THE FARM.

UNANIMITY OF EXPRESSION. What Practical Men Offer as the Best Way to Make Money Farming. Diversity the Remedy for Existing

One day last week the Journal sent out the following query to about a dozen practical, successful farmers: What would you plant and how would you manage to make the most money it of an average 50-acre Texas farm?" selow are the answers, and without an exception cotton is made a second-ary consideration and diversified farmwith fine stock raising accessories, is given as the solution of the question. hat applies to a 50-acre farm relates to larger or smaller farms in the ratio of farm help used, and as the farm of he future, under intensified methods,

will approximate fifty acres that amount was used as a basis. This collection of suggestions is valuable, and if the farmer readers of Texas-Stock id Farm Journal are in any way benefited by what they read, it is we'l repaid for collecting and publishing the formation. Read what is said, and in the arrangement of next year's crop try to divide up your land as these men say, and see if you do not come ut better at the close of next season than you have this. Give your farm the benefit of an intelligent appreciation of what it will best do, and you can and will make at least a little more than a diving as the result of your labors.

Coffege Station, Tex., Dec. 19. Editor Journal.

I have your esteemed inquiry of the 15th inst., and I take pleasure in making suggestions as to the best method of laying out and managing a fifty acre farm for the next season. I do not know what an average Texas farm because of the great variety of conditions that must be considered, but can imagine the average conditions of the black lands, East Texas, Central Texas, etc., and therefore beg leave to suggest the different methods of pitching the several crops in each of the prominent soil sections of our

For a farm of fifty acres in the black lands I would suggest that oats and parley be planted upon fifteen acres, (followed by peas), corn ten acres; al-alfa or melliotus five-acres; sorghum or cane two acres; garden and truck patch three acres; pasture ten acres, and cotton five acres. This is for an average farm and an average farmer, and would, I believe, do more toward porting the family and giving cash necessary expenditurs than if the land was put to other crops. If all alfalfal was not fed upon the farm, it readily for a good price. True, all black lands will not grow alfalfa beof root rot that may interfere, but in this case melilotus would take place very well indeed and prove highly valuable as a fertalizer for the land in addition to making a good

Barley is usually more profitable than

oats where proper varieties are planted, and both of these small grains afford pre profit in proportion to labor exded (though not per acre) than does corn at ruling prices, and they are to be preferred, I believe to wheat, which have omitted. In the garden or truck ve derables and a surplus of peanuts, potatoes, artichokes, chufas, crimson clover, or millet to be fed to hogs, poultry and cattle. The acreage set down to sorghum or Louisiana cane would supply family syrup wanted, with possibly some refuse for stock. Five acres put in long staple cotton (the black lands make good long staple cotton) would prove a moneyed crop, with surplus oats and corn and pork The manure used on this land ould be applied to the peas that fol-

low the oats, and corn should follow the peas for best yield. For East Texas the fifteen acres of peas and oats can again be planted, followed by ten acres of corn; ten acres of sorghum; five acres of garden and truck; ten acres of pasture, and five acres of cotton. The moneyed crops here would likely be cotton; some sur plus vegetables or truck, and a small quantity of oats.

For Central Texas (not black land) the same division of crops can be re For South Texas, in the neighborho

or Houston and north, sorghum and peas should occupy twenty acres; corn five acres; garden and truck ten acres; pasture ten acres, and cotton five acres, which system sorghum and pea hay, garden truck, and cotton would be the oneyed crops, while pasture, corn, and corghum would supply necessary stock

For West Texas and the Panhandle oats and barley twenty acres; sorghum or corn ten acres; melilotus five acres; garden and truck (irrigated) five acres; pasture ten acres. Here small grain and truck represent the moneyed crops. If rainfall is sufficient sorghum is always to be preferred to corn in the west of course, while melilotus will thrive without irrigation upon land in the west that with plenty of water will

row alfalfa successfully. It is evident that (with fair yields) get rich in farmer will not year from a farm of fifty acres, and our ervation of the average farmer on the average farm proves the truth of this With a more intensive culture—with a larger per cent of the land in truck, and by keeping more stock upon the land and using the manure therefrom, it is possible to cultivate fifty acres in such a way without irrin that it would give a very nice clear profit to the intelligent farmer. ng that you will print such of this matter that you think may prove of interest to your readers, I am, truly

> J. H. CONNELL, Professor Agr. and Director.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 17, 1894. Editor Journal—Yours of 15th received. In answer to your question: "What would ou plant and how would you manage to make the most money out of a 50-cre Texas farm?" I will say plant acres garden, orchard, vineyard berries, two acres alfalfa for hay and pasture, two acres of sorghum for and pasture, five acres barley, ten res oats, twenty-three acres corn, te acres cotton, total, fifty acres.

way to make the most money these crops would depend largely upon the ability of the farmer to purchase (if not already on hand) gh good stock to consume the pro-We will suppose that he has our good milk cows, two good brood nares, four good brood sows and fifty hickens. All of the above should be ther registered or high grades of lther registered or high grades of ome breed which will suit his locality d the demands of a near-by market w we will begin at the beginning, d orchard. From this three acres ton grew the year before. The reason it pay current expenses. I would put is that the properties in the soil that twenty acres in corn and check it with makes plant food for cotton to mature a Hayes check rower, running shallow,

the grocery bill, load the table with the best in the land, make the wife and children happy, will paywell I was going to say pay the doctor's bill; but you see there wil be no doctor's bills for a family who have a good supply of fresh fruits and vege-The garden will also supply a considerable amount of the feed for the pigs, cows and chickens.

Every acre of garden and orchard is worth \$100 per year. Two acres of afalfa will yield at two cuttings eight tons of hay, two acres of sorghum cut twice will yield twelve tons, five acres of barley 40 bushels per acre, ten acres of oats, 50 bushels per acre; twenty three acres of corn, 40 bushels per acre; five acres of cotton will make one-half bale per acre.

Now let us figure out of the value

of these crops: Three acres garden, orchard etc., at \$100 per acre, \$300; two acres of alfalfa, eight tons of hay, at \$10 per ton, \$80; two acres of sorghum, twelve tons of hay, at \$6 per ton, \$72; five acres of barley, forty bushels per acre, 200 bushels at 40 cents, \$80; ten acres of oats, fifty bushels per acre, 500 bushels, at 25 cents. els per acre, 500 bushels, at 25 cents, \$125; twenty-three acres of corn, forty bushels per acre, 920 bushels, at 25 cents, \$230; five acres cotton, one-half bale per acre, 1250 pounds at 6 cents,

Now we will suppose that the farmer only sells half his crop on the market and feeds the balance. The milk and butter from four cows, should bring \$20 per month, \$240; four calves should bring \$5 each, \$20; four brood sows should rike 20 300 pound pigs, at 4 cents, \$240; two colts from the two mares at \$50 each, \$100; fifty chickens will bring \$5 per month, \$60, total, \$660; value of the one-half crop sold, \$481, total, \$1141. After selling one-half the crop he has the oat straw and cotton seed to feed. Now for fear that we have over-

estimated we will cut these figures down half leaving the total income \$570.50. One man can cultivate and harvest these crops easily. By this management he has his "smoke house" at home (not in Kansas.) The vege-tables, fruits and canned goods need not be from Baltimore, California, Missouri or Arkansas. The family can have the very best of milk and butter, wholesome fruits and vegetables in their season, and can preserve enough for winter use. The specialist is a useful person; but the all-around individual makes the wealth and comfort of the nation. The country which produces as near as possible all it consumes is not affected by panics and "hard times." Four cent cotton is out f proportion to 10-cent bacon, \$1 pota-The money we get for our 4-cent cotton don't buy the wife and children many apples at \$2 per bushel, nor many canned goods at 25 cents per cotton crop can do is to keep the children from school, work the wife to

death and keep the farm in debt.

The cotton crop has monopolized from one-half to three-fourths of the land for several years. Let us reverse this thing. Say give from one-fourth toone-tenth to cotton and the balance to something to eat and feed to stock. A well fed animal is not likely to break fences and destroy crops. Neither is a well fed people likely to break the laws destroy free institutions. Every state should encourage its agriculture. "The first stage of the evolution out of bar-J. M. HOWELL.

St. Jo, Tex., Dec. 18, 1894.

Editor Journal. Perhaps at no time in the history of civilization has it been more necessary for every married man to own a hone of his own than now. When we look at the statistics of this government and see the 6,000,000 of tenants and the thousands with morigaged homes, is it any wonder that we hear the cy of hard times? The high st types of civilization are only obtained by through those who are educated own homes of their own. My advice to young men is, get a home of your own in fee simple. If you can only buy 40 acres, buy it, and commence to open a farm, and while your wife is planting rose bushes in the front yard you pant fruit trees in the back ground. Plant a good variety of peaches, pears, plums, apricots, blackberries, etc., and cu tivate the orchard, but never sow it in small grain except for winter grazing for chickens and pigs. Be sure you plow it up and harrow it well by the time peaches are in bloom; then plant t in navy beans and cultivate it sha'-Make a garden near by; pale it in to keep chickens out; plow it up in winter, deep. Broadcast fifty bush is of cotton seed and all the droppings m the chicken roost on the garden Plant one square in onions on the 14th of February; plant English peas at the same time. About the 10th of March one square in Irish p tatoes. Prepare the ground well: be sure to reak it up deep and pulverize well. Lay off the rows three feet wide; cut the potatoes up; leave two eves on each piece, drop 18 inches apart; drop rotten cotton seed, a double handful to each hill, and cover with turn plow; bed up on the potatoes. Then in eight or ten days drag down the beds with two horses hitched to a log. When the potatoes are well up, plow out with sweep, but don't pile up the dirt to the stalk unless you want to grow tops and but few potatoes. If frost should happen to nip the tops sufficient to freeze the stalk, clip them off with a hoe before the sun shines on them. Plant beans, cucumbers, cabbage, beets and all other garden truck, and cu ti-vate them. Keep the weeds and grass

Now, to the farm. If you have 40 acres in cultivation, plant corn, as early as possible; cultivate fast and shallow. Lay it by by the time tassels begin to appear. Say twenty acres in corn. Flant ten acres in oats; prepare the land well by breaking and harrowing close, then sow cats on ordinary land, 70 pounds of seed per acre. If you have well-rotted barnyard manure or cotton seed, broadcast on oat land before sowing. It will increase the yield 25 per cent, and there is more money in oats than any other crop, according to Jabor. Plant two acres in sorghum Lay off rows 18 inches apart; for hay. sow seed like sowing oats, cover with a pole four rows at a time. As soon as the plants are up run around with a sweep. Keep it swept out until kneehigh; let it grow until it heads, then cut it with binder and stack it. Then just before frost cut it again. You can make more feed off two acres in sorghum than off ten in prairie hay; and it is much better, as it is rich in sacharine matter. Never allow cattle or horses to eat young sorghum after it has been bitten by frost; if you do

Next is cotton, eight acres. Be sure to plant the cotton after corn or oats. That is, never plant cotton where cot-

well is absorbed by a rotation of cot-ton. Our greatest yield is always obtained from land planted to grain the previous year. The great success in growing cotton is not in deep culture but in shallow culture; and never work it too fast, but keep weeds and grass from overrunning the cotton plant. Keep the ground as level as possible. Don't ever roll up big beds to cotton, as it is injurious to fruiting. Experience is a great schoo.master. If 100 young married men in any county east of the 100th meridian in Texas will adopt the policy that I have out ined on farming, and attend to the farm as closely as the banker does his bank, or the doctor does his patients, I can insure him that his appetite will be good, his wife will meet him with a smile, his children will grow up to be brave men and virtuous women, the wife will be proud of her husband, the children will be proud of nome and he will be proud of Texas.
Young man, way not quit chasing the

'raven" and cultivate a home for the

Yours truly, A. P. CAGLE, Johnson tSation, Tex., Dec. 24, 1894.

Editor Journal: In answer to your query, can say I would plant 25 acres of corn, 10 acres of cotton, 12 acres of oats, 1 acre in sorghum, 1 acre in sweet potatoes and 1 acre in Irish potatoes, onions and other

garden stuff. The sorghum I would feed to my hogs through the summer months until corn was hard enough to feed, then by shelling and cooking my corn I would fatten my hogs with less expense than by feeding it dry, saving the shucks for

The garden and potato crops will go a long way towards supplying my table and have a nice lot of both kinds of potatoes to market.

My oats, with an average yield of 40 or 50 bushels to the acre, and an abundance of good straw, will pay better than almost any other crop, besides it gives me money to run through the summer on. To make the most out of the 50 acres I would expect to cultivate and gather the crop myself, with the assistance of my family.

I shall make no estimate on probable

results, but will say if you will keep your winter pigs thrifty until your sorghum is waist high, it will carry them through all right until your corn will do to feed. Then finish them up on cooked corn; you will have as cheap a fat hog as you can well produce, and a few bales of 4 or 5-cent cotton will add materially to your cash, at the same time enabling you to keep your children out of school until Christmas.

F. R. WALLACE. Waxahachie, Tex., Dec. 18, 1894.

Editor Journal: It is impossible for me to give you my plans for the management of a 50acre farm unless I knew the farm. I mean by this, its soil, water facilities. nearness to market, its adaptability to the growth of vegetables, fruits, etc.; also the kind of man who had the management of the farm. Upon the latter depends more the success of such a farm than almost any other question. But as you gave me none of these points, but wanted to know how I would manage to make the most money out of an average 50-acre Texas farm, barism is marked by plowing and building. Where the plow is unknown and the hammer unheard, the tribes of men can over reach beyond the development of kunters and nomads."

I will say that if I had the farm myself and had to work it with my own labor, and could get a fair price, I would sell it on the longest time I could for notes bearing 10 per cent interest, the farm, you are making big money. I course of feed for them he will raise would do grant the longest time I could for notes bearing 10 per cent interest, the farm, you are making big money. I course of feed for them he will raise support my family, save up the interest invest in another farm to sell the same way.

black land, or sandy land farm as for that, I would study, first, the nature of the soil; what crops were best adapted to it; the cost of marketing same; size and other conditions of my family what amount of help they could rende in farm labor, etc. Second, I would adapt my crops to the surrounding conditions, if near a market, or sufficiently near, and if I owned the land and expected to make it my home, I would build me a good comfortable house and parn as near the center of the land as practicable, fence off at least ten acres of the fifty in a square around my house, always having my barn to the northeast of my house. Then I would cut the ten acres into four equal lots of two and one-half acres each; these lots, where my barn was, I would plant in Bermuda grass and have a hog-tight, horse-high, strong fence built around it. The two and one-half acres adjoining I would fence for garden and truck patch, making it south of my grass lot. On the west of that I would have another two and one-half acres, or thereabouts, in fruits and berries. the north of this lot and west of my grass lot, I would have two and one-half acres or thereabouts, in cultivated feed crops, such as rye, for winter grazing, then follow with sorghum for summer green feed, sown broadcast and thick. I would try to save at least one-

half of this crop in hay.

This disposes of the ten acres out of which I would take at least 100 feet square for my house and yard, where would plant shade trees, and if black

land gravel my whole yard. Now for the farm proper. I would ave three first-class Holstein milk cows, with their horns cut so close that would be sure enough muleys would have me two good sows and one boar, two good, gentle mules and one dark chestnut, well-bred all-purpose mare. I would have one bronzed tur-key gobbler and three turkey hens. would have about twenty-five chicker hens and three roosters or cocks, hens cocks all red-breasted games. would not have a dog nor a cat. I would not let my wife, if I had a wife, fool with pet birds—but I would shoot the first man or big boy that disturbed the mocking birds or scissor tails that nested in my shade trees, for they would keep away hawks and crows.
So the farm is stocked. Now, I would have a good fence all around my 50 acres, and have the forty acres left after the ten acres in lots, etc., around my house, cut into four equal fields of ten acres each. I would then get me a first-class riding sulkey plow and firstclass harness for the mare and mules and break the whole deep and close. I would turn out every evening early so I could feed all my stock, milk and get in wood before dark. After supper I would read some good book (not newspapers) to the wife and children—if I had them. If not, read to myself. When Sunday came I would take what family I had and myself to church and go to the most prosperous farmers for dinner, and save something, you see, and not be eaten out at home. Weli, about the middle of February I would ge me a disk harrow and put ten acres That through, I would get my self into a first-class hustle in the truck patch—make hot beds, plant Irish po-tatoes on plowed ground, and cover about two feet deep in straw, leaves and corn stalks. It will take forty pages to tell all I would do in the truck patch, but I would try to make

then get me a long double-tree and hitch to it a 16 to 18-inch buster plow and bed ten acres for cotton, takes all the land. That

old. Oh, how I would stuff them! I would keep about six of the youngest and sell all the rest. All this time, when I went to town I would take butmy oats in stiff dough and bale them, turn the stubble at once, sow in turnips, sell them, put my cotton land in rye or oats last, planting for winter pasture.

The rye or oats will keep the dirt off of cotton that may fall out. I would pick my cotton, say five bales, and sell that at 8 1-4c, if silver is remonetized, if not, at 3 3-4 or 4 cents. I would not sell any corn. I would feed it to hogs. I would also sell quite a lot of peaches, plums, pears, and maybe, a few grapes. Now lets see what I would have for

15 tons oats, baled, at \$10.....\$150.00

1000 bushels turnips off oat stub-100 bushels sweet potatoes off truck patch 50.00 Interest on farm\$250.00 Interest on machinery 50.00

Baling oats 30.00 .\$390.00 with other produce, fruits, vegetables, spare butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys, etc., the family expenses, the lucky man may have \$250 to \$200 clear.

Use of stock 60.00

I would rotate my crops, always plow-ing deep and early, following cotton with corn and corn with small grain. I would never be in much hurry, but keep my eyes open for stray weeds, and

think much. J. C. FEARS.

Kyle, Dec. 19, 1894. Editor Journal: Replying to your letter of 16th, will say in answer to your query, "What would you plant and how would you

manage to make the most money of an average of 50 acres of Texas farm land at this time and under present conditions?" In the first place I would prepare

an acre of the land and I would pro- cheese every day in the year, and sell duce all the vegetables I could, both summer and fall. In the next place, I would fix up as good a poultry yard as I could and stock same with a good where does the main profit of the farm lot of chickens and turkeys, and—the good wife will take my word for it make some pin money out of this a good market for hogs at all seasons all the year. I would get as many as of the year and at good prices? On the sell all the butter I could, keeping as hogs and often with between one and much as desired for family use. I two hundred head, I have never had a would plant a diversified crop of corn, case of cholera. A farmer can raise hogs sugarcane, oats, with rye or barley (if he is fixed for it) at 3 cents per sown in the fall for fowls, and pas-ture for the cows; keep a few negs

would do some other kind of work to make money from the farm until he first makes a living from the farm, and when he makes a living, he will be horse as auxiliary, hew should the farm making money. A living made on a be divided? First, not less than an farm is the foundation stone and to acre of well protected garden with a full-

In Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, the principal part of the farmers were the men who a few years ago kept good deposits in the banks, but, as times got close and the deposits of farmers in those states anrunk, they simply went to economizing and buying only necessaries of lite. So let us Texas farmers do likewise, and in that good time that's coming, boys, that good time that's coming,"
we will be out of debt and ready to start on an even plane with the manufacturer, merchant and all other business, when that time comes as come it must, in a year at most, Yours truly, A. N. HILLIARD,

McKinney, Tex., Dec. 20, 1894. Editor Journal.

I have carefully considered the important querry of gaining the most money from a fifty-acre farm in Texas, and regret that just at this time I am so rushed with work that it is impossible for me to give the attention that such a matter requires. even approximate a solution of such an important problem would be of inestimable value to all classes of people. Diversified and intensified farming under rules of skill and economy is the only way to attain thrift at farming.
Every farm should have departments of dairy, apiary, orchard and garden in addition to the staple crops, and all home supplies that can be produced. All cultivated land should be pulverized as deep and as often as possible so as to catch and hold all the rain that falls. As much vegetable and animal matter and wood ashes also lime as possible should be plowed

One acre properly prepared and plan ted in some special crop adapted to the soil and climate and marketed at best advantage will give more profit than fifty acres of average land managed in

he average way.

The result of the operations of or-The result of the operations of or-ganized society does not seem to amel-iorate the condition of the farmer, and the only escape from lapsing into de-cay is to live as nearly as possible on

what we produce at home.

On the average 50-acre black land farm I would plant corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, potatoes and other vegetables, and about five acres in fruit and then what cotton I could easily manage without help. I would sow small grain in August for pasture and use mesquite grass for winter and spring. I will be pleased at my earliest convenience to go into details. Truly, E. W. KIRTPATRICK,

Waxanachie, Dec. 22., 1894. Editor Journal

In reply to your favor of the 15th inst., I will have to base my letter on observations, not on personal experi egce, as my farming operations have been with tenants, and cotton as the chief crop, but as I have noticed closely the difference between the success of my renters and other farmers, and be-lieve I appreciate the cause, I think I can from observation make some sug-gestions as to the best way to manage

a fifty-acre farm.
Your inquiry is how to make the most money out of a fifty-acre farm. I think from the tenor of your letter, in which you state it is for the benefit of your readers, that you mean not most money but most that money will buy. In the advantage of a small farmer planttreating this matter I will not discuss

putting two grains to the hill. I would ing cotton, as I think the expression, "cotton farmer," is a contradiction, as I hold that that branch of agriculture belongs with planters of the South, and not to a neat, compact farmer who I would cultivate with good cultiva- devotes his attention to the cultivation tors, and rapidly as to corn when young. When my corn was in roasting ear I would push the thirty pigs ing a fifty-acre farm is supposed to my two sows and boar had by this time, fifteen of which I should judge to be about 5 months old, fifteen I month old Ob bow I would stuff than I ter we should consider not only the improvement of said farm, and the test way to obtain from it a support, with the comforts and some of the luxuries of life for his family and a surplus after that, but we should consider the ter, eggs, vegetables, etc., and sell to of life for his family and a surplus consumers. I would feed my butter-milk and slop to the pigs. I would cut welfare of his children, especially from an educational standpoint and to do so we will eliminate entirely the consideration of a cotton crop on said

In working a small farm I should endeavor to get out of it not the most money, but the most solid comfort for my family and the improvement of said farm and all that appertains to it, and from my observation a farmer runs his farm to support his stock and raises good stock to the full capacity of his farm, is the successful farmer of this country. The question arises here, what kind of stock to raise?

Horses and mules are now too cheap for the farmer to raise, except as incidental to his main farming operations, but a successful farmer should raise all the stock he needs, and the best he can, so as to command the highest price for what he does not need, and he should keep enough stock to consume all the forage he raises, and find a market at home and not be forced to hunt one at his neighboring town. How many horses should a man keep on such a farm? One good team will do all the work, but he should not keep non-producers. Four good mares will do the work of two good horses and raise three or four colts a year. and by breeding two in the spring and two in the fall he will have one good team all the time, and if he has green pasture in winter, and as a matter of course good stables, his fall colts will be the best, as they miss the flies that trouble young colts in the summer, and are reared on good grass in the spring. So much for home stock, enough to run the farm besides raising some for profit. Then comes the cattle, which ommands a good price for all ages, and f the farmer lives near town he can make a profit from the sale of milk and butter, and if he is too far from market his surplus milk will make him some of the finest pigs in the world. The number and breed should be determined by the farmer himself, but enough should be kept to enable him to have a full supply of milk, butter and come in?

The packery at Fort Worth furnishes two or three good cows-grade Jerseys thack lands of Texas where for ever if I could not buy thoroughbreds-and twenty years in my experience with twenty years in my experience with pound and make money, but if he is raising for his own use or for the de-

> With the hog as the main factor in the profit of the farm, with the cow and succession of vegetables, a five acre orchard with all the fruits that grow in this country, ten acres of Bermuda pas waste land of his farm. where there is water if possible, and in few years the gullies will be smooth and the ten acres can pasture forty horses or cows with feed at night, and each acre will support during summer and fall twenty head of hogs with occasional change of pasture and for that purpose the ten acres should be divided into lots. A ten acre patch of alfalfa will give five and six tons peracre and furnish the finest kind horse, cow and hog feed, with good grazing when it is not growing to A five acre patch of sorghum will furnish more green forage during the mer and more good feed for winter if well taken care of than any forage plant, not even excepting the alfalfa which will beat it in quality, but not in quantity.

> This division will leave only twentyline acres for corn and oats, and his yard and lots of about two acres will leave twenty-seven acres for corn and with his other forage crops, ample feed for his horses, twenty acres in corn well cultivated on good land will yield about eight hundred bushels, enough to raise and fatten \$1000 worth of hogs, with the alfalfa, sorghum and pasture. All of which can be done by one man with good team with occasional help from he school children, or if he has none of his own, let him get a boy belonging another man, and neither he nor his wife or children be worked as they be in making and gathering a would crop of cotton.

E. P. ANDERSON.

Port Lavaca, Tex., Dec. 24. Editor Journal:

Yours of late date making inquiry as to how to manage and what to plant on a fifty-acre Texas farm to make it pay the most, came to hand. Confronted with present conditions, the answer is difficult. Our farmers are at sea, so to speak, and are fenc-ing in position. Cotton, their principle money making crop, has been knocked out by killing prices, and the first imulse was to turn to the grain crops of the more northern states. Much of Texas is suited to grain, but the farmer cannot reach prosperity there, since grain has met the fate of cotton.

As it looks to me the only salvation is in diversity. If the farmer cannot produce anything to bring in money he must quit his constant use of money. Each of us must have a vegetable garden, a fruit patch, a corn patch and a pototo patch. We must raise poul-try, put up our own hog meat, and sign a bond to consume none but home made butter. Let us thank an all wise Providence that clothing and the other manufactured necessities of life have also taken a tumble, and twenty acres well cultivated on a fifty-acre farm will keep a family in fair raiment and meet a few other little bills.

In this coast county, Calhoun, we have a rich black prairle land and God's chosen people, the farmers, have organized a practical body known as the Calhoun County Farmers Institute, to discuss self-betterment and solve the crop question. The organization made butter. Let us thank an all wise

the crop question. The organization has regular officers who keep up correspondence, and regular meetings are held at the courthouse. At these meet-ings organized plans are decided upon. As a result, so many farmers have al-ready decided to put in watermelons and pleasure. This would give an op-

of the same kind and at the same time next spring, so as to load by the car. Potatoes and vegetable of certain kinds are to be treated in the same way, and twelve expert farmers have been selected to put in Cuban tobacco, which is found to do well on the coast, and cultivate it under organized direction. Common cotton will also rection. Common cotton will also be planted in the ordinary way, but the Institute As investigating the Sea Island cotton question. This cotton does well on the coast, and the quotations in Charleston, S. C., range from 18 to 35c per pound. It is likely that the secretary will order seed and that a good deal of it will be planted. Figs, pears, grapes and peaches do well in this county, and the Institute orders plants by wholesale, and many are putting in fruit patches. putting in fruit patches.

We farmers down here have organ-ized in warfare and are going to live at home. Many of us own but small tracts and we expect to feed ourselves and live upon them by getting out of the old ruts.

LUCIAN SEABROOK.

ONE MAN'S OPINION. We frequently hear of down-trodden farmers; that with each day comes more mortgages to farm, that the farmers are being oppressed; that their products don't bring the price they should.

Of course, all concede that farm products are too low, but I maintain that the mortgages on the farm are due to bad farming. This bad farming is due to several things, firstly, the desire of the modern farmer to spend his time in the county seat.

In time gone by he never thought of going to town but once a week, but in the present age he must make at least three trips a week, each taking at least a half day. In this way he neglects things that demanded his immediate attention at home.

Secondly, he goes to the extremes; I mean that desiring to raise big crops he replants and replants his ground until all the life is taken out. I know of land that used to yield 30 oushels of wheat to the acre, but now

they would be doing well if they could raise 15 bushels.
Thirdly, lack of knowledge. I claim that the farmer does not know the theory of farming as well as he should. I maintain that in order to be a good farmer, he should be able to analyze the ingredients of his soil: to know how many pounds of pork a bushel of corn will make. When such conditions pre-vall, then we shall find the American farmer prospering, with the mortgage records satisfied, but until then you will continue in your present burdened con-

SORGHUM SEED AS FEED. In view of the fallure of the corn crop, his is an interesting question, says is the part of true economy to use as feed whatever the farm produces that may be suited for the purpose, and the what may be expected from un-

tried grains, like sorghum seed and broom corn. These two grains are by no means uncommon products, but corr usually so abundant that little else is thought of as feeding stuffs. Sorghum seed and broom corn are very similar in their composition and feeding value, and can, for all practical purposes, be considered equal. Their value will vary with different va-rieties, a light-colored and thin-shelled

grain being usually better than dark-colored seed. It is to be noticed that sorghum seed and broom corn seed are both of them slightly richer in protein, or flesh-form-ing material, than corn, and that they have on the other hand, slightly less o the carbohydrates and fat. This would indicate that as a feed for growing stock, concernig which nformation is desired, that they are at least equal to corn, if not better. But they fall con-siderably below wheat, oats and barley in their contents of nutrients. corn seed can take the place of corn in all feeding operations on the farm, but the grain being small and hard, the should be ground before they are fed, but when compared with wheat. ley and oats, these latter grains take the lead, especially when fed to young growing stock and poultry.

J. H. Hill was in town Tuesday and the Star scribe had a little conversation with him in regard to his experience with the seeded ribbon cane, and the following facts were learned. He plant-ed one and a half bushels of seed on fourteen acres of land last spring. He threshed 1000 bushels of seed, which he is selling rapidly at \$2 per bushel. He made 550 gallons of syrup from cane on two acres of land. He finds a ready for the syrup at 35 cents per gal-This makes \$156.60 gross profit per acre. It does not require an expert in figures to find out the advantages of this product over 4-eent cotton sample of this cane can be seen at the Star office .- Baird Star.

IRRIGATION

A San Angelo special says that the celery grown on irrigated farms near that city is being marketed there, and the express agent is kept hustling shipping it out to Texas points. elery grown is equal to the famous Kalamazoo, Mich., article and finds a ready market at figures that pay producers handsomely

APPLIES TO WEST TEXAS. A circular has been sent out contain-

ing the program of the twenty-fourth innual meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture, to be held at To peka on January 9 and continuing three days. On the back page of the wircular is the following effusion:
Western Kansas had a tough time

last year. There is no use to deny that fact. It has been so dry in some localities men have quit chewing tobacco because it was too dry to spit. Many have pulled out, sick and disgusted, and swearing they will never go back again: but a nervy band will stick, and they will make money. Western Kan-sas will be covered with ponds in the next ten years. In the next three years there will be a large amount of rain People will have sense enough to it. Water is what Western Kansas lacks and water it must have. more cranks on irrigation the better for the country. Let them build reservoirs and dam the draws instead of the coun-

try. Raise orchards, and vineyards, and vines, and by and by the tide of immigration will turn our way. As soon as it is demonstrated that people can live in Western Kansas, it will become one of the most desirable places for residence in the western half of the for residence in the western half of the United States. With a climate so healthful that men who live in it can choose their own time to die, if we can only make crop raising a success, we couldn't keep people out of that country with a regiment of militia. Artificial lakes ought to be formed all over Western Kansas, so that the climate would be modified, and also for irrigation and pleasure. This would give an op-

portunity to shoot ducks, boat ride, fish or cut bait. There is no doubt that water will be the eventual redemption of Western Kansas, but the people out there now haven't the money to do the business as it should be done. If congress would lop off a few millions which are wasted every year in trying to make rivers navigable which haven't water enough in them to make a good water enough in them to make a good healthy dew, and spend the money in building reservoirs to store water, that body would be more useful to the coun-

GARDEN IRRIGATION.

An Indiana farmer gives his experi-

gation, the soil being very loose, vege-tation would soon burn out in a drouth. We have the pond stocked with fish, which are doing splendidly.

IRRIGATION IN SWISHER. Zenith, Tex., Dec. 19, 1894. Editor Journal:

Editor Journal:

On my return from the irrigation convention at San Antonio, was most agreeably surprised not to find my section of country all devastated by fire, as had been reported. I was also pleasantly surprised when I reached my county seat to see the change which had taken place in the irrigation move, and I have no words with which to express the bouyant feelings of my heart press the bouyant feelings of my heart when I see the interest which seems to have sprung up in my county in the past two or three weeks, in developing past two or three weeks, in developing the great resources of Swisher county, by irrigation from our inexaustible wells of pure crystal water, poured forth by the Wonder pump, driven by the aer-motor, whose engineer is always sober and never sleps. I wish that I were to write, so that I could impart to the world the great efficacy which our water has on the parched tongue of man on a mid-summer day, and also on withering vegetation. It is a liquid that when poured forth upon a liquid that when poured forth upon our rich soil will resurrect the dying plants and make the old man feel young.

JOS. E. ARCENAUX.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY.

Irrigation Will Make It the Garden During the past two or three years the country lying east of Peces and west of Colorado has been undergoing a silent but most effectual change. Some years ago, say 1885 and 1886 many land holders in this wide section had concluded that they could turn their acres that heretofore had been used exclusively for stock into a prosperous farming country. Their experience in this line has been varied and mostly of a discouraging nature. Several large land owners who held land that was paying well for grazing purposes and from which a fair revenue was obtained, thought to get rich suddenly by turning their broad acres into farms. For instance, a party at Colorado, who succeeded in securing a small colony of Swedes, say seventy in number, who rented from him small holdings going from 70 acres to 500 acres from his ranch, consisting of nearly ninety sections, told the writer some days since that all his tenants had left but three, and that he was desirous that they also would go, as their experience had been disastrous to themselves and a great expense to him. The land in this section is rich to a degree. Pro-duces more abundantly than any part of Texas for the amount expended on it for labor, but the trouble is and has been always, rain. The Abliene country with irrigation, could produce enough small grains to supply the state and enough cotton to add 100,000 bales to the production accredited to Texas yearly. Without irrigation the life of one. Notwithstanding the exceeding richness of its soil, especially in and about Abliene, the ease and cheapness with which it can be worked and cultivated, he must calculate on the dry years that reduce so fearfully his general average of gain. With constant seasons or irrigation a man with 100 acres in the Abilene country could easily enrich himself in five years on conly enrich himself in five years on corn, cotton, oats, wheat or sorghum. Fruit

cotton, oats, wheat or sorghum. Fruit of all sorts thrives as well. Small friuts in the way of berries, or nut bearing trees do as well here as they do in Southern California, better in fact, for the soil is far easier to work and keep free from weeds; that is not the case in a very-moist climate, as is to be found in and about Los Angeles and found in and about Los Angeles and down the California coast. The aver-age of failures here in farming is due entirely and absolutely to dearth of water. The extreme productiveness of the soil can in nowise be questioned. the soil can in nowise be questioned. With water all things are possible in this country. That these ideas are finding expresion with many of our most prominent men is shown by the fact that many of them holding say from 1000 to 3000 acres of land are now returning to the grazing principle, and after putting aside say fifty to one hundred acres for farming purposes. are dred acres for farming purposes, are placing on the balance a few head of choice stock, trusting to the natural increase to reimburse them for their frequent and serious losses in their effrequent and serious losses in their efforts at farming. It is a notable fact however, that the productiveness of their lands during good seasons has been so large, so far in excess of many sections in Texas, that many have been excited into continuing their agricultural ventures when it should have been plain that they could not make their lands pay the same percentage that grazing would have insured them. Like the wanderer on the desert, the cry for water in West Texas is heard afar in the land, and the one who has the capacity, money and energy to start well conceived system or receive a reward for himself that will be only exceeded by the great good be does the country.

HENDERSON McCUNE.

Abilene Dec. 23, 1894.

CATTLE.

During the two months ending December 18, the importation of Mexican cattle through the port of El Paso reached 12,000 head.

The state sanitary live stock com-mission met in Austin Thursday of last week, discussing minor amendments to the cattle quarintine laws, which they to call to the attention of the twenty-fourth legislature.

Fed Texas steers weighing 1078 ounds, sold at St. Louis for \$3.80 Saturday, an advance of about 12 cents prevailing. On Tuesday, a year ago, fed Texas steers weighing 1078 pounds, sold at \$3.65. This comparison gives this year's market decidedly an advan-

From Kansas City last week there were 357 cars of cattle taken to the country to feed, the largest number taken in five weeks, and largest ever made in the week preceding Christmas. The same week last year 274 cars were taken, two years ago 142 cars. The low price of all grades of cattle enabled feeders to pick up choice lots for short feed, which probably explains the unusual activity.

Eli Titus has returned from a southwestern tour of nearly a month's duration. He went from here direct to Guaymas, on the gulf of California. He says a man near Chihuahua owns 130,000 cattle and has made a contract to deliver between 9000 and 10,000 in the City of Mexico. The cattle are not generally in condition to ship to the open markets, and the conclusion has been reached that it is most profitable to ship them to the range north and there fatten them before shipping to market .- Drovers' Telegram.

A stockman up from Texas says:
"The hulls of the cotton seed are used for roughness. The production of the meal from a ton of raw cotton seed amounts to 750 pounds; the oil to thirty-five gallons, and the balance hulls. A full feed is eight pounds of meal mixed with twenty-five pounds of hulls. It will, therefore, be seen that the proportion of meal to hulls is smaller in the feed than in the production and there is where the trouble comes in. In this country corn is mixed with the meal for roughness. There is plenty of meal in Texas. Only the other day I heard some oil men grumbling at the lack of demand. The fed cattle will not be marketed from Texas all in a bunch this season, but will be coming until May."—Drovers Telegram.

A correspondent at Childress, Texas, writes as follows: U. S. Weddington, of the Hereford Grove Stock Farm, Childress county, has sold to the Matador Land and Cattle company. Motley county, forty-one head of young thoroughbred Hereford bulls of their own raising. This herd is getting to be of some importance to the Panhandle, and the fact that the Matador people bought a lot of young bulls from this herd three years ago, and comes again this year for another and larger bunch, is in itself a recommendation. They also received a car load of young Hereford bulls from Colorado. Matador people are alive to their own interest and always keep their range stocked with good bulls, and can show as good a class of range cattle as any ranch in the Panhandle. There is a decided movement among the ranchmen in his country to improve their herds by the use of good bulls, and the Hereford appears to be preferred for

range purposes.

The example of Germany in placing an embargo on American beef is being followed by other European countries in rapid succession, until the export trade, which amounts approximately to \$150,000,000 a year, is materially threatened. Nelson Morris, who has lately returned from an extended trip to Europe, says that the only way out of the difficulty is for sugar to be placed on the free list, and to that end the vast cattle interests of the West, led by P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris and Swift will do battle with the sugar trust in the present congress, and before the people afterwards if redress is not found there. The cattle raisers, the cattle killers, and the meat distributors who have been in a state of continual warfare with each other, have combined against the common enemy, and as the meat interests are more important than sugar, the Nicaragua canal appropriations, or anything else got that can come up, the meat men feel that they can command the aggressive

ern and Southern state, and put up a combination that will be invincible, 201 The Drovers Telegram, Kansas City, 2018ays in their Saturday issue, quoting to the following press dispatch:

512 "Splenetic fever is staid to be raging

support of the senators of every West-

among the cattle in Texas and today Governor Hogg issued a proclamation establishing a state of quarantine against Mexico and no cattle will be permitted to enter Texas until inspected by an officer of the United States agricultural department."

When asked this morning what he knew of Texas fever prevailing in Texas. Albert Dean, local agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said he had no information on the subject, but he was not surprised to learn from the above dispatch that fever was abroad in the land. When the entry of Mexican cattle was first talked of the de-partment subjected all Mexican cattle to government inspection, irres tive of whether they were imported into the "safe" district or into the "in-fected" district. When the quarantine season expired on November 15 they still subject to inspection for the "safe" district, but all restrictions were removed on those destined for the "in-fected" portion. There has been some opposition in Southern Texas to the promiscuous entry of Mexican cattle and it may be that the proclamation of Governor Hogg is merely the culmination of the popular sentiment into of-

new market for American cattle has been opened, according to a tele-gram dated last Sunday from the City of Mexico. It is announced there officially that the government will grant a concession to T. R. Jones and O. H. Nelson, cattlemen of Pueblo, Colorado, and Kansas City respectively, for the establishment of extensive stock yards in that city. It is the intention of the originators of the enterprise to take large numbers of fine American cattle into that country, place them on exhibition in some locality especially designed for the purpose and dispose of them to Mexican breeders and dairymen. It has been conceded for some years that Mexico is virgin

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ground on to which improved breeds of live stock can be introduced to the best advantage. The markets of the United States now being open to the cattle raisers of Mexico may be an incentive to breed up their stock, but whether such market will remain until the maturity of the offspring of the improved breeds about to be introduced, is a question that cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy at this time. This new market for the improved types of breeding cattle will, however, be of benefit to the breeders of this country to some degree, if only of a temporary duration.-Southwest-

MEXICAN CATTLE BARRED. The daily press of Saturday had the following:

The live stock sanitary commission of

the state of Texas having received re-

ern Stockman.

liable information that a contagious and infectious disease of a malignant character, known as splenetic or southern fever, exists among cattle in a large portion of the republic of Mexico, and that said republic has no sanitary regulations preventing cattle so affected from coming in contact with other cattle in said republic not so affected; and further, having received information that a large number of cattle from said republic of Mexico are about to be transported or crossed over into that portion of the state of Texas situated west and north of the quarantine line now established, against splenetic or southern fever in the state of Texas; and that said cattle if transported into this area, are liable to communicate to the cattle therein this malignant disease, the aforesaid commission has adopted the rules and regulations made by the United States secretary of agriculture in so far as they are applicable to the state of Texas, and has established and determined the following quarantine line against splenetic or southern fever: Beginning at the southwestern corner of Pecos county, on the north or Texas bank of the Rio Grande; thence running up the soil of Texas in a northwesterly course with the north of Texas bank of said I:io Grande to the point where the same the state of Texas and New Mxico.

The commission further orders that hereafter no eartle from the republic of Mexico shall cross said quarantine line without having been inspected by an inspector of the United State departent of agriculture and having first obtained from such inspector a certificate showing that he has previously inspected each head of catue so intended to be crossed over said quitantine hne, and that he has found the same 1.ec

southern fever to any cattle in the state of Texas. In accordance with the above the g. v.

of all ticks, and that said cattle are not

liable to communicate splenetic or

ernor today issued the following proclamation: Whereas, the governor is required by the act of the legislature of Texas, approved April 29, 1893, entitled, "An act to provide for the protection of domes-tic animals, etc.," to issue his proclamation, proclaiming the boundary of such quarantine around such diseased stock and the orders, rules and regula-tions prescribed by said commission, now, therefore, I, J. S. Hogg, governor of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act of the legis-lature, do hereby call attention to the said act of said commission establishing such quarantine line, and I do hereby declare and proclaim the above desoribed quarantine boundary lines, rules and regulations by said commission to exist and be in full force as far as the same may be applicable within the limits of the state of Texas and so far as they are not in conflict with the

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name and cause the seal of the if cast in the same mould by the same

laws of Texas.

At a meeting of the Illinois sheep preeders lately the following points were agreed upon: Rams under one year old should not be used because their offsprings are nearly always weak. Yearlings will get as many and as strong lambs as older ones if not equired to serve too many ewes. The best time to have mutton lambs come is in January and February if per-pared to take care of them, otherwise at a later period when the weather is milder. Lambs should be sent to market in June and July, weighing about seventy pounds, and should bring \$6 each, though at present this price is not realized.

Southworth, who is backed by Swift, the great meat packer, is feeding 37,000 head of sheep in the vicinity of Fort Collins.Col. He feeds alfalfa and wheat, the latter costing him only 70 cents per 100, or 42 cents per bushel. A number of other sheepmen are feeding in that locality, which furnishes the farmers a market for their wheat and hay. The millers of that country expected to get the large wheat crop for a song and make a big thing; but the sheep men spoiled their game and put a good many dolars in the pockets of the farm-There should be more of this kind f business done in Texas than there is. If the Coloradoans can make money by feeding wheat and alfalfa to sheep, Texans can do better, as the climate affords better opportunities, and tallow can be put on at a smaller cost. There are not many sheep fed in Texas, why, it is hard to say.

With the slaughter of American flocks going forward to the tune of 5,000;000 to 6,000,000 sheep a year, a strong probability that the export trade will require 250,000 fat sheep within a twelvementh and the home consumption of mutton steadily inreasing, the next problem to be solved by the flockmasters of the country will be an adequate mutton supply for domestic consumption at o.d-time prices or even better. That such a contingency as a short suply for the home and fast increasing foreign de-mand for good mutton must arise in the near future requires no remarkable forecast to determine. It is simply the logic of conditions and fast recurring events, without precedent in the history of the country, and all rapidly tending to one only result, viz., a short mutton supply, high prices and a general scramble among the thousands of timid, panicky and foolish shepherds who have sold their flocks "for a song," to get back into the business again at any

CROSS BREEDING. It is a fact to be thought of by sheep-

reeders that the best breeds have been the result of judicious crossing. Ther? is not a single domestic sheep in ex stperfection by skillful crossing, made in such a way as to develop inherent but

SHEEP AND WOOL

breeds for crossing upon the common sheep of this country. The lambs re-sulting from the cross are blocky and can be got into good shape for selling at four or five months old. The coar-ser breeds require longer to fit for market, as the lambs are coarser and larger boned. This early maturity of

inert qualities by the infusion of the required alloy, or to get rid of the coarse or otherwise objectionable characteristics by the same means. If we seek n the old books for pictures of the old-fashioned breeds, or raher varieties, which were drawn before the present monstrous fashion of distorting what nfallible nature makes came into fash-on, was introduced by our mod ra artists, we see animals vastly different from our present races. It is in vain to look for the smooth, round barrel. heavy quarters, the broad backs, the fine head and small bone, and the smooth, even, silky fleece which mark the present breeds, rightly so-called because the progeny of these animals are

so like their parents as to appear as

skillful artist. Let us consider the

Shropshire, the elephantine Lincoln and

the elegant Leicester, and, not forget-

present Southdown, the Cotswold,

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state to be affixed at the city of Austin on this 21st day of December, A. D. J. S. HOGG, governor of Texas.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Secretary of State.

STATE SANITARY COMMISSION. Governor-elect Culberson has made the following appointments for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission: R. J. Kleburg of Nueces county; M. J. Moore of Galveston county; F. J. Hall of Cooke county. With the cattle business in its present condition, the work of the sanitary commission for he coming year will be very important and the reappointment of Messrs. Kleburg and Moore is to be commended, as their familiarity with the work in hand will prove valuable. These gentlemen, in connection with Mr. Martin, have served the interests which they represented well, and the cattlemen of Texas will regret the loss of the last named gen-

leman from the commission. Florence J. Hall of Gainesville, the ew member of the Texas Live Stock Commission, is an old time Texas cattleman who is well known and justly appreciated for his thorough manliness and honor, as well as for his knowledge of everything pertaining to cattle. In the general cyclone which hit the cattle interests a few years back, he was caught with the balance, but with his faith strong in the ultimate outcome, he stuck to his cattle and built up his business to its old time proportions. Mr. Culberson made no mistake in selecting Mr. Hall for a place on the board.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS. Heard Bros. & White sold to Maj. Wells 108 3 and 4-year olds at private Heard Bros. & White sold to A. F. Crowley five cars of cows at \$12. W. E. Connell bought of Tillos & Harrington 100 head of steers, 3 and 4-year olds, at \$18.

W. E. Connell bought as feeders for

the Dublin Cotton Oil company as-feeders, 300 4s at \$16. A. F. Crowley shipped nine cars of cattle from Monahan to Godair, Harding & Co. Also nine cars from here to the same firm.—Midland News. Last week L. C. Dupree shipped a car oad of horses to Cy Ogden at Willis,

Montgomery county.

Seaton Keith sold all of his cattle, about 1200 head, to R. R. Russell of Menardy lle, at \$10 per head. Dr. J. B. Taylor shipped five train oads of cattle last week, two to market and three to feed on cotton seed at

McWilliams & Allen, Colorado City, bought fat cows from the following Crockett county ranchmen, delivered at Angelo: From Sowell Bros., 58 head, \$11; from Perry Bros., 117 head, \$12, and from Gurley & Drake, 35 head at \$12. Also from Mart Tankersley 21 cows, at \$12; R. F. Tankersley 58 at \$10; Gus Thomas and Bige Duncan 64 at \$12. Lee and Ben Mayes 57 at \$12. All these cows were shipped from San Angelo to St. Louis and Chicago on the 13th and 14th.—San Angelo Standard.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas.

ting our own Merino, all the progeny of ancient breeds, and go through the history of them, and we shall find that it is to the life-long study and work of men whose names are hous hold words in the sheepfold that we owe all these improvements, and that every one of them were the result of judicious The Southdown has been made the most use of in this work, an I the most popular of the medium wool and mutton sheep, the Shropshire, is n fact all modern, the little remnant the old Morfe common sheep, of which the present is the lineal descend-ant, is buried under the results of crossing with Southdown, the Cotswold form and the fine carcass of the South-down, the size of the Leicester and the heavier fleece of the Cotswold, and all these refined and mingled by elaborate selection after the first rough model was formed. So it is with the present Leicester, upon which Blakewell ex-hausted his earliest efforts, and left it the beautiful and valuable breed it is for meat and its fine silky fleece. And the same may be said of our Metho. the best of the English breeders. Are we to think all has been done that may be or is to be? By no means, for we have now a greater demand than ever before for wool of various qualities, for the many new and improved fabrics on which modern manufacturers have spent years of work in efforts to meet. the demands of modern luxury in dress. And thus it is that as big a field as ever lies open to the sheep-breeder in which to exercise his talents and ingenuity in crossing the right breeds for the purpose of improving the staple of the second greatest manufacturing industry in clothing fabrics. And in this field the Merino will play the first part, for its unexcelled fleece must be the basis on which the varied, we canimproved, staples will founded. Already much has been done toward a commencement in this work. We have the cross of the Southdown, the Shropshire, the Leicester and the Lincoln, as well as the Cotswold, with the Merino, and the potency of this little animal is such that the third or fourth cross still shows distinctly the fineness, the curl and the strength of the original animal, this being doubtless due to the greater antiquity and the closer breeding of it for three thousand years. This is a matter for the study of the sheep-breeder, whose business it is not only to grow good, healthy sheep, but to work hand in hand with the manufacturer and note

SHROPSHIRES. This breed, though long and favorably known abroad, is comparatively new to the United States. The first importations were made forty years ago, but is is only within the last fif-

the fashions as they appear, or rather

importations were made forty years ago, but is is only within the last fifteen years that the sheep breeders have learned its prolificacy and its peculiar value for crossing purposes—two characteristics which have purposed. culiar value for crossing purposes— two characteristics which have pushed

SAFELY prolific of all breeds, while it stands at the head of the English mutton CURED.

the Shropshire cross is a matter of importance for profit.

CHECKING UP. Every business man who keeps track of his trade and holds his business well. In hand takes stock at least once a year and balances up his books to find out how he stands with the world. Tris balancing up is considered absolutely necessary by shrewd men. Without it no man could know whether his business is profitable or not, it helps to rectify mistakes or to detect them. It brings out many points that are in-valuable to the man who watches his

affairs closely.

If this is such an important, thing for the merchant or manufacturer it is equally as important to the farmer. The farmer's books should not be so hard to balance, for as a rule there are not so many of them. His invoices should not be so hard to take, for his stock in trade is not composed of so many diferent things. While values are ferhaps harder to get at than they are on articles of merchandise, it is not a difficult matter to closely estimate the prices which the different things are worth. The books of the average farmer are usually not kept in the best manner and a balanceing up of the accounts may detect errors that are important.—Exchange.

THE PECOS VALLEY.

What the River Contains-What the Plains and Mountains Furnish.

Roswell, N. M., Dec. 11, 1894. Having told your readers in my rambling way something of this coun-try and the products of the soil, I now invite space to describe the products of the streams and fields for the sake of your readers who enjoy an outing with the rod and gun. .

The Pecos river is a rapid-running stream, as is also the Hondo, North and South Spring rivers and the three Berendas. These last named six rivers ill join waters with the Pecos within a few mles of Roswell, and together with the numerous lakes that are fed by the streams or ditches, in the same imit of a new miles, furnish to the lover of good fishing some of the finest sport to be enjoyed anywhere. As is usual in rapid waters, the fish that most abound are "game." The bass, channel cat, blue cat and perch are most numerous, and except in extremely gold weather are always ready tremely cold weather are always ready to take the bait. Fishing parties in fair weather are always out, and nearly always are rewarded with a fine catch. Young men and maidens, and a few of the elders make it a point to drive out to a "good place" a few miles away, while the juniors and little tots cast their lines in the three streams running through town, or some of the larger ditches, and all are rewarded with satis-

factory strings of fish.

There are a number of old fishermen in Roswell who delight to entertain a stranger with "fish stories" and to their cerdit be it said the accounts of mons-ters caught are not out of line with imilar stories told elsewhere.

It has not been my fortune to try my

luck, because high winds and a want of a companion and guide has prevented, but there must be very fine fish here, for the water is clear, the currents rapid, and the signs are all right. At this season of the year the lakes are alive with wild fowl, but generally the shores are low and furnish no chance to stalk them for a safe gun shot. The citizens tell us that the best shooting comes with a hard freeze, when the ice ves the fowl to the heads of the streams where they can lave in warm spring water, or into the upper ditches for the same purpose. There the hun-ter can stalk them till an easy shot is obtained, and a good day's sport is the result. These warm springs are inviting enough to detain thousands of ducks and geese on their migration southward in the fall and they spend the winter here. Several varieties of the duck also make their summer home here, and raise broads in the course grass and marshes about the valley. Having returned from a hunting excur sion in the Captain mountains in search for black-tail deer, bear and turkey, I am compelled to testify that this character of game was not at home to us. Not a sign of bear or turkey did we see, and nothing more than a few deer tracks were found to encourage the

party. We spent a busy day in climbing over granite boulders and toiling up on the prominent peaks to see what the lower lands had to offer, and finding nothing we turned in contemplation to the rugged cliffs around us and wondered how

and why they came.
Great masses of dull-gray granite stood out here and there like innumerable, on the higher peaks, some of which reach an altitude of 10,000 feet, while the intermediate ridges were made up of a mass of disconnected boulders that were worn round by long and the Leicester. We have the smooth continued grinding one upon the other form and the fine carcass of the South-down, the size of the Leicester and the cano had them in its toils and tossed them as toys in its mighty throes. The narrow gorges and occasional little valleys or tables are covered with juniper trees, and splendid pines, but one would be forced to live in these places to make them useful. The best cannot be brought out by any known means. What is known as the foot-hills extend for several niles to the he work of men in no way inferior to southward, but they are covered with scant grass and are treeless almost to the base of the main range. These hills are the homes of some of the best cattle I have seen in the country. In fact, the best blooded stock seen in the territory I found furtherest up in the mountains, and it is but just to say that there were high grade Shorthorns

and Herefords there, that a stockman would show with pride in any of the Our trip to the mountains led up up what is known as the Blackwater "arroya," a distance of fifty miles from Roswell. The last dozen miles was rough riding, but the road was well worn by hauling wood all this distance for fuel in cases where the mesquite roots are not satisfactory. I could not understand why common lime was selling at 60 cents a bushel in town until I learned that the wood to burn it was hauled over this long road. A few miles out of town I saw some splendid building stone that is being used freely now, since the taste of the citizens has outgrown the adobe, and at short inter-vals over the whole route were some of the best cliffs of both lime and sand-stone to be found anywhere, while the mountains proper are full of granite. A few miles to the west of our luckless hunting grounds some valuable coal veins have been discovered, and when

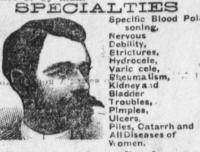
the proposed railroad extension to White Oaks is completed the people of the valley will be supplied. The undulating lands between the mountains and the valley proper yet abound in antelope, but these are by nature shy, and since every traveler carries a gun and uses it at sight of them, they are now so wild that only a long-range rifle in the hands of a good shot can take them down.

who did kill it the breed rapidly to the front and made it the farmers' choice in many sections.

The arrows and canyons abound in blue quali that are easy prey to a fleet-footed hunter. These birds never hide or lay in the grass, as do the common

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127 1-2 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex. quail of Central Texas, but run like

wild turkeys till pressed too closely, and then take to flight. They love the high rocky bluffs in proximity to small brush, where they can find protection from the hawks and eagles that prey

We killed and eat of these until they were no longer a luxury, and divided over 100 among our friends on our return. The country over which we had traveled and climbed can never be other than a stock range, but the quality of cattle and sheep we saw is ample testimony to its fitness for this purpose. Only such lands as can be irrigated can be relied upon to produce any of the crops that sustain mankind.

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The experiment has been a success, and thousands of men who have been disappointed in the coming of the 'early and the later rain" in the plains country of Texas, Kansas and Colorado are invited to come to the Pecos valley where they can control the water ply without relying upon and being disappointed by the weather clerk.

J. H. D.

Private parties are beginning to irrirate on a small scale. Two pumps have recently been ordered for use on the Colorado river, one by G. H. Mar-tin on the M. E. Cox place near Milourn, and one on Sim Whitted's farm at Bowser Bend. It seems that the agitation of the irrigation question has not been a waste, for every few days the report comes that some one is preparing to irrigate land at private ex-Let the good work go on .-Brownwood Bulletin.

Texas is fast becoming a fine stock state. The genial climate, perpetual grass and abundance of rich food has made live stock the chief source of agricultural prosperity. The improved eral hand, and the ranches are giving way to improved farms that are extensive breeds of improved stock.—Western Agriculturist.

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leans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all lines diverging. Special attention is called to the fact that the finest passenger service be-tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will thus be inaugurated by the "Sunset Limited" over the famous Sunset

No extra charge whatever will be made for passage on this train in addition to regular first-class unlimited, imited, single or round-trip tickets, be ond the regular Pullman charges for car accommodations, sleeping car accommod charged on regular trains.

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

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

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HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has seed the services of Dr. F. M. Hopa veterinary surgeon of proounced ability, and invites its readers write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, or and sex of the animal, stating imptoms accurately, of how long anding, and what treatment, if any, as been resorted to. All ceplies ugh this column are free. When erinary advice is desired by mail ind without delay, Dr. Hopkins should addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed o secure prompt attention. A Lother nquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be inswered each in turn.

CURE FOR LOCK JAW. writer in Clark's Horse Review gives his experience in curing lock jaw. in which he says: "If a nail is picked up get it out, of course, as soon as posthen get a half pail of hot water as hot as the horse can possibly stand pour in plenty of vinegar and also enty of salt. This is all, only it must so hot that at first when you put horse's foot into it he will pull the foot out of the water: put it in again. and keep on doing so until you can hold the foot in steadily. Hold it in half an hour or longer and repeat it again af-ter two hours. Do this at least four times or more the first day, and repeat the process the next day. In nine cases out of ten it will save the horse. It has een tried on man and I used it myself on my own horse. Some one may say this remedy is no good, but if had a valuable horse it is the remedy would try. Nothing will kill the blood poison quicker if taken in time."

A BALKY HORSE.

balky horse is incorrigible under treatment of the ordinary "horse-n." In a case reported recently, after all the infallible methods had been tried without success, an ardent admirer of the noble animal and a lifestudent of his peculiarities, in his usual kindly manner, requested the driver to get a stone and hammer on the oottom of a forefoot. Having hunted a stone he raised the foot of the "incor-rigible" and gave it several taps on the iron shoe. "Drive a few more nails." and again the driver hammered the bot tom of the hoof with the stone. "That will do; put down the foot and lead away your horse. This crowd has been wasting time long enough." The driver put down the foot, took hold of the bridle, and gave the starting signal. The horse responded willingly, pulling the load up hill as steadily as if the balking instinct to it was unknown. The crowd cheered and dispersed. "What is the philosophy of that?" asked a delighted spectator. "Mental diversion, and I have never known it to fall," replied the amiable gentleman.— Exchange.

THE BEST GAIT.

The most useful gait for a farm horse is a good walk. It is the same for heavy teaming. The steady, good, four miles an hour walk is the gait that gets there with the least amount of wear and tear of team and vehicle. The team that walks steadily and well, and is not required to mar the walk by trotting over part of the road, invariably reaches the destination before the that divides the distance into periods of brisk trots and very slow country people everywhere. The advantage of a brisk walk is just as great t is claimed by som that good work canot be done with the plow at a faster rate than two miles an hour. By the use of suitable plows, and of fenders, nearly every such case can be eliminated from the calculation. It should be borne in mind that a team drawing a plow three and a half miles an hour will do as much work in six and a half hours as one walking two miles will in ten and a half hours. miles will in ten and a pair alouis.

This is too great a saving to be overlooked. To improve the walk of a team it should never be worked at any other pace. To alternate the walk and trot spoils both.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

It is well known that horses have been ridiculously low in price for some time, and for this reason the following incident will not seem improbable There was a horse auction held in a small town in Iowa not long ago and a man bid off a team at a very low price. He called for the horses, paid for them and was about to lead them away when the auctioneer remarked, "You havn't got the colt yet." "I was not aware that there was any colt with this team," answered the buy-

"O, yes," was the reply, "there is a colt and it is understood that the colt goes with the team."
"But I don't care for the colt," the

our agency.

flocks of not less than 1000.

buyer insisted. "I didn't expect to get more than the team when I bought

"I can't help that," the auctioneer replied, somewhat tartly. "It was our understanding that we were sellmust insist upon your taking it."
"Very well," said the buyer, "I'll take it since you insist upon it so strongly, but I would like the privilege of asking one question."

'Certainly, go ahead." "Then how does it happen that that colt is a part of this team when both of these horses are geldings?"

TEACH HIM TO STAND. Many horses have the foolish habit of fretting and worrying after they are hitched to a vehicle and are not allowed

to start at once. This may be over-come often by using the most gentle treatment—by patting and carressing them and by making them feel at ease as much as possible. Kindness is sometimes of no avail, and a course of treatment or discipline seems necessary. When nothing else will do harsary. ness and hitch the animal up just as if you were going to take a drive. Put good strong harness on and hitch to a vehicle that will not be easily broken. Drive to the front gate or wherever you are in the habit of driving to wait for others to get in. Be patient and keep quiet when the horse becomes restless. Talk to the animal and detract his attention from the surroundings as much as possible. Take time to make these lesons long enough and interest-ing enough to thoroughly convince the forse that it must and can keep quier when in the harness and hitched up

to start. If kind treatment does not do, a little chastening with the whip may be hereficial. The main point is in taking time to make the lessons thorough. Make it stand still if it takes a whole day to lo it. When you have no time to spare do not try to give lessons in patience to a dumb animal that is not supposed to know as much as you do yourself,

WHAT A HORSE WOULD SAY. Don't hitch me to an iron post of railing when the mercury is below freezing. I need the skin on my

tongue. Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tied and can't bon't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it in my oats. I know better than any other animal low much I need. Don't think because I go free under the whip that I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip.

Don't thing because I am a horse, that iron weeds and briers won't hurt Don't whip me when I get frightened long the road, or I will expect it next time and perhaps make trouble. Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself,

Try it yourself some time. Run up a hilll with a big load. Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't say "whoa!" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at that word. It may check me if the lines break, and save a run-away and smash-up. Don't make me drink ice-cold water, nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half minute against my body.

Don't ask me to back with blinds on. I am afraid to. Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck. Don't put on my blind-bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leave my fore-lock that it will be in my eyes. Don't be so careless of my harness as o find a great sore on me before you attend to it

Don't lend me to some blockhead who has less sense than I have. Don't forget the old book that is a friend to the oppressed, that says: "A erciful man is merciful to his beast." -Kansas Farmer.

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

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rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth

SWINE.

Vary the feed for your hogs as much as possible, and by keeping them supplied with clean water there is little danger of cholera or any other disease. Human cholera originates in the countries where the people live in about the same condition, as regards sanitary legislation as does the average hog. In the line of changing the hogs food, or that of the other farm animals, attention is called to the change of the condition of the condi tion is called to the value of cooked food. The value of cooked food once a day, or occasionally, is tonic. It promotes appetite in the animals and improves digestion. Cooking feed makes it go farther and makes the uncooked food do more good. Cooking also makes food that would otherwise almost of ho value a nutricious and much relish article in the diet of farm

In speaking of the advantages offered to settlers in that country, the Texas Press-Leader of Lubbock, Texas, has the following to say: "A gentlemen liv-ing near the line of Lubbock and Hale counties has a hog fourteen months old that weighs over 400 pounds. The hog was fatened on cane heads mile maize, pumpkins and milk, and is fat he can't stand up to eat." A litt'e further on it appears that somebody has riled the editor, for he says: "The farmers say that when an editor runs out of everything else to say, he be-

gins to tell the farmers how to farm, and get rich, and they justly assert that they know about as much about farming as an editor, and sometimes hint that if the gentleman of the quill would farm it awhile with wheat and corn at 50c cents a bushel, cotton 4 cents a pound, etc., they would be much wiser on the subject. This is all true enough, but now and then, perhaps, a farmer might allow a newspaper man to call his attention to the fact that when he can raise pork at a cost of 6 and 8 cents a pound at the outside, it will beat paying 12 1-2 and 13 cents per pound for bacon. We have farmed and may have to again, and we are not stuck on the business at all, but we sympathize with the farmers and smail stockmen and if we drop a kindly sugestiaon now and then. vice and thrown into the swill barrel

CURING HAMS. Have good meat to begin with, and he next important thing is to have good salt. Take a glass tumbler and another point worthy of consideration. Then the superior quality of the ment tablespoonful of salt and stir. If the must not be overlooked as the thor-Salt which is fit for hams should leave erer and juicier, is much sought after the water clear, without sediment. The For these reasons the thorough-bred meat needs no weighing. Lay the hams on their skin side, where they will not freeze, and rub them well with fine salt, especially around the hip bone, and let them lie for twenty-four "Rome was not built in a day." As

salt, one bound good sugar, two ounces can fairly lay claim to have origin sted saltpeter, and one ounce of saleratus several sur or sal soda, for every gallon of water (soft water is the best). Boil the pickle and skim clear; when cool, pour over hat selects one of them will not be and skim clear; when cool, pour over hat select the meat and weight it down so the far astray. pickle will cover the meat.

For light hams, three to four weeks, heavy hams, five to six weeks, accordheavy hams, five to six weeks, according to size, is long enough to remain the nickle. The smeking is the most in the pickle. The smoking is the most particular part, in order to make good bacon. The meat should come out of the smokehouse a beautiful, dark straw color, and perfectly cured. To smoke the meat right, it must be kept cool so that it will condense the smoke and take up the pyroligneous acid, which is the curative principle. For this purpose build a small fire of hickory or sugar maple wood, that will last about three hours. After the three hours open the smoke house until the sos. Their higher sensibility will resonance the smoke house until the sos. Their higher sensibility will resonance the smoke house until the sos. air becomes perfectly cool. eRpeat each day until the meat is a dark straw coldoors, keep up a steady smoke, causing the meat to have a strong sooty

to cut it out and save it for future use. -Exchange.

taste and a dark color. This receipt

is the best published, and it will pay

THE PORK, INDUSTRY. It must be apparent to all who have given the matter any thought that our swine industry is capable of great improvement. There are those who conthe greater profits he may look for. In provement. There are those who continually cry down diversified farming short, the secret of success lies in treat and still cling to the old system with the tenacity of despair. Why they should do so is a problem hard to solve. The reason in large measure of the unhappy condition of our agricultural interest is due to the fact of attain. At least, such has been the the one-sided system that has been past experience of successful breed-practiced so long. Cotton farming has ers, and it will doubtless hold true in community. Thus with general bank-ruptcy staring him in the face, what

has the unhappy agriculturist to do. Go on in the same old rut? No; never, but branch out in other lines and debut branch out in other lines and develop general agriculture so that in a time of great depression he will not be pressed so sorely as in the present instance. Where diversified farming swine, and when supplemented with the specified grant and other green fodders. is practiced some one thing will al-ways be found profitable and will serve is practiced some one thing will always be found profitable and will serve as a money crop while all the others may be made supplementary to this one. For these reasons, therefore, the writer believes that the low price of cotton is a blessing in disguise to the Southland, for it is/only the attendant circumstances following its failure as a money crop that will serve to stimulate and declope the many branches of general agriculture for than some other branches, owing to

ed our soil and climate.

The question then arises, how to diversify? t is claimed that many farmers are in such fin meial straights that it is quite impossible for them to branch out. Now welle this is a hard question to handle it still presents a feasible aspect. At the present time we no not raise enough pork to supply our home markets, pay higher prices for pork from Northern latitudes, when it can be grown cheaper on our own ranches.

How can the farmer ever expect to

branches of general agriculture for which nature has so admirably adapt-

either make or save money who pursues such a practice, when he has to pay it away for the common necessities of life which he should grow on his own farm? Here, then, is one of the openings

that everyone can avail himself

There is no branch of husbandry that can be engaged in on less capital than swine husbandry. Good stock with which to start can be secured for less money than in any other branch. Then, being so prolific, it will not be long beiere a fine herd of breeding sows can be possessed. The food f. can all be grown on the farm and so the cest of production will be small. As to the kind of hogs to buy the writer would say by all metus thorough breds. Get rid of tra sand spliter as soon as possible and select of the test, hardiest, and most fertile your thorough-breds for breeding purposes. While thorough-brads cost more the start with they will more than re-pay the extra price paid for them. They will be found to make much quicker gains and attain much greater as a fattener for hogs, or as nonsense and used to kindle a good fire to get breakfast." There is a whole lot of of the foods given to say that in many weights. They will also be more pronot exaggerating to say that, in many instances by judicious management, two hogs can be grown where one is at the present time. The thorough bred being docile, is easily handled another point worthy of consideration must not be overlooked as the thor water turns milky it is a sign of lime ough-bred produces a better grained in the salt and should be discarded. and marbled meat, which, being tendhours. Then pack in good cask or bar- to the breed that is a secondary question. The United States has done much Make a pickle as follows: Six pounds for the improvement of swine, and

After the improved hogs have been ecured the proper treatment must no and management that they have been brought to their present high ing. And if they are neglected when surrounded by new environments it is only natural for them to revert to it will not do to get improved -hogs and turn them out to seek a living on the plains, nor to neglect to give them proper shelter and good food and water. sent such treatment in a way that will Most farmers smoke with closed light of diminished returns. But where is, keep up a steady smoke, causteach the owner a severe lesson, in the fail to respond in a way that makes stock and Farm Journal takes pleas-glad the heart of the owner. He who ure in presenting the results of its would be successful as a breed r of thorough-bred swine must always remember that the more thought and study he gives to making comfortable the surroundings of his animals the more pains he takes to secure for them

perior sorts of the improved

You do not need to spend \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, served to develop only one thing—
namely, cotton; resulting in over-production and general loss to the farming

tes, at will do not need to spend \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, a greater variety than we have in this

Texas, will get a watch that is guarcountry. Hogs do especially well when fed on green fodders and corn. The anteed to keep good time.

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grazers, and thrive well on sorgh

corn they make rapid gains and pro

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The cold weather was a gracious Christmas present to the cotton seed meal cattle feeder. Cold weather and meal feeding go well together.

'A splendid new years's resolution would be that not one red cent will you spend for pork the coming year, outside of what it costs you to raise it at home.

There wll not be much kicking from any source if the state will use her ponvicts in constructing large reservoirs on land that now goes begging for both bessees and purchasers.

Our success in life is largely what we make it, but the boy or girl who starts off with an education has considerably the start of one whose parents or cirsumstances have deberred from that privilege.

A good new year's resolution would be that you are going to speak a good word for the Journal to your neighbor, and induce him to subscribe. That is, k you think the Journal is worth what you pay for it.

At the rate immigration is now pouring into Texas it will not be long before farm land values will take a rise. Especially will they go up if they are made to produce to their full capabilities of all that people need at home.

The windmill and pump manufact turers owe a vote of thanks to the recent irrigation convention, as there has been a wonderful increase in the demand for their wares, superinduced by the agitation of irrigation by the con-

The destitution prevailing among the farmers of Nebraska is appalling. Many families will starve if aid is not extended and it is to be hoped that humane people everywhere will assist in preventing suffering among farmers of that stricken state.

Read what successful farmers have to say about how to manage and what to plant, and if you know anything better send in your views. If not, and you have been making the mistake of devoting nearly all of your land and time to cotton, take a lesson from their experience and profit by it.

With the diminution in cattle numbers and sheep for wool comes the increase in hogs, and the general acceptance of mutton as good meat, so that the country's meat supply does not seem to be in much danger. While most of the people would rather have beefsteak, if they can't get it, they'll take ham.

seed meal this year with reported success, and they can be looked for another season with reasonable certainty. Considering the different financial

legitimate business interests. If the farmers of Texas would more

of them organize farmer's institutes as told of in a letter by Lucian Seabrook in the farm department of this issue, there would be more prosperity among them. It is as much necessary for farmers to organize in this direction as It is for bankers and business men of every class. If every farming county In the state had a farmer's institute, It would be worth milions of dollars to Texas every year.

At this time of year every business man takes stock, checks up his business and balances his books to find just what he has done for the year gone by. The stock on which he has lost to come. So should the stockman and farmer balance accounts, and the branches of his industry on which he has lost money should be replaced with others on which there is better chances for returns.

sperous and happy New Year. Look-

effect of which will not all be felt within the year to come, but will extend promise of better returns, farming will, under changed methods, bring prosperity to the yeomanry who live that way, and all classes for which the Journal labors have a brighter, clearer future that for a good many years. There has been an unexampled period of deas earnestly for their interests as it the state. has always done, and if possible to make the Journal a more valuable me-

dium than heretofore.

The assessment of the state as returns for January, 1884, shows 5,289,974 cattle as against 6,337,428 head rendered January, 1893, and 7,584,668 head, the largest assessment known, rendered in 1891. These figures show a decrease of 1,047,000 head between the last two assesments, and a decrease of 2,294,000 between 1891 and 1894. A short time since when the Journal estimated that of address will please give both Texas was about a milion cattle short. some of the cattlemen urged that the increase in the farming section would offset the range decrease, but these figures show that the Jouranl's estimate was low, and with the extensive irroads that have been made in the cattle surplus since the assessment of January, 1894, considered, it is quite likely that next year's assessment will show less than 4,000,000 head of cattle in the state at this time. The decrease of cattle does not only apply to Texas, and under the circumstances it appears that the man who buys she cattle, and goes in for breeding, with improved blood, will not make a mistake. The marketing from the Northern ranges, under adverse holding conditions, has been so extensive during the season past, that the shortage has not made itself felt in any marked degree, but by the close of another season, the Journal predicts that it will be apparent to the satisfaction of every man engaged in the business.

REASONLESS OBJECTIONS.

On the second Tuesday in January the Texas legislature meets, and within a short time will have its attention called to the demand of the people of a large part of the state, representing a considerable part of her industrial wealth, asking only that they be given a chance to lease and buy at living prices parts of the state's domain. It would be manifestly unfair and unbusiness-like to reduce the lease, without reducing the selling price, savoring of an attempt to coerce the people into buying, and if as demonstrated, the present lease price does not permit of the land being used by grazers at a profit, they would either have to reduce purchase, get free grass or go out of

the business. Up to within a couple of weeks past. there was a practical unanimity among panions, the press and the people of the Western section in favor of both of these just to enlist a number of my playmates and equitable demands, but since that 'who had fared no better at the old or three papers, convulsing under the more of the octupus tentacles of a soulless and bloodless corporation, which prevents the development and settlement of their sections, have raised a night before. The weather was in-protest, crying "cattle barons and synprotest, crying "cattle barons and syndicates."

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is not the apologist or defender of syndicates. or trusts, but working for the good of the people of all Texas, and the consequent prosperity of the state, with a knowledge of the conditions and needs of the people of West Texas, earnestly advocates the reduction of the lease and selling price of the state lands, and crease our appetites, and did we not of the interest paid the state by the purchaser. There is little danger of barons or syndicates gobbling up the entire Western reserve for grazing pur-From all indications cattle feeders poses, as in most instances these same from the Northwest will be in Texas | barons which the papers in question next year in numbers, buying cotton exhort against, own a great deal more seed meal to mix with their roughness land than they have stock to graze on in preparing cattle for market. Quite it, and would gladly sell or lease all or number of them are using cotton part of it at the prices which are now fixed for state ands, with a fair valuation for improvements made at great expense.

It is urged that the reduction of the lease prise will cripple the school fund. panics, labor disturbances and crop As shown last week by an authorized failures which have encumbered the statement taken from the forthcoming dying year, the country has cause for report of the retiring land commissioner, meadow on Sunday, how he trains that congratulation in the way they have and published in the Journal, the been sustained, and at the closing up amount of land leased from the state of this year's accounts the outlook is has fallen off from approximately nine for more peaceful times and a brighter | million to four million acres, which in and more remunerative year for all itself refutes the assertion that 4 cents is a fair valuation. The figures on the number of acres forfeited back to the state by purchasers are not now obtainable, but the amount is large, showing that the people are not able under the adverse conditions by which they have been held back, to pay the purchase price and rate of interest. The state of Texas in its position as

landlord, is possessed of a vast amount of property for which it asks certain prices for, lease and sale, and from a are shown to be too high by the refusal of tenants to either lease or buy, the valuation should be reduced to a basis in keeping with the actual valuation of the land, and acceptable to the tenants present and prospective. The objection principally urged is

money is relegated back and will re- that a reduction of the lease price ceive less of his attention in the year | would encourage the forfeiture of purchases on account of it being cheaper to lease. Why this has not been more extensively done under a 4-cent lease and a \$2 selling price remains unexplained, as does the reason to expect it under a parallel reduction as demanded. The advantages of permanent Texas Stock and Farm Journal wishes ownership over temporary lease are so

each and every one of its readers a manifest that comment is unnecessary. The grazing lands that are now lying ing back over the time that has passed out, bringing the state no returns, can since it last expressed the same hope, in a measure be made to yield a revethe Journal finds cause for quite an nue, with these proposed reductions, amount of congratulation for the for- besides encouraging the development tunes of its friends and its own relation of water and other improvements, adwith them. The country has undergone juncts necessary on the most of it, but In the year passed many changes, the under the rule urged by Western con-

state say "you either buy the land or over many. The cattle business gives leave it alone," it is safe to say that the bigger part of it would be left

It is unfortunate that the live stock industry for which a greater part of West Texas is permanently adapted, should be hampered by reasonless kickers, and, too, at a time when emergpression, but the people can be trusted ing from a long period of depression, to profit by the valuable lesson that but the Journal is confident that the hard times have taught. In line with legislature will see the matter in its people, who, on the first of the year, true light, and accede to the equitable promise themselves to do better, the and reasonable demands of a majority Journal promises its readers to labor of the people who live in that part of

SLADE'S CHRISTMAS STORY. The Christmas Adventures of Six Bad Boys Who Played Christmas Tricks.

December 25, 1894. Today is The Hollday. Not a nattional-not a state holiday-but the holiday of civilization, the one holiday on which civilized people throughout the world unites and with one voice, though in many languages, proclaims the glad tidings. It marks no epoch in the history of any nation, and no seas, mountain ranges or boundery lines prescribe its observance. Throughout the ends of the earth tens of thousands of bells peal merrily forth the glorious tidings and millions of throats shout the glad news-still fresh-that a saviour is born unto men. Space is redolent with the great truth and by its actions civilization today acknowledges Christ. The orthodox, the heterodox, regardless of faith or creed or proposed lack of faith or creed-man be civilized-voluntarily, though perhaps unconsciously, acknowledges allegiance to Christianity. The world smiles, and the smile illuminates prisons and dungeons and all earths darkest places. Happiness reigns and I pity the man or woman who has not added something to the volume of bebeatitude, which now encompasseth the globe even as the atmosphere. What prince can boast so proud an anniversary? What event in the history of the world has been so far reaching in its effect as the one we celebrate today? Where the scholar or theorist so hard-hearted that he would blight out the happiness of this day, by teaching the world that the author of it is a fraud? Such an iconoclast would pluck the glorious sun from the heavens and leave the millions to shiver in eternal darkness. Nor would it be a less difficult task to extinguish the great luminary which brightens the countiess millions of worlds of unfathomable space, than to teach man to forget the glory of this anniversary, and the sublime truths which have withstood the assaults of eighteen hundred years. No, we are all-all, Christians-that is, all of us

civilized people.

I was once a barefooted boy myself with gum boils on my heels, warts on my toes, an appetite about my person dangerous to the store of Christmas provender stored away beforehand and a firm belief in, and a devout friendship for Santa Claus. In those days it was more prevalent than at present to play "Christmas tricks" on our neighbors, and well do I remem-ber how I took this occasion to "get even" with a disagreeable old gentle man who had persistently prevented their herds to fit the limited one-section | me from hunting my ball in his melon patch and learning my Sunday school eson under the shade of his fruit trees

"Just wait 'till Christmas comes,' was my frequent comment to my com with old McDonnell for his dod-burned meanness." And it was no difficult job one meeting of discontents and two man's hands than I had. I soon had a regular organized gang sworn and finally after hovering around in idea that these demands are but one the remote distance, for ages and cy cles, Christmas came. Without faking my mother into the secret, I had pur suaded her to allow me to rendezvous my comrades at her humble home the boy when all the world is so joyful. and as we were allowed unusual privileges, one of which was to be out that night late as we pleased. What harm forsooth could boys find to get into in a sparsely settled neighborhood twenty-five miles from a town? None of course. We would only hunt 'possums coons, and though the weather was cold we were healthy and hardy and the open air exercise would only in sausages and "cracklin bread" enough to withstand the attacks of even half dozen healthy and hungry mountain bred boys? Thus argued my mother. But we tormented no innocent .'possums that night. According to ideas a "Christmas trick" to be successfully played must be got off at the dead hour of midnight, another consideration being that the old gentle whom we were to operate, would most likely be sound asleep at that time. So we retired early to a "shuck pen" to snatch a few hours We awoke half frozen at about the right time and set out for the scene of our exploit. Just before reaching our destination I called the boys around me and said, "Boys, you all know how mean old McDonnell is, how not a one of us can play on old bull dog of his n to stay in the or-chard all day and ties him to the best tree at night. That same dog ate Samp Brooks in the behind part of the leg just as he was getin' over the e. The old man he hit me on my new breeches with a damp board be fore I could get down outen a apple tree, an' Dock Evatt got told on because he hooked a seed water melor an' seein' they aint no law at Christ-

mas time now's our chance to git ever Will you all stick by me?"

"I will." "Me too." "You bet." "Count me."

'I'll go anywhere the rest will." "Then come on," and I led the way We soon arrived.

"Now Samp, you go in that stall and business standpoint if the prices asked an' put her in the smoke house an' there be fun in the morning. "All right, you all stand by the door "Good," from all of us in a whisper.

> "Bump. "Ouch!

'Bump." aal out came Samp through the door wrong end up. "Bump," and down went one of the boys at the door, and out went a streak of white over the heads of the others. The boy who went down with a big pain in his stomach, was the undersigned.
Samp finally recovered consciousness sufficently to remark, "Boys that

was that old fightin' ram in that thar stall "Holy Gee," was about all the rest of us could say for every boy in the neighborhood knew and feared that old

"The mean old thing to change them sheep on us just cause it's Chrismas."
"That's what I say, but we'll ge even. Give me that paint an an' brush an' I'll go an' paint that old ewe green, guess thar'll be eyes opened wide e mornin'." This was from Dock in the mornin'." Evart, and we all approved the idea.
"'Course he's tied her in the other

temporaries which would make the stall where the old ram used to be." So into the darkness of the stall went our brave comrade. Oh, Lordy, come quick an' help me

let her She's bitin' my leg off. I let her go. She's bitl walked right on her." He didn't wait for us to interfere however. He came by us with our old enemy, the bull dog, hanging to him. We managed to shut the door between the dog and the boy and thus confine the dog to the stall.

Here a very serious council of war was held. Yes, we could cross the creek, go over to the house, break into the old man's apple cellar, hook enough apples for the holidays and mayb so roll off a keg of cider. True, the plank across the creek was narrow and the water was deep and cold, but we were familiar with the premises and could beat a safe retreat by the same route if necessary. Our whisp red conversation as we went along was something

like this: "Ole Mock thought he was playin' it mighty fine fastenin' up his ole bull dog in the stall. He must have been lookin' for us.' "Yes, but this is just ole pie. If he'd

let that dog stay about the house we couldn't a got into his cellar-guess he didn't think of that." "That's right-we'll sure get apples an' clder enough fer a week. Hush!

Let's wait a little." We didn't wait long. The entrance to the cellar door was on the outside of the building and, to our great sur-prise, the door was unlocked. One boy immediately descended and be anto hand out the spoils to ready hands on

Bang! bang! "There they go! Shoot the thieves! Head 'em off!"
That's the kind of noise that startled

these young marauders.
Did they run? No; they just flew from one high place to another. "Splash, splash, etc.," until until there were six splashes. The plank across the creek had been removed. "Bow, wow, wow!" accompanied by the angriest and deepest of growls, came from the opposite bank of the

"It's not deep enough to drown you, Better climb out on this side. the dog's been let out of the stall where you left him, an' he'll tear some of you if you cross over. Crawl right out an' go up to the house with me. No use to refuse, I've got you. Get out' quick, an' come to the fire. Walk right before me to the house. I'l shoot the first one who runs. Tom, place the plank back across the creek, and bring the dog along. Let him loose if any

No boy ran. They marched shiveringly into the big family sitting room and willingly enough dried their dripping clothes around the fire which burned and crackled cheerfully on the ample

When the clothes of the bad boys had been partially dried and the boys thoroughly warmed, the od gentleman made a speeh to the boys like this:
"Boys, Christmas day is about one hour old, and I am glad to have you with me. It is very seldom bright young faces cheer my old life. This is a day of rejoicing, and should be one of good deeds. One a year I settle up all my business accounts and begin anew. Once a year in my heart on this day I forgive all who have wronged me. It is yet very early in the day and I have on any subject, but from the present moment I have no ill feelings any person. I freely and gladly forgive anyone who has wronged me or at tempted to do so. Boys, those who feel disposed, kneel with me in prayer." Every boy knelt reverently; and such a simple, eloquent prayer. He prayed so earnestly for the wayward and heed less, without the least seeming p rsonal allusion, that somehow we felt that he

was defending our actions. "Now, Tom," he said, when he had concluded his prayer, "bring in a pitchhalf bushel of apples-the best ones in the cellar. Boys, eat and drink heartily, for you are most welcome Tom, there is 'most a roast chicken in the cupboard; make six nice sandwiches for my little friends. Use p enty of butter on the bread. This keen night glasses again with cider, and let every boy fill his pocket with apples."

The feast went on for some time, and the six bo a forgot they were prisoners. Finally "Old Mock," as we were wont

to call him, said: "Boys, where will you be tomorrow for dinner?" He was informed that we would be at my mother's house.

"Very well," he said, "now that your clothes are dry and there is no danger of your taking cold, you may go. Take plenty of apples with you. The plank across the creek is all right, and you can find your way easily. I shall say nothing about what has happened tonight, and you can do as you p'ease about it. I wish you a merry Chris mas and a happy New Year. Good-night. Six boys, silently munching apples, wended their way to my humble home and were soon soundly sleeping in warm beds, from which they were not disturbed until a late hour, when the other children of the neighborhood had long been shouting: "A merry Christmas," "Christmas gift."

Old Tom McDowell's negro man arrived early in the day with a small keg of cider and a bushel of app es, but my mother never knew to whom she was indebted for old Mock's generosity.

There may be a moral to this Christmas story somewhere, and if so, let the reader apply to suit himself. SLADE

HOG AND HOMINY. A Visit to the Hoxie San Gabriel

Ranch-How to Raise the Price of Cotton-Cooking Vats, Etc. Taylor, Texas, Dec. 22, 1894. Editor Journal:

At the solicitation of Mr. Mart R. Hoxie, the urbane manager, your reporter a few days ago made a visit to the celebrated Hoxie San Gabriel ranch, situated about nine miles north of Taylor, on the lovely San Gabriel river. This model farm and ranch embraces 10,000 acres of the richest black shelter; about three thousand ca'tle, land to be found in Williamson courty, 9000 stock. Apply for price and terms land to be found in Williamson courty, 3000 acres of which are in a high state or cultivation, and all under fence.

While at first sight this visit might appear to be of small importance to your readers, it must be understo that it requires some fencing to enclose this vast estate, and shrewd manage-ment to properly look after its requirements. on this farm are located thirty ten-

ants, or about 200 people, and 90 per cent of this number "workers," too. Of the 3000 acres in cultivation this year 1500 acres were planted in corn, making an output of 33 1-3 bushels to the acre 1000 acres in cotton, which over 750 bales of cotton, or 3-4 of a bale to the acre; 200 acres in sorghum cane, from which two cuttings were made. affording a yield of fourteen tons per acre. In addition to this 300 or 400 acres were planted in oats, wheat and bar-ley, with satisfactory yields from each of these crops, and seventy-five tons of meadow hay were harvested. While this output may seem enor-

mous to some, let it be remembered that the products of the field are of but the pastures there graze upwards, of 1200 head of as fine cattle as are to be found anywhere, mostly Herefords.

Aside from these about 500 head are now being fed for market, and they are

auties, to be sure. But the great American hog is Mr. Hoxie's hobby. While this ranch was formerly a cattle ranch, Mr. Hoxle now proposes to make it a hog ranch, using cattle only as feeders to the hogs.

In the different pens, lots and pas-

tures so suitably arranged for the suc-cessful handling of the same are to be counted upwards of 1500 head of hogs, principally of the Berkshire, Jersey Red and Essex breeds, and all in fine condi tion-thus making this the most exter sive hog ranch not only in Texas, but in the South. While many of these hogs are of high grade, none are offered for sale for breeding purposes, Mr. Hoxie's mission is raising hogs for market, and from 200 to 300 are constantly kept in the fattening lots. To give an idea of the mmensity of this industry, it requires the product of an acre of corn and (about thirty-five bushels) per day to feed the cattle and hogs on this ranch. There are 700 arcres in hog lots nd pastures, all of which center feeding vats-of original design huge with Mr. Hoxie-for convenience in feeding, and so arranged that 5000 hogs can be fed and handled at one time. And in speaking of these cooking vats, let us give the hog men of Texas "a pointer" and a description of them. They are constructed of 1-4-inch steel, similar to boiler-iron, 12 feet long, feet wide and 2 feet high. They a erected upon brick foundations ciently high from the ground as to acmmodate the fuel in the furnaces underneath. rneath. The capacity of these vats e about thirty bushels to each kettle Mr. Hoxie uses two of them alternately, by using one of them one day and the other the next, thus having a vat of cold feed for each day. It only requires two hours to cook the food, which is made up of the following proportions: One-third of corn and two-thirds of wheat or barley, with suffi-cient water to render it to a stiff, One-third of corn and twomushy consistency. As above stated, these vats and cooked food is an original idea with Mr. Hoxie, who after a test of eighteen months, is proud and happy of the thought which suggested them. He is well pleased with the experiment. The advantages he claims for cooked food are that it is better for young shoats and pigs, and healthier, causing them to grow faster, and is a saving of 33 1-3 per cent over the old methods of feeding. Sows and pigs are fed altogether on this cooked food, and so are the fattening hogs. Stock hogs are fed on one feed of cooked food per

day, and the droppings of cattle and By these experiments in hog rais-Mr. Hoxie says, "I have demonstrated in a practical way how to raise the price of cotton, viz.: Plant hogs and raise grain. If cotton is to be raised, make it a second crop. The best cotton raised on this place was on oats stubble land. Frequently the oat or corn crop is a failure in this section; then and then only is when cotton

should be planted. "In the Northwest," continued Mr. Hoxie, "cotton is cheap and wheat is cheap, while oats and corn are both high and in demand. Besides, the market here is from 60 to 90 days earlier than in the Northwest and corn belt and grain always commands a good

These practical ideas by a practical nan should entitle him to the cognomen of philanthropist. They all advise to diversify but offer no solution. Mr. Hoxie tells them how and when and why.

BeforeI close let me return thanks to

Mr. and Mrs. Hoxie for hospitality extended while visiting the model ranch in Texas. Why I term it "a model ranch," I'll tell you in my next. MINOR H. BROWN.

MORE THAN PLEASED. Strawn, Tex., Nov. 26, 1894.

Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Gentlemen-I am more than pleased going to have a little feast, even at this is all you represent it to be, and I too, Tom, and then go back and bring will advise all my friends who desire a sewing machine to buy the Journal machine and get your valuable and

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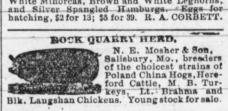
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HOUSEHOLD.

women sat on a justice court dury at Cripple Creek, Col., the other day. The constable, when he went out to get his panel, brought in a bevy of women voters, and there was no rea-son against their acceptance. The case on trial was that of a landlady who was charged with stealing a ling from a boarder. The two women, in con-junction with the masculine element on the jury, were out but five minutes when a verdict of guilty was brought

Young women in search of physical culture are respectfully referred to the following rule kald down by Mrs. Bridget Maguire of New York: "Take the scopae in the hands, which should be held at half reach reversed grasp, allowing the bushy portion of the scopae to rest upon the floor, and holding firmly to the upper end of the handle. arms a horizontal movement, lift the scopae slightly, and move one foot before the other. Repeat these movements until the scopae has been brought into contact with every portion of the floor." P. S.—Scopae is Latin for broom!

FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST.

Into the city dispensary recently was brought a man on a stretcher. He was battered and bruised and unconscious. He had been kicked from a bridge to the ground below. He was a strong, rugged-looking man. The doctors laid him on the operating table to examine him. They felt his chest and his ribs, his arms and legs, and carefully went over his head, taking stock, as it were, of the broken bones. He was seriously injured, and it was a question in the minds of the doctors as to whether he could recover. When he began to come to his senses he grasped for breath and coughed in a dry, hard way that made the doctors fear an in-ternal hemorrhage. They would not have been surprised to see him give up

the struggle. "He's trying to say something," said one of the physicians. They gathered around bim, propped him up slightly and watched him, waiting. The expression on the wounded man's face was full of anxiety, and he seemed to be trying hard to say something im-

portant, "Give him a stimulant," suggested one of the doctors. A glass of whisky was brought and placed to his lips. He drank it all with an evident effort. and between the coughs he gasped out:
"I wish-you'd-tell-my-wife-thatthe meat-for-dinner's-in-my-back coat-pocket." Then he fell back on the table and was carried in an uncon-

cious state to his home. "Faithful to his wife's last commis-ion," was the doctor's tender comment,-Indianapolis News.

TAUGHT A NEW WAY.

young couple from New York borrowed a farm for a week not long ago. ome friends, who own a place in herry Valley, were going away for a visit and they proposed that the young New York couple should-lock up their flat, bring their servant with them and enjoy the snap of an early winter month in the country.

They know more now than they did

The owners of the farm stayed for a day and showed them about, and the departing host showed his successor a very tricky way of killing a turkey. Instead of chopping its head off or wringing it in the old-fashioned way, took it by its feet and snapped its head lightly against a stone as though it had been a whip. The spinal column was neatly broken without any of the struggles and agonies usually attend-

only one turkey gobler was left at

That night the city man took him by the feet and snapped his head against a stone. Then he took him to the cook and told her to give him a dry pluck and let him lie in the ice box until morning. The next morning screams of terror awoke the visitors. They sprang out of bed and ran into the hall. The cook, praying to all the saints, was stumbing up the stairs. Stalking majestically after her came the "ghost" of the gobbler, without a feather on him. He had only been stunned, and when the cook lifted the ice box lid in the morning he had arisen in his nakedness and gobbled in her face.-New York Herald.

TO OVERPOWER THE GRIP.

(Clarrissa Potter.) First, a sweat, a good long sweating sweat. It often breaks the fever, stops

those teeth-chattering chills, eases the aching limbs and frequently, with the help of a cathartic, so vanquishes the enemy that in twenty-four hours the patient declares himself perfectly well, clamoring for hearty food and very in the bronchial tubes and then the can be closed during the hottest part low—is croupy, or tickling or tickling or tickling. low—is croupy, or tickling, or tight, or hoarse, clap on the chest, well up on the throat and covering the lungs, if there be trouble there, a flaxseed and onion poultice, just as hot as it can be borne. Keep one there, changing as often as they become cool, until the ir--maybe congestion-is well out

of the chest. With grip and pneumonia prevalent, I don't dare be without a bulky package of flaxseed meal in the house, and, yes, plenty of onions, for very many times I have seen serious irritation in organs of breathing checked, and then healed by the persistent, faithful use of such poultices. From 24 to 36 hours of persistent poulticing, taken in sea-son, is usually sufficient to rout the my, unless pneumonia has fastened

This is the way I make a flaxseed poultice, and if it isn't the best way let somebody advise: I keep at hand a dozen or more bags of thin dairy cloth, in size from six to ten inches square, and several flannel bibs of like widths, my possible patients varying in chest dimensions. When a poultice is needed I add a cupful of thinly sliced onions to a pint or more of boiling water, cooking the onions a few minutes before thickening the water with flaxmeal. Fill a bag with the boiling mush until the politice is an inch thick. Sew the open side and then with a stout thread tack the politice to a fannel bib and the the bib about the patient's neck to cover the throat, or tubes of lungs, or all, if needed. Place a flannel and then a square of oiled silk over the poultice to help hold, its heat.

I double a kerchief and cover the chert before applying the poultice, that one of greater heat may be borne, re-moving the kerchief without disturbing the poultice as soon as sufficiently cool to come in contact with the fiesh. The bib should have soft wide strings

The bib should have soft wide strings to keep its heavy weight from dragging and chafing the neck. A hot water bottle, or much better, a rubber hot water bag kept pressed against the chest helps retain the heat of the poultice. Why need we trot to the drug store for cough medicines, patent or prescribed, when a cup of flaxseed teastrained of seeds and thinned with the juice of a lemon, has more healing virtue than a shelf full of patent cough mixtures?

I want an exchange of Ideas on giving sweats. I have tried several ways, but think this is the best and easiest when a patient is old enough not to struggle

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

to free his limbs. I fill five quart bot-tles with scalding, not boiling water. They have perfect-fitting stopples. I wrap each bottle in a flannel cloth and put them about the patient, in bed, one under each arm, one at the feet and the others where running chills may best indicate. An added warm, but lightweight comfortable or two of bedclothing, but not burdensome, smothering weight of heavy coverings, with drinks, and your patient is soon in a reeking sweat. After such an opening and washing of the pores, one should keep his bed twelve hours at least, to avoid exposure from draughts.

DAIRY.

Veterinary Editor Journal.

DISEASED CATTLE. Fort Worth, Dec. 24th, 1894.

Being a subscriber to the Journal I am anxious to know a remedy for cat- from. tle that are dying daily on my farm. I have lost four fine cows. The symp-toms are as follows: The catle lay down, and seem to be broken down completely in the back. I am feeding on cotton seed, and they have use of the straw stack, and all the cattle that have died eat nothing else. I have one sick now that has been effected for the past week. Some live only two days and none of them eat anything after getting down.

M. W. HOVENKAMP. The symptoms you describe are not sufficient to definitely give a correct diagnosis of the trouble existing in your cattle, but in all probability it is large-ly due to the cotton seed, which when fed too freely in warm and sultry weather very often sets up a deranged condition of the liver; or in the straw when accompanied with an insufficient quantity of water, causing indigestion of the food with a blocking in the manifold of the stomach with the too often results, constipation, with or without flatulency, and death. I would suggest you try the following, administered through the through the mouth, well shaken, in about a gallon of fresh water: Take fresh epsom salts and common table salt of each six ounces, with one drachm of the best English calomel; at the same time give the animal an easy access to plenty of fresh water until the medicine would seem to be physicing the animal too freely.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAIRY BUILD-INGS IN THE SOUTH.

Owing to the hot nature of our climate it is necessary that dairy buildings should be constructed in this section with a view to meet this feature. Dairys are most commonly constructed of brick or wood. The latter probably being the cheapest and generally just as satisfactory as the former. In the case of either the walls should be constructed with dead air spaces, as the ant upon the death of a fowl.

The farmer forgot and locked up all upon by the varying changes of temhis chickens, taking the key with him.

perature, and so a more equitable temair thus enclosed is not readily acted perature, and so a more equitable temperature can be preserved on the in-

> This dead air space varies in width and is sometimes divided by a partition so as to form two two spaces, which makes it better for the purpose intended but adds considerably to the cost of construction, so that it is an open destion as yet whether it will pay. A dead air space of from 8 to 16 inches will be found satisfactory. Where a brick building is erected the wall may be built up against the stud-ding on the outside, lined with tar or building paper and sealed on the inside, leaving a dead air space the width of the studding. In the case of wood the outside framework first lined with tar paper and then boarded up and more secure by putting batons over the joints between the boards. What has been said only applies to the superstructure. But every dairy in the South should have a large basement made by excavating the dirt to a depth of 8 to 10 feet. The basement should have a wall from 18 inches to 2 feet thick, constructed of stone and masonry; be well drained, provided with plenty of light and a good cement floor. The outside wall should be well banked with earth. The windows be provided

if the floor is kept sprinkled with water

it will help to keep the temperature The ventilation may be secured by constructing a square wooden trough and tarring in over on the outside to better preserve it. This should be sunk in the ground, say three or four feet and extend out from the dairy 100 or more feet, when it should rise out of the ground and be provided with a cowl and weather vane, so that the opening will be presented to the prevailing wind all the time. This will act as a suction flew to draw in the sur-rounding air, which on its passage through under the ground will be cool-ed so that it will enter the dairy at a reduced temperature. The difficulty of making cheese in the South is due to the high cost of ice and to the difficulty of getting a curing room in which the low and even temperature required for the curing of cheese can be maintained. But by the method outlined here it would seem feasible to construct suitable rooms that could be used for this purpose a part of the year to good ad-

The dairy must always be situated in a well drained locality and away from any impure surroundings. It will be best to build it on the gravity process. that is to have the weigh can and scales situated higher than the milk recelving vat, and the separator, skim milk and cream vats each on still lower levels. The boiler and engine should always occupy a separate room so that the dust, heat and oily smell can be excluded from the dairy room. The cream should be run directly from the separator over the cooler into the cream separator over the cooler into the cream cans or vats situated in the basement, where it can be cooled, thoroughly stirred, and ripened at a lower and more equitable temperature; which always produces more and better butter. The butter worker and churn should likewise be situated in the basement and in any case occupy a separate room from

the general work room. A. M. SOULE, Texas Experiment Station.

The Fort Worth Business College re-lies not on "blow and bluff" about value of equipment, capital, etc., but on thoroughness of course of study, its standing with the business community and the endorsement of its thousand of successful graduates throughout the

POULTRY.

POULTRY NOTES.

Do not gorge the layers by over-Fred as much cut or broken green nes as possible. If the hens are laying, they require ore food than if they were not. Keep a sharp watch on the layers and anticipate their every want. The soft food and cut bones should be fed in a clean narrow trough. It costs less to produce eggs than to furnish the market with poultry.

Kill the non-layers, for they are only eating away the profit margin. When necessary, take the chill off the drinking water and supply regularly.

Less grain is to be fed when bones

and vegetables are suplied in abuna-Keep your young, active, prolific layers and select from them to breed

Leave nothing to chance in keeping poultry. Have an intelligent system and attend to details. Neglect the chickens and pullets and

they cannot be expected to do as well as if well cared for. The evening ration should be a grain one and generously fed, the object being to kep the crops of the layers full during the long night.—Farm-

THE BRONZE TURKEY.

The bronze turkey (which is an improved American wild turkey) is the largest breed of turkey and much the most popular in existence. The great weight attained by superior specimens of this breed is equalled by no other. Its stamina has been retained by frequent dashes of wild blood, the latter crossing also assisting to retain the great size and hardiness of the race. By going to any great city market about holiday time the Immense preponderance of bronze blood in the shipments from all parts of the country show the great popularity of the breed and the fact that its economic value is known to the practical tur-key-raisers of the country.

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the turkeys raised are reared by farmers' wives and daughters This part of the farm product falls to the share of the "women folks" in every well regulated American farm. The turkey crop brings in more oin money" than anything to which he farmer's wife and daughter could

urn their hands. The bronze turkey attains great weight under a liberal corn dietoften tipping the scales at thirty-five, and even fifty pounds. I have a gobbler of the latter weight, but, these abnormally heavy birds are not suitable for breeding purposes. Breeding birds should be in medium flesh-in fact, they are in much better breeding order to be rather thin than fat.-Western Rural.

STATE POULTRY SHOW. sent out to the press it it gathered that the poultry show at Galveston was a success. The Texas Poultry association met in the office of the secretary of the chamber of commerce Friday

night and elected the following offi-

President, C. H. McMaster of Galvestor; first vice-president, W. Goodrich Jones of Temple; second vice-president, P. H. Burney of Waco; third vice-president, J. W. Stewart, Jr., of Sherman; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Reynolds of Neches; directors, John Reynard of Troupe, Fred Pabst of Galveston, E. H. Vasmer of Houston, B. R. Hagan of San Antonio, Fred A. Smith of Alvin . T. Branch of Dallas, S. B. Savage of Belton, C. N. Ousley of Galveston, C. H. McMaster of Galveston, J. H. McReynolds of Neches, C. P. Randolph of Austin, J. A. Muse of Galveston.

The meeting was called to order by President H. B. Savage. Secretary McReynolds reported that association in good standing. He read his first annual report of receipts and disbursements, which was approved. In invitation was received from the nayor of Waco inviting the association to meet in that elty next year. It was decided that the place of meeting would not be named until the first of March in order that other cities may make propositions for the show.

On motion the directors were requested to make every effort to secure the meeting of the American Poultry association at the place of the next meeting of the Texas association. This association does not bring an exhibition, but there are usually 1000 members in attendance, who discuss poultry in every

A resolution was passed thanking the citizens of Galveston for hospitality and the press of the city for generous re-

It was decided informally to allow exhibitors to keep their birds over Sun-day in the show. This was done in order that the large number of working people might have an opportunity of attending the exhibition.

The premiums were paid in full Saturday by Secretary McReynolds.

LONG, BUT GOOD.

Lice gnaw at the vitals-both chicks and hens fall under the iron rule of these blood-sucking pests. Lice kill more young hicks annually than any other disease. They cause more bowel complaints than colds and improper food combined. They bring on colds by taking the snap out of the youngsters. They kill the hens, and cholera gets the blame. They bring the fowl to such a condition that roup, distemper, indigestion and other diseases are the resut. There is a shortage in the egg crop—how could a lousy hen be expected to lay? In short, for both health and profit it is necessary to keep clear of lice.

Let the morning mash be made up of good meals and vegetables. There

of good meals and vegetables. There is no economy in feeding musty stuff, or half-rotten vegetation. Not only is there no economy in it, but indigestion, bowel disorders and kindred troubles

Over-feeding has its line of evils. The too fat hen will become deranged in her egg organs; she will give double-yolked, egg organs; she will give double-yolked, pigeon-sized and soft-shelled eggs; she will become egg bound; will ge! spe!is of vertigo, apoplexy, etc. Notice her droopy, lazy, unhealthy look, and mark the succes you are having at killing your birds with kindness.

Then there is grit. Every poultry-man should paste that word in his hat. There are two kinds of it—grit, a determination to "do or die;" grit, a sharp, hard substance for grinding the food in the hen's crop. Have you poor grit? See the cases of soft or hard crop,

Note the attacks of indigestion. Grit is to the fowl what teeth arc to us. But grit is of no use unless it is sharp. Good grit is sharp grit, poor grit is grit without the sharp edges to cut the grain. Did you ever hold your ear to the crop of a fow that was supplied with sharp material? If not, try it when the birds are on the roost at when the birds are on the roost at night, such a grinding—a regular mill! Those hens keep in health for they have a good digestion. It is everything.

Good housing not only prevents con-Good housing not only prevents considerable sickness, but it is quite necessary in keeping poultry for profit. By good housing, warm, comfortable buildings is meant. Architecture has nothing whatever to do with it. It means cool houses in summer, and warm ones in winter. It means houses free from dampness, solid walls, good ventilation, good roofs, and plenty of room. Cut down the size of the flock to suit the building; do not overcrowd. Filth causes sickness. Manure al-owed to accumulate in the hennery breeds lice. Keep the roosts, dropping boards, nests, drinking vessels and feed troughs clean'by loking after them every morning. It costs but a few minutes time to clean house if you do it daily, and the premises are always inviting, while the fowls keep in health. pon this point too little importance is placed. It is, without doubt, as necessary as any measure we have given. Another important item in regulating the health is to keep a watch on the droppings. When they are soft, slimy, green or yellow, at once change the food, put a little condition powder in

the morning mash and avoid all such articles of diet as have a tendency to oosen up the bowels.
Thus we have given seven important points to be remembered—one for each day of the week. Bear in mind that lice, musty or tainted food, overfeeding, want of good, sharp grit, poor housing, filthy quarters, and unhealthy dropping are the main causes of the multitude of ills to which fowl flesh seems heir. If these seven important matters are carefully attended to, there is no need of having contagion and minor troubles in the flocks. The hens will not only enjoy prime health, but will keep the egg basket rounded up This is not mere talk, but comes from an actual experience, and from a farm on which poultry is kept for profit. With such treatment from \$1 to \$3 a head can be cleared each year on fowls, instead of keeping them at a loss, as is frequently the case .- Iowa Homestead

Important Information

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

ates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Fiver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

Cars.

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

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

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

FEEDERS. 600 4s, tops of 2000, in DeWitt county, can \$21. delivered at any time; price 700 to 1000 in Comanche Reservation, tops of 2500, will weigh 1100 average.

ediate delivery at Beaver. Price 1000 near Chickaska, on the Rock Island, tops of 2000, will average 1000 pounds. Immediate delivery at Cr. ck-asha. Price \$23.50.

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

STEER YEARLINGS. Hopkins county steer yearlings at \$7.25

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

TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS. 1700 Concho county 2-year-old steers at \$13.25 2000 first-class, well-bred Panhandle 2's, at \$17 4000 Lubbock county 2's and 3's, at \$14 and \$18.

COWS AND HEIFERS. 1000 Burleson county cows at \$9. 1000 Milam county cows at \$9. We respectfully invite correspond-ence from those wishing to buy or sell any kind or class of cattle. GEO. B. LOVING & SON Commission Dealers in Cattle, Fort

The International Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austitn, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

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

through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed, water and rest in

transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

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J. E. GALBRAITH,
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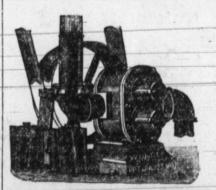
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Or else buy from agents, who sell our line in nearly every town and city in Texas. Patronize reliable home dealers you know, and espescially look out for newspaper frauds North who have no authorized agents and try to sell to families direct, for all is not gold that glitters. Never buy on open account of companies who do not take notes; you may lose receipts and have to pay twice thereby. Always give notes when you buy for each payment and save trouble. Write for our book of

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information for customers

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The Great Elecaric Blood Purifier and Nerve Tonic. A never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Piles, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Agents wanted in every settlement to sell the great home remedy. No cure no pay is our motto. Send for trial. It is worth a lifetime to you. Don't fail. We can cure you. Address J. C. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Waco, Texas.

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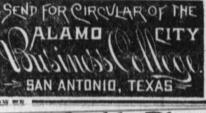


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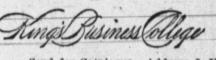
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Universally acknowledged as one of the best, most practical and complete Business Colleges in the United States. It has no equal in the South. Equipped at a cost of about \$10,000, and has five times more capital to sustain it than all other similar Schools in the State combined. Four banks in use. Best Faculty money can secure. Five hundred Students the past year from fourteen States. The Student transacts business the same as the real Merchant and Banker. Twenty-one gold medals and premiums from the Palias and other State fairs. Address R. H. HILL, President, Waco, Tex.



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Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have an exceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep on hand a few choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and brimmed equal to new for \$2.35. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended IT IS EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW, Many things are done now that have heretofore been considered impossible, and curing Lumpy Jaw in cattle is one of them. This is easily done when you have the proper remedy to do it with ONSTAD'S LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES get right at the cause of the disease, and one application is all that is required. There is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price \$2 a box. Capsule inserter 25c, sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write us for particulars. The ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO. Box 2300. Sioux Falls, S. D.

DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO.,

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, For Farm, Garden, Orchard and Lawn.

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PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND

High Art Photos At Kreuger's.

Sixth Street, between Main and Houston, Fort Worth,



People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices.

We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2.50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3.00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3.50 per gallon.

Mail orders receive promt attention. Send money by express or P. O. money order. Cor. Fourteenth St. and Jannings Aye.

Hon. J. L. Penry of Tascosa was mong Fiday's visitors to this city.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was a visitor to the great and only Saturday. H. S. McEwen, representing Clay,

ling tour Monday. The Christmas number of the Western Horseman is one of the best publi-cations of its kind ever issued.

W. D. Jorden of Quanah, Texas, intor for the National Bureau of Anispector for the National Bureau mal Industry, was in Fort Worth Sat-arday.

W. Brinkley, representing Keenan & Sons, live stock commission merchants of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wed-

The Kentucky Stock Farm comes out with a beautiful cover and an unusual amount of bright horse lore as a

W. W. Johnson, of Strawn, Tex., was In the city Tuesday. He was inquiring for about 200 grade cows, which he stands ready to buy.

Christmas offering.

G. H. King of Gonzales county, wants to trade land for horses. Read his ad in the "For Sale" column and write him If you have horses to sell.

W. L. Tamblyn of Chicago of the well

and favorably known live stock com-mission firm of Scaling & Tamblyn, was in Fort Worth Saturday. J. W. Lackey, of the firm of De Bord Lackey, of Sulphur-Springs, was in Fort Worth Friday, on his way to the

Northwest, to look at some cattle. T. H. Schuster of Lubbock county, mong the most popular young cattle nen who visit Fort Worth, paid the urnal office an interesting call Satur-

Geo. B. Loving & Son report the sale of 900 4-year-old feeder steers to Mallory, buyer for Nelse Morris. They lory, buyer for Nelse Morris. They were the property of C. T. Herring, and

will be put on feed at Waco. The Christmas edition of the Breeders Bazette is a beauty typographically, besides containing valuable informa-tion for every stockman and farmer, mone of whom should be without it.

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of a box of very fine cigars, the compliments of the Kansas City Stock Wards company, through their urbane and popular representative, Miles

Col. C. C. Poule of the Texas Stock Journal, published at Fort Worth, was in Alvin this week. Col. Poole is one of the best newspaper men in Texas, and represents one of the best papers in the state.-Alvin Sun.

The Coiled Spring Hustler, published monthly by the Page Woven Wire Fence company, suggests that the agricultural papers start a fence department, and wonders why this important matter is ignored.

Ed E. Dismuke of Waco, advertises his famous French nerve pill in the Journal. This remedy is the discovery of a Texas man, and from all accounts worthy and efficacious remedy for the diseases for which it is intended. H. W. Buckbee, the well known seed

who advertises in the Journal, sends a large and beautiful catalogue of seeds and garden accountrements handled by Write for a catalogue and see what he offers.

J. H. Miller, a wealthy farmer and Worth Saturday looking for some feedockman of Waxahachie, was in Fort He has a bunch on feed at present on his farm in Ellis county, besides an interest in a large bunch being fed at

W. L. Gatlin, Abilene; Capt. W. J. Goode, Quanah; Lark Hearn, Baird; Sam Cutbirth, Baird; Ed East, Archer City; Geo. W. Haynes, representing Evans-Snider-Buel company, were ong the cattlemen who were in this nity Thursday morning.

J. M. Dougherty, a wealthy cattleman of Abilene, was in this city Monday on his way home from a business trip to St. Louis, and said: "Cattle are desperately low on the market just now, but the commission men say they will do better when the Christmas goose and Lurkey are off the earth."

E. S. Seay of Abilene, a well-to-do pattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday. Said gress was fine in section and cattle looking better for the time of year than ever before. Cattle are going through the winter In elegant shape, and will get fat early spring, at which time I expect cattle to go up, but not before.'

Ben L. Welch & Co., live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, make a bid for Texas business in this weeks issue of the Journal, where they have an advertisement. This is an entirely reliable and competent firm, and any business consigned to their care will receive first-class attention.

Jas. L. Harris, travelling solicitor for the Texas Live Stock Commission company, returned Wednesday from an extended rustling tour in North Mexico and Arizona. Said there were not many cattle in that part of Mexico, and very few will be shipped to Texas. Cattle looking well in Arizona, with good range.

Jno. Hoeny, Jr., of Abilene, one of the best know and most popular news-paper men in Texas, was in this city Saturday, and in answer to inquiries said: "The irrigation scheme on foot In the Abllene country will go though as soon as the laws are modified a lit-. We are at a point where we have have irrigation, and we are going

The Wonder pump is without doubt one of the best pumps manufactured and the Journal readers who live in the semi-arid regions should write the National Pump company at Kansas City and get a circular describing the work of their pump. It will handle an immense amount of water per hour and is the pump for all purposes. See their ad in this issue.

D. R. Fant, a wealthy cattleman of Oh. K. Fant, a wealthy cattleman of Goliad, with cattle at Midland, in the Indian Territory, and South Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way south from Midland. He had lately returned from Kansas City, where he said that the market was very bad. "The way cattle are held here it would pay to buy stuff at Kansas City and had the cattle are then pay the home." it here rather than pay the home

In this issue of the Journal will be und the advertisement of the Trum-ill Seed company of Kansas City.

Seed the oldest seed house in Kansas oresent. I notice an absence of aged

City, having been established in 1872, cattle in this state, and a big shortage since which time it has built up an enviable reputation all over the West and South. Their stock is very complete, consisting of a full line of seeds, seed grains, garden and tree seeds. Their illustrated catalogue is now ready and will be sent free to all ap-Write for one,

Collins & Armstrong C., the largest wholesale and retail piano and organ dealers in the entire Southwest, have an advertisement in this issue of the This house is an institution of which Fort Worth is proud, for by honest, open dealings, with the best goods obtainable, they have built up a nson & Co., came in from a rustreputation and a business which is a credit to them and their state. If you contemplate the purchase of anything in the musical line, do not fail to write them, as it will pay you to do so.

Henry W. L. Jackson and W. C. Reed of Beatrice, Neb., and W. T. Hamilton of Oxford, Neb., were callers at the Journal office Wednesday. These gentlemen are land owners and agents, and are engaged in inducing farmers of their stricken state to locate on lands they own and represent in Texas. They have located seventy-five people, and say that two cars of immigrants would arrive in a day or two to locate in Johnson county. They are strong in the be-lief that Texas is the future great agricultural state in the Union.

Col. C. C. Poole, one of the best newspaper rustlers in Texas, now representing the Texas Stock and Farm Journal of Fort Worth, was in Arcadia last week on a tour of investigation of the Gulf coast country, its agricultural, horticultural and live stock industries, and advancing the claims of the Stock and Farm Journal, as the greatest journal of its class and the best advertising medium in Texas. Col. Poole being a practical farmer and stockman, knows just how to present the claims of his journal to the masses. His large acquaintance and knowledge of human trust, they are, it seems to me, more of nature eminently qualifies him to meet the work in detail and make friends for his paper of all with whom he meets.-Arcadia Journal.

T. Love, a wide awake cattleman of Henrietta was a caller at the Journal office Monday, when he said: "In changing around I let my subscription to the Journal expire, and I find that I need it in my business, so I called in to Cattle are certainly looking fine everywheres in West Texas, and grass s good. I believe that cattle are being held a little bit high just now, but they will be higher in May. Feeders are making a little money this year, which causes two's and three's to be held a little higher than the market warrants. We are needing rain in the immediate neighborhood of Henrietta, but good rains have fallen east and south of us. We have not had enough rain to sprout the wheat that was planted some time ago.

John Wagner and H. W. Olcott of Lincolon, Neb., were in Fort Worth Wednesday. Both of these gentlemen are cattle feeders, Mr. Wagner being considered one of the heaviest feeders of that state. Mr. Wagner said: came down here to buy and feed some cattle on meal and hulls, the fame of that kind of feed having reached us, but it looks like we will be unable to We can get any amount of meal, but the hulls seem to have all een contracted. The short feed crop with us has curtailed feeding to a great extent, and we have to look elsewhere, but seeing that Nelse Morris and other feeders are buying meal and shipping it North we may do likewise, especially as hulls are scarce. We can get what roughness is needed and with meal from here can fatten at home. I am feeding a good bunch of cattle over in Oregon on oats, barley, wheat and wheat straw. They weighed 1200 pounds when put on feed, and by next June. when finished, they will average up

Jesse Evans, an old time Texas cattleman, but for the past seventeen years resident of Kansas Cinty, was in Fort Worth Saturday, from where he went to Big Springs to look after some cattle he has near there. Mr. Evans said: 'All this talk about cattle being high is stuff. Cattle are getting lower every day, and while prices may look up a little after the holidays, it won't be much. The supply of cattle that were taken out of the yards for short feeding was very large, and they will be com-ing in pretty steady from now on. The market is no higher now than it was last year at the same time, and the big packers have a great deal more meat in cold storage. You know that the packers have been making use of the terrible amount of beef that has been comng in, and are not going to let the market get high as long as they can help it. Cattle are being held too high in this state, and if some of these buyers don't look out they will get caught like a great many feeders did last sea-

A. L. Houston, a cattleman of Glasscounty, was in Fort Worth Friday of last week, and called to see the Laurnal force. Said he: "There is plenty of grass in my part of the country, and what cattle are in the country are fat. There are hardly any steer cattle left in my section, and in fact, not many of any kind. I think cattle will be high next spring, if we get early rains to put them in good condition There can hardly be enough cold weath er to do cattle any damage now, but if we have a late spring it will do more harm than a hard winter. I see the Journal is doing some good work in the matter of advocating a reduction of the lease price of state lands. There has got to be something of that kind done or we will have to quit leasing. It takes on an average all over the West twenty-five acres to a cow, and under present conditions 4 cents an acre is ore than the business will stand. I see that a mass meeting at San Angelo, held recently, passed resolutions egainst reducing the rental, claiming, that corporations will gobble up all the Others say that if the rental is kept at its present price, it will result all the land being thrown back on the state and free grass will prevail. I think there is no danger from corporations taking all the land, and while I was opposed to the lease system at the start, I was compelled to lease and

cents, I would gladly retain what I now lease at half the price.' M. W. Mallory, representing Nelson Morris, the beef king, accompanied by Edward Hess, nephew of Mr. Morris, were in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Mallory is conceded to be one of the best-judges of cattle extant, and is a close, conservative buyer. Mr. Hess, who represents his uncle's interest at the East St. Louis stock yards, is making his first trip through Texas, and is bent on seeing everything there is to be seen in the way cattle are raised and hand-led in Texas. Mr. Mallory is having fed 2000 head of cattle at Waco, and 1000 head at the Morris ranch near Midland. He also has 2200 head on feed at Little Rock, which are about all the feeders Morris has in the South. In a conversation with a Journal man Mr. Mollory said: "We are going to Waco today, but will pass back through here Sun-day on our way to Midland, where we will give Hess a touch of high life on the ranch. We are in the market for 3000 more feeders, but they will have to be lower than is being asked at pres-

fence, and while I can not afford to pay

in she cattle. I believe that within another year, when the one's and two's are all shipped out, that you are going

cattle left. There may be a good many in East Texas, but cattle are sure enoughd scarce in West and Southwest Texas, as compared with a few years ago. This cotton seed meal feeding is big thing for Texas, and the other cattle states are rapidly adopting it. I am feding for Mr. Morris now at Herman, Neb., 1500 head, on a mixed ration of cotton meal, corn meal and wheat bran, and I have never seen a bunch of cattle put on tallow faster. I give them five pounds of cotton seed meal, five pounds of bran and ten pounds of corn meal, or finely cracked corn, and I be-lieve it is the best ration I have ever seen. I believe that cotton seed meal can be fed longer North than it can be in this country. I think cattle will stand from a hundred to a hundred and ten days meal feeding at the North, You ask me about the reported com bination of the cattle interests to fight the sugar trust. I don't know what is being done, but it is natural to suppose that something should be done to protect the beef interests, and as beef is more important than sugar, it looks like beef should win. This has been a hard year on the export business, the Big Four having sold beef in England in one or two instances for less than it cost in Chicago. ' Germany's embargo cuts but little figure, but I believe that were England to attempt it the people would revolt. American beef is a necessity to the English laboring classes. Of course if the supply of beef is short, better prices can be expected next year, as the law of supply and demand is what regulates the price of any commodity, irrespective of whatever combination that might be formed, and if combinations open other markets for the beef product, and protect these avenues of demand as in the reported instance of the fight against the sugar a benefit than a drawback."

CAPT. A. G. EVANS DEAD. Capt. A. G. Evans of the Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. died Sun-day morning in St. Louis of an acute attack of Bright's disease. He had been seriously sick only a short time, but his family were prepared for the worst, and he died surrounded by family and friends, at the age of 62 years. He was born in Evansville, Ark., and raised in Southern Texas, where his earliest life was identified with the range interest of that section. At the breaking out of the war he left the farm and range to serve with the Con-federacy, where he distinguished himself as a brave man and a soldier. At the close of the war he returned to Texas and engaged in stock raising, and in 1872 he removed to Kansas City and engaged in the live stock commission business, the firm being that of Patterson, Evans & Co., since which time he has been continuously at the head of commission firms. The National Live Stock Reporter of Monday evening tells of the following meeting:
"This morning when the sad news

was known a meeting of the Live Stock Exchange was called to take suitable action and to testify the respect in which the deceased was held by his associates in business. Mr. W. J. B. od-erick, president of the exchange, pre-sided, assisted by Mr. M. S. Beckwith, secretary. All the local members were in attendance. The formal action consisted in the appointment of committees to express the sentiment of the exchange and to make arrangements for attending the funeral. The president appointed W. L. Cassidy, W. 43. Stickney and P. H. Hale as a commit-tee to draft resolutions. On motion of Mr. W. L. Cassidy the president appointed Mr. A. C. Cassidy, R. H. Mann, James Metcaif, Joseph Berry, M ke Mc-Carthy, D. H. Sprecher, V. B. Ca-h and James Moody as honorary pall bearers, and a committee consisting of Mr. C. M. Keys and E. B. Overstreet was instructed to procure a floral offering and ascertain the wishes of the family in regard to matters pertaining to the

"The meeting was called to order in deep solemnity and in stating the object the president feelingly referred to the high character of the deceased and to his long, honorable and famous career in the live stock trade, Broderick was followed by Mr. C. M. Keys, who voiced the sentiment of all present by eulogizing the deceased as no man could be eulogized unless he had been a model of integrity and faithfulness in discharge of his duties. He spoke of the deceased as . devoted husband and father, that he lived only for the comfort and pleasure of his family, and that he left a price ess heritage, the record of a well-rounded career and a character for honesty, purity and integrity worthy the emula tion of his children and his children's chidren. Mr. W. L. Cassidy also spoke in testimony of the noble character of the deceased, referred to him as one of the land marks of the trade, and one for younger men to follow, that they,

too, might die full of honor, with a life's work well done." The numerous friends and acquaint-ances of Capt. A. G. Evans will join with the Journal in condolence to the stricken family of the dead, and unite in saying that one of the best friends of the stockmen passed away when he went to his reward. He was buried at Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, Christmas day at 2 p. m.

Every Day in the Year. The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at

8:15 p. m. This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day

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

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

If you are going East, North, Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the undersigned.

J. C. McCABE,

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequaled and there is no better machine Our guarantee relieves you of all risk see full description in another column.

G. T. & P. A.

Fort Worth, Texas.

scouring establishment, 202 Ho Fort Worth, Texas. Goods by express promptly attended to. I am well pleased and shall do all I can to circulate your paper.-John J.

I cannot do without your valuable

Fort Worth Steam Dye Works and

The Fort Worth Business College sends out the handsomest catalogue of any school in the South, free. Write at

paper.-G. T. Becknell.

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY,

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

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

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

ON ITS OWN RAILS

TRAINS ON THE

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

St. Louis

By Taking Advantage of the

Elegant Equipment and Fast

Time Via the

New Orleans, Memphis

and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED,'

Texas and St. Louis

12-HOURS SAVED-12

The Direct Line to All Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona,

Oregon and California,

The Only Line Operating

Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER,

EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

and the East.

Chicago

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

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

TRINIDAD,

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

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

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

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS.

The new night train on

Reclining Chair Cars.

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

Galveston and St.Louis. MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excur-sion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific

trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for fains make constitution of the fail wells.

Therefore further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Went TIME TABLE.

Effective, April 30, 1894. Daily Except Sunday.

Souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday

Sunday Only.

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

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS -FROM-

Burlington Route.

__TO__ Chicago, Omaha,

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

Dining Cars
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Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway -AND-Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE

Atlantic Coast

AND BASTERN POINTS. Trains Daily Between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Sleeping Car St. Louis to Oranha.

D. O. IVES. oneral Passonger and Ticket Agent. SC. Lo

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

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

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

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

SHORTEST ROUTE.

BEST ROADBED, QUICKEST TIME

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

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

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



COTTON BELT

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

					200	5.000
No. 2.	No. 4.	4	No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 pm	7 45 a 1	Lv	r 8 05	p·m	8 55	a m
9 10 p m	10 05 a 1	Lv Hillsboro	r 8 00 r 5 50	p m p m	6 35	p m a m
1202 a m	1 00 pr	LvFort WorthA	2 55	pm	3 25 7 05	a m
11 08 pm	11 25 a r	Lv Plano	r 4 30	pm	5 03	a m
	11 05 a 1	Lv Greenville A	r 4 45	p m		
1 15 a m	1 55 p 1 4 35 p 1	Lv Commerce	r 11 20	p m	2 50	am
6 50 a m	7 35 p	Lv Texarkana	r 8 15	a m	9 05	pm
10 18 a m	10 50 p	Lv Shreveport A Lv Camden A	r 4 59	a m	5 35	pm
1 20 pm 5 35 pm	1 35 a 1 5 35 a 1	LvPine BluffA	r 2 12 v 10 25	a m p m	2 35	p m
8 45 p m	8 45 a	ArL	v 7 00	pm	7 40	a m

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

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

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, A. W. Labeaume, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tyler, Tex-G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Ma.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

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

Southern Pacific Company, Morgan's Steamship Line,

TWO

MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA,

To Points in

FLORIDA. One Fare For Round Trip.

Will be on sale

ALABAMA,

KENTUCKY,

GEORGIA,

DECEMBER 20, 21 AND 22 At all Stations on Houston and Texas

Railroad. Tickets Good Thirty Days-Special Trains and Through Coaches.

SUPERIOR ROUTE To Points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans. Write or call on H. & T. C. Agents or information.

D. W. BEIN,

Traffic Manager.

G. P. & T. Agt.

C. A. QUINLAN, Vice President.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now sun Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Leuis, Hiebee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments withis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrivator your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

and fast time.

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

General Live Stock Agent, St. Leuis.

J. A. WILSON.

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JEROME HARRIS,

Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

JOHN R. WELSH,

Live Stock Agent, U.S. Vards, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards, Ill

share of your patronage to the old states.

DAILY Through Trains between News Orleans, California and Oregon

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

"Sunset Limited"

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

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

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

The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

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

J. L. PENNINCTON.

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

L.J. POLK, General Freight Agent, Galveston."

DR. FRANK GRAY.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and the roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

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

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. Holiday week is always dull in a tock market, and the week past has been no exception here The cold snap which blew up Christmas will likely start a flow of hogs, as that kind of weather and pork handling go together. Hog values were a few cents off during the week, with the demand strong for tops and killers. Cattle values show no material change, with a slight upward tendency at the close of this report. The following representative sales are reported by J. F.

Butz & Co:			
A A A STATE OF THE	HOGS.		
No.	Aver.	Dock.	Price.
68	264		\$4 05
102	172	360	3 30
41'	135	200	3 00
50	265	80	4 05
71	216	80	3 95
3	230 -	80	. 3 80
7	210		3 80
34	257	-	4 05
5	240 т		4 05
5	146		3 10
1	200		3 90
18	200		3 90
27	138	1	3 40
	160	1.5	3 40
16	230		4 05
10	234		- 3 75
78	223	80	3 90
69	240	80	4 00
61	251	120	3 90
21	369	80	4 15
BARAN SHAPPER STONESS STONE STONE STONE STONE STONE		00	3 25
13 pigs	246		3 95
			3 95
5	174		0 99

CATTLE. 34 cows 729 \$1 55 10 cows 886 2 cows SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS.

T. C. Slaughter, Aubry; I. S. Richardson, Boyd; W. Parker, Burk; H. Hulbert, Pauls Valley & Cato & Har-mon, Taylor; B. H. Starr, Grapevine; shipped hogs The drive ins among the hog sellers were W. B. Spikes, L. Maier, R. B. Teague, A. W. Atkinson, R. A. Will-

iamson, G.W.Helm,L. A. Richardson, J. S. Wisdom, Geo. T. Crump, W. M. Leonard, F. M. Burke, R. F. Milan, F. G. Leslie, C. P. Williams, O. W. Gillespie, J.A. Bone, J. W. Isom. E. M. Daggett and R. Boaz of the local market sold some cattle. J. Cof-fin of Itasca had a mixed bunch of cattle in. B. H. Starr of Grapevine was in with cattle. Geo. Abbott of Ballinger was in with cattle.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Dec. 26.-Cattle-Receipts 4600; shipments 2000. Market steady to strong; Texas steers \$2.20@ 2.60; Texas cows \$1.60@2.40; beef steers \$3.00@4.00; native cows \$1.20@2.40; stockers and feeders \$1.85@2.10. Bulls

\$1.10@2.75. Hogs—Receipts 5100; shipments none. Market strong to 5c higher. Bulk of sales \$4.15@4.30; heavies \$4.15@4.45; packers \$4.10@4.45; mixed \$4.00@4.40; lights \$3.50@4.00; yorkers \$3.90@4.00; pigs \$2.75@3.60.

Sheep—Receipts 1400; shipments 1200.
Market steady to strong.
W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards company's horse and mule department, report the market this week as being very satisfactory for both buyers and sellers, except for poor, thin and old stock. There were a goodly number of buyers from most all points South, East and West. The demand was mainly for good, smooth Southern mares and geldings, young, sound and fat, and well broken good draft drivers and chunks and as long as that class were offered prices were fair and steady, but the pluggy stuff, if anything sold lower than the previous week. Mules seemed to be stronger, with a good fair demand. All stock was pretty well cleaned up, nothing remaining over in first rospects are that there will be a good steady demand from now on, and that the supply will continue

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Union Stockyards, Ill., Dec. 26. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex: Cattle receipts, 11,000. Market 10@15c lower; fed Texans beginning to come and selling from \$3.60@4.25. Sheep - Receipts, 9000; Market 10c

Hogs-Receipts, 20,000. Market slow, bulk, \$4.20@4.50; demand light for all classes of live stock. Usual holiday

TEXAS L. S. C. CO.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 1500. Market active, 10@15c higher. Native steers, 1200 to 1300 pounds, \$3.151b4.20; 800 to Native steers, 1000 pounds, \$3.00@3 75; cows, \$2 75; Texas steers, light, \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.40.

Hogs-Receipts, 440; shipments, 2300. Market active, strong, 5@10c higher; good heavy, \$4.45@4.50; medium and mixed lots, \$4.30@4.40; good light, \$4.20 @4.40; pigs, common and rough, \$3.85@ Sheep-Receipts, 1700; shipments.

100. Market active, 10@25c higher. Native mixed, \$2.50@3.10; lambs, \$3.35.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1894. The receipts of beef cattle continues moderate and the market has ruled firm and values are well maintained, but owing to the approach of the holidays, and the low prices of game and poultry, trading is slow. Calves and yearlings continue to rule active and steady, and good stock in demand.

Hogs, weak, dull and in full supply.

No inquiry for sheep.

On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 246; calves and yearlings, 146; hogs, 326; sheep, 243. CATTLE.

Good smooth fat fed beeves Good fat grass beeves per

each 6 00@\$ 9 00

Bulls, per 1b gross 1 1-2@2

Good fat calves each ... \$ 9 00@\$10 00

Thin to fair calves each ... 6 00@ 8 50

Good fat yearlings each ... 11 00@ 13 00 hin to fair yearlings

non to fair 15 Springers HOGS. 15 00@ 20 00

Good fat cornfed per 10

Ouachitas 3 1-4@4 SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each\$2 00@2 25 Common to fair, each 1 50@1 75 ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Dec. 24.-Receipts of cattle Chic go, Dec. 24.—Receipts of cattle from Texas since a week ago foot up shout 3900 head. Most of these were fed cattle, though only a few of then were well finished. The demand lately has been quite good, and all that were received sold free y at stronger prices, notwithstanding the fect that there has been a marked depression in native bags Meridia Pt. Santos quiet; good who fired on a constable and crowd who bags Meridia Pt. Santos quiet; good was sought to arrest him at New Orleans,

seemed to be an indifferent feeling among buyers for nearly all kinds of cattle, and business was much dutler than usual at this season of the year. Good fat cattle were especially niglected, and sold at a decline of 50 cents from ten days ago, though during the past few days the market has braced up some, owing to lighter receipts. It is generally believed that business will revive directly after the opening of the new year, but, on the oth r hand, a good many cattle are in sight for th first part of January, which may hold prices down. Values ought to be better by the time fed Texas cattle begin to come freely, and we believe that they will, unless feeders rush in too many at one time and glut the market.

following were among the sales of the 21 steers, 712 pounds.....\$1.50 50 heifers, 919 pounds....... 3.40 66 steers, 1020 pounds?!....... 3.85

160 steers, 1098 pounds............ 2.85 The sheep marker has again been over supplied and prices declined 25@ The outlet is very small and t e general trade in a badly denora ized No direct Texas she p were received, though some good 100 pound fed Mexicans brought \$3. Export sheep have sold at \$3.00@3.50, but the bulk of the natives went at \$1.50@2.50. Lambs ranged from \$2.25@4.00. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Flour—Dull nent, 4080; coastwise, 3610; sales, 6750; and unchanged. and unchanged. Wheat-Gained 1-8@1-4c principally on professional buying. No. 2 red cash, 51 3-4c; December, 52c asked; January,

52 1-2e: May, 55 1-4@55 3-8e bid. . Corn-On light offerings firmed up 1-4@3-8c. No. 2 mixed cap. 43c; December, 43 1-8c; January, 43c bid; May, 45 1-4@45 3-8c bid; July, 45 3-4c bid. Oats—Steady to firm, No. 2 cash, 30c; December, 30 1-4c asked: May, 31 3-8@ 31 1-2e bid.

Rye-No. 2 on call 50c bid for regular; 54c asked; choice to arrive as the track lot sold later at 54c. Barley-No trading. Bran-Quiet; 61c sacked east track

Flaxeseed, \$1.40; clover seed, \$7.75@ Timothy seed-\$4.90@5.25. Hay-Dull, without changes

Butter-Quiet, unchanged. Eggs-Firmer, scarce. Cornmeal-\$2.05@2.10. Whisky-\$1.22. Cotton ties—65c. Bagging—5 3-4@6 1-2c.

Pork-Standard mess jobbing, \$12 00; Lard-Prime steam, \$6 50; choice, Bacon-Packed shoulders, longs, \$6 62 1-2; ribs, \$6 75; short clear, Dry salt meats—Loose shoulders, \$4.75; longs, \$5.75; ribs, \$5.87 1-2; short

clear, \$6 00. Hams-Sugar cured, 10 1-2@11 1-2c. Receipts—Flour, 7000; wheat, 19,000; orn, 177,000; oats, 45,000; barly, 32,000. Shipments-Flour, 5000; wheat, none; corn, 47,000; oats, 14,000; barley, 1000;

rye, 15,700. New Orleans Produce. New Orleans, La. Dec. 20. -Hog pro-

ducts dull and easier.
Pork—12 1-2c.
Lard—Refined tierce, 5@5 1-8c. Boxed meats-Dry salt shoulders, 5c; sides, 6 1-8c.

-Sides, 7c. Hams-Choice sugar-cured, 9 1-4@ Rice-Ordinary to good, 3 3-8c.

Coffee-Rio, ordinary to fair, 17@19c. Flour-Dull. Extra fancy, \$2.40; patents. \$2.85@2.90 Cornmeal-Dull. \$2.15.

Bran-Easier. 77 1-2c. Corn-Steady. No. 2 sacked white, 0c; mixed, 52@53c; vellow, 55 Oats-Quiet. No. 2 sacked Western, 37 1-2c; Texas, 39@40c. Hay-Firm; prime, \$14.00@15.00;

'Sugar-Steady; open kettle, fair to fully fair, 2 1-16@3 1-16c; common to good common, 1 15-16@2c; inferior, 1 3-4 @1 7-8c; centrifugal, choice white, 3 1-4c; off white, 3 11-16c; gray white, 2 15-16@ 3c; choice yellow clarified, 2 15-16c; prime yellow clarifed, 2 7-8c; off clari-2 9-16@2 13-16c; seconds, 1 1-2@

Molasses-Strong; open kettle, strictly prime, 24c; good prime, 15@18c; prime, 15@16c; fair to good fair, 10@13c; good common, 8@9c; centrifugal, strictly prime, 11c; good prime, 9c; prime, 7c; fair to good fair, 5@6c; common to good common. 4@5c Syrup-10@15c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Deg. 26.-Wheat-No. 2 hard, steady, 52c; No. 2 hard, 1-2 1c higher. No. 2 rejected, 46@47. Sample o. b. Mississippi river; No. 2 hard, 59 1-2c; No. 2 red, 57 1 2@58c. Corn—Slightly lower. No. 2 m'xed, 38 1-2@39c; No. 2 white, 40 1-4@40 1-2c. Oats-Firm; No. 2 mixed, 30 3 4@.1c. No. 2 white, 33c.

Rye—Firm; No. 2, 49c. Faxseed—Dull; \$1.31@1.25.

Bran-Firm; 68@69c. Hay-Weak; Timothy, \$8.00@9.00; prarie. \$7.00@8.50. Butter-Dull; creamery, 16c; dairy,

13@160 Eggs-Strictly fresh, 15c. Receipts: Wheat, 19,000; corn, 8300;

oats, 23,000. Shipments: Wheat, 5000; corn, 4.00; upon trial. oats, none.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 26.-Wheat-Receipts, 7400 bushels; exports, 46,600 bushel sales, 690,000 bushels futures; 53,00 bu hels spot. Spot dull, No. 2 red sto and elevator, 60 1-8@60 1-4; afloat, 61 be dying from the result of two wounds as \$61 1-2c; f. o. b., 62@62 1-8c; No. 1 sustained in a recent fight with United northern, 69 1-8c delivered; No. 1 hard, States marshals.

Options very dull all day but ruled generally firmer on light northwestern receipts, sympathy with corn and covering by shorts, closing at 1-4 net advance. No foreign markets nor orders. Seaboad exports small. Tr. ding entire. Seaboad exports small. 17 ding entirely in May. No. 2 red January closed 60 3-8c, February closed 61 1-4c; March closed 62c; May, 62 1-4@62 5-8c, cl sed 62 5-8c; June, 62 3-4c, closed 62 3-4c; July closed 63c; December closed 60 1-8c.

Hides—Steady. Leather—Qu et. Wool—Steady.
Pig iron—Quiet. Sc::ch, 19@20c;
American, \$9.50@13.00.

Tin-Quiet and easy. Straights, \$13.75: plates quiet.

\$13.75; plates quiet.
Lead—Qu'et, brokers' price, \$2.00; exchange price, \$3.05.
Copper—Steady, brokers' price, 9.2-4c; exchange price, \$9.20. Sales on 'change 25 tons. March tin, \$13.65; 59,000 pounds January coper, \$9.90.
Cottonseed oil—Featureless and inactive with no demand except for emails total loss. Off crude, 236,24c; veillow

smallest lots. Off crude, 23@242; yel'ow prime, 29@29 1-2c; yellow off grades, 28@28 1-2c; prime white, 31@32c.
Coffee—Options op ned irregular at 5 points decline to 10 points advance.
No sales up to 2:30 p. m. and only 5000

bags for whole session. Ma-ket featureless, close1 (ul) 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 500) bags including: December, 13.70; Jan-uary, 13.50@13.55; March, 12.80@12.85; July, 12.55.

average Santos, 13.400. Receipts two days, 22.000 bags; stock, 304,000 bags; cleared December 23, 21,000 bags. Hamburg holiday. Havre closed steady. December, 3-4f net decline; others, 1-4f net advance. Total sales, 13,000 bags. Rio quiet; No. 7 Rio, 12.400; exchange, 10 3-16; receipts two days, 8000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3000 bags. cleared for the United States, 3000 bags; cleared for Europe, none; stock, 205 000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 18,375 bags; New York stock to-day, 258,901 bags; United States stock, 286,077; afloat for the United States, 245,000 bags. Total visible for the United States, 531,077 bags against 419,823 bags last year. Sugar raw, quiet; refined dull.

Visible Grain Supply. New York, Dec. 26.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, December 22, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 89,071,-000 bushels; increase, 989,000. Corn, 8,338,000; increase, 1,608,000. Oats, 9,000,-000; decrease, 126,000. Rye, 452,000; decrease, 7000. Barley, 3,306,000; decrease, 207,000.

New York, Dec. 26.—Spot cotton steady; middling uplands 5 11-16c; middling gulf 5 15-16c.

Cotton-Futures closed steady; sales 87.000 bales. January \$5.46; Feb. \$5.50; March 5.54; April \$5.59; May \$5.64; June \$5.69; July \$5.73; August \$5.78; Sept. \$5.83; Dec. \$5.44. New Orleans Spot Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 26.—Cotton—iteady; middling, 5@51-16c; low mid-Steady: dling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; for three days, net receipts, 52,150; gross, 53,570; exports, to Great Britain, 10,500; to France, 10,660; to the conti-

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 26.—Futures steady. Sales, 313,000. January, 5.08@ 5.09; Feb., 5.17@5.19; March, 5.27@5.28; April, 5.29@5.30; May, 5.34@5.35; June, 5.40@5.41; July, 5.46@5.47; August, 5.51@5.53; September, 5.54 bld; October, 5.57 bid.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 51-8c; sales, none; receipts, 10,200 bales; shipments, 8800

bales; stock, 67,700.

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Texas, Dec. 26.—Cotton dull; middling 5 1-16c; sales none; receipts 2620; exports 5696; stock 300,190.

St. Louis Wool. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.-Wool-Steady and unchanged.

NEWS AND NOTES. .Waco sustained a \$60,000 blaze

China has sent two commissionrs to Japan to sue for peace. Heavy snow storms are prevailing in some of the Southern states.

A mad dog at Salem, N. Y., bit fourteen people in less than an hour. Vernon, Texas, shipped two car loads

of hogs to St. Louis last Tuesday. Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator Jas. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, is dead.

The validity of the income tax law is being tested in the New York courts. The Standard Oil magnates, will, # is reported, come to Texas and give

Wheat in Knox county is dying for need of rain. The range is in fine con-

A crazy Texan, on his way to kill Grover Cleveland was arested at New Orleans. Terrific snow storms have been pre-

vailing all over the northern states and territories A part of the Cock gang is reported be in hiding in the neighborhood of

Cleburne, Texas. . Lord Randolph Churchill, the noted English diplomat and statesman, is

said to be dying. The British Isles were visited by a heavy gale Saturday which did a great amount of damage.

A regular reign of terror is in force near Savannah, Ga., a wholesale slaughter of negroes resulting. Secretary Herbert has accepted the

Carnegie armor plate, which was declared to be defective in a recent trail. Rain is badly needed in a great part of West Texas. Wheat is beginning to

die and the farmers are much discouraged. The Turkish government has refused

to allow a representative of this country to investigate the outrages against the Armenian Christians. Both houses of congress adjourned

Saturday for fifteen days to give members time to go home for the holidays. R. D. Wellborne, the Henrietta lawver who created a sensation by shooting

two men in Chicago, was discharged

A large band of counterfeiters have been operating extensively in Mexico. The number arrested is 280, with more

The Cotton Palace at Waco will be given next year on a grander scale, with more attention to horse racing, live stock and horticultural exhibits.

China is trying to buy war ships, and wants the Nictheroy, which has a large dynamite gun, with which they hope to play havoc with Japan's war ships

The United States gold reserve is considerably below the \$100,000,000 mark, and unless some kind of a financial measure is passed more bonds will have

Little Alix failed to lower her record in a trial at Los Angeles, Cal. Di-rectly went against the world's two year record of 2:07 3-4, but 2:08 was the best he could do. Samuel C. Seeley, the defaulting cashier who multeed the Shoe and Leather bank of New York for \$354,000, pleaded guilty and was given eight

years in the penitentiary, Sunday was a day of blood all over the United States, the columns of Monday's dally papers h aving been filled with accounts of outlawry, mobs, suf-

cides, murders and casualties. War is expected between Mexico and

Sunday, was burned out of a barn in which he took refuge, shot and hanged.

The photograph of Geo. W. Bepew fixed in the eye of a murdered woman caused his arrest for the murder at Jamestown, N. Y.' The eye was removed and the photo remained

Corpus Christi will build an iron trestle 4000 feet into the gulf where deen water will be reached. The cost of the work will be \$200,000, and will begin February 1, and be completed in three

Over a thousand people collected around the jail at Augusta, Ga., demanding Wiggins, a negro who shot and killed two officers who attempted his arrest for murder committed in North Carolina.

Governor Hogg has sent a requisition to the governor of Florida for Henry H. Flagler of St. Augustine, Fla., the Standard Oil magnate, who with others has been indicted in the Texas courts for violating the anti-trust laws.

dicted Geo. Sullivan, John Phillips John Ward, charging them with robbery of the Texas and Pacific train ans and Walter Gardner were released A mass meeting at Guthrie, O. T., declared in favor of demanding statehood, and asked the legislature to call a con-

The Tarrant county grand jury in-

stitutional convention early in May. The work necessary will be pushed with vigor by the leading men of Oklaho-Miss Fannie Nesbitt, night operator at the Uninon Pacific depot at Banner Springs, Kas., refused the demand of robbers for the contents of the office safe. She was struck over the head

A crank tried to bluff the presdent of a bank at Toledo, Ohio, into giving him money, claiming he would explode a bomb if his request was not granted. The bank president selzed im and found the supposed bomb to be an or-

ange wrapped in brown paper. A south-bound passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and a west-bound train on the Houston and Texas Central collided one mile north of Waxahachie where the roads cross. The wreck was caused by the air refusing to work on the M., K. & T. engine, which ran into Seventeen pasengers were of whom it is thought will die.

Seven negroes were killed in twentyfour hours near Quitman, Ga., Sunday and armed bodies of whites and negroes 300 strong each were expecting to meet in battle hourly. The trouble originated over the killing of a prominent farmer, Mr. Joseph Isom, by an organized gang of negroes, who had plan-ned to kill all the whites concerned in the arrest of one of their number who was guilty of murder.

POTATO CULTURE. Potato culture, in essential respects, is the same everywhere if we would get a heavy yield, says the Rural New Yorker. Let us assume that our friend's soil is well drained and rich. He has only to prepare his land perfectly, to plant virile seed pieces, at the right distance apart, and to give clean cul-ture. To insure a perfect stand, is among the foremost considerations. See to it, then, that every piece has at least two strong eyes with all the flesh that can be economically given to each piece. Potatoes delight in a pulveru-lent soil, so that the roots may spread ad libitum; so that the tubers may grow without hindrance, The soil must be well drained. Plant early-as early as may be without endangering the young plants by killing frosts. Let the same space given to each piece be regulated by the vigor of the variety

planted. rule, early varieties may be planted closer together than late kinds. One need not even look for a maximum yield, if the potatoes be planted too near one another. It is precisely the same with corn or any other similar crop. If the soil is mellow, plant not less than four inches deep. Keep the land absolutely free of weeds so long as the cultivator may be run without harming the tops, the vital portions to which we must always look for heavy yields. There is—there can be—no such thing as a heavy yield of tubers from feeble plants. As to varieties, we may scarcely advise. Varieties that yield well in a certain soil and clmate, often yield poorly in a different soil and climate.

MORE TREE PROTECTION.

In answer to inquiries as to the best way to keep sobits, borers, mice, sheep, etc., from barking or otherwise injuring trees, I give you the method used by me for many years. I use a wash made of fresh lime slaked with rain water (old soap suds are best). Make the wash of the thickness used for whitewashing purposes. Take one peck of lime, half gallon crude carbolic acid costing 5 cents, haif gallon gas tar costing 1 cent, and four pounds sul-phur. Mix when the lime water is hot. I have four thousand apple trees from three to twenty years old, and peach, plum, pear and cherry trees, and never had a tree barked by rubbits when



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate 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 customer. 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.

washed as described. I wash them only in May or June and often not at all. Last summer I turned 25 sheep into my oldest orchard to eat the grass, as it is nearly impossible to plow it; in a few weeks they commenced to gnaw the bark. I washed, as for rabbits, and with a pistol, but the robbers did not this kept them off so far as the trees were washed, but as they then comnced on the limbs above the wash,

had to be turned out. Poultry are very valuable in an or-chard and swine, after the trees are six years old. For summer wash leave the gas tar out and add in its place one lon of soft soap. Wash the last of May or June. If the moth has laid the egg which produces the borer this wash is death to the egg, as well as to moths and beetles.

The wash described will prevent both apple and peach tree borers, 24 out of 25 times; they are found near the ground, or an inch or two beneath it. I have been asked what wash will kill the borers. A wash or liquid that will kill the borers after they have bored far enough in the tree to hide themelves, will kill the tree.

Dig the earth away from the tree, find the holes and kill the worms with a wire or long needle. Wash the trunk branches and limbs as far as the rough bark goes. A man or a boy can wash from 100 to 500 a day, according to the size of the tree. I use a flat paint or whitewash brush for the purpose. There is no better insect destroyer than sul-phur and the same is true of soft soap. Lye made from wood ashes is most ex cellent to eat the rough bark from old trees and kill the insects.

When done making soap w ash hopper to keep the rain out, and when lye is wanted for tree wash we pour on water and run off the lye, which is generally strong enough. Don't leave lye long in a wooden vessel. Lime makes a body, prevents damage from insects and does not close the pores like crude coal oil and other oils; they close and glaze the pores, kill the bark and in

a few years the tree. Old soap suds that have stood several days after being used will aid in keeping the bark smooth and the borers off. If trees are washed two or three times in the summer with a pint of crude carbolic acid to 10 gallons of old suds it will serve to keep insects off for months.—Jacob Faith in Coleman's Rural World.

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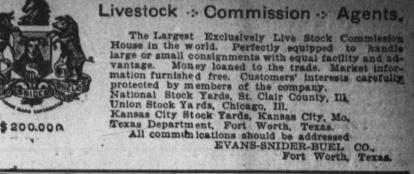
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ern Hotel, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions. contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications In connection with this department should be addressed to him.

I wish the readers of the Journal a new year better than the old.

Apropos of what I said last week about holding back the plow on account of dry weather, here is an item from the Cisco Roundup: Mr. Edwin Findley has forty acres of wheat looking as line as you ever saw it. He says the excuse some people have about it being too dry to sow is all stuff! He prefers to sow his wheat in the dust. His father's plan was to sow wheat in the dust and oats in the mud and he never failed. "Uncle Ed" thinks a farmer has no time for grumbling or waiting for it to rain. Go ahead and farm and the rain will usually do its

Some paper complains that the country people have made a camp yard of the courthouse grounds, and cook their grub in the courthouse. Well, is not that a better use than a good many courthouses are put to?

Thomas B. Lee of the Texas Live Stock Commission company, is here hob-nobbing with the cattle fellers. He regards the holiday market as a good sign for the future, indicating a good, strong demand for cattle.

If the government indorsemnt will make bank notes good without a big gold reserve, why can't it make its own notes good without a big gold reserve?

Maybe you can't do it on a big ranch, but on a small ranch you can make the long two's weigh a thousand pounds.

Cotton seed and sorghum are both reasonably sure crops in Western Tex-as, and as a cheap beef ration, they form a combination that cannot be beaten, unless it is by cotton seeds and the run of a mesquite pasture.

But for the wolves and dogs small flocks of sheep of the mutton breeds, near the cities and large towns of Texas would pay.

Meyer Halff thinks the bicycle fad is bad on two counts. It is demoralizing to the horse industry for one thing, and then he says, as a result of bleycle riding, the next generation will a race of humpshouldered consumptives.

Mr. John M. Campbell sent a car of Liverpool salt to his Kinney county ranch last week, at \$120 for the car oif 20,000 pounds delivered at his station. Pretty cheap salt. He does not like prock salt for cattle. Says they spend too much time at it.

Major James Moore is here from the Medina county ranch. Has those steers on cotton seed and burnt pear, and is well satisfied with the results so far. Puts them in small pasture till they take to the cotton seed, when he gives them the run of large pasture. He would like to know if anybody who is making cheaper beef than himself. So

Geo. W. West advertises elsewhere some big, fat feeders. Look up his ad. and write him. It will require very little feed to finish these cattle.

Greenwood Bros., of Kinney county, last week delivered a bunch of big it beyond recognition by its neares steers to Mr. Alexander of Bell county. They go on feed in the latter county.

Up in Tom Green county they seem inclined to go back to first principles on the grass question, namely, to free grass. Their idea is that if the state does not reduce the rental rate of her lands, the people will throw up their does not reduce the rental rate of her lands, the people will throw up their leases and then they will get the grass for nothing. I don't like the idea. If the powers that be—the live stock inter-the live s persistently ignore the live stock inter-ests of the state, should suffer by the arrangement, I might derive some satis- loose \$10,000,000 in two days in redemptaction from seeing them squirm. But the of government bonds. And, as they would lose nothing; not even a little sleep. The state pays them, and if she loses in taxable valuation, as a result of their damphool indifference to the interests of the people who pay the taxes, what concern of theirs? They can make the thing all right by a raise in the tax rate. See? On the other an make the thing all right by a raise in the tax rate. See? On the other hand, the school fund would suffer under a free grass regime, civilization would be set back twenty years, and the people who should get the benefit (?) of the free grass would be no better, if as well, off as if the state would make them a lease rate commensurate with the times, the condition of their with the times, the condition of their business or the lease rate that is asked for private or corporation lands. But as the state, in the roll of a landlord, has always been a failure, and as her state government is still made up of men who know little and care less about the industrial interests of the state, the prospect for any immediate change for the better is very unpromising. The threat of free grass does not affect them, for the reason, as before suggested, it is easier to raise the ax rate than to utilize a little gray matter in the evolution of a plan to but an evolution of a plan to but an evolution of a plan to but affect them, for the reason, as before suggested, it is easier to raise the tax rate than to utilize a little gray matter in the evolution of a plan to but an evolution of a plan to but affect them.

When an advocate of the Baltimore or kindred plan talks about an "elastic currency" he does not mean the same sort of elasticity that common people have in mind when they consider the term.

The business man, the farmer and the mechanic understand, by an elastic currency, one that will stretch a little but ance taxable values.

I have had, from time to time, a I, have had, from time to time, a good deal to say about fall farming in Western Texas, having observed, that when the spring and sumer are very dry, we generally have early and abundant fall rains. The subject was brought to mind again by the following clipped from the Karnes County Niews W. H. Calloway was up from Caurco last Monday with cetton. We say the fall crop of cotton in his teleborhood is immense, being equal to and in some instances more than the spring crop. He says he has made 50 bales on 60 acres, though his crop is a little better than the average. This is certainly a splendid yield and there are plenty of others who have done as well.

If the guarantee of the government can make bank notes good without a hundred million gold reserve, why can't the government make its own notes good without the hundred million and reserve. In this a fair question? gold reserve? Is this a fair question? Then let the advocates of the Baltimore plan answer it.

Somebody asks Mr. White of New York why the government should guarantee the note of the banker any more than the note of the merchant or the farmer. He answered because the note of the banker circulates as money, while the notes of the other people do not. He never, apparently took time to think that the guarantee of the government would make the nete of even a newspaper man circulate as money.

The following paragraphs appeared wer my signature in the Daily Ex-ress. Hoping that they may be of sterest to the Journal readers, I send

the state bank issue would be the "currency of the masses," which suggests the question as to why there should be any except a "currency of

If a large idle gold reserve is requisite for the preservation of the national credit, and if, as is generally admitted, the persistent raids upon that gold reserve are for the purpose of forcing sales of bonds to replenish it, and if Mr. Corlisle is anxious to save his gold could he not do it, to the people's taste, by the exercise of his lawful prerogative of giving the raiders a few doses of silver? . . .

With a frankness that must have taken the breath away from Mr. Carlisle and other currency reformers, who have been depending upon the bankers to unravel the currency tangle, Mr. Horner, president of the Second na-tional bank of Baltimore, gave them to understand that the object of the Balti-more bankers' convention was not assist the treasury department in kee, ing up a gold reserve with which to redeem green backs, nor yet to aid in maintaining gold and silver at a parity, but simply to have the government delegate to the banks the prerogative of furnishing the circulating medium of the country at a greater profit than at present and, incidentally, of course, to have the government stand good for to have the the bank issues.

This suggests a question by no means new, namely, that if it requires the gov-ernment guarantee to make a bank note good, why not the government guarantee its own notes, as it does to the extent of its present outstanding legal tender circulation? They pass ucrrent today, where national bank notes will not go, and a good deal of the time during the panic of the last two years have stood at a premium over every other kind of money, including

Mr. White of New York was very interesting—I may say even breezy. He did not seem to like Mr. Carlisle's plan and when asked his objection to it said it "compelled the bankers to put up 30 cents every time they sued 75 cents."
A plan that would permit them to "issue" a dollar and not "put up" a cent would doubtless be more to the liking of Mr. White. He saw no objection to state banks, provided they were subject to the same regulations as national banks. When asked if these conditions would not "do away" with the state banks he said they would. They ought to send for Mr. White every two or three days.

I observe that there is a good deal of talk about "elastic currency." Do you known what they mean by an "elastic currency?" Did it ever occur to you that if the banks issued all the circulating medium they would contain the containing medium they would contain the circulations. ing medium they would control its volame absolutely? In other words, if they should desire to start a speculative craze they could inflate beyond the wild-est dreams of the unlimited silver advocate. And then, on the other hand, if the interest rate should get too low to suit them, or for some other reason they could turn the crank the other way till every man who owed a dollar might as well be in Mexico with his back broke. Nobody will deny that this organized body of bankers, devoted back broke. o their own interests, individually and ollectively, would have this power over the life blood of the nation. But there are many who may claim that an emergency could not arise that might cause them to use this power against the interests of the masses.

Let us see. When the funding fight was up in congress a few years ago the Eastern and most of the Western and Southern bankers favored the proposition to fund the maturing bonds on long time, until the enemies of the measure in the lower house mangled national bank interest opposed its pas-Col. Murphy of Atascosa county is here delivering a bunch of feeders regently sold to Maj. W. R. Moore of Austin. They will go into the latter gentleman's Hill county feeding pens.

The in They county feeding pens.

The in They county feeding pens. referred to. Among other things it said, in substance, that if the national banks were ever a necessity they were a necessity of the war, and as that necessity no longer exist, and as they have clearly shown that they will not hesitate to use their power over the circulation of the country to further their own selfish aims and against the interests of the people, the sooner they are done away with the better. You may think it strange that such a thing was ever said by the Globe-Democrat, but it said it. And so you see that when an advocate of the Baltimore

the mechanic understand, by an elastic currency, one that will stretch a little in times of crop or commercial activity, without too much stretch in the interest rate. The Baltimore banker, however, means a currency, the volume of which he can control, thereby enabling him to stretch or contract it as his purpose may be suited. To cut this short, it is to the interest of the money-loaner that the interest rate should be high, while it is to the interest of everybody else that it should be low. Then, if the people give the money-loaner control of the currency, will they make the state of the currency. of the currency, will they manipulate it in their own interests. Unless they are a few grades above the average of hu-manity, they will devour the pudding "chaw the rag" because there is

But it may surprise a good many peo-ple to be told that there are a great many bankers in the West and South especially, who are not very enthusiastic over currency reform as elucidated. by Cleveland, Carlisle. Horace White and the Baltimore cabal. The fact is, that many of our most successful, interior bankers—men in close touch with the real commercial and industrial interests of the country and dustrial interests of the country, and who know about how much squeeze the people can stand—are getting afraid of the money mongers at the Eastern centers of cash congestion. These home bankers of ours begin to realize that a young generation of bankers and board of trade men have grown up East, surrounded and dominated to such an extent by the razziedazzle of a glided age of stock gambling, railroad manipulation, municipal this year, that they know little al thieveing, etc., that they know little and care less about the great business and industrial interests of the country. Did it ever occur to you that the very busines of the metropolitan banker is

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ple who grow and manufacture and

country and understands better, per-

aps, than any man the real condition

of the people engaged in it. This makes him conservative and it is therefore, that the currency reforms

promulgated by the Cleveland-Car-lisle-White style of currency reformers

causes him as much uneasiness as the panaceas suggested by the Populists,

who seem to desire to locate them-selves at the other end of the extreme.

I am not sure if the Wall street idea of currency reform is not giving your

conservative country banker more worry right now than is the sub-treasury

cheme because there is danger that

something may be done about the one

while even the Pops seem to have about abandoned the other. There is said to be a feeling among bankers all over the West that the panic of the

last two years was precipitated by the

raid of the Eastern bankers upon the gold reserve and that it would not have

amounted to much after all, but for the

alleged fact that the Eastern banker

undertook to punish the Denver banks for shipping to Carlisle a million dol-

lars in gold for the purpose, in a measure, of making good the depletion caused by the aforesaid raid. Anyhow, in view of this allegation, it is interesting to remember that Denver was

the first place that got it right bad, where the chicken got it. How could the Eastern bankers punish the West-ern bankers? Had a "string on 'em."

The big British banks have got a string on the big American banks, the

big American banks have got it on the little American banks, the little

American banks have got it on the merchants and the merchants have got it on the farmers. And when the Brit-

ish banker gives a yank on the string the dancing becomes general all along

the dancing becomes general all along the line. I had a talk some months ago with a director in one of the largest and strongest Western banks—a bank that suspended for a few days with 55 per cent of its deposits, in cash, in its vaults, when the run began. All that he said would not look well in print, because the man was mad. The substance of it was that the Western and Southern banks should

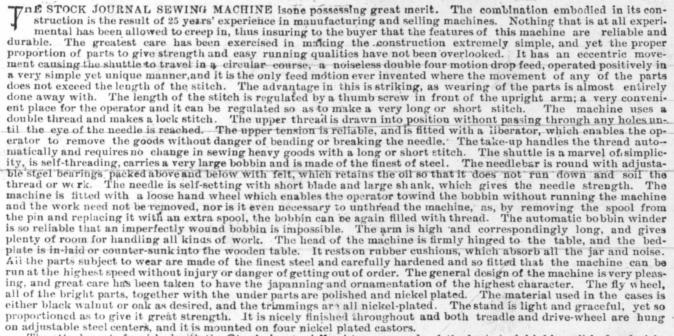
revenue with which to run the govern-

people who support them.

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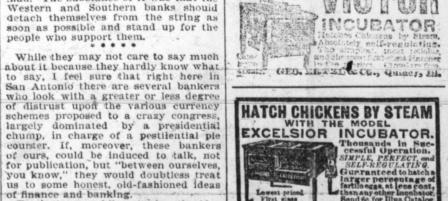
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For instance, while opposing the idea of making this country a dumping ground for all the silver in Latin-America, they would probably offer no objection to a reasonable increase in our silver circulation. Certainly they would favor the coinage of the silver seigniorage, in lieu of bond sales fer get together enough government money with which to start a bank, start it and run it just like our private bankers are doing now. While our private banks seem about as safe as any, if it were They would no doubt agree that if proposed for the national state govern-ment to regulate them in the interest Mr. Carlisle had paid the coin certifi-cates in silver, as he had the right to do, the act would have discouraged the raid on his gold reserve, and saved the wreck from which the country still suffers; also a hundred million bond of depositors, I presume there would be no objection offered by bankers with the act would have discouraged the raid on his gold reserve, and saved the wreck from which the country still suffers; also a hundred million bond issue.

As to a banking system, it would be just like them to suggest that about as good luck as any would be for the government to keep on issuing money, whether of gold, silver or paper; just so that would not break them up in busines of the metropolitan banker is with the stock broker, the scheme promoter, the wholesale merchant, the provincial banker and those of kindred provincial banker and those of kindred eccupations rather than with the peolar to suggest that about as much, and possibly more, money than would be good for the people who whether of gold, silver or paper; just should receive it, and at a rate of interest than with the peolar to you that the very just like them to suggest that about as much, and possibly more, money than would be good for the people who can be good for the people who c

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