

CATTLE.

A new feature in the cattle business, and one which shows that range cattle are held in Texas at such prices as to be profitable, was shown at Kansas city this week when Robert Turner bought ten cars of Panhandle cattle and shipped them to Kansas, Texas, to feed. Talk about Montana meat going to the mountain. The whole business has been changed.

While the quarantine of Southern cattle by the government expires with this month, Albert Dean informs us that the inspection of cattle from the Republic of Mexico will be personal. No Mexican cattle will be allowed entrance without first standing inspection, as at present, and this inspection will be required all the year through. At present cattle that pass inspection are permitted to seek a market for immediate slaughter and are condemned to occupy quarantine quarters while at market. After November they will be treated as native cattle or other Southern cattle.

Capt. F. B. Sowers, a full citizen of the Creek nation, where he has been living for the past forty years, and a resident of Muskogee, was in Kansas city yesterday, says that the Creek nation is largely engaged in cattle raising, having shipped 2000 head to market this year, and expects to ship the same number next year. His ranch is located thirty miles from Muskogee and fifteen miles from Okmulgee, the capital. This fall he branded 1500 calves. He uses Shorthorn and Angus bulls, and Shorthorn cows. "There are not many cattle left in the Creek nation," said Capt. Sowers, "as they have been shipped out pretty closely from the pastures. There are some cattle left over belonging to Texas parties. Cattlemen all feel encouraged over the outlook. I came up on the train with the president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and he reported a much better feeling among the Texas cattlemen. There are not so many cattle in the Creek nation as there were a year ago—about one-fourth less. Texas men say there will not be half as many cattle brought up from Texas next spring to graze in the Indian Territory as there were last spring."

Texas never had a better chance than now to completely revolutionize the character and reputation of her beef cattle. The stocks of breeding cattle have been reduced to a very low point. This is a necessity, and considerable attention be paid to the business of cattle breeding in the Lone Star state. This year of unusual happenings, when other years have more stock than the Lone Star state, has borne the reputation of being mainly a breeding state of sort of cattle incubator—with very meagre carrying capacity, in comparison with the important fact that she has lots of feed and but few cattle. In the old days of rapid range cattle development in the Northwest, the Lone Star state was not written but rigidly enforced law among the Colorado and Wyoming cowboys by which no Texas bull after being discovered on the long trail was allowed to continue the propagation of his inferior breeding. If Texas cattlemen would now adopt such a plan at home, it would be but a few years until Texas would be turning off "exporters" instead of "canners." The Lone Star state has a goodly stock of pure-bred cattle, and the leading breeders and ranchmen who are awake to the importance of the matter will have no trouble in getting good grade and full-blooded cattle. The place of the inferior long-horn which have so long held sway. It would be better to raise half the cattle and have them twice as good. Note the time to grade up.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

SOMETHING MAY DROP.

Speaking of the reported embargo against American beef by Denmark, which country is said to have been induced by Germany to take this step, a Washington dispatch says: "Our trade in this significant volume, but if it should appear that the Danish government has been induced to issue its decree at the instigation of many correspondence between the latter country and the state department is likely to assume a different tone from that in which it has been conducted. It is one thing for a nation to exclude our meat on sanitary grounds, even if the case is badly sustained, but it is another thing for a nation to go out of its way to induce a third nation to join it in a boycott of American products. Probably it would be better to establish the fact that Denmark had been induced to decree its prohibition at the request of Germany, but should that be made known, the Danish embargo would be raised between the United States and Germany."

THE WOLF PEST.

According to what a well-known cattlemen of West Texas said to a Journal representative a few days since the wolves in his part of the country have multiplied very rapidly and are destroying great numbers of calves each year. The lobo's go in packs and when hungry do not hesitate to tackle a grown animal, and the loss yearly estimated at \$100,000 and sheepmen by the depredation of these beasts runs up into alarming figures. One cattlemen says that he estimates that fully 5 per cent of his last spring calf crop fell prey to these prairie marauders. The state should lend its aid in ridding the country of these expensive pests, but the meantime the cattle and sheepmen themselves might do valuable work by organizing and hunting them down. A big hunt of this kind is being organized in the vicinity of Sonora, at the suggestion of a writer in the Devil's river News, which is as follows: "A subscription paper be circulated to raise a purse of attractive size for rewards. This can easily be done as the people will contribute liberally. Select a period, say from three to five months, for contest, elect captains and choose sides, including on one side or the other all the ranchmen in the Sonora country and all others who join the army by sending their names. At the close of the contest the captain who produces the largest number of scalps with proper assurance that they were taken by his men under the rules of the organization, shall receive for his side a free supper and ball at the expense of the defeated party." As a further inducement for individual effort, a committee will be appointed.

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pointed to collect a purse of at least \$200 to be divided into first, second and third rewards to be given to the individuals who should bring in the largest number of scalps and make affidavit that they were taken under the rules of the organization.

Having mentioned this plan of attack on General Wolf to several and having their approval, we take the liberty to call a meeting of ranchmen at Sonora at 2 o'clock p. m., December 1, for the purpose of organizing this army and supplying ourselves with the weapons of war, and discussing the best methods of using them. We are assured that at cost from our merchants on all orders.

Don't fail to come. Let us have the biggest wolf chase on record. It will produce huge excitement during the election. Let us make it our winter sport.

SALES AND OPINIONS.

A. F. Clanton bought 400 head of stock cattle last week from Rayner Riggs of Pecos county at private terms. They are to be delivered on the Ingham range—Iron County Record.

Joel Westbrook and Frank Rhodes sold to John Ryburn 380 grown steers at \$18.50.

Alvin Campbell and Bob Hinde were down from San Angelo Tuesday, looking for more fat cattle.

Capt. J. G. Rice, the Tom Green county stockman, stopped over in the metropolis Wednesday night. He was on his way down to receive the steers he purchased in Val Verde county.

Capt. J. G. Rice bought 250 head of stock cattle from Henry Rackham, the Pecos cowman, at private terms.

John Rae, the Buckhorn ranchman, and a breeder of fine Devon cattle, sold nine head of Devon bulls to Jos. Plunk or Arden for \$150.

Capt. Rice, the North Concho stockman, believes in breeding the Durham cattle. He says they sell for beef, and are better rustlers, especially when mixed with a little of the long horn blood. He sold three Durham bulls the other day for \$20 a head.

Charles Collins sold 400 steer yearlings last week to A. J. Harris of Colorado City at \$10.50 per head.

John C. Perry bought Wade & Harrell's ranch Wednesday, paying \$1000 for it. He will move some of his cattle to the place.

Wm. Scrimshire shipped eight cars of fat steers to Chicago and two cars to Fort Worth last week.

George McCormick is off for St. Louis with several cars of fat cattle.

Lod Calahan took in Fort Worth Saturday inspecting a large shipment of cattle. He took the place of the train left for Northern markets.

Sam Holloway shipped thirteen cars of cows and steers to St. Louis yesterday.

Big Robertson shipped four cars of cows to St. Louis Thursday.

Winfield Scott shipped three cars of bulls and four cars of steers to Brownwood to feed through the winter.

Dawson & Tallant shipped two cars of horses to Eastern Texas Thursday.

George McCormick shipped nine cars of cows and steers to St. Louis.

George Gray shipped two cars of cows to St. Louis.

Tom Waddell shipped two cars of steers to St. Louis on the 18th.

Sam L. Mooney shipped seven cars of steers to St. Louis last Sunday.

Pink Taylor of Alpine is here with a herd of cattle.

J. C. Smith of Big Springs, and Winfield Scott and Big Robertson of Colorado, and Benson Taylor, El Paso, are assembled in the first city of the plains for some purpose.—Midland News.

MORE ABOUT MEXICAN CATTLE.
Sam P. Webb, collector of customs at the Nogales port, in speaking to a Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette reporter had the following to say about the much discussed question of Mexican cattle: He stated that there had been but two entries of Mexican cattle thus far—one of 345 head by M. M. Sherman, of Kansas City, upon which a duty of \$5 per head had been paid, and one 111 head for Los Angeles. The latter had been raised by the shippers, who were American, and a duty of \$5 per head was collected, duty in both cases being paid in United States coin.

Not over fifty head besides the above have been imported, and these were mostly for Nogales consumption.

The collector at El Paso informed Collier's that only one entry of 1300 head had been made at his office. So that the scare about Mexican cattle need not alarm anybody very much just yet. What cattle are imported must pass a rigid examination as to healthiness of condition.

Leading stock growers like Hagan, Miller, Packard, Jordan, Joe Pearson, Manuel Masquerinas, estimate that no more than 12,000 cattle could be shipped altogether from the whole of Sonora. These gentlemen comprise the principal stock growers in that state.

Sonora stock ranges from \$5 to \$10 per head, American money. The best grades are not fit for beef, but can only be utilized as feeders. Thus far the importations have been for feeding chiefly. Several stock buyers, after looking into the subject, refuse to buy Sonora stock. These include Moore of Kansas City, Powell of Los Angeles and Pritt of Temple. There is no trouble about importation of Mexican cattle into the United States, which is open for all entries, which, however, do not seem to come.

IMPORTANT STOCKMEN'S MEETING.
Pursuant to a call issued by Messrs. E. T. Comer and Claud Anson, appointed by the Texas Cattle Raisers' association to call a meeting of the stockmen and all parties interested in the success of the stock industry in West Texas, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the opera house, in San Angelo, on Friday, November 23, 1894, and the following business was transacted:

Wm. L. Black of Fort McKavett was elected chairman, and J. G. Murphy of San Angelo secretary. The object of the meeting was clearly presented by W. B. Cochran, which in substance was to organize for the purpose of promoting state legislation more favorable to the entire stock interests of West Texas, particularly as concerns a reduction in the lease and sale price of state lands. Messrs. J. T. Thomson, Milton Mayes, B. Metcalfe, E. T. Comer, R. H. Harris, Wm. Black and others addressed the meeting, when the following resolution, presented by Mr. E. T. Comer, was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, the people of West Texas have been visited for eight years past by a succession of disastrous droughts and the grazing capacity of lands has been largely diminished thereby; and whereas, the heavy losses of live stock of all kinds in these portions of the state, occasioned by such droughts and is continually subject to such droughts, and the low prices of all the products

of the live stock industry induced by many concurring causes from the operation of the drought, it is hereby resolved that the stockmen of West Texas do hereby petition the legislature for the purpose of securing immediate relief, have seriously engaged all who are engaged in such business and threatens its destruction; and whereas, the present price of 4 cents per acre fixed by law for the lease of school lands is in view of the facts exporbitant and unjust and more than the stock industry can maintain, it is the sense of this meeting that the legislature should reduce the price of the lease from 4 to 2 cents per acre, believing as we do that such legislation would greatly relieve the prostrated condition of the stock industry, from which the state derives a large proportion of its revenue for the support of her public schools, and that it would greatly increase the funds so derived.

The following gentlemen were present and took part in the proceedings: Wm. L. Black, Jim Hinde, Capt. Turner, Albert Turner, Edgar Stinson, C. E. McFarland, Tom Palmer, Dan Green, J. B. Sherwood, Claud Anson, Ed McDonald, John Carragher, Geo. E. Webb, Seaton Keith, John Lee, E. T. Comer, Charles Humphreys, Milton Mayes, Wm. Black, Jos. Tweedy, John Ab March, W. H. Wright, Felix Mann, R. H. Harris, James Weddell, W. D. Cochran, J. G. Murphy, E. B. Harris, Harry Farrow, J. T. Thomson, U. G. Taylor, Major DeBerry, D. D. Kennon, E. A. McCarthy, T. C. Wynn, Leon Hallin, G. V. Long, Wm. Black, J. B. Sherwood, N. W. Mills, T. T. Thomson and brother, J. N. Willis, W. Schubach, Ben C. Mayes, S. T. Butler, Alex. Springer, J. B. Harris, J. B. Harris, Lyns, Burton P. Wade, E. W. Loftin, E. R. Jackson, J. W. Johnson, L. N. Halbert, S. J. Palmer, D. J. Wyatt, M. B. Keiser, J. B. Harris, J. B. Harris, Sol Mayer, T. P. Gillespie, Geo. B. Hamilton, T. J. Moss, J. M. Taylor, J. G. Glenn, Harry Roberts, John Kennedy, James Arden, J. B. Harris, T. T. Garrett, J. W. Knapp, Frank Large, C. W. Flanagan, Jos. McCartney, H. W. Gillis, A. J. Lee, A. W. McFarlane, E. T. Comer, J. B. Harris, J. B. Harris, C. Lamb, G. W. White, R. L. Brooks, Robt. Parsons, — Bendele, C. G. West.—San Angelo Standard.

SELECTING A BEEFING SIRE.

One of the most difficult things the breeder of live stock has to do is to select a suitable male to place at the head of his herd. It is of primary importance that this animal shall be superior in every respect, and yet the writer does not wish to be understood as believing that the sire constitutes the whole herd. It would appear as if some thought that such was the case, but when the sire is selected the results are generally disastrous. To neglect the females is but to invite failure as they are equally important to the success of the sire. The sire should receive the same care and consideration as the latter.

With so many pure bred herds to select from it would seem that the purchasing of a sire would not be a very great undertaking. But right here is to be found one of the great dangers. There are so many men who seem to have a notion that the sire is all that counts, and that one is likely to become confused. And then it must be borne in mind, that it is not more than one out of a thousand animals that will prove markedly superior as a sire.

First, then, too much stress should not be placed upon the pedigree. While the pedigree is of some value, the record of his ancestors are invaluable; yet the individual and his qualities and performance must receive the first consideration. The sire should be a thing to purchase and use an untitled sire. He will nearly always be the wiser course to pay a larger price for a tried sire. On an untitled sire an animal is secured to only a few years to serve young heifers, whose first calves will not be of much value, until he has displayed his powers through his get. Purely of blood and lineage and performance will therefore need to receive careful attention.

Excellence of quality must not be overlooked. The sire should be the whole general make up of the animal is included. In size he should be medium, modified somewhat by breed, but yet never exceeding the compact or effeminate. The frame should be compact and strongly knit together with bone of medium size. The outline of the animal may be best described by the word "compact." The sire should be free from patchiness, even and well fleshed throughout and with no undue prominence at the hooks or shoulders. While the sire should be a thing to purchase and use an untitled sire. He will nearly always be the wiser course to pay a larger price for a tried sire. On an untitled sire an animal is secured to only a few years to serve young heifers, whose first calves will not be of much value, until he has displayed his powers through his get. Purely of blood and lineage and performance will therefore need to receive careful attention.

Regarding the formation of the particular parts; the head should be medium in size, yet masculine in appearance, the neck rather short showing a large development of the chest broad and deep, full and well rounded out. The heart, girth and flank should be broad, broad, level, and well fleshed, the ribs coming out well from the back and springing well; the quarters long, deep, wide, and full, and the legs short. These are some of the points indicative of quality so essential to the sire of the breeding type. On the other hand the following defects should be scrupulously avoided: A large coarse head, with horns and bone of the same character. A long thin neck and a narrow chest; small heart girth; flat ribs a wide and open twist; accompanied by long, harsh rough hair and poor handling qualities. These are some of the points indicative of coarseness and a lack of vigor and constitution.

The breeding sire must necessarily be prepotent to the highest degree if he is to secure the high ideals sought for; so that he will never fail to effectually stamp his superior excellence on all of his get. For this reason he must necessarily be selected from a family whose sires have been and are noted for their wonderful prepotency; and whose pedigrees will stand the closest inspection so far as the sire is concerned. The search, which by the way should be to the very end. It is not necessary that the ancestry should show none or only a few defects. Some of the most noted sires have sprung from families where the crosses were myriad. But it is necessary that the individual should show his prepotency in a marked degree, and that the direct ancestry are noted for their wonderful prepotency; and whose pedigrees will stand the closest inspection so far as the sire is concerned. The search, which by the way should be to the very end. 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SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Office, Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank, San Antonio.)

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

Col. Phil Palmer of Kinney county, was here this week. Col. Palmer seems to think that the irrigation convention to meet here in December will not amount to much in the way of good to Texas, or especially to his part of it. He says it takes lots of water to irrigate land, and where is it to come from. Beside, he says, that in the neighborhood of Del Rio where they have a little water to spare for that purpose, it costs them more to raise a little corn than it would to ship it in from a corn country. About that time D. Hart of West Texas came up, and agreed to all that Col. Palmer claimed. They finally, however, agreed that as far as the water will go, it may be used to take it out of the running streams for irrigation, and especially for fruit raising and vegetable farming. And I finally got them to admit that a small field irrigated from a well would greatly help out a living on a small farm or ranch, or even on a large ranch. But Hart said that something besides a wind mill would have to be used to pump water to raise the water, and Col. Palmer said that they would soon have to manure the land, as well water has a tendency to diminish the fertility of the soil. Speaking of conditions generally in his part of the country, Col. Palmer said that fencing was the worst possible thing that could have happened to it, as since stock have been confined in pastures they have never done so well. Before the country was fenced up, when feed or water became scarce, and which to the extent of its ability, has been against the sheep industry, the sheepmen with the suggestion that they would turn their attention to irrigation. To the man who has a few thousand acres, more or less, of rocky hills, or cactus plains, with hardly water enough for the few sheep left in the wilderness, this suggestion must operate as an inspiration to hunt that editor with a stuffed gun. If some of the "gotch" eared Texas newspaper men could trade a good deal of their "fertile imagination" for a little cow or sheep, they would do Texas more good than an irrigation congress.

A country paper, printed in the dry belt of Texas, and which, to the extent of its ability, has been against the sheep industry, the sheepmen with the suggestion that they would turn their attention to irrigation. To the man who has a few thousand acres, more or less, of rocky hills, or cactus plains, with hardly water enough for the few sheep left in the wilderness, this suggestion must operate as an inspiration to hunt that editor with a stuffed gun. If some of the "gotch" eared Texas newspaper men could trade a good deal of their "fertile imagination" for a little cow or sheep, they would do Texas more good than an irrigation congress.

A meeting of stockmen has been called at Brownsville, Texas, on December 2, for the purpose of organizing a grand prize hunt for wild animals that prey upon live stock. The idea is to choose sides from among those interested in the hunt, selecting captains for each side, and after the hunt, the successful party to be treated to a grand banquet and supper at the expense of the defeated side. In order to stimulate individual effort, it is proposed to raise a fund to be divided into first, second and third prizes, to be shown up by individuals. It is not a bad scheme by any means, and could be worked to advantage in other sections of the state. The only complaint is that, as the sheep and goats grow scarce the loss of cattle becomes greater from wild animals.

Mr. O. J. Woodhull, Kinney county, last week bought the Baylor sheep, Uvalde county, about 3000 head. Price not learned.

John I. Claiborne has been to Mexico, where he bought a herd of cattle for delivery on this side. Captain R. F. Alexander, this city, will start over the river in a few days on the same business.

Col. J. W. Jennings of New York, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of that city, is in Texas looking after his extensive land interests, and the Journal office has a copy of his letter, by Katherine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode. The Journal office has a copy of his letter, by Katherine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode.

While I believe I receive credit as being the original Texas feed farmer on paper, I have tried to avoid being a crank on the subject. The most of the meat money must come out of the grass, and I would only bother with enough feed to back up the grass. And a little feed will go a long way in that direction.

A cattle trader who has had it "nip and tuck" with adversity, referring to the good luck of the Big Four have had, and the bad luck of the other three, remarked that, after all, if the meat mongers had hired these traders at \$15 a month five years ago, and turned them loose to buy cattle on their own account for the Big Four, they would have had that meat monopoly busted long before this.

I heard a couple of old-time and successful cattle traders discussing their bad deals the other day, and they agreed that these big traders on which they lost heavily were almost invariably made in opposition to the advice of their wives. It seems strange that so often woman's intuition will pan out better than man's judgment. Man can eat her on reasons, but when it comes to final results, she is liable to be the line to say, "I told you so."

Several sheep flocks that were offered for sale very low have lately been withdrawn from the price raised.

Well, you have lately elected some small lawyers to represent you in the state legislature, and some tolerably good sized lawyers to represent you in congress. What do they know about the industry which embraces your business? Have you interviewed them? Regarding the effect of things legislative, favorably or adversely upon said industry, how much do you know yourself? We used to have a stock paper idea, but it was elected or what they did, but this idea is not so prevalent as of yore. We have learned by sad experience that the actions of our public servants may affect our bread and butter supply almost as directly and quite as certainly as can the decisions of the people who serve us individually. Therefore we should try to know what a good for us in public policy, and vote only for people pledged to do the good. If, for instance, as cattlemen or sheepmen, we think that protected rather products and woolen goods on the one hand, and free hites and wool in the other, are good for us, we should support people pledged to that sort of thing. And then, too, if we think it good policy to issue bonds in time of peace to replenish an idle gold reserve, and raid the gold reserve for the gold with which to purchase the bonds, why, we should watch for the very first opportunity to vote for somebody pledged to that style of financiering. If we now our party is right for reasons beside the fact that we want it to be good as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our office of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

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

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fact. And finally, that if he should run up against some billy goat cooked with cubbie beans, a roat might be in order, and that if he should, as I have done, tackle a bit of fare the main features of which were soda "tub" butter with the hair on, and bull steak with the hide on, I might sympathize with his kick. I asked him about the people. "Finest you ever saw," "Fact is," he said, "the people treated me so well that if the mud had held out a little longer, I believe I would have become reconciled to their grub." After he went out, somebody remarked that if he had liked the living better he would have liked the people less. What he meant was, that the higher people live the meaner they get, in the matter of hospitality. If this is true, with the country progressing, progress on the lines of irrigation, fruit growing, improved farming and stock raising, and general development of Texas resources, what a meanly mean lot of people we will have in Texas in a few years.

Col. L. P. Williamson is down from Missouri to look after the delivery of the 7000 Williamson & Blair cattle, Dimitt county, sold to J. H. Pressnal. He thinks that cattle are on the up grade for good time.

Tuck Boaz is here from Fort Worth after some feeders. His opinion of modern politics in general, is "hot stuff."

In writing the obituary of a deceased newspaper man, I have newspaper man said that the dead newspaper man had a fertile imagination and keen wit. He seemed to think that a "fertile imagination" was a great thing. Maybe it is, but too much of a good thing sometimes operates as a bad thing. Less "imagination" of the "fertile" sort, and more organized common sense in the newspaper business would be good for a change.

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Stock Journal

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

There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us \$22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight. 2d. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, \$25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 30 subscribers and \$30.00 to pay for same, and \$8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid.

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

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

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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.

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The price of the Breeders' Gazette, which is the standard breeding paper of this country, is \$2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of that excellent paper we are enabled to offer the Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeders' Gazette both twelve months for only \$2.50. Copy of Gazette may be seen at this office, or may be had by addressing the publishers at Chicago, Ill.

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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, harnesses 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 buyers and shippers all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

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

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J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE FARM.

J. W. Hopkins, who lives near Joshua, this county, raised this fall, on a piece of ground 52x60 steps, 174 bushels of sweet potatoes. For 117 bushels he received \$87; and he sold 50 bushels more, but does not remember what he got for them, but thinks 75 cents a bushel. He kept 27 bushels for seed. This is an object lesson to other farmers.—Cleveland Enterprise.

PEANUTS VS. COTTON.

We are informed that J. B. A. Reddell of the Jim Ned neighborhood, raised this year from one quarter of an acre of land, fifty bushels of goober peas, which he can sell in the local market for \$1.50 per bushel, making the product of an acre of land in this crop worth \$300, equaling the value, at present prices, of twelve bales of cotton—more than an average yield of twenty-four acres of cotton. Admitting that the average crop of goobers would not exceed fifty bushels per acre, and that of cotton one-half bale per acre, the price of goobers dropping to 50 cents per bushel, the price of cotton continuing as now, the value of the former crop would be double that of the latter. Hence we say: Plant goobers, plant hogs, plant corn, plant poultry, plant turkeys, plant anything and everything that you can consume at home or sell on the market and, lastly, plant a small crop of cotton and prosperity, contentment and happiness will crown your labors; and you will thank us for this timely advice.—Buffalo Gap Messenger.

PLAYING AND HOG FEEDING.

Editor Journal: You asked for the opinion of farmers on breaking land. I have been farming for 38 years, and my experience is, you cannot break stiff land too deep. There are four inches deep enough for sandy land. My experience in feeding hogs is to get the hog to eat the amount you want to feed it as soon as possible. I mean by this, if you want your hogs to fatten fast keep plenty of feed where they can get it when they want it. When you have only one hog, you can manage to make it clean up all the feed and not fatter, but this is not the case where there are several, as some are in the notion to eat one day and others the next, and if you try to get them to keep their feed all eat up you are sure to have some foundered all the time. If you have only one kind of food, it is best to cook it about twice a week. Let it be corn or wheat, mix salt and ashes with what you cook. This will be a change for the hogs, and will make them eat heartily.

W. D. NICKLAS,
Randall's Store, Palo Pinto Co., Tex.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

There is no doubt at the continuation of the present price of cotton would bankrupt the Gulf states and very seriously affect the trade balances of the country. They are entirely right, however, who say that it is impossible for such prices to continue. Cotton is below the cost of production, and there is no hope of reducing cost—at least not in the immediate future.

The cost of producing wheat has been greatly lowered by improved machinery, but corn production has been much less affected and cotton least of all. The actual hand-labor cost of cotton greatly exceeds that of any other crop raised on a large scale in America.

It is plain therefore, that the necessary effect of present prices of cotton will be a marked reduction in the acreage. Hill lands, especially, where they are at all worn, will have to be put into something else. This will be hard on mortgaged farmers, who can get ready money out of nothing else so easily as cotton, but in the long run it will be a great benefit to the cotton states and the country.

When the cotton states raise their own meat and breadstuffs and manufacture their own surplus raw material they will occupy a respectable position in the world of exchange. Until then they will be at the mercy of English manufacturers and mill-owners.—New York World.

BOOK FARMING.
The value of "book farming" must not be misunderstood. The man who attempts to farm from the books alone will inevitably fail. There is no business under the sun where practical experience is more required. But the farmer who relies wholly upon himself, who thinks nothing more is to be learned than his own, will discover in his own operation, is bound to progress only at a snail's pace. It is the combination of the two things, the union of theory and practice, or rather a science and practice, that leads to the highest levels of agriculture.

The best manner in which books can be brought to the aid of one already

engaged in the practical work of farming and who, therefore, cannot begin at the bottom and avail himself of the instruction afforded in agricultural schools, is through the medium of the periodical agricultural press.

A good agricultural journal, in the course of the twelve months, touches the whole range of farming interests. It gives the latest developments in science, as related to agriculture, reviews the work and teachings of the colleges, and prints the experience of practical men who are pursuing various branches as specialists. More material that is of actual value is thus obtained than was ever included between the covers of any single work on agriculture. A volume of such a journal is really a good working library for the farmer. A careful study of its pages cannot fail to return many times its cost, and to make its influence for good felt upon the farmer and the farm.

This is just the time of year to take these words under careful consideration, and if you have not already made provision for one or more journals of this class, for study through the long winter evenings that are coming, we advise you to do so at once. It is quite as important as putting in firewood, or potatoes, or other winter supplies.—Rural Canadian.

A DETHRONED KING.

Cotton used to be called king, but the people of the South have paid homage to it and relied upon its support until it is ruinous to worship at the throne of "King Cotton" any longer. It is ruinous to raise cotton at present prices. It will not pay the cost of production and gathering it, and what hope there can be to the man who plants cotton next year is not entirely clear now.

It is the staple crop of this country, and so much of it is being raised until the world is glutted with it, that it is barely saleable. It used to be a basis of credit, but it will not be so next year. Business men are already saying that they cannot take cotton any longer as a security for supplies. And to anyone who will figure out its value, its costs of production and gathering, and its ready sale, he cannot raise enough of it at ruling prices to pay for bread, meat and clothing. Even the large yield this year is not paying interest on the money that the land of this country cost, and the renter who has to depend on a mortgage crop before it is in the ground absolutely loses the next year a very large one. Finally the land owner will lose money if his land is planted in cotton. What the solution is we do not pretend to be wise enough to suggest. The farmers are wiser on this line than we pretend to be, but on thing all are agreed upon—the time has come in the history of cotton production when it costs more to raise it than it will bring upon the markets of the world. The only relief we see from this condition is quit planting and raising so much of it.

There is more profit in hogs, chickens, potatoes, corn and oats, and even grass will pay better than cotton. A cotton crop mortgaged will not be good collateral at present prices, and the people will have to look to other things to make a living. The cost of labor in producing and gathering cotton has not been cheapened. King Cotton has been absolutely dethroned by the people of this country bowing down to it as the exclusive of other necessities.

CANAIGRE.

In the issue of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal of the 16th inst., an article on Canaigre, taken from the Shoe and Leather Review, was published, in which the merits of the tanning properties of that much mooted plant were questioned. From what might be termed an expert stand point. In a recent issue of that journal, John U. Grant of Woodstock, Ontario, takes issue with the Shoe and Leather Review as follows:

I notice a short article in your number of November 1, regarding canaigre. As I am confident you are always willing to get views of your readers regarding anything of interest to the leather trade I would like to notice it shortly or rather give my experience with this root. About five years ago I with some other partners and exported to Europe a number of cars—some fifty—of canaigre root, and all who got it wanted more and were most pronounced in their praises of its many good qualities.

The expense of collecting it prevented a profit and stopped our operations. Since then it has been clearly proved that it can and now is being raised as a profitable crop in suitable localities.

I brought to Canada a quantity at that time and can show today in five years in sacks that it retains its full strength. I have tanned sheep, calf, kip, harness and sole leather with it, and it will not be understood how to use it, the full strength can be extracted without expensive machinery and a leather can be produced equal to the finest pro-

ducts from tanners where oak or the more expensive materials, such as gambier, sumac, etc., are used.

The writer in your journal says canaigre can be used with hemlock. I have tested it alone and in combination with oak and hemlock and in every test I found it improved the quality of the leather. The more canaigre the better the leather. I can say as a result of my experiments it will tan any of the leathers mentioned quicker, give better returns and make a better leather than either oak or hemlock and if used with them will show good results, increased weight, etc. Knowing the interest you take in anything pertaining to the trade, I take the liberty of giving you the results of my experiments.

POULTRY.

Among the most prolific egg-producers are the Leghorns, Spanish, Houdans, Red Caps and other non-sitting breeds.

When it is considered that the egg contains all the constituents of the living cell, it will be seen why there must be a variety of food. There is no stock on the farm that it pays better to breed pure than poultry. It is not so important about the particular strain as it is to prevent any mongrel work.

The fresh egg will sink in water. It may appear to be fresh, yet if it absorbs enough air to permit it to float even a little above the bottom of the dish, it may not be perfectly fresh.

The hens will lay as well in the winter as in the spring if they are given the conditions of spring. In the seasons of the alleged spirit mediums it is always insisted that the conditions must be harmonious before there can be any manifestations. The hen is always willing enough to lay eggs, but she is powerless to produce anything without the material and productive conditions. The success in furnishing these will be shown by the eggs laid.

FATTENING THE TURKEYS.

Turkeys wander too much to put on fat as they should if allowed freedom, no matter how well fed they may be. This active habit is all right while the birds are growing, \$5 long as the weather continues dry, and get their own living in the fields, and will only need a feed at night. Fattening need not continue more than ten days to two weeks. The birds should be placed in dark coops, with boxes of food and water, to be given moderately for one or four days, gradually increasing the amount until the birds eat no more. Overfeeding at first injures indigestion, but if the amount of food is gradually increased the birds will keep quiet because in the dark, and will lay on flesh and fat very fast. It is the practice of some to stuff the birds with corn, and milk made into a mush. But we never had need to do this. Keeping the turkeys quiet and in a coop that is darkened causes them to fatten rapidly enough without stuffing them. But this cannot be continued more than ten to fourteen days. After the bird's digestion and appetite will fall after that time, and not even the stuffing process will cause them to lay on more fat.

CHEAP EGG FOODS.

There are many ways of providing the hens with cheap foods that will prove serviceable in promoting egg production. For a dozen hens a cheap liver or refuse pieces of beef may be cooked to a broth, thickened with ground oats and cornmeal, equal parts, to a stiff dough and fed every other day. Cut home is also a cheap food, and a mixture of equal parts of bran, middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and linseed meal, twice a week, is an agreeable change.

Clover is one of the cheapest and best foods in winter, when cut fine and scalded, while sunflower seed, millet seed, sorghum seed and cooked turnips are excellent. All of these foods are cheap for two reasons. First, they cost but little, and provide the hens with a variety, and next, because when the hens are so fed, they give a larger number of eggs.

No food is cheap if it does not induce or promote egg production; and if the hens can be made to give a profit by providing them with suitable food, they will return all the cost, with interest.

WHAT TO DO FOR ROUP.

There is no disease more dreaded or more fatal among fowls than the roup. Here are the opinions of several well known poultry men on the subject as expressed in letters to Rural New Yorker. Jas. Rankin says: Roup in its advanced stages is very contagious, as offensive mucus is constantly running from the nostrils and mingling with the drinking water. I would advise isolating the affected birds and treating their drinking water with Douglas mixture. I would mix ginger in

their soft food and bathe the heads, nostrils and throats with kerosene, using a feather. This treatment will almost always effect a cure. Jas. H. Seely writes: If the trouble is merely a cold which is likely to lead to roup, use coal oil in the drinking water and inject a weak solution of peroxide of hydrogen in the nose and throat. But if a bad case, and it has settled down into roup, the best and only safe remedy is the hatchet, for if doctored up and made to get apparently well at the first little cold it is ten times worse. Affected birds never make headway.

P. H. Jacobs believes in destroying all very sick birds, disinfecting the house and yards, and adding a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to every gallon of drinking water for the well birds.

On the first appearance of a cold P. Williams advised feeding once a day soft food with ginger in it and disinfecting the house and quarters by sprinkling with carbolic acid. Separate the sick birds from the flock and bathe all that have swelled heads and running nostrils with camphorated oil and inject it in the nostrils.

LEGHORNS.

The Leghorn family embraces many varieties—the white, the brown, the Dominique, the buff, the black and the rose-combed white. They originated in Leghorn, Italy—hence their name by way of England. They have become completely acclimated, and are quite hardy.

The Leghorns are the most popular breeds for eggs. They are non-sitters, and, if kept under favorable conditions, will lay plenty of eggs during the winter. It is essential, however, that their quarters be kept warm, and the combs are liable to freeze. Being of small size, they require less food than some of the larger varieties of fowls, and are also mature earlier. They are restless and nervous and excellent foragers. They do not stand confinement well.

The most esteemed varieties of this family are the white, the brown, the Dominique, the buff, the black and the rose-combed white. They are equally hardy and good layers, but the white has the advantage of producing much larger eggs than the others. In this respect the white compares most favorably with the Minorcas, while the flavor of its eggs is admitted to be superior. As market poultry their small size is against them. The male seldom exceeding seven pounds in weight when fully matured and the female rarely reaching five pounds.

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THE LONGING LAND and LIVE STOCK AGENCY

COMMISSION DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK, AND GENERAL INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel - - - - - Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE We have at all times a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. We make a specialty of buying and selling feeding steers and contracting for the future delivery of any required number or class of cattle. Our extensive acquaintance and correspondence with buyers, together with the large list of cattle constantly on hand and for sale, enables us to make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through our agency.

HORSES AND SHEEP We handle in large lots all kinds and classes of live stock, and make a special feature of horses and sheep. The former in lots of not less than 200 and the latter in flocks of not less than 1000.

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WILD LANDS We represent over a million acres of wild lands in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the Republic of Mexico, suitable for speculation, ranching or colonization purposes. We have among these some rare bargains.

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IMPROVED FARMS We have improved farms of all kinds, sorts and sizes, and can no doubt suit anyone wanting a good farm or comfortable home.

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EXCHANGE We give especial attention to exchanging land for city property, real estate for live stock or vice versa.

Believing that we can make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us, we respectfully solicit their patronage.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, MANAGERS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,
407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter.

Subscribers, Attention!

Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for. If you find you are delinquent, please remit at once by postal note or money order, \$1 to pay for one year's subscription from the date named.

Subscribers who desire a change of address will please give both present and future postoffice.

On account of the first page being devoted to irrigation, departments were cut short this week.

The profit in farming depends upon three factors: The value of the product, the cost of production and the time consumed in producing, all of which makes it unprofitable to raise cotton under present conditions.

The Midland Fair, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, promises to be well attended, both by exhibitors and visitors. The promoters of the enterprise deserve much encouragement for their public spirit and enterprise.

The Texas Wool Growers' Association will meet at San Angelo, December 11. Every Texas sheepman should attend, as matters important to the sheep industry will come up for discussion, and action will be taken on the subject of asking of the next legislature for a reduction of the lease and selling price of state lands.

Do your duty by your children, even if times are hard and money scarce. Send them to school every day. They can possibly be spared. They can do quite an amount of work around home in the morning before school time and in the evening when they come home, allowing the early night for study. This is of a deal more importance to them than any amount of work you can get out of them this time of year.

When a big morning daily like the Fort Worth Gazette appropriates Texas Stock and Farm Journal matter without credit, it is tough; but when nearly all of the front page of one of the Journal's exchanges is made up with original Journal matter, credited to the Fort Worth Gazette, as was the last issue of the Midland Gazette, Texas Stock and Farm Journal feels like registering a loud and vigorous kick. That's what this is.

The Cotton Palace at Waco will be open but a few days longer, and the man who has not attended should in the time remaining avail himself of the opportunity of seeing the most unique and beautiful exhibit ever gotten together under one roof in the South. St. Louis and Chicago capitalists pronounced the Palace as worth coming the distance they traveled in order to see it, and they are judges. By all means, if you have not been, make it a point to go.

Molasses forms quite an item in the yearly expense bill of the Texas farmer. In the arrangement for next year's crop, provide for a good sorghum cane patch; get your neighbors to do the same, and if there is a mill in the community, arrange to use it. If not, co-operate with your sorghum-planting neighbors and purchase a horse-power crusher, make some boiling vats, and save that item of expense, and have some left over to sell. The investment will pay. Look into this, and you will find that it is a good business proposition.

From a county judge in West Texas comes the intelligence that the stockmen are organizing to resist the payment of the lease on state lands, in pastures and on the outside and the judge adds, "they are forced to this from sheer necessity." At the time the present law was enacted a different condition applied to what it is now, and stockmen could afford to pay the prices charged. Now they cannot, and it is to be hoped that early in the session of the next Texas legislature a measure will be enacted which will place a living price on the state lands.

English papers are bemoaning the condition of that country, which they say is every year becoming more dependent on other nations for her food supply. The farmers of that country claim that they cannot operate with the present prices of labor, which have remained high, while farm products, as a consequence of foreign competition, have fallen off materially. Cost of production and not over production is the difficulty the English farmer labors under, while in Texas the conditions are reversed.

Does the reader of Texas Stock and Farm Journal realize that it is the oldest and largest circulated paper of its class, with probably one exception, published in the entire Southwest? And that it prints about 1200 inches of pure reading matter in smaller sized type than any of its contemporaries, who print on an average of 550 inches, and in some instances a part of this is plate? Texas Stock and Farm Journal uses no plate and pays a bigger composition bill than any agricultural paper this side of St. Louis. It takes an advanced stand

upon everything pertaining to the interests of the stockman and agriculturist, and fills its columns with bright live matter. Its market reports are full and complete, more so than in any weekly publication in Texas, and cover everything in which its readers are interested. Its household department is kept up with a view of the requirements of the families of its readers, and every department will compare favorably with the best of the Eastern publications. Show this copy to a friend, and tell him of what he is missing by not being a subscriber.

From the advance reports of the agricultural department the production of corn in the Southern states has been compiled, which shows an increase over 1893 of 48,000,000 bushels. Texas leads, both in production this year and, with the exception of Mississippi, in amount of grain over 1893, her product amounting to 69,338,678, which is a gain over last year's crop of 8,000,000 bushels. The estimates made by the department are very low for the testimony of close observers the crop has been larger over the South than in twenty-five years. Besides each succeeding estimate of the department has shown a gain over the estimate of the month previous, and it is probable that with the crop all in the number of bushels raised will show 1,000,000 bushels more than the above figures. This wonderful increase in the corn crop of the South shows that she is independent from a feed standpoint, having produced as much as one-third of the corn crop of the United States this year, and, despite the exceedingly low price of cotton, is in a better condition than either the North or West.

The "long heads" among the cattlemen are picking up young sheep cattle wherever they are offered. Whether or not there is to be any money made out of the steers on hand, the most of them will have to be sold, and unless some thing not in the probabilities happens, cows are going to be worth good money within another year. There is a whole lot of country not adapted to anything else but cattle raising, as well as a great number of men who do not know anything else, and whether the present bright outlook realizes, or not, it would not be good judgment to throw down everything and quit. There is unquestionably a scarcity of sheep cattle in the country, and certainly every natural reason to judge that when the present steer crop is sold out there will be but few coming on. Everybody seems to be trying to make money on the cattle that are in sight, but with little preparation for a future supply, and the Journal believes that young sheep cattle are a good investment. And right here is a good place to repeat the oft-repeated injunction to breed up. It would be a good business move to ship every inferior bull in the pastures to market, and with the new start put in some fresh, pure bred fellows, so that the next crop will meet the constantly increasing demand for a better class of cattle than Texas usually offers. There has been a big improvement in the point of quality, but there is room for considerable more, and the man who goes into breeding at this good time without anything but good stock, does not deserve to make a success.

SHEEP IN TEXAS.

In the muttering of deep disgust that has gone up from sheepmen from all over the range sheep breeding portion of the United States, less has been heard from the Texas sheepmen than from those of any other state. And too, farmers of the Central states, owning all the way from one to a hundred head have breathed their "sheep's tail of woe" through the political-agricultural press, using invective and multiplied words against the terrible injustice they have sustained by reason of tariff removal from their clips. While it does not follow that the Texas wool growers are anything else but sore over the turn affairs have taken, they have maintained an eloquent silence, and in all the mad stampede to market, which sent prices glimmering down, they have taken but little part.

In an interview with a posted observant sheepman, printed in these columns a few weeks since, the fact was deduced that while the golden hoof has been discovered to be considerably alloyed, there is under present surrounding conditions, some money to be made in the sheep business. The same reasons that have caused a better ruling in the cattle world, in a measure apply to sheep, with the prospect of even a better future, for while sheep from every other section but Texas have been hurried to market irrespective of condition or anything else, cattle have not, and if for no other reason, the shortage in number of sheep and pounds of wool, that time will evidence, should, and doubtless will, make better prices for sheep products.

The favorable conditions under which Texas sheep are entering the winter is propitious, for with a good coat of fat, they are impervious to cold, and less liable to disease. Grass is fine on nearly all of the sheep ranges, and as in most instances water is either taken from artificial sources, or from never failing streams, the now prevailing dry weather is what the flocks need.

With their flocks in good condition in point of production, the sheepmen of Texas seem to realize that for a few years at least there will be but little change in the tariff laws, are arranging to meet the existing condition of their business, and from the weekly press of the sheep regions, reports are gathered of considerable buying of rams. This does not look like going out of the business, and a favorable thing about these ram purchases is, that in nearly every instance they are less of the all wool type, and more of a mutton breed, showing that the single standard of

wool idea is going away to a parity of mutton and wool, a desirable combination.

Now that the sheep is past his usefulness as a vote catching factor, and will be for some time to come, Texas sheepmen are looking the situation squarely in the face and are preparing to inject some new blood into their herds, and by close application to business they will find that a reasonable return will come from their investment in the "muck and lowly lambs." Especially are Texas sheepmen in better shape in every way than their brothers in the other range states.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation movement has come to Texas to stay, and in no state is there a better opportunity for its beneficial influence to be made felt than in this. The good it has already done stands as a living evidence of what it may, and in time will do, on a more extensive scale, and while its most sanguine supporter does not look for the entire arid area of Texas to be turned into fertile farms, there is a great deal in it for the increased future good of the state.

With the application of irrigation in individual instances, or by corporations operating on an extensive scale, will come other conditions aside from the direct returns which will accrue to the investor in water rights. Among these might be mentioned the salutary effect it will have on stock raising, making feeding on the ranges possible, thereby creating a supply for the constantly growing demand for fatter and better developed stock, of which there is so little sent from Texas. In the matter of stock feed raising alone, irrigation of small tracts of land in the semi-arid belt would work a transformation, putting that business on a higher and better paying basis. As a natural consequence the breeding and raising of pure bred stock would be taken up, thereby developing classes indigenous to Texas' climatic conditions, which of itself would be the solving of a vexatious problem to the stockmen of the state.

The citizenry resultant upon small landed properties such as irrigation produces and fosters, would be a self-sustaining class, besides supplying the home markets with home products at a profit to themselves and cheaper to the buyers. The products of irrigated lands, and especially those with the natural fertility of West Texas, are as numerous as the will of the cultivator may direct, supplying almost any demand existing for what grows out of the ground, a diversification hardly possible on the farms supplied by rainfall.

The increase in wealth resultant to the state can be best illustrated by the following official report: "Irrigation has increased the value of 3,361,876 acres of South Dakota land from \$77,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Allowing one hundred acres to each inhabitant, the \$75 increase per acre gives a per capita gain of about \$750."

Owning as Texas does vast bodies of land, from which under present conditions no returns come, this example of increase in land value suggests the advisability of the state working convicts on her lands, which in addition to being a simple way of abolishing the competition of convict with free labor, would in an equitable manner develop wealth for the state and the state school fund. The coming convention will doubtless voice its sentiments in this matter.

The tendency to depreciate the application of irrigation on account of the cost necessary, which usually takes the form of advising the prospective irrigator to direct his efforts at farming to the sections where equable seasons prevail, loses weight when the ratio of increased production on artificially watered land is cited, for with irrigation the lowest estimate in increase of most any of the farm products under such conditions as against nature's provisions, is double.

Multiplied reasons might be given as to why irrigation should receive increased attention both from the people and the state and federal government, but these reasons will receive full and free discussion in the state convention which meets at San Antonio, December 4, and which should be attended by everybody interested in irrigation. On the first page of this issue will be found a collection of interesting communications on the subject of irrigation, while a number of answers to the inquiries sent out came in too late to be published.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Congress will convene December 3.

Princess Bismarck, wife of the "Iron Chancellor," is dead.

Yale beat Harvard in the great annual foot ball game.

The Methodist conference at Hillsboro completed its labors and adjourned Tuesday.

Don Tobin, a son of Dr. J. J. Tobin of Austin died from excessive bleeding at the nose.

Negotiations for peace between China and Japan are being conducted by the United States.

The report of the commissioner of Internal Revenue shows a heavy falling off in receipts.

The czar of Russia and Princess Alix were married amid much grand ceremony Tuesday.

The chief of the Houston fire department has ordered an investigation of the recent fires in that city.

The Trans-Mississippi congress passed a resolution declaring for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Japanese have taken Port Arthur, which next to Gibraltar, is said to be the strongest fortress in the world.

Sheriff Tom McGee of Canadian, Tex., while defending the depot at that place against a band of robbers who were attempting to get at \$25,

000 held by the express agent, was killed. A posse went after the robbers.

Japan and the United States have concluded and signed a new treaty which is said to be very favorable to this country.

The Western Passenger association has gone to pieces, nearly all of the railroads forming the association having withdrawn.

An old mine has been discovered near Decatur, Wise county. It was last worked in 1740 and is said to be rich in deposits of gold.

A fierce gale at Meridian, Miss., Friday, did considerable damage to property. Several other Mississippi towns were demolished.

A train load of Chicago capitalists has been junketing in Texas this week, their initial point being the Waco Cotton Palace.

The four members of the Cook gang captured by Texas rangers at Delville, Tex., were taken to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial.

The sugar trust say they cannot sell the product and in consequence have shut down the refineries, throwing 50,000 people out of work.

Friends of Kolb, the defeated candidate for governor of Alabama, have issued a call for armed men, and say that Kolb will be seated.

It is reported that the express robbers who killed Sheriff McGee at Canadian have been captured in the Antelope hills in the Cheyenne country.

Turkey has excluded American papers from their mails fearing that the reported outrages against the Armenians will stir up revolution.

A bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather bank of New York was defalcated with \$354,000, one of the biggest private steals of the year.

Ex-Sheriff Royal of El Paso county, charged with permitting Victor Cochran, the Mexican revolutionist, to escape, was assassinated Friday.

The Lexow committee will resume its investigation of the corruption existing in the New York police department, the first week in December.

A scheme to construct an immense international ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic has been inaugurated by Chicago and Canadian citizens.

There are 783 patients in the Terrell, Tex., insane asylum, which is completely full. It is estimated that Texas has 1000 insane persons not in asylums.

The excursion party of St. Louis banded on the Texas and Pacific last week, after having visited several Texas cities, returned duly impressed with the state's greatness.

Italy and Brazil may go to war over a difference in estimates on the amount of indemnity the latter country should pay the former for mis-treatment of Italian citizens.

An attempt to rob a train in Arkansas, Saturday was frustrated by the wife of a section boss, who ran five miles to another station and warned the approaching train.

An attempt to wreck the cannon ball train on the Texas and Pacific was made near Hallville, Tex., Wednesday. Only the engine was derailed. The fireman sustained serious injuries.

The Chicago horse and fat stock show opened at Tattersall's in that city on the 21st inst., with a fine display of fancy gaited saddle horses, high jumpers, cattle, sheep and hogs.

The Northwest Texas conference of the M. E. church South, met in twenty-ninth annual session at Hillsboro, Thursday of last week with Bishop R. K. Hargrave of Nashville, Tenn., in the chair.

It is believed that the Pecos Valley railroad will build a connecting line to Washburn on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe, thus forming a trunk line from Kansas City to El Paso and the City of Mexico.

Secretary Carlisle said the recent issue of \$50,000,000 5 per cent bonds to a syndicate, whose bid will realize the government about \$45,000,000. This amount will increase the national gold reserve to about \$115,000,000.

The Dawes commission appointed to investigate matters concerning the five civilized tribes of the Indian Nation, report that they are not fit to govern themselves and recommend that the Federal government take control.

A meeting of agricultural newspapersmen from all parts of the country was held in Chicago Saturday night for the purpose of forming a national organization. W. H. Lawrence of the Chicago Herald was elected chairman and H. A. Heath of the Kansas Farmer was made secretary. A committee consisting of J. H. Wilson of the Farm, Ploughman and Press, L. H. Kuhn of the Ploughman, published at Moline, Ill., and T. O. Orr of the Stockman and Farmer was appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws of the proposed National Agricultural Journalists' Association. A meeting to be held early next year.

THROUGH A FINE COUNTRY.

An itinerant Journal Man Tells of the People He Met and the Things He Saw on a Southward Trip.

Valley Mills, Nov. 26, 1894.

Editor Journal: After leaving Fort Worth my first stop was Kopper, where I met the roofing T. M. Stansell, whom I knew long years ago in Fannin county, Ga. He is a thorough-going business man and farmer, and by the way a reader of the Journal. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Greer, C. V. Ogden, W. A. Stacy, and several others. These gentlemen invested each \$1 for the Journal. Mr. Stacy is feeding 500 sheep for market.

I next pulled up at Meridian, where a grader of friends greeted me, among them John Dyer, N. R. Morgan, J. E. Drann, J. J. Pinson, D. Johnson, O. H. Ward and W. C. Stephens. They are all feeding 1700 steers, 3 to 5 years old at Cleburne. Johnson county. He reports his cattle as doing excellent. John is a jolly, well-to-do gentleman, and he kindly volunteered to keep an eye out for my dog up about Cleburne. While at Meridian I had the pleasure of taking a peep at N. R. Morgan's Stebens' fowls. He has a fine yard of flowers, and he reports a well and windmill from which he irrigates his flowers and vegetables. I desire to thank him for the many favors shown me and the Journal. Said he: "I am a lawyer and land agent, but I admire the Journal more than all the other papers I read. I cannot see how a farmer or stockman can

get along without the Journal." I issued a good list of subscribers at this place. The town was full of cotton. I noticed several loads of corn on the streets for sale at 35 and 40 cents per bushel. Corn at that price beats cotton at 4 1/2 to 5 cents per pound. I often wonder why the farmers don't raise more corn and hogs in the place of so much cotton at a loss to the farmers. I also met here S. A. Jensen and W. S. Saxon, who shelled out their silver dollars for the Journal one year ago. Mr. Jensen has in his pens 60 big fat porkers and is a wide awake farmer. While showing him the Journal, I explained to him that his wife would be pleased with the paper also. He dashed clear behind the ears, and with a deep sigh said, "I'm not married, but want to be worse than any man." I tried to console him by telling him of the many sweet girls and handsome widows that I had met in my rambles who were ever so willing to be courted with a view of matrimony. He said that when he got in company with the ladies his heart got up in his throat and his mouth refused to work, and he only chance to get married was to wait until some of the fair sex would pose the question to him. I hope some of the fair ladies will muster up courage and say, wilt thou, to him. He is a bustling youth of about 35 or 36 summers. I also met E. F. Goodwin of Morgan, who is feeding 240 steers and 60 cows near Morgan. Mr. Goodwin's cows are fine and fat, now ready for the market. At Valley Mills I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of G. W. Scott, W. Tibbels, J. W. McIntrout and Parker, who invested \$1 each in the Journal. I took a stroll through Mr. Kellum's feed lots, where he is feeding 150 steers 3 to 5 years old on cotton seed meal and hay. This is a nice bunch of cattle, and I want to say he has the latest lot of fat hogs I have seen anywhere—140 head. I judge these to weigh close to 300 pounds each, fat nice and smooth. Yes—they are clear out of sight. He is feeding 2000 head of sheep also, as rule I find that Mr. Kellum is among the best farmers I have had the pleasure of meeting anywhere in Texas. The Santa Fe must be doing a tremendous business, judging from the number of freight trains running. The farmers in this county have been blessed with fine crops of all kinds this season. I am glad to see the farmers in this immediate section turning their attention to hog raising. When I find farmers who diversify their crops and raise what they consume, as rule I find them prosperous and out of debt. I noticed here in the grocery stores, butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys, potatoes and turnips, all raised here by the farmers. No one need go hungry in this land of plenty. Yet I hear the cry of hard times here. But if a fellow has plenty to eat and wear, what more does he need? I spent the Sabbath here yesterday and did not go hunting or fishing either, although there is reported an abundance of quail and squirrel, and many beautiful blue birds. Bosque river which abounds with nice channel cat and trout. But, oh lordy, I did want to go hunting so bad.

C. C. POOLE.

MORE THAN PLEASED.

Strawn, Tex., Nov. 26, 1894.
Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

MESQUITE BEANS.

D. C. Denny, who lives at the mouth of Devil's river in this county, has been utilizing the mesquite bean for almost every practical purpose. A few products of the bean may be mentioned as follows: Excellent meal for bread, good coffee, beer, whisky, an oil equal to lard, good molasses, sugar, etc. Mr. Denny says the bean is 40 per cent molasses. In addition to these uses the fruit is fed to hogs and goats, making all that use about a farm. It is a milk-producer in cows, furnishing thereby milk, butter, cheese, etc., and fattens draught animals better than any other feed. The grain of the tree is an excellent remedy for toothache. One man can gather a hundred bushels a day, and this wonderful tree bears most prolifically in a year of drought. Truly the mesquite bean is a wonderful natural provision for this section.—Del Rio Record.

For Sale or Exchange.

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

USE TAYLOR'S FUMA Carbon Bisulphide.
For killing Prairie Dogs, Gophers and Rats. Insects in Grain, Seeds, etc. Shipped in 5-lb cans by the manufacturer.
EDWARD R. TAYLOR, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHNSON GRASS SEED.
For fresh, well-cleaned seed, address, W. H. STRATTON, Cleburne, Tex.

FORT WORTH.
Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower: the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own fat and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley and cultivation running water some, timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, water grassed, 80 per cent tillable and of deep rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.
600 feeding steers, 4s, at \$18.00 and 500 2s at \$15.00. For full particulars address ARMITT WEST, Brownwood, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS.
Berkshire Swine. Breeder of Large English and Small Black Swine. Also bred in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE.
One hundred head of good, well-bred yearling and weanling milks. Also two Texas-raised, pure bred black jacks with white points. Stand 15 hands high, guaranteed in every way. One 2 and the other 7 years old. Address or call on

JOHN B. CAVITT, Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas.

FOR SALE.
I have for sale 20 pedigreed bull calves; also 30 high-grade bull calves and 25 high-grade yearlings past.

Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

FOR SALE.
One hundred head of good, well-bred yearling and weanling milks. Also two Texas-raised, pure bred black jacks with white points. Stand 15 hands high, guaranteed in every way. One 2 and the other 7 years old. Address or call on

JOHN B. CAVITT, Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

J. D. CALDWELL, Brownwood, Texas.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Black Langshan Chickens.

Wm. O'CONNOR, Texas.
Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2 1/2 to 3 months old, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.
Rhine, Wise County, Texas.
Breeder and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.
Fentress, Texas.
Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigrees and prices.

Blue Monad Blooded Stock Farm.
J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE.
Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

FOR SALE.—Registered Hereford Bulls. One Car high-grade Hereford bull; 100 high-grade Hereford cows and heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address, M. R. Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.

Registered and Graded HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.
PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS
All from imported prize winners.
MAMMOTH BROWN TURKEYS.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and will ship to order, a lot of good stock on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, - - Handley, Texas.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM
D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props.
GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.
BREEDERS OF PURE BRED
Percherons and French Coach Stallions
A fine list of which are for sale.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.—From the best strains of Light Brahma, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots, Brown Leghorns, Game Fowls, Poles, \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and quality. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.
POLAND CHINA SWINE of the best quality, breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$15 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Morit, Texas.

39 SHROPSHIRE RAMS
On hand and for sale after October 1, 1894. Large, strong, heavy, prices rock bottom. Send for new list, last ready. Catalogs, both sexes, a specialty. Largest and oldest stock in Wisconsin. Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep sheep and I will send you a free collection of stock pictures. Oregon, Wis., is on main line and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from Chicago, Ill. A. O. FOX, Woodstock, Farm, Oregon, Wis.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM
Kaufman, Texas.
Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire hogs, 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. We furnish any number of pure bred hogs, and animals with individual merit and popular feeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Proprietor, Baird, Texas.
The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. Breed the following: Game Fowls, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$3 for 23. R. A. CORBETT.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.
N. B. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland China, Hampshire, Duroc, Jersey, and Black Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

E. E. AXLINE, Breeder and Shipper of Thoroughbred Poland Chinas
Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.
Mention this paper.

JACKS AND JENNETS
FOR SALE.
I HAVE the largest and finest assortment in the South for sale. Catalogue, A. W. HOPKINS, Fort, La Salle Co., Ill.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS
World's Fair Blood.
Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp. Princess 61185, 2 years young bull, five months old, out of testis daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Foggis, Jr., Lambert's blood. Splendid individuals with gilt-edged pedigrees. Apply at once and state what you want.
W. GETTYS, Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS.
Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop.
My stocks consists of the following varieties: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandotters; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

75 Short Horn BULLS. 75
I have for sale 20 pedigreed bull calves; also 30 high-grade bull calves and 25 high-grade yearlings past.

Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

FOR SALE.
One hundred head of good, well-bred yearling and weanling milks. Also two Texas-raised, pure bred black jacks with white points. Stand 15 hands high, guaranteed in every way. One 2 and the other 7 years old. Address or call on

that. He's a shore-enough stingy man."

Baking Powder

done, and then use to the best ad-

done, and then use to the best advantage the implements of labor nature has provided.

Few people are naturally systematic, but 'tis a habit easily cultivated, bringing rich and abundant reward to the home. A House proclaims the housekeeper, and how shall we tell?

"By its general completeness; wherein in cleanliness and sweetness, the room of the house."

LULA E. MCENTIRE-CLARK,
Dallas, Tex.

SLAIDE IN ARKANSAS.

He Talks to Preachers, Traveling
Through a Rough Country and

Gets Mixed up With Bald Hornets.
I have always liked preachers—was

ways taught to respect them and to behave myself in their presence. I have gone to church several times in the course of my rather uneventful life and as recently as last year and this I have been shocked to find I had misbehaved while I was patronizing his shebang. I believe in preachers, also and would believe in them more, if they were to be taken seriously. They wouldn't do little things now and then that remind one of the old saying that consistency is the friend of the devil. I would like to see a preacher interested when a man expresses a profound interest in the eternal welfare of my soul. I would like to see a preacher who displays an utter disregard of the present comforts of this frail and fast-perishing body, how am I going to believe in his love for my soul? I am sure. This thought is suggested by a little incident on the train the other day, which I shall relate just as it happened.

On the "Frisco train" a number of preachers were returning from a conference at Los Angeles. They were there because they talked of their charges, of the money they had raised for missionary purposes, etc. The train be-

ed. Every seat was needed and yet passengers had to stand up. A well-

brother in the Lord sat just in front of me, and I was sitting in his rutted form and features. He hadn't mortified the flesh to any considerable extent. He seemed a very good man and a breeder, and he occupied a whole seat. I saw the train getting full and seats at a premium he spread himself all over the seat. It was impossible for any one to occupy a whole seat there this man who suffers so much in the way of anxiety concerning the souls of his fellow men, wouldn't inconvenience himself a little in the way of politeness to make life a little more pleasant here, and do you know that I tried to help but set there and doubt whether I was doing any good about anybody's soul? Notwithstanding all his groanings and repinings over a lost and ruined world, I don't believe he ever got any nearer to heaven on the part of the recording angel, as we were to get to heaven and St. Peter was to be the doorkeeper temporarily as doorkeeper, that he could get an easy lookout chair to open the door for the entrance of a poor shade whose immediate entrance from shed lay in the way. I don't think that a preacher is too selfish to use common every-day politeness, he's not lost sight of the account of the soul's of the millions—has he?

By the way the "Frisco road runs through some pretty hilly country into this and Washington counties. A native called my attention to this fact thus:

"Stranger, this country are a purty considerable big country we are runnin' through."

"Well, yes, it does appear a little uneven."

"That's the thing, stranger—why blame my skin if I didn't take a bucket of grass spring and as the train ran along the beside, pick it full of berries, which I can go to get to Payetteville fer enough money."

"You did what?"

"Yes, he continued, 'I reckon—but say, I've seen some wonderful hilly country. Why, only las' week we were a-comin' a-tearin' along right here a pig were tryin' to run up that hill that was a-comin' to be a mountain, and catch him by the hind leg pulled him in, walked across to the other side on the car an' drapped Mr. Pig right down Bill Loop's chimbley. Bill's house were on the hill, an' the pig were tryin' to climb the hill on 'tother side."

Then there was silence for the space of a few minutes, which was broken by one of his companions.

"Say, pardner, I allus did hate a mule an' a liar—don't you?"

Well, no, I can't say that I do. The mule was a damned old fellow, and a good cheerful liar is sometimes very entertaining company. For instance, I have enjoyed your society very much."

The companion looked thoughtfully out of the window, shut first one eye then the other, let go a sluice of tomato juice, and remarked slowly:

"I've been thinkin' of you, mate, out whether you are tryin' to flatter me or not. Ef yer mean anything pusionel, jes spit 'er out."

"Oh, no, I meant nothing personal, I assure you."

"Say, feller-man, I'm here to tell you that some of the crossest flisted folks live in these here hills y'er ever saw. They don't spend six-bits a year."

"No."

"Yes, sure. You saw ole man Rodgers who got on these here cars at Chester? Well, he's a farmer down here, an' he's got skinn a futen for his hide an' taller."

"You don't say!"

"Yes, I do, though. Why, he's crossin' the border with his skinning bags."

"Trying to improve the breed, I suppose."

"Call it improvin' ef yer want to. He does it as as to raise a breed of better breedin' rabbits."

"See how to make honey in the night."

"Really, you surprise me."

"Yes, an' he makes his wife stand in the garden an' pickin' an' dry to save the rabbits an' crows or."

"Don't make her stay up all night?"

"Yes. She's so ugly in daytime she scares everything off, an' at night she's so redheaded she lights up the

"He's got a wart on the back of his neck an' he buttons his collar onto

WHY



—IS—

Dr. R. W. FISK

the most successful specialist in chronic and nervous diseases? Because he is a thoroughly educated ELECTRIC physician, and chooses the best remedies from all schools and from every source that will benefit his patients.

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Dr. R. W. Fisk CURES CATARRH, DISEASES OF WOMEN, BRONCHITIS, KIDNEY, LIVER, BLOOD, and

NERVOUS diseases, DIABETES,
DROPSY, BLADDER TROUBLES.

KOREA (St. Vitus' dance) RHEUMATISM, PILES, FISTULA and all forms of Chronic and blood diseases. Medicine furnished at the office.
TREATMENT BY MAIL.

The system of mail treatment adopted by Dr. R. W. Fisk guarantees the same good results to those submitting their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Write for diagnostic blank. It will describe your symptoms accurately. No. 1 for women. No. 2 for men. Business strictly confidential.

R. W. FISK, M. D.,
Upstairs, over 703 Main St.

A black and white illustration of a vintage biplane flying over a landscape. The plane is shown from a side profile, flying towards the right. It has a high-wing configuration and a tail boom. The background shows a simple horizon line with some stylized clouds or smoke. The overall style is that of a mid-20th-century magazine advertisement.

spring and burn green, sizzling wood all summer. There is no excuse for any one to burn a machine like cut above that one man can go into the timber alone with and saw down his trees and saw it into fire wood. This machine not only makes wood-sawing easier, but cheaper. It is made very light so that it is convenient to move from place to place. Yet it is strong and durable. If you have wood to saw, you should write to the Folding Saw-Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., for free illustrated catalogue and investigate.

When placed in a sore test it stays there, acting as a perfect drainage tube, reducing inflammation and effecting cure. The tube is 1/8 inch in length and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Can be forwarded by mail to any address. Price, nickel 50c, silver \$1. We also carry in stock all kinds of veterinary instruments.

FORT WORTH PHARMACY CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas,
Dealers in Surgical Instruments

◆

"Our Book Bulletin" shows a collection of the standard works published. It has required months of patient labor and intelligent research to bring up

the list of subjects covering points of great interest to rural readers. It is no trouble to find voluminous treatises on any and every subject, but to wade through them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical experience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its work. See another column.

TEXAS TO CHICAGO WITHOUT

CHANGE VIA ST. LOUIS.
The "Iron Mountain Route," always tending the comfort of its patrons, has established a combination system of Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars, running between all points in Texas and Chicago, without change, via the Wabash and Chicago and Chicago and Alton railroads. By this arrangement the greatest convenience is afforded the traveler, and adds to the just reputation which this route has gained of being

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 trip, apply to Jno. C. Lewis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Texas.

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

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

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

Spring Wagons, *Mountain Hacks,*
Buckboards, *Drummers' Buggies,*
Family Hacks. *Heavy Buggies,*

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING,
— A SPECIALTY! —

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

208, 210, 212, 214 Fort Worth, **E. H. KELLER.**
Throckmorton St. Texas.

A detailed black and white illustration of a longhorn cow standing next to a large, ornate saddle. The cow is on the left, facing right, with long, curved horns. The saddle is on the right, leaning against the cow, and is highly decorated with intricate patterns. The background is plain.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies!
Of world-wide fame. For Soft-Cure of Venereal Diseases; absolutely void of Mercury. Specific No. 1, for Gonorrhoea; Specific No. 3, for Soft Chancre, Hard Chancre and Syphilis. Price for each, \$3, express paid. Specific No. 2, for the blood, to be taken in connection with Nos. 1 and 3, price, \$1. For Gonorrhoea, 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.

FORT WORTH
Business College.
 Now in its sixteenth year. Is the only school in Texas that teaches business by doing business. A full course of Telegraphy free. No charges for night school. For elegant catalogue and specimen of penmanship free, write to
 F. P. PREUITT, Pres.,
 Fort Worth, Tex.

ECLIPSE
LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES

Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have an exceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep on hand a

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Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and
crimmed equal to new for 35c. Work guaranteed first
class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

IT IS EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW. Many things are done now that have heretofore been considered impossible and curing Lump Jaw in cattle is one of them. This is easily done when you have the proper remedy. It is VET-CASE'S LUMP-JAW CAPSULES. Get right at the cause of the disease, and one application is all that is required. There is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price \$2 a box. Send for sample and insert 25c. per strand on receipt of price. Write us for particulars. THE ONSTADT CHEMICAL CO. Box 2300, Sioux Falls, S. D.

DR. SMAILL, Specialist
Cancer, Dropsy, Nervous Diseases, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Bladder and
Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Private Dis-
eases, Trepan, Successfully.

Thirty years experience. Hundreds of testimonials. All correspondence
given prompt attention, and strictly confidential. Send for testimony of
Cancers Cured. Office, No. 16, 513 Main street, Lock Box 280, Fort Worth,
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CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ears of corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn or cotton seed—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place address

FORBES & WOLF 925
 1000 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

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 the cure of Bright's Disease, it is nature's made medicine. It is a product of nature and no man ever did or can make it equal. Sick people grow better from the first dose. Weak and puny folks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. ELONG'S BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is the greatest discovery of the age. 5,000 testimonials of its value. Price \$1.00 a package of over two dozen. Our agent will supply you, or address,
THE KING CHEMICAL COMPANY, 271 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL.

W. L. Gattin of Abilene was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

L. H. Hill of Albany, Tex., was in the stock center Sunday.

M. Maud of Childress was registered at Hotel Worth Sunday.

M. Sansom of Alvarado, a well-known cattleman, was registered at Hotel Worth Wednesday.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, cattleman, was a visitor to this city Friday.

A. A. Chapman, banker and cattle feeder of Dublin, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene, one of the best known cattlemen in Texas, was in Fort Worth Friday.

J. H. Parramore, a well-known Abilene stockman and capitalist, was a visitor to Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. L. Harris, the wide awake hustler for the Texas Live Stock Commission company, left Monday for a three weeks' tour in North Mexico.

B. C. Rhone of Rhine, Texas, a well known breeder of Hereford cattle and other fine stock, was in Fort Worth Friday, and paid the Journal a call.

J. E. Langford of Commerce, Hunt county, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week, looking for a buyer for some cattle. He expressed the opinion that there will not be as many cattle fed in his vicinity this year as there was last.

J. M. Batchelder of Fortis, Tex., one of the best known horsemen in Texas, being the owner of a stable of thoroughbred that bring him fame and money at all the race meetings, was in Fort Worth Monday and paid the Journal a pleasant call.

T. A. Haddell of Medicine Bow, Wyo., was in Fort Worth Wednesday, from where he is placing at different Texas points a consignment of Wyoming horses to be sold. Mr. Haddell is an old frontiersman and has many friends in Texas who are glad to see him.

Drummond Seed and Floral company of this city, been advertising in this week's Journal. Their long business dealings with the people of Texas is a sufficient guarantee of their integrity, and as what they sell is Texas seed, they should receive the state's patronage.

This is the time of year to saw your summer's wood, and the best, cheapest and easiest way is with a Folding Sawing Machine, made by the Folding Sawing Machine Co., 214-216 South Jefferson street, Chicago. You should send for a free catalogue and investigate. See their advertisement in another column of this week's issue.

John B. Neill of Buffalo Gap, a cattleman of a good many years experience, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. He reports grass fine in his part of the country, and says in regard to the projected big irrigation enterprise near where he lives, that those with whom he has talked say the scheme will certainly be put through.

Texas lost a character when Jim Wilson of the Chicago and Alton was transferred to St. Louis. At the time of his removal he had the chapters completed of his work, "The Rejuvenator," and as there is but fifteen more needed to complete the book, it is sincerely trusted that he will finish it at an early date. His work is well known with the early periods of his own life.—Harpoon.

The editor of the Journal acknowledges the receipt of a monster turkey gobbler, the Thanksgiving compliments of Newt Graham and wife of Justin, Denton county, Tex. Once a year this happens, until the receipt of the Graham Thanksgiving turkey is as much of an institution in the editor's family as the day itself, and the hope is extended that Newt and his good wife may have continued prosperity, happiness and health.

Doc Riddle, formerly of Alvarado, but now of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Riddle, it is said, will be the cattle salesman for a new firm at Kansas City, to be known as the Lone Star Commission Company. From the name it would be inferred that this new firm will make a specialty of Texas live stock, and as Mr. Riddle is a cattle salesman who has been in Texas for many years, it is not surprising that he will feel sure that anything entrusted to them will receive careful attention.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation to a "dead weight" banquet given to publishers of agricultural journals at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Thursday, November 22, by Frank B. White company, agricultural newspaper advertising agents. The menu was fine, and the toasts, clever. It was no doubt a pleasurable occasion, and thoroughly enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was in Fort Worth Monday on his way home from a week's stay in Paris, where he has 2750 head of cattle on feed. He is also feeding 750 head divided between Decatur and Henrietta. He said: "Cattle that have been fed are just about paying out now, and I am going to ship everything I have on feed to market right away. I think cattle were put on feed a little too early in the majority of cases this year, and maybe the second lot will catch the market a little too late. The price of cattle fluctuates up and down, but freight rates, feed yardage, and commissions are ever the same."

C. U. Connelley of Eastland, one of the best known and most popular men in West Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way home from a visit to Austin, where he went on legal business. Mr. Connelley is a great admirer of Texas stock and the Farm Journal, as he is quite a stockman as well as a lawyer. He said: "While I have cattle, horses and mules, I devote more attention to horses than any other stock, and at present, and for a long time since, have more porkers than anybody in my section of the country. There is good money in hogs, and with a little more attention to raising feed for them, hog raising will be one of the leading industries of West Texas."

George M. Slaughter of Running Water, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way up the Denver, from a visit to his father at Dallas. He went to Amarillo to meet two train loads of steers he was shipping to market. He said: "I have been raised up in the cattle business, and I have never seen prospects any brighter than now. The only thing needed to assure a boom in the business will be an early spring rain to start the grass to growing. With such a rain, cows are going to be more valuable next year than steers. I am cutting back every cow in the herd in culling for shipment, for in my opinion, especially young cows, are a scarce article on

the ranges of the West just now, and they are going to be desirable property along in the spring."

J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon, one of the best known cattlemen of Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He said that grass is cured thoroughly and that cattle are starting into the winter in good condition. Speaking of the murder of Sheriff McGee at Canadian, he said: "One of the bravest men, the truest friend, and one of God's noblemen went out of the world when McGee was assassinated, and some of his friends with whom he has faced danger, are after his slayers. You can't get money from a man who has been shot, but the robbers are surrounded is true, there will be no necessity for a court to pass on their guilt. Sheriff McGee was an old time cowboy and had as many men living, and I for one will be glad to hear that his murder has been avenged."

B. O. Wolcott and G. W. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, both of whom are feeding quite a number of cattle this season, were in Fort Worth Friday. The latter, speaking of what the farmers in his section of the country will do next year, said: "I think there will be more corn planted and more hogs raised. This talk about cotton being the only sure money crop is all stuff. If a farmer raises all he needs at home as far as practicable, he does not need much of a money crop. Before the war and for a good while after, right in this state we raised our own meat, and even made our clothes at home, and got along better than the farmers do now. When the farmers learn to make more of what they actually need at home they will be better off. It has got to such a point in cotton farming that a man cannot employ any help and come out even, and a reduced acreage is a necessity."

Col. F. E. Short of South Omaha has taken charge of the Fort Worth stock yards company's move to make a horse market at this point, such as the state deserves. Col. Short knows his business, and when it comes to anything in the line of a big horse market has as much experience as any man in America, and after looking over the ground very carefully pronounced Fort Worth as one of the best natural points in America for the establishment of a big central horse market. He is quite enthusiastic in the matter, and will lose no time in perfecting arrangements, first among the stockmen, and then among the buyers, of the already big barns at the stock yards, and in a short time he expects to make it to the advantage of every horse owner to consign his stock to this market.

J. R. Day of the firm of Day & Miller, Burnsville, I. T., was in Fort Worth Saturday, looking for some steer cattle to rough feed through the winter. He said: "We are running a number of cattle on the corn fields and crab grass in a beautiful and profitable way. The small amount of feed we are giving them, they are fattening faster than they did last year on straight feed. I believe that the cattle are going to do better with a year or two, especially if grass is good next year. I think the shortage in cattle at the present time applies to cows, where the cow has been bred to a very great extent. I find it next to impossible to get hold of heifers or cows now, all of the cattle in the country seem to be going to make it. It will take a long time to get as many cattle in the country as there once was, if it is ever done, and unless something happens to change this, I think cattle are going to be high within a year."

Hon. J. A. Matthews, or as he is more familiarly known, "the old cowman," a successful cattleman, as well as county judge of Shackelford county, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. Judge Matthews is a close observer and keeps well posted on everything pertaining to the cattle business, having watched it from an early day through its many changes up to the present time. He said: "I expect to see two and three year old she cattle bring as much if not more than steers the same age within a year, especially if the feeders make any profit on their this year's investment, and there is a good grass crop next year. I believe that the same condition which exists in our country applies everywhere, and that the now in the country are principally steers, with cows scarcer than they have ever been. This is the natural breeding ground of the United States, and range cattle raisers from the other states and territories look to Texas for their supply. When next they come they will find that the calf crop is short, and as a consequence of the shortage, cattle will go up. Of course, as I said before, a good deal of this will depend upon the condition of the range next year, but even in a bad year cattle to a better condition in the cattle business."

Chas. T. McCown, with the George R. Bass Live Stock Commission Co. of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Monday, and while here called on the Journal and had his company's card put in the advertising columns. This firm needs no mention to the stockmen of Texas, for with a \$250,000 paid-up stock capital, backed up by twenty-three years of business experience (the firm having been established in 1871), they have the confidence of everybody with whom they have had business dealings. Speaking of the outlook for feeders, Mr. McCown said: "It is hard to say just how the business will turn out. Feeding in Iowa and Nebraska is a dead letter this year, but there are more cattle being fed in Kansas than in any other state. I have recently bought for my firm a good many thousand bushels of corn in Kansas for about 35 cents a bushel, and corn can be bought now at a profit. The first fifteen days in December for 35 cents. In Southern Missouri corn has been selling for 35 cents, and in both of the states mentioned a great many cattle are being fed wheat and corn mixed, which is a fine ration, and at present prices of both products it is a very profitable business. I will fatten a steer at a comparatively small cost. Corn is higher here in Texas than in Kansas or Missouri, and I hear of some being shipped to this state from points in those states."

M. P. Buel of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission Co., a firm that is known wherever there is cattle to sell, was in Fort Worth this week and, as his firm is in close touch with everything pertaining to the cattle business in Texas, a Journal man asked his opinion about the outlook for this point of view. He said: "I look for a better market toward spring for cattle from this state, as there will not be many cattle at that time left in Iowa and Nebraska. The almost total failure of the corn crop in those states has caused them to ship to market very early, and what feeders are yet to come are from off the fields, and are what is known as short-fed cattle. There is no question in my mind but that the people who are feeding in Texas now will make a pretty fair profit. He said: "I feel pretty good about the future of the cattle business. It is due to the fact that the

feeders have not been able to get the class of cattle they wanted, and that, as a general rule, the range being in such a fine condition, the disposition to hold the cattle through the winter on the grass has made them so high that feeders were afraid to pay the prices asked. The number of cattle marketed from Texas and the Indian Territory at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City this year as compared with last shows a falling off of 35 per cent this year. Indian Territory cattlemen tell me that thousands of the cattle that were driven and shipped to that country in the spring from Texas to graze had, and the temperate spring there will be some money in store for the Texas cattlemen, and while there is a big shortage in the cattle now, they will get cows from somewhere and breeding will be resumed, if not on the wholesale plan of some years ago, with enthusiasm and a better knowledge of what the markets demand."

SOME MISTAKES.

There is no doubt that the very general practice of breeding from a young sow, and after raising one or two litters fattening and killing her off, has impaired the hog constitution. A sow is not at her best until after her second litter. Before that she has been too busy growing to produce a good one. Again, there is a general belief that the digestion of the pig is very good, and that any kind of food or quarters will suffice him. There never was a more mistaken notion. The digestion of the pig has been seriously impaired by generations of exclusive corn feeding, a diet which produces heat and fat, but does not develop bone and muscle. Hogs will eat nearly anything, but they must be given a properly proportioned diet if the best returns are expected, and for this warm, clean, dry and well ventilated quarters in winter are also essential.

There is no need for expensive sties, but hogs require equally as well as horses and cattle to be sheltered from dampness and cold, and the temperature of their quarters should range between 40 and 45 degrees, never running down to freezing. The food of hogs should be given them in clean troughs, and with an abundance of fresh water. Salt is also as necessary to them as to other stock, though few people think so.

In winter hogs will eat bright, green hay with a relish. They should be given a little cabbage or boiled potatoes or some other vegetable with their grain. Whatever the feed may be, only so much as can be at once eaten up clean should be given. The most perfect development of a hog is obtained when the amount of food consumed, but from the amount digested and assimilated.

To promote this development it is essential that the digestive organs should prevail. Irregularity in feeding produces restlessness and fretting, which disturbs digestion and causes waste of food, and sometimes even set-back from the animal's system. There is more profit in hog raising than in horse breeding, but in order to get it the hogs must receive the same amount of care and attention that would unquestionably be given the horse.

KEEPING GOOD BROOD SOWS.

There is a strong tendency among careless farmers to kill off breeding sows after they have had one or two litters. This is a serious mistake. A sow 2 or 3 years old will raise a larger litter than a young sow, and it is reasonable to suppose that food she eats cannot give her young the vigor that a sow can which gives her the weight and size of her young. While bearing and rearing her first litter she has known how to gain 10 to 20 pounds, though most of this will be lost when she is weaned. If what a young sow puts into her own weight were put into her pigs, it must make a difference to their size and thrift.

We believe that the difference is greater than this would indicate. Bearing young increases the digestive organs, so that as they grow older it is very hard to feed them poorly enough to keep them in breeding condition. If the old sow becomes too fat she will either not breed at all, or is likely to have fever and devour her young when they are dropped. There should be liberal feeding with bulky nutritious feed, and the old sow should be in condition for producing first-class litter of pigs.—Exchange.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are expecting you to spend the holidays with them, and the Southern Pacific (Sunset route), the shortest, quickest and best line to all points in the South, will sell tickets, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, good for return 30 days, from date of sale, at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Agents at all stations can furnish tickets and check baggage through to destination. Elegant day coaches will be run through without change. See that your ticket reads over the Southern Pacific, and New Orleans, New Mexico, Arizona, and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or write to L. J. PARKS, Ast. Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO.

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

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

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.
All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are keptly posted regarding rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will
E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

CHRISTMAS! ON ITS OWN RAILS

-With The-
"OLD FOLKS AT HOME"
-In The-
Southeastern States

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

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS
-Via-
THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY
-To-
Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Florida

-And Other Points in the-
SOUTHEAST
to St. Louis and Memphis
-Is Authorized for-

DECEMBER 20, 21, 22, 1894.

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

ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP.

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

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

W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. (3-5351) MISSOURI & General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

EL PASO T & P ROUTE PACIFIC

THIS SHORT LINE TO
New Orleans, Memphis
and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."
12-HOURS SAVED-12
Between

Texas and St. Louis
and the East.

The Direct Line to All Points in
Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona,
Oregon and California.

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

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
-to-
ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

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 7:00 a. m. Weatherford 8:30 a. m.
Weatherford 11:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
Sunday Only.

Leave. Arrive.
Mineral Wells 6:00 a. m. Weatherford 7:30 a. m.
Weatherford 10:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 p. m.

Burlington Route.
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
-FROM-
Kansas City
-TO-
Chicago, Omaha,
Lincoln, St. Joseph,
Denver, St. Paul and
Minneapolis

WITH
Dining Cars
Vestibuled Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars
Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM
Texas points via Hannibal
To CHICAGO
Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway
-AND-
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE
Atlantic Coast
AND EASTERN PORTS.

Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Sleeping Car St. Louis to Chicago.
D. O. IVES,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. L.

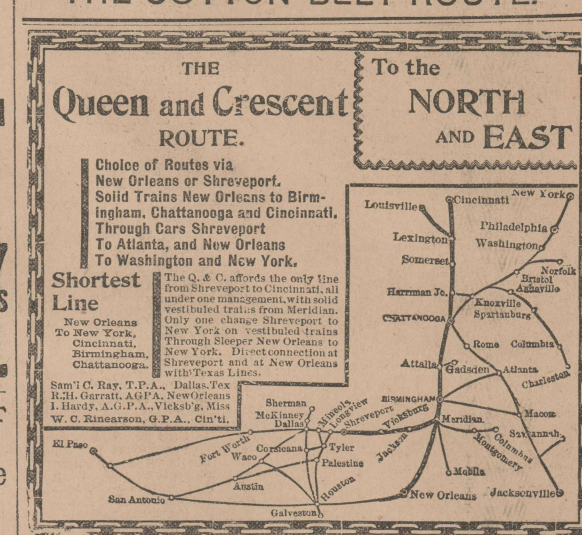
SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED, QUICKEST TIME

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY
Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to
St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis.

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

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2	No. 4		No. 3	No. 1
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Waco	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
2 00 p m	7 50 a m	Hillsboro	8 00 p m	12 05 p m
9 10 p m	10 05 a m	Corcoran	8 50 p m	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	1 00 p m	Tyler	2 55 p m	3 25 a m
9 05 p m	9 20 a m	Fort Worth	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 p m	11 25 a m	Piano	4 40 p m	5 03 a m
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	Greenville	2 52 p m	3 27 a m
1 11 p m	1 35 p m	Shelton	4 05 p m	4 35 a m
3 35 a m	4 35 p m	Commerce	1 55 p m	2 50 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 p m	Mount Pleasant	11 20 a m	12 05 p m
	7 15 p m	Texasarkana	8 15 a m	9 05 p m
	4 35 p m	Shreveport	11 25 a m	
10 18 a m	1 35 p m	Camden	4 59 a m	5 35 p m
1 20 p m	1 30 a m	Pine Bluff	7 15 a m	7 45 p m
5 35 p m	5 35 p m	Fair Oaks	10 25 p m	10 40 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	Memphis	7 00 p m	7 40 a m