Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

The Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago published the results of a complete census of farm animals covering every county in the country. The decline in values during the past year is very heavy, the aggregate value of all classes being $1,922,600,000 against $2,262,400,000 a year ago, a shrinkage of 15 per cent. The total number of horses on farms is given at 16,082,000 valued at $678,807,000 a decline of $115,000,000; mules, 2,341,000, value $387,576,000; cattle 32,398,000, value $458,303,000; sheep, 35,819,000, value $60,738,000; hogs, 47,061,000, value $229,568,000. In milk cows there is a small increase in number, while the number of hogs shows an increase, but in all other classes of animals there is a decrease in numbers. The heaviest loss in numbers is sheep, the decrease being 6,396,000 or 15 per cent, while the aggregate value of this class of animals has decreased $25,803,000, or 30 per cent, in a single year. In the surplus hog states there is little change so far as hogs are concerned from a year ago, but the values are about $1 per head lower.

COME AND WELCOME.

The Texas legislature adopted the following resolution Saturday:

"Whereas, The cotton mills of the New England states have publicly expressed their determination to transfer their plants and business to the cotton growing states, and

"Whereas, The state of Texas produces nearly one-third of the cotton crop of the United States, is the commercial gateway to Mexico and the Central and Spanish American states, has direct through connection with the Pacific slope and the Orient and is now developing a magnificent system of deep water ports, opening up to the state the trade of the world, thus affording cotton manufacturing concerns advantage which no other state in the Union can offer, and

"Whereas, The location of said cotton mills would greatly diversify the industries of our own state by giving employment to thousands of skilled laborers, at the same time offering to said mills an unrivalled home market for their products,

"Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That the owners of cotton mills in Northern states desirous of locating their plants in the South be invited to locate in the state of Texas, and that the legislature of the state of Texas assures them of a hearty reception, a warm welcome and equitable legislation, with due regard to their rights and those of the people.

"Be it further resolved, That this legislature invites correspondence, through Hon. C. A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, from any cotton mill firm in the Union with respect to the text and context of the foregoing resolutions."

THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

Rotating the farm with different crops serves not only to prevent loss of fertility, but also assists in killing weeds with no extra cost than that required for cultivating the crop that may be grown during the season. Corn has proved of as much value to farmers in compelling them to kill weeds as it has in providing grain and fodder, and if a farm should be devoted wholly to the crops that are drilled or broadcasted, and which can not be cultivated—such as wheat, rye, barley and oats—there would arrive a time when weeds would have full possession. To prevent this condition of affairs the farms are made to grow crops that must of necessity be cultivated, and in so doing there is a saving of labor in the killing of weeds.

The rotation with corn as the only cultivated crop, however, is too limited, as the land is thus made to produce grain of some kind every year which is detrimental, as depriving it of certain plant foods and leaving an excess, comparatively, of that which cannot be utilized by grain crops.

One cause of weeds flourishing on some soils is that they thrive on plant foods left over by the grain crops, a condition which renders the soil improverished for other grain crops, yet very fertile for weeds because the weeds are able to get a good start, make rapid growth, secure abundant moisture below the surface, and deprive the land of that which was not utilized by the crops, the result being that the soil is still further impoverished. This may be prevented by growing root crops after corn, to be followed by clover or some grass crop.

No two crops of the same kind should be grown on the land in succession, and a crop that is sowed or drilled should be followed by a planted crop the next year, to keep the soil clean. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, corn and clover, followed by wheat again is a rotation practiced by many progressive farmers, but turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage, millet and peas or beans are added to the list whenever it can be done with advantage.—Columbus Rural World.

COTTON THE MONEY CROP.

It is Foolish to Talk About Reducing the Acreage—Some Hog Advice.

Editor Journal:

Your query in reference to hog raising is timely, and worthy of the farmers' consideration. In the first place, a good brood sow is of great importance, and the best breed is a cross with the Red Jersey and Berkshire. With plenty of grain and a barley patch, and oat patch, for green grazing, say one acre in each, you can grow meat at a profit on 50-cent corn, if you have plenty of water and pasturage; otherwise it is a failure.

Experience teaches dear schools. About twelve years ago I quit cotton and embarked in the hog business. My hogs ran at large; in other words, outside, with plenty of water and grass and plenty of corn twice a day, with salt and ashes once a week. I had Berkshire, Poland-China and Red Jersey. It was but a short time until hills and valleys were covered with hogs. I could feel the "rich pains" running through my flesh. I butchered some sixty the first year, averaging from 200 to 350 pounds each, but no market for pork. Everything was "grease, grease" and no money. I had on hand about 150 head, with plenty of corn. I figured on the next fall crop of pork. I could see nothing in the hogs. I commenced to sell sows and shoats at whatever I could get, and returned to my first love—cotton—and I have kept up the growing of cotton continuously. Whenever the farmers of Texas abandon the growing of cotton as the money crop two black Sundays will come together. Be sure to grow corn, oats, millet, sorghum, potatoes, etc., enough for home supplies. It is very nice for a few kid-glove farmers, on paper, to get together and resolute to plant less cotton. Let us figure on a reduction of say one-half. What do we find? Why, we find corn at 10 to 15 cents and no market for it, and all other grain comparatively cheap.

I am by the growing of cotton like "Ruta Baga" Johnson was during the constitutional convention of Texas. Some man wanted the governor's salary placed at $2500. A gentleman from Galveston said: "Who in the d—l would take the governor's place at $2500?" Johnson, pointing to himself, said, "I will," and it is to be presumed that every farmer, stockman, and all other classes understand what they want, and unless we get up and make an effort to get it by work, either with muscle or brain, you can't legislate good times to be permanent.

Is it a fact that the farmers have outgrown their usefulness, and are incompetent to manage their own affairs? If so, we had just as well turn the whole business over to the government, and have a set of commissioners appointed to tell us what to plant, where to plant and when to plant, and make a paternal government out of a Kentucky.

These are questions of grave importance and it is to be hoped that at Fort Worth on the 19th of February, at the Farmers' congress and Swine Breeders' association, with the leading stockmen and farmers assembled to discuss the merits and demerits of all our diversified interest, that some man may prove to be a Moses for our deliverance. However, I wish to say now that cotton is the money crop of this country. When we take into consideration the value of the seed and lint at 5 cents it beats any other crop. Seed is worth 15 cents per bushel as a fertilizer and 20 cents as cow feed, and if cooked they make excellent hog feed.

The East India and Egyptian people are growing cotton, and whenever our people quit growing cotton the old countries will double up and grow twice as much as now.

I can make more money out of cotton at 5 cents than out of corn at 50 cents. If the farmers can't regulate their own crops, who can? Suppose some stock exchange says quit growing beef to inflate the price, what would the cow man say? "You be d—d." Yours very truly.

A. P. CAGLE.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

With Irrigation in Force, Visitors to Fort Worth in 1896 Will See a Paradise—The Beautiful Snow.

Baird, Tex., Jan. 30, 1895.

Editor Journal.

Callahan county is enjoying the benefits and figuring on the probable results of an 8-inch snow, the largest we have ever had in this section. It began snowing Sunday morning at daybreak and at the present writing, Wednesday noon, not more than half the snow is gone, the ground being yet covered everywhere.

That the unfed and unsheltered stock have suffered greatly is not doubted, but it is thought that losses will be confined to cattle that have been shipped to this section from Louisiana, Arkansas, East and Southeast Texas and Mexico, which represent perhaps 5 per cent of the cattle in our county.

The snow will be a great benefit to farming interests, and 500 plows will start in Callahan county as soon as it dries off a little.

Snowballing and sleigh-riding is the order of the day with our young people, and even the old folks occasionally join in. Snow comes so rarely here that everybody seems disposed to make Christmas No. 2 of the occasion.

We are glad to note the spirit and enterprise of Fort Worth in the Semi-Centennial movement. It will doubtless be of great benefit to the state, and especially to Fort Worth's territory, West and Northwest Texas. We hope the Journal will help the Gazette all it possibly can to agitate, advertise and push the movement, and do not neglect the irrigation movement, either. We must get that started off on a solid basis in time to show visitors to the Semi-Centennial what can be done with water, enterprise and capital, combined with cheap, rich lands and a fine climate.

So turn on the light, Mr. Editor, all along the line, and we will come round all right by and by.

A. G. WEBB.

AN OVERESTIMATE.

"Old Settler," writing from Bandera to the Express on the subject of irrigation, is greatly in error in the amount of water he states is necessary for the irrigation of a crop, though his idea in regard to irrigating school lands is an excellent one. He says that one inch of water on each acre of ground is required every ten days during crop season. If "Old Settler would take a trip to some irrigated farm and watch the operation of applying the water to the land for a few hours he would revise his estimate. A small stream constantly flowing can be made to do duty on a very large area by judicious handling, such as irrigating a small portion at a time and storing between times. Applying water to a growing crop every ten days would prevent any yield at all, of grain especially, for the growth of the plant would be all in the stalk and leaves. In the Northwest in localities where practically no rain falls at all the crop is irrigated just after sprouting, then again when about half grown and then once more if it is evident that it is maturing too early. In many places only two irrigations are used and in no country in the world are equal results produced. Many miles of fruit trees can be irrigated by a very insignificant flow of water by conducting it along the rows in small ditches or drains. Crops such as alfalfa require more water to reach their full yield, but it is customary to irrigate the forage crops when the water is not being used on other growths. Irrigation is such a thorough soaking of the ground, never equaled by a rain storm, that the effects of one application last several weeks. The Texas farmer need not start out with the idea that he must irrigate thousands of acres and have an ocean of water to do it with. A few acres well attended to, irrigated by a small water supply, can be made to produce a greater income than the princely domains of the cattle kings now more or less unproductive. A good example of what a limited supply of water will do if properly handled can be seen daily on the Kampmann ranch near this city. One artesian well flowing 1,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours has irrigated seventy-five acres for some time past and an enormous quantity of water has run into a neighboring creek bed, long since dry, thus supplying people located below with stock water. This well would irrigate ten times the amount of land now utilized, planted in the diversified crops of the intelligent and progressive husbandman.—San Antonio Express.

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SWINE.

HOG AND HOMINY.

All of the Conditions are Favorable to Swine Raising in Texas—An Array of Expert Testimony on the Different Phases of the Swine Industry in This State.

Rowman, Tex., Jan. 30, 1895.

Editor Journal.

In answer to your letter of the 22d inst would say that 50 cent corn can be fed at a profit if carefully and economically used at the present price of pork, which, in my nearest market at present, is $3.50 per 100 pounds. Of course the margin of profit would depend greatly upon this, as on hogs kept in pens and fed 50 cent corn, there would be little if any profit, while on hogs that have the range of a good pasture, with a little grain fed, to keep them growing and then fattened on corn, there would be quite a fair profit. And then to get the full benefit of high priced corn it should be ground and soaked, or better still, boiled.

I do not regard Texas hogs as being as liable to disease as the hogs of other states. I have never had cholera or any other infectious disease in my herd. My reasons for believing that Texas hogs become more hardy after being acclimated than other sections of our country are: First, this state is not so old in the production of pork as the other states. Second, (and this applies especially to West and Northwest Texas,) the air is pure, and rare, and very nearly always in motion—no very hot, sultry days and nights; the altitude is high and climate mild and inclined to be dry.

I cannot see that anything would be gained by a combination of any of the breeds which are now being produced, and so think a straight breed is best for all purposes. One reason for this is, if you breed hogs from a straight breed that you are acquainted with, you know what you have; whereas, by combining two or more breeds you do not know what you will get; and you are much more apt to get a strain of pigs with the poor qualities of both parents than their good ones. Of course I regard the Poland-China breed as the best, and from what I know of them, I would advise any one who is thinking of going into the business of raising swine to get that breed, as all indications point to it as the coming American hog. It has already become by far the most popular. They are gentle, easily raised, they will fatten at any age, and when grown make the largest hog, and if judiciously fed will make as good meat as any other breed. In a future article I will give some hints and results in regard to feeding wheat.

W. H. BACHMAN.

Bowman, Archer Co., Texas.

Prosper, Tex., Jan. 28, 1895.

Editor Journal.

In answer to your recent letter submitting five questions pertaining to the swine industry of this state, will say to question 1: "Can 50-cent corn be fed to hogs at a profit?" It depends of course upon price received for hogs. With plenty of green wheat and oat pasturage and sorghum, each in their season, I estimate that early spring pigs, from mature sows and boars of good blood, in the hands of a man who knows his business, if sold not later than December 15 following, will pay for each cent received per pound 16 2-3 cents per bushel for all corn consumed. If fall pigs, and sold in May or June, 12 1-2 cents. To be more explicit, if the packer pays you 4 cents per pound for your December hogs you will get four times 16 2-3 cents per bushel for your corn; if the same price is received for your May or June hogs, 50 cents per bushel will be realized; or if more plain the other way, the pigs farrowed in spring will make 16 2-3 pounds of pork, live weight, for each bushel consumed, and fall pigs 12 1-2 pounds. The above estimates include all expenses from the time pigs are conceived until delivered in packer's hands, transportation not to exceed 100 miles. A carload of spring pigs, wheat-fed, sold to Fort Worth Packing company last month at $4.05, I estimate paid me 90 cents per bushel for my wheat. This wheat was coarse-ground and fed dry in self-feeders at a cost of 1 cent per bushel for grinding, with $20 invested in a one-horse swap mill. I consider it the best hog feed known when ground and fed dry; at least 25 or 30 per cent better than corn, bushel for bushel; fed whole, dry or soaked, but little better than corn.

Question 2: "Are Texas hogs as liable to disease as hogs of other states?" I can only answer for my own section. I consider the black lands of Texas the healthiest place on earth for hogs; cholera is a perfect stranger to us unless imported here by foreign shipments. I have heard it suggested that the well-known thriftiness of the Texas black-land hog was owing to the lime within our soil and water. I give it for what it is worth.

Question 3: "Can hogs be raised as cheaply in Texas as in other states?" Again I can only answer for my own section. It has long been known that for growing the four staple crops—wheat, oats, corn and cotton—side by side in the same field there is no country that can equal us. But only recently has it been recognized that in the four essentials necessary for raising cheap pork we lead the universe, viz., cheap corn, green feed the year round, mild climate and freedom from disease. There are several states that can equal and possibly beat us in one or two of these requirements, but none East, West, North or South that can combine the four in anything like such perfection. From the 1st of November to the 15th of June we can have green wheat and oats and from June to November peas and sorghum. I know that many of our fancy breeders give green pasturage but little credit, which is all right in their trade. But the pork-producer is after the most weight at least cost, and he who has not found out that the above green food represents half his profits has hardly learned the A B C of his business. It stimulates the brood-sow and full-feed porker to take exercise—an item with improved breeds. It regulates the bowels, without which oil cake must be used to be successful; it quickens the appetite, completely takes the place of the costly ground oats and wheat middlings as a bone and muscle former; as a milk-producer for suckling sows it has no equal, and last, but not least, its succulent and bulky nature obviates the dreaded packing of concentrated foods within the stomach and turns the dyspeptic hog into a veritable extractor of everything that passes between his jaws. In fact as a promoter of digestion it has no substitute, and he who feeds hogs long for a living learns that his whole interest is bound up in that one word—digestion.

The corn belt in the Northwest is the only locality that can get any way near us in cheap pork production, and our green food the year round against their short run of clover pasture, our short and mild winters against their long and severe ones, the healthfulness of our pigs compared to their ever-recurring cholera epidemics, forces me to the conclusion that our pork can be made much cheaper. It is true they claim a greater yield of corn per acre, but it is not on account of better soil or better seasons, but a matter of attention to seed and cultivation.

The Texas farmer's attention has always been centered on cotton as a money crop. Corn was a mere by-product. A patch is carelessly planted with seed selected from the same scrubby corn for years and years, and then given a lick and a promise, and a hurry of all hands to the cotton field. All the corn wanted was a little to feed the mules to make this big cotton crop with. How many farmers in Texas do you suppose plant their corn crops with high-grade seed? But the Northwest farmer can't raise cotton, so he is forced to turn his energy in the spring to something else. The result is the attention given to cotton by the Texas farmer is given to corn by his Northern brother, who out-yields him on poorer lands and shorter seasons. But let the Texas farmer once get interested in corn and you will see the scales change.

Question 4: "Do you regard a straight breed or a combination of breeds as making the most desirable all-round hog?" I believe in royal blood for breeders, but cross-breeds for porkers. I should expect better results as a breeder from a poor individual of royal blood than from the finest cross-breed individual. I mean by cross-breed a pure-blood sow of one family mated to pure-blood male of another. Such a cross seems to outdo the family from either side, but the next cross will not be so good. There seems to be an inclination in all animal and vegetable life to tire of its own blood after a time and find increased energy and vigor in new blood. We see this in the rise and fall of nations. The cross-fertilizations of our fruits and flowers, field and garden seeds. The great American trotter is a combination of speed. The mare and ass produce a foal superior to either in strength and endurance. Some fifteen or twenty years ago a hog carrying a combination of bloods was named the Improved Poland China. He must have presented a finer appearance than the other breeds to have become so popular in so short a time. The same can be said of all breeds at their beginning. Cause and effect are the same today as in the past.

If the fancy breeder who has no confidence in this argument will cross-breed two or three sows this season and give the same attention as to the others he will learn something new.

Question 5: "What breed or combination would you advise?" I think the Berkshire sow the best mother of all breeds, and crossed with either Poland China or Essex boar will give the best pork hog for the South.

Yours, etc., T. C. SLAUGHTER.

Luling, Tex., Jan. 31, 1895.

Editor Journal.

In answer to your recent questions on hog raising, I can say that this is a subject that is worthy of some thought.

Whether I have the right view or not I cannot say. Where a man has something else beside corn, such as pasture or some other kind of feed such as he can raise on the farm, I believe corn would be as cheap as almost anything else, even at 50 cents, the object in feeding being, in my opinion, a variety. I seldom ever see a sick hog, and know nothing about cholera, only what I have seen in print. Where hogs have been provided with a variety of feeds, outlet and plenty of water to drink and to wallow in I think there is but little danger of disease of any kind.

I think hogs can be raised as cheap in Texas as anywhere in the Union, as I have seen a good many raised to maturity seemingly without the cost of $1 per head, although they were not fancy stock.

The breed of hogs that a man takes a fancy to, is, I think, the best for him to select. Some may wish to raise hogs for bacon, others for lard. When porkers are desired, a cross between the Poland-China and Berkshire makes a very desirable cross, as they are heavy and thrifty. I know of men that do not care to have anything but the old razor back; they say they are the best for this country, as they do not have to be fed.

My choice is a straight breed of high-standing. J. D. ANDERSON.

DAIRY.

DAIRY EDUCATION.

Every one who sells butter dairies to that extent for the public, and those who keep cows for home use, come within the meaning of the term dairying. The following from Hoard's Dairyman should be read by every one who keeps a cow:

Everywhere, all over this land, can be seen the effects of a wrong dairy education. Wrong ideas have had control, and bad, unprofitable results follow. Whether we will it or not we must be educated. If right principles do not get the chance to educate us wrong ones will. A year or so ago a Boston friend wrote us concerning some of the bad mistakes in dairy farming that he had noticed in New England, where men persisted steadily and stubbornly in keeping cows at a loss, and nothing could stop them. He ascribed it rightly to false education, and said:

Education along wrong lines deepens to a very great degree the ignorance of right and makes the true teacher's double work.

That splendid Wisconsin dairyman, the late Hiram Smith, used to say that he could take a boy or girl that never saw butter made and teach them how to make high-priced, gilt-edge butter in one-tenth of the time he could some old lady who had made butter all her life. Her education was a wrong education; it did not fit the taste of the market, but she could not change. So it goes everywhere. The most stubborn men to work upon, the hardest to imbibe modern ideas, the slowest to improve, are those who have dabbled in some sort of way with cows all their lives.

When Chas. R. Beach, ex-president of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association, paid his old home in the state of New York a visit he found dairy farmers there with two years' make of butter in their cellars, waiting for a rise in price. To a man who had been doing business in a modern way, who knew that the fine flavor in butter, which gives it its greatest market value, does not remain, as a rule, more than fifteen to twenty days, such management was amazing. The difficulty with those New York farmers was a lack of true dairy education. They had plenty of worn out education, but none at all of the kind they could use to profit. Every man should understand that in this dairy business only right ideas have any profit in them. It is the truth that shall make us free. Every man should put the question to himself at the beginning of this year of our Lord 1895: "Will I for the sake of my own financial, as well as mental profit, educate myself rightly or wrongly? I am my own school master. Will I hunt for dairy truth and grow stronger or stay contented in error and grow weaker and smaller?" We can not help being educated, either for our good or for our hurt. Educated we must be.

SWEDISH SYSTEM OF CREAM RAISING.

In dairying, as in all other kinds of business, looses at each and every point must be guarded against. Cream raising is one of the points where serious loss occurs many times.

The introduction of the Swedish or cold deep setting system of cream into this country in 1876 by the lamented X. A. Willard, who first called attention to it in the columns of the Country Gentleman, marked an era in butter making. It is sometimes called the Swartz system because it was first practiced in Sweden by a person of that name, but the name of Swedish obtained more commonly from the start, and it is now mainly known by that name.

Now, what is the Sewdish system of cream raising? It is simply setting the milk at or near the temperature at which drawn and quickly reducing it to 45 degrees. Milk when drawn it at the temperature of about 98 degrees, and the nearer it is to that temperature when set, the better the results will be. But if it is not allowed to fall below 90 degrees, before setting, the results will be satisfactory, if prompt and proper reduction of temperature of the milk is produced.

It must not be understood that all the cream cannot be raised if the milk is allowed to drop to a lower degree than 90 before setting, for it can be done. But in such practice it may be necessary to set to a lower temperature and perhaps a little longer time allowed for the cream to come up.

By practically all the cream is meant all but a trace of butter fat and in fact all that is of any practical value for butter. Some of the very smallest of the butter globules are of no practical value, and they are the last to come up.

Failures to secure all the cream by the practice of the Swedish system, or attempt to practice it, have resulted only when it has been improperly practiced. And the most common cause for such failures has been the lack of proper reduction of temperature. Many seem to think that if the water is at 45 degrees, that is all that is required. Now the water in which the cans of milk are set may be at the start 45 degrees, but as soon as it has equalized temperature with the milk its power for cream raising has been expended, and it cannot accomplish more in that direction. The only thing then to be done, is to either change the water or put in ice. It would be better to do either a short time before the two fluids equalize temperature. If ice is used, it is, of coure, better to put enough of it in at the start to reduce the milk to 45 degrees.

The Swedish system of cream raising can be practiced in any kind of a sheet metal can, the diameter, or width of which, is not too great—about eight and one-half inches should be the limit of diameter for a round can, or width of one oblong in form. But for cans of the latter form, a width of seven inches are practical, while round cans of the usual height, twenty inches would not be convenient to clean of a less diameter than 8 1-2 inches.

The cans can be set in a common box or tank made water tight or even in a half section of a barrel.

At the North, the item of ice is anything but a serious one so far as cost is concerned, and there is no excuse for a farmer not to store it. There is no denying that the Swedish system can be more properly practiced if ice is used than it can be without it—this is a rule. With its use there will never be any trouble in getting all the cream between milkings and in fact in a much shorter time than that limit—say three to five hours. And when a vessel of very small diameter or width is used it can even be accomplished in two hours. To test the truth of this statement fill a glass fruit jar with milk just drawn, and set it in a vessel containing water, and plenty of ice broken fine. In the milk is from a cow fresh in milk you will be very apt to see a distinct cream line in forty minutes and have all the cream to the surface in less than double that number of minutes. This is an experiment that any one can easily make and it will prove an educating one.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

IRRIGATION.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY.

J. S. Fowlkes has sold this week his Twin Mountain Farm containing 1000 acres, with about 800 acres under irrigation, to Messrs. W. F. Fisher, of San Antonio, A. Y. Bentley of Wallace, Kansas, and J. M. Ericson of Sharon Springs, Kan., for $30,000. Messrs. Bentley and Ericson are practical farmers who understand their business and the transfer is sure to be advantageous to this section, as these gentlemen are the advance guard of a large settlement in Western Kansas, who are seeking new fields of operation.

Mr. Ericson submitted to an interview yesterday and the following interesting facts were furnished our reporter:

"I live at Sharon Springs, Wallace county, Kansas, and am engaged in the implement and hardware business. I came here at the solicitation of Mr. Fowlkes, through Mr. A. Y. Bentley, who has purchased an interest in Mr. Fowlke's farm. Have been here a week and have gone all over your irrigated farms and visited the head springs and all the rivers. As far as irrigation is concerned it is my opinion that the Concho valleys cannot be beat, because there is an almost unlimited supply of water flowing from the magnificent springs, which in my judgment are artesian. The climate giving such long seasons is adapted to raising two crops and the richness of the soil and nearness to market is certain to make truck acreage of lands that surround this country on which irrigation and dry farming is impossible is bound to furnish a market, especially for forage crops. I have purchased 150 acres irrigated land on the Fowlkes farm and I am satisfied that from three years from to-day it cannot be purchased for double what I paid—not for this particular piece—but for all irrigated land in this section. I went to Kansas twenty-eight years ago, moved to Western Kansas seven years ago and succeeded in locating three good settlements of my countrymen. We succeeded the first three years but since then the colonies have gradually gone down on account of the drouth. We discovered that it was impossible to raise crops there without irrigation Many of us attempted to make a livelihood by irrigating with a windmill, but found that a very hard and uphill business and the majority of my neighbors are looking for other locations. I have been a market gardener for several years in Sweden. I have traveled in Sweden, Germany, England and a good portion of America, and have raised celery in Sweden and am consequently capable of judging, and it is my opinion that the celery I have seen and eaten in Tom Green county is superior so far as marketable qualities are concerned to anything I have ever known. I have seen celery that grew much larger but nothing superior to it in crispness and in all those qualities that make celery the luxury that it is.

I pulled some as fine cabbage on the Twin Mountain Farm as I ever saw and have listened to reports from farmers that I know are authentic regarding crops that have been raised here of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, onions, etc., and I am convinced that there is more wasted on the irrigated farms I have seen here than we have been able to raise in Kansas for the last two years. By irrigating heavily in winter and cultivating thoroughly in summer much of the water that now goes to waste can be utilized and the Concho rivers will irrigate much more land than is now put in. A slight indication of the value of the irrigable lands in this section is formed by the fact that the Glenmore Farm, owned by W. S. Cunningham, is rented in the neighborhood of $25 per acre per annum and the farmers find it profitable to pay this high rent. In Kansas we have to feed our cattle four months in the year—here this is entirely done away with as cattle stay in good fix in an ordinary year without feed. There fuel is high—I had already spent $54 for coal before I left and winter is not over before April, whereas here fuel can be obtained for the hauling.

Here Mr. Ericson turned the tables and began asking the Standard a few questions.

Mr. E.—Can you raise two crops here in one season?

A.—Undoubtedly. All over this section the irrigated farms (with hardly an exception) when properly managed, raise two crops. Usually small grain, such as rye, oats, wheat, etc., is the first crop and is followed by broom corn, Indian corn and root crops.

Q.—How are your taxes here?

A.—We have here a receipt for county, state and school taxes for 1894 and it is a shade less than $1 on the $100, or $10 on the $1000. It should be remembered that the state appropriates $3.50 per annum for each child for educational.

Q.—How is the heat here in summer time?

A.—A case of sunstroke is entirely unknown here and while the thermometer ranges higher than further north, the heat is felt less on account of the dryness of the atmosphere as it is well known moist heat is much more oppresive than dry heat. The heat of summer is always tempered by a constant breeze which blows all day and makes sleep here during the summer nights a luxury that has to be experienced to be appreciated.

Q.—How is this climate for health?

A.—There is no healthier country in the world, as a glance at the people one meets everywhere and an examination of the death rates shows. Our altitude is 2000 feet and our pure water supply, fed by living springs, gives an ideal condition for healthfulness.

Q.—What are the principal attractions of this country?

A.—Our clear, cold rivers, filled with fish and shaded with fine pecan trees, our wide prairies that furnishes us with excellent game, our first-class natural roads that makes travelling easy and pleasant, our cool pleasant nights and last but not least, our energetic and hospitable people who are always ready to welcome the right class of neighbors who come determined to assist in building up the country.—San Angelo Standard.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. Juan S. Hart, editor of the El Paso, Tex., Times, has been delegated by the people of his city to come to Washington to advocate the importance of an international dam across the Rio Grande in the vicinity of El Paso, says the Washington Post. Regarding the subject Mr. Hart has this to say:

"A dam across the Rio Grande will be of immense benefit to citizens of both the United States and Mexico. That country stands ready to join us at any time, and will cheerfully pay half of the cost of construction, which will be in excess of $1,000,000. Owing to the fact that so much of the water is taken from the river north of the Texas boundary for irrigation purposes, it has dwindled to a very shallow stream all along the Texas frontier, with not enough water in it to float a skiff ten months in the year.

"The dam is needed to create a reservoir for storing the flood rains so that the people of both banks below it can get all the water they need for farming the adjacent lands. Again, it will be useful in maintaining a permanent boundary line between the two republics, for under present conditions a man may be an inhabitant of Mexico one month and of Texas the next, for the flood rains shift the territory around so by continuously changing channels that it is hard for the people along the river to tell their citizenship.

"Along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is a strip of country thirty miles wide, known as the zona libre, or free zone, into which goods from foreign countries are admitted practically free of duty. This free-trade belt seriously cripples merchants on the American side of the stream, for it makes smuggling one of the easiest affairs in the world. A great deal of it is done, too, for it's no sort of a job to cross the dry bed of a river with a load of smuggled goods. Any Mexican peon can be hired to do the act, and there isn't much risk in it. With the construction of a dam smuggling would soon be on the wane. Its building has been recommended by eminent engineers of both nations."

The Southern Poultry Journal

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

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

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SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL,
Nehcea, Texas

SOUTHERN TEX

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

Mr. Claridge is fully author receive subscriptions, contra vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depa should be addressed to him.

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Maj. McMurty of the Wichit country, is down after a co thousand feeding steers.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar irrigate a 250-acre feed farm thoroughbred Devon herd. year he will have nothing but t breds on the ranch.

* * * * *

"There is now a considerable in Mexican cattle in the local n Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., 4 of Mexican cattle at $14 per he 349 head to another party at head. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a nu other shipments here for sale."

Mr. Editor: The above, fro day's Fort Worth Gazette d seem to bear out a statement o in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of mistaken, evidently. — Reade Rose, Texas.

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

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

CATTLE.

Advices from the Southern country are to the effect that cattle, especially two and three year old steers, are raising somewheat in value, in fact, those animals which could have been purchased a year ago at from $15 to $18 per head, are now worth all the way up to $23, but it seems to be the general opinion that this is a fictitious price, and no one seems to doubt that there will soon be a drop to more reasonable prices. The breeders down there are mostly in debt, and must have money, while on the other hand, the buyers from the North are nearly, if not entirely out of debt, and consequently are not forced to take these high-priced cattle. It is not necessary that they should drive steers this year, and they will hold off until those who want money come to their terms. Because our people have had a prosperous year or two, they do not intend to squander their profits on prices which do not suit them. — Montana Stock Growers Journal.

OF COURSE.

Texas cattle are working a hardship to natives. The new order of preparing Texans for winter and spring markets will hurt native cattle more than if the whole of Texans were to come as canners in the summer and fall.—Drovers' Journal.

KANSAS QUARANTINE.

The Kansas live stock sanitary commission was in session yesterday and established the following quarantine regulations for Kansas for the ensuing year: The quarantine line was extended from the southwest corner of Pecos county, Tex., along the Rio Grande, to the Colorado river, thence along the river to the southeast corner of California, thence along the eastern line of California, thence along the line of California, to Oregon, thereby excluding from Kansas all cattle from California and Old Mexico. The quarantine line in Kansas was brought far enough north to place the southeast township of Cherokee county outside the line. This was done on the recommendation of Albert Dean; the government inspector at Kansas City, who has investigated the conditions prevailing there and reports that he believes that township to be permanently affected with Texas fever. Mr. Dean recommended that the whole county be quarantined, but the board stopped with one township. The board also quaranined against cattle from Jasper and Newton counties, Missouri.—Drovers Telegram.

FORFEITURES SUSPENDED.

The following resolution effecting the purchasers of state lands was passed by the Texas legislature Monday. It was introduced by Mr. Beall of Nolan county:

Whereas, the drouth which has prevailed for the last three or four years, the shortage of crops, the low prices for cotton and other farm products and the general financial depression has rendered many of the purchasers and settlers of the public free school, the university and the several asylum lands unable to meet their obligations therefor; and

Whereas, there are now about 3600 claims and accounts of such purchasers, which have been or about to be forfeited for non-payment of interest; and

Whereas, such forfeitures will render homeless and penniless many of such purchasers and will thereby work a hardship and produce great trouble and distress upon them and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that the commissioner of the general land office do and is hereby instructed to withhold and suspend the forfeiture of all such lands sold under the acts of 1887 and subsequent acts thereto, until further legislation is had upon such land matters by the legislature now in session or until the close of said session, and the state treasurer is hereby instructed to receive interest and principal payments upon such lands under the rules of law regulating such payments for and during such time.

SOME FEEDER POINTERS.

Messrs. Lee & Son of Letts, Iowa, furnish the following statistics concerning the fattening properties of cotton seed meal and their manner of feeding same. Agent John L. Martin of the Rock Island will supply stockmen along their line with information concerning rates, etc.

The past sixty days we have been feeding 336 head of cattle in separate feed lots in two bunches, one 112 head, and the other 224 head. For instance, one bunch is being fed on corn, cob and husks ground into meal, which mixed with cotton seed meal at 6 pounds per head per day has resulted in an average gain of 107 1-2 pounds per head for the month of December, 1894, at an average cost per head per day of 18 cents. The other bunch of 224 is being fed on cut oat straw and cut corn fodder, mixed with eight pounds of meal per steer per day, has resulted in an average gain for the month of December of 103 pounds per head, at an average cost of 8 3-4 cents per day, thus it is plain to be seen that the best results have been obtained in the latter test without corn, at less than half cost.

I consider 800 or 900 pounds of meal fed in any of our Western states with straw or corn fodder, will put on 300 pounds of beef in from 90 to 100 days. Where if you feed corn it will take from seventy to eighty bushels to put on 300 pounds, and at least five or six months to get the above gain. Take this year as a basis, figuring your corn at 40 cents, $28; 900 pounds of meal at an average of $20 per ton, $9; making a difference of $19 in favor of meal. Roughness will cost about the same, whether fed corn or meal. We have 350 hogs after our cattle and they are doing and putting on fat as well as any hogs we ever fed. Of course there is not as much feed for hogs in this feed as there is in feeding all corn, and in regard to the length of time for feeding meal, it is now being found out in Texas that the cause arises from feeding the hulls for roughness, they are so hard and dry; and so much of the cotton lint sticking to them, that after being fed ninety or 120 days will injure the cattle, but where straw or corn fodder is fed you can feed them as long as you wish, without any injurious effect, or as long as you can on corn or any other feed.

In putting our cattle on feed we give them two pounds per day to the head, for the first six days, then we increase the feed one-half pound every three days, till we get them on full feed, and in the above 336 cattle we have not foundered a steer, and every one of them is doing first-class.—South Omaha Stockman.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

Pulliam & Johnson sold 409 head of steers that have been on feed at the Brownwood mills for forty days to Winfield Scott at private figures. These are the Henderson cattle.

On last Saturday, for Sherwood Bros., those rustling live stock commission agents, Jackson & Richardson, sold 359 head of stock cattle to R. W. Hoskins for $3325.

J. A. Arnett of San Angelo bought from V. T. Wyres and S. L. Wooten of Kimble and Edwards counties, 1000 head of stock cattle at $8.50 per head.

The Evans Bros. of SouthConcho arrived Monday from Montgomery county with seventy-one head of steers.

G. S. Long returned Tuesday from a visit to his mutton camps. He reports sheep doing fairly well.

M. B. Pulliam returned from Uvalde this week and reports that country very dry, and this snow which extends down that way will be a great benefit to them. He saw a bunch of steers shipped at Uvalde that the owner was offered $22.50 for and refused to sell.—San Angelo Standard.

Dave Harrington sold to N. B. Brown his ranch and entire stock of about 4500 head at $40,000. D. R. Fant sold 6300 head of cattle to Harrington & Gray at private terms.

Walter Fisher of the Shafter Lake ranch is in town.

David M. DeVitt, formerly of San Angelo, but now of Fort Worth, is here attending to his large stock interests above town.

Hall Jarman, a noted stockman and friend of the News, came in Sunday to receive for John Scharbauer 1000 Mexican cattle, which he took to the ranch.

Major Fenlon of the Quien Sabe is now in Austin, and in company with other leading stockmen of Western Texas, will memorialize the legislature to reduce the lease price of school lands to 2 cents per acre.—Midland News.

Chas. Schreiner, the Kerrville wool merchant, sold Fred Koenig's wool for 7 1-4 cents.

The muttons of the Sonora county are 25 per cent fatter this season than they have been.

Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville sold Geo. Van Buren's clip at 7 3-8 cents.

R. W. Barton received 7 1-4 cents for his wool sold by Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville.

P. Hurst this week bought the old McHugh ranch from March Bros., for $1250.

A. A. DeBerry of Sonora sold 1500 head of cattle to Goode & McAuley of Runnels county, Saturday.

The Wentworth-Marsh ranch property will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, February 9.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, the Sutton county cattleman, shipped 1400 head of steers to Temple last week, where they will be fed.

W. L. McAuley, L. D. Goode, J. B. Johnson and A. M. Miller, cattlemen of Runnels county, were in Sonora last Saturday, looking at the DeBerry & March cattle.—Devil's River News.

Callan & Co. sold 500 beeves at $20 to Gwaltney Bros. & Bedford of Honey Grove, Tex., said cattle to be delivered at Ballinger on or about the 10th of February.

Callan & Co. sold to Winfield Scott 1000 top steers at $22 per head, to be delivered at Brownwood February 5.

Bevans & Co. sold to W. H. Godair of San Angelo 1400 4 and 5-year-old steers at $20 and $22 per head, to be delivered at San Angelo about the 10th of February.—Menard County Enterprise.

Cattlemen are wondering what has struck the market. Certainly receipts have not been heavy and reasoning from supply and demand there seems little cause for such depression. That buyers should become so suddenly bearish and indifferent would indicate that something serious was the matter. Possibly of all the circumstances which have led to this result the shortage of foreign outlet for dressed meat is the most important. Slaughterers are anxious to get rid of their present products before they load up with a fresh supply, and so they have bought very cautiously for the past two weeks. Even the domestic demand is said to be lighter than usual, and is not likely to improve much until the industrial situation is better.—Chicago Drovers Journal.

A GRAND OCCASION.

The prospects are that the coming meeting of the Texas Live Stock association at San Antonio, February 22, will be the grandest occasion of the kind yet known in Texas. The good people of the Alamo City have been making extensive preparations for the reception of their guests and will receive them with friendly hands and generous hospitality. Those who attend the meeting will find nothing narrow about San Antonio, except, possibly, a few of her streets, but this will be more than compensated by the manifold attractions of the famous old city and the boundless welcome that will greet all who enter her hospitable gates.

George B. Loving, secretary of the association, has received a number of letters from prominent citizens of San Antonio, who assured him that nothing has been left undone to make the occasion one of the most enjoyable yet known in the records of the association.

The program includes a number of subjects of great interest to live stock men and to all who are interested in the live stock business, and the discussions will be of great value in elucidating questions in which all live stock men are interested. The social feature of the occasion will be especially enjoyable and the utmost good fellowship will prevail. Those who miss attending will certainly miss a good thing. All live stock men should strain a point and go, and if necessary, strain two points, and be there.

It will be a matter of sincere regret to the host of friends of George B. Loving that he will be compelled to decline a nomination for re-election to the office of secretary of the association, owing to the fact that his business interests will prevent him from giving the time and attention which the duties of the office require. Mr. Loving has held the office of secretary of the association ever since its organization, and has performed the duties of the office to the utmost satisfaction of all the members. Mr. Loving and Mr. A. S. Reed, members of the executive committee, will leave for San Antonio next Sunday evening in order to be present at a meeting of the committee for preliminary arrangements for the convention.—Fort Worth Gazette.

ALL SHORT BUT HOGS.

The shortage of cattle at the four leading Western markets during January was 48,585 head compared with January, 1894, according to the compilation of the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, a paper that is always correct: Sheep receipts fell off only 5803 head(but hogs increased 179,684. Cattle receipts were excelled in January of both 1893 and 1894; hog receipts were exceeded in 1891 and 1892, and sheep were exceeded only in January of 1894. Compared with January of 1894 Chicago decreased 19,687 cattle and 13,611 sheep, and increased 90,734 hogs. Cattle receipts were exceeded in January of 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891 and 1890. Hog receipts were exceeded in January of 1892, 1891, 1879 and 1878. Sheep receipts were exceeded in January of 1894. Compared with January of 1894, Omaha cattle decreased 13,890 head and sheep 12,141, while hogs increased 41,369. Cattle receipts were exceeded in January of 1894, 1893, 1892 and 1891. Hog receipts were exceeded in January of 1892 and 1891. Sheep receipts were exceeded in 1894, 1893 and 1889.

St. Louis was the only market that made a gain in cattle, having 11,765 more than in 1894, making the largest January receipts on record for the first month of any year. St. Louis declined in hogs, having 5479 fewer than in 1894. Sheep receipts increased 1055.

Kansas City increased 53,060 hogs and 18,894 sheep compared with January of 1894 and cattle decreased 26,773. Cattle receipts were exceeded in January of 1894; hogs in 1891, and sheep were the largest on record for January.

TO CATTLEMEN.

As some of the friends and patrons of my father (the late Capt. A. G. Evans) may have inferred from circulars, etc., sent out by Evans-Snider-Buel Co. that he was still connected with that company at the time of his death, I wish to correct that impression and inform them that Captain Evans severed all connection whatever with that corporation several months before his death, and organized the Evans-Hutton-Hunter commission company. The other concern still holds his name under the "corporation laws," and it could be withdrawn only by consent of that corporation. My father, together with Thomas Hutton, William Hunter, Samuel Hunt and myself, organized the Evans-Hutton-Hunter commission company, of which I am stockholder and secretary with headquarters at National Stock Yards, Ill., where I will always be glad to welcome our old friends and patrons. Yours truly, A. D. EVANS.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have at all times a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale, and can, as a rule, on short notice furnish buyers with just what they want, thus saving them the time, trouble and expense of hunting it up.

We now have on our books two hundred thousand cattle, and represent over one hundred Texas cattlemen who want to sell.

We have several thousand Central and Eastern Texas steer yearlings that we can sell in lots of from five hundred to twenty-five hundred head, at prices ranging from $7 to $8 per head.

We have several thousand 2-year-old steers located in Central, Eastern and Southern Texas, ranging in price from $9.50 to $12 per head.

We can also sell any required number of Eastern and Southern Texas 3 and 4-year-old steers at prices ranging from $12 to $18 per head; the price varying according to the location and quality of the cattle.

We have several thousand Eastern and Central Texas cows that we are authorized to sell for spring delivery at from $9 to $9.50 per head. We have one extra good bunch of 2000 cows in the southern part of Central Texas at $10. We can also sell any required number of 1 and 2-year-old heifers at prices in keeping with the market.

The cattle above referred to are located below the quarantine line, consequently cannot be handled by Kansas, Montana or other Northern buyers. We have, however, located above the quarantine line a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle, and an especially good selection of young steers.

We are authorized to sell the 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers out of several of the largest and best herds in the Panhandle, Arizona and New Mexico, and especially invite correspondence from buyers wanting this kind of cattle.

We also are authorized to sell several of the largest and best bred herds in Western Texas, and can make it to the interest of those wishing to buy cattle either with or without the ranges, to correspond with or call on us.

We invite correspondence with both buyers and sellers, and urgently request our friends and customers and the stockmen generally to call on us when visiting Fort Worth.

Office opposite the Delaware, formerly the Pickwick hotel, Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches.

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TIME TABLE.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	7:20 a. m.	Weatherford	8:59 a. m.
"	2:50 p. m.	"	3:30 p. m.
Weatherford	12:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:22 p. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	"	6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

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

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Don't procrastinate, but do something for yourself at once. Your delay is not only costing you time, but money also. Disease is a hard task-master when once it gains possession of the human body. A small fire is easily trodden out, which, when left to itself, rivers can not quench. Look to your physical health, for a sound mind can only dwell in a sound body. There is no one so well able to restore your natural faculties as the expert specialist. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have made those delicate, especially blood diseases, peculiar to men and women, a life study. They will give you their time and attention free of charge if you will call on them for a consultation at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES: Syphilis, blood poisoning, nervous debility, gleet, unnatural discharges, night emissions, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh, and diseases of womankind. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Address or call on

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Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

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HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, - - - P. O. Box, 684 - - - - - NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. E. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

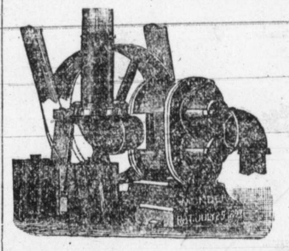
INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

This is a Book that every man who raises Poultry should have. It is the Standard Work on everything pertaining to incubation and brooding. By special arrangement with Messrs, Von Culin, we are enabled to send TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL one year, and this valuable Book for $1.50. Renewals just the same as new subscribers. Address, TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, FORT WORTH.



Wonders Will Never Cease.

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

WONDER - PUMP,

MANUFACTURED BY THE
National Pump Co.
306 West Eighth Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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EVERY PUMP GUARANTEED.

SEEDS FREE

RARE, FREE-BLOOMING FLOWERS. OUR GRAND TRIAL BOX.

The great satisfaction given by our Free Trial Boxes in past seasons induces us to make a still greater trial offer this season, to induce EVERYBODY to try our SUPERIOR FLOWER SEEDS. This lot of fresh seeds will grow readily and cannot but make thousands of permanent customers for us. Our Box contains 1 LOVELY TUBEROSE BULB. 1 MOTTLED GLADIOLUS BULB and One Packet each ASTER, Gov. McKinley, Over 50 grand colors. GERMAN MIXED SEEDS, 400 Choice Sorts. SWEET PEAS, Emily Henderson, Best New White. FOLIAGE PLANTS, For decorative foliage. FORGET-ME-NOT, New Striped, Lovely Large Flower. PINKS, Bell's Show Mixed. LINUM, Perpetual Flowering, Blooms All Summer. PETUNIA, Bell's Show Mixed. POPPY, Riverdale Mixture, Grandest Out. PHLOX, Bell's Show Mixed. WONDERFUL, MEXICAN PRIMROSE, Worth 25 cents. VERBENA, Bell's Show Mixed. WHITE FLOWERS, 100 Sorts for White Bouquets. PANSY, Our Nellie, Gorgeously Beautiful. YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets. BOOK ON SUMMER GARDENING, Free.

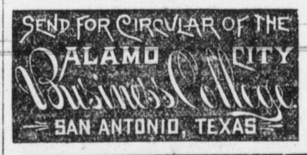
THESE ARE THE BEST MIXTURES IN THE WORLD.

Remember one packet each of the above flowers and the two bulbs by mail, for only 25 cents, and in each box we put a 25 cent check which will count the same as 25 cents in cash on any $1.00 order for seeds you may send us. So this trial lot really costs nothing. We have about 1,400 of the choicest varieties, and want every reader of this paper to try them. Catalogue free. If you want to try vegetables send 10 cts. for 6 sample packets.

THESE FLOWERS ARE WORTH $3.00.

J. J. BELL, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FREE! For one year, with every order for 4 boxes, that bright floral magazine, THE BELLFLOWER.



Eight departments, eight large, elegantly equipped rooms, thorough instruction and moderate rates commend this college to students, male and female, seeking a practical education amidst pleasant and attractive appointments, and in a delightful, healthful climate.

HOLLINGSWORTH & SONS,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Agricultural Implements

BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THE MARKET AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Keystone, Morgan Spading, Clark's Cutaway Harrows, with Seeders; Stalk Cutters, Cultivators, Southern Age Works Plows, of Atlanta, Ga., wood and steel beam; Norwegian wood and steel beam; Meikle, South Bend and Haiman Chilled Plows, with a full line of repairs for each. Also a full line or repairs for Oliver Chilled and Avery Plows. A full stock of Moline Plow Co.'s goods. Strawbridge Broadcast Seeders.

Empire and Standard Cane Mills, Galvanized and Copper Evaporators and Iron Furnaces. A full line of Heel and Solid Sweeps, Plow, Clevises, Iron Single Trees, Wood Rollers, etc.

On February 1 we purchased the Stratton-White Co.'s stock of agricultural implements, and will continue the business at the old stand. We have added largely to the stock, and can supply your wants with everything needed in this line.

PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND

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

THE KING CHEMICAL COMPANY. 571 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to us; if you are going to ship your sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to sheep write to us. Remember we handle sheep only; nothing but sheep. H. C. Abbott & Co., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY.

POULTRY JOTTINGS.

Clover is said to contain more egg producing food than any other one plant. Such being the case it is to be hoped that each farmer, who expects to make money on his fowls will sow a "patch." Boiling water poured over it when dry, makes it a food that fowls need in winter.

Ducks do better when allowed only a trough of water to drink. Raised this way they have as much antipathy to water as a chick and will no more puddle in their drinking water than a hen. The Pekin yields nearly as many feathers at a picking as a goose, and when fed and cared for make an excellent food. The feathers always command a good price, so taking them all round they are a profitable investment, being easily reared and confined, a twelve-inch board keeping them in and they bear confinement well.

A cheap and excellent egg tester is made by taking a keg of pasteboard hat box, cut a hole in the top (or bottom as the top is out) cut another hole just where the lamp flame will strike it, turn the keg over a lamp in an otherwise dark room, hold the egg opposite the flame in the hole cut in side. If the egg is fertile the germ, looking like a spider, is distinguishable. If infertile the egg is clear, good only to cook for little chicks. In this way you can test out bad eggs and reset one or more hens and have the no good ones for food, saving all around.

The best thing I have ever found to set a medium-sized hen in is a box, such as lemons and oranges are shipped in. The hen has not the chance to roll the eggs. Two can be set close together to be minded at once. Best of all the wood is hard and the lice don't take to them like a soft pine box. They are too small for a large hen.

The past season Capons have brought a good price and it is seldom that a well-dressed Capon does not. There is no reason why every farmer should not have his own caponizing instruments and do his own work, which is easily and quickly done. A cockerel does well if he nets you 20 cents and it is a poor capon that brings less than 50 cents and they are the most easily managed of any fowl. Now why not make extra money that way this year. ELDORADO.

FARMERS AND POULTRY.

Some Seasonable Advice on the Subject—A Good Many Dollars in a Nice Flock of Poultry.

Editor Journal:

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 1.—Editor Journal: As people generally are more or less interested in poultry at the opening of the season I thought a few lines relative to such would not come amiss. It has often been the query of a town fancier, why farmers who have so much better chance to indulge in pure bred poultry do not take more interest in it. It is no unusual thing for a business man, who works in store, office or what not all day, to put in his few spare minutes, night and morning, attending fowls on a small lot. From the same he realizes a neat little income from eggs and surplus stock.

A farmer can raise nearly if not quite all that a fowl needs to make them profitable where a town man has to "keep your chickens off from my garden," thereby putting him to the expense of buying everything his fowls need. Not only does this rule apply to grown fowls, but chicks as well, which as soon as they are large enough to leave their mother and roam must be put up, while a farm bird follows its own sweet will, developing muscle and growth regardless of anyone. We hear some say "It is expensive to keep them pure." Not necessarily; a start is all that is needed and they will pay for that the first year if judiciously handled.

Two good breeds is all a farmer ought to handle unless he can devote more time than most farmers can to the fowls. One good sized yard and a double house is all that is required. Choose the breeds that suit you. A small variety for eggs and a large one for broilers. Let each flock have the range on alternate days. Of course the wings must be clipped to keep the small breed from flying in or out as the case may be, but as you keep them for use more than looks, this will not hurt. Or should you wish to dispense with the yard you can still have a pure flock and good broilers as well. Should you prefer Leghorns keep only Leghorn cocks, but get as many as you want of the Brahma or other large breed that lay brown eggs. The Leghorn laying white eggs can easily be told and selected, the cross making, some claim, a better bird than either of the others. In the fall give the flock a general weeding out, not only of the cross-breeds, but of all scrawny pure breeds. An empty corn crib until needed for the crop is an excellent place to confine young stock to prepare for sale or market.

ELDORADO.

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

MARDI-GRAS.

On Tuesday, February 26, the great carnival will be celebrated at New Orleans, and, as usual, many Texans will attend. For the occasion the Southern Pacific will make a rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. The selling dates will be as follows: All stations, El Paso to Marfa, inclusive, February 22d, 23d, and 24th, good for return until March 2d, 1895.

All stations east of Marfa to Devers, inclusive, February 23d, 24th and 25th, good for return until March 1st, 1895.

All stations east of Devers, February 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, good for return until March 1st, 1895.

A special train of day coaches which will stop at local stations will be run from Houston to New Orleans February 23, 1895, leaving Grand Central Depot at 8 p. m., arriving at New Orleans 9:43 a. m., February 24th, 1895.

For futher information call on local agent, or address

S. F. B. MORSE,
General Passenger Agent, New Orleans.
W. A. RIENHARDT,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.
L. J. PARKS,
Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston ,Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas via Hearne. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

A Texas Bonanza.

To enable us to wind up the business of a defunct cattle company, we will sell 30,000 acres of fine land, located in a solid body on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad, and within fifty miles of Fort Worth, at $2.50 an acre. This property is in the heart of a good agricultural district. It is all fine grazing, and fully 60 per cent is first-class agricultural land. It is well watered and fairly well improved. It is well adapted for a feeding or fine stock farm, or for colonization purposes. It is just the thing to cut up into small farms and sell to actual settlers at an advance of 100 per cent.

Terms, one-third cash, balance on time to suit at 6 per cent interest. We will not sell this property in small tracts, neither will we exchange it for other properties. The price at which it is now offered is about one-half its actual value.

It will bear investigation, and will please any one who wants a good solid paying investment. Address

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

The International Route.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

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

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For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. and P. Agent,
J. D. PRICE,
A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Every Day in the Year.

The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at 8:15 p. m.

This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.

For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line.

The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up to date."

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

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

J. C. McCABE,
G. T. & P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

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

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

At ¼ Price

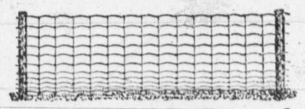
Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Carts, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Safes, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Tops, Skids, Sewing Machines, Cash Drawers, Letter Presses, Press Stands, Lawn Mowers, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Grain Dumps, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES. Accordeons, Feed Mills, Stoves, Jack Screws, Copy Books, Coffee Mills, Hand Carts, Wringers, Crow Bars, Organs, Stoves, Trucks, Vises, Lathes, Forges, Engines, Boilers, Tools, Pianos, Kettles, Anvils, Drills, Benders, Scrapers, Saws, Bit Braces, Cider Mills, Bone Mills, Hay Cutters, Road Plows, Dump Carts, Wire Fence, Steel Sinks,

Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money.
152 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

$2.75 SPECIAL GENTS OR LADIES SIZE 14 KARAT Gold Plate.

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this beautiful gold finished watch by express for examination. You examine it at the express office, and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price $2.75, and it is yours. It is nearly as well engraved and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold watch. A guarantee for 5 years and beautiful gold plate chain and charm sent FREE with every watch, write to day, this may not appear again; mention whether you want gents' or ladies' size. Address

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO.,
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



A Remarkable Record.

It is nine years since the first Page Wire fence was made and only six years since the Company was organized, yet it has led in the race almost from the start until now it is **miles** of Page to **rods** of other kinds. The secret of this success is **elasticity.** Rigid fences can't be depended on and the whole trade is coming our way. 34 Railroads and whole States full of farmers are now using **the Page.** Catalogue free,

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE MODEL EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

Thousands in Successful Operation. *SIMPLE, PERFECT, and SELF-REGULATING.* Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other Incubator. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. Circulars Free.

Lowest priced First class Hatcher made.

GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR

Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free.

Catalogue 4 cents.

GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

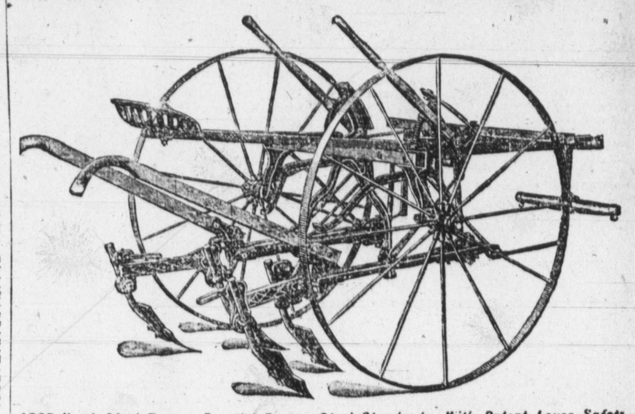
Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write

W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

1895 STANDARD 1895

SOMETHING BETTER THAN EVER



1895 No. 4, Steel Frame, Parallel Beams, Steel Standards. With Patent Lever Safety Slip. Saves Damages, Saves time, Saves the Knuckles, Prevents Breakage.

EXPLANATION.

The old slip or pressure bolt arrangement which we heretofore used, and which other manufacturers are using now, was good enough so long as there was nothing better. It has several serious objections, however, some of which are:

They caused a large list of breakages, instead of being a safety device.
Too quickly worn out. Too easily lost.
Too much time lost in resetting shovels.
Skinning the knuckles, etc., etc.

Our Patent Lever Safety Slip Bolt was carefully and thoroughly tested in a series of experiments, extending over several months, and is all right.

OPERATION.

When the shovel strikes any unyielding obstruction it is turned back—the driver without leaving his seat reverses the lever, raises the beam enough to let the shovel swing back into place, then turns the lever back to original position; drops the beam and goes ahead—Time consumed less than 1-4 minute, and without hitting the ground. It is s.fe, sure and quick—a positive protection to other parts of the cultivator.

RESULT.

The purchaser of a Standard Cultivator has a "dead cinch" on a good thing, and that is what everybody wants.

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.,
J. M. WENDELKEN, Manager,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.25. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

FOR A GOOD HARVEST

If you plant Gregory's Seeds. These Seeds, famous through many years, have turned the tide of success toward a great many sowers. Perhaps they are all that you lack. The whole story about

GREGORY'S SEEDS

Is told in **Gregory's Catalogue for 1895**—a book that helps solve all the problems of planting; sets you right when in doubt; gives in detail the best farming knowledge right up to date. It's free. Ask for it.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Seed Growers, Marblehead, Mass.

Geo. B. Loving & Co.,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

CATTLE AND RANCHES,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APRIL, 1880.

ts for which We are labor-
ities or political question
shall ever be injected in
to be discussed in any
s of the institute by a
ersons.
en was then selected
g officer for the next
T. Billups was elected
ee composed of George W
H. Willingham and J. T.
as selected and empowered
all the duties incumbent
ree committees named in
rnment was then taken to
at 10 o'clock a. m. on the
ay in March, 1880.
T. BILLUPS, Secretary.

STING EXPERIMENTS.
ge Station, Feb. 20, 1895.
nal,
ld your inquiry of the 11th
now waiting for an opper-
eply. I must say that we
ning three experiments to
ible, the cause of the death
k fed upon cotton seed or
. One of these in beef cat-
o in feeding pigs.
the practical feeders claim
polson conditions are nev-
except when hulls are used
ghness. This claim can not
tiated because hogs die
he meal. The meal is just
contain the poisonous prin-
tton root as in any other
plant. We are now leach-
seed meal in large quanti-
in concentrated solution to
ry it possible to find the
principle. It has thus far
This work is in charge of
arian, Dr. Francis, who is
etter equipped to carry on
to a successful conclusion
one else in the South.
lf, I believe that there are
des at work, causing the
ve stock when fed cotton
HS products continuously.
f these is the active poison-
ple belonging to the class
and the second cause is
he excessive fattening and
d composition of the feeds
composition of cotton seed
meal indicate clearly that
food stuffs do not contain
ements necessary to keep up
x animal system. They are
and too fattening in their
s and their tendency is to
ered condition of fat di-
ans and weaken the entire
. This weakened condi-
nod with active poisonous
(which has been inactive
causes frequent deaths.
quaintance with cotton seed
ow food (fed when no hulls
proves to me that the cot-
neal if long continued will
e digestive system of milch
how a decrease in milk flow
ral tendency to abortion in
This has been the experience
her dairymen of the South,
fed large quantities of cot-
meal in connection with a
.
know that the feeders of the
have actually learned more
the feeders of Texas concern-
lue of cotton seed meal in
ns. On the contrary they
too small quantities for their
because they were prejudiced
as a food stuff by common
long winded articles adver-
danger of feeding cotton seed
n any form, by such promi-
orities as Dr. William Horn,
editor of Hoard's Dairy-
ng that I have been unable
you sooner and hoping that
not be entirely too late, I
ours truly,
J. H. CONNELL,
Director.

NOTES.

a farmer of Kaufman county,
ng to sell a load of peaches
dumped them on the road-
ess than forty miles peaches
g at $1.50 per bushel, and in
exas peaches were selling at
ushel. In 1895, the present
Kaufman county introduced a
stroy the agricultural depart-
the state because only statis-
rts were issued. What that
county farmer needed was
n on marketing, such as an
al report should contain. It
m that knowledge of market-
s needed by the merchants of
so. What the representative
an county needs is to study
verb of Solomon that reads
"And a fool hath his eyes in
of the earth."
oal oil and Venetian red is
e a splendid paint for hen-
d other out buildings. To one
the oil add four pounds of the
red and stir well. This will
s away, if applied inside as
n the outside of the house.
ng to the Orange Judd Farmer
creased 6,236,000 during 1894,
ent, while the value decreased
, or 30 per cent. The decrease
rs since 1892 is about 10,000,000,
lue about $40,000,000, according
tistics of the agricultural de-
compared with those given
uthern Cultivator and Dixie
s now edited by ex-Governor
rthen of Georgia. Mr. Northen
ough agriculturist and an able
such subjects.
elan E. M. Thoman estimates
re are 207,000,000 bushels of
maining in the hands of farm-
gainst 152,000,000 a year ago.
stimates the present condition
owing crop at 94.2 per cent, as
9.2 per cent in 1894.
ed should be on every farm.
, lettuce, radishes and onions
rown all winter in hot-beds
pring garden can be advanced
eks.
armers of Mississippi have
o pay $7 per month and board
labor. They also place the
of cultivating one acre of land
re having a big fight in the
legislature over the agricul-
l mechanical college of that
ey expend $40,000 annually in
e on their industrial college,
only twenty-two students
agriculture and mechanics,
as college will some day get
a shaking up. It is the com-
ricultural societies of Missouri
at work. When farmers have
their rights it is a sure sign
have been keeping poor politi-
any. Texas agriculture should
oard of agriculture also. Jus-
industries should come from
nship and not from class agi-
political revolutions.

your stencils, seals, rubber etc., direct from the Texas Stamp Co., 359 Main st., Dallas

SOUTHERN TEX

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

Mr. Claridge is fully author receive subscriptions, contra vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depa should be addressed to him.

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar Irrigate a 250-acre feed farm thoroughbred Devon herd. A year he will have nothing but th breds on the ranch.

* * * * *

"There is now a considerable in Mexican cattle in the local m Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., 45 of Mexican cattle at $14 per he 349 head to another party at head. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a num other shipments here for sale." Mr. Editor: The above, fro day's Fort Worth Gazette do seem to bear out a statement o in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of mistaken, evidently. — Reader Rose, Texas.

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

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

* * * * *

Note cattle ad. of H. F. Da in this issue. He is reliable a posted.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
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.

Take advantage of the low rate—one fare for the round trip—and visit San Antonio, February 12-13, the date of the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association. A big time is assured all who attend.

The railroads have done the handsome thing by the Farmers congress and Swine Breeders' meeting in Fort Worth, February 19, in making the very low rate of one fare for the round trip. Low hotel rates have been secured, and there should be a large attendance.

It has about been demonstrated that the hulls used in cotton seed meal feeding is the cause of whatever injury cattle sustain. From the experience of practical feeders it is gathered that where other forms of roughness, are used, meal can be fed for an unlimited time, with a due respect for overfeeding, the most dangerous element in the use of meal.

Hon. Evan Jones, president of the Farmers' State Alliance of Texas, indorses the holding of the Farmers' congress at Fort Worth, and urges the farmers of Texas to attend and take action looking to co-operation in providing against the ills that will surely follow a repetition of last year's crop, or in other words, the planting of as many acres in cotton.

South Texas cattle will soon be reveling in luxuriant green grass, the recent rains having extended southward nearly to the Rio Grande. As a result of the early grass prospect, cattle owners in that section are beginning to shove up prices, and by the time grass arrives South Texas cattle will be held as high and higher than the better class of the Northwest plains.

The Texas legislature has suspended the forfeiture of lands in default of payment of interest by actual settlers who purchased under the land acts of 1887 and subsequent acts, until such time as the legislation relieving these people shall pass. This shows that the Texas law makers thoroughly appreciate the conditions existing in West Texas, and insures the passage of a just and equitable law reducing both the lease and purchase price of state lands.

The Semi-Centennial move is gathering impetus every day, and from all over Texas comes the intelligence that all classes are interested. The citizens of Fort Worth have taken hold of the matter with an enthusiasm that can result in nothing but success, and aided as they will be by the patriotic people of the entire state, 1896 will witness a celebration that will do a credit to the event to be celebrated, and redound to the advancement of every interest in Texas.

As a rule it is a mistake to be continually changing business and methods. In a great many instances it has been shown that when at its greatest period of depression would have been the proper time to have embarked in a branch of business, but when the future of an industry from existing conditions, is certain to be depressed, it would be attempting the impossible to invest money with a hope of profitable returns. The present status of the cotton raising industry is an instance, illustrative of the latter proposition, for no matter whether or not cotton can be raised cheaper in one section than in another, or whether this years acreage be large or small, the indisputable fact remains that last year's surplus will supply half this years demand. And still it is urged by those who should know better, that cotton is the only sure money crop that the people of the South can raise.

BE SURE TO COME.

The Texas Farmers' congress and the Texas Swine Breeders' association, both of which will meet at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards February 19, 1895, should be well attended. The railroads of the state, ever alive to the importance of any meeting of the agricultural classes—knowing that in them lies the future greatness of the state and subsequent increased business for the roads—have made the very low rate of one fare for the round trip for these meetings. This rate, and whatever measure of success the congress may attain is due largely to the Fort Worth stock yards and its manager, Col. W. E. Skinner, who has been indefatigable in his work of placing the matter before the railroads, and in providing for the entertainment and comfort of swine breeders and farmers who attend. A low hotel rate has also been secured, so that the item of expense in attending both meetings will be small.

Hon. Evan Jones, president of the State Farmers' Alliance, lends his endorsement to the congress, saying that the conditions now existing among farmers, makes the holding of a congress very necessary, and while it is not expected that he will issue a formal call, he promises to use his personal influence toward securing a representative attendance of farmers.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal fully believes that unless through the expression of a meeting of their own or some other means, the farmers of Texas are induced to reduce the acreage of cotton, that the fall of 1895 will witness that staple at 2 1-2 cents per pound, such a condition having been repeatedly pointed out by the cotton exchanges and others who know what they are talking about.

Contributors to papers throughout the state are repeating that timeworn "silly twaddle" about cotton being the only sure money crop the farmers of Texas can raise. This is a most absurd and ridiculous statement, and requires no further refutation than a flat contradiction, as it has been abundantly demonstrated by the farmers themselves that Texas' last year's big crop of cotton was produced at a loss.

The meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeders' association at the same time and place will afford farmers who attend a splendid opportunity of learning a great deal about hog raising, a subject in which they should be vitally interested this year. The Journal trusts that for their own sakes the farmers will attend the congress in great numbers, and invites them and the swine raisers to make its office their headquarters while in the city.

THE SAN ANTONIO MEETING.

The Texas Live Stock association, which will hold its fourth annual session at San Antonio February 12-13, is not a cattle association, as has been stated by one or more of the Journal's exchanges. Its object is, and has been from its inception, the promotion of every branch of the live stock industry of the great state of Texas, whether sheep, hogs, horses, goats, cattle or even poultry. While a great many of its members are cattlemen, numbers of them are horsemen, sheepmen, hogmen and stock farmers as well.

The live stock industry of Texas needs such an association, and its membership should extend to the limits of the state in every direction. The changed condition of stock raising in this state makes the interest of each branch identical, and the farmer who raises a limited number of sheep, cattle, horses or hogs should feel the same interest in the continuation and upbuildment of this association as the man who numbers his herds by thousands.

The coming meeting of the association at San Antonio gives promise of being the best attended and most enthusiastic in its history. The cattlemen have made money the past season, the sheepmen have promise of good prices for their spring and summer mutton shipments, the fine horse raiser has not shared in the depressed condition of the horse market, and the swine raiser has strong cause for congratulation at the outlook for his business.

Taken all around the stockmen and the stock-farmer of this state has no reason to complain, and compared with other industries, live stock has more than held its own in the period of general depression through which the country has just come.

Let every man who can spare the time from his business attend this meeting. From the experience of others he will gain much useful information. He will learn new methods and gather new ideas pertaining to every branch of live stock raising; he will gain the fellowship of his brother stock raisers, and his influence will add weight to the deliberations and consequent demands of the association.

The need of organization is patent to every observer, for by organization alone can reforms be made and protection assured. The universal law of self-preservation finds the best means to conserve that end in the banding together of like classes, and the stockmen have been the slowest to adopt the new and necessary order of things, and heretofore they have been diffident about joining or attending meetings of this class. A welcome change is now taking place in their minds, and as stated above, every indication points to this, as the best meeting of stockmen generally that Texas will have seen.

A one-fare rate for the round-trip has been granted by the railroads, the citizens of San Antonio have provided for the entertainmen, and comfort of all who are present, and the stockman of any description who fails to take himself and family to this meeting is overlooking his own interests.

TEXAS CATTLE-RAISERS.

On the second Tuesday in March, 1895, the Texas Cattle Raisers' association will hold their nineteenth annual session in this city, and from present indications it will be a well attended and enthusiastic meeting.

The cattlemen of the country are all familiar with the organization and development of this association and the value and aid it has been to the entire cattle industry since protective and detective features were added to its work, until now with a membership of 750, representing three and a half millions of cattle, it is one of the wealthiest and strongest industrial organizations in the world. The officers of the association are elected each year, and to be awarded an executive position of this body of men is a distinction of which any man might well be proud.

The present chief officer of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, has added a great deal to the magnificent achievements of the organization, and though unsought by him, the position of president has been repeatedly tendered him, and in so unanimous and heartfelt a manner, that despite his business cares he could not well refuse, and to say that he has made a capable and splendid executive, devoting his time and energy to the good of the association, would be but the reiteration of what is well known to the cattlemen of the entire range country.

After many years of disinterested work in this direction, it would not be fair to ask A. P. Bush to again assume the arduous task he has so faithfully discharged, and in looking around for a successor worthy of the important position of president, the Texas Stock and Farm Journal believes that South Texas has the man who would most fill the requirements, in the person of George W. Fulton of Gregory, manager of the Coleman, Fulton Pasture company, one of the brainest and most clever cattlemen in the South.

George W. Fulton, by nature, education and practical experience, is fitted to hold with credit to himself and the interests he represents any position for which he might be chosen. From his experience as a cattleman—a business in which he has been highly successful—he is thoroughly alive to every need of the cattle interests of the state. From his knowledge of legislation and the methods of attaining the same—having served his district in the capacity of representative—he would be the man most fitted to secure a respectful hearing for any claims that the cattle interests might have. He is a forceful debator, a thorough tactician, has executive ability of a rare sort, and is by nature endowed with those qualities that makes him a natural leader of men.

The editor of this paper has but a speaking acquaintance with George W. Fulton, but from observation and the reputation he bears, is convinced that if elected to the presidency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, he will leave the impress of his skill and ability in the advancement of the aims and objects of the association, and with the ultimate good of the organization in view, Texas Stock and Farm Journal submits his name for the consideration of the members of the association, and trusts that at the next meeting he will be unanimously chosen as the worthy successor to the man who is now president.

The matter of raising the rates on live stock shipments to Indian Territory points, full notice of which was made in last week's Journal, is in statuo quo. Messrs. Maloney and Pennington, the sub-committee appointed to check up the years business, completed their work, and as this writing are both out of the city. Mr. Allen of the M., K. & T., it is expected will call a meeting of the freight agents interested early next week, when the matter will be finally settled.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Fort Worth Semi-Centennial has been chartered by the state.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Texas met in fifty-fifth annual session at Dallas Monday.

Rev. D. L. Moody, the famous evangelist, will begin a protracted meeting at Dallas February 14.

Gov. Culberson has appointed Hon. Waller S. Baker of Waco commissioner to the Atlanta Exposition.

W. P. C. Breckenridge, the noted Kentucky congressman, had a fist fight in the hall of congress Friday.

An announcement for a new bond issue is expected from the United States treasury department every day.

The peace envoys sent by China to Japan have been sent home by the latter, who will continue the conquest of China.

J. L. Gallup, a commercial traveler of South Bend, Ind., committed suicide at the Fort Worth Union depot Saturday.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe west bound passenger train was held up near Sylvia, Kan., Tuesday night and the passengers robbed.

A colony of negroes has been established in Mexico and 300 from Alabama have lately gone to that country. Arrangements have been made for 10,000.

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, states that the officers of the American man-of-war Concord were kidnaped by the Chinese while ashore hunting.

A statehood convention was held at Oklahoma City, Okla., Saturday and resolutions were adopted urging the admission of Oklahoma and the Cherokee Territory to statehood.

New Orleans capitalists are talking of building a new road to connect with an East Texas extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, thereby giving the latter road a seaboard outlet via New Orleans.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 750 Main st. Dallas.

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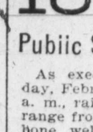


NEW 68 PAGE CATALOGUE AND GUIDE to Poultry Raisers for 1895. Contains over 100 fine illustrations showing a photo of the largest hennery in the west. Gives best plans for poultry houses, sure remedies and recipes for all diseases, also valuable information on the kitchen and flower garden sent for only 10 cents. John Bauscher, Jr., P. O. Box 76 Freeport, Ill.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN
Bulls and heifers, sired by the great premium-winners, Tritonia Mercedes' Prince No. 3543, H. H. B., and North Ridge Barrington No. 10347, H. F. H. B. Over 60 head for sale, including several mature cows from one of the most famous New England families; also three good young jacks. Will sell or trade one or all. Address W. D. Davis, Sherman, Tex.

Cape Jasamine Stock and Poultry Farm.
J. W. SMITH, Kilgore, Tex.
Herd of registered Poland-China swine headed by Royal Wilkes, he by Guy Wilkes, 2d, out of Waxauna, one of Mr. Bobint's best sows. Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns and White P. Rocks of most noted strains and good individuals. Eggs $2 per 13; discount in large orders. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited. If fair dealing and No. 1 blood at low figures will please you, we can do it.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls $1.50 to $3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, $2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at $10 each; $18 per pair; $25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

Stock and Eggs from over 35 varieties land and water fowls. Also Poland China hogs. Send stamp for fine 36-page catalogue, giving receipts and valuable information. P. MEYERS & SON, Stoutsville, Ohio.

80--SHORT HORN BULLS--80
I have for sale 30 bull calves, also 25 yearlings and 25 two-year-old bulls, extra quality. W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo., Cooper Co.

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

Wm. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Texas.
Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, $10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

Hereford Park Stock Farm,
Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

Blue Mound 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.

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

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

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

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM
Kaufman, Texas.
Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding 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 standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, $2 for 13; $5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland China Hogs. Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

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

JACKS AND JENNETS
FOR SALE.

I HAVE the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS, Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

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

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

100 - Jacks - 100
Pubiic Sale of J. M. Leer's Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, &c.

As executrix of J. Monroe Leer, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, February 20, 1895, at his late home near Paris, Ky., beginning at 9 o'clock a. m., rain or shine, 100 head of jacks belonging to his celebrated herd. They range from 14 to 16 1-2 hands high, and in weight up to 1200 pounds; good clean bone, well muscled; best of colors and constitutions. These jacks have been bred right for generations, and have been handled right. Many have advised me not to sell them, as they would be sure not to bring half their value, but I am not prepared to hold them, and my loss will be the purchasers gain. Come and buy at panic prices.

Will also sell 1050 acres of as good land as there is in Kentucky, divided into farms ranging from 60 to 600 acres, all well improved; an extra saddle stallion; the trotting stallion, "Cambrey," 50 other horses, sheep, cattle, etc.

The sale will take place at "New Forest" station, 2 1-2 miles from Paris. All trains stop there. For further particulars address Mrs. J. Monroe Leer, Paris, Ky. A. T. Forsyth of Paris, Ky., J. C. Johnson of Mexico, Mo., auctioneers. Dinner served by Nippert.

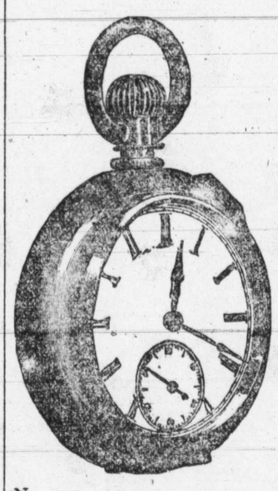
High Art Photos
At Kreuger's.
Sixth Street, between Main and Houston, Fort Worth.

Some Watch Talk.

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

No. 544—
This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly timed, tested and fully warranted, We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send it prepaid and the Journal 12 months for $5.00.

No. 554—
A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movemeut is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special price—a bargain to us and to our readers. Fully warranted. We send it free for ten subscribers, or the watch and Journal 12 month for $6.00.



No. 501—
This Watch is our pet and is a good full value. It is a watch built for use—hard constant use. It is genuine Silverine, open case, with extra heavy beveled French crystal glass. The case is perfectly plain smooth; full jeweled, Trenton works, quick train, adjusted and close. It is regulated for all climates and positions, and is especially recommended when one wants an extra strong, reliable Watch. It is guaranteed to keep its color a lifetime Sent for eight subscribers, or the Journal for 12 months and watch for $5.00.

No. 507—
This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a complete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapidly. Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works, dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for $8.75.

No. 520—
Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy, gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for $8.50.

Address,
TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

TEA CAKES.

This is an excellent receipt for an old-fashioned tea cake which is still very popular in New England: One quart of flour, four eggs, one-half cup of melted butter, one cup of warm milk, half an yeast cake, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth; add the milk, butter, soda and a little salt. Stir the flour to a smooth batter and beat the yeast in well; set to rise in a buttered dish, in which it must be baked and sent to table. Let it rise six hours. Bake steadily three-quarters of an hour.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Mothers do not always realize how important a part the eyes play in the general health of their children. For example, many would never connect a stomach trouble, nausea and apparent indigestion with an imperfect eye focus, but oculists meet these cases every day. Lately a young woman has been relieved from all the symptoms of nervous prostration by a pair of carefully selected glasses: A child often suffered persistently with a headache just over the eyes; tonics were prescribed, and she was taken from school, all to no purpose, till her sight was tested. There was the trouble, and spectacles were the remedy. Every mother should make a few rules in this matter and allow no transgression of them.

Do not let the children read in the morning before the sleep has been washed from the eyes. Never read by a failing light. If study must go on by gas light ,and this should not be allowed if possible to prevent, provide each child with one of the cheap brown or green card-board shades, to be had from stationers. A yellow shade should cover an electric light used to read by. Do not allow children to fall into the easy and injurious habit of rubbing the eyes at any unusual sensation in them. Give them the old rule—rub the eye with the elbow only, because you cannot.

SAUSAGE RECEIPES.

Swabian sausages—For these sausages use fat and lean meat; the meat must be chopped to a paste, and sprinkled with cold water during the chopping. These sausages may be either soaked or boiled at the will of the maker. In the boiling of the sausages, etc., they may be considered to be sufficiently cooked when they rise to the top of the water they are boiled in.

Westphalian sausages—For the above use fat and lean pork, which must be chopped to about the size of pie meat or a small sized pea. They must be filled into hog casings and smoked for about six days.

Black Forest sausages—For these sausages use very thin pork chopped into a paste. To every 10 pounds of lean meat use about 3 pounds of fat bacon cut to about the size of a large pea. To be filled into beef casings and placed in a boiler full of cold water and allowed to simmer (not boil) for about 50 minutes. A sprinkling of blood to the above will improve the color.

Mecklenburg Pressed sausages—For pressed sausages use raw lean beef chopped into a fine paste, with equal weight of fat bacon cut to about the size of pudding fat. Fill into beef caslings and tie up securely. Pack close together; sprinkle well with fine salt, and place under pressure for about 13 hours. Wrap each one in paper and smoke for about five days.—National Provioner.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

A chess pie is something to be very delicately made and handled, and is very delicious, and not common. For two pies, 5 eggs, 3-4 cup of butter (five ounces), one cupful of sugar and necessary flavoring (lemon is best). Beat the yolks and sugar together until they are a ferfect froth. Beat the butter until it is a creamy froth also. Now quickly add these, together with the flavoring. You should have a round tin with a straight side an inch deep already covered with a common paste, into which pour the mixture and bake. It will rise very light. Have already prepared the whites of the eggs, well beaten and flavored, and sweetened with a little powdered sugar. Spread this over the top of the pie, which return to the oven to receive a delicate coloring. The secret to be remembered is to cut into pieces while hot and distribute upon the plates to be used. If this is not done the pie will be heavy and soggy. It is strange but true, so don't neglect it.

To make pectoral chicken broth for an invalid, cut up a young fowl into several pieces, put them into a stew-pan with three pints of spring water. Set upon the stove to boil up, skim well and add a little salt. Take two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, wash in several waters and add it to the broth, together with one ounce of marshmallow roots cut into shreds in order to extract the healing qualities. The broth should then boil slowly an hour, and strained through a very fine sieve of cloth and kept ready for use.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN.

An immeasurable amount of suffering and injury to the human race, is due to the ignorant violation of physiological laws by the youth of our land. Ruinous practices are indulged in, through ignorance of the inevitable injury to constitution and health which surely follows. By every young man the divine injunction, "Know Thyself," should be well heeded. To assist such in acquiring a knowledge of themselves and of how to preserve health, and to shun those pernicious and most destructive practices, to which so many fall victims, as well as to reclaim and point out the means of relief and cure to any who may unwittingly have violated Nature's laws, and are already suffering the dire consequences, an association of medical gentlemen have carefully prepared a little book which is replete with useful information to every young man. It will be sent to any address, securely sealed from observation in a plain envelope, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of ten cents in stamps (for postage), if enclosed with this notice.

Important Information.

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

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

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

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

A Watch for $1.50.

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

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSES AND MULES.

The meeting of the Texas Live Stock association at San Antonio February 12-13, should be well attended by horsemen. Texas is rapidly coming to the front as a breeder of record-breaking standard-bred and thorough-bred horses, and at this time has a number of fine stock farms that would do credit to the older states both in stock and fixtures. The rate for the San Antonio meeeting is one fare for the round trip, and the horsemen should be well represented.

HORSE TALK.

The roadsters of this city have been tested as to metal the past few days by the sleighing afforded by Sunday's big snow.

Among the great two-year-olds out last season Abilene furnished one that retired with the world's record and severeal thousand dollars to her credit. This remarkable filly is Dora Wood, the property of Fred Wood of this city. She raced at Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Dallas and Hillsboro, started thirty-three times, was "first" eleven times, second six times, third eleven times and unplaced five times. Her total winnings in purses are $4310. At Hillsboro she ran a half mile in 47 in a race. Mr. Wood has another two-year-old this season, Fred T., by Gen. Grant, he by Imported Billett, dam Pilgrim, by Pilgrim, that is taking his work with a relish and showing more speed than any colt ever handled by his owner. This colt is entered in two stakes at Nashville and three at St. Louis. He is a great big, well-developed fellow, and looks like an aged horse. Besides Dora Wood and Fred T., there are Get There, Gen. Ross and other good ones in this stable that will do battle for rich purses hung up this season.

Major Fred Hahn reports the loss of a fine bay colt by Haskew, out of Daisy H., by Dick Dewey. This is a loss any lover of good harness horses would feel. —Abilene Reporter.

HORSE FALLACIES.

The following suggestions were read before the annual meeting of the Ohio Draft and Coach Horse Breeders' association by Dr. S. R. Howard of Hillsboro, Ohio:

Heaves is one of the most common diseases the horse is subject to. It is analogous to asthma in the human, and some of you, no doubt, know that the treatment of asthma is one of the bugbears of the medical profession. The reason heaves is counted an incurable disease is that in very near all cases the structure of the lung tissue is altered, and the air cells are more or less permanently dilated and ruptured. By proper feeding and certain treatment, if not very bad, an animal can be rendered comparatively useful, but cannot often be permanently benefitted.

For every ten sick horses there are about twenty lame ones. Pain in the joints, tendons or bones is most severe. Horses seem to have an instinctive dread of changing their position when lame. When a horse has received a kick or a severe injury and is lame, as you value him, don't work him for awhile. I know some of you may have worked such cases until they would travel sound, but it is a poor policy. Don't do it. Suppose you had sustained a violent kick or bruise upon one of your lower limbs, and your doctor told you to go ahead, to put your weight upon the injured limb, to work on, I will venture to say you woud have sent for another doctor. The majority of lameness in horses is below the knee and stifle joint. Many men you will find will tell you your horse is lame in the shoulder if he is lame at all.

I went once to see a horse that the local authority declared was "stifled," which means the stifle bone was displaced. The horse had been cast, and four strong men had pulled at the leg as hard as they could while he attempted to replace the bone. I found only a nail in the foot. It requires all the judgment an experienced person can exercise to locate some cases of lameness. For instance, a diseased liver will produce lameness in the right shoulder. By experience and careful observation, the most ignorant can learn a great amount about any business. One of the best posted men I ever talked to on the subject of breeding, rearing, managing and diseases of farm stock, was an old gentleman farmer who had never seen the inside of a college. This man had great natural endowments that few men have, and one of his accomplishments was his extreme modesty of opinion.

Experience in any line of business is a good thing, yet much experience with some people leads them to be very self-sufficient, and they think they are very smart. Some men think and say, "I have owned and driven hundreds of horses and what I don't know about a 'hoss' is not worth knowing." Others say, "I have monkeyed with stock all my life, and I know all about 'em." As well might a slave driver or owner, declare that he had driven or owned and worked hundreds of slaves and knows all about them. Yet at the same time those slaves were about as subject to the same number of diseases as themselves, namely, 2400.

Well, if you have a lame horse and you don't want to have him examined or doctored, don't work him and aggravate the cause. This advice may save you a good horse.

Live stock of all kinds is subject to sudden change in prices, and time and again have farmers invested large amounts of money in certain kinds of live stock when it was extremely high and in less than a year could barely find a buyer at any price, says an exchange. Let the prospect for the future be what they will, the farmer should always buy to sell. Even if one's farm is well adapted to horses, and if the farmer is situated to be able to care for them, unless he is a horseman, he should never attempt to make a specialty of breeding horses. Suppose a farmer is a natural horseman and his farm is favorably adapted to the business also, and he wishes to start in the horse business, what kind of a horse is he to breed? It will depend altogether upon the future. If he is far-sighted enough to see what kind will be in demand by the time his horses are ready for market he will succeed. That the people of this country will continue to use horses there is little doubt. At the present time there are on many farms horses for which there is no market, that the owner is very anxious to dispose of. We find, however, that there are three classes of horses which are not found on these farms. These are the fine driver, the saddler, and the good heavy draft. There is but little doubt that there will never again be a time when any other horse will be in demand in our market, as the days of the street car horse are now over and will never return, and the only place for this horse is on the farm, where probably he is worse than a nuisance. The writer can see no reason why the three classes of horses above named will not continue to bring good prices, and there is but little danger of overstocking the market. Other markets have been overstocked, but the time has not been when any man having the best of either of the three classes named could not sell them at almost his own price. The trouble has been that there have been very few farmers who have had either of these classes, as it is no small thing for any man, even a scientific horseman, to be able to produce the best of them.

The driver and saddler require much more attention than the draft, as they must be trained and prepared for market. It is a great mistake for men to sell their young driving horses without first getting them in proper shape. The driving horse should be taught obedience and promptness, and the saddle horse should be taught all the saddle gaits before he is offered for sale. But how many are capable of training a saddle horse, as this requires more skill than it does to prepare any other class for sale.

CARE OF HORSES.

Keep your harness soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar and saddle, as the perspiration, if allowed to dry in, will cause irritation and produce galls.

The collar should fit closely, with sufficient space at the bottom to admit your hand; a collar too small obstructs the breathing, while one too large will cramp and draw the shoulders into an unnatural position, thus obstructing the circulation.

Never allow your horse to stand on hot, fermenting manure, as this will soften the hoofs and bring on diseases or the feet, nor permit the old litter to lie under the manger, as the gasses will taint his food and irritate his lungs as well as his eyes.

Do not keep the hay over the stable, as the gasses from the manure and the breath of the animal will make it unwholesome.

Kindness will do more than brutality; therefore do not use harsh language to your horse, or lash, beat or kick him. Bear in mind that he is very intelligent and sensitive, a willing servant and deserving of your kindest treatment and thought.

Remember that horses are made vicious by cruel treatment; that it is speed which kills; that more horses are lame from bad shoeing than from all other causes; that a careless application of the whip has blinded many horses; that more fall from weariness than from any other cause, and that no animal should ever be struck upon the head.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonals. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL

Every wool grower in the state should attend the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association at San Antonio February 12-13, for which the railroads have made the very low rate of one fare for the round trip. The sheep men should be present in numbers and voice their demands on the questions of a good scalp bounty law, a scab law, range laws and regulations, and such other needs that exist to make their industry profitable.

The demand for sheep continues very good and the trade is in much better shape than it was a year ago at this time. Shipments to Europe have been comparatively heavy but still the markets have not been glutted, but on the other hand have ruled strong and good. The buoyant feeling will be gratifying to feeders, for as yet prices are too low to warrant shipping their product to market. It is said that the best sheep will have to fetch $4.50 before feeders will make anything with screenings at $12@13. For this reason not many Western sheep have been marketed yet. If prices continue to improve as they have since the first of the year it will not take long to reach a point where Western feeders will be induced to market freely.—Chicago Drovers Journal.

GENERALLY SPEAKING.

It is noticeable that while owners of inferior sheep, in business transactions, have to generally accede to buyers' wishes, the reverse is true in case where the owner runs well-improved sheep, and is especially true of this country.

Ewes should not be bred until after they have been shorn once. If they are bred as lambs they will not grow so large themselves, nor will they raise lambs so large, so that when anyone practices breeding his females as lambs he certainly does that which will injure the size of sheep.

A gallon of pure pine tar is very useful about a sheep yard. Stir the drinking water now and then with a tarry stick. It is an excellent tonic. Occasionally put a little tar on the sheeps' noses. The vapor of it breathed is as near a specific as anything can be against the injurious throat and lung thread worm.

It is apparently the intention of exporters to do a heavy business in sheep this year. The embargo placed on cattle will no doubt shorten the traffic in that department, and in all probability some space Contracted for will Be filled with sheep. Some of the big exporters have bought up a large number of feeders and are getting them in condition to export, and will therefore not run the chance of obtaining their supplies entirely from the market. While the supply of sheep in the country is still large, the kind that exporters want are scarce, and for that reason it looks as if higher prices might be expected for the best of fat wethers. Lambs, we are sorry to say, are not suitable for export.

A rather peculiar disease of wool, due to eruption of the skin, is the result of errors of feeding, and this is to be noticed whenever the sheep are seen to be biting themselves and pulling the wool. Sometimes large, bare patches of inflamed skin may be seen after too much dry feeding on heating food or of such food as has been greedily swallowed and is not digested. It is always to be remembered that a sheep is as greedy as a hog, and the boss sheep of a gang will drive others from the grain trough and swallow the feed so fast as to choke itself. This is to be prevented by dividing the grain trough into small sections by cross-bars, so that the greedy members of the flock may not run their noses along it and swallow the grain to injurious excess.

For Sale or Exchange.

Do You Want a Lot in Oklahoma?

If you do, write the Two Enids Land and Improvement Co., at North Enid, Ok., who are now offering lots in Centerville, situated between the Two Enids, for a short time only, at the low price of Two Dollars per lot. Title to property warranted perfect. Address Box 93, North Enid, O. T.

Fat Cattle, Hogs and Veal Calves

Wanted at the Avenue Wagon Yard, Thirteenth and Jennings avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

COTTON SEED

Meal Cake

The experience of practical feeders has demonstrated that meal cake will equal meal in fattening cattle, and requires no hulls. It can be fed on the grass, and a four-year-old steer can be fattened for $5 at the outside. Cake prepared ready for feed can be had from the Wolfe City Oil Co., Wolfe City, Texas.

Cotton Seed Meal at market price.

ATTENTION, CATTLE SELLERS.

About 2000 head yearling and two-year-old steers for cash. Also to exchange clear Omaha property and cash for 3000 to 5000 head of well graded stock cattle. Address Wm. T. Welch, Eleventh and Nicholas streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—APRIL DELIVERY.

A select bunch, between six and seven hundred yearlings, fine colors, good grades, including nearly one hundred head of long ages and coming two's, dehorned, now on full feed. For price and further particulars, address G. L. Blackford, Denison, Texas.

BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS FOR LEASE.

The Union Pacific Railway company have upwards of 2,000,000 acres fine range in Kansas and Colorado to lease on favorable terms. Address

C. J. COLBY, General Agent,
918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE.

Six thousand 2-year-old steers and 2000 cows. For prices apply to

FLEMING & DAVIDSON,
Victoria, Tex.

ARTICHOKES Even in DRY SEASONS The White French yields 90 Obushels per acre. Essay on Artichokes free. $1 per bu. J. P. Visscring, Melville, Madison Co., Ill.

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 feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some, timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; etail 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.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

Large list of cattle of any age, class or grade, for sale. Parties interested in the purchase of cattle of any description would do well to call upon or correspond with me.

B. F. DARLINGTON,
Opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

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

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

TRIUMPH POTATOES and ONION sets, Beans, Peas, and all garden seed in bulk. We test all our seed before sending them out.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Fruit Trees for this climate, Shade Trees of all kinds, Roses Greenhouse Plants, Bulbs, Flower Seed, etc.

Sacaline, the new forage plants, alfalfa and other field seeds.

Send for catalogue and prices.

BAKER BROS.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

DR. ROB'T McELROY,
SPECIALIST,
Syphilis, Genito-Urinary, Rectal, Female and Nervous Diseases. Treatment at Home. Call or write. Consultation free. Address,
1015 1-2 Congress St.,
Houston, Texas.

Fine Stallions, Jacks and Saddle Horses

For Sale at the Kentucky Stables,

ON JONES STREET.

I have an extra fine lot of stock consisting of extra well bred stallions and fine saddle horses and jacks, which I am now offering for sale at the Kentucky Stables. This lot of stock will please all who see them, and I will be glad to show them at any time. They are Kentucky bred and are direct from there and Missouri.

Call and see the stock. Prices are reasonable.

B. F. CROW,
Kentucky Stables, Fort Worth, Tex.

BLAIR BROS.,

Fort Worth, Tex.

FINE OLD WHISKIES.

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

We sell four year old Whiskies at $2 50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies $3 00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies $3 50 per gallon.

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

YARDS AT Fort Worth, Weatherford Sweetwater, Colorado, Itasca, Rhome and Boyd.

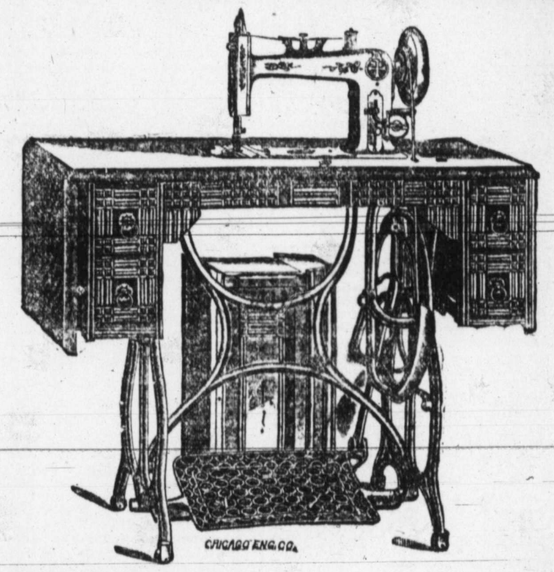
A. J. ROE,

—Dealer in—

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MIXED PAINTS, ETC., ETC.,

Throckmorton and Taylor, Sixth and Seventh Streets.

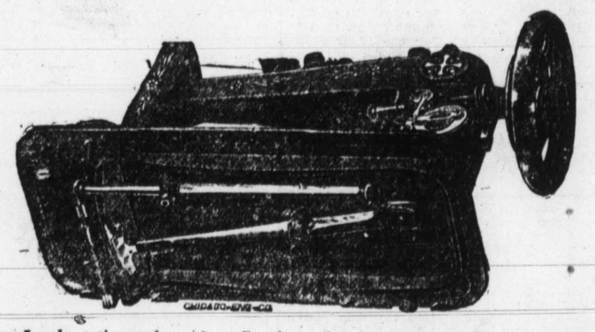
Quality First, Price Next



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

FINE DESIGN,
ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP,
DURABLE MATERIAL,
FINE ATTACHMENTS,
EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

We have plenty of readers using the Machine and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or order the Machine on 15 days trial.

TERMS AND PRICES:

There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one sending us $22.00 we will send the Journal and this Machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars 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.

NOTE—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 can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

REMEMBER:

We cannot send these Machines C. O. D. or on a credit, because to get them at the prices we do, we have to pay cash in advance. If after 15 days' trial the Machine proves unequal to any machine, we will refund all money paid out on it.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

APRIL, 1880.

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T. BILLUPS, Secretary.

STING EXPERIMENTS.
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J. H. CONNELL,
Director.

NOTES.

A farmer of Kaufman county, ng to sell a load of peaches dumped them on the road- eas than forty miles peaches g at $1.50 per bushel, and in exas peaches were selling at ushel. In 1895, the represent- Kaufman county introduced a stroy the agricultural depart- he state because only statis- rts were issued. What that county farmer needed was on on marketing, such as an al report should contain. It m that knowledge of market- s needed by the merchants of so. What the representative an county needs is to study erb of Solomon that reads And a fool hath his eyes in of the earth."
ood oil and Venetian red is e a splendid paint for hen- d other out buildings. To one the oil add four pounds of red and stir well. This will s away, if applied inside as n the outside of the house.
ng to the Orange Judd Farmer creased 6,296,000 during 1894, cent, while the value decreased , or 20 per cent. The decrease rs since 1892 is about 10,000,000, lue about $10,000,000, according atistics of the agricultural de- compared with those given

uthern Cultivator and Dixie s now edited by ex-Governor thon of Georgia. Mr. Northen ough agriculturist and an able such subjects.
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armers of Mississippi have o pay $7 per month and board labor. They also place the of cultivating one acre of land

re having a big fight in the legislature over the agricul l mechanical college of that hey expend 340,000 annually in e on their industrial college, e only twenty-two students agriculture and mechanics, as college will some day get a shaking up. It is the com- icultural societies of Missouri at work. When farmers have their rights it is a sure sign have been keeping poor politi- any. Texas agriculture should oard of agriculture also. Jus- industries should come from nship and not from class agi- political revolutions.

your stencils, seals, rubber etc., direct from the Texas Stamp Co., 359 Main st., Dallas

SOUTHERN TEX

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

Mr. Claridge is fully author receive subscriptions, contra vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depa should be addressed to him.

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

* * * * *

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

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar Irrigate a 250-acre feed farm thoroughbred Devon herd. year he will have nothing but t breds on the ranch.

* * * * *

"There is now a considerable in Mexican cattle in the local m Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., 4 of Mexican cattle at $14 per he 349 head to another party at head. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a nu other shipments here for sale."

Mr. Editor: The above, fro day's Fort Worth Gazette d seem to bear out a statement o in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of ~~mistaken, evidently.~~ — Reader Rose, Texas.

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

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

PERSONAL.

George Gray of Midland was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Wm. Odom, a well known cattleman of Trickham, Brown county, Texas, was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday.

Charles Tom of Staunton, Texas, a well known cattleman, was a visitor to the Texas live stock center Monday.

Oscar Thompson of Brady, Texas, who with Mr. Tom owns a large number of cattle was in Fort Worth Monday.

T. G. Oxshear, a well known Colorado City cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He reported the snow still on the ground in his country, but did not think that cattle would suffer to any extent.

C. T. Smith of Dean, Tex., writes the Journal, sending in a list of subscribers, saying that it is the only paper in the state that looks after the interests of the stockmen and farmers. He will please accept thanks.

W. D. Davis of Sherman, Tex., offers some very fine Holstein cattle and some good jacks in this week's issue of the Journal. They are all acclimated, and a good chance is offered to buy some good stock cheap.

The G. Wilson Chemical company of Dublin, Tex., guanantees a cure for the opium and whisky habits. They also want agents for Tobaccoline, their new tobacco cure. Read their ad and write to them, mentioning this paper.

A. J. Roe, the well known lumber dealer, with yards at Fort Worth, Weatherford, Sweetwater, Colorado, Itasca, Rhome and Boyd, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal, and those wanting anything in his line will make no mistake in patronizing him.

Mrs. J. Monroe Leer, Paris, Ky., advertises the sale at public auction of 100 head of mammoth Kentucky jacks, one of the best herds of jacks extant. Also a fine Kentucky farm. Sale will take place February 20, and a rare chance will be offered to buy a very fine jack at a reasonable price.

The many friends of W. W. Weeks will be glad to learn that he is again with the live stock department of the Cotton Belt railroad in this city, in the capacity of chief clerk in J. W. Barbee's office, where he will give information about live stock rates with his old-time expertness.

In the report of the Dodge-Mason sale of cattle in last week's Journal, was an unintentional error regarding the prices paid. The prices that were actually paid were 25 and 50 cents lower, according to ages, than in the report, and the Journal cheerfully makes this correction.

Wm. T. Welch of Omaha, Neb., wants to buy 2000 head of yearling and two-year-old steers for cash. He also wants to exchange some good Omaha property and cash for 3000 to 5000 head of well graded stock cattle. Read his advertisement in another column, and in writing state that you saw this advertisement in the Journal.

The midwinter number of the Horse World has reached this office, and to say the least, it is a "corker." In its typographical make-up and the matter it contains it is one of the finest horse publications ever offered to the public and every man who loves or feels an interest in horses should have this number of the Horse World.

Ed Carver came in Wednesday night just ahead of the norther. He reported that Cassidy Bros. of St. Louis had sold for Kelly Bros. of Ladonia 200 head of steers at $4.15, averaging 1280 pounds. The cattle were out of the noted Waggoner herd, and the price they brought was the best for that number and weight this year.

Thomas B. Lee, the popular president of the Texas Live Stock commission company, returned Wednesday from a trip to Waco and other southern points. He said: The recent snow and rain is a great thing for the country as it insures a good season in the ground for farmers. A good many cattle are being shipped to market from South Texas and from reports the market is looking up a little now."

William Harrell, of Amarillo, one of the most successful cattle brokers in Texas was a visitor to Fort Worth Saturday. He said that he was on the trail of a big cattle deal, which he expected to close in a few days. Said that the snow was ten inches deep around Amarillo with no indications of thawing, and that cattle were beginning to show the effects of hunger.

H. S. McEwen, representing Clay, Robinson & Co., returned Monday from an extended trip through South Texas, and reported that the rain had extended southward to the Rio Grande. He said that it was the opinion of the stockmen he had talked to that most of the South Texas cattlemen would take their cattle off the market since the rain insures an early grass crop.

B. F. Crow has a very fine lot of stallions, Jacks and saddle horses, all Kentucky bred and of the best strains, which they offer for sale at the Kentucky stables in this city. He has a number of as fine individuals as has ever been in the state and every horseman, whether an intending purchaser or not, should make it a point to see these horses. His stallions and Jacks are well bred and all of them beauties.

Capt. W. J. Good, of Quanah, a prominent cattleman, was a caller at the Journal office Friday. He said that the snow was still caked on the ground in his section, but did not think it would do cattle any harm. He said he was in the market for some cattle and was down here for that purpose. He said: "I am feeding nearly 500 steers at Quanah on cotton seed meal and sheaf wheat, and find that it makes a splendid ration. I will commence shipping some time next week."

Hollingsworth & Sons of this city, dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, bid for the patronage of Journal readers by placing an ad in its columns. Those gentlemen carry a large stock of all of the best makes of agricultural implements, and will treat purchasers with fairness. Pay them a visit while in Fort Worth. They are at Stratton, White & Co.'s old stand, having purchased the stock of that firm to which they have added.

The Wolfe City Oil Co. advertise cotton seed meal cake, cracked to about the size of marbles and larger. From time to time the Journal has published the testimony of practical feeders who have given the cake a fair test, and they all concur in the opinion that it makes a more preferable feed than meal and hulls, not only because it is cheaper but that there is no limit to the time it can be fed. The way it is fed to the best advantage, according to those who have used it, is to drive a wagon over the range or pasture and shovel it out in small piles where it is eaten with avidity by the cattle. Feeding the cake on the grass solves the hull question, the scarceness of the latter being quite an obstacle in close-pen meal feeding.

Pat Dooling, of Quanah, whom every body knows and likes, was in Fort Worth Saturday a guest at the Hotel Worth, cattlemen's headquarters. He said: "This snow business is getting to be quite serious, and cattle are beginning to show the effect of it to a considerable extent. They are beginning to draw some, and any setback cattle receive at this time of year is not usually recovered until spring. One thing in favor of the cattlemen is that cattle were in fine fix to stand the cold.

A. G. Fowler, the well known proprietor of the Post Oak poultry yards and swine pens, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Tuesday. He said: "I brought in one of my Poland-China pigs this morning and in looking around the depot I counted fifteen crates containing pigs shipped in by breeders in and out of the state. I have never seen anything like the demand that now exists for hogs. I get a number of inquiries in every mail, and I believe that the farmers of Texas are awake to the importance of raising their own pork.

Will H. Mayes, editor and proprietor of the Brownwood Bulletin, one of the best local papers that reaches this office, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. Mr. Mayes is on the road all the time now, and is a close observer. He said: "The windmill and pump manufacturers who are not advertising their wares now are losing a deal. Why out in West Texas everybody not already provided is either buying a windmill or a pump. The irrigation movement has come to stay and the man who has good irrigation machinery to sell and gets it well advertised will reap a harvest."

J. R. Stinson, of Vernon, a well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office. He said: "The way this cold spell is hanging on is a little bit worrying. A few days with the grass covered did not hurt cattle, but this is the seventh day that there has not been much chance for cattle to eat. I have just returned from Milam, where I bought a bunch of cattle from Mr. W. F. Crawford for April delivery, at which time I will ship them to Vernon and put them on pasture. I do not look for any severe setbacks in the cattle business from now on.

J. I. McDowell, of Big Springs, president of a national bank at that point, was in Fort Worth Saturday. He says that he is well pleased with the outlook for the live stock interests. He said: I observe that the railroads have made a very low rate for the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association meeting at San Antonio. The cattlemen have all done well the past year and no doubt a great many of them will be present at the meeting. These conventions should be well attended as a demand made by a number of representative men at a special meeting of this class has a great deal of weight in the direction intended.

Bob Sanderson, of Big Springs, cattleman, sheepman and banker, was in Fort Worth Saturday, having been scouring the country for bulls to take out to his ranch. He said: "It looks to me that all the Texas raised thoroughbred bulls have been bought up. I have been to see a half dozen men who raise fine bulls, but find them all sold out. This is an encouraging sign, and shows that the cattlemen have resumed breeding, a branch of the cattle industry that has been almost completely suspended for the past ten years. I am interested in quite a goodly number of sheep, and believe that industry is a little on the up grade. Most of the sheep men have been following the example of the cattlemen—quit breeding—and have gone in for muttons. I bred about 1000 ewes last season, but most of my sheep are muttons. The Texas and Pacific will get all the way from 160,000 to 200,000 muttons in the spring and early summer, and when the Texas sheep crop hits the market, it will not surprise me to see the same condition that existed in the late fall and early winter, the supply far in excess of the demand. The present snow will be a fine thing for the sheep range; it will bring up a fine growth of weeds, the very thing that sheep need.

John Honey, Jr., of Abilene, a newspaper man, well posted as to the condition and needs of Western Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday night and in a conversation with a number of friends delivered himself as follows: "The future of the Abilene country is assured. The people of that section are realizing that a mine of undeveloped wealth is lying at their doors, and that all it requires is work. In three years from now there will be in the valleys of the numerous creeks in the Abilene neighborhood 1000 ten-acre farms, all under irrigation. There is an unprecedented demand for windmills and pumps. The man who has taken the state agency of the Wonder pump, manufactured by the National Pump company of Kansas City, is taking orders for from five to eight pumps daily. With a 6-inch cylinder pump and a 16-feet windmill, water sufficient for crop purposes can be put on ten acres of ground. Gasoline engines are coming in for their share as well. They can be run at a small expense. I think that with a gasoline engine and pump land can be watered enough for crop making purposes for about two dollars per year per acre. I have an abiding faith in the future of our country and if some good measure like the Turney bill will pass at this session of the legislature, capital will rush in to be placed in irrigation enterprises on a big scale."

Horace Sims of Colorado City has been in Fort Worth for the last few days. In conversation with a Journal man he said: "The development of the cotton seed meal feeding business has been one of the most remarkable things in the many evolutions the cattle business has undergone in the last few years. Ten years ago cotton seed was a waste product; it was burned and dumped in out of the way places wherever there was a chance to get rid of it. Now it is the most valuable of all the feed products, and I believe its utility and usefulness has not anything like been developed. From what I can learn from observation and the experience of practical men, there is no limit to the time meal can be fed if other roughness than hulls is used. With a meal made by grinding corn, shucks, cobs, stalks and all together, it can be fed just as long as a straight corn feed, but from its great concentrated strength, a great deal of care must be exercised to prevent overfeeding. I am told that since the rain and snow the cattlemen of South Texas are beginning to talk of raising prices. There is nothing in the market or the future prospects, as far as I can see, that will warrant any advance in prices, and the men who put up prices on their cattle will have the pleasure of holding them. It would be foolish to pay any higher prices for cattle than they are now being held at, and it is a question if a buyer at present prices will come out whole."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

MELON-GROWING.

A Georgia melon grower gives the following points. Speaking of thinning he says:

"The sooner this is done in season the better, as where several plants are left in the hill until they get about ready to run, they sap each other and stunt the one you leave. We never leave more than one to the hill, and are positive it will not pay to leave more than one.

"It is important to work the young plant as early and as fast as possible—the sooner the crust is broken the quicker they start growing.

"We plow shallow with sweeps entirely, after the middles are broken out, keeping freshly plowed furrow just ahead of the vines as they grow, but do not turn the vines if very early melons are wanted. We make more melons and larger ones when we turn the vines and work close up, but they are later and I do not think this would do for Florida as the earliest possible shipments are the things to strive for. When the vines begin to lap in the middle, we stop plowing.

"It is a good plan to keep all the bad shaped melons clipped off the vines so as to throw the strength in the good ones."

On protection from frost he says: "In regard to protecting plants from late frosts, I will say we have tried various plans, probably the most successful being the use of No. 2 wooden butter dishes, which we put over the plants when we fear frost, and throw a hoeful of dirt on top of the dish, thus completely banking the vine. This works very well where we do not have to leave the cup on over two days, but longer than that will injure and sometimes kill the plants, when they are uncovered, by making them tender and easily wilted by the sun. Upon the whole we do not know that it pays us here to try to protect from cold. It is safer to have plenty of seed in the ground so that if one planting is killed there will soon be another planting up, but in your section it might be more important to try to save the first plants that come up."

H. G. Hastings writes about new and old seed: "It is a fact that it is best to use vine crop seeds that are two or more years old at time of planting. Such seed produce less vine and more fruit than the fresh seed. There is a scientific theory back of this fact.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

Every man, woman and child having a rod of ground should grow strawberries.

They may be produced on almost any soil, and a child may grow them.

There is no fruit so delicious, none more productive, none more healthful, none so easily grown, none so cheaply grown and easily protected from the hot winds and drouth of summer or blizzard winters of the Northwest.

It is the rich man's berry; it is the poor man's berry; it is everybody's berry, and should be as universally grown as wheat, corn or potatoes.

The same common sense that grows a good pig, a good cow or a good crop of grain will just as surely grow a good crop of strawberries. In fact, the process is about the same.

You can not grow good pork from a weak, sickly pig, and yu can not grow good berries from a weak, sickly plant.

Always get the best, whether pig or plant. The soil is a store house for plant food. It is the most convenient place for keeping raw material to be converted into agricultural and horticultural products, as needed. It is a bank of deposit for fertility.

All may do business at this bank, but the inner doors are many, the locks formed by nature's own cunning hand and one must work the combination well to succeed best.

Berry plants are huge feeders and hard drinkers; they require the atmosphere above and the soil beneath to sustain them.

Every little fibrous root is a suction-pipe, pumping up food and moisture from below. Neither are they particular what they feed on. When well prepared for their use, they will take all refuse, all dripping and dropoings. In fact, anything and everything, from kitchen slops to a dead dog, work them up into the choicest table dainties and never tell from whence they get their sunset tints or their delicate flavors.

To grow animals or crops of any kind with most profit, they should have all the good, well-prepared food they can utilize.

This to the fruit-grower means rich soil, well prepared, and always in good condition.

It is imperative that all poor plants be discarded. Weak plants can not produce vigorous growth or fine fruit.

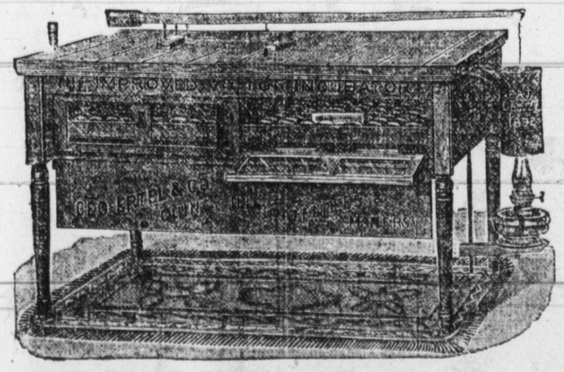
Practice careful selection, keep only the best, produce only the best, grade up with care.

Each year should show improvements in grower, in soil, in plant and in product. M. A. THAYER.

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.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

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



The Most Modern Method.

If you would rather be a straggler than successful in the poultry business you have probably no interest in the Ertel Improved Victor Incubator or Brooder.

The Victor Incubator has a great many points in its favor that when mentioned can readily be appreciated. Its tank, heater and flues are all of copper. Its wood work is handsome and strong. It is absolutely self-regulating. A good understanding of its mechanism can be gained from the above illustration.

Usually from 90 to 100 per cent of the fertile eggs are hatched with the Victor.

Not only have the Geo. Ertel Co. provided for the hatching of chicks but for their subsequent coddling. Their improved Victor Brooder is as excellent for its purpose as the Victor Incubator.

A complete and interesting catalogue of both products will be sent free upon application to Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

FOR 20 YEARS

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the *vital strength* it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

G. A. MORRIS,

Retail - Cash - Grocer,

Jennings and Daggett Avenues, Opposite High School,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

A full and complete stock of farm and ranch groceries. Goods sold for cash at strictly wholesale prices and special low prices to large ranch and farm buyers.

Orders received by mail will be carefully and promptly shipped. Money must accompany mail orders.

A cordial invitation is extended to visit us and get our prices.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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

Elegant Free Lunch from 11 to 1 o'clock.

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New Presses, Type and Material. First-class work in every respect.

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Special attention paid to telephone and telegraph orders.

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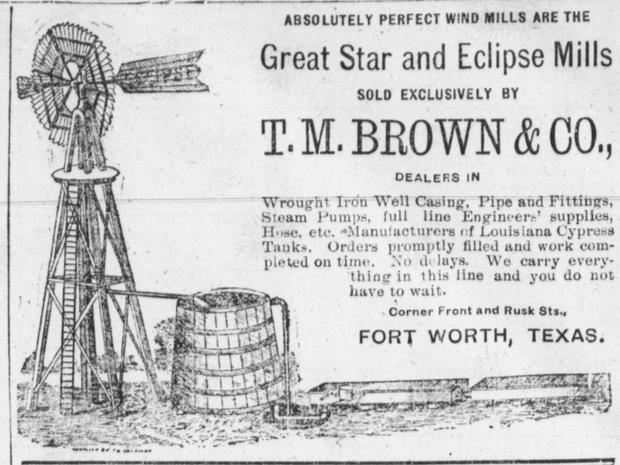

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Wrought Iron Well Casing, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Pumps, full line Engineers' supplies, Hose, etc. Manufacturers of Louisiana Cypress Tanks. Orders promptly filled and work completed on time. No delays. We carry everything in this line and you do not have to wait.

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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 *Throckmorton St.* Fort Worth, Texas. E. H. KELLER.

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Real Estate and General Live Stock Agents,

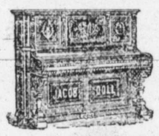
Office in the Hotel Worth Building,

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

LAND DEPARTMENT—We make a specialty of handling improved farms and large bodies of good farming lands suitable for subdivisions and sales to colonies throughout Northern and Central Texas. We have the names and addresses of several thousand farmers in the older states who want to come to Texas. We also handle ranches and large bodies of western lands, for sale to stockmen and investors.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT—We buy and sell live stock on commission, making a specialty of cattle. Our Mr. W. S. Davis is in charge of this department, and being personally acquainted with nearly all of the stockmen of this state, he is prepared to make it to the interests of parties who want to sell to place their stock in our hands. We are located properly to catch this trade, and believe we can sell where it is possible to make a sale.

Stockmen, farmers, parties owning lands they want to dispose of anywhere, parties wanting to buy or rent land, buyers, dealers and growers of live stock, requested to write us, and when in the city to drop in and see us.



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Fort Worth, Tex.,

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Piano and Organ Dealers in the Entire Southwest.

Do you want to buy an instrument soon for yourself, for the church or school, either on the installment plan or for cash? Then write to us for prices and terms.

To exchange your old piano or organ in part pay towards a new one? Buy of us, you can select from our line of twenty-four different makes an instrument fully warranted that cannot fail to satisfy you.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND PRICES OF PIANOS AND ORGANS

Or else buy from agents, who sell our line in nearly every town and city in Texas. Patronize reliable home dealers you know, and especially look out for newspaper frauds North who have no authorized agents and try to sell to families direct, for all is not gold that glitters.

Never buy on open account of companies who do not take notes; you may lose receipts and have to pay twice thereby. Always give notes when you buy for each payment and save trouble. Write for our book of information for customers.

COLLINS & ARMSTRONG CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

In writing please mention the Journal.

HOTEL WORTH.

MAIN STREET, FROM SEVENTH TO EIGHTH,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

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

W. P. HARDWICK, Proprietor.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

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

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THE WHITE ELEPHANT RESTAURANT,

308 and 310 Main St. W. H. WARD, Prop.

EVERYTHING IN SEASON

The Only Complete Restaurant in the City.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies!

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

INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Despite the cold weather that has prevailed over the central and north Texas, the run of hogs to this market has been good, far better than was expected. The demand for fat cows has been strong, with the supply very limited, and those holding this class of cattle can dispose of them now to good advantage. From reliable information the supply of hogs to this point will not show a very great falling off for at least two months, and some hogs will continue to come through May and June. The abundant supply of feed in the country and the increased supply of hogs as compared with last year insures a fair supply for the time indicated, and besides a great number of hogs have been taken from the stock yards here to be fed and sold here when fat. In the mast country a great many hogs have been taken up and put on feed, of which this market will get a share. A feature of this week's hog receipts was a shipment of 293 hogs averaging 276 pounds, 62 of which averaged 318 pounds each.

The following sales representative of the week's market are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., live stock commission men at the yards. As compared with last week's market it shows a slight advance in cattle, with no material change in the hog market.

HOGS.

No.	Average	Dock	Price
44	303	80	380
41	211	..	370
19	150	40	300
46	201	..	330
32	230	..	350
23	200	40	340
17	131	..	285
119 pigs	112	40	190
15	212	80	320
55	228	..	360
10	115	..	275
66	254	120	365
69	217	..	360
52	241	80	355
60	254	..	355
33	244	..	360
26	243	..	350
106	253	..	360

CATTLE.

Number	Average	Price
One car	1076	225
One car	860	200
One car	780	150

SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS

J. C. Smith of Tarrant county, Mr. Stratton of Chico, and T. D. Hovenkamp of Tarrant county, were in with cattle which they disposed of at satisfactory prices.

S. R. Burnett, Wichita Falls; Deats & Co., Elgin; A. B. Stone, Itasca; W. W. R. Miller, Cuero; Geo. Lacy, Marble Falls; Emanuel Felton, Weatherford; A. Clayton, Iowa Park; —— Sanders, Faust; —— McElroy, Corsicana; A. Laird, Chillicothe; Trowt & Gilliman, Gainesville; Robt. Bean, Sunset; Felther & Gregory, Gainesville, and D. Gordon of Strawn, shipped in hogs.

Among the local hog sellers were: J. P. Bass, Wm. Hittson, R. H. Qualls, —— Tuttle and E. M. Daggett.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Feb. 2.—Good beeves, good fat cows and heifers continue to rule steady, and in fair demand. Poor, old cows are low and slow sale.

The calf and yearling market is improving, values are advancing and there is good demand for fat stock.

The hog market continues in an unsatisfactory condition; quotations are weak and unreliable. No inquiry for sheep.

On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 256; calves and yearlings, 112; hogs, 346; sheep, 220.

CATTLE.

Good smooth fat fed beeves, per lb. gross, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.

Fair fat fed beeves per lb. gross 2 1-2 to 3c.

Good fat grass beeves per lb. gross, 2 3-4 to 3c.

Fair fat grass beeves per lb. gross, 2 1-2 to 2 3-4c.

Thin and rough old beeves per lb. gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.

Good fat cows and heifers, per lb. gross, 2 1-2 to 3c.

Fair fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 to 2 1-4c.

Thin and rough old cows, each $6 to $9.

Bulls, per lb. gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.

God fat calves, each, $7.50 to $9.

Fat fair calves ,each, $6. to $7.

Thin calves, each, $4 to $5.

Good fat yearlings, each, $9.50 to $11.

Fair fat yearlings, $7.50 to $9.

Thin yearlings, $5.50 to $6.50.

Good milch cows, $25 to $30.

Common to fair, $15 to $20.

Springers, $15 to $20.

HOGS.

Good fat corn fed, per lb. gross 3 3-4 to 4c.

Common to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, $2.25 to $2.50.

Common to fair, each, $1.50 to $ 2.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Ill., Feb, 6.—By reason of the small arrivals buyers were constrained to pay stronger prices for all desirable grades of cattle. The sales show an average gain of about 10 cents. Dressed beef and shipping steers graded all the way from $3.40@5.80, with sales principally at $3.75@5.00. Old canning sold siowly around $1.60, and cows, bulls and heifers of extra quality were worth $3.50@3.85. There was a continued good inquiry for feeders at $3.00@3.85, and for stockers at $2.25@3.00. The calf market was firm at $5.00@5.60, according to the quality. Five to ten cents per 100 pounds was added to the value of hogs today. The demand developed a greater degree of briskness than that which has characterized it of late, prices being quickly bid up to $4.05@4.37 1-2 for common to prime 260 to 400 pound hogs, and to $3.75@4.15 for averages of 150 to 200 pounds. The bulk of the light weights brought $3.90@4.10, that branch of the market showing the most strength.

Sales of medium and heavy weights were largely sold at $4.15@4.30.

The sheep market was characterized by not a little activity and the bids were generally strong to a shade higher. Choice sheep and lambs were not at all plentiful, and the former sold as high as $4.25, the outside for lambs being $5. Everything was bought up early and the close was firm at $2.50@4.25 for poor to extra sheep and $3.25@5.00 for very common to extra lambs.

Receipts—Cattle, 11,000; calves, 400; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 10,000.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Feb. 4. 1895.

Last week receipts of cattle were the lightest since in March, 1888, barring holiday weeks and strike periods. The condition of the trade made it imperative that receipts should be light for the demand was the smallest it has been in many months. Toward the end of the week there was a little spurt in prices, which about balanced the decline the first part of the week, but business was generally dull and slow. About 10 per cent of the cattle came from Texas, but only a few of them were in a well finished condition. The decline in Texas cattle lately has not been so pronounced as in the native department.

There has been a remarkable dullness in the cattle trade lately simply because the immediate outlet has been badly choked. The foreign demand for dressed meat is much lighter than usual at this season of the year, but nothing else could hardly be expected under the circumstances. The export trade in live cattele has not been effected as much as one would suppose. The number sent out last week was 3282 head, which is more than usual, considering the receipts.

The visible supply of cattle is moderate, and we do not look for the market to get any worse.

The following sales were made during the past week:

94 steers	1285	$4 20
145 steers	1106	3 70
124 calves	260	2 75
84 steers	1086	3 75
166 steers	940	3 45
53 steers	912	3 15
92 cows	612	2 15
53 bulls	1302	2 70
57 cows	710	2 10
30 cows	652	1 80
29 steers	820	2 75
111 steers	919	3 50
103 steers	1080	3 65
175 steers	987	3 55
110 steers	1018	3 65

The sheep market remains about steady, though the tendency during the past week has been upward. Supplies are becoming more liberal, but as yet not excessive, and sales have been made at reasonably good prices. Prices are now higher than they have been since last June. We sold this week 242 head of Texas sheep averaging 65 pounds to a feeder at $2.50, and 255 head to a killer, 93 pounds, at $3.30. The outlook is good.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2800; shipments, 700. Market quiet; native strong; Texas 15c higher; dressed beef and spring steers native, $3.50@5.00; extreme range stockers and feeders, $1.85@3.40; cows, $1.15; fed Texas steers, $3.35@4.00; grass steers, $2.25@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2900; shipments, 2200. Market active, 5@10c higher. Choice stock scarce, good heavy, $4.05@4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 300. Market strong, active, 15@25c higher; native mixed, $3.70@4.15.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 4600; shipments 1900. Market steady to strong. Texas steers $2.75; cows $1.40 @2.50; Colorado steers $3.15@4.00; beef steers $3.25@5.00; native cows $1.25@ 4.25; stockers and feeders $2.35@3.80; bulls $2.00@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts 1900; shipments 800. Market strong to 10c higher.

Sheep—Receipts 3000; shipments 200. Market steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6.—The cotton market opened quiet but steady at unchanged to 1 point higher, sold off a point or two, but reacted and closed firm at a net advance of 2@4 points. Total sales, 107,900 bales. The news from Liverpool was a little better than looked for and receipts were not quite up to the volume predicted by some of the more pronounced bears, and the market rallied quite sharply in the afternoon. One broker has beea a good buyer, presumably for one of the biggest houses, already with a large accumulation of long contracts. Stop orders were expected to circulate freely for May, but did not show up. A considerable part of today's business was in the way of covering.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Spot fair demand; prices steady. American middling 2 3-16d. Sales of the day, 10,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export. Exports 33,000 bales, including 32,000 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet, but steady. American middling, low middling, close February, 2 57-64d; February and March, 2 57-64d; march and April, 2 58-64d; April and May, 2 58-64d; May and June, 2 60-64@2 61-64; June and July, 2 62-64d; July and August, 2 63-64; August and September, 3@ 3 1-64d; September and October, 3 2-64d; October and November, 3 3-64d.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1066 bales; gross, 4829; exports, to continent, 211; forwarded, 1972; sales, 70, all spinners; stock, 166,676.

Total today: Net receipts, 23,083; exports, to Great Britain, 5156; to continent, 6011; stock, 975,769.

Consolidated: Net receipts, 106,228; exports, to Great Britain, 50,724; to France, 7175; to the continent, 49,783.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—Cotton—Futures steady. Sales, 60,700 bales. February, 5.08 bid; March, 5.20@5.21; April, 5.19@5.21; May, 5.26@5.27; June, 5.32@5.33; July, 5.38@5.39; August, 5.43 @5.44; September, 5.47@5.48; October, 5.51@5.52; November, 5.55@5.57.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cotton—Dull. Middling, 5 1-16c. Sales, 200 bales; receipts, 2800 bales; shipments, 2900 bales; stock, 66,900 bales.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Firm; middling 5 1-16c; sales 2207 bales; receipts 7391; exports none; stock 155,467.

New Orleans Produce.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—Hog products firm, fair demand.

Pork—10 7-8c.

Lard—Refined tierce, 4 7-8c.

Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders, 4 1-2c; sides, 4 3-4c; bacon sides, 6 1-4c; hams, choice sugar cured, 9@9 1-4c.

Rice—Ordinary to good, 3 3-8@4 3-8c.

Coffee—Quiet. Ordinary to fair Rio, 17 1-4@19 1-2c.

Flour—Dull. Extra fancy, $2.60; patents, $2.90.

Corn meal—Steady, $2.

Bran—Dull, 77 1-2@80c.

Corn—Steady. No. 2, sacked, white and mixed, 47c; yellow, 50c.

Oats—Quiet. No. 2, sacked western, 35c; Texas, 39c.

Hay—Steady. Prime, $13.00@14.50; choice, $15.00@15.50.

Sugar—Steady. Open kettle, prime, 2 3-8c; fully fair, 2 5-16c; fair to good fair, 2 3-16@2 1-4c; common to good common, 2@2 1-8c; inferior, 1 5-8@1 7-8c; centrifugal, plantation grauniated, 3 5-8c; choice white, 3@3-8@3 7-16c; off white, 3 3-16@3 5-16c; gray, 3 1-16@ 3 1-8c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-16; prime yellow clarified, 2 5-16@3c; off yellow clarified, 2 9-16@2 7-8c; seconds, 1 5-8@2 3-4c.

Molasses—Steady. Open kettle prime, 12@13c; fair to good fair, 10@11c; common to good common, 8@9c; refining, 3c off; centrifugal strictly prime, 11c; good prime, 8@9c; prime, 6@7c; fair to good fair, 5@6c; common to good common, 4@5c.

Syrup—9@14c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Spot, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 3 1-2d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 1d; No. 1 California stock exhausted. Futures opened steady and closed steady and unchanged.

Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 3s. 11 1-2d; futures opened firm and higher, and closed quiet.

Flour—Dull, demand poor. St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d.

Liverpool Produce.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Bacon—Steady; demand moderate, cumberland cut 28 to 30 pounds 30s; shorts, 28 pounds 29s; long clear light, 38 to 45 pounds 28s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 pounds, 28s 6d. Short backs light 18 pounds, 28s 6d; short clear middling and heavy 55 pounds 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 26s.

Shoulders—Square 12 to 18 pounds, 28s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 39s 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 46s 3d.

Lard—Firm, prime western, 33s 9d; refined in pails, 35s.

Cotton seed—Liverpool refined, 11s 6d. Linseed oil—20s 4d.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Higher; cash 51 1-2c; February 52c; May 52 3-4c; July 52 1-2c.

Corn—Higher; cash 40c; February 40 7-8c; May 42 1-4@42 3-8c; July 42 3-4c.

Oats—Higher; 30 1-2c; February 30 3-4c; May 30 1-8c.

Pork—Higher; $10.12 1-2.

Lard—Higher; prime $6.35; choice $6.50.

Flaxseed—Quiet, $1.38.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red 52c, rejected 47@48c; sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi river, No. 2 hard and No. 2 red 56@58c.

Corn—1-4@1-2c higher; No. 2 mixed 40 3-4@41 1-2c; No. 2 white 41 1-4@41 3-4c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed 30c; No. 2 white 31 1-4c.

Money and Exchange.

New York, Feb. 6.—Money on call easy at 1@1 1-2 per cent; last loan, 1 1-2@2 1-2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1-2@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills, $4.88 1-2 for demand and $4.87 1-2 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.87 1-2@4.88 1-2 and $4.89@4.90. Commercial bills, $4.86@4.86 1-2. Silver certificates, 60 1-4@60 1-2c. Bar silver, 59 7-8c. Mexican dollars, 48 1-2c.

American Securities.

London, Feb. 6.—Canadian Pacific 53 3-4; Erie 10 7-8; Erie seconds 63 1-2; Illinois Central 50 1-4; Mexican ordinary 17 1-4; St. Paul common 58 1-8; New York Central 102 1-4; Pennsylvania 51 1-2; Mexican Central 4s 56 1-2. Bar silver 27 7-16d per ounce. Money 3-4 per cent. The rate of discount in open market for short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent.

Price of Gold.

London, Feb. 6.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 48; Madrid 10; Lisbon 23.25 1-4; St. Petersburg 50; Athens 77; Rome 15.95; Vienna 103.

Bullion on Balance.

London, Feb. 6.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today 10,000 pounds.

The Bond Market.

New York, Feb. 6.—Government bonds barely steady; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong.

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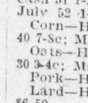

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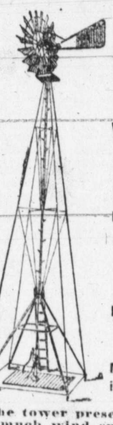

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APRIL, 1880.

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T. BILLUPS, Secretary.

STING EXPERIMENTS.
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her dairymen of the South,
fed large quantities of cot-
meal in connection with a
.
know that the feeders of the
have actually learned more
the feeders of Texas concern-
due of cotton seed meal in
ns. On the contrary they
too small quantities for their
because they were prejudiced
as a food stuff by common
long winded articles adver-
danger of feeding cotton seed
n any form, by such promi-
orities as Dr. William Horn,
editor of Hoard's Dairy-

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

NOTES.

a farmer of Kaufman county,
ng to sell a load of peaches
dumped them on the road-
ess than forty miles peaches
ng at $1.50 per bushel, and in
Texas peaches were selling at
ushel. In 1895, the represent-
Kaufman county introduced a
stroy the agricultural depart-
the state because only statis-
rts were issued. What that
county farmer needed was
on on marketing, such as an
al report should contain. It
on that knowledge of market-
is needed by the merchants of
go. What the representative
an county needs is to study
rerb of Solomon that reads
'And a fool hath his eyes in
of the earth.'
oal oil and Venetian red is
e a splendid paint for hen-
d other outbuildings. To one
the oil add four pounds of the
red and stir well. This will
s away, if applied inside as
n the outside of the house.
ng to the Orange Judd Farmer
creased $36,000,000 during 1894,
cent, while the value decreased
or 20 per cent. The decrease
rs since 1892 is about 10,000,000,
lue about $40,000,000, according
atistics of the agricultural de-
compared with those given

uthern Cultivator and Dixie
s now edited by ex-Governor
rton of Georgia. Mr. Northen
ough agriculturist and an able
much subjects.
lan E. M. Thoman estimates
re are 207,000,000 bushels of
maining in the hands of farm-
gainst 172,000,000 a year ago.
stimates the present condition
owing crop at 94.2 per cent, as
9.2 per cent in 1894.
ped should be on every farm.
, lettuce, radishes and onions
rown all winter in hot-beds
pring-garden can be advanced
eks.
armers of Mississippi have
o pay $7 per month and board
labor. They also place the
of cultivating one acre of land

re having a big fight in the
legislature over the agricul-
d mechanical college of that
hey expend $40,000 annually in
te on their industrial college,
e only twenty-two students
agriculture and mechanics,
as college will some day get
a shaking up. It is the com-
ricultural societies of Missouri
at work. When farmers have
their rights it is a sure sign
have been keeping poor politi-
any. Texas agriculture should
oard of agriculture also. Jus-
industries should come from
nship and not from class agi-
political revolutions.

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Stamp Co., 359 Main st., Dallas

SOUTHERN TEX

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

Mr. Claridge is fully author receive subscriptions, contra vertising and generally rep The Journal. All communic in connection with this depa should be addressed to him.

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Maj. McMurty of the Wichit country, is down after a co thousand feeding steers.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

A. J. Walton, Jr., is prepar irrigate a 250-acre feed farm thoroughbred Devon herd. A year he will have nothing but t breds on the ranch.

* * * * *

"There is now a considerable in Mexican cattle in the local m Recently J. H. Campbell & Co., Sid Webb of Bellvue, Tex., 42 of Mexican cattle at $14 per he 349 head to another party at head. The cattle were in good tion, and there will be a num other shipments here for sale."

Mr. Editor: The above, fro day's Fort Worth Gazette do seem to bear out a statement o in the last Texas Farm and What is the matter? One of y mistaken, evidently. — Reader Ross, Texas.

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

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

SAVE THE GUNS!

How the Boys Worked a Journal Man—A Thrilling Experience in the Quicksand, Followed by a Suit That Did Not Fit—In and Around Roswell.

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 31, 1895.

Editor Journal:

This is the second visit I have made to Roswell, and consequently a part of the people knew me, and they put their friends on, and, as a result, I couldn't get to talk to but one man at a time. This town had more men with pressing business engagements than any place I was ever in before; couldn't understand it. For instance, if I was talking to one man, and another chanced to come along that he knew, he would collar him, introduce him to me, look at his watch, and say that he had enjoyed my conversation so much that he had forgotten an engagement he has with Jones or Smith. I didn't catch on until just after one man had left in that way, and I heard him ask another: "Do you recognize me?" The other replied, "Yes; I would know those feet anywhere, but as to the rest of your anatomy, I would like to have a bill of sale to it. I would make a big thing selling you in sections to the Winchester Arms Co. You would make 500 rifle barrels." I took that as a gentle intimation that some one had bored him, and, as I couldn't argue but one man at a time, thought I would play even with humanity by talking to 40,000 of them at once, through your columns, hence this letter.

There was a slight fall of snow on the ground when I arrived in Roswell, and it enabled me to trail my dog to the office of the Roswell Record. I walked around the building and saw the tracks were like those of the cattle going into the lion's den, in this, that none of them come out, so I opened the door and inquired of Judge Lea, who was in the office, if he had seen him. He asked for the description, and when I gave it to him, he said he hadn't, and went out. His sudden departure and the facial expression he took with him making me think he had the dog hid somewhere.

My trip to Roswell was quite different this time from what it was one year ago. Then the Pecos Valley railroad terminated at Eddy, and from there to Roswell I traveled over the raw-hide stage line, but since then the road has been extended to Roswell, and has the smoothest road bed, best equipments, and makes the best time of any new road I have ever traveled over, and in this connection I will call your attention, incidentally, to the fact that this road was built at a time when almost all enterprises in the United States requiring large expenditures of money were at a stand-still, and only two rail roads were extended during the financial panic of 1894, this one in New Mexico and the other in Arizona, both in irrigating countries, and to secure this extension the people of Roswell (then a small town of some 1000 inhabitants) and vicinity raised, within the space of three weeks, in money and escrow deeds to land, the sum of $50,000. I am safe in saying that not many towns ten times the size of Roswell could have done as well in the same time and under the same circumstances.

The same spirit of enterprise is also shown in the condition of the town and surrounding country. The Roswell of one year ago is not the Roswell of today. Handsome two-story brick business houses, with plate glass fronts, have taken the place of many frame shacks used as store houses when I was here in 1894. The Gaullieur block, erected at a cost of $50,000, is as fine a two-story building as one would see anywhere. The first floor is used as stores, each well stocked, and doing a good business. The second story is used for offices, K. of P. hall and quarters of the Roswell Commercial club. Many of the offices are furnished as fine as any in our cities, and the K. of P. hall is fitted in the latest and best style, but of the club rooms I wish to speak particularly. I don't know when I was more surprised than when I was ushered into their parlor, and the surprise increased as I passed from there into the library, consultation and billiard rooms. The arrangement, furnishings and fixtures are all of the most approved type, and I have never seen them excelled.

I found many old friends in Roswell, and was warmly greeted by Capt. Joe and Judge Frank Lea, and other brave Confederates with whom I had fought in the late war. The Journal has also gained many friends. All of the subscribers of last year were anxious to renew, and quite a number of new names were added to the list. These people know and appreciate a good paper when they see it as well as any other good investment.

The fruit industry is assuming vast proportions in the Pecos Valley. Hundreds of acres have been set to apple trees during the past fall, and a large acreage will be planted in the coming spring.

The fruit here is as fine as any I ever saw. Apples of last year's crop are now in splendid condition. The fruit growers tell me that apples do not spoil here, owing to the high, dry atmosphere, and a view of the apple bins in their warehouses bears out the statement. Even where an apple has been bruised in gathering it has not rotted, the bruised place has simply dried.

The vegetables grown here are worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon them. Five-pound onions, immense squashes, beets, turnips, etc., speak for themselves. Everything needed in that line can be grown here in abundance.

I spent two days with my numerous friends in and around town, and then proceeded to carry out the determination formed one year ago to visit the lakes fifteen miles east of Roswell. I had heard a great deal of those lakes—their being bottomless, and the wonderful amount of fish to be caught at any time of the year, all of which I had discounted as I thought necessary, but even then concluded that the per cent left was well worth going after.

I arranged a trip and unfortunately took Lucius Dills and C. A. Keith with me. I know the father of both these boys and on account of the regard I have for the old gentleman, thought I would give the boys a nice outing, but they had a blamed sight more fun than counted on. We started with a big wagon, drawn by a span of mules, and had a complete camp outfit consisting of a tent, bedding and groceries, both wet and dry. The first twelve miles were passed safely and pleasantly. Our armament consisted of two shotguns and two of us would walk and hunt while the other drove. The ditches, South Spring river and the great northern canal of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company were literally swarming with teal and mallard. The number we bagged would be incredible so I won't give it. Finally we reached the Pecos river, at the Cottonwood crossing, there about four feet deep on an average. (There are numerous deep holes in the bottom.) The other fellows were on the spring seat, and in deference to my age and long tramp I had been voted the comfortable couch furnished by the bedding. We were about the middle of the river and I was almost asleep when the wagon stopped. I heard Dills say: "Tug loose; hold the lines Keith while I fasten it." I opened my eyes and saw Keith unbuckle the line, but didn't understand the significance of it at that time, then dozed off again. I was awakened by a frantic cry of "Quicksand, we will be under, wagon, team and all in ten seconds. Jump for your lives. Try and save the guns!" I awoke with a start, my mind filled with the horrors of a watery grave, and got my eyes open in time to see the others spring wildly in the air. I followed suit with astonishing alacrity, and when I rose to the surface of the hole that may be 100 feet deep for all I know, and wiped the muddy water from my eyes, I saw each of those fellows had landed on a mule and was as dry as powder, and near the east bank, with not enough quicksand in the whole river to fill the hollow of a mustard seed. Instead of fastening the tug Dills had unfastened all four, and I realized that I had been worked for a tenderfoot, so I waded where I could and where I couldn't I had to swim, and in that way managed to get back to the wagon, and then began to hunt for a gun. Then the solemn fact dawned upon me that the cry, "Try and save the guns," had not only been executed, but had a double meaning. I was mad right, but the more I stormed the better the boys liked it, and as they are both lawyers, I tried a bluff on them by threatening to pour out the bottled goods. (They didn't know me very well.) The game worked and they rode back, hitched up, drove across and on to the lakes two and one-half miles on the other side.

By that time the sun was down, and I was almost frozen. Keith suggested that he had an old suit in the wagon that he would lend me. When the tent was up and a fire started, he brought me the clothing, and I saw at a glance that it was a regulation blue uniform, and swore a solemn oath that I wouldn't put them on. That determination fixed I did the next best thing, wrapped up in a blanket, Indian fashion. That was tough, but I could have stood it if those imps of darkness hadn't slipped out all the other blankets and then jerked off the one I had on. I thought over the situation, and I tell you, boys, it went hard, awful hard, but it was put on that uniform or freeze and I put it on. It had been made for Keith when he was in college, and didn't fit me the best in the world, but I rolled the trousers up at the bottom, and managed to fasten them on with the aid of a hitching strap at the belt. The coat lacked three feet of meeting in front, but I closed that small space with a gunny sack. It was a sight to make the angels weep, and to make matters worse (by being permanent) the boys took out a kodak they had in the wagon and took a few shots at me in that full dress suit. I tried most all night to get even in some way but didn't. I will though if it takes the rest of my days.

Next morning we were up early, and while the boys got breakfast I managed to stuff those clothes in the gunny sack and sneak off to the lake. I accidentally found the kodak, and added it to my collection, then weighting the whole business with a big rock, I consigned it to the tender mercies of Lake Demitt. As it sank deeper and deeper into the placid waters I become more cheerful, and finally when it vanished, my usual good humor had returned and I went back to camp and enjoyed a good breakfast.

The lakes are indeed wonderful and consist of a chain of seven or eight lakes, the largest being about a mile in diameter, and in all respects just like an immense well. We tied a stone to a full spool of O. N. T. thread and when the thread was off the spool the rock had not reached bottom. The water is clear and full of fish—cat, perch and black bass. Cat and perch bit splendidly, and we soon caught all we could possibly use. It was too cold for bass and only two were landed, but they were beautities.

These lakes are truly a freak of nature. They do not receive wash of any amount from the rains and yet are full to the brim and flow quite a large stream of water that is being used for irrigation purposes. They are located on the east side of the Pecos river on a high bluff, and cannot possibly have an underground channel opening into the river. Another mystery is how they became stocked with fish, the same kinds, too, that we find in all the running streams of this country. These questions I will leave for some one else to answer; but the lakes are there and the fish are in them. Some claim that they are the outlet for the vast artesian belt that underlies, and furnishes the many beautiful artesian wells in Roswell. This theory is at least plausible. Any one going to Roswell should not fail to visit these lakes, but be careful who you take with you.

Our return trip was uneventful as I carried a gun while we crossed the river and kept an eye on the driver.

I left Roswell and her good hearted people with regret and intend to return as soon as possible, but you can depend upon it that when I do go back and you hear of two lawyers being laid out in that country, it was done by

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

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

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THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

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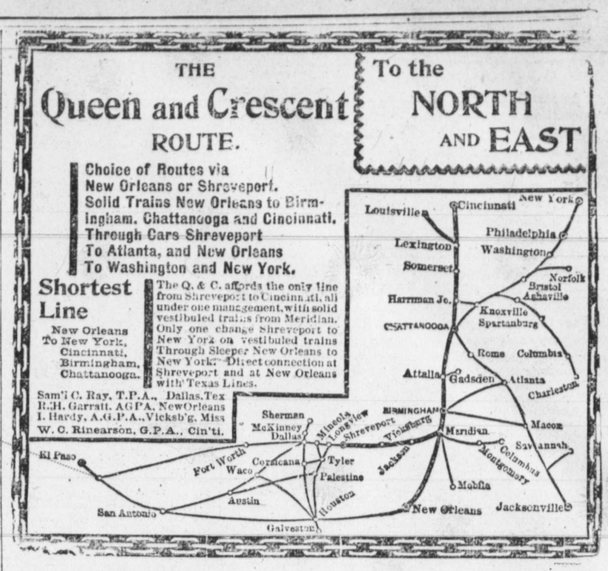
RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	168,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,378
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,467	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.



NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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