand to an equal extent. He should not trust to crop failures elsewhere for a market. More hogs, fat cattle and better horses are excellent home markets for corn and oats. Then a good roads society should have hogs enough to make their meat be in each county. People will own horses and drive where there are good are going to divide their crop better On the other hand, land that rolls roads. The good roads society can sell this year than they have been doing. and will not plant so much cotton. Before I close I must tell you that more good horses and corn and oats than any county in the state will promy Christmas present was a photo-graph of Col. C. C. Poole. It is highly duce.

Diversified imformation is needed in appreciated. lexas to precede diversified farming. Farmers should organize agricultural so ieties at once and start out for such The habit of charging all of the adinformation. The corn and oats crops or 1895 are the subjects to start on. versity that comes along to corporations The average bushels per acre in this has so grown on the people that all state are: Corn, 22; oats, 30. A little other causes of depression are lost sight work in this state on the line of farm of. In a letter to the Galveston News, institutes can raise these figures con- S. Samuells tells why cotton is cheap, and gives as his reasons the follows iderably

Farm Journal published the text And now for the coming year, I hav a circular sent out by Gen. F. M.

already suggested that which I hope will be carried into effect-that our legislative convention, and commented mers will act with reason and not continue this deterioating practice. And financial aid to enable the committe let me remind you that only concerted efforts will avail anything. Since you to successfully prosecute the work lail out for them. The San Antonio Exbelieve your neighbors are going to depress which, in company wich the Journal, has done Herculean and effective crease their cotton acreage, do ac think that you can increase yours and work in the interest of irrigation in Texas, in the last semi-weekly issue, profit by it. Remember that your neighbor is as sharp as you think you are, in commenting on the necessity of funds, says: "The fact of the case is that if the and unless every one will decrease none

I hope that his can be brought h to every agriculturist, and would like to see the newspapers of the South and of Texas especially carry to every farmer the one remedy for their depressed condition-a reduction of the cotton acreage.

BEES IN TEXAS.

A few days since the Journal wrote to a gentleman who keeps in touch with the bee keepers of Texas, and who is a member of the Texas State Bee prints, and their labors are in a fair is a member of the Texas State Ree Reepers' association, asking him for information relative to the number of aplaries, etc., etc. In reply he asks a vast amount of free advertising for that his name be not used, couse- Texas throughout the United States quently below is given only such parts and an agitation of irrigation within of his letter as are of interest to the her borders that has awakened the general public. He says: "In answer to your questions," are there no aplarists in the state who take enough interest in the work to contribute an occa-Christmas was apparently well spent ith most of our neighbors. J. T. holiday week, in company with a very pleasant young lady, who he claimed been made his better half. He journal has ever made a success of a bee department in its columns. All of said she was the best Christmas gift he had ever received. Success to them them have at times tried it. You will est measures brought up for consider-We are rejolcing that it is well with find in the bee journals the names of us. Times seem to be hard, but they could be a great deal worse. Our cot-Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Tex.; Sallie E. Sherman, Salado, Tex.; and many oth-

ton crop this year was above an av-erage, but it is low in price. Some complain it is on account of money beers who write occasionally for the journals, but do not believe that you could get them to write regularly for ing so scarce, but I notice there is your paper, as they would feel that few bee-kepers would see it. Bee keping is a science and a practicattle this winter than for several years

mittee laid the ground plan for accal pursuit. We have in the state about 3500 practical bee-kepers, scientific and complishing this object and accepted the trust reposed in them, backed by "op was light all over the land, and it able to write occasionally for a bee pa-per, besides, perhaps 1500 who keep the assurance of the convention that they would be assisted in every possible way. my neighbors talk of killing hogs weighing from 300 to 500 and 600 bees in box hives and log guns. Ther "The committee stands ready to work for the interests of the men who own the arid lands. All of its labor would be in a direct line with these men and are in the state, kept by practical men-and women over 200,000 colonies, and by the farmers over 20,000 colonies. pounds, and of having a surplus of pork. May the time soon come when the majority of farmers at least, will These last read agricultural journals,

whatever success would obtain to the but not bee journals. The annual honey product of the Istate for the last ten years has been benefit them from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds, valued at 10 cents a pound, reaching at most to \$300,000 to in some season's \$500,000. The Texas State Bee Keepers' association will meet the second Tuesday in April, 1895, at Wm. R. Graham's apiary, Greenville, Tex.

legitimate expenditures must be made You might search the American Bee It cannot be expected--from a business Journal, Chicago, Ill., and find matter standpoint- that the gentlemen of the from Southern writers, and make m committee can be asked to come mistake in getting interesting matter to every Southern bee man who might see it. Mrs. Sherman, or Mrs. Atchly Austin and work for the benefit of the people at large, and not only give th.ir valuable time, but also pay their own might write for you occasionally. Mrs. expenses. The committee cannot be Atchly is the largest queen breeder in the world, her orders the past year having exceded 6000 queens." port. COTTON WILL GO LOWER. Mr. Charles H. Cox of Liverpool. England, who is on his annual visit to

IRRIGATION.

would have been worth the while,

Rio Grande.

borhood and as a result of his suc twenty outfits, ranging from 6 inch 18 inch pumps, ranging from 100 800 acres flooded, have been erected new his place within the past three years. SHALL THE WORK LAPSE?

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

Brown & Davis, Shell Beach P. O. La., flood 800 acres, using 40 horse powe engine, 13 inch Iven's pump; say the can handle 1000 acres as easily with the Some weeks back. Texas Stock and Clarke of Fort Worth, chairman of the plant. The lift here is ten feet. ditorially on the obsolute necessity of

The above are but a few of the many plants now in operation in Louisiana. There are over 3000 of one make of contrifugal pumps in use in the state flooding for rice culture, namely, rais-ing the water by means of pumps. In preferable, as the operator has complete control of the water. The rice thus raised matures quicker than where grown in the natural rice lends: hence grown in the natural rice lands; hence comes earlier into market and brings convention had done nothing but meet

a better profit. and appoint a legislative committee, it Lands formerly considered valueles are now producing crops of rice which the foundation of a successful system sell at from \$60 to \$100 per acre anof irrigation covering all sections of and Ranch readers that have lands so situated that they can apply this method of irrigation, ponder over the above facts approximation that for the a state is built upon laws conferring just privileges and placing just restrictions in the interest of public policy, But the convention did more; it ap-pointed a committee upon an internaabove facts, remembering that for rice culture the land must be kept flooded tional agreement with Mexico, and eviduring the entire season. Hence where dences of the activity of that committee one acre is supplied for rice ten could one acre is supplied for rice ten could be supplied for almost any other crop. Then figure the cost to see how prac-ticable it is to irrigate thousands of acres of our Texas lands by this way to be crowned with saccess. The general results of the convention were method. I venture the prophecy that before

many years stock companies will be in her borders that has awakened the operation furinshing water for irrigafarmers and their dependents - the busition, raising it by this method. ness men-from the Panhandle to the

I note Brother Tolar's description of the Arcadian country and his call for and profitable an indústry i say, yes; they writs for the bee journals of the country, of which there are in the United States, twelve of fifteen month-lies, and the American Bee Lamonth-"the members of the legislative com-mittee were chosen because of their United States, twelve of fifteen month-lies, and the American Boe Journal, weekly. All men interested in bees read bee journals. No agricultural journal has ever made a success of a was at work. The legislature will con-bee demonstrates of the state, and the that committee no man can be found as to grind. "It is now time that the committee was at work. The legislature will con-bee demonstrates of a was at work. The legislature will con-bee demonstrates of a was at work and american the order of the surface, that a gasoline engine, with contributed agricultural put one inch of water on twelve acres each twenty-four hours at an operating vene noxt week, and among the earlicost of not more than \$1.25 for each twenty-four hours and can be installed ation should be the changes needed in the present water and land laws. for less than \$450.

It is to the greatest possible moment to A wind mill with a 3000 or 4000 gallon those interested in changing arid tank would do for six to ten acres of wastes into fruitful honces that the berries, if the ground is laid out and arranged in a way to handle the water committee should present its argument before the legislature in the best poseconomically. sible shape. The members of the com-

DAIRY.

One of the troubles which buttermakers encounter is the foaming of the oream in the churn and the consequent. difficulty in making butter of it. This trouble is caused by the excess of lactic acid in the cream, which is exceslabors of the committie would directly sively sour. This sourcess is sometimes produced by the impure water "The committee cannot prosecute its which the cows have drunk.

labors to any extnt without incurring Mottled butter is another source of annoyance. The cause is generally the some expense. Frinting has to be done; briefs have to be made; some of the use of the wrong temperatures in sep-arating and churning, which have so gentlemen of the committee must realtered the consistency of the butter main at Austin for several weeks watching the bill, and other perfectly as to interfere with the even distribution of salt. A difference of 10 degrees between the ripening and churning temperatures, 'will generally prevent mothing.

When butter comes very hard a little investigation usually shows that the cows are strippers-that is, they have been six months or more in milk. Strip-

APRIL, 1880.

mine the annents to dans death in seed or One in head out. in the filles i the practical

DOISON xcept who This claim can no mess tiated because ie meal. The meal is in contain the polynom ton root as in any other plant. We are now lead seed moul is hirts quanti in concentrated ry if possible too trust the This work is in charge of arian, Dr. Francis, etter equipped to entry or to a successful one else in the South. If, I belove that there ar ies at work, causing and and ret its product contrations.

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character of the soil and its facilities drainage before breaking land in the fall .- Coleman's Rural World.

MARKET GARDEN POINTER As the time approaches to prepar for gardening the following from the Rural New Yorker will be of interest: Beans, dwarf, in drills three feet apart and eight inches apart in the drill, 11-2 bushels per acre; one quart to 100 feet of drill. Beans, pole, in hills three feet both ways, 10 to 12 quarts, six apart seeds to the hill. Beets, table varieties. in rows 14 inches apart, six to eight pounds. One ounce will sow 50 feet drill. Cabbage, in beds, one ounce will produce 2000 plants. It will take 6500 plants for an acre, with rows three feet apart, mers, lawyers and mechanics have as and the plants two feet apart in the many theories as we have professions. With seed sown in the field, thin ing out to a single plant, with six seeds planted to the hill, two pounds will be required. Carrots, with rows 12 inches safety, except in the Democratic party Bow 100 feet of drill. Cauliflower, the same as cabbage. Celery, one ounce will produce 4000 plants. One and onehalf pounds will be required for drilling

in the field. Corn in rows 3 1-2 feet apart, the stalks to stand 10 inches apart in the 10 quarts. One quart will plant row, 200 hills. Cucumbers, in hills four feet apart each way, one to two pounds One ounce will plant 50 hills, six seeds Egg plants four feet each to the hill. way, one-fourth pound. One ounce will produce 4000 plants. With seed sown in drills 12 inches apart in the field, about one pound, plants to be thinned to 12 inches apart in the row. Watermelons, hills, six feet apart each way, four One ounce will plant about 30 pounds. hills with six seeds to the hill. Mush melons in hills five feet apart each way, about two pounds. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, eight seeds to the hill.

Onions in rows 12 inches apart, five One ounce will sow 100 feet of pounds. drill. Parsely in rows 12 inches apart. 1 1-2 pounds. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Parsnips in rows 14 inches apart, six pounds. One ounce will 'sow 100 feet of drill. Peas in rows three feet apart, 1 1-4 bushels of the early varie ties and one bushel of the latter sorts One quart will sow 100 feet of drill. Peppers, one ounce will produce 2000 plants. Radishes in drills six inches spart, six to eight pounds. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Potatoes in rows three feet apart, plants one foot apart in the row, eight bushels of cut tubers. Salsify in drills 14 inches apart, eight to 10 pounds. One punce will sow 50 feet of drill. Spinach in drills 12 inches apart, 12 to 16 pounds. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Squashes in hills eight feet apart each way, three to four pounds. One ounce will plant 15 hills, six seeds to the hill. Tomatoes, one ounce will produce 2000 plants, 4000 plants to the acre. Turnips, flat, in drills 12 inches apart, one to two pounds; broadcast, three to four pounds. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

CORN AND OATS.

Corn and oats will be the first crops to command the attention of the farmer in 1895. As some talk of diversifying crops has been made, no doubt but what the acreage in these two crops will be much increased.

While these are not favorite money crops in this state, no reasonable objection could be made to the yield or the thereof, and this in the abcertainty sence of any extraordinary care or con-

The first question to present itself is began to ring the bell, and the pas-The first question to present itself is began to ting the dot it and made rotation, or what crop the corn and sengers became tired of it and made ants follow best. Oats should complaint to the captain. H went and follow best, Oats should complaint to the captain. H

MARCH MARKEN

farm.

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A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE. What the Stockmen and Farmers

Should Do to Attain Prosperity. St. Jo, Tex., Jan. 4, 1895. Editor Journal:

After reading the columns of the Stock and Farm Journal of the 28th uit., I was agreeably suprised to see the unity of Texas farmers on how to manage a small farm to make the most money out of it. I thought, no wonder, when great minds run in the same channel on farming why we understand the process, but when it comes to finance, how to raise or inflate prices, our statesmen, benkers, politicians, farmers, lawyers and mechanics have as Yet it appears to be a plain solution to me.

In the multitude of council there is three pounds. One ounce will on finance, but in that every duck in the puddle has a remedy for all of our ills. But when it comes to enacting it into law every fellow has the multum in parvo. And why this division at a time when the cry of relief is heard all over the United States? Whenever the human family learns that one man is as good as another, and a d-d sight better, if he is truthful and honest, we will have then reached to the top round in the ladder of social economy. Then political parties will be like peach

brandy-grow better by age. My solution of the problem is to pay our public officers a fair compensation for service rendered, and no more. When a law is placed on our statutes

comply with it. If it proves beneficial stick to it, if not, repeal it. Give to every man an open field and a fair race for a living. As the farmers and stockmen feed the world, why not open the way to make the most money and clothes out of the proceeds? How Cive to other business a fair share of the estimate and encourage the estimate and encourage the estimate the any price. patronage and encourage the tablishment of cotton and woolen factories, wagon and buggy factories, boot and shoe factories, and all other estabishments of productive industry. Whoever lives to hear the hum of the very city of 10,000 inhabitants in Texiron forge and hear the whistle of the

of railroads, with a deep-water port at is goverened by the law of supply and Galveston and Aransas Pass, with ships demand; that is to say, as long as laden with manufactured goods leaving supply and demand or the amount of our own ports, can realize what I can cotton and the demand for the product see by an eye of faith. When Aransas into which it is made remain the same, Pass will equal New York in point commerce, and surpass New Orleans, main the same. But increase the sup-Savannah, Charleston, Wilmfngton, or ply, the demand remaining the same, any sea coast city of the United States, and the price must go down, and with every additional increase of supply over Texas will have attained her greatness. If the farmers and stockmen wish to the demand the price is bound to fall. Inflate prices, and increase the circulating medium, let us advocate the building of establishments of produc- preciate before he can improve his contive industry. Then we will get better prices for flour, meal, bacon, lard, beef, butter, eggs, turkeys, chickens and every other ammodity known to the

But the man who expects the Federal government to legislate money in his Raise in abundance those things which he must have to live on-meat and bread-and what is left will be a profit. pocket is chasing a rain bow to find Solomon's gold. It is always just ahead While we are c' the threshhold of prosperity, let us to like the fellow Doogan did on the steam boat at New

life-meat and bread. Orleans. He had \$1, but wanted to go to St. Louis. He went on board and told the captain that he would give him a dollar to pull the bell rope and ring the bell. The captain accepted. He

In the fall of 1892 a meeting was held in the legislative hall of the state capitol in Austin, Tex., for the purpose of discussing and devising some remedy for the low price of cotton. 1 was appointed by the county judge of Falls

R. A. JACKSON.

From what L can gather our farmers

WHY COTTON IS CHEAP.

county as a representative to the convention and attended accordingly Of course, as was seen by all, the only remedy which could in any way help the farmer was to reduce the cotton acreage. With that conviction the assembly adjourned, and the numerous representatives returned to their seeconclusion, with the hopes that the mass of the farmers would take the advice of a unanimous decision. But instead, what did we see? The farmers went right to work, blind of judgement and heedless of advice, and planted al-

most twice as much as they did the year before, with the disastrous results which we now see about us. As I predicted, if the cotton acreage was not appreciably reduced, cotton would go below 5 cents, and I would now like to venture another prophecy

which time can only prove true. . Va rious estimates have been made as to the amount of the coming year's crop, which range from 9,000,000 to about 9.700.000 bales. As for myself, from careful investigation. I am led to be lieve that unless the farmer will grasp the true cause of our evil and discon tinue the overproduction of the now worthless staple, that the year 1895 will see a crop which will not fall short of

11.000.000 bales; and if such be the cron then our best cotton will sell upon our streets for less than 3 cents per pound. Liverpool, the market we depend on, is not under the necessity of buying a single bale, for she always carries a large surplus, and unless the farmers open their eyes and begin raising their meat and cereals the cotton market of the world will not desire the stuff at

The past few years have shown that the farmer is not mindful of his own interests. The most of them look to the distributing class-the cotton buyer, the broker and the merchant. To these they look for the cause of their condispindle and the bang of the loom in tion. Ask them why cotton is so low, and a great many will tell you that as, and the smoke curling up from the the buyers and mills are grinding them down to buy it as cheap as possible engine from all the various kinds of They do not know the price of cotton manufacturing plants, and a net-work as of all other marketable commodities the the price of the commodity must re-

> This is the condition of affairs we see about us, and this the farmer must apdition. He can not increase the de mand. Then there is but one thing for him to do-decrease the supply, or, in other words, cease raising so much of the commodity which does not form his most important necessary of life.

> > But, as it is now, the entire labor is used to produce an article which, on account of the overstocked market, w111 barely suffice to buy the necessities of I have watched with interest and care the progress of the farmer's condition in certain sections of our empire state.

and I have learned that in many stances the present condition of affairs. is due to the large landowner, who pels his renters to produce cotton

Tex is looking after cotton, said: "The movement of cott in now shows pracideally an excess of half a million over the 9,000,000-crop year, and the question arises: Have prices discount ed the prospect of an immense surplus remaining at the end of the season? The surplus and not the actual crop is the factor in the question of value and the problem to be solved sooner or later, who is going to carry it? If

shipped to Europe the spinner, with ample for his consumption, is not going to hold it; the merchant will not disposed to pay heavy charges of reat, insurance and interest and to ook up fresh warehouse accommodations beyond the ordinary and prob-ably overstocked storage. At the ports

the same conditions exist, and the inducement to hold there or to ship will be some price low enough to all these expenses till the wished-for rise takes place. Nothing but a cur tailing production seems capable of raising prices under such conditions, un ess indeed some new use for cotton is discovered beyond that of spinning it into yarns and cloth. "The spindles of the world have not

Ancreased anything like the ratio of the growth of cotton; hence the surplus has to be held till the balance is equalized in one direction or the other. Grant that every spindle is employed to the utmost; that there is an unexampled demand for goods, still there will be too much left when the new crop is coming in again. The position looks as if it had no precedent to guide us. There is, however, this fact-that the power of holding the surplus in the cheapest way is in the hands of the farmer him-Rent is to him nothing, and the time may come when he will say. 'It is cheaper for me to hold my extra cotton

over till next season, rather than go to the expense of planting more and their depreciating what I already hold." "In the districts where fertilizers have become a necessity there is the probability that price will be the means

of foreing the growth of cotton to be almost abandoned. The Texas farmer who can grow without such expense appears master of the situation tually. Every bale that is needed he grow when other states, less favored, are firced to guit the competi-Texas the tion. The more grown in more will the cullivation of cotton under these advantages drift southward and leave theolder and more northern coton growing states. From all appearances a long duration of low prices. lower even than now, appears to be al most certain.

"Cotton seed products will suffer equally from the overproduction. The only remedy appears to be to plant a very reduced acreage, but still large enough to keep other states from com-peting at all. The margin of profit in growing will be greatly decreased no doubt, other crops will have to be studied, but the inevitable tendency seems to be that Texas and the Mississippi valley will not only control the production but probably be in future the only cotton growing states that can survive in the struggle for existence. Meanwhile, the question that will suggest itself for solution is, who is going to hold the surplus?"

alled together at Austin until there some showing made of financial sup-

"It would be a pity to allow a great work so auspiciously commenced to falter and die for the lack-of the little that is necessary to carry it on. The committee has nothing to lose except in general way. The people of the arid and semi-arid regions of the state have overything at stake. They should see

to it that their interests do not suffer

WHAT PUMPS CAN DO.

The information contained in the following communication to Texas Farm and Ranch will doubtless be a revela-tion to a great many people who be-lieve that nothing can be done in the way of irrigation without immense capital, and contiguity of the land to be irrigated to neaver failing streams While the water in the instance cited is nearer the surface than in mos West Texas wells, and fuel is much easier obtained, there are few pros-pective Texas irigators who would expeet to irrigate anything like the num ber of acres covered by the rice planters of Louisiana "It cannot be possible that our Texas

people at all realize how entirely prac ticable it is to irrigate large tracts of land by the use of centrifugal pumps If they did there would certainly be more plants installed in the state. There are large areas of river bottom lands which are as favorably located for this purpose as are the thousands of acres which are at present unde this method of irrigation for rice culture in our neighboring state-Louis lana

The use of the steam and of the gaso line engine would put many thousands of now almost useless acres under high ly productive cultivation. This method of irrigation has been demonstrated by eight or ten years of practical use to be highly successful and profitable in the state of Louisiana. Thinking that it is more than likely

that a large proportion of your readers are not aware of this fact and that knowledge might prove of interest to many of them. I will give the addresse of a few of those who are at present operating plants for rice culture by the use of steam and centrifugal pumps. Any one who is interested in this matter can write to the parties or go and see them and he convinced that it is a perfect suces. Understand, this method has made available for rice growing many thousand of very near ly worthless uplands enabling the operators to produce a yearly crop, turning in from \$60 to \$100 per acre profit per annum.

besides being "a thing of beauty" is also Many of these plants in Louisians useful every day in the year. It may have been operated upwards of ten years. It has passed the experimental be obtained at the druggists, or, if his supply is exhausted, six cents in stampa stage. It is no new fangled theory, but should be sent to C. I. Hood & Co., pro-prietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass., who will forward a calendar ts;-cold hard facts-and the practicability of the method has been dem onstrated and must be approved by our free. For ten cents two calendars will people whenever they investigate it. No. 1. Hovt & Bro., Easterwood, La be sent. irrigated 1000 acres of rice lands, lift "Our Book Bulletin" shows a collec-tion of the standard works published. It has required months of patient isoor

the water 25 feet, use a 75 horse power engine, with large boiler, the Ivens 18 inch discharge centrifugal pump. This plant would cover a much larger area of fully 1600 acres, No. 2. W. D. Rogers, Mermentou, La.

It has required increased to make up and intelligent research to make up the list of the best books published on subjects covering points of great inuses 20-horse engine, 8-inch centrifuga pump, raises water 18 feet, floods well

every subject, but to wade threat them all and winnow out the pr grains of wisdom and practical 25-horse power engine, 13-inch discharge pump, raises water 23 feet, floods 250

acres flooded, uses 30 horse power en-gine, 12 inch pump lifts water 18 feet has a capacity for much larger acreage Mr. Castex was one of the pioneers in this method of rice culture in his neigh-

pers' milk should be heated to about 115 degrees before setting and after-" wards churned at a temperature of 68 degrees, that is about 10 degrees higher than usual. Milk from cows fed much cotton seed meal requires to be smilarly treated.

In speaking of returns from dairies of common cows within the knowledge of the writer, an exchange, whose name is lost, speaks of a number of herds that return their owners from \$75 to \$100 net, while the cows would not sell for more than \$75 a head. Even that would look big to a Southern farmer. But look here, young man, "a friend I visited some time ago E L. VanDen. sen, a young man scarcely more how yet and yet in seven years he has bred a herd of fourteen cows vielded him an average of over \$106 in money, besides what butter, etc., his family uses, and a fine lot of calves, pigs, poultry and eggs raised on skim

Mr. VanDensen's farm is daily increas-

SCOTTRS IN CALVES.

Writing of a cure for scours in

calves, an Otsego county farmer gives

the following: "I have a recipe that I have used for the last ten years, and it

has never failed. I had trouble with my

calves one spring in scours and so I tried this recipe. Take wheat four

and scorch it until it is all thoroughly

scorched to a dark brown; then mix

make into a pill about the size of

"Winter and Summer" were never

more charmingly pictured than they

are this season on Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar. This calendar is made in the

shape of a heart and is ornamented with two child faces, lithographed in

bright and natural colors, one peeping out, amid the snow flakes, from

dainty cap, and the other lighted up

with all the glory of the summer sun-shine. The usual information about

the lunar changes and other astronomi-

terest to rural readers. It is no tre

to find voluminous treaties on any and

cal events is given, and the calendar,

Give three to four times

I have cured calves that could

thick enough to

Home and Farm.

with scalded milk

not stand up in this way."

butternut.

day.

farmer of kan man county, to soll a lood of peaches in the roud anne tation ss than to: ander panelie nel, and in Ht 11 .0 ; . selling a milk every year. He could not get a great deal of money by selling his cows, but see the salary they pay him Xas Dra 1 11 1 in represent introduced a aufman alt.m.al de part. year after year; and the end is not yet. state Windt that ing its stock-keeping capacity, and the time will come when he will get \$2500 IS WOLL 1 The second states a second COUNTY m2 11 1 43 414 on monito \$3000." These figures are not taken report: from guesswork, because these dairya that knowle no of market men sell their milk to factories or no traint o report datas creameries and are paid with "check 11 11 11 keep an account of the yearly sales.erests in the study study study study study in the study of the study satu hi eyes m

at off and Venetian rol is a splatil ,sont for here of in-1 canding for one off all the pounds and and stir s H 11.5 5 11 s away, it applied in the a the out it of the astron ng to the process of its Harre greased (1994) 0 during 1856 ent, while are value do reused $\alpha = 30$ process. The decrease since 1852 1: about 10,000,000. e about (10,000,000, according the agricultural de 14th compared with those give

endition and Dixle nov odded by extince of Ceorget Mr. Northen igh agreen's near and an able

Choman estimates fan E. zains: 1.2.00.00 in year axo. itimates (La present condition wine crop at 4 ' per cent, as .2 per cent in 1994

should be on every farm. letta a relates and entens town all winter an hot-beds ring guid in each be advance l KH.

rmers lefe line issippi have pay \$7 per month and board labor. They also place the cuitivating one acre of land

having a big right in the mechanical cost the auticula mechanical cost ge of that ey expend 30,000 annually in on their is fusicial colleg only twen'y-two students agriculture and ac hanles, s college will some day get a shaking re. It is the com-lcultural so tates of Masour it work. When tarmers have their rights it is a sure sign have been beeping poor pollti-ny. Texas errealine should ard of agriculture also Jusndustries should come from ship and not from class agioffical revolutions.

your stencils, seals, rubber etc., direct from the Texas amp Co. 350 Main st., Dallas

300 acres of rice W. R. Farmer, Oliver P. O., La., uses acres for rice. Jean Castex, Mermentou, La., 250 Machine is as good as some other sew-

perience is an enormous labor. Stock and Farm Journal takes

ure in presenting the results work. See another column. Den't fall to write to the Fort Work Business College for their catalogue.

ing machine. It is almost unequaled and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. See full description in another column.

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, m branch office Texas Stock Farm Journal office, opposite \$ ern Hotel, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authori receive subscriptions. contract vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depart should be addressed to him.

Allen McCoy is home from a Montana, says steer cattle ar scarce in that country, that the have been mostly marketed meat centers, and the threes : feeders.

Maj. Keeran of the Victoria c Mail: Restantial office this was in the Journal office this Says that leaving out what $\frac{1}{2}$ by Bennett & West and O Brie steers are lew in his section.

Lon Allen thinks that a Ber Poland . China cross makes the ranch hog. That is the sort he Felix Shaw, Dimit county, Y

Nat Powell, the Golida coun-dealer, has gone to Missouri for dealer, no. , of young bulls.

Mr. John Shand, munager "Leon ranch," Levar county, C Castleman, proprietors, was Journal office this week. The Botten out a very handsome ca of their throroughbred Pollec herd, which is the largest herd i brea Polle LAngus cattle in th if not in the South.

Texas is long on land and st live stock just now, and son people to come in and buy son would be very desirable about Land is so cheap, too, it would that, considering our fine clims? low taxes, investors ought to ducements to put money land. As the railroads are more than ever to help, wouldn't have bood time for Texas land own take an organized effort to f outside capital in Texas lands land buyers did us a great e good a few years ago, and \mathbf{w} them now more than we did \mathbf{U} and the value. tor out make the struggle a hard one we do get them headed this way let's not jump the price on their as fast as we did hereto

Texts is rapidly becoming \boldsymbol{a} as well as a breeding state.

Mai, McMurty of the Wishit; country, is down after a co thousand leeding steers.

Mr. Witherspeen of With Bross South Texas, i here after ets. Fed and marks i alread winter, a thou and head of Bros. steers, and lays they f

A syndicate has proposed to deep water at Aran is Passion tion that a land bound of 36at at Latest reporet that about half that sum hi subscribed in two countres WI produce of the great least MisNer talley come down through Semarkes, who can estimate her

.

 $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M} \in F^{s}$ is define (s_{a}, t_{b}) , and the (bt)enhequicity, motive of chidy y may be targed from tolerably c Give it a trial.

CATTLE.

The National Cotton Oil Company estimate that at their mills at Galveston. Hearne, Waco, Mount Calm, Corsicana, Denison and Texarkana, they will have supplied feed for 10,650 head of cattle by the time the season closes.

Mr. Nelson Morris is naturally agitated over the adverse action of different European government on the matter of shutting out American live stock. Ever since Germany took the iniative as a sort of retallation against the new American sugar tariff the beet sugar countries have fallen in line. It seems that there is a rising tendency in those countries to protect the land indus-tries regardless of the others. It is the same spirit that manifests itself in the yvárious political movements in the country in favor of farmers. As Mr. says it is difficult to see what Morris can be done to bring about a better standing for our live stock and meats abroad, but it is clear that something decisive will have to be done or else it will only be a short time until America will be under the necessity of consuming all her own live stock.-Chicago

Drovers' Journal. When the news came yesterday that every port in continental Europe had been closed against American cattle and meats, the Journal sent a reporter to interview the packers on the situation. But a packer can be as speechless as the grave" when he wants to and the reporter had a time of it. "General Manager Nathan, of the export house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger stated that he expected to continue to make shipments just the same as though there had been no trouble. He said closing of ports would in no way interfere with their shipments. The meat dealers of England are very shrewd and are not slow in taking ad-vantage of the situation. In 1882, when the French people prohibited American pork from entering that country, the American exporters sent it to England. There it was unpacked and new canvas and brands put on it and it was then sent to France as an English product. The same factics are to be ployed in the present dilemma, and the English people will receive the Ameri-can beer and pork, and, after making changes in brands, will send it to Ham-burg and other ports, and it will be sold just the same as though there had been no closed ports, only that it will be higher in price. In case the closed ports should remain closed for a considerable length of time the effect will be to lower the price of live stock in this country, but the packers and stockmen are of the opinion that they will be able to force upon them a state of af-fairs that will speedily tend to correct the evil. The export business of the Armour Packing company and of the Swift company is done from the Chi-cago houses, and the managers here are not as yet posted as just will be done. It is understood that a movement is on foot to have the packing houses and stock yards at Chicago and Kansas City combine in an effort to get needed bills through congress."-Kansas City Journal.

INQUIRY FOR BULLS.

The following letter, place and name omitted, was received at the Journal one day this week:

"Editor Journal: Can you give me the address of any one that has full blood, registered Red Polled cattle in Texas. I want to buy a bull of that breed, and if you know of any one in Texas who keeps them, I would like to hear from you." There is a great deal of inquiry In Texas for bulls just now, and an advertisement placed in the Journal, which reaches more stockmen than any other two papers in Texas, would sell

barley and other grains are being turned into beef and marketed to probaby the best advantage posible. It is evident from these facts that the cattle interests in the far West are not a thing of the past, and that in making

up estimates upon the supply and de-mand they must not be left out of the calculations. It will be many years be-fore feeders of the central and Eastrn part of the United States will have things all their own way .-- National Stockman and Farmer.

MENARD COUNTY RESOLUTIONS. At the stockmen's meeting held at the court house Thursday evening, November 8, 1894, the following committee was appointed to draw up suitable petitions to be presented to the legislature pray-ing for a reduction of lease on school lands and for a protection scalp law: Geo. Brown, C. G. Burbank, Jas. Cal-

lan, Sam Wallick, secretary. Resolutions adopted by the above committee and submitted generally for stockmen's signature: of wild animals the grazing interests of West Texas are most seriously and hurtfully injured and the rental value of grazing is thereby depreciated to not

less than one-half the rental value which now prevails, we, the undersigned therefore ask that the rental value of the school and state lands be reduced to 2 cents per acre, otherwise we express or inability to rent said lands-also resolved that we further earnestly entreat the legislature to grant a bounty for the extinction of which in time would effectually restore a better value to the state grazing land. deputy sheriff; C. M. Hubbell, stock-man: Tom Elllott, merchant; A. S. man: Prescott, stockman; W. W. Williamson, stockman: Jno. E. Pullen, merchant Wm. Prescott, stockman; S. T. Privett, laborer; E. P. Eckardt, stockman; L. A. Morris, farmer and stockman, R. Owens, stockman; W. S. Dodd, Wm. L.

Black, stockman. REASONS FOR REDUCTION.

If all the people who have invested and lost money in attempting to fash in the semi-arid section of Texas could speak, there would be no uncertainty in the minds of the members of the present Texas legislature as to whether or not they should reduce the selling and lease price of what remains un taken of the state's domain. A correspondent of the San Angelo Standard sees the situation in its true light as shown in the following: A few facts not generally known also

some comments on the following reso-lution, which passed at a meeting held at San Angelo on the 15th inst. "Resolved, that we are opposed to the reduction of the lease of the state school lands to two cents per acre, as it will decrease our other real estate values and work a hardship on our small stockmen and actual settlers, and will, eventually, terminate by the lands of West Texas being controlled by a few wealthy individuals and corporations to the detriment of the inter-

ests of a large majority of our people." Now, in reference to the above resolution, it must be borne in mind that it is none of the functions of government to forward schemes to give speculative values to land, a government is com-pletely out of its sphere when it attempts anything of the kind. The true functions of a government is to pre-

purpose is to live without government

interference; he will come within the

pale of civilization when he has any-

serve order and harmony and to have its public lands occupied in the best way to insure that result—and to that end it is not justified in upholding any

thing to get it systematized so that every man can feel safe in claiming his own by right of lawful authority; and if by actual results the first occupiers should prove successful, competition will then set in and the government will be a large gainer by increase of revenue from legitimate taxation.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to prove that the high priced land has signally failed to settle up the country. The land is not wanted at the price; and it is about time that those who legislate on land matters take a common sense business view of the situa-tion. For the order and development

of the country the land should be oc-cupied, and it now remains to set the price and conditions at such a rate as to leave some chance for a margin of profit to the occupier. CATTLE SLAUGHTER

Slaughtering of cattle at the four leading beef centers of the country, as compiled by the Drovers Telegram, was as follows:

Omaha St. Louis 420,741 1893. Kansas City 912,965 Chicago 2,233,225 Omaha 545,567

St. Louis 354,280 /..... 4,046.035 Total The net shortage in 1894 was 142,347 wolves, as that would be a measure head. Chicago was short 209,598 and which in time would effectually restore Omaha 44,717. Kansas City increased a better value to the state grazing land. Signed: Geo. Brown, wool grower; Sam encroaching rapidly on Omana s pos-Wallick, merchant; J. G. Reginer, me-tion, her slaughter last year being only Wallick, a Tinnit, school teacher; 80,115 head short of Omaha's. Omaha

921,597 head, or 36,869 less than Kansas City The combined receipts at the four points in 1894 were 6,148,710 head, showing 63.4 per cent of the arrivals to have been killed. In 1893 the receipts were 6,403,154 head, showing a slaughter of 63.1 per cent. Allowance must be made in four months. Such a deluge not onl in these reckonings for an unknown has a baneful and depressing influence

quantity of cattle bought by packers at various points and shipped to other of the four points for slaughter.

LEASE PRICE TOO HIGH.

With Lower Prices There Would Be Competition for the State's Land. Midland, Tex., Jan. 3, 1895.

Editor Journal: As there is a knotty question to come up soon in the legislature please allow me a place in your valuable paper for my views on the school land question, and how to get the most money out of that part of the state's property.

There used to be sharp competition and grabbing to buy school and other state lands at \$2. Now the time has come when the land can not be owned or leased, at least at former prices. In this part of the country grazing lands are not really worth more than 50 cents purchase and 2 cents lease price, as instead of 64 head of cattle to the section, 25 are all that can be depended on. If it is the wish of the state to lease all of her western lands, make the lease price low, and the stock men will com-pete with each other, and see that every man has a right to what he is holding. Compel a man to lease all the land his stock runs on, but he can not do it and pay 4 cents an acre. All of the land around here is occupied now. Suppose you compel a man to take his fence down, which he will be compelled to do if the lease price remains where it is now. He probably owns the land his house and wells are on, and he will speculative value to land whatever; its keep that, even if he does not now own

ED. E. DISMUKE'S FRENCH NERVE PILL Is a positive cure for Failing Memory, Lost Manhood, and all Nervous Troubles. It restores strength and vitality in the old and infirm and is a specific for all Nervous Troubles following LaGrippe or any wasting dis ase. Price \$1.00 per box: 6 boxes for \$5.00, postage prepaid to any address. Send postal note, postoffice order or stamps to ED. E. DISMUKE, Box 696, Waco, Texas.



and the result will be two-fold; it will FORT WORTH, TEX. prevent the glut and consequent up heaval in prices of grass stock, native and Southern, in the canning season, and it will have a decided effect on the Newly and handsomely furnished and well appointed

makes it second to none in the South. market for fed cattle in the winter, spring and early summer months of fed

A. J. Walton, Jr., is preparing it a 250 acres food farm becompliced record ford. he will have nothing but t breds on the ranch.

"There is now a considerable Mexican cattle in the local n" Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., ad Webb of Bellyne, Tex. 4 of Mexicola cattle at \$13 per he 519 head to another party at sead. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a nur other surpoising here for sale?" Mr. Islino. "The above, fr day's First Works Gauette o The above, from seen to best out a clutement of in the last Texa. Fater and What \mathbf{v} the matter' time of mistaken, evidently, - Reader Rose, Texp Nothing the matter, and not-

sarily any discontancy. Severa-ago, several herd, were taken Line into Alexies from Tex Ariz can be up to due purposes an (201, 0) there by the studies let the Melvinley law. Under the duty of \$2 per h ad these attle mity of Si per fraid these are the er-tation, and these are the er-which there is "comiderable t-the food numbers". They a Mexican et il, as the price shows, but time ban eithe find" here partia dawn, and coming Mexican entite are not only few futerior grade, the balaw that average Texas range stack. A matket the backets in Singar C matrixed able backets in Schora, C. hua, Nuevo Leon and Tamar, would not upply the Carcago page . Dutter that a week W.L. Level Landson er less personal observation - Pa

Seems to be a case want. of the st t part and the For the second part are part in p_{areal} in partly wrong. Carle have been item Makeo to the random that x = 1 maily taken to Mexico hour th and they there have been y cattle crossed over to the Texthat peyes before at it a a foreign chere. However, $1 \approx 1000$ fined to agrees with Farm and that there are not body to be Mexican cattle to e one over very be affect solversely the American ket. As to the effect in stime cattle growing on the other sid_2 Ket. that is another question. The is very employer these, but th getting very chean over here.

Note cattle ad. of B. F. Dates in this assue. He is thable ar posted.

We were told that a repeal Sherman rily r law would caus tura of prosperity, then, when i that the passage of a tarif reform would do it; an when that faile help matters, or rather when it i things worse; we are told that euro reform is the one particular thing quincil to make everything righ they would only 1 to the country. awhile, it might get right again.

I used to think that a headedscared to death jack rabbit was the biggest fool in the entire economy, but I have changed my A cuckoo congressman can giv round the corner the start an him hands down for that natura phoolism. John Have knows to go through a crack in the f it is big erough, but some of congressional tariff-and-currence ers do not seem to be able to woods through an oper the timber.

It looks bad to see a ranchma to town alone and spend money to give the family, or at least th wife, a day or two in the city the ladies derive pleasure from

NEEDED AMENDMENTS. Galveston, Jan. 3, 1895.

Editor Journal:

I have been absent from the city dur ing the holidays, and on returning found your letter of inquiry. Our commission met in Austin for the purpose of drafting some suggestions to the next legislature, as to the time of cattle crossing the quarantine "line. Our Northern friends all think that the 15th of May is too late, and Kansas will not stand it. We will also make some suggestions looking toward having all horses with glanders and farcy that are condemned and killed, be paid for at a reasonable value by the county where killed. The present law is not plain on that point. Yours respectfully, W. J. MOORE.

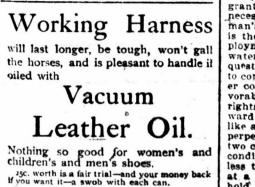
NO AGREEMENT REACHED. Corpus Christi, Tex., Jan. 2, 1895. Editor Journal:

Replying to your inquiry of recent date. I beg to say that the sanitary commission has not as yet agreed upon any certain amendments to the law. under which it is now working. ROBT. J. KLEBURG.

WESTERN CATTLE INTERESTS.

From a statistical report it is shown that the receipts of range cattle at Chicago during the past season have been but a few thousand head short of he heaviest in the history of the trade at that point, and over sixty thousand head greater than for the year 1893, This is no doubt a surprise to many who have noted the heavy marketing of breeding stock from the ranges during the past few years. The explanation of the matter is that ranchmen have become grazers and feeders rather than breeders, and have been buying their young stock in the Southwest and fitting them up for the markets in their own districts. It is very probable, however, that future supplies in this connection will be cut short, as Southern cattlemen are now able to finish their own cattle by feeding cotton seed meal.

Since settlers have been encroaching upon the territory of ranchmen in the best and most fertile districts of the West, many of the herds have been pushed farther toward the north and northwest. In some of the rich valeys of the Rocky Mountains, where grain can be bought at a very low price account of inaccessible markets, feeders are taking advantage of the opporless he has stock to utilize the grass. tunities thus offered, and many cattle are being fattened for the markets in and that implies a considerable amount of money and a large area of land. In common honesty these facts should be sections from which none came a few years ago. Some feeders in these far pointed out to any inexperienced person away districts have prepared themselves thoroughly for feeding by buildg sheds and using mills for grinding the feed. In this way cheap wheat,



25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can. Por pamphlet, free, "How TO TAKE CARE OF LEATLER' send to For paraphlet. fre VACUUM UIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

simple alm and object should be to get it. His herd will then be on the open the land occupied in such manner that range, and the larger his herd every man may know his own and easier he can handle them. Where then be subject to the law. Land being held will be the state's income? Leases should all be made by the by the government above its value, leaves an opening for a train of abuses county surveyor, assessed by the assessor and collected for by the collecand completely demoralizes the society that exists upon it. The drifter or tor or sheriff each year. With a low nomad, for instance, can scarcely be classed as a responsible citizen. He lease, rate competition will do the He work. Long life to the Journal. can even evade taxation; he has no use for any government, for his aim and J. S. CURTIS.

A MEXICAN OPINION. A great deal of unnecessary alarm ontinues to prevail among western

thing for sale, but to produce that arcuttlemen in the United States as to ticle he wants to be free from all burdens and responsibilities which are the effect of the reduction of the old necessary to hold society together in peace and harmony. Holding land for duty of \$10 per head on Mexican cattle to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. a speculative value by a government equivalent to \$2 per head. We have produces free range; but free range before remarked that some years must elapse before the Mexican cattle raisthough for a short time a few individing industry can become of sufficient importance to affect the same interest uals may prosper, is soon overdone and nothing but strife and disaster follow; in the United States. The most recent in fact the axiom, "That what everyaction against Mexican stock has been one can use is no reliable use to anyone," applies very correctly to free range. Now in regard to "working a has introduced a bill in the house of hardship on our small stockmen and actual settlers." It would be nothing representatives at Washington for the restoration of the old Mckinley rate. short of crime against humanity for the government to try and locate fam-In a conversation on the subject, he said: "As many of the Mexican cattle "As many of the Mexican cattle are diseased, their presence in the United States cannot but result danilies, without the necessary means, on the semi-arid lands of West Texas. gerously; hence my bill restoring the \$10 rate." Here in Mexico we have How is human life to exist without water? And what does it cost to produce water on these lands? Right there the so-called poor man, or man heard nothing of the disease, to which Mr. Broderick makes so naive an illusion .-- Mexican Financier. without money resources, is deceived and misled. This matter of finding

The purchase of Mexican cattle by water on the dry limestone region of Southwestern stockmen continues. In West Texas has been fairly tested up this way they are enabled to utilize their grass, which would otherwise dry to the present time, and granting that he can find water, which in many cases up and blow away. This is especially he fails to do, it will cost him from a boon to them this year, for the high \$500 to \$1000 before he can procure waprice of corn in the Northwest will lim-it the feeding of cattle there this winter for any practical use. That money is entirely sunk before he can exist up-on the land. Then follows the quester, and ensure profitable markets for fat Texan grass and cotton seed meal tions of how he is to get a living. In all probability the water will not help ed steers in the early spring. Texas him in the way of irrigation; he plants feeders are sanguine of fair prices for all the beeves they can possibly supply. -Eagle Pass Guide. his land; he fails to get any return for his labor; what is he to do? If he re-mains there he cannot support life un-

TEXAS CHANGING TACTICS.

Under this heading, that model martet paper, the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, in a general round-up of the business at Kansas City says: "Another factor in the transformation

seeking to locate on the dry limestone of the stock industry, particularly that of cattle, is the movement among Texlands of Western Texas. In plain equity the government should either take the burden of procuring the water or give land, not less than 640 acres, as a free as producers to extend the period of burden of processing for the so-called poor fran's only hope in West Texas is the influx of capital to give him em-burden of processing water. The so-called poor fran's only hope in West Texas is the influx of capital to give him em-burden of processing water. The so-called poor is fraught with intense interest to pro-ducers in other focalities. The present obange is beyond question the most of change is beyond question the most radical introduced. It means much to question how is capital to be induced radical introduced. It means much to to come to Western Texas? It will nevmore, to the feeders of the Northern and Western states. Texas has had a virtual monopoly on a certain class er come unless two conditions are favorable: That is safety in property vorable: That is safety in property rights and the prospect of some re-ward for investment. West Texas, like a large part of Arabia, will remain perpetually an arid waste unless these two conditions are favorable, and those conditions can never be favorable unof cattle an inferior grade that sub-sists on grass in the summer and, if not marketed in the fail, live on snowperpetually an arid waste unless these two conditions are favorable, and those conditions can never be favorable un-less the government will offer the land hold out an inducement to bona fide occupiers; even if it has to offer the land on lease at one cent per acre; any-

larger numbers during the season for native stock will work a hardship to the latter is a matter of conjecture. The increase in supply thus occasioned which will be the matter of slow development, will probably be offset by the increase in demand, brought about by increasing population and augmented foreign consumption. "Thus it will be seen that a revolu-

hether the adv

tion is already in progress in the stock industry, and its inception may propthe erly be said to have sprung from the peculiar developments of the last crop season. Whether it will work out to a speedy solution cannot be foreseen, but at all events there is every reason to believe that the supply will at no time be inadequate, and the prospects are that before long nature will invent. some system whereby the law of supply and demand will be more evenly and regularly apportioned and the wild fluctuations that break a man in a sing'e day will be at an end. Let us hope that such will develop."

8 LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

Messrs. McKoy & Rumery, of the bar s ranch in this county, recently sold their double circle bar ranch and cattle, situated on the Double mountain, in Kent county, to Messrs. Clark & Blum, of Fort Worth, for \$75,000.

Winfield Scott shipped to Brownwood this week 2000 head of steers, 4's and up, which he contracted some time from Pulliam & Johnson. They will be fed on cotton seed.

A Standard reporter had the pleasure this week of inspecting the 91 head of thoroughbred yearling bulls which E. T. Comer has just brought in from Misouri. They are the finest lot of Hereford and short horn yearlings that ever pawed up Concho county dirt and we hope, the enterprising owner will save

every one of them. Watson Bros., of Kimble county, sold 550 head of stock cattle to J. Cobb. of Scurry county at \$10.50 per head. The cattle are now on the way to Scurry. Henry Phelps, of Kimble county, sold 100 stock cattle to J. Cobb, of Scurry county, at \$9 a head,-San Angelo Standard.

Standard. George W. McCormick has just re-ceived thirty head of fine Herefords from Missouri and sent them to the ranch Tuesday. They are a choice lot. A. F. Crowley shipped three cars of bulls to Dublin to Winfield Scott for feeders.

M. Halff & Bro. received here hrough their agent, G. A. Nobles, four cars of cows from New Mexico, which are placed in the Cross-Tie pasture for the winter.

J. M. Daugherty shipped out three cars of fat stuff Saturday. A. C. Heard bought of Lee Heard and

G. R. Lee all the T X T eattle, about G. R. Lee all the T X T eattle, about 200 head, for \$2000 range delivery. George Begg of R. Strahorn Commis-sion company of Chicago, bought 300 three's and four's of G. L. Gray and three cars of M. G. Buchanan, all at \$20 a. head \$20 a head.

A. F. Crowley sold Taylor Brown 750 one's and two's. Consideration about \$9000.

George Gray sold 2000 cattle on his Panhandle ranch at \$9, \$10, \$13 and \$17 per head for heifers, cows, steers, etc. Lee Heard bought of J. E. Gardner his New Mexico ranch and cattle at

\$6235 Taylor Brown bought 975 head cattle and including brand, together with the - S pasture at \$12,500.-Midhand News.

home. Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth. with one years' subscription to Journal, 33.54.



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

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weights in groceries; seeds, etc., will be This scale is equal in capacity to the a thing of the past, and the good houseregulation counter scales of the grocer, wife will be able to know in advance The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 just how many pounds of butter she is pounds, and the platform from two sending to town, how much each dressounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed ed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will with U. S. seal, so that absolute acbe no guess work in cookery. When she curacy may be depended upon. In wants a pound, she will know how to this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings get a pound and when a recipe calls for are all steel and connections all of a half or quarter of an ounce, she has quality of iron that is strong enough the means at hand of weighing it exto sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the big-It makes a good postage scale, too gest scale bargain ever offered and and is as handy in the office as in the we expect to sell a thousand of these

during the twelve months of our tract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription te Stock and Farm Journal, SS.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL

TAKING LAMBS FROM EWES. Separating lambs from mothers that are as poor milkers as Merino ewes are before they have learned to eat grain, is of doubtful utility. What is gained in the improved condition of the moth-er if often more than offset by stunting the lamb. It is always best to teach them to eat grain before wearing them. On the open western prairies they are often left with the flock until nature weans them, while on eastern farms that are fenced into small fields they are usually separated from the ewes when they are four or five months old. The lambs that have been taken away from their regular milk rations and lambs, are more subject to internal parasitic diseases than older sheep, against which high condition is the best protection, and they should have the best pasture the farm affords, as well as a liberal daily allowance of grain. Give them a mixed feed of oats and bran to keep them growing, or corn, wheat or good wheat screenings to fatten and fit them for the late fall and winter market. If one has more ewes, that are five years or less old, than he cares to keep, it is a good plan to cull out the dry ones that are more than two years old and put wethers. In this way one gets rid of all disowning and poorest milking mothers.

The lambs dropped each day and night, are, with their mothers, placed in charge of a herder who cares for em and puts them in one of the small corrals at night; these are kept separate for a week or ten days before they are bunched with other ewes and lambs, 100 to 150 in a bunch, which are penned together at nights for another week. During the third week the lambs are castrated, docked, marked and bulked in bunches of 300 to 500. The Mexicans do not dock wether lambs while the Americans dock both. leav-ing the tail of the wether lamb a little longer than that of the ewe. Sheep to greater or less extent will not own their young and here comes in the great trouble and hard work of lambing. Various devices are used to make the mother suckle and care for her lambs. Americans use cages, putting ewe and lamb together each night and marking them with the same number of other other devices so as to know the differ-ent mothers. Mexicans do the same. Some stake the ewe and lamb together; also catching the mother and holding her while she suckles the lamb. After about ten days most ewes will own their offspring, but some never do. A lamb will live three days without milk. After ten days if the mother does not own the lamb it will likely die. The ewes know their lambs by the sense of smell, and after a few days by the lambs bleat. A lamb is sometimes saved by skinning a dead lamb and tying the hide on a disowned lamb, thereby fooling the mother of the dead lamb. Other devices are used too mu-

amb.

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at the station:

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use of it.

of the valley.

from 5 to 10 per cent.

BREEDING FOR MUTTON.

The fact that the large Eastern ho tels get their mutton from England has started up discussion of mutton breeds of sheep for this country. The following on mutton breeding is given as a suggested plan. Texas farmers should raise more sheep and especially those of East Texas.

At the Ontario 'Breeders' association D. McRea said: Sheep will pay for good, careful breeding as well as any other kind of live stock, and more attention should be paid to careful cross breeding. If a flock of young, long wooled ewes be selected from which to breed, the best cross will probably be with one of the Down breeds. Select a pure bred male of god individual merit and of good pedigree the length of the pedigree not being of so much importpedigree not being of so much import-ance as the quality of the animals named in it. If a Shropshire ram be selected, he should not be used more than two years, and should be followed by an animal of a different breed-say an Oxford Down or a Southdown. If the ewes are a good, uniform lot, the produce wil be a superior lot of lambs. These should all be fed for the market. Give the ewes, after lambing, nourishing food, and if they come early, plenty of rots—either turnips or mangles. The lambs may get a small ration of oats, or oats and bran, and when weaned, should have a nice bit of good pasture. These cross bred lambs are good feeders, and make a superior quality of mutton. They should all be fed for mutton-none for breeding. It is objected to this plan that it requires a armer to buy in his breeding ewes every few years, but this is considered to be e much better plan than that of breed-ing from cross bred animals. This latplan may be used in some cases with success, when another cross is desired for some special purpose.

PROSPECTS AND PROFITS.

At the recent meeting of the Iowa Improved Live Stock association, Mr. Codd read a paper on this subject scoring many good points, among which were the following:

I believe that any man who has good mutton sheep to market will, in spite of everything, get as good returns as from any other class of stock. What has happened will happen again and again with similar disastrous results made a slightly better use of the food as often as this wool question shall recur until it is finally settled. We est value as an appetizer. ought in the first place, I think, to give our sheep full credit for the years

rations should be increased gradually and that of the dam be slightly deplaced in the big corral at night and the lamb and ewe, as soon as the lamb is dropped, are parted out. This saves time and enables the herd to graze in the early morning.

creased for the next two weeks, when the pigs will be old enough to wean, and will have made a rapid growth and be well advanced on the road to market. From this time on they should be fed all that they will eat with apket. parent relish, without wasting any food. In this manner the pigs will improve very fast and be in condition for market whenever you are ready to sell. As pigs raised in this way at the age of six months ought to weigh from 200 to 250 pounds, the average farmer can readily see the profit in a well-tended pig over that kept in a half-starved condition that will reach the age of twelve months before it can

spring 150 pounds, which is quite common on any farm. A mixture of salt and ashes, one part of the former to two parts of the lat-ter, should be kept in a dry place where the hogs can get at it any time they desire, and it will be surprising how much of it they will eat. And charcoal, if kept in a similar way where the hogs can get at it, would be a profitable investment. If the foregoing hints were strictly

followed, the swine plague that visits many localities and sweeps away many whole herds would seldom do much damage. If farmers in general would take more pains with their hogs it would add to their own pleasure and profit, and work largely to the reputation of the American market .--- C., R. Betts in American Grange Bulletin.

HOG KILLING.

With the advent of winter weather comes hog-killing. A few particulars as to the best method of performing Other devices are used too nuthis work may not be amiss.

merous to mention. If after a month a disowned lamb is strong and healthy Like all other animals, hogs dress better if made to fast the evening before slaughtering. When the time arrives it will steal enough milk to live through. The per cent of disowned they may be either shot or struck down with a club before sticking them. Some amb is much larger with yearling ewes, also in bad seasons-the average is prefer one method, some the other, but under all circumstances the work should

Lambs come mostly during the first be done as quickly and humanely twenty days—an early lamb is always better than a late one. As soon as lambing is over the herd is placed in charge of two men, who with two or possible. In shooting, the aim shoud be to shoot between the eyes, but not too When the hog falls, he will lie still

four burros move from place to place, for a moment, which affords a chance as directed by the "caporal," whose duty it is to look out for "green fields and pastures new." Some owners di-vide the flock which doubles the exto insert the knife in the neck just forforward of the breast bone and thrust back in the direction of the tail. stuck when the animal is lying on his pense, but in poor seasons this is alside, the knife is aft to penetrate the shoulder, causing the blood to coagu-late there, when the meat quickly spoils. atience is the one great virtue neces-

sary for sheep raising, and it is one of the virtues of the Mexican race, hence A hog will bleed better if the head lie somewhat lower than the body. This they are the best herders in the worldthe life is too isolated and lonely for other races. These herders take charge is important, as pork will not keep une blood is removed.

To obtain a good scald is not a matter of luck, but of temperature, and this of the flock; traveling about in all kinds of weather, living on the open can only be properly determined by the use of a thermometer. For hogs plains with no protection from the elements but tents, and these have only the water should be at about 172 degrees Fahrenheit, while for pigs the temperarecently come into use. All is not golden hoof with our sheep; the average ture should be 10 degrees lower, as, the skin being thinner, the hair sets more number of lambs saved is not over 60 per cent. The great disadvantage of our range country is late springs and quickly. The carcass should be kept constantly moving in the water, and as soon as the hair slips nicely it should

e removed from the water and hung up head downward. In scraping the carcass quickness and despatch are of prime importance; all the bristles must be removed, but care must be taken never to cut through the skin. The animal should be cut open

The Utah experiment station gives to the lower jaw, everything from the inside except the kidneys removed and the folowing summary of the results of certain experiments in feding plgs then washed out with cold water. The carcass should be allowed to hang for 1. Pigs allowed to roam at will over from two to six hours to cool, according eighteen acres of good pasture and fed all the grain they would eat, made the most rapid growth, and apparently made the best use of food. 2. Pigs fed grass and grain in a small

to the fatness and thickness of the meat. The saw has generally superseded the axe for cutting up hogs. The first step is to remove the head, after which the carcass is divided down the backbone into halves, the lard, tenderloins, sparelbe and backbones, respectively, cut out, after which comes the hams and shoulders. Then the side pieces are cut in long strips if used for bacon, but if wanted for salt pork, they may be cut

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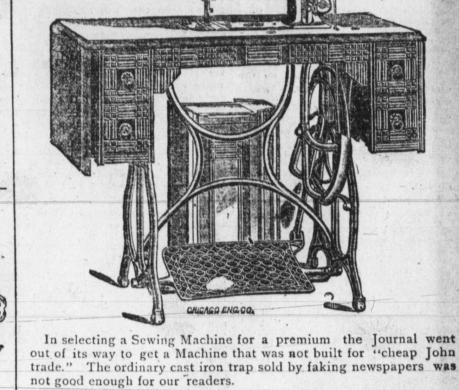
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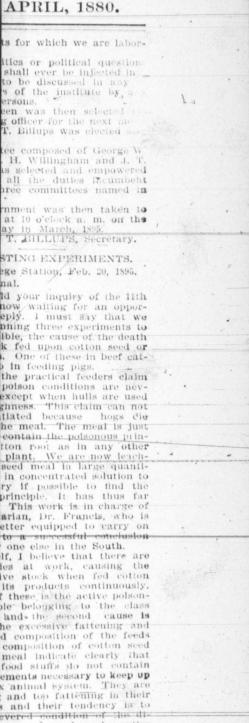
So it is to-day; the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is offering the best Sewing Machine made to its readers.



Look at the under side. See how simple, clean and neat it is; all patented improvements. But the Journal acting on its motto made a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

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ans and weaken the entire This weakened condined with active poisonous (which has been mactive causes frequent deaths. quaintance with cotton seed cow food (fed when so hulls proves to me that the coteal if long continued will digestive system of milch now a decrease in milk now ral tendency to abortion in this has been the experience dairymen of the South, fed large quantities of con real in connection with

* know that the feeders of the have actually learned more the feeders of Texas concernmeal in oo small quantities for their because they were prejudiced as a food stuff by common long winded articles adver-danger of feeding cotton seed n any form, by such promi-prities as Dr. William Horn, editor of Hoard's Daury-

of prosperity we enjoyed t were transformed into political machines.

Every one who had sheep for the five years preceding the last made money out of them, and this should not be lost sight of. Early maturity is an important factor. What wethers and surplus stock are not sold-as lambs should be ready for the market at from 14 to 18 months; not only are the returns quicker, but the risks from accidents or disease is largely decreased. Grades from any of the proved breeds can be handled in this way to make the best class of mutton.

There is no doubt that the sheep stock of the country is very inferior as compared with our hogs and cattle, and that if we are to court an increased home consumption and to advance our export trade to a level with that of cattle very much has to be done in this direction, but I fear that very much it at the present time being left undone. Good stock can be obtained much cheaper than for many years past and still I am strongly of the opinion that prime mutton will next year be as scarce as ever. I will also state that it is my belief that not many of us will live to see wool sold as low again. The days for utilizing the sheep as a scavenger are past, and it is not only worthy of a better place but must occupy one if it is to hold its own. There are at the present time many signs of encouragement to the sheep raiser, and that if we are to hold our own we must not only improve our sheep but also our methods of feeding and caring for Our recent experiences may prove a blessing in disguise if they teach us this lesson.

LAMBING IN THE WEST.

As a rule it is seldom that a com-munication from a Western sheep raiser finds its way to the columns of a journal devoted in part to their interests. A practical sheep raiser con-tributes, the following article on lambing in the West to Une Stock Grower and Farmer of Las Vegas, N. M.:

Sheep raising in the far West is not generally understood. The work is hard and often the profits do not pay for the isolation and constant care of the flockmaster. Success is attained only by patience and constant applica-

Of course in the raising of sheep flockmaster has his own ways every and views of handling.

In this article a general description of the way in which large flocks are New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Western Texas will be given from actual experience at the lambing corrals.

"Sneep are grazed in herds of from one to three thousand. Fifteen hun-dred is considered enough for one herd. for lambing; a large corral with smaller ones connected, not far from water is neccessary, also corrals or pens on the range. Brush around the corrais is necessary for protection from bad weather and wind. The rule during lambing is one man to every hundred ewes. To a band of 1500 ewes twelve men and boys, including a cook, "corporal" (boss), are enough for a suc-cessful lambing in a good season; in poral" bad seasons more men are needed. It is essential that the ewes be in good order and have plenty of green grass with good water, to raise good lambs.

Two herders should take charge of flock during the day, one parting out and caring for the lambs and mothers as soon as the lambs are dropped; penning them for the first few nights in a corral on the range. The lambs that are dropped at night in the large corral and their mothers are separated early in the morning by the "corpor-al." Some owners have a large lamp

in pieces most convenient for packing. The head should be split down the face ing the profits very doubtful. and the jowls separated. These are

SWINE.

PIGS AND PASTURE.

yard made a more rapid growth than those fed grain alone, and apparently

3. Green grass appears to be of great-

4. Pigs kept on grass alone made a

slow growth-so slow that it would re-

The Journal has time and again warned its readers to be very careful

PROFITABLE PIG RAISING.

5. Pigs kept in a movable pen or pasture ate within seven pounds as generally safted and smoked, while the remainder of the head, with the ears much grain as did those in a yard and feet, may be boiled and made into with grass, but did not make as good head-cheese, or may be used as pickled QUARANTINE STRANGERS.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR. James Riley, a correspondent of the Swine Breeders Journal, gives some very ood information in the following:

about quarantining any hogs that may be shipped in for breeding purposes. "I have been asked by a great many oung breeders to give the best method Whether or not they come from a lo-cality where cholera has been prevalent, n my judgment for the management of they should not be allowed to mix with the natives, until it is fully demonstrathe breeding boar. As this is a very important subject and in hopes that it ed that they are in perfect health. An Arizona exchange reports the following: ay draw out some thoughts and suggestions from some more practical and The live stock sanitary commission has recently been informed that hogs far better posted breeders than I, I will give my method of managing the breedare dying with some disease in a pas-ture in Salt river valley, near Peoria. ng boar

"First, the boar should be kept in a It is reported that the disease is cholera and that the hogs were unloaded at ot separate from the sows, a grass lot is preferable, where he can have plenty Phoenix on the 2d of December, and were brought from Galesburg, Ill. The exercise and in summer time plenty of shade and pure water, and fed good healthy food, not much corn, ground commission, upon learning the facts, at once took measures to prevent the oats and ground wheat, about two spread of the disease, and are now enthirds and one-third wheat make a deavoring to enforce a very strict in-spection of all swine brought into the splendid food. Then in winter time or through the breeding season feed some territory, and to this end have invoked the aid of the Southern Pacific railroad, oil meal once or twice a week. Also during the breeding season give him and it is thought that no more diseased buttermilk as the acid in it reduces his flesh and helps to keep the boar vigswine will be unloaded in the territory. While it is believed by Dr. Norton, the orous. Don't let the boar get too poorveterinarian, that the hogs in question it is a mistake to let the boar get as have contracted pneumonia, and are poor as Job's turkey. To get lots of pigs the boar should be kept in good, dying from that alone, the herd has been closely quarantined, so that the disease, whatever it may be, will be conhealthy condition, not too fat to make him sluggish, nor too poor but in good fined to that locality, so that little dan-ger may be apprehended to other herds healthy, vigorous, condition. "The boar should be kept in as good

health as possible to get good, strong, healthy pigs. We should remember that this is laying the foundation of success in the coming pig crop. If the pig

We will now commence with the pig at farrowing time and plan out a road comes weakly and diseased, no amount of feeding will bring them out. The for it to be marketed. For the first waek of the pig's existence the mother service of the boar is a very important thing, and is where a great many misshould be kept on light diet, such as grass and a small amount of dry oats takes are made. Some will turn the boar in with a sow or several sows, pertwice a day, and have frequent access haps, and let them run with him all through their period of heat. The boar to water. If the sow cannot have grass I would give instead a thin slop made of water and brown shorts, scalded. will no doubt serve a sow six or eight times during her heat. This will run After one week the food should be increased regularly and slowly for one the boar down until he will not get full strong litters. Every breeder and farweek more, but make no sudden change in kinds of food given. At this time the pigs are two weeks old, and we will add to the slop ground corn and oats, mer as well as those who raise hogs should have a breeding box. This can easily be made from common fence plank 1x5 inches; make it 1 6to 18 inches. making a mixture of two parts oats, two parts shorts and one part corn. plank ix5 inches; make it is to is inches. wide, 26 inches high and 5 feet long, without top or bottom; nail a 7-inch slat across the bottom of the rear end of the box, then make a bridge 3 feet long, 2 feet wide and 7 inches high. Place this at the rear end of the box when the new is in this will due the It should be scalded and reduced to blood heat when fed. I would advise feeding about four quarts of this mix-ture twice a day, besides about two quarts of dry oats given each time in addition. There are other mixtures that will do as well as the one given, but care should always be taken to mix when the sow is in; this will give the boar seven inches elevation. In this way he can serve the large sow without straining himself. One service is enough. food that produces mainly fat with other foods that tend to produce chiefly Then put the sow in a quiet place by muscle and bone in the ratio of one part of the former to two parts of the latperself until she goes out of heat. This is for large sows and large boars. ter. Oatmeal with shorts and oats and small sow and large boar is used, put a barley and ryc could be used to good advantage. Nearly all kinds of vege-tables used in connection with the diftemporary bottom in the box to raise sow up and always watch and assist the sow by placing a broad board ferent grains is very highly recom-mended by the different breeders. under her belly to hold her up, and in this way small sows can be bred to

It should always be remembered that regularity in feeding and variety in heavy boars. A Watch for \$1.50.

food without abrupt changes and fre-quent access to fresh water are the That's just what we've got, and we entials to successful swine breeding warrant it to be all right and to run all right too. It is American made, quick When the pigs are three weeks old they should be fed by themselves where the dam cannot be with them. right too. It is American made, quick wind, quick train, and a good time-keeper. A delay of ten minutes has cost many a thousand times the price of one of these watches. See adver-tisement elsewhere, send \$1.50 to Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and get a caring for the lambs and mothers soon as the lambs are dropped; pen-g them for the first few nights in a ral on the range. The lambs that dropped at night in the large cor-and their mothers are separated y in the morning by the "corpor-Some owners have a large lamp" where the dam cannot be with them. This can be done by fencing off a place about ten feet square near the feeding place, leaving a small opening large they should be fed regularly of ground feed and milk, if it can be had. After the pigs are about six weeks old their



Non-Support No Cause for Divorce. About a dozen agents from distant states were visiting the factory about Christmas. They insisted on seeing some old Page fence, and were driven out and alongside one of the first put up near Adrian. There it stood straight, taut, and as pleasant to look upon as though just erected. But one of the party was bound to get his hands on it that he might tell his customers. A few shakes of the fence brought the whole party out, for there in succession, were four posts, twenty feet apart, rotted entirely off, and the fence didn't seem to know the difference. PAGE WOYEN WIRE FENCE CO. Advian Wich fence didn't seem to know the difference. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.



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ng that I have been unable you sooner and hoping that not be entirely too late, "I J. H. CONNELL,

Director

4

NOTES. farmer of Kaufman county, ig to sell a load of peaches dumped them on the roadg at \$1.50 per bushel, and in exas peaches were selling at ishel. In 1895, the representaufman county introduced a troy the agricultural depart-ne state because only statists were issued. What that county farmer needed was n on marketing, such as an al report small contain. It is not that knowledge of market-s needed by the merchants of 30. What the representative an county needs is to study erb of Solomon that reads And a fost tath his eyes in of the earth

al off and Venetian red is a splanlil paint for hen-l other our buildings. To one he oil add four pounds of the red and stir well. This will s away, if applied inside as t the outsite of the nouse. ig to the Orange Judd Faimer reased 6,356,9 6 during 1851, ent, while the value decreased or 30 per cent. The decrease s since 1892°1s about 10,000,000, ue about \$40,000,000, according tistics of the agricultural de-compared with those given

thern Cultivator and Divie now edited by ex-Governor then of Ceorget. Mr. Northen ugh agriculatist and an able such subjects.

M. Thoman estimates tan E. e are 207.000,000 bushels of naining in the hands of farmtimates U.e present condition wing crop at 94.? per cent, as .2 per cent in 1894.

ed should be on every farm. lettuce, radishes and enions rown all winter in hot-beds pring garden can be advanced ks.

rmers of Mississippi have pay \$7 per month and board labor. They also place the cultivating one acre of land

e having a big light in the legislature over the agricult mechanical coulege of that ey expend \$40,000 annually in on their industrial college, on their industrial college, only twenty-two students agriculture and mechanics, s college will some day get a shaking m. It is the com-icultural so typics of Missouri it work. When tarmers have their rights it is a sure sign have been keeping poor politi-ny. Texas agriculture also. Juspolitical revolutions.

your stencils, seals, rubber etc., direct from the Texas tamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas

ny. Texas agriculture should ard of agriculture also. Jus-ndustries should come from ship and not from class agis.

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, ma branch office Texas Stock Farm Journal office, opposite \$ ern Hotel, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authori receive subscriptions. contrac vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communica in connection with this depar should be addressed to him.

Allen McCoy is home from a Montana, says steer cattle are scarce in that country; that the have been mostly marketed a meat centers, and the threes a feeders.

Maj. Keeran of the Victoria c was in the Journal office this Says that leaving out what 'ar by Bennett & West and O'Brie steers are few in his section.

Lon Allen thinks that a Ber Poland China cross makes th ranch hog. That is the sort he Felix Shaw, Dimitt county, W the cross.

Nat Powell, the Golida count dealer, has gone to Missouri fo of young bulls.

Mr. John Shand, manager "Leon ranch," Besar county, 'C Castleman, proprietors, was Journal office this week. The gotten out a very handsome ca their throroughbred Polled

herd, which is the largest herd bred Polled-Angus cattle in the if not in the South. Texas is long on land and s live stock just now, and son people to come in and buy son would be very desirable about Land is so cheap, too, it woul that, considering our fine climated low taxes, investors ought to ducements to put money in land. As the railroads are mor than ever to help, wouldn't rood time for Texas land ow make an organized effort to outside capital in Texas lands land buyers did us a great good a few years ago, and w them now more than we did t debt and low values for our make the struggle a hard one. do get them headed this wa let's not jump the price on the as fast as we did heretofore.

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

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

Mr. Witherspoon of Withe Bros., South Texas, is here afte ers. Fed and marketed alrea winter, a thousand head of Bros. steers, and says-they f

A syndicate has proposed to deep water at Aransas Pass on tion that a land bonus of \$650 raised. Latest reports are to fect that about half that sum ha subscribed in two counties. produce of the great lower Miss river valley comes down through to market, who can estimate her ness?

.... Al McFadden says if the bu may be raised from tolerably c Mexican cows.-

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar

Texas Stock and Farm Journal ent. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY ___BY___ The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick, FORT WORTH. - - TEXAS.

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Whenever low prices prevail, the market reports are much more voluminous than when the market is up.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal reaches more stockraisers in Texas than any two papers combined. The largely increased demand for pure blood breeding stock makes it apparent that an advertisement placed in the Journal would pay.

In a letter to the Journal, published speaking of the suggestion that the elsewhere. Major W. J. Moore speaks of some needed changes in the state live stock sanitary laws. The Journal would like to have the opinion of some of its readers on the subjects embraced in the letter mentioned.

On February 10th the Texas State Swine Breeders' association meets in Fort Worth to continue in session three days. This society, composed of practical men, is in a flourishing condition, and every swine breeder in the state should attend, as a great deal can be learned that will be of benefit for years.

tunity of helping a distressed people, The range live stock interests and the and letting the world know the desirinterests of the farmer and stock raises ability of living in the state, go by? are identical. The feed that the farm-Instead of being last, Texas should er raises finds buyers in the Western have taken the iniative, but as that cattleman, and any legislation or move affecting one has a like bearing on chance has gone the next Best thing the other. In consequence these classes should work together for everything be sent to Nebraska's starving. What that is beneficial to either the farmer | public man will be first to take action? or the stock raiser.

Time and the experience of thou-The Texas Semi-Centennial celebrasands of settlers has demonstrated betion at Fort Worth can be set down as yond the peradventure of discussion the one of the certaintles, and it is now in fact that the unsold part of the state's order to begin preparations to be on domain is not worth what is now asked the ground with some kind of an exhib- for it, with all the-length of time and It. Make up your minds that you will rate of interest that the state has pay especial attention to some product given. It is not the duty, nor was it of farm or range with a view of hay- the intention of the framers of the ing it at Fort Worth when the ex- constitution, that the state should sition gates are opened for the re speculate in land. On the contrary it ception of exhibits. It is rumored that some of the cattle recently brought into the country this side of the quarantine line are affected with Texas fever. This, if true, is rather surprising, since there have been heavy frosts and more or less freezing weather. These cattle are all right if put on the high Panhandle range, but there is some risk in holding them on the low lands south and east of the line.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

part of Texas, and every man who feels commission. There is no objection to an interest in the future welfare of the live stock industry should be pres-

If the owners of land in the semiarid sections of Texas have half the faith in the good that irrigation will accomplish that they profess,' they should be willing to go down in their pockets and help pay the legitimate expenses that the legislative committee appointed by the recent relation conyention will incur in seeking to have passed laws that will encourage irrigation enterplises to invest in the state. If irrigation enterprises already under way and which, according to

their own testimony are hampered by the present unfavorable statutes on water limitations, wish to have these (same laws changed, they too will see that the committee mentioned does not lack for funds in prosecuting this important and necessary work. There are no axes to grind by any member of the committee, but if as many as three men whose time is valuable, consents to go to Austin, there to do work that is effective, the least that can be done by those directly benefitted is to see that they do not have to pay their own

Mr. Hall personally, the Journal having said when the appointment was made that he was in every natural way fitted for the position, but if he is

not engaged in stock raising in Texas the law precludes his filling the place to which he has been appointed. The different live stock interests of the state, aggregating in the neighbor-

hood of \$80,000,000, demands that in the selection of an important commission as the one in question, that the greatest care should be exercised in seeing that not only the different classes be represented, but that different sections, sanitarely speaking, should not be overlooked.

The stockraisers north of the quarantine line should have one representative on the Texas sanitary commission and Governor Culberson will be making a mistake if he does not see that they get him. It is safe to say that there will be no scramble for the office, and if either member of the commission is shown that an injustice is being done any section of the state, he will step down and make room for a man north of the quarantine line.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

There was a meeting during the last The governor of Louisiana has apfair at Dallas looking toward the organization of a Texas Farmers' Conpealed to the people of that state to help the famine stricken people of Negress. On account of a lack of attenbraska. Governors and prominent men dance the meeting adjourned to reassemble in Fort Worth on the third of other Southern states are taking an active part in raising funds, collecting Tuesday in February, 1895, the date of the Texas State Swine Breeders' assofood and other necessaries for the sufciation meeting, when it was hoped ferers, but in Texas, besides what a that a larger and more representative few charitable ladies and ministers attendance could be secured. Since have said and done, not even a word that time there has been little or nothof encouragement has been said in their ing said on the subject, either by the behalf. A South Carolina exchange in news or agricultural press of the state. Inasmuch that two important conven-South should send a train load of corn tions will be held in a short time, one and meat for distribution among the the meeting of cotton growers at Jacksuffering farmers of Nebraska says: son, Miss., to which delegates have "It is not well, as a rule, to combine been apopinted from Texas, and a simicharity and advertising, but this case lar convention at Shreveport, La. Texappears to present a proper exception.

as Stock and Farm Journal suggests The South Carolina farmers alone could that all of the papers in Texas join In well afford to send one train load, and urging their farmer readers to meet in ple of Louisiana on behalf of the famine it would be greatly to their credit and convention at Fort Worth, February, possibly to their advantage if they 19th, to organize and discuss such would send the first relief train that measures as effect the farming interreaches the sufferers." None of the ests of the state. The subjects that such a convention could consider are benefitted by this move as Texas, aside too numerous to mention here, but none from the humanity there is in the will dispute the necessity of such a move. Will Texas allow this oppormeeting of Texas farmers or the good that would ensue, with an attendance commensurate with the importance the movement deserves. A combined pull by the papers of the state will make the congress a success, and it rests with them whether or not a movement will be a prompt colection of stores to fraught with so much importance to the class from which they derive their principal support, shall live or die. What will you do about it?

SQUIBS FROM KANSAS.

Alfalfa Coming in for a Good Deal of Attention-Cattle Stealing Com. mon-A Case of Gall. Arkansas City, Kan., Jan.' 7, 1895.

Editor Journal.

Just now Kansas is having a great boom on alfalfa. The state agricultural department has issued a large

portance to the stockmen of Texas will be discussed and acted upon by the association

The local stockmen and enterprising citizens of the Alamo city, are making big preparations for the entertainment of those who may attend the conven-tion, while every railroad in the state will sell tickets at reduced rates. It is confidently believed that this will be

the largest and most interesting convention of the kind ever held=in Texas. Everyone, directly or indirectly in-terested in the raising, handling or dealing in any kind or class of liv stock, is respectfully but urgently r quested to attend and take part in the deliberations. A full and complete program will be given the press for publication in a few days.

As this is a matter of great impor tance to the people of Texas general-ly, we hope the press of the state will give the coming convention the pub-licity its importance demands. Thanking you in advance, I am, yours truly, GEO. B. LOVING, Sec. and Treas. Texas Live Stock As-

sociation.

A VALUABLE JACK HURT. Veterinary Editor Journal

I would like to have your opinion of a jack that I think was hurt this way: He was noticed biting at the feet of a large horse through where there was a board off his stall, and in return the horse was retaliating by pawing at his head. A short time afterwards he was noticed to have one side of his head badly swollen, one eye covered with a film, and a few days afterward bood ran from his head. At present there is a scum over his eye, one ear hangs down and his tongue hangs out. There is Pa. still a blue scum over the affected eye. He has a good appetite, but moves his head with great difficulty. SUBSCRIBER.

The symptoms described are not sufficient to give a correct diagnosis of the trouble with your jack, but in all probability you have a partial paralysis of the parts, which only can be told by having him examined by some competent veterinarian. I would try a strong linament applied all along the bony part of the neck and affected side, and apply hot applications to the eye. Keep hin blanketed well and give him in the feed which ought to be bran, about a table spoonful of powdered nitrate of potash three times weekly, and report result to this office.

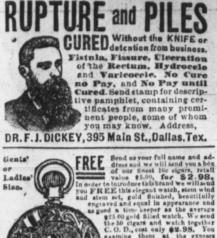
> SHALL TEXAS BE LAST? Gov. Foster, in his appeal to the peo

stricken people of Nebraska, says: "While the advent of the new year finds us with the prices of our great staples depressed and our fortunes weighed down by the general financial prostration of the period, yet, thanks to a merciful providence ,our fertile soil has yielded an abundant harvest. Others, not so blessed, are experiencing in a great measure the adversities of the times, and whole communities are suffering from the failure of crops and the withering blight of long-continued drouth. A large portion of the great state of Nebraska and the country adjacent thereto is in dire extremity. The governor of that commonwealth has, on inquiry from me, communicated the fact that many deserving families of unfortunates are thankfully receiving much-needed aid and assistance.

"I appeal to you, therefore, promptly come to their relief and out of your abundant store to give what can be spared of rice, sugar, molasses and other products."

OUR RODS, Spanish Needles A committee of prominent citizens was appointed by the governor to re-ceive and forward contributions. A hunting minerals. B. G. STAUFFER, ceive and forward contributions. A train load of supplies will no doubt be forwarded to Nebraska at an early day. Hurrisburg, Pa.







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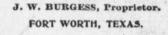
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NEW Par CATALOGUE AND CUIDE to Foulty Raiser for 1895. Contains over 180 fine illustrations show-ing a photo of the largest hennery in the west. Gives best plans for poultry Bouses, sure remedies and recipes for sail diseases,

John Bauscher, Jr., P. 0. Bo. 78 resport, III

Bunceton, Mo., Cooper Co.

BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

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GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, IL FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersoy Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. MOSELEY'S FOR PRICES WRITE TO CREAMERY. Sold on MERIT. Send for Special Introduc

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are the best instruments for W. S. IKARD, . . Henrietta, Texas.

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

thoroughbred Devon Herd. year he will have nothing but t breds on the ranch.

"There is now a considerable In Mexican cattle in the local n-Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex.,, Mexican cattle at \$14 per her 349 head to another party at ead. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be other shipments here for sale?' Mr. Editor: The above, from day's Fort Worth Gazette do seem to bear out a statement in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of mistaken, evidently, - Reade Rose, Texas. Nothing the matter, and no

sarily any discrepancy. Sev. ago, several herds were take the line into Mexico from Te Arizona for grazing purposes, caught there by the \$20 duty 1 the Mckinley law. Under the duty of \$2 per head these cattle turning, and these are the which there is "considerable the local markets." They Mexican cattle, as the price shows; but American cattle find bars partly down, and coming Mexican cattle are not only fer inferior grade, far below that average Texas range stock. marketable beeves in Sonora, hua, Nuevo Leon and Tamat would not supply the Chicago pace "canning stuff" for a we writer founds this opinion upo or less personal observation. Fa

Seems to be a case where b party of the first part and the of the second part are partly rig partly wrong. Cattle have bee from Mxico to this soil that-w inally taken to Mexico from th and then there have been cattle crossed over to the Tex that never before set their a foreign shore. However, I clined to agree with Farm and that there are not likely to be Mexican cattle to come over v to affect adversely the Americ As to the effect in sti eattle growing on the other sid that is another question. is very ceap over there; but th getting very cheap over here.

Note cattle ad. of B. F. Dar in this issue. He is reliable posted.

We were told that a repeal Sherman silver law would cause turn of prosperity; then, when that the passage of a tariff refor would do it; an when that faile help matters, or rather when it i, things worse, we are told that curr reform is the one, particular thin quired to make everything righ they would only let the country awhile, it might get right again.

....

I used to think that a headedscared to death jack rabbit wa the biggest fo l in the entire economy, but I have changed my A cuckoo congressman can giv round the corner the start an him hands down for that natura phoolism. John Have knows go through a crack in the it is big enough, but some congressional tariff-and-currence ers do not seem to be able to of the woods through an open the timber.

.... It looks had to see a ranchma town alone and spend money to give the family, or at least th a day or two in the cit the ladies derive pleasure fro

Texas Stock and Farm Journal would like to hear from its farmer readers on the desirability of holding a Farmers' Congress at Fort Worth beginning February 19, the date of the State Swine Breeders' association. This is an opportune time for the farmers of Texas to hold a meeting that would be of great benefit to them, and the Journal would like to have some expression on the subject.

Nearly every one of the Southern states will be represented at the Atlanta Exposition. It is not likely that Texas, will be there. With half the advertisement that such states as Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina | should be applied. have had in the past five years. Texas would have got double the returns. Texas is very far ahead of either of those states in natural resources, but when it comes to enterprise and push, why there is no comparison.

Meetings are being held in different Texas counties by farmers, where the situation and outlook are discussed, and plans laid for a successful issue of this year's work. When this movement becomes general to the extent that every farming county in the state can boast of a farmer's institute, a long stride, will have been taken toward making Texas the wealthiest farming state in the Union, her deserved position.

It is not likely that the present congress will do anything to relieve the live stock interests of the country from the depressing influence of foreign inhibition. The direct loss to the live stock industry in the time that will intervene until relief is obtained may | line is where the profection is peed. d. not be great, but there is no limit to the extent that this reason will be used in hammering the market down, and when action is taken it will likely be vehement and to the point.

The Texas Live Stock Association meets at San Antonio the second Tuesday in next month, and the citizens of that enterprising and hospitable city will see that they are properly enthe commisison the appointees must tertained while in their midst. It is important that every member of the association be present, as well as all stock raisers of the state, as matters of crucial importance will be discussed and action taken that will affect the entire live stock interests of the state. A big atendance is desired from every

was intended that settlers should be induced to take the land and through a system of homes build up an empire, the state to get her reward in increased tabable values. Whenever the law makers and all the people are made to realize that unless irrigated, the most of what land the state has left, is where it has never been, nor ever will be, a farming country, a more intelligent treatment of the subject can be expected. If irrigation is ever made to apply to one-fiftieth of_ the semi-arid section, the wildest irrigation dreamer will be more than as-

Southern states would be as much

tonished. Unless it can be utilized for grazing purposes the rest of this land will forever remain an incubus on the hands of the state, and taken one year with another it can not always be depended on for grazing. The state of Texas would be losing nothing to offer one section for the other free to the individual or concern that would develop lasting water on both sections. There should be no selfish localism in

the treatment of the existing situation; it should be met honestly and squarely, and with a view to the good and development of the state the remedies

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The stockmen north of the quarantine line are not represented on the present state sanitary commission, and from expresions heard they are kick-

ing. There is no objection to the personel of the board composed as it is of thouroughly hon-st and capable men, but the intent if not the letter of the bill as passed by the logislature was that one man should be selected from North and the other from east and south of the line. Under the present arrangement the coast country has two, east of the line one, with the north and west left cot- This, in a méasure is taxation without representation, and while nothing of the kind could be anticipated, if. the present commission or the sections they represent felt inclined to break over the provisions of the las, Federal and state, the advantage would be entirely on their side. The north side of the

as the south and cast can not suffer from any invasion of caltle, while the north can. There is one other thing that the Journal calls to the attention of the

cattlemen and their representatives in the senate, before which will come the appointments recently made by the governor. It is this: The statute provides that to be eligible to a place on

be actively engage 1 in stock raising in the district they represent. Those claim. ing to know the authority for the statement that Mr. Hall, the new member of the board, has his live stock interests exclusively in the Indian Ter-

ritory, which, if true, precludes his legal adaptability for a place on the

subject, and seed is being shipped in by the carload. The last three years' farming in Kan-

sas has not been encouraging Live stock has been low, and farmers are anxious to try something more certain, and alfalfa will be one of the experiments.

Everywhere wheat is being ground and fed. The machinery men found a boom in grinding mills, and have sold hundreds of them.

Until one week ago we had no win-, but on Christmas a snowstorm set in and the snow was on the ground ten days. Many who had been feeding very sparingly all fall had to feed in earnest, and the result was there has been more inquiry for roughness than I have heard all winter. Much of the fodder has only a peck of corn on it. Not enough to pay to shock it, and it is sold, corn and fodder, at 15 and 18 cents a shock: without the corn. 10 Baled oats starw sells right along with prairie hay at 15 cents a bale of 65 pounds. Corn, 45 cents; oats, 30 cents; wheat, 45 cents; bran, 70 cents

per 100 pounds. There has been considerable stealing of fat cattle both in this stare and Oklahoma. One farmer north of town had his milk cow stolen after he had milked her and tied her up in The stable. Another case at Nowkitk that showed more gall than anything I've heard of lately was a cow thief stealing a fat cow and selling a fore-cuar er to the owner of the cow for \$1". Cattle on the ranges of the Osage

and Kaw reservations are doing well. Water is the only trouble. Capt. Burt's foreman was arrested and sent to jail for stealing cattle from the captain?

THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIA TION

Will Meet in Fourth Annual Convention ,at San Antonio February 12, 1895-Matters of Interest Will Be Discussed.

Texas live stock men will be interested to know something of the coming convention of the Texas Live Stock association which will be held in the city of San Antonio on the 12th of February.

The following sommunication from George B. Loving, secretary and treas-urer of the association, will be read with interest:

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 8, 1895.—Fort Vorth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.—Gentlemen: I desire through your valued paper to remind the stockmen of Texas d all those directly or indirectly in terested in the live stock business, tha the fourth annual convention of the Texas Live Stock association will con-vene in the city of San Antonio on the

day of February next. A very interesting program has been gotten up for the occasion. Interesting and instructive papers are being prepared on important subjects, and will be read by quite a number of the most

prominent and best informed stockmen of the state. Among the important subjects that will be discussed and acted upon at this convention I may

mention the following: "The present and future of live stock feeding in Texas and its relation to cotton seed, cotton seed meal and hulls;" "Our association, the advan-tages of organization, etc;" "Railroad, ock yards and commission charges: 'The benefits to accrue to our interes by the establishment of stock yards and packing houses;" "Our live stock

industry an important factor in the ma-terial prosperity of Texas;" "Texas terial prosperity of Texas;" "Texas fever, is there such a thing, and how is In addition to discussing these sub-jects fully, various others of equal im-fect time.

Sale.

We have discontinued doing & general real estate and live stock business, and will hereafter confine our efforts exclusively to eattle and cattle randle consequently we are in bett r shape than ever before for rendering able service to those wishing to buy cr sell cattle or cattle ranches.

Among the cattle recently placed in have upwards of 2,000,000 acres fine range in Kansas and Colorado to lease our hands for sale we desire to call the attention of buyers to the following: on favorable terms. Address

STEER YEARLINGS. C. J. COLBY, General Agent, 1000 good Eastern Texas steer yearl-918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. ings, \$7.25.

500 good Hopking county steer yearl-ings, \$7.75. luding 500 three-year-old steers, 1006 steer yearlings from Burltson

and adjoining counties, \$7.50. 500 good Louisiana steer yearlings delivery at Alpine, Toyah or Midland, Texas, next March or April. Cattle in good condition and raised, north of

at \$6. 500 Bell county steer yearlings, \$5.50. 6000 Central Texas steer yearlings will be sold in lots of 1000 or over, at \$8.50. TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS

500 Burleson county 2's at \$10.50. 1700 Concho county 2's at \$13.25. 2000 well bred, choice Panhandle 2's

2000 cows. For prices apply to FLEMING & DAVIDSON. at \$17.50. 1200 Brewster county 2's at \$12.50. 2500 good'2's in the Comanche reser-

vation at \$15. 2500 good Central Texas 2's at \$12.50. 6000 well bred Southern Texas 2's, all n one mark and brand, at \$11.25.

tle, well graded and full fat, for For particulars and price address Geo. W. West, Oakville, Live Oak THREE AND FOUR-YEAD-OLD STEERS.

2000 3's and 4's, DeWitt county at County, Tex. \$19.

4000 3's and 4's, Lubbock county at For fresh, well-cleaned seed address, W. H. STRATTON, Cleburne, Tex. \$18. 900 4's, Greer county, \$21.

500 Central Texas 3's at \$15. FEEDERS

1000 4's, top of 2000, at Chickasha, Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing a small pasture in Texas raising \$22.50. 500 good 4's and 5's, weigh 1000 pounds

in Gonzales county, \$22.50. 700 4's and 5's in Menard county. his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles \$22.50 1200 4's and 5's, well bred and in fine

condition, in Lavaca county, at \$21 700 in Southwestern Texas, weigh from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in 900 pounds, \$20,50.

1500 4's and 5's, weigh 950 pounds, in ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is San Patricio county, \$20.50. 285 4's and 5's, near Victoria, \$18.50.

ber, house, barn and of deep, rich black cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send COWS. 2000 good Eastern Texas cows at \$9.25, delivered at Sulphur Springs. 1000 good prairie raised Limestone for my list of lands for sale and illus-trated circular about Fort Worth pack-

county cows, at \$9.50, delivered at ing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Groesbeck. 1000 choice cows and calves, delivered

June 15, at Moulton, Texas, at \$14.50. MIXED HERDS. A herd of 13,000 head of mixed cattle,

oneof the best bred herds in Western Texas, at \$10. 8000 mixed stock cattle on the Staked

Plains, a well bred herd, price, \$10. A choice herd of 1500 mixed cattle with lease on range, at a bargain. 4000 well bred mixed stock cattle, all in the purchase of cattle of any description would do well to call upon or cor-

in the Panhandle, at reasonable prices, and easy terms.

1000 mixed Eastern Texas cattle cheap.

One lot of 2000 mixed Southeast Texas cattle, very low. 9000 cattle in Western Texas, one of the finest herds in the state, also 7000

Stock men visiting Fort Worth are respectfully and urgently requested to

Look up the Stock Journal Watch

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.

STORES GUARD! WILCOX SPECIFIC CO.P see our stock and be convinced, or write as.

Dallas, Texas,

Victoria, Tex.

FOR LEASE.

FOR SALE.

quarantine line. Correspondence solici-

ESTADO LAND & CATTLE CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-FEEDERS.

JOHNSON GRASS SEED.

FORT WORTH.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

or grade, for sale. Parties interested

Large list of cattle of any age, class

The price of the Breeders' Gazette,

which is the standard breeders paper

An extra good lot of big steers, gen-

Six thousand 2-year-old steers and

2000 to 2500 head of stock cattle, in-

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, For Sale or Exchange. LIMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Proprietor, Baird, Texas. The oldest es-tablished poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the State. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Ergs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT. BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS The Union Pacific Railway company

BOOK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breaders of the choicest strains of Poland China Hogs, Here-ford Cattle, M. B. Turford Cattle, M. B. Tur-keys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

FOR SALE.

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

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE. I HAVE the largest and finest as-sortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS, Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS

World's Fair Blood.

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

W. GETTYS, Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, cultivation running water some ,tim-Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine.

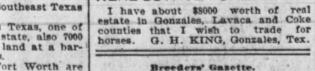
Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White

Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale, Correspondence solicited and satisfac tion guaranteed.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS, Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American B-rtshire Association. Corres-







B. F. DARLINGTON, Opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. REAL ESTATE FOR HORSES

Texas.

acres of clear patented land at a bar-gain, and on easy terms.

call at our office. Correspondence from both buyers and sellers solicited.

All business entrusted to us will re-ceive prompt and careful attention. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. of this country, is \$2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the pub-lishers of that execlient paper we are

enabled to offer The Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeders' Gazette advertisement. \$1.50 is a small sum to

HOUSEHOLD.

LATE LITERARY NEWS.

An old-fashioned sea story full of interest and adventure, with a strong love motive, is begun by W. Clark Russell in the January Cosmopolitan. "Oulda" succeeds Froude, Gosse, Lang, sell and other distinguished writers with an installment of the "Great Passions of History, series, which has been ap-pearing in the Cosmopolitan. A discusion is aroused by Mr. Edward Bold's article on "The Young Man and The Church," which will consume tons of Church," which will consume tons of ink before it is settled. Just preceding the famous Charcot's death he pre-pared an article for The Cosmopolitan on Pasteur, to be published after Pas-teur's death. But Charcot has died first, and so with the consent of Char-cot's executors, the article is given now. The present "Treatrical Season in New York" is critically considered by Mr. James S. Metcalf, editor of Life, and there are stories by Tourgee, Howells, and the famous French writer Francois Coppee.

TEARS.

A capacity for tears-abundant, warm and ready ones-is, says a physi-cian, one of the surest preservatives of feminine beauty. It is a grevious mistake to think that tears can injure the sweetest eyes or dig furrows in any face when their rain is fresh and most frequent. They are the natural outlet of emotion, a sort of liquid lightning rod in which excitement and passion are most easily and rapidly dissipated. Sweet Alice, who wept at a frown, retained until late in her career, unfur-rowed brows, dimpled lips, shining eyes, and her hair so brown. So do nearly all weeping women who can let rivers of hot, salt tears course down over their cheeks. It is she who keeps up a power of thinking, who has few tears to shed, and those flow with an effort, whose facial lines and gray hairs enort, whose factal lines and gray hairs come early. A capacity for tears is worth cultivating, since not only does a lack of them score heavily against one's freshness of face, but has its marked effect in general temperament. The women who weep easily have correspondingly light hearts, tender, demonstrative and impulsive ways, and a charm the dry-eyed women lacks.

MY EXPERIENCE.

I have met with a good many people, in jogging o'er life's varied way, I've encountered the clever, the simple, the crabbed, the grave and the gay; I have traveled with beauty, with virtue, I have been with the ugly, the bad, I have laughed with the ones who were merry, and wept with the one's who were sad. One thing I have learned in my journey, ne'er to judge one by what he appears; the eyes that seem sparkling with laughter, oft battle to keep back the tears; and long, sanctimonious faces, hide often the souls that are vile, while the heart that is merry and cheer-ful is often the freest from guile.

And I've learned not to look for per-fection in one of our frail human kind; in hearts the most gentle and loving, some blemish or fault we can find; but ret I have ne'er found the creature, so low, so depraved, so mean, but had some good impulse, some virtue that 'mong his bad traits might be seen; and too, I have learned that most friendships we make are as brittle as glass; just let a reverse overtake us, our friends on the other side pass; but ah! I have found some few loyal, some hearts ever loving and true, and the joy and peace they have brought me have cheered me my whole journey through. FRANK K. KEETON.

LIKE MOTHER MADE. Dumplings-Make a crust as follows One teacup of sweet milk, 2 teaspoons slightly heaping, of baking powder; tablespoons of melted butter or lard; 1 even teaspoon of salt, and flour to roll. Sift the baking powder into a part of



prising that such glowing reports are so often heard about this new food

POULTRY.

for poultry? With modern machinery obtainable POULTRY FOR PROFIT. on easy terms, poultry men should feed more liberally of green cut bone, es-It seems strange that in the West and South, where poultry may be so pecially to pullets and cockerels dur-ing the cold winter months, when otheasily and cheaply kept, the average farmer and stockbreeder regard the er lime food is hard to find. industry as a small business. It is no

TO MAKE POULTRY PAY. less singular that we who are able to feed the world on low-priced beef and pork should view calmly the fact that "I am the wife of a farmer, who has felt the need of money which my huswe are spending millions of dollars yearly for imported eggs. With the band could not supply, just as almost 'evary other farmer's wife has felt the production of poultry and eggs sys-tematically carried on, as is the breedneed. So I turned my attention to raising poultry as a remedy and have made ing and fattening of cattle, swine and sheep, there is fully 25 per cent more it pay. I am situated just about as the average farmer's wife is, and have not all the conveniences and appliances which one would like to have for bush profit in chickens and eggs than in cattle and hogs, according to the inness." This is the introduction of an article written by Mrs. R. G. Tyler of vestment. There is still greater profit in ducks and geese, for the simple reason that a greater number of farm-Rockingham county, Virginia, and con-tains much practical information for ers refuse to have anything to do with domestic water fowi than with land the poultry raiser on the farm. birds. Hence these latter always bring two or three cents per pound more than In early March I started with a flock of 125 hens, five roosters and five ducks, one drake, two turkeys and one gobbler. chickens, and the markets are seldom glutted as they sometimes are at the I determined to keep my own bills, if possible, and in short see what I could holidays with chickens and turkeys. The reason is that unbusiness-like people at such times seem inclined to "I agreed to pay my husband \$25 for rush to market every fowl that by hook corn used from his crib, pay for what feed I would buy at the mill, buy the or crook can be sent away. The consequence is at such times there is a groceries, his tobacco, and anything we would need in the way of clothes, (we glut, and prices are sometimes knocked down two to three cents per pound, as was-the case last Thanksgiving day. have no children) or about the farm which we usually bought at the county To show the meaning fully, on No-vember 26 the range for cattle was stores. We milk two cows and what butter I could sell was to help me, but \$2.75 to \$6.25 per 100 pounds; the latter-for the vary best cattle. Hogs, from that was not very much as we had hands to board. I also agreed to pay a

\$3.50 to \$4.80 per 100 pounds; the latter price for the very best. On the same day price for live fowls were: Turkeys 6 1-2 cents; chickens—hens, 5 cents; old rcosters, 4 cents; spring chickens, 5 1-2 cents; ducks, 7 1-2 cents; geese, \$4 to \$6 per dozen. Dressed turkeys, 5 to 8 cents; hens, 5 1-2 cents; spring chickens, 7 cents; roosters, 5 cents; ducks, 10 cents, and geese, 9 cents per pound. Extra fat, well-dressed fowls of improved breeds would easily bring one to two cents more per pound. Now in the Chicago market dressed fowls mean those without the feathers, but with the entrails in-virtually live weight. Hence it pays in the winter to care ours, fully dress and pack fowls for the mar-ket. By the middle of January carefully fattened and nicely packed poul-

cabbage, pumpkins, or anything of the kind which was on hand. Sometimes try should sell higher. It costs no more to raise and sell a ton of fowls than a ton of beef or pork, take the best of the soap grease, with which to season the mixture. I try to keep milk always in a trough for them. both placed in the same condition of fatness. Eggs, fresh, sold on the same When the weather is cold it should be warmed and put in frequently, a little day as mentioned above at twenty-one cents for those fresh. All the values given are jobber and commission house at a time. At noon feed corn parchee on the ears, and at night broiled br prices. By the time they reached the consumer from 30 to 40 per cent would raw. In the summer they can eat the fruit that falls off from the trees; but have been added to the price. It is the fact that the raiser of poultry gets in winter I throw out the specked apples and pumpkins, also onions and cabmuch nearer the price which the con-sumer pays than is the case with catbage. I keep lime always where the fowls can get at it and every morning tle, hogs and sheep. The sooner the farmer comes to know all this-that adapted to toning up a horse during the depressing, trying influences of fall pound up oyster shells for them. Little chickens should never be given raw poultry raising is not an insignificant business, but one of the greatest in its weather. Great changes of temperadough. I bake corn bread with plenty of pepper and onions in it. Give them ture, together with the annual changing aggregate value of any department of live stock-the sooner will he be able milk, dry bran to pick, onions and any to make it a most important factor in his yearly profits. Take the simple small grain. My experience has been that eggs pay better than chickens. 'Therefore though I raise a good many, early chickens. I never sell the pullets, but sell off the old birds, those over three years old and keep the young. I buy at least one setting of thorough-pred erge as 1 think it never is here horse flesh. to feed thei item of eggs, properly looked after: Of the better breeds, they will lay from 120 to 130 eggs yearly for the st farmers are pron horses too much hay. This is not only an injury to the horse, but very ex-pensive to the farmer. Good hay is worth here in the East \$18 to \$20 per large breeds, and from 190 to 240 for the smaller, non sitting breeds. The eggs of the large breeds will weigh from 2 1-4 ounces up to 2 3-4 ounces each. ton. Good, plump, sound wheat is worth; even in the East, not more than bred eggs, as I think it pays to have good blood in the flock, and new blood \$24 per ton; so that the relative cost of nourishment in hay and wheat can This per dozen would give, respective-ly, 1 pound 11 ounces to 2 pounds 1 every year. All. of my roosters are full blooded. easily be determined. A ton of wheat certainly, at the very least, contains per dozen. The fowls will re-"The ducks pay too, they did not stop laying till very late in the season, and when they did, I began to pluck their feathers about every six weeks, which quire from six to seven ounces of food double the nourishment of a ton of hay. each per day. At twenty cents per dozen they will yield from \$22 to \$32 yearly. Brahmas, for instance, will It is consequently an economy to feed wheat as largely as consistent with the more than paid their board. They were hay must be allowed the horse to give weigh at six months old five and a half fed the san he as the chickens were. It is bulk, and duly expand the digestive well to sell the eggs until they go low pounds each. They should bring at that age nine cents a pound, say fifty welfare of the animal. Of course some is price, then set them. Litt: Juck's should be given plenty of water, but iract; but beyond this grain is evident, ly far cheaper to feed. cents, live weight, in Chicago. Those who follow the business in not allowed to run in wet grass. As to turkeys, I am sure they pay under or There is very apt to be an exceedingly a practical way think it pays fully as trong, pungent odor in horse stables well as dairying. The only objection to dairying is that it is confining. Pouldinary circumstances. Both of my hens were accidentally killed after they had due to the presence of the ammoula n the air. This ammonia is given off try keeping is not more confining than laid but a few eggs. I have four hens in great quantities from the urine, and ordinary farm work. It is work and a gobbler with which to begin business again, and I hope and I ex-pect to make them pay."-Ex. pecially adapted to women and chil-dren, who take kindly thereto if they s exceedingly irritating to the eyes and nose of the horse. Hence to pre-serve health dry soil, plaster, or kainit be allowed a share of the profits; why a dozen the egg production of the (a German potash salt) is to be sprinked about each stall daily, a few hand-HORSES AND MULES. United States alone, estimated at over 500,000,000 dozen is over \$80,000,000. The fulls to each. I cannot speak too emphatically of poultry sold should bring the aggregate of domestic land and water fowls well he disastrous results of stabling horses VETERINARY. narrow stalls. Two horses In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has seup towards \$200,000,000, and still not enough to supply the demand. We right in this locality have become cast and ruined themselves in their efforts to get up. By all means let every horse cured the services of Dr. F. M. Hop-kins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers ought to export, rather than import, this high priced commodity.-Jonathan have a box stall, in which he can stretch his limbs and rest in comfort. Periam in Breeders' Gazette. to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making It will pay well. WHY USE GREEN BONE? HOW'S THIS? E. B. Backus, Franklin county, Vin this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be ginia, in a recent Farm and Home said: A great deal has been said of late about color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. the great value of fresh market bones, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., roperly cut up for poultry food. While standing, and what treatment, if any, We, the undersigned, have known F ooking about for some reason why this has been resorted to. All replies food should be so valuable. I came through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail . Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-leve him perfectly honorable in all upon Dalton's Physiology which is and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed standard authority, and from this learnbusiness transactions and financially ed that the different parts of ordinary able to carry out any obligation made market bones contain in abundance the ingredients which make up the to secure prompt attention. "All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, growing chicks, also almost the identi-Stock and Farm Journal, and will be Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, answered each in turn. cal substances and in wonderful close Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. proportion to the different parts of the Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-nally, acting directly upon the blood A TEXAS COURT DECISION. complete egg, the shell, the yolk and the white A decision recently rendered in the and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Drug-Texas court of civil appeals is of some interest to shippers of horses in gen-eral and race horses in particular, says the Horseman. The facts in the case Further than this and a very im portant fact which Dalton brings forth gists. Testimonials free is, that the meat, gristle, fat, blood and bone, all of which go to make up market, are in the best possible form the are brilly these. A man shipping a horse on one of the Texas railroads fact must be thought over the foul. This entered into a contract which Every Day in the Year. The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City fact must be thought over by each for the person in charge riding nd Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at the way car or caboose attached to the 8:15 p. m. It is not enough that a given food freight train. Thereafter the shipper train also lands you in Denver This contains a certain per cent of lime or a certain per cent of phosphates; it purchased a passenger ticket to the point of destination, showed it to the or Colorado Springs for breakfast econd morning, only one business day must also be decided whether these dif-ferent chemicals can be assimilated by railway company's agent and asked in out: it entitled the man in charge to ride in the stock car with the horse. The For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastthe hen. Dalton, who is indisputable authority says, "It is well known that ern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole agent said it did, and on the journey man and horse were injured. Suit be-ing brought for damages, it was con-tended that the person in charge had hights ride as via any other line, inorganic substances, although they The equipment, road bed and motive afford the necessary material for vege-tation, are not sufficient for the nour-lshment of animals, which depends power are strictly first-class and "up o date." no right to ride in the car with the horse, but the court held that th agent had waived the clause of the con-tract under which the payment of dam-ages was combatted and the company employing him must be held for his out Our rates are cheap as consistent for their support upon elements already combined in the organic form, by the with first-class service and the requirements of safety. quirements of satety. If you are going East, North, North-east. West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, infor-mation, and etc. or address the underaction of the sun's rays and plant life. That market bones produce wonderful results when fed to poultry is in disputable. The lean meat and gristle form the white of the egg and about Damages were therefore awarded for J. C. McCABE, G. T. & P. A. form the white of the egg and about sixteen per cent of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The mar-row and the necessary lime salts for the shell and the necessary phosphates for the interior of the egg. When it is considered that all the above sub-stances found in green bone are in a specially digestible condition, fat more so than any food supplied by dry meat, corn or wheat, is it surthe personal injuries received by the man in charge and for the killing of Fort Worth, Texas. Rudy's Pile Suppository Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cants per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY. nd Free Sample to MARATAR Pa. Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all Druggists everywhere, H. No postals alruggists everywhere. H. frst-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents,

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

accident resulting in its death This latter finding may, if established as a precedent, cause complication, but it is not likely to stand.

SADDLE HORSES.

It is usual to find that one or more of the horses on a farm are frequently under the saddle, and in some cases they are used only for riding. As the comfort of the rider depends upon the gait and action of the horse, it needs extra training for this purpose. A saddle horse should be trained to stand perfectly still while the rider mounts to go the various gaits at command eithe: slowly, swiftly or steadily, and many other accomplishments which are the reward of good horsemanship.

A handsome, smoothly carrying horse thus trained will command a high price in the market, and as the best ooking farm horses are the ones sethe farmer should not always have one or two saddle horses in training for

sale, the greater pleasure while riding a well trained horse will fully repay ch extra-care in training.

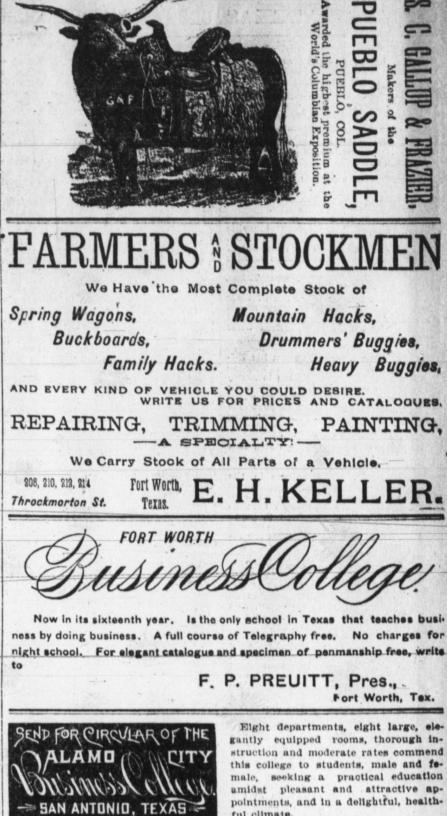
The trainer, however, must himself know how to ride, and having rea-lized the capabilities of horseflesh, be skillful enough to change the horse's good intentions into good actions and permanent habits. The training to the halter and bridle, to carrying light weights and saddles should begin in colthood. The young horse's temper need not be soured, and the mouth rulned by rough jerking of the bit i the animal has been accumstomed to beying commands, and carrying slowly ncreasing burdens until he carries strong boy, and when old enough man

Many a horse has been broken into submission, requires to be broken anew every time he is mounted, when early proper training would have rendered him willing and intelligent, Expec-much of the horse, but do not expect him to acquire such skill without ex

perience. The work of a saddle hors so differs from that of a harness hors that to drive in a vehicle changes his gait in such a way that he does not carry his rider as smoothly. Hence, if possible, the saddle horse should do little other work .- Exchange.

IN AND ABOUT THE STABLE. A writer in the Stockman and Farm-er says: It is true the present condi-tion of the norse market is not en-couraging, but we need not lose heart. The ruinous low prices at which ex-cellent horses can be purchased at preshired girl (\$1 per week) from what made. I have done all that I agreed to do up to this time and have had many things in the way of dress, and houseent connot continue very long. Values of horses have fallen with those of all hold articles, which otherwise I would not have had. Then I took a trip too, ther commodities owing to extreme and bore all my own expenses. I met one misfortune, but for which my dullness and prostration in lines of trade universally. With a resumption pocketbook would have been consider-ably heavier. As an experiment, one of active business the market for good norses emust improve, but they morning I fed a mixture of ground wheat, cockle and rye, and in consebe good. Animals of careless, indiferent breeding will not pay for raising quence lost 100 chicks, 35 hens, and over 30 ducks. They could not digest Common plugs and streeters must pass from view with the substitution of it, and most of them died in fifty-four electric power for horse power upor street railways. The farmer will no "The grown chickens were fed warm longer receive encouragment to mate bran mash in the morning, mixed with that comes along, but must be do only the best with a specific purpose in view. sour milk, also cooked potatoes, turnips The writer feeds his horse upon neith-er corn nor oats. Wheat is far cheaper, as well as better. Cracked wheat i more easily masticated than the whol berry. Hence it is more economical for horse feeding. From one-quarter to one-half of the ration may consist of bran, the rest being ground wheat. A cupful of linseed meal is excellent for a horse at each meal. It is nourishing, easily digested, and promotes healthy digestion and gives the coat a smooth clossy appearance. It is especially

> of the coat, that occurs at this season makes the autumn a critical time for



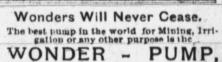
Fort Worth, Tex. Eight departments, eight large, elegantly equipped rooms, thorough instruction and moderate rates commend this college to students, male and fe-

male, seeking a practical education amidst pleasant and attractive appointments, and in a delightful, health-

ful climate.

This most renowned institution of learn ing 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 de-partments of letters, music, art and elocution. The building is on a high eminence overlooking the city of Waco. The rooms are 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 surpass-ed anywhere in America The table is furnished with the delicacies of the with the purest artesian water. The health of the school cannot be surpass-ed 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 woman-hood, mentally, morally, physically and spiritually. For further information address REV. H. M. WHALING, President,-Waco, Texas.

Waco Female College.



s for which we are labor or political ques shall ever be injected in the institute by officer for the next a Billups was elected sed of George V Willingham and J. lected and empowered the duties incumbent mmittees named in was then, taken to 10 o'clock a. m. on the in Märch, 1895. BILLUPS, Secretary. STING EXPERIMENTS. Station, Feb. 20, 1895. d your inquiry of the 11th waiting for an oppor-I must say that we eply.

APRIL, 1880.

three experiments to ble, the cause of the death upon cotton fed One of these in beef catin feeding pigs the practical feeders claim conditions are hevxcept when hulls are used ess. This claim can not tiated because hogs die ie meal. The meal is jus contain the poisonous prion root as in any other plant. We are now leach ed meal in large quantiin concentrated solution to possible to find the rinciple. It has thus far This work is in charge of arian, Dr. Francis, who is etter equipped to carry on

to a successful con one else in the South. If, I believe that there are tes at work, causing the verstock when fed cotton its products continuously. these is the active polsonand the second cause is excessive fattening and composition of the feeds composition of cotton seed meal indicate clearly that ood stuffs do not contain ements necessary to keep up animal system. They and too fattening in their and their tendency is to vered condition of the di-

ins and weaken the entire This weakened condined with active polyonous (which has been mactive causes frequent deaths. quaintance with cotton seed ow food (fed when no hulls proves to me that the cot neal if long continued will-e digestive system of milch how a decrease in milk now ral tendency to abortiin; in his has been the sympton er dairymen of the ed large quantities of

now that the feeders of the have actually learned more he feeders of Texas concernleed meat oo small quantities for their because they were prejudiced as a food stuff by common long winded articles adverlanger of feeding cotton n any form, by such promi-prities as Dr. William Horn, editor of Hoard's Dairy-

the flour, put in the milk and stir till of the consistency of pancake batter. then add the salt and shortening with enough more flour to make a quite soft dough. Do not knead, but manipulate daintily, roll lightly, and cut into squares, four to six, according as you want large or small dumplings. Inclose in each square a half of a goodsized Spy or Greening apple, and lay side by side, without crowding, into a deep pie pan or pudding dish, having first sprinkled the bottom liberally with sugar. Stick a few bits of butter on the top and sides of each dumpling, and pour over the whole a teacup of bolling water. Bake from one-half to three-fourths of an hour in a moderate oven-hot at first, gradually cooling toward the last-and eat hot, with sugar and cream, or pudding sauce as de sired.

Lemon Pie-Make a rich crust and bake first pricking it all over carefully to avoid blistering. Set aside to cool whilst the filling is being made. Put into an earthen stew-crock one teacup of granulated sugar. Grate over it the yellow rind of one lemon, being careful not to remove any of the white under-Cut the lemon and squeeze th juice over the sugar and grated rind. Mix one tablespoonful, a little heaping, of corn starch with a few spoonfuls of water, and add also one whole egg and the yolks of two others well beaten. Stin all together thoroughly, and pour over the same one large teacup of boiling Set on the stove till it thickens, watching carefully and stirring at need. Cool somewhat, and turn into the crust. Beat the two remaining ,which must be kept very cold, whites to a stiff froth, add a heaping teaspoon ful of sugar, and spread evenly over the top. Return to the oven till of a delicate brown. This will fill one large or two small ples, and is very nice.

To nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless boon, for it not only strengthens the mother, but also promotes an abundant secre-tion of nourishment for the child. For those about to become mothers, it is even more valuable for it lessens the perils and pains of childbirth and shortens labor. Of all dealers.

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man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; La-redo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austitn, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne. As a live stock route to Northern

As a first is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Liouis

market. Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on near-For further interes **J. E. GALBRAITH,** G. F. and P. Agent, J. D. PRICE, For a state of the s

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

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COLLINS & ARMSTRONG CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

In writing please mention the Jour nal.

BURTON P. EUBANK. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tess ng that I have been unable you sooner and hoping that not be entirely too late, i

J. H. CONNELL, Director.

NOTES. farmer of Kaufman county, ng to sell a bad of peaches dumped them on the roadess than forty inlies peaches ng at \$1.50 per bushel, and in exas peached were selling at ushel. In 1825, the representaufman county introduced a troy the agricultural departe state because only statists were based. What that county farmer needed was on on marketing, sura as an al report abould contain. It n that knowledge of markets needed by the merchants of to. What the representative an county needs to to study Solomon that reads erb of And a fool bath his eyes in

of the ear h." pal off and Venetian red is e a spienill ; and for hen-i other our buildings. To one he oil add four pounds of the red and stir well. This will s away, if applied inside as i the outsile of the nouse. ig to the Orange Judd Farmer

reased 6.336.9 6 during 1894, ent, while the value decreased or 30 per cent. The decrease s since 1892 is about 10,000,000, re about \$40,000,000, according tistics the agricultural decompared with those given

athern Collivator and Dixie now edited by ex-Governor then of Georgia. Mr. Northen ugh agriculturist and an able

such subjects. Ian E. M. Thoman estimates e are 207,000,000 bushels of naining in the hands of farmzainst 172.000,000 a year ago. stimates the present condition wing crop at 34.2 per cent, as

2 per cent in 1894. ed should be on every farm. letruce, radishes and enions rown all winter in hot-beds bring garden can be advanced 52 rmers of Mississippi have

pay \$7 per month and board labor. They also place the cultivating one acre of land

e having a big light in the nechanical codege of that ey expend 340,000 annually in on their industrial college, only twenty-two students agriculture and mechanics, a griculture and Lechanics, s college will some day get a shaking ur. It is the com-leultural so leties of Missourf it work. When farmers have their rights it is a sure sign have been keeping poor pollti-Texas agriculture should ny. Texas agriculture should ard of agriculture also. Jus-ndustries should come from ship and not from class agle political revolutions.

Q

our stencils, seals, rubber etc., direct from the Texas tamp Co. 350 Main st., Dallas

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, m branch office Texas Stock Farm Journal office, opposite ern Hotel, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authori receive subscriptions. contrac vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depar

Allen McCoy is home from a Montana, says steer cattle are scaree in that country; that the have been mostly marketed meat centers, and the threes s feeders.

should be addressed to him.

Maj. Keeran of the Victoria was in the Journal office this Says that leaving out what 'ar by Bennett & West and O'Brie steers are few in his section.

Lon Allen thinks that a Ber Poland China cross makes th ranch hog. That is the sort he Felix Shaw, Dimitt-county, V the cross. * * * * *

Nat Powell, the Golida coun dealer, has gone to Missouri fo of young bulls.

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

Texas is long on land and s live stock just now, and son people to come in and buy son would be very desirable about Land is so cheap, too, it woul that, considering our fine clime low taxes, investors ought to ducements to put money in land. As the railroads are mor than ever to help, wouldn't ! good time for Texas land own make an organized effort' to outside capital in Texas lands land buyers did us a great of good a few years ago, and w them now more than we did t debt and low values for our make the struggle a hard on

we do get them headed this way let's not jump the price on ther as fast as we did heretofore.

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

Maj. McMurty of the Wichita country, is down after a conthousand feeding steers.

Mr. Witherspoon of Withe Bros., South Texas, is here afte ers. Fed and marketed alread winter, a thousand head of Bros. steers, and says they f well.

A syndicate has proposed to deep water at Aransas Pass on tion that a land bonus of \$650raised. Latest reports are to feet that about half that sum ha subscribed in two counties. produce of the great lower Mist river valley comes down throug to market, who can estimate her

....

Al McFadden says if the bu aughr, some dandy v may be raised from tolerably Mexican cows.

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar frrigate a 250-acre feed farm thoroughbred Devon herd,

SOUTHERN TEXAS ORCHARD AND GARDEN

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

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

The Eastern money mongers have been clamoring for a gold basis ever since the war. We have tried it several months. See how it works.

P. S. Witherspoon, of the Gainesville country, bought 800 big steers from Jennings & Coleman. They come out of the Deweese pasture, in Karnes county.

Major McMurtry, of North Texas, bought 2000 big steers from D. & A. Oppenheimer. They come out of their Atasosa county pasture. They are a good lot, and \$21 was what they asked for them, and that is doubtless what they cost him.

Mr. W. J. Greer was in from his Edwards county ranch, on his way to Austin, on land business. He is handling sheep, and says he will stay with them awhile, if the state will give him a lease rate he can afford to pay. He says he must run them at a loss under present conditions.

Some heavy, cattle trading down this way the last few days.

An article on pecan culture in the Daily Express, I think, overestimates the profits in pecans. If they were so very profitable it would seem that so many would not be permitted to go to waste every season. And in case of new groves, it is a long time to wait for returns.

Carnaigre (sour dock) grows luxuriently in many portions of Texas, and es-specially upon the alluvial lands of our river bottoms. The root contains as high as 30 per cent of pure tanin, and could no doubt be grown profitably in many localities in the state.

with this issue of the Journal charge at the mention of the insects in these dis-connection with it as correspondent from Southwest Texas. My connection and Mr. C. Falkner, the Waco member with the Journal has been pleasant, and with the Journal has been pleasant, and in retiring from the management of the Southwest department, I tender well wishes to both publishers and patrons,

The movement in favor of a reduction of the lease rate of state lands gathers momentum as the days come and go and out here in Western Texas is of far greater importance, just now than who greater importance, just now, than who shall be speaker of the legislature. To reduce the rate to an extent that will permit the stockmen to remain in the business will greatly aid them, while a failure to do this will deprive the state of any sevenue whatever from much of the land now under lease, as takes to the boxelder very readily and under a continuation of the present rate, will doubtless do or continue to do cona great number of leases will certainly be surrendered, Everything indicates the wisdom of a liberal policy by the state toward her leaseholders, and I be-lieve that if the matter is fairly presented to the legislature a majority will see that the state will be gainer by such a policy, to say nothing of the benefit to state tenants.

Since sheep and goats are less plentiful in Western Texas, the loss of calves by wild animals is said to have greatwild animals is said to have great- is being supplanted with oak, tulip and increased. While the owners of live is being supplanted with oak, tulip and ly increased. While the owners of the stock are the greatest and most direct losers from such depredations, by the destruction of taxable value, such loss falls, though indirectly, with no less certainty upon every taxpayer in the my taste the sycar our state. At present the necessity for a raise in the state tax rate stares the people in the face, and some people are innocent enough to wonder at the apparent necessity, seeing that expenses have been diminished rather than in-creased. If they could be made to realize the enormous shrinkage in taxable value that from various causes has occurred in Western Texas the last few years, they could the better ac-count for the milk that is no longer found in the cocoanut. And while the causes leading to such shrinkage have been various and numerous, not the least of them certainly, have been the direct and indirect loss that has resulted from animals that prey upon live stock. By direct loss, I mean the stock that have actually ben destroyed. By indirect loss I mean the discouragement that has, owing to such loss, deterred many from embarking in business, and many to abandon it that were already in the business of live stock raising, and especially of sheep and goat business. It has been urged that if they go out of the stock business, they go into something else. Top often they do not. In many cases, they do not have the wherewith left to engage in any business, while in many other cases, they leave the state, which loses not only their wealth, but their citizenship. While some sections of Western Texas suffer more than others from such depredations, there are few localities that would not derive great benefit from a liberal bounty law, such exists in most of the other western states and territoria. A train load of hogs went out to St. Louis from the Kerrville country the other day. This is all right if they do not come back to us in the shape of bacon, as is the case now with our We ship our cattle North on their feet, and they come back to us in cans and ice boxes. And if there is any sense in the arrangement, I have never been able to see it. It is a bigger fool thing than "shipping coals to Newcastle." We not only ship cattle to Chicago, but then turn 'round and ship them back to Texas. And I wouldn't be a bit surprised if some of them long, ganglin' canyon cusses up about Kerr-ville will trade some free hides to Captain Schreiner for some o' that very same pig meat that went out to St. Louis the other day. The fool killer ought to get a move on him, and if he should happen to get a few newspaper men on his string early in the proceedings, why don't try to stop him.

GIRDLED TREES. It is very wrath-provoking to find a fine young tree, just bearing or about to bear its first crop, girdled by rab-bits or mice. Yet such things are not

land Farmer gives some good direc-tions for treatment of such trees, which, applied in time, may save a valuable The best remedy to apply is to make a stiff plaster out of clay and cow ma-nure, adding a little water to make it more plastic. If such a plaster is placed over the bark portion of the tree, and secured into position by a covering of old bagging or cloth, the wound is likely to heal up in a short time. I the weather is very dry it will be nec esary to wet the bandage occasionally. The great object of the application s to keep the wound moist while nature heals up the injury. If the wound is a large and serious one it may be neces-sary to cut off many of the top limbs

of the tree. This isto equalize the flow of the sap, which is necessarily dimin-ished by the wound. Other remedies for girdled trees are recommended, but for a simple and effective device, which any orchardist can apply, this one cannot be surpassed. It is an old-fashioned remedy, but it is as good to-day as it was in the days of our forefathers SHADE TREE DESTROYERS.

The Waco correspondent of the Dallas News sends his paper the following:

Mention was made late last summer destructive insects preying upon shade trees, chiefly upon box elders and hackberries. Prof. Charles T. Alexander was the first to call attention to the fast spreading evil and to institute experiments looking to a remedy. Alexander's favorite method was whiteand this applied appears to have stop way the insects have spread through-out the city covering the trunks and

branches of their favorite trees with their white bodies, congregating in compact masses, thousands on a spot, so as to make the trees look as if they were bespattered with drops of white paint. When pressed with the finger the in-With this issue of the Journal ends my sects yield a crimson speck like blood. The mention of the insects in these disof the executive committee of the State

Horticultural association, has received many inquiries about the "scale" entomologists call the insects. He has sent twigs covered with the scale to many experts and recommendations for destroying the evil are coming in Among those writing after seeing specimens sent by Mr. Falkner is Mr.

F. W. Mally of Galveston, who has written Mr. Falkner as follows: "The scale of the boxelder is aspidio-tus tenebricosus or 'gloomy scale.' It was originally found on the red or swamp maple (acer rubrum), but it takes to the boxelder very readily and siderable damage to the shade trees of this variety and also maples. Why do you not recommend doing away with the box elder as a shade tree in your city? Of all the shade trees for city ornamentation none are less satisfac-tory than the box elder from the point

of susceptibility of insect attack and ravages, that is to say that it is extremely susceptible and I would advise abandoning it, especially if you have maples along some of your streets in Waco. In the District of Columbia it catalpa varieties. For your section probably the sycamore would be a good substitute and an avenue of them well headed is certainly a pretty sight. To



ear he will have nothing but t. breds on the ranch.

"There is now a considerable in Mexican cattle in the local n Recently J. H. Campbell & Co. Sid Webb of Bellyue, Tex., of Mexican cattle at \$14 per her 349 head to another party at head. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a nun other shipments here for sale.' Mr. Editor: The above, from day's Fort Worth Gazette do seem to bear out a statement of in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of nistaken, evidently. - Reade Rose, Texas

Nothing the matter, and n sarily any discrepancy. Sever ago, several herds were taker line into Mexico from Tex Arizona for grazing purposes caught there by the \$20 duty the McKinley law. Under th duty of \$2 per head these cattle turning, and these are the which there is "considerable the local markets." They Mexican cattle, as the price shows; but American cattle find bars partly down, and coming Mexican cattle are not only few inferior grade, far below that average Texas range stock. marketable beeves in Sonora. hua, Nuevo Leon and Tama would not supply the Chicago pa with "canning stuff" for a weel writer founds this opinion upo or less personal observation.-Fa Ranch

Seems to be a case where I party of the first part and the for the second part are partly rip partly wrong. Cattle have been from Mxico to this soil that wen inally taken to Mexico from th and, then there have been cattle crossed over to the Ter that never before set the a foreign shore. However, I clined to agree with Farm and that there are not likely to be Mexican cattle to come over ve to affect adversely the Americ ket. As to the effect in stim cattle growing on the other sid that is another question. The is very ceap over there; but th getting very cheap over here.

Note cattle ad, of B. F. Dar this issue. He is reliable an posted.

....

We were told that a repeal Sherman silver law would caus turn of prosperity; then, when i that the passage of a tariff refo would do it; an when that fa help matters, or rather when it things worse, we are told that cur reform is the one, particular this quired to make everything rig they would only let the country awhile, it might get right again.

I used to think that a headedscared to death jack rabbit was the biggest fool in the entire conomy, but I have changed m A cuckoo congressman can giv round the corner the start him hands down for that natura phoolism. John Have knows go through a crack in the f is big enough, but some congressional tariff-and-current ers do not seem to be able to of the woods through an open the timber. ****

It looks bad to see a ranchma to town alone and spend money to give the family, or at least th wife, a day or two in the city, the ladies derive pleasure from

In the making up of the deep water bonus Bee county is coming to time nobly, just as I predicted she would. She is a very busy little county, and in, everything except territory, big enough to be a state.

..... If Mr. Loving doesn't decide that the Journal readers have had enough of me, I may send in an occasional squib. But dont leave it to them, George, begause-well, I'd a little rather you wouldn't.

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

Has but one competitor on earth. Its editor has not been "a fancier all h's life," has set hens and raised chickens only nine years. Its printer is one of the "unprac-ical" kind.

tical" This is a new departure, try us. Subsoription price 50 cents per year-It reaches more buyers in the South-west than any of the first-class jourpaper.

nals, therefore the best advertising medium. Sample copies free. SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL,

Southern horticulture. You will perhaps remember some of the shorter streets of Galveston are similarly planted and are not excelled by any others in the city.

"The scale on hackberry is a species of prosopophara, and probably prosopophara ruficens, but I cannot yet determine possitively as the mounted specimen will require time to clear up thoroughly to show up the necessary anatomical character for a positive determination. 'As for remedies, there is practically only one resort and that is the use of kerosene emulsion properly made and thoroughly applied. One application, however, will probably not suffice and will doubtless need to be repeated. The best time to spray is in the spring just as the eggs begin hatching and the young scales are moving about to select suitable points for attachment and growth. It will require some one familiar with scale insects to determine this time and then conduc the spraying vigorously, promptly and thoroughly. The kerosene should of course be prepared with a saturated solution of lime water as you already know."

THE STATE OF TEXAS. In the district court, February term, A. D. 1895. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county, greeting: You are hereby commanded that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the 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 Feb-ruary, 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 sues for divorce from defendant on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treat. ment towards plaintiff, and plaintiff, alleges in her petition that the defendant is a man of most violent passions 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 marrlage between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and declared null and void and that plaintiff be adjudged to have the custody of Bertie Pigg, the minor child of their said marriage, and that plaintiff have judgment for costs of suit, and such other and further re-lief as may be just and equitable. Herein fail not, but have you then

and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Witness, R. H. McNatt, Clerk of the district court of Tarrant county. Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Fort Worth, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894.

(Seal.) R. H. MCNATT, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, By J. C. Branum, Deputy.

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

The Fort Worth Business Conege sends out the handsomest catalogue of any school in the South, free, Write at Nehces, Texas. | once for one.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Texas treasury deficit approxi-mated \$700,000 on the first of January.

Greenville, Texas, has commenced

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Hogs came in good and strong every day since the last report in this paper. The local dealers were not as much in evidence as last week but shippers were plentiful, from different parts of the state. A good part of the supply were stockers and feeders, all of which found ready buyers at semingly satisfactory figures. The feeder feature of this market is stradily proving and when it is generally understood that something else besides killers, both in hogs and cattle, find ready sale on this market, there naturally will be a large business transacted in this line to the manifest advantage of sellers and buyers. It has long ago been demonstrated that a centralized live stock market is as beneficial to all concern-

ed as in any other commudity. Every now and then an inquiry reaches this market asking just exactly what price will be paid for hogs or cattle when they arrive on the market. In this instance it is well to remind prospective shippers that this is a regularly conducted market, run on the same principles as the markets at St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City, the supply and demand regulating prices The calf and yearling market rules exactly as in the markets mentioned. in a good, strong and active condition.

market closed 5c to 10c lower. The following sales are representa-tive of the week's market, and were furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-true sales are representa-true sales are representa-t

furuished by J. F. Butz & Co., com-	calves and yearlings, 85; hogs, 215; sheep,
mission men at the yards: HOGS.	973.
No. Ave. Price. 62\$3-90	CATTLE.
62\$3.90	Good smooth fat fed beeves per lb. gross, 31-4 to 3 1-2c.
7	Fair fat fed beeves per lb. gross, 2 1-2
5 270 4 10	to 3c.
26	Good fat grass beeves per 1b. gross,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 3-4 to 3c.
63 240 3 75	Fair fat grass beeves per 1b. gross
82 4 10	2 1-4 to 2 1-2c.
22 197 9 451	Thin and rough old beeves per lb. gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.
12 100 3 25	Good fat cows and heifers per lb.
21 330 4 20	gross, 2 1-2 to 3c.
7 280 4 10 5 270 4 10	Fair fat cows per lb. gross, 2 to 2 1-4c.
26 255 4 10	Thin and rough old cows, each \$6 to
3 225	\$9.
10	Bulls, per lb. gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.
63 ************************************	Good fat calves, each \$8.50 to \$10. Thin to fair calves, each \$5 to \$7.50.
27 3 85	Good fat yearlings, each \$11 to \$13.
56 237 4 00	Thin to fair yearlings, each \$6 to \$9.
55 310 4 10	Good milch cows, \$30 to \$35.
18 235 3 80	Common to fair, \$15 to \$25.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Springers, \$15 to \$20.
58 247 4 10	HOGS.
62 , 290 3,95	Good fat, corn fed, per lb. gross, 4 1-4
18 240 3 80	to 4 3-4c. Common to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-4 to
5 3 25	4c.
42 230 3 90	Ouachitas, 3 1-4 to 4.
$28_1 \dots 28_0 \dots 380$ $13 \dots 210 \dots 390$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Good fat sheep, each \$2.25 to \$2.75.
12 308 3 80	Common to fair, each \$1.50 to \$2.
67 205 3 85	ALBERT MONTGOMERY.
12 130 3 30	CTITOL CO L DOTED
224	CHICAGO LETTER.
CATTI E	Chicago, Jan. 7During the holidays
30 810	the demand for cattle was remarkably
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	light and offerings were unusually
3 calves	small. Since the beginning of the New
2 yearling steers 520 2 00	Year the trade has increased in vol- ume materially, and business is com-
1 cow and calf15 00	ume materially, and business is com-
17 685 1 80	mencing to show its usual life and vig- or. The demand from the East has im-
2 1 50	proved surprisingly, and the competi-
1 1580 1 75	tion which it has engendered has been
SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS.	sufficient to raise prices 15 to 25c on
B. Hackett, Boyd; J. W. Knox, Chico; Harris & Dixon, Seymour; E. Rexford,	nearly all grades of cattle, but especi-
Iowa Park: R W Keuhn Bartlett. I.	ally on those which were light in
Iowa Park; R. W. Keuhn, Bartlett; L. C. Cobb, Gainesville; J. H. Payne, Arg- yle; J. B. Caldwell, Ennis; Whitesides	weight and pretty good in quality.
yle; J. B. Caldwell, Ennis; Whitesides	There has been a noticeable scarcity
& McElroy, Texarkana; Jno. Friberg,	of butchers' cattle, and prices since a week ago have advanced 50c. The
Wichita, Falls; L. F. Wilson, Holladay;	drift of the trade would indicate a
J. Beech, Stephenville; M. S. Timms,	much better outlet for Texas cattle, and
Mansfield; Jno. Evans, Park Springs; H. Ç. Miller, Park Springs; T. S. Gree- dade, Whitney; P. R. McKinsey, Groes-	we fully believe that prices will im-
dade Whitney: P. P. Mallings; T. S. Gree-	prove during the next few weeks, Last
beck; C. M. Cauble, Aquilla; H. L. Tate,	week's receipts of Texas cattle were
Marble Falls were among those who	3500 head, against 1600 the previous
shipped in hogs from Texas points. J.	week, and 2200 a year ago.
M. Pollard, of Ardmore, I. T., shipped	In a week or two we expect quite a
in hogs.	liberal supply of fed Texans, and from all accounts the quality will be good.
Among the local sellers of hogs were	Among the sales of the week were:
T. Bennett, S. M. Selvidge, G. B. Brier,	120 steers, average 1146

sold around \$4.00 and a few scallywag cows were closed out at \$1.50@1.75. There was comparative steadiness i the hog market. Light hogs sol the hog market. Light hogs sold stronger and there was a pretty general Monday willingness to pay yesterday's prices for medium and heavy weights. The last week. for medium and heavy weights. The supply was large, but there were not more good hogs than the market de-mand called for. From \$3.75 to \$4.00 was paid for 100 to 200 pound hogs and \$4.25@4.70 was the price paid for 250 and 350 pounds. Prime heavy hogs were scarce. burned Tuesday. dianapolis, Ind.

were scarce. In sheep nothing remained unsold of yesterday's 10,000 and buyers were ready for the 10,000 received today. The market was steady all day and prices remained unchanged. The range of quotations for sheep was from \$1.50 to \$3.75, the bulk selling at \$2.25@3.25. Lambs brought \$2.25@4.25. Receipts-Cattle 15 000: calves 400. Receipts-Cattle, 15,000; calves, 400; hogs, 45,000; sheep, 15,000.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

building the Texas Baptist college. It will cost \$15,000. New Orleans, Jan. 5 .- Since Thursday the recipts of beef cattle has been lib-Debs and his associates have begun their terms in jail for contempt in the eral, and the market is fairly supplied, mostly with poor to medium cows. Good recent labor riots. fat beeves, good smooth fat cows and heifers are fairly active and firm as James Koger, a Throckmorton county farmer, committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart.

Cole Younger, the noted bandit, has been pardoned out of the penitentiary At the close of this report the hog market closed 5c to 10c lower. Closed bare of Texas stock and with a good demand. at Stillwater, Minn.

The recent cold spell damaged the celery crop in the neighborhood of San Angelo, feezing the top growth. CATTLE.

A 13-year-old-boy at Binghampton, N. Y., committed suicide because his father od smooth fat fed beeves per lb. s, 31-4 to 3 1-2c. unmercifully whipped him. r fat fed beeves per lb. gross, 2 1-2 The Carlisle currency bill will not be passed by congress, but it is thought d fat grass beeves per 1b. gross, ise measure will be enacted. compre

fat grass beeves per 1b. gross Extensive floods are prevailing in In-diana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, all of and rough old beeves per lb. d fat cows and heifers per lb. 2 1-2 to 3c. the rivers in those states being on a

fat cows per lb. gross, 2 to 2 1-4c. The Huntsville, Ala., female college, one of the best known institutions in the South, burned Tuesday at a loss of n and rough old cows, each \$6 to s, per lb. gross, 1 1-2 to 2c. \$45,000 d fat calves, each \$8.50 to \$10 n to fair calves, each \$5 to \$7.50. d fat yearlings, each \$11 to \$13. A Cincinnati, Ohlo, judge refuses to deliver a negro murderer to Kentucky

n to fair yearlings, each \$6 to \$9. d milch cows, \$30 to \$35. unless he can be assured that the negro will not be lynched. The cold weather is working hard-

HOGS. d fat, corn fed, per lb. gross, 4 1-4 ships on the Japanese, but they con-tinue victorious in all their engage-ments with the enemy. nmon to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-4 to Three large New England cotton mills have concluded to come south, and several others are investigating

and fat sheep, each \$2.25 to \$2.75. nmon to fair, each \$1.50 to \$2. with that end in view. ALBERT MONTGOMERY. A jack rabbit drive in the neighborhood of Vernon resulted in killing 300. They were sold and the money used in CHICAGO LETTER.

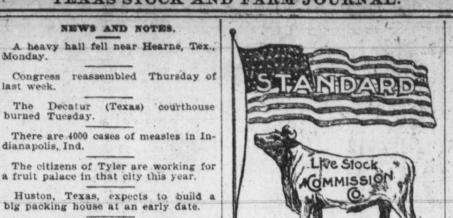
ago, Jan. 7 .- During the holidays | repairing a school house. emand for cattle was remarkably John Creamer, of Sedalia, a big man and offerings were unusually with a little wife, whom he loves very much, hugged her so vigorously that Since the beginning of the New

the trade has increased in vol- he broke three of her ribs. materially, and business is com-According to Washington advices there will be no attempt made at the present session on congress to take ac-The demand from the East has im-ed surprisingly, and the competi-which it has engendered has been tion on the mistakes of the tariff law.

cient to raise prices 15 to 25c on ly all grades of cattle, but especi-Cattlemen- in the neighborhood of on those which were light in ht and pretty good in quality. Houston are suffering from people fir-ing the grass. The sheriff has offered re has been a noticeable scarcity a reward for the apprehension of the tchers' cattle, and prices since & culprits.

ago have advanced 50c. The of the trade would indicate a United States Senator Quay has inh better outlet for Texas cattle, and fully believe that prices will imincome tax and to re-establish the tariff during the next few weeks. Last s receipts of Texas cattle were latter passed. on wool. He does not expect to get the

ine. a week or two we expect quite a supply of fed Texans, and from that the thouse with Grover Cleveland at a recent state dinner. It is surmised



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased

to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian tertitory 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.

of Texas, and now Mr. Flagler can visit

Florida without fear of a Texas sheriff. Jno. T. Shelby, law partner of Col. Breckenridge of Kentucky, pulled nearly all of the whiskers off of the face of Editor Charles C. Moore, who published a derogatory article about the former.

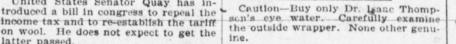
Major Dutton of the army post at Antonio has been summoned to Washington to make a report on build-ing an international dam across the Rio Grande above El Paso for irrigation purposes.

A white man, a Mexican and a negro, were killed at different points within four miles of Falls City, Tex., Saturday night. Though the men were at differ-ent points, it is the opinion that the same party committed all three deeds.

Tim Boyd, who was charged with a killing eighteen months ago, but who was discharged by the court at Bowie, Texas, was taken from a hotel Saturday night by a mob, since which time he has not been seen. He is thought to have been murdered.

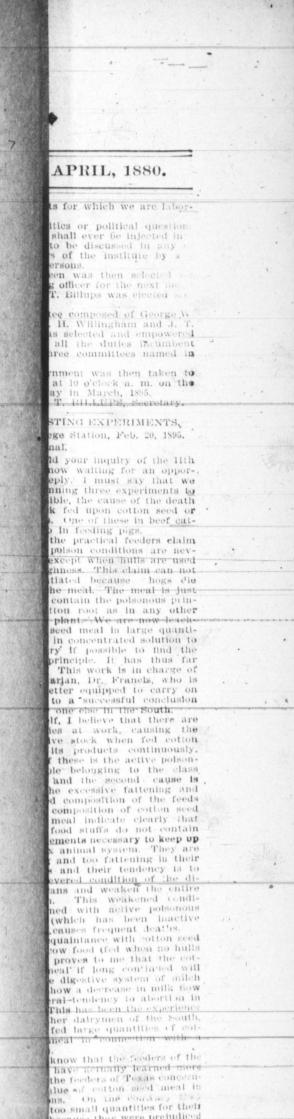
Two unarmed men wanted for train robbery at-Marion, Miss, disarmed one of the officers seeking to make their ar-rest and holding him between them and two other officers, succeeded in unarming all three of the officers, after which they cooly walked away.

Bob Moore and George East, two bad men of Washita county, O. T., were killed a short time since by a tenderfoot farmer. It appears that they at-tempted to drive the farmer off his land, and he went to the sheriff to have them arrested. The sheriff refused to serve the warrants, telling the young man to serve them himself. This he dld with the result above stated. It is supposed that he took the drop on the bandits, killed them and then read the warrants.



Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON. Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at





J. L. Smith, L. Maier, G. W. Helm, R. Haygood, H. C. Cate, B. D. Williford, J. F. Hines, J. D. Caldwell, W. G. Cameron, Geo L. Harris, James Clark, A. B. Earp, W. P. Rawlin, W. G. Lockett, N. A. Turnbow, W. A. Thompson, F. A. Turnbow, W. A. Thompson, F. Hamilton, E. S. Mays, J. Boaz and H. M. Murphy. Geo. Abbott of San Angelo was in with a shipment of cattle.

Wansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.-Cattle-Receipts, 6000; shipments, 2400; best grades steady; others weak; Colorado steers, \$2.75@3.70; Texas steers, \$2.80@ 4.60; cows, \$2.25@2.75; beef steers, \$3.15 @\$4.20; native cows, \$1.00@3.75. Hogs-Receipts, 13,400; shipments, 2000; market weak, 5c lower; bulk of sales. \$3.95@4.20. Sheep-Receipts, 1000; market steady,

unchanged.

W. S. Tough &Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards company's horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as still showing the effects of the holidays. Country shippers were a little afraid to trust the market on account of New Year's coming on Tuesday. The receipts were only fair, with quite a good sized attendance of buyers. The ma-jority of them filled out. There are some few on the market waiting for stock to come in next week. There was stock to come in next week. There was little or no improvement in prices on any class. The bidding at auction was prompt and active and the prospects are good for a good healthy trade from now on. From present indications the Southern market will be short-lived dur-ing the coming season and facture and short-lived during the coming season, and feeders will do well not to hold their stock too long. There was a very good demand for smooth chunks and blocks, nice tasty drivers and a few extra expressers or draft teams. Extra good horses with hair and flesh will sell fairly well from now on.

MULES.

Quite a little activity in the mule trade. There are several new dealers who have taken up their headquarters at Kansas City and expect to handle quite extensively during the coming esason. There was more trading during the spast week than at any time this season. Prospects are good for a very fair market for good 14 1-2 to 15 hand mules, with quality and shape. Prices, however, will get no better on account of the low prices of horses.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.-Cattle-Re St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—Cattle—Re-celpts, 3600; shipments, 200. Market fairly active, steady. Native steers 1600 pounds, \$5.00; 1200 to 1400 pounds, \$4.50@4.90; dight medium, \$2.25@3.40; cows, \$2.00@3.00; Texas steers, \$3.30@ 4.10; grassers, \$2.40@3.20; fed cows, \$2.80@3.25; native steers and feeders, et exe2.25 \$1.85@3.25.

Hogs-Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 1900. Market active, irregular, 5 to 10c lower; good to choice heavy, \$4.30@4.35. Sheep-Receipts, 1900; shipments none. Market active, 15@25c higher; native mixed sheep, \$2.60@3.05; southwestern mixed, \$2.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9 .- The run of cattle was far below expectations. That fact and the advance of 1-2c in the London market had a stimulating effect on the demand and checked any tenon the demand and checked any ten-dency to weakness. Prices were again strong for butchers' and canners' stock and fairly steady for steers. Cows, heifers and bulls sold principally at \$2.25694.25 and the bulk of the dressed beef and shipping steers changed hands at \$3.7565.00. There were several trades at \$5.25765.50 and a few at still acter figures, Extra heifers and bulls

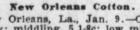
counts the quality will be good. ong the sales of the week were: Brier, 120 steers, average 1146.....\$4 30 127 steers, average 852..... 3 45 421 steers, average 1150..... 4 25 135 steers, average 1010..... 4 15 83 steers, average 1030..... 3 90 better basis during the past week. The foreign demand has increased, and all good sheep have met with a ready outet. Prices are 50c higher than they were before Christmas, and the tend-ency is still upward, though it could be easily checked by a heavy supply. There is every indication that the sheep market will get better unless receipts become too heavy. No Texas sheep are coming, though now and then a bunch of Mexican. Sheep sell at \$1.50@3.75, mostly \$2.75@3.50; lambs \$2.50@4.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, Jan. 9.-Cotton-Spot, good business done; prices higher; American middling fair, 8 11-16d; good middling, 3 1-4d; American middling, 3 3-32d; low 3 1-4d; American middling, 3 3-32d; low middling, 2 15-16d; good ordinary, 2 13-16d; ordinary, 2 5-8d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 10,000 bales American. Receipts, 19,000 bales, including 17,200 American. Futures opened steady, ers; August and September, 3 10-64d buyers; September and October, 3 12-64d sellers. The tenders of today's deliv-eries were 800 bales new dockets and 100 bales old dockets.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton—Net re-celpts, 1569; gross, 1674; exports, to Great Britain, 9771; to the continent, 3690; forwarded, 1196; sales, 1258; spinners, 158; stock, 125,808. Total today-Net receipts, 32,704; ex-Total today—Net receipts, 32,704; ex-ports, to Great Britain, 13,262; to the continent, 13,290; stock, 1,690,058. Consolidated—Net receipts, 141,493; exports, to Great Britain, 116,484; to France, 26,148; to the continent, 55,762. Total since September 1—Net receipts, 1491,472. exports to Great Britain, 5,421,479; exports, to Great Britain, 1,899,297; to France, 523,939; to the con-tinent, 1,364,137.



New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, La., Jan. 9.—Cotton— Steady; middling, 51-8c; low middling, 47-8c; good ordinary, 45-8c; net re-ceipts, 10.950; gross, 11.696; sales, 11.400; stock, 374,566. Futures, steady; sales, 42,600; January, 5.18@5.20; February, 5.26@5.29; March, 5.87@5.38; April, 5.40@5.41; May, 5.46@5.47; June, 5.52@ 5.53; July, 5.58@5.59; August, 5.63; September, 5.68@5,70; October, 5.73@ 5.75.

New York Cotton. New York, Jan.9-Cotton-Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 4 3-4c; mid-dling gulf, 5c; sales, 1258 bales. Futures closed dull but steady; sales 108,700 bales. January, 5.58; February, 5.58; March, 5.63; April, 5.67; May, 5.71; June, 5.75; July, 5.80; August, 5.85; Sep-tember, 5.90.

Galveston Cotton.

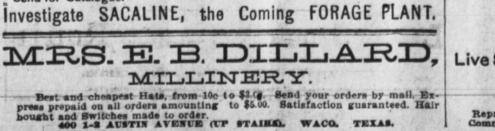
that these gentlemen have made up their quarrel. Colleges. The citizens of Dallas have raised \$35,000 to begin the construction of a Worth Texas. terminal road by which means they expect to get at least four more roads to enter Dallas. Census figures show that owners of farms and homes possess 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country. Also that Packing Company. the percentages of home ownership are

higher for women than for men. Governor Mitchell of Florida has recalled his warrant of arrest for Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oll magnate



NEW COMPANY, with a reputation to make. Send us a trial consignment. Write to us.





00 small quantities for their because they were prejudiced as a food stuff by common long winded articles adverlanger of feeding cotton seed n any form, by such promiorities as Dr. William Horn, editor of Hoard's Datry-

ig that I have been unable you sooner and hoping that not be entirely too late, 1 J. H. CONNELL,

Director.

NOTES. farmer of Kaufman county, ig to sell a load of peaches dumped them on the road-ess than forty miles peaches g at \$1.50 per bushel, and in xas peacies were selling at aufman county introduced a troy the agricultural depart-ne state because only statists were issued. What that ts were issued. What that county farmer needed was n on marketing, suin as an al report should contain. It n that knowledge of marketneeded by the merchants of o. What the representative in county needs is to study And a fool bath his eyes in if the

bat off and Venetian red is e a splendid paint for hen-i other our buildings. To one he oil add four pounds of the red and stir well. This will away, if upplied inside as the outside of the house. reased (.396.0 - during 189) ent, while the value decreased or 30 per cent. The decrease since 1892 is about 10,000,000. lue about \$40,000,000, according tistics of the agricultural decompared with those-given

thern Cultivator and Dixie. now edited by ex-Governor hen of Ceorgia. Mr. Northen ugh agriculturist and an able Thoman estimates fan E.

e are 207:000,000 bushels of naining in the hands of farmgainst 17.2503/000 a_year ago. stimates the present condition wing crop at 34.2 per cint, as .2 per cent in 1894.

ed should be on every farm. lettuce, radishes and enions rown all winter in hot-beds ring garden can be advanced

rmers of dississippi, have pay \$7 per month and board labor. They also place the f cultivating one acre of land

e having a big fight in the legislature over the agricult mechanical.co.'ege of that ey expend 340,000 angually in on their industrial college, only twenty-two students agriculture and mechanics, s college will some day get s college will some day get a shaking iv. It is the com-lcultural so leties of Missourf it work. When farmers have their rights it is a sure sign have been keeping poor politiny. Texas agriculture should ard of agriculture also. Jus-ndustries should come from aship and not from class agipolitical revolutions.

your stencils, seals, rubber etc., direct from the Texas famo Co. 350 Main st., Dallas

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, ma branch office Texas Stock Farm Journal office, opposite ern Hotel, San Antonio.)

Mr. Claridge is fully authori receive subscriptions. contract vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depar should be addressed to him.

Allen McCoy is home from a Montana, says steer cattle are scarée in that country; that the have been mostly marketed a meat centers, and the threes s feeders.

Maj. Keeran of the Victoria of was in the Journal office this Says that leaving out what 'ar by Bennett & West and O'Brie steers are tew in his section.

Lon Allen thinks that a Ber Poland China cross makes the ranch hog. That is the sort he Celix Shaw, Dimitt county, W the cross.

Nat Powell, the Golida count dealer, has gone to Missouri fo of young bulls.

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

Texas is long on land and s live stock just now, and son people to come in and buy son yould be very desirable abou Land is so cheap, too, it wou that, considering our fine clim low taxes, investors ought to ducements to put money in land. As the railroads are more han ever to help, wouldn't good time for Texas land ow nake an organized effort to outside capital in Texas lands land buyers did us a great good a few years ago, and hem now more than we did th debt and low values for ou make the struggle a hard one. we do get them headed this way let's not jump the price on the as fast as we did heretofore.

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

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

Mr. Witherspoon of Withe Bros., South Texas, is here afte Fed and marketed alread winter, a thousand head of Bros. steers, and says they f well.

..... A syndicate has proposed to eep water at Aransas Pass on tion that a land bonus of \$650 raised. Latest reports are to fect that about half that sum ha subscribed in two counties. WI produce of the great lower Miss river valley comes down throug to market, who can estimate her ness?

....

Al McFadden says if the bu good enough, some dandy ye may be raised from tolerably c dandy ye Mexican cows.

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar irrigate a 250-acre feed farm ughbred Devor ar he will have nothing but ti breds on the ranch.

PERSONAL.

ning when it melted.

B. Waggoner of Decatur was a vis tor to Fort Worth Friday. Court Babb, a Decatur cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday.

George Gray of Midland, a well-to-do catleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

John Gamel, a wealthy Mason county cattleman, was in this city Wednesday.

L. E. Merchant of Abilene, a well known cattleman, visited Fort Worth Monday.

A. J. Childress of Terrell, a wealthy the European embargo on American stockman, was registered at Hotel Worth Tuesday. meats

. L. Wooton, a Williamson county cattleman was among the visitors to Fort Worth Wednesday.

Ben Irby of Weatherford, a cattledealer and owner, was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday.

J. W. Fields of Dallas, with ranch near Midland, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week.

Sam E. Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., a prominent and prosperous cattleman, was a caller at the Journal office Fri-

D. E. Sims, a prominent cattleman from Concho county, was in the city Monday and paid the Journal office a very pleasant call.

Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Weekly Live Stock Report comes out this issue with a handsome cover, in colors, which is also a yearly calendar.

Ed East and Merrick Davis passed through Fort Worth Tuesday on their stock lands. way to Sherman to look after the feeders they have there.

John J. Giddings of Ennis, Texas, live stock agent of the Houston and Texas Central, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week.

John F. Beal of Colorado City, mana-er of the old St. Louis ranch on Yellow House canyon, was a visitor to the Texas live stock center Friday.

The Busby & Smith Coal and Grain company of Parsons, Kan., have sent the Journal one of their very beautiful calendars, of which thanks are tenderlitions are coming."

The Estado Land and Cattle company offer some good cattle for sale in the advertising columns of this issue of the Journal. Here is a good chance for investors.

Syd Webb of Bellvue was in Fort

nor less than guess work. Unforseen Worth Monday on his way home from things are liable to come up at any Hill county, where he bought some yearlings, and which he was shipping time and knock all your calculations out. If a man in the steer business, to his pasture. like I am, makes a little profit one year with another he ought to be satisfied.

The Journal has received a very pret-ty calendar, the compliments of Denny, The days of big fortunes in a single deal, or even in a year, are gone.' Rice & Co., the well-known Boston wool merchants, for which they will please accept thanks.

Fayette Tankersly, a well known and prosperous catleman or Charlotte, Tex., was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week, but got away without having been seen by the Journal scribe.

just now, but there is no great scarcity of stock water. Cattle are fat and grass is good. There is a good deal of trading going on in our section. I G. A. Beeman of Comanche, of the well known firm of Martin & Beeman, fully believe that 5000 head of cattle , changed hands at San Antonio yesterwas a visitor to the Texas live stock center Monday. The firm is feeding a day. There seems to be no more cattle large number of steers, and will put on quite a number for second feed. to sell in Northwest Texas, and all of

the stuff that will be put on second feed are being bought down with us." James L. Slayden of San Antonio. Henry Sayles of Abilene and William Sassin of Batesville, member of the E. Forrester, a South Tarrant county

the Journal office Wednesday, Said a heavy patron in the way of live stock "Cattle are looking better in the Terri-tory for the time of year than I have shipments. One of these little inter-changes of courtesies came to the no-tice of the Journal. Jim Jeffries of ever seen them. We had considerable snow a short time since, but it did not Clarendon, a big cattleman, whom ev-ery one knows and likes, sent in his hurt anything. Water was getting to be pretty scarce, but the snow filled the holes and started the creeks runlast year's pass at the end of the year,

as per custom. This year's pass being slow in arriving, he sent the following telegram to his friend, Charley Ware, live stock agent of the Denver: The following committee of cattle-men have gone to Washington: Levi B. Doud, Chicago; W. N. Babcock, Omaha, and W. B. Broderick, St. Louis. "Sand burrs bad, ties rough and splint ery, shoes well worn; send remedy." In meply he got the following: "Dear Jim-Saddle your horse, go out to your ranch, ride south line of fence until spring." Not much consolation in this They comprise the committee appointed by the National Live Stock association to labor with congress for the restora-tion of the McKinley sugar tariff schedule, in the belief that such a course would result in the removal of last, to say the least.

W. C. Henderson of Lubbock, Texas, a lawyer, was a visiter to Fort Worth Friday. To a Journal man he said: 'Our people are very much elated over

Our people are very much elated over the prospects of getting a railroad, and if a road is built from Roswell to Amar-illo or Washburn it will, I think, reach us. We have a fine country as far as land is concerned, and regular rains would make Lubbock county the gar-Col. G. M. Shannon of Lubbock coun Col. G. M. Shannon of Lubbock coun-ty, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday. Said grass was better in Lubbock county than for years, with cattle all looking well. "There is quite a good deal of irriga-tion on a small scale in my county, nearly everybody having a garden patch which they water by the use of would make Lubbock county the gar-den sport of Texas. Some attention is being directed to irrigation and for the small stock farmer windmill and pump irrigation is just the thing. We patch which they water by the use of windmills, and I believe that more of it will be done this year than ever be-fore. We get plenty of water at from never lack for wind, and a few acres of such land as we have under the in-40 to 60 feet, all of our stock water coming from wells." fluence of irrigation will make a good living for any small family. The only disadvantage we labor under is the distance we are from a railroad, and if the road I speak of is built, it will Hon. C. U. Connellee of Eastland,

lawyer, stockman, farmer and ex-poli-tician, was in Fort Worth Friday, ac-companied by Col. G. W. Shannon of Lubbock, who has some cattle of Mr. be the making of our country. Merrick B. Davis of Seymour, banker and cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday, accompanied by his family, on their way to Seymour from Sher-Connellee's upon the plains. Mr. Con-nellee carries a Journal watch and says it is a dandy time keeper, serving where man. his purpose as well as the \$200 watch some time. Messrs. Davis & East have he used to carry. Everybody knows Charley Connellee, and few men can been feeding 4900 steers at Sherman this season, part of which have been claim more friends in Texas than he. His opinion is that the legislature will shipped to market, and on which they have realized a handsome profit. He said: The outlook for the cattleman is reduce the lease and selling price of

said: The outlook for the cattleman is more favorable just now than it has been for years, unless the action of the foreign countries in prohibiting Ameri-can beef has a bad effect. When I read the notice of their action in the paper this morning I remarked that it loked like just whenever the country George W. Reynolds, cattleman and banker of Albany, Texas, was in Fort Worth Friday. In conversation with a Journal man he said: "It looks like the cattle business is forever receiving loked like just whenever the cowman gets his head above the waves, somea set back from some unexpected quarter. Now, that everything looked bright circumstances all seeming to thing unexpected comes along and shoves him down again. I had a shipbe in favor of the Texas cattle raiser, this embargo by foreign countries comes on, and whether it will or will not have any influence on Texas cat-tle, it will be used to bear the market ment of cattle on the market yesterday and another today, and I would not have been surprised to have heard that prices had gone off, but I learn that the just as much as possible. You can never tell from where the adverse conmarket was from 10 to 15 cents better.' Ed Carver was in Fort Worth Thurs-

day of last week on his way to Hen-J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas City rietta from a week's stay at St. Louis, where he received a daily shipment of fed steers from Paris and other points came into Fort Worth this week for a short stay. Mr. Zimmerman has a number of steers in the "shoe bar" pasture, in Hall county. He said: "Anything like an attempt to forecast the future where he is feeding this season. cattle brought from \$3.90 to \$4.15 His he was feeling pretty much elated. Everybody who knows Ed is aware of of the cattle busines is nothing more the fact that he represents Cassiday Bros. & Co., and favors the St. Louis yards, and furthermore that he never loses an opportunity of "boosting" their desirability as a point for Texas cattle. He said: "D. Waggoner made a split shipment one day this week, sending 100 head to Kansas City and 100 head to St. Louis. The Kansas City bunch weighed 1360 pounds, and brought \$4.05.

D. R. Fant, a wealthy cattleman of The St. Louis bunch weighed 1375, and brought \$4.15. The difference in freights Gollad, with cattle at different Texas and Indian Territory points, was in was 6 cents in favor of Kansas City. Speaking of the effect that the recent Fort Worth Sunday on his way to Kan-sas City. He said: "A good rain would not do any damage in South Texas general embargo by foreign nations will have, I believe that it will not hurt fed Texans to any extent. Canners and heavy natives of the Northern states subject to export will fall off some, but I look for present prices on Texans to hold up, and if they do it leaves some profit for feeders."

Last Sunday's Dallas News published here tonight. It crops out that this furnishing grass and water, and de-

with a determination which shows they have not lost faith in themselves or in Texas. It is needless to add that they are all in favor of the Semi-Centennial. -Saturday's Gazette.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Gib Rowden of Wichita, Kan., was among the cattlemen who blew in to Fort Worth Friday. Said he did not see any snow along the road as he came down, but understood that north-east of where he crossed the Territory there was a heavy fall. "I do not know what to think of the future of the cattle business, but think it is all right. Feeders have been making money this season, and I do not look for any material fall in prices, but I look upon cows as a better investment than steers. You can take the history of the cattle business, and the man who has invested in cows and sold their product at one's and two's has had the best end of it one time with another all the way through. The use of meal will, in my opinion, become pretty general all over the Northwest, another year, and as that country has so much the advantage over this in roughness, I expect they will make more money out of it than we do in Texas. The roughness in the way of corn fodder and different kinds of straw that is let go to waste in Texas is all saved in the Northwest, and they have feeding down to a much finer science than has the Texas feeder. 1 regard the action of foreign countries as being rather unfortunate, happen-ing just at a time when everything looked brighter than for several years, but the man who sticks to cattle will come out all right in the end.'

Col. Jonathan Nesbitt of St. Louis, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, a gentleman who numbers his friends in Texas by the score, was a visitor at the Journal office Friday. He said: "I am interested in an oil mill at Alvarado and came down to see how everything is getting along. You ask me about Col. Jim Wilson. I left him in St. Louis a few days ago The colonel is getting along very nicely. He has the same position that he had while here, only his territory has been very much enlarged. He makes headquarters at St. Louis and is well pleased, but I think he misses his Texas friends [considerably. I want you to tell the readers of the Journal that beginning the first of January the Chicago and Alton took off the \$2 ter-minal charge to Chicago on all through live stock. Cattle billed through Chicago with stop off privileges ei at St. Louis or Kansas City are empt from the terminal charge. Ca however, that are billed to St. L and then rebilled to Chicago come der the heading of local freight will have to pay the terminal cha Now make that plain. Cattle bi from Texas or Indian Territory po through to Chicago, are not subjec

the terminal charge by reason of 1 ing a stop off privilege at St. I.d. or Kansas City. But as I said bef if they are billed to either one of th points and from there rebilled to (cago fhey will have to pay the term charge. You might say that the cago and Alton is the first road to d the terminal charge."

Arch Camp, who represents Chit and others of San Antonio, having b handling cattle for these gentlement the Creek nation of the Territory, in Fort Worth Sunday on his way San Antonio. In speaking of the cattle are handled in that country "Companies have put all of said: grass under fence in the Creek Osage nations, paying therefor 5 c per acre each year to the treasure those nations. Cattlemen wanting put cattle in the pastures pay the com-panies from 50 cents to \$150 a head per



livering them on board the cars in the

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

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

President.

G. W. SIMPSON.

W E. SKINNER.

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 been supped a shorter aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and the Export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars \
Official Receipt for 1893 Slaughtered in Kansas City		1.948,373 1,427,763	569,517 872,385		99,755
Sold to Feeders Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City	249,017 \$60,237 1,566,046	10,125 510,469 1,948,337	71,284 15,200 458,869		
C. F. MORSE, General Manager.				retary and T	1
H. P. CHILD. Ass't General	l Manager,	E.	RUSI, S	uperintende	nt.
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The Live Stock	X IVIS	arket	10	St. L	ouis.
THI	E ST.	LOU	IS		
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National Located at East St. Louis,	St , III., direct at their	OC thy opposite Stock is	the City Billed	of St. Louis. Directly	to the

"There is now a considerable Mexican cattle in the local n Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., of Mexican cattle at \$14 per hes 349 head to another party at head. The cattle were in good head. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a nun other shipments here for sale." Mr. Editor: The above, fror day's Fort Worth Gazette do-seem to bear out a statement o in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of mistaken, evidently. - Reader Rose, Texas Nothing the matter, and not sarily any discrepancy. Severa ago, several herds were taken . line into Mexico from Tex Arizona for grazing purposes, a caught there by the \$20 duty le the McKinley law. Under the duty of \$2 per head these cattle turning, and these are the ca which there is "considerable t the local markets." They a Mexican cattle, as the price shows; but American cattle find bars partly down, and coming Mexican cattle are not only few inferior grade, far below that average Texas range stock. marketable beeves in Sonora, hua, Nuevo Leon and Tam would not supply the Chicago pa with "canning stuff" for a wee writer founds this opinio or less personal observation. -- Fa Ranch

Seems to be a case where b party of the first part and the of the second part are partly ri-partly wrong. Cattle have been from Mxico to this soil that we inally taken to Mexico from th and then there have been A cattle crossed over to the Tex that never before set their foreign shore. However, I clined to agree with Farm and that there are not likely to be Mexican gattle to come over y to affect adversely the America ket. As to the effect in stim cattle growing on the other sid that is another question. is very ceap over there; but th getting very cheap over here.

Note cattle ad. of B. F. Dar is issue. He is reliable at posted

....

We were told that a repeal Sherman silver law would caus turn of prosperity; then, when that the passage of a tariff refo would do it; an when that fa help matters, or rather when i things worse, we are told that cu reform is the one, particular th quired to make everything rig they would only let the country awhile, it might get right again.

I'used to think, that a headed-scared to death jack rabbit was the biggest fool in the entire economy, but I have changed my A cuckoo congressman can giv round the corner the start an Value him hands down for that natura phoolism. John Have knows to go through a crack in the it is big enough, but some c congressional tariff-and-current ers do not seem to be able to of the woods through an open the timber.

.... It looks bad to see a ranchma to town alone and spend money to give the family, or at least th wife, a day or two in the city the ladies derive pleasure from city

Texas irrigation convention legislative committee, are in Austin looking after some changes in the Texas irrigation

A. P. Cagle, a practical farmer and interesting writer, has a communica-tion in the Farm Department this week that deserves to be read by everybody. The Journal hopes that Mr. Cagle will not be chary with his pen, but that it may count him as a regular contributor

The offer made by Hall's catarrh cure carries with it the weight of genuineness and readers of the Journal affected with the dreaded disease are advised to give it a trial. Read the advertisement of F. J. Cheney & Co., in another column.

he Standard Live Stock Commission campany has the thanks of the Journal for one of their 'Midway Girl' calendars. The only thing that the Journal knows of that surpasses the Oriental loveliness of their 'Midway Girl," the general all-around excellence of the company that sends it out.

E. Fenlon of Midland was in Fort Worth Friday. He said: "I have not given the matter of what effect the action of foreign countries in placing" an inhibition on American beef, much thought, but to say the least it will not be beneficial. I came down through the Territory and the ground was covered with snow a great part of the route."

Joe Lawson, foreman for the Estado Land and Cattle Company in Brewster, met his death from a fall sustained in a roping contest at El Paso. Lawson was a native of Scotland, where his mother now lives. He was a college graduate, and had many friends among the cattlemen, who will regret to hear of his untimely death.

S. M. Haney, a well-to-do farmer of Handley, this county, was a caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Haney never has to buy pork, always raising enough hogs for his home supply and some to sell. He said that while he has for several years raised quite a quantity of cotton and still expects to plant some, he will reduce the acreage materially this year.

Representatives-elect W. P. Sebas-tian of Stephens county and W. E. Gilliand of Callahan, the latter a news-paper man, were in Fort Worth Sunday on their way to Austin. From ex-pressions made while here, they will likely favor a reduction of the lease selling price of state lands when that question comes up for consideration by the legislature.

J. F. Dunlap and J. E. Pugh, stockmen and farmers of the Benbrook neighborhaad, this county, were in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Dunlap bought a short time since a carload or more of some cattle that were shippe in from Mexico. Within the last few days a number of them have died, and from the symptoms described by Mr. Dunlap, they have Texas fever."

Geo. H. Stahl, patentee and sole manufacturer of the Model Excelsior incubator, sends the Journal a beau-tifully illustrated catalogue, done in colors, descriptive of his, well-known incubator and other standard equipcolors. ments necessary to every successful poultry yard. Numerous testimonials tell of the thoroughness and efficacy of his incubators and brooders. This work should be in the hands of every poultry-

J. W. Woggoner, Waggoner, I. T., a well-to-do cattleman, was a caller at

r at the ournal of fice Tuesday. He renewed his subscription for the Journal, saying that he and his wife could not get along without it. He said: "I understand hat my heighbors are talking of planting less cotton, but I for one, will plant as much this year as I did last. I believe that cotton is the only crop I can raise that will bring me in cash returns. The credit system is doing more damage to the country than over production of cotton. People buy a great many things that they could do without, when they get credit. My rule is to pay cash for every thing I buy.

When I cannot pay cash I let it alone. M. E. Lynn, a stockman of Smith county, near Tyler, was in Fort Worth Friday with a load of stock hogs which he sold at the stock yards. Mr. Lynn

deals quite extensively in cattle, buy-ing and selling. He called at the Jour-nal office while in the city and renewed his subscription. Said he: "I don't know how I could get along without the Journal, as it keeps me posted on everything pertaining to farming or stock raising. The farmers in Smith county say now that they will not plant as much cotton this year as they did last, but when the time comes I expect it will be the same old thing. More attention is being paid to hogs down our way, every farmer seeming determined to raise enough for his own meat any-way. We have the finest fruit country in the state and orchards are getting to be common."

David Boaz of this city, beter known to his friends as "Tuck," has been dealing in cotton seed meal this season, and placed an advertisement to that effect in the Journal as well as in several of the live stock and market papers of the North. As a result he has been disposing of about all he could buy. To a Journal man who asked him about how the feeders of the Norhwest were taking to cotton seed meal he said: "I get orders every day by let-ter and telegraph. I sold twenty-five car loads to one Missouri feeder, which I believe is the biggest single purchaseof meal for feeding on record. I have made shipment to Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Kansas

and Nebraska are taking the most, especilly the latter. By the time the season closes the feeders of that state will be thoroughly educated in the use of cotton seed meal and next year will be in the market early for a big supply.

A. P. Bush, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers association, came in Fri-day from an extended trip to Colorado City and other western points. To a Journal representative he said: "I feel like registering a kick against the ap-pointments made by Governor Culber-son on the sanitary commission. There son on the sanitary commission composing the present commission. They are high-toned gentlemen and good cat-tlemen, but they are all from South and east of the line. When the bill was passed it was with the intention that one commissioner should come from north and west of the line, one from south and one from east. Under the present appointment the cattlemen north and west have no representation. on the commission. I don't pretend to say that there will be any discrimination practiced, but it would have been a great deal more satisfactory if one of the commissioners had been taken from north and west of the quarantine line."

The recent free pass agreement of the Southern Traffic Association looks like it is going to stick. A number of ludicrous things have come up about 'renewals," as every man who has been riding on an annual dislikes very much the idea of having to give up his good hard money in exchange for transportation, especially when he is

body has held a number of impro meetings, at which legislation affecting the cattle interests has been discussed. In all probability the association will have some well matured plans for submission to the coming legislature, looking to changes in existing laws. Among those here are President A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, Burke Burnett of Fort Worth, Tom Waggoner and Harry Halsell of Decatur, E. Fenlon of Mid-land, Murdo McKenzie of Trinidad, Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, A. B. Rob-ertson of Colorado, C. C. Slaughter of Dallas and W. B. Worsham of Gainesville. Nothing would be given out for publication tonight." The only mem-

ers of the executive committee here at that time were President Bush, Fenlon and Dr. J. B. Taylor. The other gentlemen mentioned were not in the city at that time. It is true that there was an impromptu meeting of a subcommittee of the association to discuss private matters, which may or may have not had something to do with looking after needed legislation.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls, a well to-do, widely known and popular cow-man, was in Fort Worth Friday. In a conversation with the Journal man and others he said: "I made a bet of a hat today that the legislature would reduce the lease price of state lands to two cents an acre. I don't know that such a reduction is what the cattlemen need, for while the price is four cents they cannot afford to lease it, and in most instances get free range. With a two cent rate the business will get to a

basis where every man will have to lease what he uses. A two cent lease rate will result in more revenue to the state, but not to the cattleman. It is simply out of the question to pay four cents with the cattle business having undergone so much adversity as it has for the past few years. Speaking of the recent prairie fires in the Pan-handle, I heard that all of my pasture was burned out, and was scared up. I found though, that it burned down to my pasture line, but the fire guards saved my grass. For fifty miles north of me and 150 miles west it burned every blade of grass that grew. I believe that it was the most extensive fire that has visited the Panhandle in It costs money to make fire vears. guards, but in an instance of this kind they come in very handy."

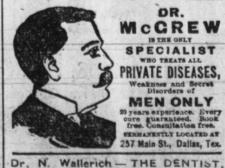
There has been quite a gathering of prominent cattlemen at the Hotel Worth during the past two days, worth during the past two days, among whom have been Messrs. H. H. Haskell and B. Waggoner of Decatur, A. P. Bush of Colorado City; Sam Sherwood of Ryan, I. T.; Court Babb of Decatur; E. Fenlon of Midland; W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls, and John Nachiti general live stock event of Neshit, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad. They are all feeling cheerful over the pros-pects of the season. Range is reparted fine in every direction and the opinion prevails that this year will be a much better year for the stock busi-ness than the year which has just passed. Much. good grass has gone to waste this year in some parts of Texas for want of cattle to feed upon it on account of the depletion of the herds last year by selling off the stock cattle. This has made pasturage cheap and abundant in West Texas during the past year, and some of those who had begun to despair in conse-quence of hard times have surprised

themselves by getting a fresh start while others have absolutely been mak-ing money of late, notwithstanding the fact that they have had to figure much more closely than in the old days, some-thing which it is difficult for the old cattlemen to become accustomed. But they have accommodated themselves to the changed conditions and are tak-fng hold of their business this year

event they shipped, about 150 per head is charged. As a rule it is cheaper for the cattlemen to handle their own cattle Grass is still good in that country. beef being killed off of the grass. Wa ter is getting very scarce. We had, about five inches of snow last week. Speaking of meal fed cattle, it is a strange thing to me that hogs will die in a few days if they eat the drop-pings of cattle fed on meal. There seems to be something in cotton seed meal that is death to hogs. There is thing about meal killing cattle, one that I have observed. I believe that death results more from the dry meal getting in their lungs and lights than from any amount of heating. saw some cattle that died, that had been fed on dry ground wheat. When they were cut open their lungs and lights were found to be coated with the dry fine dust that is next to the bran in wheat, and I believe that cattle that go blind are made so from the dry meal that gets into their heads."

C. A. Moore of Bonham, Texas. a C. A. Moore of Bonham, Texas, a cattle feeder, was a caller at the Jour-nal office Wednesday. In response to questions propounded by a Journal man he said: "I made a first feeding of 212 head of steers, which I bought in the South Chickasaw country. Their weight was estimated at 950 pounds when they were put on feed. I fed them nothing but meal and hulls for seventy days when they were for seventy days, when they were shipped to St. Louis, where they weighed out 1138 pounds and topped the mar-ket at \$4.10. I call this pretty good feeding. My expenses, including hire, feeding and everything up until they were loaded on the cars, averaged nine cents a head per day. I fed them seven pounds of meal on an average and all the hulls they would eat. I think that most feeders make the mistake of feeding too fast. Cattle should be fed just what they will clean up, and the meal and hulls should be well mix-ed so that "oth are eat together". ed so that both are eat together. I notice that a Whiteright oil mill man has arranged a machine which I think solves the roughness question. His machine cuts up wheat straw to about half inch lengths, which is blown through steam and cotton seed meal. The straw is wet and the meal adheres to it in the consistency of dough. The whole is then subjected to a drying process which drys it fast and leaves the fine particles of wheat straw cover-

the fine particles of wheat straw cover-ed with cotton seed meal. Hulls are too much like the meal to be the best kind of roughness, for if you have noticed they will heat when piled up nearly as much as meal. If this ma-chine I speak of will handle the stuff in sufficient quantities, it will make a better feed than meaf and hulls. With sother roughness I believe that meal can be fed much longer than it can when hulls are used." when hulls are used."



Teeth without plates; painless dentistry. All work warranted. Office-Co ner Houston and Second streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

MARRIAGE PAPER with 1,000 "personal" edu. free. CUNNEL'S MONTHLY. Toledo. Ohio

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 Horses

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 reship-ping 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 bush ess; also an army of Eastern buyers insures thi: the hest 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 yard-age during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA. The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

