

THE FARM

The cotton planters lost money last year by overproduction and they have resolved to reduce the acreage. They have resolved to do that same thing a few times before but no sooner are the resolutions well passed than the individual planters begin to figure that since the majority resolved to decrease it would pay them to increase the acreage, and so it goes.—Exchange.

It is to be hoped that the people of this country will profit by their experience last year with 4 cent cotton, and, at least to some extent, turn their attention to other products. We do not advise a total abandonment of cotton. That is absolutely impracticable with many of our farmers. There are, however, many other products that can be grown in small quantities without seriously interfering with cotton and which will tend greatly to render the farmer independent, and we hope our farmers will begin to give some time and attention to them. The experience of some years past abundantly demonstrates that the man who devotes his attention exclusively to the growing of cotton can never hope to be entirely free from the fluctuations of the market. It will be difficult to make the change but it is certainly worth the effort.—Texas Western.

COTTON SEED.

Thirty years ago in every Southern state the cotton seed was thrown away as worthless or used as fuel. For a third of a century attempts had been made to convert it into oil, but failure had followed failure. It was a waste product until the saying hand of genius touched it, and like magic a great industry sprang into existence, says the Industrial World. What had a few years before been left to rot at the cotton gin, rose in value with wonderful rapidity, until at one time it sold at \$19 a ton. Today the product of this country exceeds \$27,000,000 a year in value, of which oil brings in \$16,000,000, the cake nearly \$3,000,000, and lint and hulls over \$1,000,000 each. Only one-third the seed is used as yet, and the rest is being converted into a market for the oil, either in adulterations of lard and olive oil or some more innocent occupation, to triple its great output.

The truth is, the South is just awakening to the value of its waste of agricultural products. The crop that was once grown only for the down that winged its seeds now furnishes oil, lint, hulls for fertilizer or food for stock, and from its stony field, the cotton seed, a splendid paper can be made. Of one despised product, formerly thrown aside as worthless, Henry Grady said but a few months before his death: "The hulls of the cotton seeds in the cotton states will produce more beef, butter, milk and cheese, more wool and mutton than all the clover and blue grass in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."

AROUND HOME.

In the beginning of the year is a good time to look around among the houses, barns and lots, and inspect the farm all over. There is something to be done almost in every direction. The time to leave out the things is now, and when the matter is attended to, there will be no grumbling about it hereafter.

About the house, the wife may have a few shelves to place, a cupboard to re-hinge, or a chair or two to bottom. The churn-dasher may be a little "out o' whack," and it is the solemn duty of the boss of the farm to rectify all these things before the house to kitchen, from cellar to garret.

When you have pleased the "old lady" by complying with her reasonable requests, then turn to the barn, stable and outhouses. Look at the gates, bars and doors are in proper trim. By so doing your domestic animals will not become fence-breakers, but will recognize your care by continued docility and obedience to those who control them.

Perhaps here and there the fences around the fields have got kinder "wobbled" a little, in several places. There are the polygons and bushes growing along the fence rows. Straighten out the fences and clean out the brush and briars, and your pride and vanity will be fully justified, because of the improved appearance of the old farm.

The orchard will be closely examined and looked after. Even on a farm—the home of wife, the boys and the girls—canoe, the polygonous and bushes growing along the fence rows. Straighten out the fences and clean out the brush and briars, and your pride and vanity will be fully justified, because of the improved appearance of the old farm.

The garden at home should be enriched, and the good wife should have full sway and assistance in the planting of the various seeds. Only give the mother of the house a last word of advice, and the fruit will come with rosy cheeks and delicious flavor, and make glad the hearts of all the home-folks. Careful attention to the orchard will pay out abundantly.

In fact, there is no time, but just now, in which to prepare for the future, and as we have health and strength of body, with intelligent effort let the present be passed in prudent preparation for the things to come in life. If we live up to the study industry, we will always reap the harvest of good things abundantly.—Exchange.

A CHAPTER ON BEES.

Every Farmer Should Have a Few Hives Around His Place.

Chrisman, Tex., Jan. 18, 1895.

Editor Journal:

My opinion is that we who live in Texas, whether stock raisers, farmers, or bee keepers, live in a land where honey resources, if developed, would greatly assist in making both ends meet. Stockmen, farmers, lawyers and men in every business or profession, can keep bees in this country, and make it pay, providing they will take pains to learn a few simple rules by which they are worked. It must be remembered that bees as a side issue in a small scale does not require the knowledge which bee keeping on an extensive scale and as a specialty demands.

I know many farmers who make bees pay and their time and money is not misused. A man near me purchased eight swarms of bees at one dollar and a half a swarm, which were in good boxes. He also bought eight Langstroth simple hives into which he transferred the bees. The hives cost him \$1 each. He then introduced eight stationary gums which cost him 75 cents each, and gave \$1.25 for a bee keeper. With these supplies he went into the bee business as a side issue.

The bees soon filled the hives with honey. He came to my house and borrowed an extractor and took out enough honey to buy an extractor at

SWINE.

PIG POINTERS.

One of the best rations for the brood sow is middlings, made into a slop, with skim milk or wheat bran, linseed meal and milk; to make up a variety, give corn and barley ground together. This is a desirable change.

A good brood sow is either suckling a litter or growing a litter to be farrowed; be liberal in the treatment of them. Hold on to the old ones, and breed but one of two sows at a time if you are making a business of pig raising.

When young pigs are having all the slop and the water, give them a better and healthier growth if also fed a ration of corn; and, as the fattening season approaches, increase the quantity to all they can consume readily.

As hog raising is usually managed on the majority of farms, the rule should be to winter as few as possible, and with late pigs it will be necessary to push the growth as rapidly as possible in order to get ready for the market by winter.

A hog pen often becomes a source of disease to the hog and the owner because it is not kept properly clean; and, if it is not kept clean, the character of the meat, for filth taken up with food must injure the quality of the flesh produced.

Divide the hogs into different lots, according to age and size, and feed them in separate pens. The results will be required and better results produced. If wheat is fed, soak thoroughly for twenty-four hours and scatter on a tight floor, that they may eat slowly and masticate better.

When we compare the strong rival of corn for hog feed, even when better prices rule. Especially when ground up with oats and corn is it well suited for good meat and fattening purposes, and for the reason, it is well soaked to be well assimilated.

It is essential to good health among our hogs that we provide clean quarters and sound food; pigs will not be a "nasty" animal if we help them not to be. Musty or rotten food should be kept from them always. Nothing makes him happier than a bed of good straw.

"SACALINE."

College Station, Tex., Jan. 17, 1895.

A number of inquiries have reached me lately asking the real value of Sacaline as a forage plant, and I have noticed several promising advertisements of it in Texas papers. It may be of some interest to your readers to hear our experience with the plant. Here are some of several letters asking for information and below is the reply sent:

Austin, Tex., Dec. 10, 1894.

Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find some leaves advertising sacaline taken from a catalogue of Samuel Wilson, of Chambersville, Pa. It seems to me that he promises too much. Do you know anything of sacaline? If so what are its merits and demerits? Would you mind giving me a trial of a few plants, Castro county, at an elevation of 3900 feet.

Your opinion and any information you may give will be duly appreciated and respected, A. E. W.

Reply:—I have your inquiry of December 10, and in reply thereto I can say that we have tried the sacaline plant here during the past year. Seed planted in the winter of '94, and we have concluded that it is a very much overrated forage plant. We paid several dollars for an ounce of seed ordered from Vilmorin & Andrieu of France. Planted them very carefully in a hot house. The plants grew very irregular, and some of them now, having been transplanted, are eight inches high. We sent a number of all these plants to different parts of the State, and of them to the agricultural experiment station of Colorado. From all of these sent out we have not yet heard anything except that in a few cases the hot winds of last July killed them, and that were set preceding that time as was the case here. We still have a number of plants on hand, and expect to distribute them again with the very first frost, and they will give them continued trial. In a ten months growth they have proved a failure thus far. Later we will receive reports from various parties who set the plants in the different parts of the State.

In August, '93, Mr. J. C. Holmes of Salisbury, Tex., wrote: "Will you kindly inform me where I can procure seed of the polygonum sacalinense (sacaline) that I may give it a test here as soon as possible? If the half told of it be true the farmers and stockmen will easily solve the question of a satisfactory feed for corn." On receipt of this inquiry I wrote to the grass experiment station in Mississippi (a branch of the Washington department of agriculture devoted at that time to study of Southern grasses) asking for a few seeds of this plant. The plant had not been grown there and seed were not obtainable. A similar request to the United States department of agriculture failed to yield seed or information of its value to the stockmen. I then wrote to France for tubers from which to propagate, and instead of tubers I received seed of the plant. These have been grown under the best of hot house and open air conditions. I enclose you a sample of these plants showing the small growth made in that time to study of Southern grasses) asking for a few seeds of this plant. The plant had not been grown there and seed were not obtainable. A similar request to the United States department of agriculture failed to yield seed or information of its value to the stockmen. I then wrote to France for tubers from which to propagate, and instead of tubers I received seed of the plant. These have been grown under the best of hot house and open air conditions.

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Now, Mr. Editor, this sacaline may yet prove a valuable forage plant, but it has not been subjected to repeated and careful experiment, to find it out. But in the meantime thousands of dollars will be spent by our stockmen buying small quantities of seed at high prices, and they will be disappointed. I very much wish that a further trial would prove that all advantages claimed for sacaline are not overrated.

—E. D.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walzing, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The Fort Worth Business College sends out the latest catalogue of any school in the South, free. Write at once for one.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

FACTS ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

The following is a summary of the Ohio experiment station's report on strawberries:

1. Strawberries do well on almost any well drained soil, which is free from the heavy, sticky, and not infested with white grubs.
2. There is little danger of making the soil too rich, but there is a possibility of injuring the plants with commercial fertilizers. If placed too closely about the roots, and with coarse manure.
3. Commercial fertilizers seem to have no effect on white grubs, nor does manure, but the latter stimulates the plants to repair the damage.
4. The best fertilizers are well-rotted manure, bone meal and wood ashes.
5. The best method of preparing the soil is to plow in the fall, mulch with straw, and in the spring, in the spring with cultivator and harrow.
6. The best time to set strawberry plants is in early spring. When plants are to be set in the fall they should be especially grown for the purpose, either in frames or in pots.
7. For matted rows the plants should be set 18 in. by 4 feet apart and for hills, 1 foot by 3.
8. In hill culture the runners are all removed, and for the best results matted rows a part should be cut off, or some of the plants dug out.
9. Generally, it is better to keep a bed only one season, but if kept longer the yield will be much larger.
10. Winter protection should be given by mulching, and the best material is swamp hay.
11. It is not advisable to remove the mulch in the spring, either by cutting it or to avoid frost, unless the soil is very weedy.
12. The largest per cent of good seedlings has been from crosses of the best varieties, and the smallest from seeds gathered at random.
13. A good rule in selecting varieties is to take only those that have shown the best results in many different seasons, and those that appear to be variable, and have exhibited weaknesses elsewhere.

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The American Berkshire Association at its annual meeting held in Springfield, Ill., January 16th, re-elected N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., president; Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., secretary, and A. J. Loveloy, Roscoe, Ill., treasurer. Messrs. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Willis A. Seward, Budd's Lake, N. C.; W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb.; J. O. Terrell, Terrell, Tex., and M. K. Price, Okaloosa, Iowa, were elected as members of the board of directors.

Rules of entry were amended so that dogs of entry fees and required for animals imported after the first of the year (instead of after one year old as in force in 1894); requiring double entry fees on imported animals that had resided within six months after importation, and permitting the registry without fee of sires and dams owned in England, or imported animals, providing said sires and dams are recorded in the English Herd Book.

A dividend of 10 per cent was declared.

The action of the meeting on most matters was unanimous, but was not reached until after a good deal of discussion. Sixty-three of the eighty-two shares of stock represented at the meeting were owned or virtually owned by Charles F. Mills, and to satisfy the demands of the breeders, the disinterestedness of himself, his son, Mr. S. H. Gehlman from the board of directors, and the election of those above named was insisted upon. It was also decided that moneys received by the secretary should be turned over to the treasurer, and paid out only on the order of the secretary approved by the president.

Measures were taken for the reduction of the right to put on the declaration from \$100 to \$25 each, and that the shares now held by Mr. Mills shall be offered for sale.

While all was not done that was wished, yet we have a lot that we can be congratulated on the work accomplished, and may believe that the directors in charge of its affairs will look well to its interests.

J. G. S.

DON'TS.

Don't go out of the hog business because the margin between the price of corn and hogs is getting unusually narrow. It is easier to drive the hogs to market than to haul a few hundred bushels of corn, or to sell your products in condensed packages.

Don't quit the hog business in disgust because the cholera or some fever has struck you a lick.

Don't hesitate to put on the best effort to have the hogs go through the winter in the best health.

Don't feed where the manure, cobs and all waste products will wash away. If you have a lot that, have been used for twenty or twenty-five years and all the manure had washed away. This was the great recommendation (1) for the lot, the heavy rains have cleaned it.

Don't use inferior breeding stock. The best may cost more at the start, but the profit in the end is in their favor.

Don't fall into the error or belief that the keeping always makes the hog, that choice breeding plays no figure. This keeps down the improvement of stock in many neighborhoods.

Don't breed for early pigs unless you have shedding, or will have farrowing time, to take proper care of the little fellows when they come. It will not do to trust for fair weather carrying the young pigs through.

Don't believe it for a moment that straw will not make good beds for the hogs. It is about as good as anything on the farm, but must be used in a common sense way when dry and bright and changed before it gets dusty; it is the wet, decaying and dusty straw that causes the trouble. Of course it requires a little care to keep it just as it should be, but this kind of care pays.

Don't believe that it is necessary to feed the hogs drugs to keep them healthy. Clean, pure food of proper kinds and quantity will do to believe in and will be found a better investment and the hogs will take them without coaxing.

Don't invest in small potatoes as food for swine more than one-fourth the price per bushel of the value of corn. This is about all they are shown to be worth by careful experiment. To get this showing they are cooked.

Now that prices are down don't conclude to feed light and long for a better market. The grain will give the best returns if the hogs are fed full rations. This is certain, while the rise in the market is uncertain. Better make one good point than two bad ones.

Don't be shamefully rough with the pigs because they have found a weak

place in the fence and passed through, doing damage to grain or growing crop when you should have seen that break first and repaired it. The dog has no place on a farm if used only to restrain hogs.

Don't pen the small pigs when they can do no harm at liberty about the buildings and in the fields. They will gather a ration that will suit them as well in most cases, as any that can be made up for them.

Don't change feed except by degrees. A sudden change may cause serious derangement of the system and cause much loss of time. Thus we can readily draw the conclusion that the profit of the pecan will soon rival those of Florida and California orange groves, as the pecan need not be rushed on the market and left to the mercy of commission men, but can be kept two or three years if necessary, and then be ground into oil.

The price of pecans varies as to quality and size, bringing from \$2 to \$3 per bushel; the small wild ones bring sometimes a lower figure than \$2 per bushel, while the extra large ones are in demand even at higher prices than \$3.

The land between the trees need not lie idle while the trees are coming into bearing, but can be planted in corn, cotton, vegetables, melons, etc., and made to pay a surplus over expenses. I am more than pleased with my venture, and would I advise anyone to plant in localities where there is too much rain, as the pollen is liable to be washed away, and thus keep the trees from fruiting and making fruit. I am more than pleased with my venture, and would I advise anyone to plant in localities where there is too much rain, as the pollen is liable to be washed away, and thus keep the trees from fruiting and making fruit.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

CARE FOR THE SHEEP.

A great many sheep will suffer this winter because of their low value. There is no other animal which is so persistently regarded from a purely cash basis by its owner. When at its highest price, care and consideration are given grudgingly, owing to the ingrained belief that neither is really profitable when the value sinks, neglect is sure to follow. While this may harden the animal eventually, it will, meantime, check its thrift, which is not merely a loss of flesh, but in the case of young sheep, loss of bone and muscle development which can never be regained.

When sheep are hardened and toughened by exposure and scarcity of feed, both the quality of the wool and of the carcass are affected, and the wool in quality. As these are the very products for which these animals are kept, a little thought should convince the sheep owner that there is no place in profitable sheep husbandry for a sheep where the wool is of inferior quality, and that success can only be obtained by caring for the fleeces, by feeding and sheltering them properly and, by so doing, laying the foundation of a healthy, vigorous constitution, without which no animal is fitted to serve in its highest capacity for profit and usefulness.

Few persons who have charge of flocks think of the diseases to which the fleeces of the sheep is subject but when the buyer examines the fleeces, and makes a deduction in the price for the ill condition of the wool, the sheep owner is taking advantage of them. But the experienced judges of wool knows at once when it is diseased by any of the fells to which sheep, and are neglected, are subject. One of the most frequent of these is what is known as break in the fiber. The sampler takes a few fibers and pulling on them they part in the middle, and he knows at once that the sheep has suffered from some reverse, and the nutrition of the fleece has been stopped. When examined under a microscope the thin spots to be seen are the result of some ill condition of the sheep, either from poor feeding or exposure, or other adversity, so many of which sheep are subject. It is only prevented by constant care and watchfulness of the shepherd. The consequence of it is disastrous, and if it is more than usually developed, ruinous to the wool; for, in the preparation of it for the spinner, it breaks into short pieces, severing at each weak spot, and thus makes waste that is of no use for the common uses. This loss is sometimes severely felt by the flockmaster for the buyer, knowing his business, will not accept the wool without a compensating reduction in price. It is in the winter's growth that this fault is most common, and to avoid it the shepherd must exercise every precaution against such a disease. Even when the wool is so subject when anything goes wrong, on account of irregular feeding for instance, will cause the damage to the wool; so that, as a special point in the management of the flock, the utmost regularity is to be observed in every part of the treatment of the sheep.

Another disease, not incident to the sheep so much as it is directly to the management of the fleece, is what is known as cutting of the wool. Every one acquainted with the character of wool knows how easily it is felt by the action of pressure when wet; the fibers adhere together and fasten to each other by the minute imbrications, like hooks, on the fiber. It is to these, when wool is wet and pressed together and rubbed, that the felting of the wool is due. And this happens whenever the sheep are exposed to rain and are then crowded in a pen, lying together, as they are wont to do, in bunches, making excessive heat and pressing and rubbing the fleeces together. A few repetitions of this will mat the wool in bunches on the sheep's backs or sides, and when the wool is carded these bunches break and make an excessive quantity of neps, or knotty lumps that will go to pieces in the working and are only fit for the commonest use, as for making mattresses. If the wool is badly cotted, the value is thus almost wholly destroyed.

Another disease of wool, due to disease of the skin, is the result of errors of feeding, and this is to be noticed whenever the sheep are seen to be big, knotty lumps, and pulling the wool, sometimes large bare patches of inflamed skin may be seen, after too much dry feeding on heating food or such food as has been greedily swallowed and is not digested. It is always to be remembered that a sheep is

as greedy as a hog, and the boss sheep of a gang will drive others from the grain trough and swallow the feed so fast as to choke himself. This is to be prevented by dividing the grain trough into small sections, by cross bars, so that the greedy members of the flock may not run their noses along it and swallow the grain to injurious excess.—American Sheep Breeder.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

The sales of wool hold out fair for the season, with the volume of business showing a larger volume than a year ago. The best feature of the present market is the fact that mills are running full, and it takes a large supply of wool to meet their present demands. The future as regards the sale of mohair wear woollen looks well and there is a very favorable prospect for a good business in this respect. Dress woollens do not look so favorable as in the case of goods for men's wear, however, from the fact that for a long time the latter fabrics are being imported, but it is hoped that domestic mills will be able to hold their own after the first spurt is over. The situation in dress woollens is only a repetition of what has been gone through in the wool trade. At the time free wool was promised the cry was that domestic woollens would have to take a back seat, and that all the business would be done in foreign wools which could be put into this country so cheaply from all parts of the world.

The free wool bill was passed, and has now been in active operation over four months, but it has not yet shown that free wool is absorbing the bulk of the trade. Domestic wool was forced lower in price, to be sure, but outside of Australian wools, which have been a staple in this country, tariff or no tariff, or many other, for a long time, foreign fine wool has met with much demand from our manufacturers. It will probably be the same way with dress woollens. Dealers all over the country have been holding out for a long time, and now that the lower price has been reached they desire to get some of these fabrics on their counters to show. These people are going to use the goods that comes the cheapest, and the money and make the best appearance with a view of course to their wearing value, and if our domestic manufacturers can fill this bill they will be the ones that will get the trade. While sales of wool are a good average for the season it is not learned that buyers are stocking ahead on the raw material. Where orders for any particular line of goods is booked manufacturers are disposed to buy the wool to take care of the order, but this is the present extent of the demand. The feeling is generally manifest that wool at its present range of price is about as low as can be expected, and about where woolen goods will start to move. Dealers are disposed to give away a trifle in many instances. The trade as a whole are not disposed to concede from present ruling rates, however, and while matters are still in the air, they all look for the next turn to be far the better, although they do not know when it will come. The price of wool is very low, and the woolen goods which are being replaced even at present prices, hence the undertone is steady, although few feel confidence enough to pass by a bid that represents market value.

The next London sale of wool commences January 15, and many operators have had their eyes in this direction in order to get a point as to the steadiness of the trade as regards wool. The Melbourne sale which started Wednesday, showed no material change from the previous close in that market, and this gave dealers reason to expect no material change in the next London sale. Orders for men's wools in the overland trade have been freely placed in this country since the turn of the year, which shows that clothiers are satisfied to buy here, and inside of a week, the market for wools in the way of cassimeres, worsteds, chevots, etc. If these latter do well, a large consumption of wool is assured, particularly as numbers of mills making such goods are booked that will carry them along into March to make up.—Boston Advertiser.

At Waldo, Texas, preparations are being made to put in one of the largest irrigation enterprises in the state. Machinery has been purchased, competent irrigation engineers have been employed, and by next spring land will be under ditch. Col. M. P. Mervin is at the head of this enterprise.

It is estimated by the San Antonio dealers in irrigation machinery that nearly 100 irrigation plants have been built in Southwest Texas as a direct result of the irrigation convention and that nearly 500 more are in contemplation. These new plants mean untold gain in wealth to the people of this section of the state, and with every passing season.—San Antonio Express.

J. W. Glead of Topeka, Kan., has affairs of England to straighten out. His company, The Eureka Irrigating canal company. This company built a ditch tapping the Arkansas river and designed to water Ford and Gray county lands. The cost of the ditch was \$300,000. It was bonded for \$1,000,000 and the returns from it, on account of lack of water in the Arkansas, were practically nothing. The English investors refused to keep up the ditch, or to invest in other enterprises. Mr. Glead's mission is to induce the company to put the ditch in working order and to provide a water supply by putting in pumping plants and tapping the underflow.—Field and Farm.

L. G. Carpenter says: When I visited Algeria I found that irrigation was impossible without reservoirs. Some of the greatest dams in Algeria have been constructed in Algeria. The water is taken from the small streams which come down from the Atlas mountains, and as the mountains are entirely deforested the streams are subject to drought in the summer season. Another serious consequence is the shaking up of the sediment. All the Algerian reservoirs are affected this way, and the problem is how to manage the sediment. Heavy pumps have been brought into use to pump out the sediment regularly. The dams are mostly of masonry, though some are of earth. The amount of land irrigated is small, however, though some are of earth. A large amount of garden area is irrigated from wells. In the province of Constantine the French have sunk artesian wells. The flow is great and series of oases have been formed, which are proving a great source of wealth.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

This market partook of the characteristics of the big points for the week past. Supplies have been fair and prices steady at the decline mentioned at the close of last week's report. At this writing the hog market showed an advance of about 5 cents, with the demand strong. There were very few stockers or mast hogs offered during the week, light and heavy killers have held the boards. There was little more activity in cattle. The following sales, representative of the week, are taken from a list furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., live stock commission merchants at the stock yards:

HOGS.		
No.	Ave. Dock.	Price.
182.....	160	40 33.40
32.....	237	39.35
33.....	253	40.00
33.....	199	38.85
61.....	191	37.75
39.....	253	39.35
73.....	241	39.00
85.....	130	39.95
19.....	132	39.00
26.....	204	39.60
54.....	251	38.85
40.....	150	27.75
86.....	80	39.90
63.....	221	120 37.70

CATTLE.		
No.	Ave. Price.	
2 cows.....	1045	82.00
1 bull.....	1100	1.50
20 cows.....	785	1.70
2 canners.....	785	1.25
4 cows.....	812	1.50
2 bulls.....	1175	1.40
23 cows.....	780	2.00
1 cow.....	990	1.50
1 calf.....	280	2.50
13 cows.....	881	2.35
19 cows.....	967	2.35

SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS.
A. P. Houns, Willis Point and W. J. Logan of the local market were among those who sold cattle.
J. F. Carter, Little River; T. J. Ross, Longview Junction; J. T. Moore, Llano; W. P. Kincannon, Boyd; H. Hill, Albany; A. J. Fulbright, Ardmore; I. T. J. Edmondson, Ennis; J. Corekrell, Seymour; H. Hulbert, Paul's Valley; I. T. Deates & Co., Manor; J. Crawford, Purcell; I. T. Dutton & R. Mt. Vernon; J. P. Daggett, Dundee; H. H. H. & W. M. Maderoff, George Wells, Willis Point; Jones & S., Holladay; John Northcut, Jacksonville; W. E. Barker, Llano, and Ed Byrd, Detroit, shipped in hogs.
Among those who delivered hogs in wagons were: T. G. Wood, R. W. Pryor, W. M. Allison, H. O. Dunham, W. J. Logan, E. Wilson, J. A. Wilson, J. F. Putnam, W. K. Blair, J. B. Wisrock and M. McLaughlin.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Last week 3600 head of Texas cattle were received, being a decrease of 1000 head as compared with the same week a year ago. A goodly share of these came direct to packers, so that the supply on the market was very light indeed. The general demand for cattle has been very light—sufficiently so in fact to cause a slight depression in the trade. Native cattle declined 25¢ to 50¢ last week and Texans receded 10¢ to 15¢. The best fed Texans are selling very well, however, and even better than a year ago. At the present price of meat, feeders ought to be very well satisfied with present prices. We do not believe that values will go much lower; in fact they should advance, and about the only thing that can cause a decline would be excessive receipts, which is hardly probable. We believe that it would be more to shippers' advantage to send their stock direct to Chicago, as a rule, for when placed on sale at other markets and then forwarded, buyers know the first bid, and are therefore hard to induce to pay more money. Exporters are still forwarding as many cattle as usual, but in all probability the demand will be slackened later on.

During the week the following were included among the sales of Texas cattle:
62 steers, 1132 pounds..... \$4.25
39 steers, 922 pounds..... 3.50
18 steers, 1212 pounds..... 4.00
198 steers, 1132 pounds..... 4.05
150 steers, 1142 pounds..... 3.85
27 steers, 1012 pounds..... 3.40
20 bulls, 1327 pounds..... 3.15
10 bulls, 1337 pounds..... 2.40
166 steers, 1047 pounds..... 3.65
230 steers, 1116 pounds..... 3.55
80 steers, 1241 pounds..... 4.25
215 steers, 939 pounds..... 3.65
260 steers, 1108 pounds..... 4.00
100 steers, 1188 pounds..... 3.90
Prices for sheep have not changed much. The export demand is good, and shippers were well cleared, but owing to a dullness in the Eastern market the week's business closed bad. There is a good tone to the trade and the outlook for good sheep is favorable.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—The cattle market was neither as active or as strong as there was reason to expect. With barely 11,000 head for the day, so weak was the demand that the best sellers could do was to hold the market steady. Common to choice steers were sold at \$3.25 to \$5.25 with extra quoted around \$5.65. There was a fair inquiry for common to choice cows at \$2.00 to \$3.25 and for stockers and feeders at \$2.25 to \$7.75. Interior cows sold around \$1.50 and extra heifers and bulls brought as much as \$3.50 to \$3.75. The bulk of steers sold between \$3.70 to \$5.00 and \$2.00 to \$2.00 were popular prices for cows and bulls. A fairly steady hog market was experienced today. There was a lack of the usual demand, and although the receipts were less than half as large as for the corresponding day last week, there was no resulting advance in prices. The extreme top of the market was \$4.52 to 1-2.

Only two or three sales, however, were reported at over \$4.45, and the bulk were below \$4.40. Lights went largely at \$3.85 to \$4.05, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 bought most of the heavy and medium weights.
In sheep trade was uneven, but prices averaged about steady. A few sales of 100 decline were reported, while others were strong. The quality of lambs offered was very good and there were several tradings around \$4.50. Common to extra sheep were available at \$2.00 to \$2.85 and lambs corresponding quality were quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.80.
Receipts—Cattle, 11,000; calves, 400; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 10,000.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Jan. 23.—Cotton—Futures steady; sales, 32,300; January, 5.05; February, 5.10 to 5.11; March, 5.20 to 5.24; April, 5.22 to 5.23; May, 5.28 to 5.29; June, 5.34 to 5.35; July, 5.40 to 5.41; August, 5.45 to 5.46; September, 5.48 to 5.49; October, 5.52 to 5.53.

New York, Jan. 23.—The cotton market opened fairly active and steady, with prices unchanged to one point higher. The steadiness of the market was short-lived and was due to a report of a reduction of the acreage in the belt, and that by the time for planting a large proportion of cotton land heretofore devoted to cotton will be left uncultivated or given over to other crops. Soon after the opening the market eased off and closed at about the lowest point, an irregular decline of one to six points. The tone was steady. Sales, 120,700 bales.
The principal pressure on the New York market is the enormous amount of cotton. Port receipts may possibly

reach 220,000 bales this week. This estimate figures in some uncertain vessels which may not clear in time. The semi-weekly movement at the interior towns is figured at 63,000 bales, against 45,000 bales last year. Some parties long on cotton have contributed to the weakness today by selling out in order to prevent liquidating their long wheat on the decline in grain.

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,

G. F. and P. Agent,

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

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth, Texas.
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.

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

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.
Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894.

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

Parties wishing to sell their lands or to trade merchandise for farms can do so by writing to C. I. Dickinson & Co.

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.

Look up the Stock Journal Watch advertisement. \$1.50 is nothing to pay for a watch, but it gets one that looks well, wears well and keeps perfect time.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make the buying 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.

Parties wishing to buy lands, farms or ranches will do well to call on or write C. I. Dickinson & Co.
Schmitt & Martinson, blacksmiths, do all kinds of work, such as repairing, fine painting, trimming and horseshoeing. New work built to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. Second-hand bargains and phaetons for sale, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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.

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, St. Paul and intermediate points. All shipments of live stock and heavy freight arrive at 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. N. BERRY,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
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JOHN E. WELCH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Vard, Chicago.
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F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free. Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

THE CLUB SALOON,

Opposite Temporary Courthouse,

PETE STROMSTADT, Proprietor.

THE FINEST

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Seventh St., bet. Main and Rusk, Fort Worth, Tex.

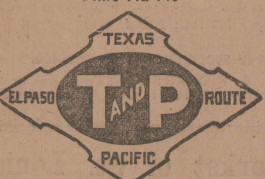
Elegant Free Lunch from 11 to 1 o'clock.

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Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the



THE SHORT LINE TO

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Take the "ST. LOUIS LIMITED,"

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Between

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The Direct Line to All Points in

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FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

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ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-

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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

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 8:50 a. m.

Weatherford 12:00 p. m. Mineral Wells 12:30 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 p. m.

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C. T. Mcintosh, Late of Atlanta, Ga.

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City Property, Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Prompt attention to all business put in our hands. We have small and large farms in every county in the state of Texas, and have special inducements to offer parties wishing to buy. We pay special attention to exchange business.

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GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

For Good Sales and Prompt Returns Con-

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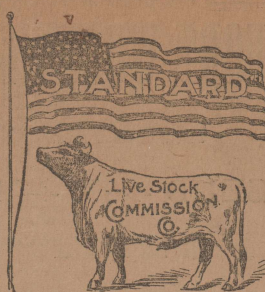
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Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. Market Reports Furnished on Application. Reference: Bankers and Merchants of Kansas City and Live Stock Men Generally.



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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Room 173, New Exchange Building, U.

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W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of

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ON ITS OWN RAILS



TRAINS ON THE

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

RAILWAY.

Now Run Solid

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WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

AND

FREE CHAIR CARS.

Fat Cattle, Hogs

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Wanted at the Avenue Wagon Yard,

Thirteenth and Jennings avenue, Fort

Worth, Texas.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Port 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,

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And the Great Wichita, Red River,

and Pense river valleys, the finest

wheat, corn and cotton producing

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THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

THROUGH PULLMAN AND

FREE RECLINING CHAIR

CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

For further information address

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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
Livestock • Commission • Agents.
The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the company.
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KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E.

SLADE'S VISIONS.

From Which He Deduces a Lecture to Farmers' Girls.

It was one of those bright days of early June, and in front of the Fort Worth National Bank. Yes, that's the time and place at which the vision appeared to me. It was a bright calico dress, had on a neat white apron and wore a plain straw hat, with only a dainty ribbon for ornament. It spoke pleasantly and smiled, oh so sweetly and frankly to an acquaintance whom it met on the steps, tripped into the bank, transacted some business at the counter, stepped lightly to the sidewalk and vanished amid the busy throng. She was a farmer's daughter, whom her father, then busy with preparations for coming harvest, had sent to fetch funds for attendant expenses. Her entire wardrobe never cost her father more than \$5, and not one cent of that was paid for cutting, fitting or making. I am sure, for no milliner could have fashioned a dress so simple, so tasty, so elegant. Not to have admired, yes, loved her, would have been sacrilege against nature. I saw her emerge from the crowd, she gave her pony a gentle cut with the whip and disappear out First street. Then I began to muse and to wonder why such a being could remain single without attracting all the marriageable men in the country. While thus musing another vision appeared. It was in a massive heavy-cushioned carriage drawn by two high-stepping horses, driven by a negro who had nothing else to do. This vision was encased in folds of silks and satins, and gems worth a king's ransom sparkled from her person and garments. Her dress and ornaments must have cost hundreds of dollars. For a milliner must have worked at least a week to shape so much costly silk into such a burlesque of a dress. She did not deign to put her foot on the ground, but she fussed and fumed because she had been notified that her account was overdrawn. But the imperturbable cashier was not overawed in the least. There were the plain figures; he had only followed the bank's rules, and had no apologies to offer. The woman had a pretty face, but somehow I was sorry for her. She was so over-dressed and ill at ease. Poor girl, she was so rich, and uncomfortable. She would have been charming if she had been well dressed, like the farmer's girl. But with this woman you lost sight of her person in gazing at her wonderful attire. It would have been just as sensible to have fallen in love with a milliner's dummy or a bolt of silk. The farmer's daughter was 99 per cent pure girl, and as such was made to be loved. The other woman would have assayed at least 48 per cent silk and 52 per cent diamonds, leaving only a trace of pure, loveable girl.

Reflecting on the foregoing, I am in a proper frame of mind to deliver a lecture to farmers' daughters.

Dear girls: Do not think I wish you to dress like nuns, and to have no fun in the world. On the contrary, I wish you to be as pretty as you can, and to be bright and happy as birds in the springtime. I do not wish you to be too sedate—only sensible—always merry, but never frivolous. I lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition that the most perfect, most lovable work of creation is a frank, sensible, handsome woman, and what the Creator has made so well I would not have a milliner mar. In these days of degeneracy, a bright, handsome farmer's daughter is ashamed to enter the neighborhood church or pay an afternoon visit to a neighbor in a pretty calico dress made with her own hands. That's what makes me weep. The hot-house progeny of the great cities have to employ all the arts of the dressmaker and the distillations of the druggist to renew and revitalize their faded charms, but the pure air and bright sunshine of the farms and meadows build up a form that needs no padding and gives a complexion which will not rub off on her lover's coat collar. I would not have our daughters imitate the ideas of dress from the courtizans of Paris and New York any more than I would have them go to the same sources for their ideas of morality and propriety. I do not mean that farmers' daughters should wear nothing but calico, but I do mean that one who could not make herself a gown from whatever material her father can afford to buy, that would enable her to break the heart of an unmarried business man in the land, is not well educated nor fit to be courted. It is not dress that makes the woman, as some silly people seem to think. Let me tell you something, girls. The Prince of Wales, soon to inherit the greatest throne of the greatest nation on earth, and who now has the richest nation on the globe to pay his bills, has daughters, and I have heard from good authority that they seldom wear a hat which costs over \$4; that they can make their own clothes, and are good housekeepers. Their grandmother, Queen Victoria, is the foremost woman in all this world, and her entire life has been an example of domestic virtues, which the women of civilization might well follow. I do not doubt but there are small business men in this country whose daughters spend more for dress than the daughters of England's imperial prince. The emperor of Germany says publicly that he does not care whether his wife, the empress, and the other women of his empire study the constitution of the country or not so that they study to make their homes bright and happy. Here are examples from high sources for those who are fond of aping foreign habits.

We are prone to degeneracy; the country is the salt of the earth. You can not but notice the tendency of business men to go to the country to select a wife. This is because they desire a partner for life untouched and uncontaminated by the temptations, follies and frivolities of city life. The fine de siècle girl is all right for a sweet-heart, but sensible men do not select them for the mothers of their legitimate children. They do to court, but not to marry. Learn to cook, learn to keep house, learn to make your own clothes, and then if you marry a man who is able to keep servants for these purposes, as I hope you will, you will be able to properly manage and direct these servants so that your household will be bright and happy, thus insuring the presence of your husband at home after business hours, instead of spending his spare time at clubs or somewhere else, where there is something cheerful and bright. If you should happen to fall in love with some big-hearted fellow who hasn't yet made his fortune your knowledge of household duties will enable you to help him get in a position to keep servants to take the work off of you as you grow older, and have more of the cares of life around you than you will have when you first marry.

By all means learn something besides household duties. Every girl in these days is supposed to have had opportunities of attending school, and she should have time afterwards to supplement the knowledge gained here by judicious reading of current literature. The present high standard of the leading magazines of the country renders them especially worthy of your attention. You will find them both pleasant and profitable reading. Read nothing but good literature, but keep yourself as well posted as you may be on the current events of civilization.

Eschew politics and woman's rights ideas. You are too pure, too exalted to be dragged down in such mire. Yours is a nobler mission. It is to make home a paradise and to shape the characters

of the future rulers of the land. The old saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," contains a great deal of truth. Remember that if you are determined to be a fine de siècle girl that it is safer to be so after you have married. Otherwise you are liable not to marry—at least not well. SLADE.

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

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

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, R. H. McNATT, Clerk of the district court of Tarrant county.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Fort Worth, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894.

(Seal) R. H. McNATT, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.

By J. C. Branum, Deputy.

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 Juan," "San Lucas" and "San Vicente," dining cars "El Monte" and "Castle Crags," gems of palatial perfection, in which meals will be served a la carte.

This magnificent train, vestibuled throughout, lighted with kerosene gas system, the most perfect of modern 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 7 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 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 fares, 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.

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

S. F. B. MORSE, G. P. & T. A., New Orleans, La.

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM

Palo Pinto, Tex., Nov. 28, 1894.

Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

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

I. S. EADES.

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

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

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 time keeper. 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 free by return mail. We throw in a chain and charm.

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

DR. McCREW SPECIALIST WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Weakness and Secret Disorders of MEN ONLY

25 years experience. Every cure guaranteed. Book free. Consultation free. Permanently located at 257 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

RUPTURE and PILES CURED Without the KNIFE or PAINFUL detention from business.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulceration of the Rectum, Hemorrhoids and Varicocele. No Cure No Pay, and No Pay until Cured. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet, containing full particulars from many prominent people, some of whom you may know. Address, DR. F. J. DICKEY, 395 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

SEND -- IN -- YOUR -- CATTLE.

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER,

President.

General Manager.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the west and second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the west and southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,640	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILDE, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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

National Stock Yards

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

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

I. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and 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 insure that the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY 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 amphitheater, 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, coaches, fire drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock grower and shipper 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, JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO. T. WILLIAMS, President. Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas.

J. C. DENISON, JAS. H. ASHBY, D. G. GRAY, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. Gen. Supt. Asst. Supt.

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

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	18,985	1,950
1886.....	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887.....	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888.....	349,689	1,283,600	153,503	5,035
1889.....	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890.....	606,859	1,673,314	156,185	8,318
1891.....	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892.....	739,156	1,705,687	155,467	14,269
1893.....	852,042	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Everything in

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and Trees,

For Farm, Garden, Orchard and Lawn.

Send for Catalogue. Investigate SACALINE, the Coming FORAGE PLANT.

"CURRIE'S"

615 Main Street, Fort Worth.

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars,

Domestic and Imported.

Fort Worth Beer a Specialty. Merchants' Lunch Daily from 11 to 1.

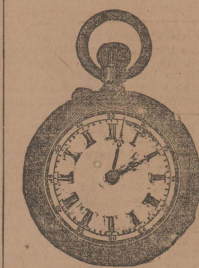
DR. SMAILL, Specialist.

Cancer, Tumors, Dropsy, Asthma, Nervous Diseases, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Private Diseases. Treated Successfully.

Thirty years experience. Hundreds of testimonials. All correspondence given prompt attention, and strictly confidential. Send for testimony of Cancers Cured without the use of Knife or burning Medicines. Office room No. 10, upstairs, 513 Main street. Lock Box 280, Fort Worth, Texas.

Some Watch Talk.

The enormous number of our Premium Watches sold since we introduced it has led us to confer with some factories for more pretentious Watches. Below we present a list of what, after a personal visit to the factories and wholesale dealers, we consider the best Watch bargains in America. We are not offering these Watches for profit; we are not in the jewelry business, but we want circulation and circulation we must have.



No. 544—

This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly timed, tested and fully warranted. We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send it prepaid and the Journal 12 months for \$5.00.

No. 554—

A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movement is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special price—a bargain to us and to our readers. Fully warranted. We send it free for ten subscribers, or the watch and Journal 12 month for \$6.00.

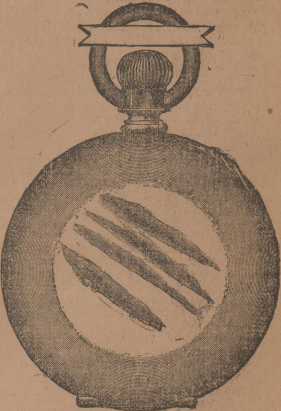


No. 501—

This Watch is our pet and is a good full value. It is a watch built for use—hard constant use. It is genuine Silverine, open case, with extra heavy beveled French crystal glass. The case is perfectly plain smooth; full jeweled, Trenton works, quick train, adjusted and close. It is regulated for all climates and positions, and is especially recommended when one wants an extra strong, reliable Watch. It is guaranteed to keep its color a lifetime. Sent for eight subscribers, or the Journal for 12 months and watch for \$5.00.

No. 507—

This is a Duerber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a complete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapidly. Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works, dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for \$8.75.



No. 520—

Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy, gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years. It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for \$8.50.



Address,

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSES AND MULES.

FACTS ABOUT MULES.

In the general depression, the low price of horses and mules is attributed to the rapid substitution of electrical and other motors in the street car service of towns and cities. The secretary of agriculture in his report says: There has been a slight general increase in the number of mules, the aggregate in January 1894, being 2,352,231, against 2,331,123 in January 1893, an increase of a little over 21,000. The average value of the mule from the same source, has declined from \$70.68 in January 1893, to \$62.17 the same date the present year, decrease per head \$8.51. It would appear from this showing that the mule would not prove the most profitable animal to breed, but when compared with other farm animals it is well to hold on to the mule. From the same authority horses show a decrease in number 125,653 and decrease in price \$13.39 in 1894, as compared with 1893. The value of mules in 1894, was \$146,322,811.

Missouri can boast of the largest number of mules of any state, January 1894, the number being 256,828, valued at \$15.51 each. Texas comes next with 253,339, average price \$44.72 each, then Tennessee, 198,171, average price \$58.92, Georgia, 161,204, average price \$58.34, Mississippi 150,860, average price \$67.01, Kentucky 150,225, average price \$54.94. There are only 8296 mules in New Jersey, but the average price per head \$101.09 is the highest of any state. South Carolina comes next in highest price \$36.95 with 95,994 mules in the state.

AFTER JOHN BULL'S MONEY.

It has now been definitely decided that the horses belonging to Richard Croker and M. F. Dwyer, which are to uphold the American colors on the English turf the coming season, will be shipped for their new training ground next Saturday.

This rather sudden departure is made in order that Dobbins, Banquet, Harry Reed, Stonenell, Don Alonzo and the other thoroughbreds may have an opportunity to recuperate from the effects of their sea voyage and become acclimated before the opening of the campaign in April, when they are engaged to race.

Messrs. Croker and Dwyer have arranged to send their formidable stable over by the Mississippi of the Atlantic transport line. Hardy Campbell, the trainer of the Dwyer-Croker horses, is to accompany them on the voyage, and the noted four-in-hand whip, Fred Ashenden, who goes by the same steamer, and as an experienced trans-Atlantic shipper of horseflesh, will assist Campbell in looking out for the welfare of the stable animals. It is understood that Ashenden goes abroad to consult with the two Americans who have recently purchased the Brighton coach, "Old Times," relative to purchasing a stable of American horses to be used on the coach next summer.

Messrs. Dwyer and Croker will follow their horses and trainer to England in time to view the first essay of the American thoroughbreds against the cracks of the English turf. Mr. Dwyer's consignment includes Don Alonzo, Perry, Reed, Banquet, Stonenell and a promising 2-year-old. Mr. Croker will send six good ones—Dobbins, Herbert, Montauk, True Blue and a couple of green 2-year-olds.

MIGHTY GEORGE WILKES.

George Wilkes, who was foaled in 1856, died at the age of 26. His stud career, which may properly be said not to have begun until he was 17, covered but nine seasons, yet in that time he accomplished such marvels that he may without presumption, be called the greatest of modern trotting sires, says an exchange. In the first generation he is represented by 79 standard per-

formers, headed by Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2, for many years the acknowledged champion trotter of the racing world, whose victories were gained and reputation made before the advent of the "kite" or "bicycle sulky." From his daughters have come 88 performers and in their list may be found such names as those of Delmar, 2:11 1-4; Keeler, 2:13 1-4; the pacers Manager, 2:06 3-4, and Galileo Rex, 2:12 3-4, and 16 others in 2:20 or better.

His sons as sires embrace a mighty phalanx of 94, and among them are many of the foremost now standing for service in this country. Their sons in turn and daughters are breeding on in the most amazing way, until the family of George Wilkes has become the largest and most popular in the trotting world. Nor is its position due solely to its wonderful numerical strength, for as it is the greatest in numbers, so it is the most prolific in the production of the high rate of speed which makes record-breaking a possibility.

The head of the house was once himself the champion stallion, and since more than one champion record has been created by the members of his dynasty, and one after another have proceeded to "add to golden numbers" until it would be far easier to say what "fastest on record" they have not held than what ones they have.

George Wilkes, was, as we have said, foaled in 1856, and was bred by Col. Felter, of Newburg, N. Y. He was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a mare named Dolly Spanker, whose pedigree is recorded as by Henry Clay, out of Telegraphy by Baker's Highlander, which version, once regarded as fully established, has, in the light of recent researches, been placed in serious doubt, so much so that it is regarded as highly probable that the true version has not and never will be disclosed. Howbeit, Dolly Spanker died shortly after giving birth to her foal, and George Wilkes was "brought up on the bottle." He was a dark brown, with one white hind foot, and stood at maturity 15 hands high, but was a horse of tremendous muscular power, and the greatest wear and tear quality. His debut on the turf was made in his five-year-old form, and from that time until he was 16 he was campaigned with great severity, trotting a large number of races, many of them to wagon, of which he won 21, and 55 heats in 2:30 or better. His record was made at Providence, R. I., October 13, 1883, and was at that time the fastest on record for a stallion. In 1873 he was taken to Kentucky by W. L. Simmons, who bought him in his colthood, and there made nine stud seasons, from which have come all his best sons and daughters. When he entered the Blue Grass region he was derisively entitled "Bill Simmons' baked-up pony," but at the time of his death he was already recognized as the greatest sire within the borders of the state.

During the season just closed the Wilkes family has again been remarkably prominent, among its more sensational members being John R. entry, 2:03 3-4; Joe Patchen, 2:04; Online (4), 2:04; Rubinstein (4), 2:08 and Whirligig (3), 2:10, among the pacers, and Ralph Wilkes, 2:06 3-4; Trevillian, 2:08 1-4; Phoebe Wilkes, 2:08 1-2; Dan Cupid, 2:09 1-2; Ellard, 2:09 3-4; Dandy Jim, 2:10 1-4; David B., 2:10 1-4, and Beauzeita, 2:12 3-4, the largest winning three-year-old of the year, among the trotters. The last year's table showed a total of 1665 descendants of George Wilkes in the 2:30 list; during 1894 there has been a gain of 603—over 36 per cent—making 2268 in all. Of these 651, or almost 25 per cent, are in the 2:30 list.—Kentucky Stock Farm.

That old and solid school, the Fort Worth Business College, reports a large attendance. The faculty is made up of experienced business men and women—all specialists in their line. It will pay our young people to write to Prof. Preult and receive a beautiful catalogue.

DAIRY.

The principal causes of impure milk are: Impure air in the milking place, bad food, foul water and filth; and as they are all causes readily controlled they are inexcusable. The farmer who exposes his cows to such conditions has no right to complain of low prices and lack of customers. On the contrary, he should be fined for imperiling the public health by attempting to place on the market a tainted article which is liable to spread disease. If farmers would only unite and bind themselves to observe scrupulous cleanliness in all the branches of milk production they might readily double its consumption. The "cowy" odor and the black sediment are the greatest hindrances to the rapid development of the industry.

FOOD OF SUPPORT.

Farmers should bear in mind that a cow needs a certain amount of food support; that is, to build up waste tissues, keep up animal heat and supply the wear on the muscular system produced by locomotion. Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature. So every animal first uses food nutrients to supply all its bodily wants; whatever it eats and assimilates over and above its own wants it converts either into new flesh or milk. It is therefore of great importance that an animal acquires the habit of eating much food. Cows, especially, should have all they can eat every day in the year. The cows at the world's fair ate thirty pounds of dry matter per day, the average ration for a cow being twenty-four pounds. The ability to eat six pounds more than the average ration is the reason they made such a fine record. They gave \$1.13 worth of butter for every hundred pounds of dry matter eaten, which cost 74 cents, leaving a net profit of 40 cents for every hundred pounds of dry matter. The only way cows can be trained to do that amount of work is by regular and constant heavy feeding.

It is not an unusual thing for a cow of the right type to return nearly three times the net profit that one of the beef type will. We are very much in need of more knowledge on the amount of food of support required by dairy cows. If we assume that it requires \$30 worth of feed to support a cow and butter brings 20 cents a pound, it will take 150 pounds of butter to pay for her keep; so it is important to have cows whose annual yield far exceeds this amount. In fact it should be the aim of all farmers to keep cows that make 300 pounds a year. This can easily be accomplished by breeding to good dairy sires and feeding liberally.—Farm, Stock and Home.

STRIPPINGS.

Creamery butter outsells dairy butter in the market because the best farm butter is sold to private customers, and does not reach the market. The poorer grades go to the country stores and determine the rating of "dairy butter."

The perplexities of setting the milk for gravity raising, care of utensils and anxiety in waiting for the cream to rise, are all done away with by the separator, which divides instantaneously the newly drawn milk into two parts—skim milk and pure cream.

The failure of many creameries, and the disrepute into which a great deal of creamery butter has fallen, have all worked together to produce a healthful and lasting revival of interest in the farm dairy. With modern improvements the farmer can now make the best butter in his own dairy.

Since the advent of the separator the only heed is to give intelligent care to the ripening of the cream, and right at hand is the "starter," an invaluable process by which we can avoid guess

work, and have it always at the same degree of ripeness, regardless of the weather or surroundings.

In a private dairy of Jerseys there is full play for one's genius, and a man works best with that for which he has a love. If he can not knock out a profit from such a herd he has no business with one. What a good conscience one can have when it comes to selling one or trading it to his neighbor!

Exercise judgment and having an average amount of "good luck," one out of two heifer calves from good stock may turn out good enough to keep, and now and then there will be an extra milker among them, but with scrubs there is no such proportion by a great deal.

Do not feed by guess work. In ascertaining whether or not a cow is unprofitable, not only is it necessary to know how much milk and butter she produces, but also how much it costs to produce it. Every problem in a farmer's life is a double one.

Stop churning when the butter is in kernels about the size of wheat, and pour into the churn a pail or two of cold water, to prevent the grains from massing together. The butter can be salted while in granular condition, and a little pressing will liberate the brine and put the product in form for market.

When a calf is drinking milk it should be fed slowly and with intervals of rest and cold milk should never be given, as this chills the stomach and provokes indigestion. If it becomes gorged, give a little soda, following with raw linseed or castor oil.

God food never creates the character nor temperament of a cow, nor makes her a good dairy animal, any more than it will make a race horse out of a plug plodder. It supports the animal, but will never make a good cow out of a small milker, and there is no use using either.

Milk is essential on the farm, even if no milk or butter is sold. The young calves, colts, pigs and chickens should have milk; the pigs want it all the year around, after the calves and colts have outgrown it. It should be fed liberally, too, and will be found a very profitable product.

SITUATION WANTED.

A lady with son 14 years old wants a situation as housekeeper for widower on ranch or stock farm. Boy can and will make himself generally useful. Address M. E. G., care Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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 say that we still continue to run the "Flyer" 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 writer is one of the "unpractical" kind.

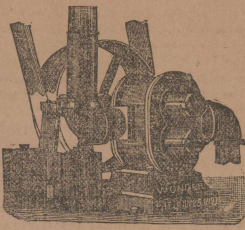
This is a new departure, try us. Subscription price 50 cents per year. It reaches more buyers in the Southwest than any of the first-class journals, therefore the best advertising medium. Sample copies free. SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL, Nehces, Texas.

HOTEL WORTH.

MAIN STREET, FROM SEVENTH TO EIGHTH, FORT WORTH, TEX.

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

W. P. HARDWICK, Proprietor.



Wonders Will Never Cease.

The best pump in the world for Mining, Irrigation or any other purpose is the

WONDER - PUMP,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

National Pump Co.

306 West Eighth Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

If you are in need of a pump for any purpose, send us particulars of work desired to be done and we will quote prices and give size of pump best adapted to do the work. Send for circular and don't buy a pump until you see the WONDER PUMP.

—Agents Wanted—

EVERY PUMP GUARANTEED.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies!

Of world-wide fame. For Self-Cure of Venereal Diseases; absolutely void of Mercury. Specific No. 1, for Gonorrhea; Specific No. 2, for Soft Chancre, Hard Chancre and Syphilis. Price for each, \$3, express paid. Specific No. 3, for the blood, to be taken in connection with No. 1 and 2; price, \$1. For Gonorrhea, send for No. 1 and 2; for Soft and Hard Chancre or Syphilis send for Nos. 3 and 2. We will guarantee an absolute cure. Special directions and all necessary paraphernalia accompany each remedy. Send money by express or postoffice order. Give nearest express office.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO., Fort Worth, Tex.



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

MILLET, CANE SEED, SEED CORN, ALFALFA, GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, ARTICHOKE.

1895 Catalogue Free.

SEEDS TRUMBULL SEED CO.

1426 St. Louis Ave.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.



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

PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is nature's best blood purifier and blood builder. By causing pure, rich blood to flow through the entire system, it speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, General Debility, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. For weak kidneys and Bright's disease it has no equal on this God's green earth. It is no man's made medicine. It is a product of nature and man never did or can make its equal. Sick people grow better from the first few doses. Weak and puffy folks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is the greatest discovery of the age. 5,000 testimonials of its value. Price, \$1.00 a package of over 100 doses. Our agent will supply you, or address, THE KING CHEMICAL COMPANY, 271 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Practices in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.

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Geo. B. Loving & Co.,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

CATTLE AND RANCHES,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We no longer do a general real estate and live stock commission business, but will in future handle cattle and cattle ranches exclusively.

Our working force has been increased and our facilities in every respect greatly improved, consequently we can now render efficient and valuable aid to those wishing to buy or sell anything in our line.

Give us full description, price, terms, etc., of any cattle you may have for sale. If your prices are reasonable we will send you a buyer.

If you are a buyer, advise us fully as to what you want. We can save you a lot of time and trouble by referring you to some one of our numerous clients who wants to sell just the number and kind of cattle you want to buy.

We are well equipped for handling our business and confidently believe we can make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to transact their business through us.

It is no trouble for us to answer letters, we therefore invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers, and respectfully invite our friends to call on us when in Fort Worth. OFFICE OPPOSITE DELAWARE, Formerly Pickwick Hotel.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Chas. Goodnight was in from the Panhandle Thursday and Friday.

J. W. Overton of Tyler, Tex., a well to do stockman, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Col. Job J. Smythe of Itasca was among the stockmen who visited this city Friday.

W. H. Gibbs of Goree, Tex., a stockman, was a visitor at the Journal office Saturday.

L. H. Hill, a well known citizen of Albany, Tex., was registered at Hotel Worth Friday.

R. M. Dickinson, a Haskell county cattleman, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Monday.

R. B. Moore and H. Stewart of Dublin were in Fort Worth Wednesday. These gentlemen were in the market for some stock cattle.

N. F. Hood of Fort Worth, dealer in buggies, has a local advertisement in the Journal. He sells the best makes of buggies at close prices.

Schmitt & Martinson, Fort Worth, general blacksmiths, do all kinds of work in their line, and in first-class shape. Take you work to them.

C. M. Bolles of Dallas, a real estate agent, offers a fine Dallas county farm for sale in this issue of the Journal. Here is a chance for investment.

Pete Stromstad, prince of mixers, tells the Journal readers of the location of his saloon in this issue in another column. Try his free lunch.

T. J. Lemmon of Haskell, a cattleman, called on the Journal while in Fort Worth Monday. Said that grass is fine and cattle fat in his district.

Capt. S. W. Easton, D. L. Knox and brother, were in Fort Worth Wednesday, and called at the Journal office. These gentlemen were in the market for a bunch of yearlings.

Sam Wilm of Bosque county, a well known stockman, was in Fort Worth Saturday, and called at the Journal office. He reports that all kinds of looking well in his locality.

While in Fort Worth put up your team at the Avenue Wagon Yard, and if you have cattle, hogs or veal calves for sale, you can sell them there. See their advertisement for location.

G. A. Morris, retail cash grocer, opposite the Fort Worth High School, carry a large line of farm and ranch groceries which they sell cheap for cash. Read their advertisement in this issue.

J. Addison, Jacksboro; W. H. Breeding, San Antonio; N. L. Waggoner, Decatur, and A. P. Belcher, Henrietta, were among the prominent cattlemen registered at Hotel Worth Wednesday night.

J. C. Matthews, manufacturer of Germania, writes the Journal a letter to continue his advertisement, as the ad he has been carrying has brought him a great many inquiries and business as well.

Wm. H. Glasscock of Brunswick, Mo., offers some extra fine seed corn for sale. There is as much difference in corn as in any other kind of seed. Send to Mr. Glasscock for a catalogue, which he will send you free.

The Avenue Grocer Co., Thirteenth street and Jennings avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, Wm. Barr manager, is the place for farmers and stockmen to do their trading. See their advertisement in another column.

M. C. Hancock and J. A. Shawver of Seymour, Texas, cattlemen, were in the Journal office and called at the Journal office. They report cattle looking fine in their country, but the continued drought is making stock water very scarce.

F. W. Axtell, wholesale dealer in Monitor steel and wood wind mills, has an ad in this issue. There is a large demand for windmills just now, and Mr. Axtell should be consulted before concluding purchase as he can make it well worth while.

A. Blance & Co., collectors and exporters of catfish, bulbs and plants, have the thanks of the Journal for two beautiful catalogues, descriptive of a number of new plants they have collected, one among which is Sacaline, the much discussed new forage plant.

T. M. Brown & Co., of Fort Worth, dealers in wind mills, pumps, well fittings, express tanks, etc., have an advertisement in the Journal. This is a first-class firm, and those thinking of purchasing anything in their line should consult them before buying.

J. P. Gordon of Sulphur Springs called at the Journal office Wednesday. He reported that the Journal Bros. and some of the other Sulphur Springs feeders had on Tuesday sent sixteen cars of fed cattle to market, for which they expect to get 4 cents. They were a fine lot.

Jno. Gamel of Madison county was in Fort Worth Sunday, having just returned from a trip to Kansas city. He reported that the Indian Territory, where he left everything in good shape. He left Monday for Kaufman, where he expected to buy some cows to ship to the Territory.

James J. H. Gregory and sons, Marblehead, Mass., one of the best known and most reliable firms of seed growers on the continent, send the Journal one of their elegant, illustrated catalogues, a work that while advertising their seed, is valuable, and every gardener in the land should have one. This firm sends them free to all. Write for one.

That up to date cracker Jack Texas railroad, the Texas Midland, has sent the Journal one of "daily reminders" done in Morocco, the same being a calendar, diary and memorandum combined. It is a handy and useful little article, and General Manager Green and General Freight and Passenger Agent Reid have the Journal's thanks.

James E. Arceneaux, Zenith, Tex., contributed a practical letter on the benefits of irrigation to last week's issue of the Journal. He is 70 miles from the nearest railroad point, and has a large family, yet he made a nice living on three acres of irrigated ground not a furrow of which was planted until in May. It is these practical lessons which count.

Baker Bros., one of the best known firms of nursery and seed men, tell the Journal's readers of what they have for sale, beginning with this issue. By handling nothing but the best of stock and by dealing fair and square with their customers, this firm has built up a business second to none in the state, and readers of this paper will make no mistake in patronizing them.

It is a usual custom with dry goods firms to make a big drive in some line of goods every now and then to attract attention to their store, and often

first-class goods are offered below cost. Such an instance is found in the advertisement of G. Y. Smith in this paper, where ladies' gowns and underwear are offered at simply astounding prices. The high standing of this firm is all the guarantee that say one could wish, and the Journal hopes that its readers will take advantage of these unparalleled offers.

R. T. Miller writes the Journal an interesting letter on the needs of the people of West Texas. There is no getting around the existence of just such a condition as he cites, and if all the Texas law makers could only pay a visit to that part of the state in which Mr. Miller lives, they would not be long in making up their minds to grant relief to the people who have investments in the semi-arid section.

The Drumm-Flato Commission company well and favorably known to all of the Texas stockman, have notified the Journal that M. E. Wilson is now treasurer of the company, the latter being a member of the Evans-Hutton-Hunter company. Mr. Wilson was elected treasurer of the Drumm-Flato company at the last annual meeting of the board of directors.

Mrs. J. C. Frye of Plano, Tex., accompanied by a young lady who did not leave her name, paid the Journal office a very pleasant, though brief, call Tuesday. Mrs. Frye said: "My husband and I are well pleased with the Journal. I get a great deal of satisfactory information from its columns relative to butter-making and household work, and my husband finds it invaluable in the care of his stock."

A. Laird of Vernon, Texas, a live stock dealer and feeder, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He said: "I would like to buy a bunch of good feeding wethers somewhere near Vernon. I have a bunch on feed now; am feeding the corn in the ear. I give them sorghum for roughness. I have a few steers on cotton seed meal and sorghum. Hulls are so terribly scarce now that feeders are looking to other stuff for roughness."

Coon Dunman, a well known Coleman county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday. He said: "Cattle are holding on to their flesh better than I have seen for the time of year. I do not believe they have lost a pound. Grass is still fine and in my section there is no scarcity of water for stock. Some yearlings in my country brought \$22.50 a few days ago. They were extra fine, and show plainly how it pays to breed good stock."

B. E. Potter, of Green county, Ill., writes the Journal, please send me white French artichokes. The tops are as good for cattle and horses as the tubers are for hogs, horses and cattle. The fact is, I have nothing on the place but what will leave corn for the winter. Their yield is not so good as poor clay soils and dry seasons is wonderful." Mr. J. P. Vissering of Melville, Ill., offers to send the Journal's readers an essay on their planting, culture, harvesting and yield free. Send him a postal card and get it.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls, ranching cattle in Lamb county, spent some days in Amarillo this week, selling 24 head of sorghum-fed cattle, and was well pleased with his sales, but more than delighted with the sale of his entire stock of cattle, about 3600 head, for spring delivery, at his ranch at \$11 per head. Mr. C. E. Brown of Chicago, Mr. Cobb bought the cattle about a year ago at \$8.75 per head, and taking into account the heaves he has shipped and sold, he has cleared the handsome sum of about \$25,000—Amarillo News.

C. W. Merchant, a well known Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday and Sunday, on a business trip. He said: "There has been little or no inquiry for two's in my part of the country, and the fact is there are very few cattle of that age in the country or any where north of the line. A good many of the Montana buyers are getting their supply this year from Arizona. I was over on the Arizona range a short time since and I find that they have some good up. I believe that they are selling for less than is being asked in Texas."

J. C. Sisson, a cattleman from near Purcell, I. T., was in Fort Worth Wednesday, wanting to buy some cows to put on grass in the Territory. He said: "I believe that cows are the best investment that a man can make in the cattle line, and I want a bunch of them. I can sell off along in July or August, and hold the calves for next year. We have plenty of feed in the Territory, and I would not mind feeding them some grass and water in the winter on our pasture. We have not had any rain since last July, but our tanks all filled up at that time, and we have enough water to last us till next summer."

"Uncle" Henry Stephens and Chas. H. McCoun, both representing the Geo. R. Barse Commission company, arrived in Fort Worth Wednesday from Kansas City, and called at the Journal office. Both of these gentlemen expressed the opinion that July 30 per cent fewer cattle are being fed in Texas this season as compared with last. They say that there are more cattle on cotton seed and grass than last year, but not enough to bring the total number up to last year's feeding. They reported the market at Kansas City as steady, and believed that there would not be any falling off in prices from now until the close of the season.

J. H. Paramore of Abilene, a wealthy cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday. Reports grass and cattle in good shape in his section of the country. Said: "It looks like a shame that a body of men such as will meet at San Antonio when the Texas Live Stock association convenes should have to pay railroad fare. As the stock business is successful, it makes business for the railroads. Take the body of legislators at Austin whose chief aim seems to be fighting the railroads, they all get passes and 20 cents a mile from the state for their railroad travel. I do not know whether or not I will get down to San Antonio. It will be worth of about four good steers to make the trip, and times are mighty hard."

A. F. Mabry of Auburn, Ellis county, a wealthy stockman and farmer, with a ranch in Howard county, was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday, having stopped off in Fort Worth on his way to his ranch. He said: "Cattle are very scarce in my section of the range country. I have plenty of grass and water and nothing to put on it but some cow ponies. There are practically no twos in Howard or adjoining counties. Everything on my farm is looking all right. The farmers of Ellis county will plant less cotton this year than for a good many years past, and will plant more corn and feed stuffs. I expect cotton seed meal will be scarce and in big demand next season, as the Northwestern states are devoting more attention to it this season, but we will have so much corn and oats, sorghum and other stuff in the state that we will be independent of meal."

Oscar Keeline of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a wealthy cattleman with ranch in Iowa and Dakota, is in the city visiting his friend, F. H. Evans, at the

Stock Yards hotel. Said: The range in Montana is better than it has been for many winters. There has been very little cold weather and cattle are in fine condition. The range was a little overcrowded in the early fall, but the heavy marketing has thinned them out considerably. If cattle go through the winter all right there will be a general demand for cattle to restock with, but I think the buyers will look to the Texas range for their supply. The cattle from those sections are better cattle than the J. A.'s, the Matadors or any of the best Texas herds, and they can be bought cheaper. There will be some inquiry for Texas two's, but they will have to be cheaper than they were last year. The market or the outlook will not warrant paying any more for cattle than they were paying a year ago, and if the Texas cattlemen will have to knock off some on prices."

K. Ritter of Ende, N. M., owner of the "Rock Bar" ranch, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way to Pennsylvania to visit his relatives, after an absence of 18 years. He ordered the Journal to visit him while in Pennsylvania, but did not want it to get there before he does, as his visit will be a surprise, his folks not having been apprised of his coming. He said: "Cattle are looking well in my part of New Mexico, which is the northeastern section, next to the Texas line. There has been no inquiry for two's with us, and there are not many of that aged cattle in the country around us. We have all found from experience that it pays better to eat two than to hold longer, and some cattle that will be two in the spring were contracted last year. All of the herds are few in number now to what they once were, and there will not be enough cattle north of the line to supply the demand of the northwestern buyers. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and will try to get back to Texas in time to attend the meeting in March."

Drovers Telegram: Miles French, the representative in Texas of the Stock Yards company, is in the city. Mr. French is a close observer and what he says carries much weight. He is of the opinion that there is a shortage of cattle all over Texas. "This shortage," he says, "together with close money markets, has had the effect of making the price of cattle of that age that will be fed there. I recently visited a number of the oil mills, among them those at Galveston, Houston, Velasco, Temple, Taylor and Cleburne, and with what I like ordinary care, together with other information I obtained, I am satisfied there will not be 30 per cent as many cattle fed this year as there were last. In some portions of the state the water supply is short, and this has caused quite a number to ship their fed cattle to market earlier than they intended. Some people think there are fully as many cattle fed in small bunches as last year, but I can assure you that is not true. Cotton seed meal is cheap this year in Texas—about \$7 or \$8 per ton cheaper than last year."

J. C. Gilliland of Mangum, Greer county, Texas, member of the firm of Gilliland & Claunch, dealers in general merchandise and cattle owners, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Wednesday. Mr. Gilliland represents the Lone Star Commission company in Greer county, and is a wide-awake, hustling young business man. He said: "Cattle are in the finest fix I have seen them in for many years. There are a good many twos in the market, and quite a good deal of inquiry, but they are being held pretty high. In fact, big prices are being asked for all classes of cattle."

A. Rawlins of Midland, Texas, proprietor of the Midland Gazette, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. He said: "Irrigation is the hope of the poor man in Western Texas. With a well and windmill and ten acres of ground, any man can make for himself and family a good living. Our land is alluvial and rich, the climate and seasons are just what could be desired, and wind and water are in abundance. Our land is as fine as the richest valley land of California, and we can put our products on the market at least 30 days earlier than can the people of that state. Grass and water is plenty, and the market. In grapes alone there is a rich return awaiting the people who go into raising them. We can raise the same quality of grapes that are raised in California, and there is from \$80 to \$200 profit in every acre of producing vines. Our people are beginning to wake up to the possibilities of grape culture and of the different branches of agriculture under irrigation. Our land is adapted to, and within this month there will be a solid car load of grape cuttings arrive at Midland to be set out in and around the town. Within a few years the city of Midland will be a great shipping point for grapes, fruits and vegetables. Nearly every man in our country has a never-failing well, and a windmill, and as soon as these natural resources are brought into use in watering the ground, you will see our section come to the front."

O. M. DeWitt of Fort Worth, a cattleman and sheepman, was a caller at the Journal office Friday. He said: "There will be, I think, about 400,000 head of mutton sheep marketed from Texas in the spring. At the present time sheep are not doing so well on account of the lack of an through the fall. You see, with sheep it is very different than with cattle. If good fall rains prevail a growth of weeds result, and the sheep get fat on the weeds. There are lots of sheep in the neighborhood of San Angelo, most of which are muttons. Within the last few years the sheepmen of Texas have given up the plan of breeding for wrinkles and grease, and have been using large smooth bucks, and in the sequence have a very fair grade of mutton sheep. With the exception of New Mexico and Arizona, Texas sheep are raised at a smaller cost than in any other states, but even with that there will not be much money made. I would like to know for certain, whether or not cotton seed meal can be fed to sheep successfully. I know of 2500 head of sheep being on meal at Waco, but can not tell yet how they are going to do. There are different opinions about feeding meal to sheep; some say it works all right and others that it does not. I see that the less question is being agitated considerably now. I do not favor the reduction. It may result in increased revenues to the state for the first two years, but after that time the lease will not be paid. As far as the worth of the land is concerned 2 cents lease and about 50 cents purchase price would apply to the most of it."

J. I. McWhorter of Baird, Callahan county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and dropped in at the Journal office. Mr. McWhorter is an old-time and successful cattleman, and watches every

phase of the business very closely. In a conversation with a Journal man he said: "The cattlemen of this state are not up in the practical knowledge of feeding. I claim, and I have proved it by actual experience, that cotton seed meal and sorghum can be fed to cattle longer, and will fatten them faster than meal and hulls. The good feed that is wasted every year would fatten the cattle of two states. Cotton seed cake fed on the grass will fatten cattle nearly as well as meal and hulls. I was talking to a farmer the other day who had been raising 4-cent cotton and complaining of the hard times, and I told him that if he had gone into his corn field when his corn was about matured and topped his corn and pulled his fodder every bit of which he could have saved, and when gathering time came shucked his corn in the field and then saved the stalks and shuck, he could have been in a position to have fattened a couple of car loads of good cattle out of which he would have made more money than out of his whole cotton crop. If every farmer in the country would plant sorghum and other good feed stuff, and save it all, then get him a good feed cutter and cut his stuff all up fine he could fatten from 5 to 50 head of good cattle. He could fatten some sheep and some good hogs, and he need not have any fear of the market, for if his stuff is fat it will be hunted up. I have a section of land looking for a bunch of steers to put on feed. I sold my steers that were on meal cake and grass at a pretty nice profit."

D. C. Pryor of Brinkley, Ark., mention of whom was made in last week's issue of the Journal, had the following to say about his pet theory of using sawdust for cattle roughness, mixed with cotton seed meal. "There is no discounting facts, and when I make the assertion that sawdust can be reduced and mixed with meal, I speak from actual experience, and not from theory. I have given the matter a fair and impartial test, and I'll tell you it is a success. I clipped this article out of a paper." A curious statement is published in a German paper, "Die Konstante Holtz-Zietung," which announces that the fabrication of food products consisting partly of wood is now an accomplished fact. At Berlin a factory has been built, which is turning out about two hundred quintals of "wooden bread" a day. The process of preparation consists in fermenting sawdust and subjecting it to divers chemical manipulations, after which it is mixed with one-third farina and prepared like ordinary bread. The product at present serves only as feed for horses, and it appears that the Berlin Tramway company, which is the most important customer of the factory, declares itself enchanted with the effects of this nourishment. The manufacturers declare that "wooden bread" constitutes also an excellent aliment for man, whose stomach, it seems, digests it at least as well as ordinary bread. If what is claimed for the new discovery be true, it is certainly a triumph of science, but like the "lime-dust flour," so widely written of in France some years ago, it is more likely to prove a disappointment. "This goes to show that if I am off on the subject of using wood for feed, there are others in the same fix; besides I do not go as far as the instance just cited, in that my plan is to subject the sawdust to a fermenting process and mix it with cotton seed meal, which, as you know, contains more nutrition than farina, or wheat. What are now scientific facts were scoffed at a few years ago, and you will see wood used as I suggest before many years go by."

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