Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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TEXAS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized at San Antonio Last Week—Valuable Work Accomplished by the Convention.

Last week's Journal gave the proceedings of the first two day's session of the Texas Irrigation convention, which in point of representative attendance and enthusiasm displayed, was probably the best industrial convention ever held in the state. Distance cut no figure in the attendance of delegates, who one and all, were vitally interested in the subject under consideration, for in the language of a number present, the time has arrived when the majority of the people of the semi-arid region "have got to irrigate, or bust." And the eagerness with which every grain of information was seized and discussed, and the close attention paid to the reading of the different papers before the convention, showed that they meant what they said. There were present a number of practical irrigators who told the convention what it had done for them, making in some instances land that was bought for $2 worth $100 per acre, and producing as high as $300 worth of product per acre each year. There was no questioning the good results of irrigation, but the practical application of it was the knowledge that a majority of the delegates were after. The conservation of storm water, artesian wells, windmills, the damming of streams, the use of steam and gasoline engines for pumping, syphons, hydraulic rams, and every known method was discussed as applicable to different sections, all of them good, but the principal drawback to irrigation was soon discovered to be the laws in effect in this state on water rights, and to the end of preparing to convince the legislature of the state of the necessity of a more favorable law was the work of the convention directed.

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

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

Following was the committee on by-laws for a permanent organization: W. G. Kingsbury of Kendall county, William Payson of Bexar, G. Bedell Moore of Orange, W. R. Robertson of Llano and J. A. Buckner of El Paso.

The feature of the second day's session was the reading of a paper on "Irrigation Laws," by Maj. C. E. Dutton of the United States army, a very scientific and well posted gentlemen, who covered the ground set forth in the title of his paper in a masterful way.

The committee on by-laws and permanent organization reported as follows:

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

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

The officers of this association shall be one president, two vice-presidents for the state at large and one vice-president for each congressional district, one secretary and one treasurer.

The association shall meet on the first Tuesday in December of each year at 10 o'clock a. m.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the association when present and shall be elected for one year on the first day of each regular annual meeting.

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

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

The society shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the association.

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

The election of all officers shall occur on the first day of each annual meeting.

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

The third day's session of the convention was replete with interest to the delegates, as the convention got down to solid work. Resolutions introduced were referred to committees, among which were the following:

Resolved, that the legislative committee is requested to frame and try to have passed by the legislature of Texas a bill to create and maintain an irrigation department by the state of Texas. That said department should be composed of practical irrigators, engineers and geologists, and the duty of the irrigation department shall be to make all necessary surveys, gauge all streams, gather all information pertaining to irrigation and distribute the same to the people of the state.

That said committee shall consider the propriety of merging the geological department with the irrigation department.

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

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

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

Mr. Sayles of Abilene introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, the people of Western Texas have been brought to realize from sad experience that the rainfall of Western Texas is too uncertain and too unevenly distributed for the country ever to become safe for agriculturists without irrigation, and,

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

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

Whereas, land values in Western Texas have been greatly depreciated and thousands of homesteads ruined by the uncertainty and in many sections the absolute failure for many consecutive years of crops, thereby rendering the settlement and development of Western Texas impossible, we recognize that there can never be happy and prosperous homes in the rural districts of Western Texas without irrigation, and that all that has been gained by many years of hardship will be lost unless the condition of the farmers can be improved; therefore, be it

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

A paper from H. Scougall, a civil engineer of the City of Mexico, telling of what irrigation has done and may do for Mexico, was read, and after the disposal of minor resolutions and routine business the delegates present went into permanent organization and elected Gen. Clark of Fort Worth president. Gen. J. H. McLeary of San Antonio and C. C. Pierce of Laredo were elected vice-presidents. Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio was elected secretary and J. N. Brown was elected treasurer of the association.

The nomination of vice-presidents of the different congressional districts were then made as follows:

Second district—B. H. Norsworthy.
Eighth district—C. H. Silliman.
Ninth district—L. T. Lawlen.
Tenth district—Heber stone.
Eleventh district—N. G. Collins.
Twelfth district—A. F. Dignowity.
Thirteenth district—Henry Sayles.

The fourth day's session of the convention was taken up principally with the discussion of resolutions and the general routine of closing days of meetings of this kind.

James Donaldson of San Antonio addressed the convention on the subject of "Rain Gauges," recommending the use of a simple bucket or can placed in an open place. He suggested that several farmers in each county construct gauges and report to this convention the extent of the rainfall in their localities.

Gen. McLeary made a short address, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred by selecting him for chairman, and the co-operation given him in discharging his duties.

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

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

On the adjournment of the convention the Texas Irrigation association was called to order. The time and place of the next meeting was fixed at San Antonio on the second Tuesday in November each year.

The committee on by-laws made the following report, which was adopted:

"1. Each person shall pay a fee of $1 on his becoming a member of this association. But no person shall become a member except upon written application accompanied by the fee of $1, and after being duly elected by a majority vote of the executive committee during the vacation or by a like vote of the association when in session.

"2. The president, two vice presidents-at-large, secretary and treasurer shall constitute the executive committee and said committee is charged with the duty of preparing the business and arranging for the sessions of the annual meeting and shall meet upon call of the president. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

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

"4. In the case of vacancy in the office of president, the vice president in the order elected, shall act as president to serve until the succeeding annual election. Other vacancies may be filled by the executive committee.

"5. Funds paid to the treasurer shall be used only for necessary expenses duly authorized by vote of the finance committee.

"6. Order of business:
1. Called to order by the president.
2. Roll call.
3. President's address.
4. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
5. Report and recommendations of executive committee.
6. Treasurer's report.
7. New business.
8. Election and installation of officers.
9. Unfinished business.
10. Selection of time and place for next annual meeting.

"7. This constitution and by-laws shall not be amended except by an annual meeting and then only by a two-thirds vote of the members.

The entire proceedings of the convention, as well as the papers read, will be published in book form, 10,000 copies of which will be issued and distributed. This book should be in the hands of every man living in Texas west of the 100th meridian, and anybody else interested in irrigation, as all of the papers read were valuable. By sending to Edwin Chamberlain at San Antonio copies can be secured as soon as ready.



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

JEFF WELBORN IS BLUE.

He Does Not Regard Manufactures as Desirable Under Prevailing Conditions.

New Boston, Tex., Dec. 8, 1894.

Editor Journal:

"Let us counsel together."—Texas Stock and Farm Journal of December 8.

This is O. K., but a fire-eating, free trade Democrat like Governor Northern is surely tangling things when they get off on the strain he does in the letter you publish in the above-headed article from the Southern Cultivator. He makes it appear that it is the lack of manufacturers that causes the great scarcity of money. The thoughts for December in the same Cultivator: "We see commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, Hon. R. T. Nesbit runs on the same strain. Then brings figures to show the South is less in debt than any other section of the country, and the manufacturing states of New England are in the worst condition. The indebtedness being from 10 to 15 to 1 in favor of the strictly agricultural South. Then to prove the healthy condition of Georgia agriculture, he shows that the average size of the Georgia farm has run down from 401 acres in 1850 to 188 acres in 1880, and 147 acres in 1890. He further says "the South as a rule has bread and to spare, with grain and forage sufficient to sustain her live stock, etc. But the low price of cotton, he claims, leaves every farmer in debt. Therefore, despondency rules the hour, and the agricultural year of 1894 closes in gloom.

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

This rounding in the corners with the "South must have manufactures" to build up agriculture by such men makes things seem out of joint. Because a high protective tariff alone can build up manufacturing interests at the South. Free trade would kill what we have. Water freights are nothing.

Freight from Liverpool to any Southern port is less than land freights inland to the small town of same state. With so many millions invested and expenses cut to the minimum, with the very best trained labor, that almost inherits the skill needed in such manufacturing establishments, and this labor is secured at starvation prices, can any thinking man suppose for one moment that under such conditions that the South could with everything new, raw, high-priced labor compete with Manchester? No, gentlmen, either get in to the protectionist party or let your country up. The Southern farmer was born and reared to believe all men born equal before the law, and that the protecting of one class against another was robbery of the deepest dye. This fight commenced in 1824, and must continue until the farmers of this land succeed or perish.

Gov. Northern's letter would be at home in Boston or Bridgeport, Mass., but not at the South, where we have been raised to believe so different. If they could make the Southern voter believe what they write is true, the South would go solid Republican in 1896, because every line is strictly in harmony with the Republican party, and anything but true Southern Democracy or the South's best interest. They see the whirlly-burly suckhole the party has run into and in their grabling around they have struck this manufacturing straw.

It seems that the dilapidated condition and desperately morgaged states of the New England farmers should be sufficient evidence to prove that manufactures without a cheap and full volume of currency is very detrimental to local agriculture.

As stated in my last article, it seems I have tasted every sweet and every bitter connected with Southern agriculture. No county in this country can surpass Bowie (my county) in lumber manufacture. As I said, a large lumber manufacturing company is located in my vicinity, the same of Crossties. Instead of these giving the farmer market for his produce at remunerative prices, they make it harder for them to sell anything, and take his labor in the spring and summer, after the farmer has fed them all winter. In 1890 one of these lumber companies did me more harm than the complete inundation of my farm by the overflow of Red river in May. When we had cleared up the debris, opened up the ditches, put up our fences, and got the land planted over after the overflow with labor at $1 cash per day, this mill company opened up at $1.25 per day, pay once a month. They boarded the hands at 50 cents a day, or $3.50. Six days' work, $7.50, minus $3.50, leaves $4 per week, and this was paid in trade at their commissary. When the first month was out nearly all of our old hands came back, but here was nothing for them to do. The crop was gone, except what my brother, myself and four trusty hands could save from the 500 acre wreck that had already cost us several thousand in cash.

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

Every business, even the railroad section business, have their commisary, and require their hands to trade at them or quit, and their prices are on the same line of farm mortgage credit system. They harvest their lumber for corn in the west, and bring their commissary supplies on the same terms of country merchants, i. e., five months' time, or until December.

They get very low freights on car load lots from Kansas and Western Texas. They pay less than one-third freight per car usually charged. There is no way possible to sell them corn or anything else except we take the whole amount in lumber or trade at the commissary. It's all a barter business or no go.

This is not the only manufacturing or other business that does this watered stock credit business, nor am I the only farmer hurt by them. But 90 per cent of the business of the country is so done, and every farmer is hurt by this credit business.

Our only hope for real prosperity among the rank and file, in my humble opinion, is cheaper production. The only way I see to do this is to get to a cash basis all around, and absolute free trade. This would bring everything the common people have to buy down more than half, and would make four cent cotton as remunerative as ten cent cotton under the present mortgage or barter business that forces them to buy things that could be raised at home, and to pay more than 100 per cent for the privilege and humility, and going over production prices under existing banking laws there is no possible hope for a cash business, even if every county had a cotton factory, hat factory, etc., and every farmer raised his own supplies at home. Yours truly,

JEFF WELBORN.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Some Mention of People Met by a Journal Traveler in a Trip Southward—A Fine Country.

Alvin, Texas, Dec. 10, 1894.

Editor Journal.

After leaving Valley Mills I stopped at several towns on the line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad. At Rogers, seventeen miles south of Temple, I spent one day. There I met a hearty welcome by J. M. Reed, W. J. Strawn and others and made many new acquaintances and secured a good list of subscriptions. Stock water from Valley Mills, south along the line is reported quite scarce.

I next pulled up at Cameron, which is a handsome place of some 4000 inhabitants. Here we had the pleasure of meeting W. R. Dickenson, D. B. Worcester, W. M. Hill, G. W. Chapman and several others, who are now readers of the Journal. Leaving there, we pulled up at Caldwell, where several of her enterprising citizens enrolled their names as readers of the Journal. Among them was John McCowen, Oliver & Stokes, R. Struwe, Garvin & Morton, J. B. McArthur, H. C. Ewell and some others; I have forgotten their names. From there we next landed in Lyons, one of the liveliest little burgs I have been in for a long time. There is more business done here than any little town in Texas. This is the first town in Texas I was ever in that I did not meet some one I knew before. I spent two days here—Saturday and Sunday; went to church Sunday and heard a good sermon. I made many new acquaintances and a big list of subscribers, among them E. C. Henslee, Verge Jones, W. W. Harris, Jas. Scott, E. B. Jones, Ben Scott, F. F. Snyder, Colonel F. M. Griffin, Captain A. H. Adams, J. C. Blocker, S. B. Cowen, J. W. Landerdale, B. H. Radford. I desire to thank Captain Adams and Mr. Radford for many favors shown me during my short stay there. Mr. E. C. Henslee and S. B. McCowen of this place have some of the finest game chickens I have seen anywhere. Anyone wanting some pure bred chickens would do well to call or write them. Mr. McCowen has been a breeder and raiser of game chickens for many years and knows a good chicken when he sees one. His chickens are large; he has the B. B. red, the Carolina Tar Heel and Irish Grey. They are beauties to behold. I bought one of him, a cross of B. B. red and Irish gray, which is to be shipped to me later. I find the farmers in this immediate neighborhood are raising some very fine hogs. Mr. Radford has about 500 head on his farm and ranch, some eight miles from town. Capt. Adams informs me that nearly every one in this diggins raised his own hogs and hominy. I met more intelligent negroes here than any place I have visited; several of them subscribed for the Journal, which I think is a move in the right direction for them. Several of them said to me: "I am done with politics. I want a paper that will benefit myself and family." Several of these negroes own good farms and are good business men. I noticed they drove good teams and seemed to be prosperous farmers. Mr. Radford has paid out about $150,000 for cotton this season.

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

Now, here I am at Alvin, where many old friends extended me the right hand of fellowship, among them, Dr. Alf. H. H. Tolar, Fletcher Harness, Griffin Bros., R. H. Griffin, Dr. N. J. Phenix and many others. Dr. Tolar and McGinty are land agents and doing a good business. Anyone desiring any information about lands in that locality should consult this firm. The doctor informed me that this was the original McGinty, and that the many reports about McGinty being dead many years ago was all false. Dr. Tolar once said in his paper, the Colorado Clipper, this: "If a man had plenty of good clothes for himself and family, plenty to eat, plenty of money, out of debt, a good house to live in and a good horse and buggy for his wife, a good conscience, that was next to heaven; but if a man was busted, hungry, ragged, in debt, no credit, his family sick and no home, if that ain't hell, what is it?" This is a very nice town of 1500 or 1800 inhabitants. The merchants seem to be doing a rushing business.

It has fine railroad facilities: Eight passenger trains each day to Galveston and Houston. Galveston is distant 29 miles, Houston 24 miles. People living here can run down to Galveston any day, do their shopping and back home the same day. This is the home of peace, the land of fruits and flowers. I traveled extensively in the state of California last summer and I want to say, I didn't see anything in California that would excell the vegetables grown here. Tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, radishes, beets and all kinds of garden truck grown to perfection here, and as to strawberries, blackberries, grapes, pears, peaches, plums, etc., they cannot be surpassed anywhere, and what surprised me most was that all kinds of vegetables grow here all the year round. There is being shipped out daily car loads of these vegetables. I never saw such cabbages grown anywhere. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Maj. G. W. Durant, who owns a fine farm one and a half miles from town. I accepted an invitation of the major to take a seat in his buggy and take a ride out to his daisy farm (a name he has given it, and I want to say it has the proper name; it surely is a daisy. He has 150 acres in trees, pears, plums, and peaches.; twenty acres in strawberries, 20 acres in sweet potatoes, 10 acres in onions, tomatoes, radishes and turnips, 5 acres in cabbage, 5 acres in English peas and snap beans. I noticed the tomato vines were loaded down from a bloom up to ripe tomatoes; peas and beans same way. We examined the Irish potatoes planted the last of September, which had as fine potatoes as ever grew in any country (have a specimen of one). The major has some 300 banana plants 2 years old, and fifteen acres of Cape Jessamine, which yield him a handsome profit. He ships these flowers to all the large cities in the United States. He showed me some cuttings of figs which was marvelous. He cut the limbs off last February and stuck them in the ground about six inches long when in the ground; now some of them are over six feet tall. I counted 25 full grown figs on one of these limbs. There seems to be some properties in the earth here that will produce a growth in fruit trees that I have never seen anywhere else. I noticed the growth on pears, plums and peaches over seven feet long, this year's growth. Trees here two and three years old are larger than trees in California five and seven years old. After wandering over this beautiful farm for two hours or more, the major led the way to his comfortable mansion and brought forth some of the finest wine I had ever had the good fortune to taste before in life, some of his own make. This wine is now about 18 months old, made out of strawberries. When this wine was six months old he entered it in Galveston for a prize and competed with several grape wines. The strawberry carried off the prize, a siver goblet. Maj. Durant is a true type of Southern chivalry and hospitality. He has lived in this county something over 30 years, and I might add is one of the live real estate men of the town.

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

C. C. POOLE

THE DALLAS WORLD BEATER.

Western Horseman.

The contemplated greatness of the Electioneer-Sprite family was a source of great pride and satisfaction to Senator Stanford. Sprite was a sister in blood to the great Nutwood, being by Belmont and out of Waterwitch, one of the greatest speed producing daughters of Pilot, Jr., and the sage of Palo Alto reckoned, and that correctly, that Sprite and Electioneer mated, would produce one of the greatest trotting families in the known world. Sprite has three performing foals by Electioneer, namely, Sphinx, 2:20 1-2; Egotist, 2:22 1-2, and Slight, 2:28 1-2. She also has one foal, Spey, by General Benton, with a record of 2:25 1-4. But it was in the next generation that the greatest results were looked for from the Electioneer-Sprite family, and certainly expectations are being fully realized. Sphinx, 2:20 1-2; the oldest of the family, has twenty-four standard performers, and Electrite, the youngest of the family, outranks both his older brothers as a sire of extreme early speed. Electrite really began his stud career in 1892, when he was purchased by Mr. Henry Exall and placed at the head of the stud at Lomo Alto farm, Dallas, Texas. His showing as a sire is phenomenal. The trotting horse world knows that Electrite is the sire of the world's champion yearling pacer, Elrod, 1:07 (race record, half mile), the most phenomenal colt that has yet appeared, but this is not all. Out of ten foals now one year old, (all he has) besides Elrod, he has Astolfo, record, half mile trotting, 1:17; trial, 1:12: Electrophel, trial half, trotting, 1:14: Electroyna, trial half, trotting, 1:15, and of the six others all have shown quarters in from 38 to 44 seconds.

This is truly a wonderful showing, early speed, extreme speed and uniform speed.

VALUE OF PURE-BRED SIRES.

Farmers generally do not fully appreciate the value and benefits of grading up to pure-bred sires. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives some practical examples and says: "My first ventures in the use of good males were so profitable that I long ago decided that I could not afford to use any other. For fifteen years I have used nothing else but full blood males, either owned or rented.

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

I know a man who, ten years ago, was making only 125 pounds of butter per cow, who now gets very nearly 300 pounds. From natives to high-grade Jerseys is the ladder which led to success. At the Cornell experiment station, are cows which have given $150 worth of milk in a year; yet I believe a thoroughbred female of this stock has never been owned there. My brother-in-law had a lot of hens that never paid for their feed. He purchased some White Leghorn cockerels and raised a fine lot of pullets. They were hard to distinguish from full bloods, began laying in November, and gave a profit of $2 each the first year. As a rule, I do not believe in grade hens, but this venture was of the "hundredfold" order.

CATTLE.

C. Alexander, the banker and cattle king of Paris, Ky., has just sold for shipment to Paris and London for Christmas beef, 545 head of Durham cattle, averaging 1800 pounds each. Mr. Alexander received $60,000 for his cattle.

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

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

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

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

Chicago Drovers' Journal: Receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine division last month were 34,217 cattle and 4342 calves, against 40,844 in October and 61,599 in November, 1893. Outside of quarantine last month about 11,000 head were received, so that the total for the month was about 45,000 head against 78,000 a year ago. The receipts for the year to date foot up 356,156 head, a decrease from the same period of last year of 269,000. The quarantine division is now closed until next February.

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

The cattle imports in the last two months have amounted to 6000 head, almost entirely from the state of Chihuahua, a few coming from the state of Sonora. The shipments north will continue for two more months, and altogether, the cattlemen say, will aggregate some 15,000 to 20,000 head. The cattle are reported in prime condition, and are being shipped to the winter pastures of Northern New Mexico and Central and Eastern Texas, where the feed is good. In the spring the stock will be sent into the markets for slaughter in good condition. Fred Fenchler is busy shipping cattle, and in a few days expects to bring in 1700 head.—El Paso Herald.

A telegraph special from Colorado, Tex., says: A great many beef cattle are being shipped from here and are in uniformly good condition. Some sales are made at the yards, the best prices paid being $20 for a lot of extra fine cows and $21 for steers. The Coralitos Stock company of Sonora, Mex., have leased the immense Jumbo pasture and are shipping in 7000 head of steer cattle for winter pasturage, the first four trainloads arriving this week. It is understood that another large company of Northern Mexico have arranged pasturage for 6000 head and will begin shipping shortly. The fall season has been exceptionally fine in this section and the range is all that could be desired. Ice has only formed twice and range grass has cured up like hay in the stack.

The prairie fires now ranging over the plains north of here are a warning to the people of this part of the country to burn their guards and take every precaution to prevent the fire fiend destroying the fine grass that it is your good fortune to have. Don't be careless because you have plenty of grass, for it is such negligence that loses fortunes and ruins thousands. If no guards are burned, or not a sufficient number to protect this grass, a fire driven by a roaring norther can swoop down onto you and leave your cattle to starve. The cattle in north of here will probably drift to this grass anyway, and it will be hard enough on you with the present good grass, to get through the winter all right.

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

W. D. Jorden, inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is stationed at Quanah, Tex., says there is a shortage of cattle in Texas, and when asked his reason for so thinking, said: "My personal knowledge of the number of cattle on the different ranges, my business for several years having caused me to travel extensively over the range country. There has been a better demand for young cattle during the fall than there has been for a number of years. The Goodnight calves sold the other day at $14 per head to H. W. Cresswell, to be delivered next spring. The number of cows shipped to market this year is about 25 per cent less than last year. I do not look for many cows to be shipped to market in 1895, from the fact that the demand for bulls from range cattle owners is better now than it has been since 1886, and which shows that it it is proposed to go to breeding up again, which has not been kept up on account of the depression in the cattle business. My report, which I have just filed with Mr. Dean, shows there were shipped and driven from February 15 to November 30, both inclusive, from the safe districts of Texas west of the quarantine line, to Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, 69,000 cattle, and to Kansas 84,098. Those that went by the trail are: To Montana, Capitol Syndicate company, 10,000, and Western Union Beef company, 7500; to Kansas, Quinn Bros., 1200, and Roberts & Summers, 1800, a total of 20,500, the remainder, 132,598, having been shipped by rail. Reynolds Bros., of Albany, Tex., by a special permit of the secretary of agriculture, shipped 2500 cattle to North Dakota. The movement of cattle from the northern part of the Panhandle will continue until about the 10th, but there will be shipments from along the Texas Pacific until December 20."—Drovers Telegram.

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TERMINAL CHARGE DROPPED.

A meeting of the general managers of the Western lines was held in Chicago Tuesday to consider an advance in rates on live stock from Western points to Chicago. The motive for the advance was a recent decision of the courts, declaring the $2 terminal charge by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, illegal. The Atchison contended that the charge was made compulsory by the stock yards company, and that they had nothing to do with the matter. The courts held that the charge must be dropped and the Atchison has been the only road carrying stock to the yards which has not made this charge of $2 per car. The other roads were anxious to have the rates put in such shape that they would cover the $2 which they would be compelled to go without as soon as some other customer brought a test case against them. After a long discussion it was found that the rates would not stand an advance at the present time and the matter was left where it was when the meeting convened.

All the other roads will in a short time drop the switching charge, as their business will drift to the Atchison if they do not. That road has been forbidden by the court from making the charge and is carrying stock into the yards at $2 less than any other line.

A CHANGE WANTED.

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

Resolved by the undersigned stockmen that whereas all portions of West Texas have been visited for several years past by a succession of disastrous drouths, and the grazing capacity of lands has been largely diminished thereby; and, whereas, the heavy losses of live stock of all kinds in these portions of the state occasioned by such drouths and the low prices of all the products of the live stock industry has seriously embarrassed all who are engaged in the business, and whereas the present price of 4 cents per acre fixed by law for the lease of school lands is in view of the situation and condition more than the stock industry can pay, it is the sense of this meeting that the legislature should reduce the rates of lease from 4 to 2 cents per acre, believing as we do that such action by the legislature would greatly relieve the prostrated condition of the stock industry from which the state derives a large proportion of its service for the support of its public schools, and that it would greatly increase the amount so derived.

S. L. Mooney, A. J. Hartgrove, T. J. Mullinix, J. T. Pemberton, T. C. McElroy, S. E. Cowden, W. E. Connell, Geo. E. Cowden, D. W. Brunson, Bert Simpson, T. B. Carrington, A. F. Crowley, S. H. Holloway, W. H. Cowden, T. J. Martin, C. C. Johnson, Tom Waddell, Frank Divers, R. S. Benson, A. S. Hawkins.

THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

Early last week fire started at the head of the Frio, in New Mexico, progressing steadily eastward, burning the grass almost entirely off the counties of Palmer and Castro, a large portion of the south half of Deaf Smith county, the northern half of Bailey and Lamb counties and extending a short distance into the southwestern part of Randall county and the western part of Swisher county. Among the unfortunate ranches are the VVN ranch and the Spring Lake division of the XIT, which were burned entirely out, and the Escabosa division of the XIT, where two large pastures were burned. Ray Bros., Blackburn & Bells, the O, the S, and Service & Tunnell lost sixty tons of hay which they had put up in Deaf Smith county. There are many others who have sustained serious losses, but reports of the progress of the fire are slow in coming in. One man who came in from that district was so excited that he declared he saw a straight line of fire a hundred miles long and that it was traveling about ten miles an hour.

There was no district in the Panhandle or the plains country where the grass was better or higher than in the district just burned, and the loss of it is a severe blow to the stockmen. It would not be so bad were it not for the fact that it takes several years for grass in this country to do well again after having been burned. The grass burned was the best, so stockmen say, that the country has had for forty years, it being so high and thick that many of the small stockmen of the district were mowing it and putting up large quantities of hay.—Amarillo Northwest.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

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

W. H. Collyns, the Sterling county cattleman, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Collyns sold 150 head of steers, 3's and up, for feeders, to J. A. W. Fardwell of Ellis county at $21 per head; to W. B. Lewis, Coleman county, for feeders, 200 head, 3's and up, for $20; to M. Z. Smissen of Sterling county 100 fat heifers and cows at $11.50.

J. A. W. Bardwell of Ellis county bought from Will Foster of Sterling 50 head of feeders, 3 and 4-year-od steers, at $20.

Ed Mey, manager of the B. J. Williams ranch, shipped two cars of steers to the Williams ranch in Navarro county last Wednesday. Everything he shipped was seal fat.

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

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

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

W. H. Collyns bought from J. S. Dodson of Santa Anna 350 2-year-old steers at $12.50; from J. S. Harper of the same place 200 2, 3 and 4 year-old steers at $13, and 100 yearlings to 4's from Taylor & Brown of Coleman county at $10.50. All the above cattle are to be delivered at Mr. Collyns' ranch in Sterling county at the above figures.

Godfrey Miller, late of England, bought Ellis Bros.' fine ranch and herd of cattle on Kickapoo, in Sletcher county of cattle on Kickapoo, Schleicher county, for the smooth sum of 20,000 cool American dollars. The ranch comprises 23 leased sections of land, nicely improved, and from 1800 to 1900 head of grade cattle. The Standard hopes that Mr. Miller will make a large profit on his investment. Messrs. Joe, Henry and Will Ellis are to be congratulated upon making such a fine sale. The brothers, after a few months' vacation, will probably take charge of their old ranch on South Concho and stock it up next year.

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

Al Garrett is in after supplies and reports that he is dipping his entire flock of sheep at Pecos City.

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

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

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

Quinn Bros shipped 300 head of fat stuff to St. Louis this week.

W. L. Cranfill sold 80 head of steers mentioned last week, to A. F. Crowley at good figures.

A. P. Crowley shipped 1 car of cows and 1 of calves to St. Louis.

John Scharbauer shipped three cars of calves and six cars of cows to Chicago.

Jim Parks shipped two cars of horses to Eastern markets.

The L. F. D's have ordered seventy-five cars for 2000 steers to leave here on the 5th of December.

Cowden Bros. are coming in Wednesday with several cars of cattle for shipment.

Fields & Harrington ship two cars of fat cattle Saturday.

W. A. Sample of Dallas is here buying several cars of fat stuff for Dallas butchers.

County Clerk Beyer of Garden City, and Joe Schooler, of Colorado City, are here looking into the stock business. Mr. Schooler is receiving the Simpson & Robertson cattle, bought some time ago of Quinn Bros. and Carrington.

J. M. Daughtery shipped twenty cars of beef cattle to St. Louis.

Townsend & Crowley shipped a car of bulls and stags to Winfield Scott at Brownwood as feeders.

Frank Divers sold to Don Bell, of Colorado, 220 cows at good figures.—Midland News.

Tom Shaw, the Runnels county stockman, was here Monday receiving a bunch of cattle put up by George Mapes. We understand that Mr. Shaw has leased George Vaughn's fine pasture north of Paint Rock three miles, and will place the cattle there—Concho Herald.

Walter Mullen returned Tuesday from Kansas City, where he had been with five cars of his fat cattle. He was not overly well pleased with his sale of same. Owing to the depleted condition of he market and superabundance of poultry, the price was considerably off.—Ballinger Banner-Leader.

Ritter & Trotter of Water Valley sold their fat steers to M. Z. Smissen for $11.50 and their other yearlings to H. Q. Lyles for $8.50.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas bought from Jim Currie 320 head of feeders at $19 and a car load of bulls and stags from W. H. Collyns at $12.

Rappleye, Williams & Knapp sold their fat cows to M. Z. Smissen at $12 and a lot of bulls and stags to M. Z. Smissen and H. Q. Lyles at $12 to $17.50.

Dr. J. T. Dickey of Coke county, bought two car loads of horses from Tom Gentry, Wm. Hiler and W. H. Collyns and started East with them to trade for cattle.

It is reported that John Lovelady was offered $1000 profit on the fat cows he has been buying at Amarillo and Colorado, but prefered to ship.

Gordon Stiles, from the head of Middle Concho, delivered at San Angelo Wednesday to Pulliam & Johnson, 507 grown steers, 99 fat cows and 12 bulls. Messrs. Pulliam & Johnson pastured the steers and shipped the fat cows to Kansas City and Chicago.

L. C. Dupree sold 100 head of bulls to Ross of Baird at p. t. and 100 mixed steers to Kearney Mayes at $10.

L. C. Dupree bought 75 bulls from Alvin Campbell.

Pulliam & Johnson bought 400 3's and 4's, steers from Sam Henderson of Menard county at $24 per head. They shipped them to Dublin to feed on cotton seed Thursday.—San Angelo Standard.

Stock of all kinds are looking well on the plains.

Tens of thousands of tons of sorghum has been matured gathered and stacked on the plains this fall.

So far this season there has not been a single cold spell and as a consequence cattle are in an excellent condition to pass through the winter.

The T Anchor people are turning their attention to fattening steers alone. They have sold off their cows and expect from this time on to purchase calves and yearlings and run them until they are three years old and then ship to market.

The famous Ewing Pan ranch has passed out of existence. Mrs. W. H. Rush of Chicago, has taken the patented land, which amounted to about 150,000 acres with the exception of sixteen sections, and Col. Elwood of Elwood, Ill. has taken all of the cattle in foreclosure of mortgage.—Amarillo Champion.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE.

The National Live Stock exchange met in St. Louis on the 7th inst., and besides the transaction of routine business adopted a memorial to the president urging an improvement of the consular service, and urging present inadequacy of pay as the principal reason for inefficiency.

A committee report recommending the establishment of a board of arbitration on each exchange, before which all trade disputes shall be brought for adjudication and providing that any member who shall fail or refuse to permit the board to pass upon disputes before allowing them to go into the courts, shall be suspended or expelled, was voted down by the exchange.

A proposition to change the dates of quarantine against southwestern cattle as now existing (February 1 to December 1, and to March 1 to November 1) was defeated principally as being likely to interfere with efforts to secure the raising of existing foreign embargoes. The matter of distribution of free copies of market papers by committee men, was referred to a committee, instructed to report at the next annual meeting. The railroad pooling bill now being discussed in congress was indorsed.

The afternoon session was almost entirely consumed in a discussion of the right of the national live stock exchange to interfere in the differentials on freight rates west of the Missouri river, in the interest of Texas cattle growers. This was finally settled by referring it to the executive committe with instructions to make a report at the next annual meeting.

The next annual convention will be held in Chicago.

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

These all succeed themselves:

Vice-presidents—John McCoy, of Kansas City, Joseph G. Martin of Omaha, W. J. Broderick of St. Louis, William Hines of St. Louis, G. W. Simpson of Fort Worth.

The City National bank at Quanah has failed.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

DALLAS RACES.

Dallas, Texas, had a matinee race meeting Saturday, which drew a large crowd, who paid $1 each to see the flyers. The first number was a gentleman's road race, with five entries, and was won by J. W. Villbig's roadster in less than a 3-minute clip. The second race was 2:13 trot, purse $200, best three in five, with Aunt Delilah, Strontia and Electrion entered. Aunt Delilah won three straight heats, the first in 2:28, and the two last in 2:18 flat, each. The event of the meeting was the match between Joe Patchen and Ryland T. The agreement was that Joe Patchen was to pull a four-wheel wagon, but owing to the inability to secure one, a bike was used, which caused the monetary side of the match to be declared off Joe Patchen had it all his own way, winning three straight heats, finishing the last in 2:09, which lowers the state record of 2:11 made by Symboleer. The track was said to be very slow. The fourth race was a half-mile dash, with Sallie Z., Frank James and Linden Boy entered, the horses finishing in the order named. The meeting was very successful from every standpoint.

STAY IN TEXAS.

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

The farms are small and unfruitful and the farmers so poor that they would stand all day to talk hard times but would walk off at the mention of buying a horse. Mr. Pidcoke decided "it couldn't vas" and says he literally gave his horses away and came back in disgust.—Amarillo Champion.

BREEDING THAT DOES NOT PAY.

The writer in the National Stockman says he writes on the above subject for two reasons: First, because, at the present time it is far easier to say what breeding does not pay than to say what breeding does pay. Second, it seems necessary to call attention to much unprofitable breeding of horses. It will certainly be admitted by all who have been breeding horses the past three or four years that the greater part of the business has been unprofitable. In every community where horses are bred hundreds of dollars have been lost. If the business is carried on as it has been in the past the loss will continue to be great. Only a very small per cent of horses now in our country will sell at a remunerative price.

The reason for this is largely due to the fact that the breeding stock has been inferior. Too many farmers have been breeding small, indifferent mares—mares for which they could find no market. They have tried to make these otherwise unprofitable mares bring profit by breeding them. The result is they have increased the number of their unprofitable horses. No one should expect a good salable animal from a mare that herself has not the leading characteristics of the type of animal he desires to raise. No one should expect a first-class driver from a road mare. When there was a demand for draught horses farmers were breeding all kinds of mares to draught stallions. Now since the demand is more for good drivers they are breeding draught mares and all others to road horses. When we cease to breed mares that should not be bred at all, when we breed in line of a certain type, when we turn a deaf ear to misrepresentations and exaggerated statements of many stallion owners, when we breed the best road mares to the best road stallions, and the best draught mares to the best draught stallions, we shall not have a large number of horses that cannot be sold for a fair price.

COLIC TREATMENT.

One of the experiment stations has dealt largely with this subject on horses and mules, and give their successful treatment:

Some methods of treatment are applicable in all forms of colic. These may be mentioned here in order to save repetition, the symptoms and special treatment being given along with the form to which they apply. Horses attacked by colic (as well as most of their diseases) should be placed under cover, best in a close large and closely boarded loose box, the floor of which should be well bedded with straw. As a rule, except in cases of considerable distention of the abdomen, it is needless to attempt to prevent them from rolling. During intermissions walking exercise is beneficial, except in very cold or wet weather. The body and limbs should be well rubbed with wisps of hay and when the limbs are cold a little turpentine may be rubbed into them. Generally injections into the rectum of tepid water with a little soap are in order. These injections are made with a large syringe carefully introduced and in quantities of about one gallon. This may be repeated at intervals if it is rejected. In cases of extreme violence or abdominal extension something may be attempted, by the aid of the halter and abundance of litter, to prevent the animal from fatally injuring himself until internal remedies can be administered. In some forms of colic relief is obtained by applying blankets wrung out of hot water (not hotter than can be easily tolerated by the hand) over the abdomen. These must be kept in place and be covered by a blanket and must be changed before they become cold and the skin rubbed dry when they are discontinued. In the way of internal remedies little can be recommeded as applicable to all forms of colic. Animals suffering from extreme colic often throw themselves down violently, and when the abdomen is distended there is then danger of rupture of bowels and stomach. In such cases morphine is the best and quickest calmative which can be used, and it is seldom out of place in acute cases of colic. It is best administered by the hypodermic syringe, although this method is not available to most of those for whom this bulletin is written.

DON'T FEED WHEAT TO HORSES.

Since feeding wheat to all kinds of live stock has become prevalent it seems important that information from all sources should have as much publicity as possible. A writer of some reputation has the following advice in regard to feeding wheat to horses in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman. If the experience of any of our readers does not accord with his we would be glad to hear from them:

For many weeks I have seen articles in English and American papers, regarding the proper way to feed wheat to horses and have been astonished that no scientific man has cautioned owners regarding such use. Feed with caution mixed with oats!

I remember very well that fifty years ago, for reasons unknown, a great deal of wheat was fed to horses through one winter, with more grain-foundered horses the next five years than I have seen at any time since. Wheat is an unnatural food for horses, and was the cause.

Young growing horses may break into a corn field and eat all they want without suffering permanent injury. Colic may follow, but bi-carbonate of soda, with plenty of salt, will put them all right inside of twenty-four hours. So, too, they may break into a barley, or oats, or rye field, and an excess of such ripening grain will not injure them beyond colic. If, however, they eat a like quantity of ripening wheat, in fifteen cases out of ten, grain founder will follow. A horse foundered by wheat may and usually does have a beautiful cun foot; and I do not think many veterinarians of today would be able to diagnose the difficulty or its cause.

I have used wheat for horses for forty years, as a medicine. A mare with foal may be given to aborting. The third, fifth and seventh months, are the usual periods. In my many years of breeding I have lost but three foals through abortion. I have always watched my mares, and if I see one loose in her bowels. I at once give her a pint of clean and sound wheat, mixed with two quarts of nice heavy oats. This I feed for three days, same quantity at night and morning, and save the foetus or foal.

In case of scours in a suckling foal I stir a pint of wheat flour in a half a pailful of water, then give to the mare to drink, and inside of forty-eight hours the foal is all right. I treat all ills in the suckling through its mother's milk.

With old stallions for forty years I have fed wheat mixed with oats, one part to three wheat makes a good bright coat, puts on fat and makes them vigorous in the stud, but otherwise lazy.

Wheat in any form except good bran is the worst possible food for horses used on the road or in any way except at slow work. Like corn it is heating and fattening, making fat in place of muscle. I have known many farmers to feed canaille or wheat middlings, and their horses were always fat, but were almost invariably shortened.

The term "grain founder" and "hair founder" were often applied to horses thirty-five and forty years ago. The worst founder known was grain founder, and wheat is the grain to cause it. The horse so foundered may not fall in the sole, but may retain a beautiful looking foot, and experts call the lameness or soreness a particular trouble when it is simply wheat founder.

I would not buy a horse at any price which has been fed liberally on wheat while growing; but the colt which had freedom of the oat bin as often as he chooses to go to it from the time he was weaned until fit for work will be sound and enduring—a good one to buy.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

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

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM

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

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I. S. EADES.

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

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

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

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THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
35107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and represented or no sale. Write for market report mailed free. Address. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

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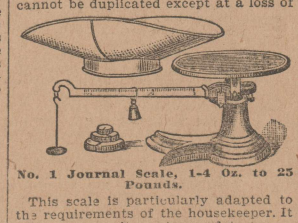
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WHEN THEY WEIGH ON JOURNAL SCALES,

Because Journal Scales Are Always Correct.

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



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

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

With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it exactly.

It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the home.

Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, with one years' subscription to Journal, $3.50.



No 2 Journal Scale. 1-4 Oz. to 240 Pounds.

This scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 20 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute accuracy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a quality of iron that is strong enough to sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the biggest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of these during the twelve months of our contract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal, $5.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

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

This week's hog market closed 5 to 10 cents lower. Top hogs, $3.90 @ 4. Mast hogs, $3@3.25; light hogs, $2.75@3.20. Cows in good demand at $1.60@1.80; extra fat cows, $1.90@2; bulls, $1.20@1.50.

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

HOGS.

	Ave.	Dock.	Price.
9	276		$3 90
86	239	80	4 05
17	153		3 75
43	236		4 00
77	227	240	4 05
71	248	40	4 05
59	221	120	3 80
17 pigs	113		3 30
42	160		3 65
22	192		3 80
70	247		4 05
50	160		3 25
69	252	80	4 05
67	265	160	3 95
21	228		3 95
64	309		4 00
63	170		4 00

CATTLE.

21 oxen	$16.00
1 cow	15.00
1 cow	10.00
1 cow	20.00
1 cow	18.00
10 bulls, average 1122	1.40

SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS.

M. L. Trout, Valley View, Tex., hogs.
J. P. Daggett, Tarrant county, cattle.
M. Pace, Bellvill, hogs.
G. T. Crimp, Tarrant county, hogs.
L. Mater, Tarrant county, hogs.
G. A. Richards, Blum, Tex., hogs.
Seitz & Sloven, Rhome, Tex., hogs.
T. M. Clayton, Tarrant county, hogs.
G. H. Dorathy, Tarrant county, hogs.
J. C. Bentley, El Paso, cattle.
B. H. Starr, Grapevine, Tex., hogs.
A. M. Farmer, Rockwall, Tex., hogs.
J. W. Grant, Marietta, Tex., hogs.
M. Jackson, Bartlett, hogs.
— Oualls, Hillsboro, Tex., hogs.
C. Mitchell, Tarrant county, hogs.

NOTES.

J. C. Bentley of El Paso had 385 head of Mexican cattle on the yards during the week, 300 of which he sold to Syd Webb of Bellveu. Terms not learned. The remainder were taken by the Packing house for slaughter.

The Corralitos cattle company had a train load of Mexican cattle on the yards, which they offered for sale, but not finding a buyer at the figure asked, shipped them to Kansas City.

N. P. R. Hatch of Chicago, secretary of the Fort Worth Stock Yards and Packing company, accompanied by his wife and baby boy, came in Tuesday for a two weeks' stay. This is his first visit to the state, and, of course, is well pleased with what he has seen.

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

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

Kansas City Live Stock.

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

Hogs—Receipts, 7800; shipments, 700; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.10@4.45; heavies, $4.30@4.50; packers, $4.25@4.50; mixed, $4.10@4.40; lights, $3.75@4.10; yorkers, 4.00@4.10; pigs, $3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2400; shipments, 500; market slow.

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

MULES.

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

CHICAGO MARKET.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady Christmas cattle sold at $6.40; bulk native steers, $3.50@5.00; cows, $1.25@2.50. Texas cattle receipts nominal; fed Texas quotable $3.50@4.25; grass steers, $2.50@3.00; grass cows, $2.00@2.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000. Market a quarter lower than last week. Good Texas muttons, $2.50@2.85; common, $1.50@2.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000. Market 5@10c higher. Bulk, $4.20@4.50.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1894.

The demand for Texas cattle during the past week has been good and all that arrived were readily disposed of at good prices, but not especially higher.

Receipts last week were about 4100 head, against 5000 the previous week. The demand was sufficient to absorb everything quickly, and prices were very satisfactory. The supply of native cattle was moderate all week and included a large proportion of Christmas cattle, which the latter part of the week were in demand. The markets all over the country seem to be glutted with choice cattle, and some good enough to sell for $6.50 early in the week could not be sold at the close at $6. On the other hand, the common and medium cattle have sold much better, and therefore the outlet for the Texas trade is much improved. Both receipts and demand are likely to be light until after the holidays, but with the advent of the new year we anticipate a good supply of feed cattle.

So far only one lot has arrived. They averaged 1110 pounds, and brought $4.25. It is very probable that Texas feeders will get better prices than they did a year ago. The better the cattle are the easier they will be to sell, and with cheap feed they certainly ought to be made fat.

Among the sales of the week were:

139 cows	789	$2 30
296 cows	823	2 35
234 steers	907	2 70
130 steers	926	2 85
50 steers	1004	3 30
143 cows	755	2 25
148 cows	767	2 25
82 steers	855	2 70
25 steers	973	3 00
264 steers	925	4 65
63 fed steers	1111	4 25
311 steers	921	2 90

Thesheep market has not changed much, but is in much better shape than it was a month ago. Reduced supplies have helped the market and brought it somewhat out of the darknes. The lambtrade also advanced, but during the past few days has declined a little. During the week 1330 head of Texas sheep were sold at $2.85. They were shipped from Wyoming, but were strictly grass fed. A string of 2060 Mexican lambs, averaging 50 lbs., sold to a feeder at $2.60. Native sheep sold at $1.00@3.50; lambs, $2.00@4.35.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Dec. 8.—After an irregular and unsett'ed market, the early part of this week, and with light arrivals since the close on Monday, the market Friday and today showed an improved condition, and an advance in values, especially for calves and yearlings. Beeves, cows and heifers closed firm; good calves and yearlings in demand. There is no material change in the condition of the hog and sheep market. On hand at the close of sales: Beef cattle, 294; calves and yearlings 98; hogs, 147; sheep, 703.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat beeves, per lb. gross, 2 3-4 to 3c.
Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4 to 2 1-2c.
Good fat cows and heifers, per lb gross, 2 to 2-14c.
Common to fair cows, each, $8 to $13
Bulls, 1 1-4 to 1 3-4c.
Good fat calves, each, $8 to $9.
Common to fair calves, each, $5 to $7.50.
Good fat yearlings, each, $10 to $11.
Common to fair yearlings, each, $6.50 to $9.

HOGS.

Good fat corn fed, per lb. gross, 4 to 4 1-4c.
Common to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c.
Ouachitas, 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c.

SHEEP.

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

ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 600; market strong; higher; native steers, good ordinary, $4.55; fair to medium, $3.40@4.00; feeders, $3.25; cows, $2.05@2.75; Texas steers, $3.55@3.75; light, $2.75@3.00; cows, $1.70 @2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6800; shipments, 2000; market firm; strong and 10c higher; no choice heavy on sale; good heavy, $4.35@4.45; good medium and mixed lots, $4.10@4.25; common to fair light, $3.70@4.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 100; shipments, 400; market strong; active and higher; native mixed, $2.40@2.75; sheep and lambs, $2.90@3.25; lambs, $3.85.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—Wool—Quiet without change.

New Orleans Produce.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 12.—Hog products very dull.

Pork—12 7-8c; lard, refined tierce, 5 1-4c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 5 3-8c; sides, 6 3-8; bacon, sides, 7 1-4c.

Hams—Choice sugar cured, 8 3-4@10 1-4c.

Rice—Ordinary to good, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

Coffee—Rio, ordinary to fair, 17 1-4@19 1-4c.

Flour—Quiet; extra fancy, $2.60@2.70; patents, $2.40@3.00.

Cornmeal—Dull at $2.20.

Bran—Steady at 71 1-2@82 1-2c.

Corn—Steady; No. 2 sacked, white, 50c; mixed, 52@53c; yellow, 54@55c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 sacked western, 37 @37 1-2c; Texas, 39@40c.

Hay—Firm; prime, 14@15c; choice, 16 @16 1-2c.

Sugar—Quiet and steady; open kettle, prime, 2 3-8c; fair to fully fair, 2 3-16@2 5-16c; common to good common, 2 1-8c; inferior, 1 7-8c; centrifugal, plantation granulated, 3 5-8c; off plantation granulated, 3 1-2@3 9-16c; choice white, 3 5-16@3 3-8c; off white, 3 1-8@3 1-4c; gray white, 3@3 1-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-16c; prime yellow clarified, 2 15-16@3c; off yellow clarified, 2 3-4@2 7-8c; seconds, 1 5-8@2 11-16c.

Molasses—Open kettle in good demand; strictly prime, 25c; good prime, 17@18c; good fair to prime, 13@15c; common to fair, 12c; centrifugal, dull; good prime to strictly prime, 5c; good common to fair, 4c; inferior to common, 3c.

Kansas City Produce.

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

Corn—1-4c lower; mixed, 41 1-2@41 3-4c; No. 2 white, 42 1-2c.

Oats—Firm; white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 33c.

Rye—Firm; No. 2, 49c.

Flaxseed—Dull; $1.33@1.40.

Bran—Higher; 48@49c.

Hay—Easier; timothy, $8.00@9.50; prairie, $7.50@9.00.

Butter—Dull and weak; creamery, 16 @21c; dairy, 12@15c.

Eggs—Weak; 19c.

Receipts—Wheat, 13,000; corn, 33,000; oats, 500.

Shipments—None.

St. Louis Cotton.

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

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—Flour—Quiet, steady.

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

Corn—Higher on estimates for tomorrow, closing 1-4@1-2c up. No. 2 mixed cash, 46 1-4c; December, 46 5-8c; January, 45 3-4c; May, 47 1-4c.

Oats—Firm, higher; No. 2 red cash, 30 1-2; December, 31 asked; May, 32 1-2 @32 5-8c. Sales of Minnesota at 54 1-2c.

Bran—Strong, 61c east track sacked.

Flax seed—$1.40; clover seed, good to choice, $8.40@8.50; timothy seed, $4.75@5.25.

Hay—Steady, unchanged.

Butter—Dull, depressed, choice to fancy separator creamery, 10@21c; choice dairy, 16@18c.

Eggs—Weak, 19c.

Corn meal—$2.05@2.10

Whisky—$1.23.

Cotton ties—65c.

Bagging—5 3-4@6 1-2c.

Pork, standard mess jobbing, $12.25. Lard, prime steam, $6.70; choice, $6.82 1-2: dry salt meats boxed shoulders, $5.12 1-2; longs, $5.87 1-2: ribs, $6.00. shorts, $6.12 1-2. Bacon, packed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $6.75; ribs, $6.87 1-2; shorts, $7.00.

Receipts—Flour, 3000; wheat, 7000; corn, 43,000; oats, 16,000.

Shipments—Flour, 5000; corn, none; oats, 30,000; wheat, none.

New York Cotton.

New York, Dec. 12.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1355; gross, 3295; forwarded, 2586; sales, 315; spinners, 215; stock, 198,536. Total today net receipts, 55,886; exports to Great Britain, 7756; to the continent, 14,313; stock, 1,186,533. Consolidated net receipts, 222,780; exports to Great Britain, 51,187; France, 31,900; to the continent, 75,447. Total since September 1: Net receipts, 4,249,290; exports Great Britain, 1,251,343; to France, 387,940; to the continent, 1,082,775.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 12.—Cotton steady. Middling, 5 1-4c; sales, 2159 bales; receipts, 14,485; exports, 3688; stock, 307,647.

Root crops are best preserved through the winter by being kept in the dark, at a temperature but little above the freezing point, and, if kept fresh, they must have plenty of moisture. These conditions are not very numerous nor very difficult to obtain, yet they are all important. It is simply an approximation of the conditions under which root crops are grown that best preserves them through the winter. The house cellar is not the proper place for root crops.

JOSEPHUS ON A JAUNT.

From the Black Land to the Timber—Terrell, Kemp, Mineola and Tyler.

Tyler, Smith Co., Tex., Dec. 11.

Dear Journal:

I fear that I am not just exactly in trim for letter writing today, but as I am down on the bill for a long winded letter for this week's paper, I'll make the attempt and will ask, in advance, for the pardon of your readers for the infliction imposed upon them. There's something in the atmosphere down here "in the brush" which makes me feel queerer than is my usual wont, hence I say I am not in trim for writing an interesting letter.

However, I'll say that I left Fort Worth last Friday morning bound for Terrell. Met our good friend, Sam Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., at the depot and we journeyed together. Sam is good company and we had quite a long talk on various topics while on the road. He is well posted on the many questions which vex the cattlemen of today and can tell almost as much about the general conditions of the business as anyone else.

When I talked him on the "shortage" question he cast upon me a withering look of contempt and said: "Young man, you have got too much sense to believe that a cattle shortage does or ever will exist. You are running around all the time and you are certainly able to see every where plenty of cattle. Of course there are not so many now as formerly, but there are plenty to supply the demand, and they won't be alarmingly short for several years, anyhow, and I feel perfectly safe in saying that I will never live to see a shortage in the cattle supply. I have never yet met a cattle buyer whose money would hold out as long as did the cattle and never will."

I knew he was right, but I wanted him to express himself and I said that in the sections I had visited it was hinted that the Territory people would not be able to get as many cattle this year as they wanted, and that for this reason it was generally believed that higher prices would prevail. Sam favored my observations with a smile this time as knowing as the look he gave me before was withering, and said, after a moment's thought:

"Well, its just this way. There are plenty of cattle and there's no use of anybody's attempting to excite the people by telling them that cattle are scarce. But the indications are a shade better and I know that cattle are worth as much as this season as last, and it may be will bring just a little better prices; not much more, but just a trifle. This is caused by the abundance of idle grass and will hold good if we are favored with good seasons in the spring. I don't think we are going to have any boom, but I do think that the silver lining to the dark cloud which has been over us for the past ten years is now coming round to where we can see just a corner of it, and if the wind don't shift it back, we may get to see it all before many years."

Now, Sam didn't tell me to put him down in print for saying all this, but I'm sure it's no secret. There is nothing but good, sound logic in his talk and he evidences a disposition to be fair and right in his belief and to give the yearling contractor a show, for which he should receive credit.

There were several questions about which I wanted him to express himself so I asked him about this season's fed stuff. He said:

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

"Will the importation of cattle from Mexico cut any figure with the Texas trade?" I inquired, and if you could get the full benefit of the "no" he gave me, you would know all about it. About this time we were near Terrell and Dink Chisholm of that place found us, and told us that the cattle in Kaufman and adjoining counties were in good shape and doing well; that they were not scarce and that some few contracts, small ones, had already been made at about last spring's prices.

Arrived at Terrell, Mr. Chisholm conducted us to the hotel and then did the right thing by courteously showing us around town, introducing us to the people and showing us where to get our lemonades, etc. I soon discovered that he and Sam wanted to visit a sick man in the country, so I left them and called on Judge J. O. Terrell, attorney at law, and of the firm of Terrell, Harris & Hardin, owners of one of the most famous Jersey herds in the South and breeders of fine swine. The judge was the acme of politeness, and said to me that his firm was much encouraged by recent business. As readers of the Journal all know, Terrell, Harris & Hardin usually take all the premiums in sight at the Dallas fair and anywhere else they exhibit.

Another very successful Jersey breeder at Terrell is J. D. Gray. Mr. Gray has been living at Terrell for twenty-five years; was formerly in the cattle business big; but his herd now numbers just ninety-eight head. He makes more money with this herd, however, than the West Texas ranchman who has 9800 head.

I met D. A. Crow of Crandall at Terrell. He is a butcher and cattleman. Says there are plenty of cattle in Kaufman county, and they are good ones.

C. O. Whitman of Terrell is a breeder of Hereford bulls, and it is said his stock is hard to beat.

Mr. Matthew Cartwright, president of the First National Bank of Terrell, handles a good many cattle and gives a good report of the country. Says the farmers have all done well this year and, everything taken into consideration, he thinks the prospects of his section are the very best.

Terrell is a rattling good town, is solidly built, has a good country around it, and its two railroads, the old reliable Texas and Pacific and the Texas Midland, together with the North Texas asylum for the insane, and the enterprising citizenship makes it a good business town.

General Passenger Agent Reid of the Texas Midland told me that his road was now running the finest passenger train in the state, and that while it only run from Ennis to Greenville, there was not a better equipped road in the state. This was a little hard for me to believe, but I was fully convinced when I went to Ennis. I never saw such fine passenger coaches in Texas, and a smoother road is not found anywhere.

From this you will see I have made a little run out of the way. I did it that I might eat Sunday dinner with my kinfolks in Waxahachie. I didn't go direct to Ennis from Terrell, but changed cars at Kaufman and spent Saturday with Dodge Mason at Kemp. Mr. Mason (expect I ought to call him "colonel") is cashier of the Kemp bank, is a cattle feeder and dealer, and is a first-class business man and a jolly good fellow. He is feeding 1000 cattle on meal near Kemp. I saw them, and they are doing fine. Mr. Mason has been reading the Journal for fourteen years, and can't get along without it.

He told me that the farmers in his section had done remarkably well. Kemp does lots of business, ships cattle, cotton, etc., and is one of the busiest little towns in the state. And while it is a little place, there are lots of very nice people there. In fact, they are awfully nice. Mr. Mason gave me an introduction to Kemp's elite society by sending me down to a rainbow party Saturday night, and you should have seen me stitching aprons (and my fingers.) I enjoyed my visit to Kemp so much that I'm ready to go back there again.

Sunday morning I went to Waxahachie via Kaufman and Ennis, and that night found me in Dallas.

Monday morning I boarded the old reliable Texas and Pacific and stopped at Mineola yesterday afternoon.

F. Guy Pay of Fort Worth, state agent for Streets' Western stable cars, was on the train with me and—but I won't tell about it. It's something very good, and if you want a good laugh, get him to tell it.

At Mineola I met Mr. S. R. Bruce of the merchandise firm of S. R. Bruce & Co., and president of the bank of Mineola. He says Wood county is certainly the poor man's paradise. Lands are cheap and good, and can be obtained very easily. Farmers have done well and are contented.

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

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

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

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

JOSEPHUS.

P. S.—By the way, I forgot to tell you about how bad stuck Dodge Mason is on his pet railroad, the Texas Trunk, which operates from Dallas to a distance of about sixty miles. He says, and I know it's true, that the Trunk is the best little road in Texas; that it treats its customers in the best possible manner, and that as a cattle road it can't be beat. He says when he wants to ship from Kemp he loads up and when the train gets over the first rise about a mile from town that he knows they are almost in Dallas.

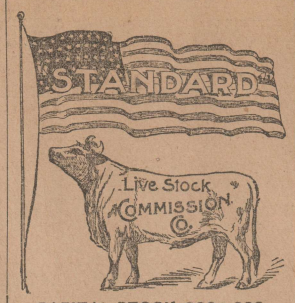
Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

HOLIDAY RATES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

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

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

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



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.

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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.

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Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894.
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The Fort Worth and Denver City railway will sell round trip tickets between stations on their line within a distance of 200 miles at a rate of 4 cents per mile, dates of sale December 24, 25 and 31, 1894, and January 1, 1895, limited for final return up to and including January 2, 1895.

For full information call on or address your nearest local agent.

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

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SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

It is so seldom that I see an item in the country papers calculated to interest country people who do business with them, that when I ran across the following interviews with farmers in the Seguin Enterprise I fell all over them. Here they are:

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

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

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

P. A. Anderson, **Lower Mill Creek**: "I have always planted my land half in cotton and half in corn, and won't change. Cotton is always cash, and I run my farm so that this cotton cash is clear. Every one ought to raise lots of hogs. There is plenty of feed besides corn to raise them on. Corn means butter, eggs, chickens and small store accounts. I believe that farmers sell too much cotton seed. It can be used as dairy feed to better advantage, and this means plenty of milk for hogs. Let the whole object of farmers be to make their cotton crop clear cash. 'Live at home and board at the same place,' as the saying is. If every one farms with the above objects, they will do well."

M. J. Durham, Durham Pottery: "I will plant less cotton than before and more corn. I am going to fence a pasture on the river and go into raising hogs for market. Will raise pumpkins, kershaws and sorghum to raise them on and finish fattening with corn. Sweet potatoes is a good crop in our country, if the merchants will find us a market. The Seguin market is too soon glutted."

* * * * *

Mr. John B. Buchanan ran a "sap" excursion into San Antonio last week, and the wonder of the week is where on earth and how on earth he got all those country people. If "Buck" ever runs for office the other fellow will have to go out of town with a whalin' majority or he's "shore" gone. He must have gotten some of them 'way above the forks of the creek and some of the city dudes, with little pointed toes, little cutaway "close," little cigarettes and little three-cornered necks had dead oodles of fun watching country go by. That's all right, boys, but be careful or some o' them "yaps" may come to town and trade you out of every cent your daddy leaves you. They are not only better than they look, but a darned sight smarter. And if Sam Jones is right, and I am afraid he is, that this country is going to Heligoland in a good many ways, if it is saved at all, the country people will have more to do with its salvation than everybody else put together.

* * * * *

I have contended for years that it is in the interest of the state as well as the owners of private lands alternating with state sections, that these lands be made solid bodies by an exchange of sections. I have shown in print how these alternating sections prevent the state from leasing her sections and how they prevent the private owner of the odd section from improving his land. And this irrigation meeting suggests another reason why these lands should be blocked solid. The ranch of Capt. A. E. Shepard in Buchel county, affords a good illustration of what I mean. There is a valley several miles wide and with a black soil several feet deep, bounded on either side by hill ranges, broken by gorges entering the valley. There is one point where a volume of storm water hundreds of yards wide and three feet deep has been seen to enter the valley. A dam sufficient to hold this water would back it off the captain's land upon possibly parts of two or three state sections. Now, the question is, whose water would that be? If this sets you to thinking, my object is attained.

* * * * *

Easly's solicitude as to where in Helena the water is to come from is shared by a good many people who know a good deal more about water than does possibly, our friend Easly. And while everybody knows that there is not water enough on the earth or under the earth to irrigate one acre in ten of Western Texas, here and there over the country is a "water crank" who, in his own way, is solving the question as to how some of the land may be irrigated. One may have a sub-irrigation scheme, another a ditch, and another a pump in well or stream; but in one way or another some grand results in a small way have been shown. And if these people are here and could be prevailed upon between learned dissertations to put in a few words edgewise about how they obtain and use the water it would doubtless afford a character of information that a great many people are hungry for. The man who wants to buy a hundred or two hundred acres and the man who wants to sell the land to him, wants to know how the party of the first part can live like a white man on the hundred or two acres. They know he can't irrigate it all, but would like to know if he can irrigate enough of it to save him when a dry season precludes a crop of cotton, grain or grass.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Messrs. Williamson & Blair having closed out their cattle interests in Texas, will leave for their Missouri homes this week. They have made many friends in Texas, who regret to lose them from among the Texas stockmen, and whose opinion is that it is only a matter of time when they will again be Texas stockmen. There is a facination about Texas ranch life that people never seem to get well of.

* * * * *

I am afraid we will have to import some irrigators before we can have much irrigation in Texas. However, a few might be developed from the raw material at hand. I know a few old-time dogy chasers who take to it all right, but as a rule I think they would regard the undertaking a good deal as the average cow boy would a job of diging post holes.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE "OLD STATES."

For the holiday excursions to the old states, the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, at one fare for the round-trip, limited good to return within thirty days from date of sale, to Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Bristol, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans and a large number of other points. If you anticipate paying your friends a holiday visit, write to us and get the lowest rates and through connections.

Nothing will be spared in the way of fast trains, extra equipment, and sure connections to make your trip an enjoyable one.

Write your friends in the old states who are all anxious to make their home in this land of good things, to get ready and come back with you, where a hearty welcome awaits them. All lines sell via the Cotton Belt Route, the only line with double daiy trains from Texas to Memphis and return without change.

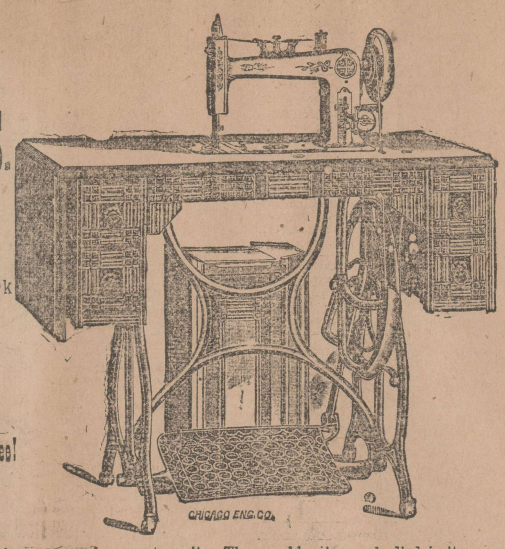
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FULL DESCRIPTION.

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

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

There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us $22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, $25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and $20.00 to pay for same, and $8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and $32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid.

NOTICE: All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the machine will be sent as proposed.

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

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MORE THAN PLEASED.

Strawn, Tex., Nov. 26, 1894.

Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Gentlemen—I am more than pleased with the Journal sewing machine. It is all you represent it to be, and I will advise all my friends who desire a sewing machine to buy the Journal machine and get your valuable and instructive paper free. Yours truly,

MRS. O. L. YORK.

(Note—The Journal machine is not the ordinary newspaper premium machine so widely advertised at from $15 to $20, but is a machine built for the regular trade, and always satisfies. See description elsewhere. Price, delivered, with four drawers and leaf and all attachments, with Journal 12 months, $22. PUBLISHERS.)

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With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucuous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

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CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee for 5 Years and chain and charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, $2.35, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best timekeeper in the World for the money, and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold Watch. Write to-day, this offer will not appear again. Address

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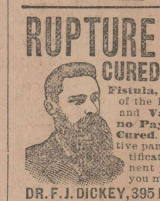


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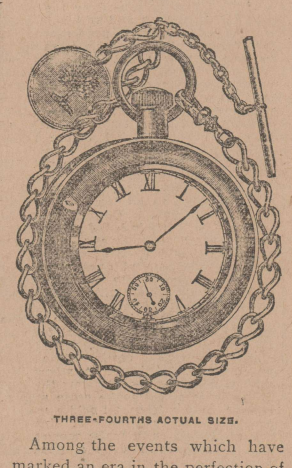
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An American Watch Sent Post paid, for $1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



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

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

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

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

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Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secy. and Treas.

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Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

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THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,703	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,254		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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

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SOUTH OMAHA

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,995	1,950
1886	144,457	290,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

THE FARM.

WHAT THRIFT CAN DO.

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

CROPS THAT PAY.

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

WIDE TIRES.

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

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

In those parts of the country where stone does not abound, and the most available road material is prairie mud —the first, best and cheapest relief is to use wide tires, next, put in underdrains and keep the road well shaped up. Such a road, properly looked after, comes very near being right for sparsely settled prairie country, and during a large part of the year is good enough for anybody, but it is absolutely necessary to use wide tires, and what is more it is profitable to the user, in that he can haul double the corn out of the field that he could have hauled with narrow tires, and he can get to town with a very much larger load, even when he is the only user of wide tires over that road, and as soon as the flat-footed wagons become general, it is not necessary to spend one-half the amount keeping up even a common dirt road.

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

A STRAIGHT TALK.

It is one of the greatest delights of our life to see any section of our common country thrive and prosper. There are thousands of farming sections where the farmers are discouraged and have sagged back into the rut of dull indifference. It seems almost impossible to rouse them up. It is hard to get these men to see that the first great difficulty to be removed before they can prosper, is their own lack of intelligent study of their own situation and how to get out of it. There is not enough thought, enough study, enough reading, in a word, not enough mind, brains, intellect, used in this farming business. Millions of dollars are wasted, after they have been laboriously earned, just because farmers will not use the mind God has given them in study and earnest effort to learn how to save these wasted values. The farmer's hands are hard enough, heaven knows. He works day and night, and slaves as no other man slaves to win success by dint of hard labor." The above from an exchange, it is rather a strong statement, but in the main, and unfortunately, it is true. There are thousands of farmers who will not read the papers devoted to their interests, and if they do, express contempt for the suggestions they find therein. Agricultural editors in most instances are practicul men, selected for their fitness for the positions they occupy, and if not they deduce conclusions from the experiences of their practical contributors. Of couse, there are instances when matter will appear in the columns of stock and farm publications, which, though applicable to one section of the country would, if followed out, play havoc in another, and in consequence the agricultural editor comes in for a lambasting from men who are ever ready to pick a flaw in any plans suggested. The old saw: "Convince a man against his will," etc., applies in these cases. But the campaign of education goes on; the few who do continue to read up and improve their methods are the men who make farming and stock raising pay, and the more papers of the class of Texas Stock and Farm Journal there is taken in any community, the better the stock and the more prosperity, big barns, plenty of feed, home production for home consumption, and it is these improved methods that develops the prosperity gleaned from the experience of those who have been entirely successful.

FARMERS AND COLLEGES.

It has often been urged that in order to make the work of the agricultural colleges effective in the education of farmers, a preparatory course in agriculture should be enforced before the student should be allowed to take up the academic or literary part of his studies. And in order that this may be effectually done, it is urged that the real agricultural department be removed from the literary or finishing institute. With but few exceptions, when a farmer's son arrives at the state agricultural college he is derided by his fellows if he announces a determination to devote his attention to agricultural study, and he soon succumbs and falls in line, taking up the branches that qualify him for a clerk or city business man. A writer in the Journal of Agriculture has sized up the situation pretty carefully, and says:

The idea prevails among a large number of people of various trades and professions and, unfortunately, among many who call themselves farmers, that the farmer doesn't need an education; that most any kind of an education, or even none at all, is good enough for him; that if he be reasonably skillful with the various kinds implements which he is required to operate; that if he possesses good judgment in regard to the time to sow and the time to reap; that if he be able with a keen eye to discriminate between a good animal and a poor one; that if he knows how to feed his animals when hungry and water them when thirsty and manifests a good stock of common sense in regard to the serious and complicated operations of farm life; that that is sufficient; that a "college education" is unnecessary. But this is a great mistake. The farmer to be a thorough master of his profession requires a broader, more extensive and more varied education than any other business man under the sun. To those who have not thought seriously on the subject, that will seem to be an extravagant assertion, but the facts in the case will confirm the statement.

Let us compare some of the requirements of the various lines of business. There are certain general qualifications that are necessary to success in any line of business, to the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer and the professional man alike, such as strong common sense, good judgment and an extensive knowledge of human nature. The merchant must specially study the wants of the people to whom he expects to make his sales. He must also know where and how to buy the most and best goods for his money. He must understand keeping accounts, which necessitates a reasonable knowledge of mathematics and language. The banker needs specially to know the ability of his borrowers to make payments, or in other words he must know what is "good paper" and what isn't. He must thoroughly understand accounts and commercial law. The manufacturer, besides understanding the details of the manufacture of his product, must also be acquainted with the source from which he draws his raw materials and the requirements of the trade he seeks to supply. He should also understand accounts and commercial law.

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

Where shall the farmer acquire this special education? Undoubtedly, our agricultural colleges are the proper places for that kind of instruction. But strange as it may seem, farmers' sons seem very little inclined to desire that kind of instruction. This is especially true of Missouri. Probably one reason of this is the fact that Missouri's agricultural college being connected with the state university, and the vast majority of the students taking academic and professional courses, and agriculture and the agricultural course, through ignorance concerning its dignity and importance, being held in derision, many who would take the agricultural course, were the college separate and removed from the university, are by the force of sentiment drawn into the other departments. Another reason is that the necessity for such knowledge is not appreciated even by the farmers themselves.

We hope the time will hasten on when the importance of scientific knowledge as applied to agriculture will be fully realized and our agricultural colleges will annually turn out their just proportion of graduates who will apply their acquired knowledge to practical farming and compel the world to recognize the dignity of the agricultural profession which its importance demands.

FOR THE HOLIDAY VISIT.

That solid standby, the Southern Pacific railroad, is making the very low rate of one fare for the round trip for all Southern points, tickets to be sold December 20, 21 and 22, 1894. Agents at all stations on the lines will sell you through tickets and check your bagage clear to your destination, saving you worry.

Elegant day coaches will be run through without change.

First-class Pullman buffet and tourist sleepers for those desiring them.

Making close connections in both directions with the G., C. & S. F. railway at Rosenberg, and the H. & T. C., M., K. & T., H. E & W. T. and I. & G. N. railways at Houston.

For rates, maps, time tables and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or

L. J. PARKS,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas.
W. A. REINHARDT,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are expecting you to spend the holidays with them, and the Southern Pacific (Sunset Route), the shortest, quickest and best line to all points in the Southeast, will sell tickets, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, good for return 30 days, from date of sale, at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Agents at all stations can furnish tickets and check baggage through to destination. Elegant day coaches will be run through without change. See that your ticket reads over the Southern Pacific, and see New Orleans, the metropolis of the South. For rates, maps, time tables and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or

L. J. PARKS,
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Remember.

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

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SHEEP AND WOOL

PROFIT IN GOATS.

Our friends in the morocco trade have often informally discussed the feasibility of raising goats in the United States. There are vast tracts of land west of the Mississippi unsuited for agriculture, but admirably adapted to the propagation of goats and not unlike in climatic conditions to the hereditary home of that hardy animal in Asia and northern Africa. It has been found that in the dry climate of Texas and the Pacific slope goats flourish abundantly, and in southern Arizona some attention is being paid to raising Angora goats. The silky hair of this breed is valuable for mohair, but the common short-haired goat yields a better skin for tanning. This year there have been sharp advances in goatskins in the hair, and the importers are demanding the new rates with considerable firmness. The American manufacturers of morocco have almost absolutely stopped the importation of French kid. There are many firms in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities who produce glazed kid of better quality and for a lower price than the French manufacturers can set it down at our seaboard. Unfortunately the raw skins are all imported. That our domestic manufacturers are able to successfully compete with their French rivals, although so much further removed from the supply of raw material, is highly creditable to their ability and enterprise, but the fact remains that goats should be raised in our own country. There is no skin to compare with that of the goat for making leather for ladies' shoes. Calfskin is fine, but tender and immature. The kangaroo would be a formidable competitor of the goat but for the high priceofthe skins, resulting from the comparative scarcity of the animals. Goatskins are fine in texture, but tough and durable. If a domestic supply of green salted or even properly dried goatskins were obtainable our tanners could make much better leather. Imported skins are badly taken off and the curing is often crude. In the tropics it is necessary to spread a poison cure upon the skins to prevent the attacks of insects. This poison is imported at considerable expense and distributed from the ports by the traders into the interior.

The problem of goat culture in the United States is contingent upon the use of goat's flesh for food. Every one knows the milk is nutritious, but there is a general ignorance of the value of the meat. In the countries where goats abound their flesh is the principal article of consumption. There can be no sensible reason why mutton should be considered edible and goat's flesh unfit for food. There would seem to be an opportunity for individual or corporate enterprise in the introduction and propagation of herds of goats in the southwest. Of late there has been discussion of the cultivation of canaigre for tanning in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. We suggest that the capitalists engaged in canaigre culture add the goat to their scheme. They would then be in a position to supply morocco manufacturers with two kinds of raw material.—Shoe and Leather Review.

A BETTER TONE.

In sizing up the wool market the Boston Weekly Advertiser, among other things, says: "The trade has shown a falling off the past week, which no doubt was partly due to the holiday. The demand, however, shows a quiet tone, and prospects point toward a slow business during the balance of the year. The woolen mills are generally busy, however, and considerable wool is being used up from week to week. The trouble is that buyers are undetermined how to act in regard to purchasing wool. Prices are low, and many well-informed operators express the opinion strongly that the present low range of quotations will not prevail again. This is how they feel, but at the same time they are not prepared to go in and purchase heavily, as they are aware that things have had a practice of late years of running contrary to general expectations, and they are not prepared to take much risk.

Values for wool have not been materially changed in any line, the quiet demand not having sufficient effect on the market to harden prices, notwithstanding the firmer tone abroad. It is doubtful if manufacturers show any disposition to buy wool beyond meeting their actual wants, until after the first of the year, when they can know more certainly how badly their business will be crippled by the foreign competition. That they will have to make a lower price for goods than they were forced to accept when spring orders were booked, is not thought will be the case, but they have the fear that such may be the outcome, and are not disposed to tie themseves up with the raw material until they see their way more clearly. Manufacturers had all the advantage in taking early spring orders, from the fact that their foreign competitors were unable to make deliveries until after January 1, which was too late for the clother's use, but on the heavy-weight sale there will be no handicap from this cause, and will have to be free, open competition for the business.

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

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

The Southern Pacific Sets the Pace, Fastest on Record.

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

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

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

Connections will be made at New Orleans, 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 between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will thus be inaugurated by the "Sunset Limited" over the famous Sunset Route.

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

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

J. S. SCHRIEVER,
Traffic Manager, New Orleans, La.
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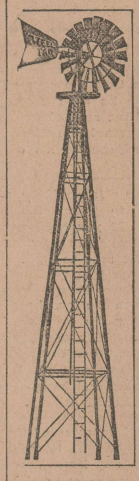
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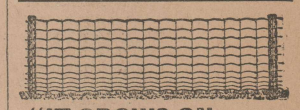
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One of the things that the present congress should give its early attention, is the government seed division, which Secretary Morton has declared to be a worthless adjunct to his department.

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

Christmas will soon be on hand. Make it a day of joy for everybody around you, and especially the little folks. The hard times are with us always; Christmas comes once in a year; quit talking hard times and have one genuine good old fashioned holiday.

A good way to put in some of the long winter evenings will be to write and tell Texas Stock and Farm Journal how you grow your most successful crop, or your method of stock raising. Do not fear that everybody else will adopt your special plans, but give investigators the benefit of your experience.

Read the article on "Farmers and Colleges" in another column, and if you are a farmer decide right now that you will see that your son will not labor under the disadvantages of not having an equal show with the man who has an education. If he decides to follow your occupation he will need it fully as much as in any other walk of life.

The horse has laid another hold on the affections of man by yielding from his blood a preventative for diphtheria. The application of this new discovery has, it is said, proved a success in Paris, France, where experiments have been going on for some time. If this be true, this is one of the most important medical discoveries of the age, and while the scientists must not be overlooked, the now much-abused horse should some in for his share of thanks.

Now that canaigre is taking such a hold in the West, a contemporary suggests that there would be a good profit in Angora goat raising in the same localities. Angora goat hair brings a high price and goat skins enter very largely into shoe manufacture, and are said to yield to the tannic properties of canaigre better than the heavier leathers. At present nearly all of the goat skin used in this country is imported. The Journal would like to hear from some of its Western readers who have tried goat raising, as to whether or not they consider it profitable.

In an exchange of large circulation, an advertiser announces in display type that he will give a $500-span of horses away to the person sending him the best bushel of corn, freight prepaid, up until March 1, 1895. Of all the bunco games seen lately this one certainly takes the cake. And despite the fact that no guarantee, reference or evidence of reliability goes with this scheme it is quite probable that 5000 suckers will send him a bushel of corn each, which at the present price will be worth $2500 to him. It seems strange that a first-class journal would accept such advertisements.

The stockman or farmer who studies his business is the man who succeeds. It requires more genuine skill to select live stock thoroughly adapted to surrounding natural conditions, and crops which can be raised at a profit, than does any other branch of business. The requirements for the successful growth of crops and stock are as different as the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and unless a man be thoroughly in love with his work and willing to give it the benefit of all the skill he can master, he had better turn his attention elsewhere.

The establishment of a central horse market at the Fort Worth stock yards should receive the encouragement of every dearler and horse raiser in the state. It is the plan to have private sales daily, and auctions once a month under the direction of a thoroughly competent man, one who has been raised up in the business, so that those having horses to sell need have no fear in consigning to this market. By concentrating horses at this point, buyers from the country and cities contiguous will naturally come here to make their selections, which will manifestly be to the advantage of both buyers and sellers. Dealers from a number of the large Southern cities speak favorably of the establishment of a market here, and promise to give it their patronage.

The stockholders of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition met in Dallas Tuesday, and after casting up accounts found that the total cash receipts from the fair amounted to $109,-391.52, which, after the payment of running expenses, left a balance of $37,-085.03. The financial success of this worthy institution should be a source of gratification to every citizen of Texas, for it insures the going on of the good work it has been doing for the state at large since its inception. After paying a large amount of outstanding debts new officers were elected for next year as follows: Guy Sumpter, president; J. B. Adoue, treasurer; Claude Cour, secretary. With renewed encouragement the association will at once begin preparations for a greater and grander fair than ever, and Texas Stock and Farm Journal expreses the hope that unlimited success will crown their every effort.

According to a Washington newspaper correspondent the secretary of the interrior is opposed to the opening up of the Indian Territory lands for free settlement. There is a bill before congess to the effect that all lands not aleady settled, shall when subject to disposal, be put up and sold to the highest bidder. If this act passes, it will be a severe blow to the boomers, who will then likely settle down and try to make a living by working. The passage of this bill would hasten the admittance of the entire Territory to statehood, a consumation that will be a happy solution of the vast amount of trouble occasioned by that part of this country. The bill recently introduced asking congress to unite the lands of the five civilized tribes and make thereof the Territory of Indianola. would be a useless standing off of what should really be done, i, e. the admission of the entire Indian Territory as a full fledged state.

Despite the ruinously low price that the farmers have received for cotton this year, as a rule they are in better condition financially than for years past. This is not due to cotton raising, but to the enormous yield of that and other crops. The cotton yield has been much heavier than for years, the corn and other feed crops have made heavy yields, and while few farmers have anything to place to the credit side of next year's work, they have, by niggardly economy and hard labor, been able to take care of their obligations. After all, it is quite likely that this year's experience will prove a blessing to the farmers of Texas and the South. Cultivating the best land on earth, they will find that the same amount of labor heretofore expended on cotton, will, when applied to a diversity of crops, with farm live stock attachments, bring returns that will make them independent of a system of credits and mortgages.

In one of the western legislative districts of this state, the recently elected representative has called for his constituents, irrespective of party affilliation, to meet and instruct him what they want and expect him to do in the next session of the Texas legislature. In response to this call one or more meetings have been held, at one of which resolutions were adopted asking him to frame and work for the passage of a law reducing the selling price of state lands. Here is an example worthy of emulation. Usually, in the heat of political strife incidentl to election, the question of what laws the people want passed or repealed, is lost sight of, and the legislator is given the office because he happens to be the standard bearer of this or that political party. After he gets the office he goes to the legislature with no well defined idea of what his people need, and consequently his work, too often is of little good to the section he represents. By doing as this gentleman has, he is made aware of just what is expected of him, and is accountable to his constituency for his failure to represent their interests.

The report of the commissioner of the general land office of Texas has been given to the printer and in the next issue, the Journal hopes to be able to present its readers with a resume of that document which will be interesting and instructive. From private advices it can be authoritatively stated that the message will show that there has been a falling off in the number of acres of state land under lease from over 9,000,000 two years ago, to in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 at this time. The general depression and the extended drouth have caused this failing off, and the forthcoming report will urge the reduction of the lease price from four to two cents per acre. The report will further recommend that in the case of actual settlers, interest be exempted for three years from the time of the first purchase, that being the time necessary to obtain a title. First purchase time is specified to prevent repurchase, which would be cheaper where interest has accumulated for some time. Another plan suggested in the report is to reduce the amount of interest on the total purchase price commensurate with the amount necescary to obtain title. The report will not recommend a reduction in the purchase price of state lands, as the commissioner believes the lands are worth $2 per acre under the terms they are sold, and that with the return of prosperity they will find ready purchasers at that price. In this, Texas Stock and Farm Journal differs with him. The bigger part of the state lands now on the market are fit only for stock raising, taking all the way from ten to twenty acres to a cow, and in proportion for sheep, and even at $1 per acre the purchase of such lands would be a doubtful investment. The report and the legislation it recommends will be an interesting document to the people of West Texas.

The day of irrigation farming, as well as irrigation gardening, in Texas, is just now dawning; the story of its accomplishment will be told within a few years by countless thousands of dollars in the increased output of agricultural products. The magic power which in three years changed Colorado's chief industry from minerals to agricultural products can be applied to the semi-arid portion of this great state, in more instances than dreamed of by the wildest advocate or irrigation at the present time. All movements of this kind must have a beginning and this one has started out very auspiciously. The convention which met in San Antonio last week was comprised of representative men, each fully alive to the importance of irrigation, and willing that its application might be made general. There was little of localism in the deliberation of the body, the prevaling sentiment seeming to be a desire to see all of the semi-arid belt under the benificent touch of irrigation. The real work of the convention, however, is yet to be done. With the present laws as regards water rights on the statute books of the state there is little encouragement for individuals or corporations to invest in irrigation projects, on a scale commensurate with the existing needs. The lack of protection afforded them deters any but individual irrigators operating on a small scale, and while too many of these can not be had, it is imperative that large concerns with sufficient capital to build big reservoirs and put immense areas under ditch, be encouraged. The length of time and the expense connected with putting individual tracts of land under irrigation will prevent the poor man from investing in that direction, while if large areas be included, there will be no trouble in securing settlers. The framing of a law to meet the exigencies of the case is a delicate and weighty problem, and the committee appointed by the recent irrigation convention have before them a difficult task. In the meantime individuals, small farmers, can in more ways than one arrange to artificially water a few acres with the assurance that a hundred fold returns await their energy in this direction.

MORE SCARE THAN HURT.

The report of the president of Cornell university for the present year contains a valuable review of the recently established New York State Veterinary college. In his message to the legislature in 1893 and again in 1894, Governor Flower showed the need of such an institution and its great value to the live stock interests, as well as the general health of the citizens of that state. Modern science has demonstrated that a large proportion of human disease is traceable to diseases of animals conveyed through milk, meats, eggs, and other animal food. Among these may be mentioned tuberculosis, diphtheria, glanders, hydrophobia, tetanus, milk-sickness, pyaenia, erysipelas, gangrene, Asiatic cholera, etc. Of these the most dangerous to the human race is tuberculosis, and every animal is a possible disseminator of the infection. Cattle are the most susceptible to this disease, and Dr. James Law, a veterinarian of wide experience, thinks 5 per cent of all the dairy herds are affected. In herds actually tested he has found the maximum of diseased to be 98 per cent and the minimum 5 per cent.

"From the animals, and especially from cattle—oftenest through milk and meat—tuberculosis is conveyed to man," says Cornell's president. "It is the most deadly single disease which attacks the human family. Cholera, yellow fever and smallpox occasionally invade our borders, and they create universal dismay; and war, plague and famine suddenly decimate panic-stricken nations; but all these causes of human life taken together are insignificant when compared with the constant and uniform havoc of tuberculosis. This white plague of the North, as it has been aptly termed, is always present and always active; and its frightful prevalence may be inferred from the fact that in New York state every eighth person dies of it; in New York city it carries off between 5000 and 6000 persons annually, and in most cities from 20 to 50 per cent of the population contract it at some period of life."

Were this language used by a person of less public esteem and in whom the greatest confidence is not reposed—such as the president of Cornell—it would likely be considered sensational. Coming from such an eminent authority it challenges consideration. There is not a state veterinary college in the United States outside of New York, and here in Texas, where the live stock interests are so great, and millions upon millions of dollars are invested in the business, almost no attention has been paid to this important question. Aside from the importance to the public health such an institution would no doubt prove of special value to the breeders, dairymen and owners of the great herds on our Western plains. If a veterinary college can be established in New York with such vast benefits to the general public, then the conditions are even more imperative that a similar college be fostered and established in Texas. The present may not be an opportune time—in view of the declaration of Governor-elect Culberson to lop off all possible expense to the state—to urge such an undertaking, but these facts should demand the attention of the legislature.—Gazette.

While Cornell's president is probably right in the mater, veterinarians in Texas say that little or no tuberculosis exists among Texas cattle, and assign as the reason, that there are few dairy herds in the state, and cattle used for milking are not housed and pampered to the extent that they are susceptible to drafts and consequent colds as are the herds of the eastern states. Texas atmosphere is not encouraging to the microbes which create tuberculosis, and Texas people can continue the use of milk without much fear of contracting disease. Texas has a live stock sanitary commission composed of men capable of looking after the condition of the herds of the western plains, and while there can be no doubt that a state veterinarian is a good man in his place, there is no imperative demand for the creation of such an officer just yet. When big dairy herds, like they have in New York get common in Texas, it might be well to appoint a state veterinarian, but just now the good that he could do would be very little.

Potatoe growing by farmers is given too little attention. It is just as easy with good methods to grow a full crop as it is with slip-shod methods to grow a quarter of a crop. It is as simple a matter to grow potatoes that are generally and comparatively sound as to grow those that are afflicted with some one of the various forms of potato disease. It all depends largely upon the manner of soil selected for the crop, its previous use, fertilizing materials used, and cultivation given. Of course the time and manner of planting are more or less essential factors. Also facilities for irrigating the crop will invariably insure a crop, no matter what the conditions of weather as to dryness. Another thing, there does not simply exist a possibility for the general farmer to grow a profitable crop of potatoes each year from a commercial point of view, but there are other reasons for his giving some systematic attention to the growing of the potato. Ordinarily potatoes make a first rate cheap stock food. It adds a variety to the ration. The crop is always a good thing for the ground on which it is grown. Heavy grain and grass crops always follow a well cultivated crop of potatoes.

SLADE IN ARKANSAS.

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

Ozone, Ark., Dec. 2.

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



things I have said, nor all those I have left unsaid, but this morning my nurse's mother, the landlady of the pleasant little hotel, came to me and said that Fidelia had confessed to her the state of mellowness in which mine and Fidelia's affections had melted into since my short stay there, adding that she had daughter's welfare too much at heart to interfere with serious affairs like this, and that if I could prove up my claim to a good character and pay my hotel bill, she would let true love take its own course. She added incidentally that a drummer who once came courting in this little town and who got his case pretty far advanced on the court calendar and was discovered to have a wife and five children, had the misfortune to have his lifeless remains picked up in the suburbs with various and sundry gunshot wounds disfiguring the otherwise handsome features of the defunct lover.

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

"You must be unwell?"

"Indeed, physically speaking, I am a little rattled."

"I guess I'll just give you some medicine—say they have to hold me when they give me quinine—will we have to hold you?"

"I know of no one who cares enough whether I take medicine or not to undertake such a job."

"Well, that's sad—I'll care for you that much. If you'll take it right nice I'll give you a great big dose of quinine."

"Give me a kiss instead of the quinine."

"No, no; that's the very worst thing you could have for a fever—big dose of quinine is what you need."

Conversations something like this became more frequent than any doctor would think necessary between patient and nurse, and sometimes the conversation would vary from the above formula quite materially.

One evening the old gentleman, the father of the meek-eyed nurse, knocked at the door of my room and remarked in a very highly complected



tone of voice, "Fidelia, come out o' ther an' go to bed. Stranger, you son of a gun, come in my room an' put your chops to my ruby lips, durn your skin, I can look you in the face in the mornin'."

This coarse remark led me to believe that the girl's father had been guilty of eavesdropping, and that he had overheard a remark his daughter had made about not being able to look me squarely in the face next morning in case she gratified some wish of mine under discussion. It was after we had thus been found out that the girl confessed to her mother that she was not trifling with my affections, and that we were "two hearts that beat as one, and a couple of souls without a single thought." The old lady seeing how serious things had got to be, has concluded to look me up in the commercial reports and if I am found to be a good risk, she intends to work off this girl on me. I have promised to furnish her the address of a number of Sunday school superintendents, preachers, bank presidents, etc., with whom I am on terms of great intimacy. Now what I want is for you to run this notice, to-wit:

Notice.—Anybody knowing the undersigned, knowing anything good about him and being able to keep mum about anything indifferent or bad that rumor may have circulated, and also being able to certify that he is not mixed up in any annoying or entangling matrimonial alliances, will please communicate with the aforesaid undersigned authority."

When I get some answers to the above and foregoing "ad," I shall put my prospective father-in-law on track of my character, the idea being this, that if I can make her think she is about to capture a good average son-in-law, she will trust me to go down to the railway station before paying my board. I am satisfied that a present attempt to stroll down the boulevard with my grip in hand would result in war and rumors of wars.

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

In my present debilitated state of health and finances, my imagination is not much on the imagine, and your readers will have to be satisfied this week with a truthful picture of the scenes of this great country. Civilization is making great inroads into this wilderness of original sin and ignorance and the old settlers who have so long stood as a barrier to the introduction of painted liquor, mixed drinks, clean shirts, tailor-made clothes, imitation diamonds, expensive language, and other species of civilization and refinement are being planted with pleasing frequency. Those old fellows who still cling to camp meetings, white corn whisky from the mountain gulches, last year's shirts, and the Arkansas language as she is spoke, are fast disappearing before the burnished dudes who follow the advent of railroads with cigarettes, weak lungs and delicate build of voice.

I met one of these old-timers the other day as I was taking a stroll through the hills a few miles from this little town. He was seated upon the trunk of a fallen tree with a long flint-and-steel-lock rifle across his knees. His pointed chin whiskers were glued together with tobacco juice, and of the color of the soiled night-shirt of the canvassed ham. I held converse with him thus:

"Hi, thar, stranger!"

"Howdy do?" was my reply as I proceeded to walk by a few yards from him.

"Say; got a chawterbacker about yer?"

"Certainly," and I produced a specimen of my favorite brand, approached and offered it to him.

He looked at it and then at me and remarked:

"Hain't goin' no furder in that direction, are ye?"

"Well, yes, I thought I would."

"An' I think you wouldn't."

"Why?"

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

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

"Whole heaps!"

"Explain."

"Don't need no explainin', 'cept them as wears bile shirts an' chaws store 'baccer ain't got no business in tother gulch over thar."

"What kind of tobacco should I use, pray, to be allowed to walk where I wish in this country?"

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

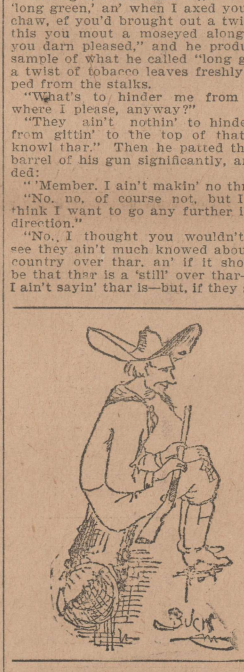
"What's to hinder me from going where I please, anyway?"

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

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

"No, no, of course not, but I don't think I want to go any further in that direction."

"No, I thought you wouldn't. You see they ain't much knowed about that country over thar, an' if it should so be that ther is a 'still' over thar—mind I ain't sayin' thar is—but, if they should



be, you wouldn't want to be the one to find it, now, would you?"

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

"Now, stranger, yer talking sense—say, have you got a cymblin with you?"

"I don't know what you mean."

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

"Oh, I see."

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

"Just then a peculiar, shrill whistle was heard down the mountain side, and my talkative mountaineer was on his feet in an instant, walking slowly and carefully, stooping over and peering through the sumach bushes, holding his long gun ready for action. I vanished in a direction opposite to the one whence the whistle came. I had gone only a short distance when I heard the report of a gun—nothing more.

Next afternoon I saw buzzards and crows circling around a clump of bushes near where I had talked with the mountaineer.

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

ALARMED.

The friends of ex-Deputy United States Marshal John Harvey are seriously alarmed at the continued absence of that gentleman, who left here last Tuesday for a hunt in the mountains north of here. The fact that it has been hinted that Mr. Harvey was a detective, and that hints of a moonshine distillery in the mountains have also reached here, do not tend to reassure the friends of that very popular gentleman.

I am sincerely of the opinion that the friends of Mr. Harvey have grave cause to be alarmed at his absence, and if he has any loved ones at home they have my sincere sympathy. SLADE.

CATTLE.

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

TO BUILD UP

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

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

HARPR'S MAGAZINE in 1895.

The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will begin in the December number, 1894, and continue to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Seur Louis de Conae her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American writers will present the story of the Maid or Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

"Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the Magazine a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelette, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the Magazine.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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of artichokes for sale at $1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Colorado, Tex. Address W. S. STONEHAM.

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The "Half Circle 10" ranch and cattle, on Duck Creek in Kent County, Texas; 100 sections fenced in five pastures; living water; splendid grass and shelter; about three thousand cattle, 9000 stock. Apply for price and terms to F. P. Shultz, at Ranch, (P. O. Clairmont, Kent County) or A. W. Hudson, Colorado, Texas.

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We have for sale 500 head of mixed 3 and 4-year-old Steers. All Hereford and Durham grades. Address Ramsay Bros., Lampasas, Tex.

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Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some, timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, $12 to $15 per acre. For sale in a body at $8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

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Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW 88 PAGE CATALOGUE AND GUIDE to Poultry Raisers for 1895. Contains over 50 fine illustrations showing a photo of the largest poultry farm in the west. Gives best mixtures for poultry; cures remedies and recipes for all diseases; also valuable information on the kitchen and flower garden sent for 10 cents. John Bauscher, Jr., Freeport, Ill. 78

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Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

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Registered and Graded
HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.
PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS
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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
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FOR SALE I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
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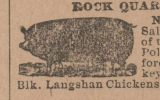
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On hand and for sale after October 1, 1894. Large size, fine quality, prices rock bottom. Send for new list, just ready. Carloads, both sexes, a specialty. Largest and oldest flock in Wisconsin. Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a choice collection of stock pictures. Oregon, Wis., is on main line C. and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from Chicago, Ill. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, Oregon, Wis.

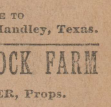
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I have for sale 20 pedigreed bull calves; also 30 high-grade bull calves and 25 high-grade yearlings past.
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Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51155. Three young bull., five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what you want.
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My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, $2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are $3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOUSEHOLD.

LAND OF "PRETTY SOON."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

I know a land where the streets are all paved
With the things which we meant to achieve.
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,
And the pleasures for which we grieve.
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust.
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mold and rust,
And oh! this place, while it seems so near,
Is further away than the moon.
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand
Rear skeletons on their decks.
It is further at noon than it was at dawn,
And further at night than at noon;
Oh! let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

IN THE KITCHEN.

If the range be wiped carefully with brown paper, after cooking greasy food it can be kept bright with little difficulty.

Stoves and ranges should be kept free from soot in all compartments. A clogged hot air passage will prevent any oven from baking well.

A clean, tidy kitchen can only be secured by having a place for everything and everything in its place, and by frequent scouring of the room and utensils.

If every iron pot, pan, kettle or any utensile used in the making of food be washed as soon as emptied, and while still hot, half the labor will be saved.

A hand towl and basin are needed in every kitchen for the use of the cook or the house-worker.

Cinders make a very hot fire—one particularly good for ironing day.

Unless dish towls are washed, scalded and thoroughly dried daily, they become musty and unfit for use, as does also the dishcloth.

No articles in kitchen use are so likely to be neglected and abused as the dishcloths and dishtowls; and in washing these, ammonia, if properly used, is a greater comfort than anywhere else. Put a teaspoonful into the water in which the cloths are; rub soap on the towels. Let them stand a half-hour, then rub them out thoroughly, rinse faithfully, and dry outdoors in clear air and sun, and dishcloths and towels need not look dingy.

A clock in the kitchen is both useful and necessary.

To scatter the brick over the scouring board on to the floor, to leave the soap in the bottom of the scrubbing pail, the sapollo in the basin of water, and to spatter the black lead or stove polish on the floor are wasteful, slatternly habits.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much.

To have your sadirons clean and smooth rub them first with a piece of wax tied in a cloth, and afterward scour them on a paper or thick cloth strewed with coarse salt.

A thin coating of three parts lard melted with one part rosin applied to stoves and grates will prevent their rusting in summer.

To keep starch from sticking to irons rub them with a piece of wax.

Pumpkin seeds are very attractive to mice and traps baited with them will soon destroy this little pest.

To insure a good light wicks must be changed often as they soon become clogged and do not permit the free passage of the oil. Soaking wicks in vinegar twenty-four hours before placing in lamps insures a clear flame.

One of the best ways to renovate a new iron kettle for use is to fill it with clean potato peelings boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with hot water; wipe dry and rub it with a little lard; repeat the rubbing for half a dozen times after using. In this way you will prevent rust and all the annoyance liable to occur in the use of a new kettle.

When laid aside knives or other steel implements should be slightly oiled and wrapped in tissue paper to prevent their rusting. A salty atmosphere will in a short time quite ruin all steel articles unless some such precaution is taken.

To test nutmegs prick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Mice in stores when enabled is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar a little diluted. If the black does not come off at once, let it soak a little.—Mary Porter Langley.

CUT THIS OUT.

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

Another point to be avoided is indiscriminate dosng. In the closet where medcines are kept, there should be a supply of bandages, lint, sponges and plaster. As soon as any material gives out, it should be promptly replaced, or it may result in serious inconvenience. In the country a mother is the most often called upon to dress cuts, insect bites, etc., and in addition to this she familiarizes herself with the proper treatment of sunstroke and drowning accidents. A few simple remedies are here given.

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

A large portion of all cramps and pains can be relieved by water of proper temperature and intelligently applied.

In case of burns from acids or alkalis, use cold water freely, as every application will tend to dilute them and render them less liable to injure the skin.

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

When a sprain occurs, lose no time in attending to it, however trivial it may appear. Ascertain whether there has been a fracture or dislocation. If so, send for a physician as soon as possible and keep perfectly quiet until he arrives. If there is no fracture or displacement of bones, but only excessive swelling about the joint, bathe the injured member in as hot water as possible. Bathe for fifteen to thirty minutes, renewing the water occasionally and applying with a sponge. Then wrap the injured member in strips of flannel saturated with hot water and cover with dry cloths. Do not use the sprained member until recovered. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain.

For bleeding from the nose, hold a sponge saturated with cold water to nostrils and nape of the neck. In case this does not succeed, the bleeding can be stopped by vigorous action of the jaws. If a child, a wad of paper may be placed in the mouth and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood.

To ease rheumatic pains boil a few potatoes and use the hot water in which they were boiled. Dip some cloths in, wring out, and apply as hot as possible. A small vegetable press, such as are retailed for 25 cents, is excellent to wring out hot cloths. It saves time and scalded hands.

In case of a cut or jagged wound smoke the wound with burned flannel on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar. Sprinkle a little sulphur over the wound, and tie up with bandages, and it will heal immediately. A very dangerous wound, made by a sewing machine needle, where the needle fragments were found to have been bent almost double against the bone, was cured in this manner. The danger of lockjaw and the extreme pain were entirely removed by holding the injured finger and arm over the smoke of woolen cloth burned over the coals.—American Agriculturist.

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, Austin, 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 market.

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
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If you want to buy live stock of any kind or class;

If you want a farm big or little in Texas;

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If you want a big tract of farm land to parcel out or colonize;

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If you want a nice little ranch suitable for mixed farming and stock raising;

If you want to figure on irrigation schemes that will pan out the same way they figure;

If, in short, you are in a trading humor, write, or better still, call on Claridge & Payne, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

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.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "River" 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 Southern Poultry Journal

Is the only second-class poultry journal in the South.

Has but one competitor on earth.

Its editor has not been "a fancier all his life," has set hens and raised chickens only nine years.

Its printer is one of the "unpractical" kind.

This is a new departure, try us. Subscription price 50 cents per year.

It reaches more buyers in the Southwest than any of the first-class journals, therefore the best advertising medium. Sample copies free.

SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL,
Nehces, Texas.

A Watch for $1.50.

That's just what we've got, and we warrant it to be all right and to run all right too. It is American made, quick wind, quick train, and a good timekeeper. A delay of ten minutes has cost many a thousand times the price of one of these watches. See advertisement elsewhere, send $1.50 to Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and get a watch fre by return mail. We throw in a chain and charm.

Holiday Excursions to the Southeast.

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

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



All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

POULTRY.

By the time another issue of the Journal reaches it readers the state poultry show at Galveston will have been held. There are a great many people in Texas engaged in poultry raising, and if a fair number of them ship birds to Galveston, the show will be a credit to the state. The show at Dallas was a grand success, and the writer heard it said several times by farmers present: "I wish now that I had entered some of my birds in competition. I know my birds would be successful in this class." Nothing that a poultry raiser can do will be as beneficial in assisting him to sell the product of his pens as the taking of premiums at shows of this class, as it affords him a nucleus around which to build advertisements which will attract the attention of intending purchasers. Many a good chance has been lost by not entering to get a good record, and it is a fact that some of the obscure breeders raise some of the best birds. Therefore, do not stay away because you fear that some of the older or better known breeders will take off all the prizes. The judging will be absolutely fair, and if your birds possess the merit, you will get the prize. Have your fowls in proper condition and take them to the Galveston meeting of the state association. Especially does this apply to those who have not tried for a record anywhere. Those who have attended the shows know the value of them and will be present. The mid-continental poultry show at Kansas City will begin on the 17th, and from present indications it will be the biggest poultry show the world has ever seen. How the blood would course in a true fancier's veins to be present and see the vast number of beautiful specimens that will be on exhibition there. The poultry editor wonders if, like the piano dealers at the world's fair, all of the fanciers who exhibit at Kansas City will claim to have carried off the sweepstakes prize? Perish the thought. Poultry men would not descend to such methods.

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

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

Every year the people are learning more and more the value of eggs as an article of diet, and are healthier in consequence; but production is not keeping pace with consumption in the egg business.

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

Filthy drinking water is a frequent source of disease in fowls. Tin vesels are better than wooden ones for poultry to drink from, for the wood absorbs much of the water, and so keeps it damp, heavy, sour, and often in a very unwholesome condition. Pure water cannot be had in an old filthy, wooden trough. The vessels must be washed inside and outside often, to be sweet and clean.

POULTRY FIGURES.

According to the census the United States produced $17,000,000 dozens of eggs in 1892. According to these figures our annual egg product amounts to $100,000,000. If to this be added the poultry sold we shall obtain a pretty high figure, one authority places it at $200,000,000. So here we have a standard of value in poultry that the great political pie eating frauds of today cannot lower, change or debase to serve the great and powerful money centers of the world, as this useful food supplying industry is so distributed throughout the world in the hands of the honest masses that it is impossible for the money sharks to collect it in any commercial center that its value may be lowered or enhanced to suit their purposes. It beats ten times in profit four cent cotton, two cent beef, or thirty cent wheat. Poultry does not fall in value when the fall in silver lowers the price of beef, cotton and wheat, as its value is fixed and Wall street or London cannot control or change it, for it is the standard of gold or silver, as purchasers are always more than willing to pay $10 in gold for first-class thoroughbred birds.—Oklahoma Farmer.

VALUE OF GREEN FOOD.

A Practical Talk from a Standpoint of Experience.

Editor Journal.

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

But the poultryman progressed to a considerable extent when he made use of the bone mill, and his profits were further increased when the hens were housed in comfortable quarters for winter. And now the poultryman has discovered that he can no more feed his hens on grain alone than he can his cows, and he also finds that it will be only one-half the expense to feed hay and grain to hens than grain alone, with more eggs and his hens in better condition as the result.

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

Fortunately we have learned that the best food for poultry is hay, alfalfa, red or white clover being the best, but any kind, corn fodder, meadow or any kind of hay is better than none. Clover or alfalfa will supply all the lime the hens require, and as a flesh grower and albumen producer, alfalfa and clover contains 11 per cent, while corn contains only a fraction over 10 per cent. The clovers are therefore superior to corn or wheat pound for pound. As a flesh forming nitrogenous food corn contains 80 per cent of heat elements, and alfalfa or clover 36 per cent. There is nothing that is a more complete egg-producing food than hay.

The hay may be fed dry, but the best way is to prepare it in the afternoon, cutting it fine, not more than one-half inch in length. Scald it in a tub or bucket by pouring boiling water over it. Throw a piece of old carpet or gunny sack over the tub to retain the steam, let it stand all night, and in the morning it will still be warm and possesses an odor that will almost tempt you to eat it yourself. To every bucketful of cut hay add one quart of wheat bran and a half ounce of salt. Feed in a trough and give them all they will eat. Each hen will walk away when she has eaten all she wishes. One bucketful prepared as directed above will feed thirty hens, and perhaps more, and they will highly relish it. No other green food will be required. A gill of wheat may be scattered in the lot so as to induce the hens to scratch. I want to impress the fact that alfalfa, clover or hay of any kind should be cut very short, not over one-half inch long, as longer pieces may cause the hens to become crop bound. I use a Webster clover cutter which does the work to perfection. In two minutes it can be attached to a table or bench and it will cut either green or dry feed. It weighs only twenty pounds.

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

And again, lime for the shell cannot be secured form oyster shells, chalk, marble, etc., all carbonates of lime being unsoluble and only fit for grit. The lime in clover or alfalfa has already been prepared by nature and every one hundred pounds of hay that is digested produces three pounds of lime for immediate use. No material that cannot be dissolved and pass into the blood and through the blood into the egg is not fit for egg food.

As a result of this I say by all means use alfalfa or clover hay. It means cheaper food, more eggs, eggs that will hatch more chicks, less loss and more profit for the farmer, poultry man and everybody that keeps hens for profit or pleasure.

Handley, Tex. A. G. FOWLER.

ABOUT BROODERS.

Chicks should not be removed from the incubator until perfectly dry, when they should be placed in a brooder, the temperature of which should register 90 degrees for the first week, 85 degrees for the second, and gradually diminishing until about 70 degrees is reached. Draughts are sure to prove fatal, and too much heat will cause leg weakness.

More than fifty chickens should never be kept in one brooder. On the floor of the latter there should be at least two inches of chaff and sand, through which finely cracked corn and wheat should be well mixed, so as to give the needed exercise by scratching.

For the first twenty-four hours the chicks require no food. They should then be given the yolks of hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs. The next feed may be rolled oats or bread crumbs moistened with scalded milk. After they are once well started, they should have a variety of food, and as much as they will eat up clean. They should be fed as early as possible in the morning, and their breakfast should consist of some soft food, such as mashed potatoes mixed with corn meal.

In a couple of hours they may be fed again, this time with cracked corn or crumbled corn meal cake and wheat or wheat screenings. A head of cabbage should be hung where they can peck at it. At night the feed should be cracked corn and other hard grains soaked in water. Meat should be given three times a week—about half a pound chopped fine to fifty chicks from one to three weeks old, after which the amount may be increased.

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

The incubator-hatched chicks possess the great advantage over those brought into the world in the natural way of being free from lice in the beginning, and in order to maintain this immunity it is essential that the brooder be kept sweet. Everything should be cleaned out once a day and fresh material put in its place. Warmth, exercise, ventilation and cleanliness, together with plenty of easily-digested, nitrogenous food, are the requisites of successful brooder management.

DAIRY.

THE IDEAL COW AND RATION.

The man or woman who engeges in keeping Jersey cattle as a money making business should clearly understand and at no time overlook or forget the fact, says the Jersey Bulletin, that when rightly practiced it ranks among the highest branches of agriculture and requires for its succesful prosecution as much sound judgment, forethought and skill as any other business in which men are engaged. A business in which a certain amount of capittal may be invested with some safety from losses, with more certainty of the return of a fair and reasonable profit; a business in which there are more comforts and more pleasures, fewer annoyances and fewer risks than in any other that we can name. But it is not a business for a sluggard nor yet for a fool. It demands intelligence and energy, forethought and skill combined with tireless industry.

The objectice point of all Jersey breding and feeding is the production of Jersey butter. The cow that will, year by year, produce the largest amount of butter of the highest quality at the least expense, is the best cow, is the ideal cow. So of food, that combination of food stuffs from which the cow will produce this highest yield, at the lowest cost, is the best ration—the ideal ration. The ideal cow and the ideal ration are the two things that the Jersey keeper wants to secure and unite.

MANAGEMENT OF HEIFERS.

Probably one of the most common and expensive blunders made on the farm is in the management of the heifer. Many well bred cows turn out to be veritable scrubs simply because they were not properly developed into cowhood. It is common to give little attention to cows, young or old, about to calve. A heifer should be well fed before calving, says a writer in American Agriculturist. First, because there is a greater demand on the system; second, the heavy feeding of a ration rich in protein will cause a much greater growth of the udder. Here is the fatal point. There is no danger from fever when fed up to calving time if such foods as bran, clover, hay, silage and the like are used. It is corn that does most of the mischief. The cases are very rare where any attempt at milking should be done up to time of calving. The udder should be made to grow as large as possible. The blood being filled with milk-producing elements seems to cause a greater growth of the glands of the udder.

After calving, put the calf in a stall adjoining the mother. Milk a half gallon and give to the mother. John Gould first gave me this hint and I find it works admirably. Cows that will not drink milk or slop will drink this, seemingly as nature's remedy. Never allow the calf to follow the cow, as it keeps the udder milked out, and distention is prevented. Feed very light on hay and a little bran for a few days, gradually coming to full feed in a week. There is no danger of fever with the first calf, it is said. I have never seen a case. I think it is not necessary to mention warm stables, for those who would profit by this will have them, but $3 invested in building paper for lining stables will pay more than 100 per cent profit in milk returns. Those who cannot take so much trouble to develop the milking qualities of the heifer would better have her come in in the spring that she may be supplied with abundance of proper food. This is just the opposite of my practice, but I say for those who will not give the best care to the heifer in fall or winter they should not allow her to come fresh at that time. This is the only means of maintaining or raising the standard of good cows.

HOLDING UP MILK.

An Otsego county, New York, reader of the Country Gentleman takes no stock in the idea that cows "hold up" their milk. See what he says:

There are some very strange notions in the minds of dairymen in regard to the cow; perhaps most common is the belief that a cow can by her own will-power yield or not yield her milk. Only a few days since, while talking with a dairyman about the Jerseys, he said: "Yes, they are certainly a superior butter breed, but I do not think so much of them as I did before having experience with them. I never saw such a breed for not giving down their milk. I had one in particular that troubled me so much in this way that I finally dried her off and made beef of her!" When asked if she was not naturally a rather nervous animal, he said she was the most nervous cow he ever owned, and further, that when she had a mind to give down her milk right along, she was a rouser.

Now, here is a question that can be very easily answered by any dairyman if he will stop and look into the matter. Has a cow any more will-power over her milk production than an engine has as to how much power it will produce? What is a cow? Simply a machine, and, like any other machine, she will do just what she is made to do by skillful handling. We can, by careful and judicious breeding, produce a cow that will have the power or capabilities of doing almost, if not quite, twofold more than another. So after once having bred an animal up to certain possibilities, we have only just begun with her, and must keep in mind always the fact that there are several more very important things to be attended to. The first one will be the matter of proper food, and in the quantity she is in the habit of assimilating; next will be her surroundings. These must be such that she can always be comfortable, clean and in pure air. She must be handled quietly and gently, so that she will never become nervous or excited. She must have a complete system of regularity in time and manner of handling and feeding, and as much as possible, this handling and feeding should be done by the same person.

Now these seem to be very small things to be done, and yet I will safely, I think, assert that in every single instance where cows have made such famous milk and butter records, these very things that I have mentioned have been followed out most carefully. Now after having been in the dairy business specially for more than forty years, and having for nearly thirty years of that time been making this matter of breeding, feeding, care and environments a special study, I have come to the conclusion that if I do all these things to perfection, a cow can no more help giving milk that she can help breathing; and that this talking of a cow holding up her milk simply because she wills it, is the height of foolishness. To those who believe such things as this I have only to say: You are not in the least students in your dairy work. When the time comes that we shall have a class of men for dairymen that know almost as much as the cow they care for does, we shall never hear such accusations against the cow. When a man takes such care of his cows that they look to him for protection, you will never find that they can do else than give him their milk when the hour comes that calls for it. There is not in this whole creation a more wonderful piece of mechanism than a cow, and to study her is simply to become more convinced of this fact.

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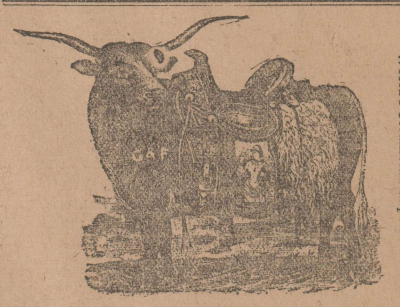
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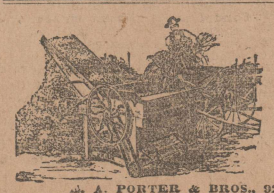
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PERSONAL.

M. Maud of Childress was in Fort Worth Sunday.

O. W. Byers of Abilene was in Fort Worth Saturday.

M. Sansom of Alvarado was registered at the Hotel Worth Friday.

C. T. Herring of Vernon, a cattleman, was in this city Thursday of last week.

E. H. East, a cattleman of Archer City, was in the stock center Saturday.

E. A. Hearn of Baird, a well-known cattleman, was registered at Hotel Worth Sunday.

J. D. Orr of Terrell, who is feeding a number of cattle in that city, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

G. R. West of Fort Worth had 5 car loads of cattle in Fort Worth Saturday on the way from the west to St. Louis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. L. Shattuck, of Chicago, senior member of the well known live stock commission firm of C. L. Shattuck & Co., was a caller at the Journal office Monday. This gentleman is well known to Texas cattlemen, as his firm does quite a good deal of business in this state every year. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the outlook for the cattle business in Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

A business proposition from an institution proposing to teach business to young men and women has a ring about it that sounds well, and is evidently backed by the ability to carry it out, else it would reflect damage on the concern making it. The necessity of business educations is a fixed fact in the public mind of today, and the young man or woman who contemplates taking advantage of the opportunity to get such an education should read the advertisement of the Galveston business university in another column and write for a prospectus before coming to a conclusion.

There was a time not so far in the past when farmers made a living at home, and when their wives, daughters and sisters spun, wove and made up the clothes for the family. That was a time when store accounts were almost unknown, and to be in debt was almost a disgrace. That was a time when the people were contented and happy and the thought of the government taking special care of anybody, or meddling in anybody's business, was never thought of. Such a time now would no doubt be considered old fogyish; but the return of such a condition would enable many a poor fellow to get his nose off the grindstone and out of debt; would put an end to liens and crop mortgages; do away with a great many foolish political notions and restore to the people that plenty and contentment which bring the true and only real happiness.—Tyler Reporter.

J. P. French of Temple, Texas, a merchant of that city, and also representing the Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called on the Journal. He said: "There are a good many more cattle being fed in and around Temple this year than there was last, and if we had have had more feed, a great many more cattle would have been shipped in. Last year the feeders lost money but they are going to make a nice little "speck" this year. Cattle are fattening faster, and feed is so very much cheaper, that there is bound to be something in it for the feeders."

One of the most valuable works ever gotten together on the subject of alfalfa growing is the recent report of F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, copies of which have been received at this office. Every phase of alfalfa growing is thoroughly trtaeed, the book being a compilation of answers to a series of questions propounded to alfalfa growers of California, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Whyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. Every man who contemplates raising alfalfa, or who is now engaged in its growth, should have a copy of this work, which can be had by addressing Mr. Coburn at Topeka, Kan.

Mr. W. T. Way, with Col. Wm. Hunter of the Evans-Hutton-Hunter people, was seen by a Journal man Tuesday and his opinion asked as to the number, condition, etc., of feeders in Texas this season. He said: "I have observed very closely and I know that I am safe in saying that not only are there fewer cattle being fed, but that a better class than has ever been put in Texas feed lots are in this year. Feeders have only sought choice cattle and have refused to take any other class. Cattle went into the feed lots in better condition than ever before, and are fattening faster than I ever saw them. I think that the principal reason why fewer cattle are being fed is that feeders would take nothing else but choice cattle. Of course I mean, generally speaking, for in some cases very poor cattle are put on feed."

The Lone Star Commission company recently organized have a card in the advertising columns of this week's Journal. The following are the directors of the company: E. G. P. Kellum, president, Valley Mills, Tex.; F. Kell, vice-president, Clifton, Tex.; M. N. Baker, secretary and solicitor, Hamilton, Tex.; S. D. Felt, treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Wheeler, Waco, Tex.; John Dyer, Meridian, Tex.; James S. Rizer, solicitor, Meridian, Tex.; A. Y. Reeder, Amorilla, Tex.; R. A. Riddles, Kansas City, Mo. Chas. A. Davis of Kansas City is assistant secretary and E. W. Dyer of the same place is solicitor. From a personal acquaintance with nearly every member of the new firm, the Journal bespeaks for them a share of the Texas business, which from their long experience as stockmen in this state, backed by the business ability of the officers of the company, they can handle to the satisfaction of their customers. The officers of the company are at Kansas City, but stock consigned to them at either St. Louis or Chicago will be handled by prominent firms acting as their agents.

John A. Bohrer, owner of a fine herd of Polled Angus cattle at Southmayd, Grayson county, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday and paid the Journal a pleasant call. Mr. Bohrer has been a subscriber of the Journal since its first appearance, about fifteen years ago, and has a complete file of its issue from that time to this. He was in Fort Worth looking for a market for a bunch of grade Polled Angus steers he has, which at two years old will average in the neighborhood of 1200 pounds. In speaking of acclimating thoroughbred cattle he said: "I always buy bulls so that I can get a season's service out of them before they take the fever, or try to arrange their arrival so that they will take the fever along about July. My herd is headed by a bull imported from Scotland, and while he took the fever I brought him through all right and he was not stunted in his growth one particle. I formerly used a preparation called anti-anthrax, but I can not find it on sale any where now. Besides the usual treatment for Texas fever I feed my animals roasting ears. You may laugh at this, but as long as cattle can get roasting ears to eat they will not suffer from Texas fever. I have imported a great many cattle from northern localities, and have never had one to die. Do you know that it is a fact that you can not poison a rat or any other animal by giving them arsenic on roasting ears? Well, it is a fact, and roasting ears are the best kind of medicine for cattle with Texas fever. I do not know whether to hold on to my herd or not. Land in my section is worth $40 per acre, which makes it most to valuable for grazing land, and I expect I will cut the size of the herd down by selling off all of my grades."

W. K. Bell, the well nown and wealthy Palo Pinto county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday, having been a passenger on the train which was robbed just west of the city Thursday night. He said: "I have often wondered how it would seem to be on a train that was held up, but this was done so quickly it was hard to realize what had happened. I believe I could have shot one of the robbers who waited under the bridge until the train passed by, but I did not know the train had been robbed." In response to some cattle questions asked by the Journal man he said: "I regard the cattle situation at this time as dangerous. Buying cattle when they are up on the range and down at the markets is speculation, and there is an element of danger in all speculation. I realize the fact that there is a pronounced shortage, and that the range is good, with feed plentiful, and while I have been buying and will buy more, it is largely dependent on what next year brings forth in the way of range, whether or not there is any money to be made. Granted that cattle are scarce, no man can tell how much stuff there is in cold storage to be put on the market when the scarcity makes itself felt. The packers are too smart not to be provided with a supply while cattle are low and comparatively plentiful. The demand for beef is dependent upon the labor of the country finding employment, which as yet has not been done, and the vast supply of stuff that has been slaughtered by the packers has not all found its way to market, and is probably being held for better prices. The demand for such cattle as Texas has to offer will, I think, continue good. The packer makes equally as much money out of a 1000-pound Texas steer as he he does out of a bigger animal, for the early supply kills white and clear and is mixed with the bigger stuff and sold at the same price; and even if it does not bring the equal price it supplies the demand of the laborer and poorer classes who cannot afford to pay the prices asked for higher grade beef."

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

NEWS AND NOTES

The United States and Japan have signed a new treaty.

The M., K. & T. railroad will build a $17,000 depot at Temple, Texas.

Galveston expects to have deep water by the first of the coming year.

The postoffice safe at Navasota, Tex., was blown open Sunday night and $700 taken.

A valuable guano cave is reported to have been discovered near Del Rio, Texas.

Burglars secured $1000 from a safe at Omaha, Texas, which they blew open Friday night.

The Texas Grand Lodge of Masons closed a well attended session at Houston Saturday.

The Japanese say that they will continue to whip the Chinese until they are entirely subjugated.

Grover Cleveland is said to be failing in health very rapidly, as the result of a chronic disorder of the blood.

Tom Woolbridge, 15 years of age, stabbed Jim Ladd to death at a candy-pulling near McKinney, Texas,

Skirmishing between Mexican and Guatamalan troops is going on along the borders of those countries.

W. F. Brice, ex-cashier of a national bank at Quanah, is reported to be short $37,000 in his accounts and is missing.

An incendiary tried to burn the Cotton Palace at Waco the last night it was open. He was arrested and jailed.

Samuel C. Seeley, who helped rob the New York Shoe and Leather bank of $354,000, has been captured in Chicago.

A lamp explosion at Bryan, Tex., caused the burning of a house and the roasting alive of Charles Hovarka, aged 10.

Drouth threatens to cut the Kansas wheat crop down half, and there is almost a water famine prevailing in that state.

Palestine, Texas, is undergoing a reform move, the citizens having declared war aginst all questionable resorts.

Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, drew a single check recently on the Nevada bank in San Francisco for $1,500,000.

A cyclone in Ascension parish, Louisiana Sunday night did considerable damage, killing and wounding several people.

The Southern hotel at Chattanooga burned Monday, the guests barely escaping with their lives. Loss on building, $130,000.

The secretary of the interior will oppose the opening of any more Indian lands, and says they must be sold in the usual way.

The international boundary commission have completed their survey of the Rio Grande, and will make a detailed report in a short time.

The Cherokee county colored fair association has declared a dividend of 150 per cent to stockholders. Only one meeting has been held.

Loyd V. Harcourt, charged with attempting to set fire to the Waco Cotton Palace, was released, as the evidence showed there was no intent.

Senator Morgan is pushing his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, with a fair chance of getting it passed at the present session of congress.

The Terry Rangers held a reunion at Austin last week, and appointed committees to canvass the state for funds to erect a monument commemorative of this famous company.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, the famous French engineer, who opened the Suez canal and originated the Panama canal idea, died in Paris Friday.

Four of the five alleged robbers who held up the Texas and Pacific train near Benbrook, have been arrested, and are in the Tarrant county jail.

James P. Huddleston and Edward P. Via, rivals for the affections of a young lady, fought a duel with pistols at Little River, Tex., Sunday, as a result of which Huddleston will die.

An east-bound train on the Texas and Pacific was held up a few miles west of Fort Worth Thursday of last week by three masked men who got away with a large amount of money which they found in the express car.

Three robbers held up a Rock Island train near Terral, I. T., Monday, but owing to there being no money carried on that run, they secured nothing from the express company. They, however, held up the passengers, securing quite an amount of money and jewelry.

Attorney-General Culberson has entered suit against the Houston and Texas Central and the G., H. and S. A. railroads for the recovery of loans made by the state to said railway companies under the act of August 13, 1856, providing for the investment of the special school fund in the bonds of railroads incorporated by the state The amount of principal and interest sued for against the two roads is $828,760.29.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894.

Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at 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., Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

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

CHRISTMAS!

-With The-

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

—In The—

Southeastern States

Is a goal for which many Texans are striving at this season of the year, and to enable all who desire to reach their goal, the sale of round-trip tickets for the annual

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

—Via—

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY

—To—

Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina Kentucky, Florida

—And Other Points in the—

SOUTHEAST

to St. Louis and Memphis

—Is Authorized for—

DECEMBER 20, 21, 22, 1894.

Tickets will be limited for return 30 days from date of sale, and will be sold at the remarkably low rate of

ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP.

Remember the Texas and Pacific railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis, and gives unequalled double daily train service to any of the above points, making close connection with all diverging lines.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned.

W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. DALLAS, TEXAS.

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS,

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free 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. Excursion 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 Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday

Effective, April 30, 1894.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	7:20 a. m.	Weatherford	8:52 a. m.
"	2:30 p. m.	"	3:30 p. m.
Weatherford	11:06 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:22 p. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	"	6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	9:00 a. m.	Weatherford	10:00 a. m.
Weatherford	11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:00 m.

Burlington Route.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

Kansas City

—TO—

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

WITH

Dining Cars Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars 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 EASTERN POINTS.

Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Lo

ON ITS OWN RAILS

THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS .. RAILWAY ..

Now Run Solid TO....

St. Louis Chicago Kansas City

....WITH....

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS .·.AND.·.

FREE CHAIR CARS,

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the

Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the

TEXAS EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12—HOURS SAVED—12

Between

Texas and St. Louis and the East.

The Direct Line to All Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California,

The Only Line Operating

Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

—to—

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

Excursion Tickets To Points in

MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY, GEORGIA, FLORIDA.

One Fare For Round Trip.

Will be on sale

DECEMBER 20, 21 AND 22

At all Stations on

Houston and Texas Central 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 for information.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. Agt.

C. A. QUINLAN, Vice President.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments of this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates 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. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

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. Yards, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards

F. W EANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED, QUICKEST TIME

—VIA THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

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

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

All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE Queen and Crescent ROUTE.

Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport.

Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.

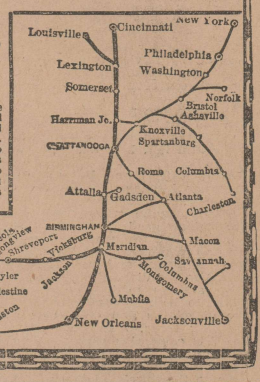
Through Cars Shreveport To Atlanta, and New Orleans To Washington and New York.

Shortest Line New Orleans To New York, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Chattanooga.

The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

Sam'l C. Ray, T.P.A., Dallas, Tex
R.H. Garratt, AGPA, New Orleans
L. Hardy, A.G.P.A., Vicksb'g, Miss
W. C. Rinearson, G.P.A., Cin'ti

To the NORTH AND EAST



NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	No. 1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Lv..... Waco ..... Ar	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
2 00 p m	7 50 a m	Lv..... Hillsboro ..... Ar	8 00 p m	12 05 p m
9 10 p m	10 05 a m	Lv..... Corsicana ..... Ar	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	1 00 p m	Lv..... Tyler ..... Ar	2 55 p m	3 25 a m
9 05 p m	9 20 a m	Lv.....Fort Worth..... Ar	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 p m	11 25 a m	Lv..... Plano ..... Ar	4 30 p m	5 03 a m
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	Lv..... Greenville..... Ar	2 52 p m	3 27 a m
.....	11 05 a m	Lv.....Sherman..... Ar	4 45 p m	.....
1 15 a m	1 55 p m	Lv.....Commerce..... Ar	1 55 p m	2 50 a m
3 35 a m	4 35 p m	Lv.....Mount Pleasant..... Ar	11 20 a m	12 05 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 p m	Lv.....Texarkana..... Ar	8 15 a m	9 05 p m
.....	4 15 p m	Lv..... Shreveport ..... Ar	11 25 a m	.....
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv..... Camden..... Ar	4 59 a m	5 35 p m
1 20 p m	1 35 a m	Lv.....Pine Bluff..... Ar	2 12 a m	2 35 p m
5 35 p m	5 35 a m	Ar.....Fair Oaks.....Lv	10 25 p m	10 30 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	Ar..... Memphis Lv	7 00 p m	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 our appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, Texas and New Orleans Railroad, Southern Pacific Company, Morgan's Steamship Line.

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

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

"Sunset Limited"

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

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

For information call on local agents or address

H. A. JONES, G. F. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex.

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

The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our 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. PENNINGTON, General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

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

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

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

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